

INTISARI

Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan utama pada perempuan di Indonesia dengan angka insidensi dan mortalitas yang tinggi yaitu lebih dari 36.000 kasus baru dan hampir 20.000 kematian setiap tahun. Kemoterapi menjadi pilar penting dalam tatalaksana kanker serviks, terutama pada stadium lanjut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui profil pola kemoterapi pada pasien kanker serviks di Rumah Sakit Akademik UGM, meliputi karakteristik pasien, pola regimen, kesesuaian dengan pedoman NCCN 2024 dan PPK 2015, serta identifikasi perbedaan efek samping antarregimen.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif kuantitatif retrospektif dengan sampel seluruh pasien kanker serviks yang menjalani kemoterapi periode Januari 2023–Desember 2025 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis elektronik dan seluruhnya dianalisis dalam bentuk distribusi frekuensi dan persentase, kemudian disajikan secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas pasien berusia 45–59 tahun (50%) dan sebagian besar terdiagnosis pada stadium IV (40%). Komorbiditas yang ditemukan meliputi gangguan renal, neurologis, kardiovaskular, hepatik, dan hematologis. Regimen yang paling banyak digunakan adalah paclitaxel-carboplatin (40%), diikuti carboplatin-5FU (25%). Kesesuaian regimen terhadap pedoman NCCN 2024 sebesar 100% dan terhadap PPK 2015 sebesar 50%. Efek samping yang sering terjadi meliputi myelosupresi seperti anemia, serta mual dan muntah. Regimen berbasis paclitaxel lebih banyak menimbulkan neuropati perifer, sedangkan bevacizumab dikaitkan dengan efek samping yang lebih jarang seperti batuk dan sesak napas. Secara keseluruhan, meskipun profil efek samping antarregimen relatif serupa, tetapi terdapat perbedaan efek samping antarregimen sesuai karakteristik obat, sehingga evaluasi berkala diperlukan untuk meningkatkan mutu dan keselamatan pasien.

Kata Kunci: kanker serviks, pola kemoterapi, RSA UGM

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer remains one of the primary health concerns among women in Indonesia, with high incidence and mortality rates exceeding 36,000 new cases and nearly 20,000 deaths annually. Chemotherapy serves as a crucial pillar in the management of cervical cancer, particularly in advanced stages. This study aims to determine the profile of chemotherapy patterns in cervical cancer patients at the Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) Academic Hospital, encompassing patient characteristics, regimen patterns, adherence to the NCCN 2024 and PPK 2015 guidelines, and the identification of adverse effect variations across different regimens.

This study employed a retrospective quantitative descriptive design, involving all cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy between January 2023 and December 2025 who met the inclusion criteria. Data were retrieved from electronic medical records and analyzed using frequency distribution and percentages, subsequently presented descriptively.

The results indicated that the majority of patients were aged 45–59 years (50%), with most diagnosed at stage IV (40%). Comorbidities identified included renal, neurological, cardiovascular, hepatic, and hematological disorders. The most frequently administered regimen was paclitaxel-carboplatin (40%), followed by carboplatin-5FU (25%). Regimen adherence was 100% relative to the 2024 NCCN guidelines and 50% relative to the 2015 PPK. Frequently occurring adverse effects included myelosuppression, such as anemia, as well as nausea and vomiting. Paclitaxel-based regimens were more commonly associated with peripheral neuropathy, while bevacizumab was linked to less frequent side effects such as cough and dyspnea. Overall, while the adverse effect profiles across regimens were relatively similar, distinct variations exist according to the specific characteristics of each drug; therefore, periodic evaluations are essential to enhance quality of care and patient safety.

Keywords: *Cervical cancer, chemotherapy profile, RSA UGM.*