

INTISARI

Rokok merupakan faktor risiko dari berbagai jenis kanker. Pada banyak negara, telah dilakukan estimasi beban kanker akibat rokok yang menjadi bukti ilmiah dampak buruk rokok. Indonesia memiliki jumlah perokok tertinggi keempat di dunia, akan menanggung beban kanker akibat rokok yang sangat besar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan nilai *smoking attributable fractions* (SAFs) serta memperkirakan beban penyakit kanker akibat rokok di Indonesia menggunakan parameter *Disability Adjusted Life Years* (DALYs).

Desain penelitian berupa epidemiologi deskriptif dan estimasi berdasarkan *prevalence-based*, dengan data angka kejadian dan kematian penyakit kanker berasal dari Badan Pelaksana Jaminan Sosial (BPJS) Indonesia tahun 2016. Dilakukan perhitungan *smoking attributable fractions* (SAFs) menggunakan metode yang dikembangkan oleh *World Health Organization*. Menggunakan data tersebut, dihitung beban penyakit kanker akibat rokok dengan parameter DALYs. DALYs dihitung dengan menjumlahkan *Years of Life Lost* (YLL) dan *Years Live with Disability* (YLD) penyakit kanker akibat rokok di Indonesia.

Dari hasil perhitungan diperoleh nilai *smoking attributable fractions* (SAFs) tertinggi penyakit kanker akibat rokok di Indonesia pada laki-laki yaitu kanker paru-paru (85,96%), kanker laring (80,49%) dan kanker faring (79,90%), sedangkan pada perempuan, nilai SAFs tertinggi pada kanker paru-paru (16,49%), kanker laring (15,21%) dan kanker faring (14,73%). Total DALYs penyakit kanker akibat rokok di Indonesia adalah 295.087 DALYs. Dengan demikian, hasil penelitian dapat digunakan sebagai dasar untuk penelitian selanjutnya dan pembuatan kebijakan dalam rangka pencegahan dan pengendalian rokok di Indonesia.

Kata kunci : kanker, beban penyakit, rokok, DALYs, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Smoking is well-established risk factor for many cancers. In many countries, there has been estimated burden of cancers attributable to smoking which is a scientific evidence for burden of smoking. Thus Indonesia as country with the fourth highest number of smokers in the world, will bear large number burden of cancers caused by smoking. This study estimated the number of smoking attributable fractions (SAFs) of and burden of cancer attributable to smoking in Indonesia based on Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs).

This study was descriptive epidemiological study and estimated by prevalence-based, the morbidity and mortality data were derived from *Badan Pelaksana Jaminan Sosial (BPJS)* 2016. Smoking attributable fractions (SAFs) was estimated standard methodology developed by World Health Organization. Using these data, we calculated the burden of cancer attributable to smoking by DALYs parameter. DALYs was estimated by summation of Years of Life Lost (YLL) and Years Live with Disability (YLD) caused by cancer attributable to smoking in Indonesia.

Based on the calculation of SAFs, the highest SAFs in men were from lung cancer (85,96%), larynx cancer (80,49%), and pharyngeal cancer (79,90%), in other hand among women, highest SAFs were from lung cancer (16,49%), larynx cancer (15,21%) and pharyngeal cancer (14,73%). Total DALYs cancers attributable to smoking in Indonesia was 295.087 DALYs. Thus, This study provides evidence about the burden of cancers caused by smoking as a rational basis for initiating national tobacco control policies in Indonesia.

Keywords: cancer, burden of disease, smoking, DALYs, Indonesia