

HUBUNGAN ANTARA FAKTOR PROGNOSTIK DAN KETAHANAN HIDUP DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP PENDERITA KANKER PAYUDARA YANG MENJALANI TERAPI DI RSUP DR SARDJITO

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Intisari

Pendahuluan: Kanker payudara mempunyai angka kejadian tertinggi di antara kanker pada wanita. Di Indonesia, kanker payudara merupakan kanker terbanyak yang ditangani di rumah sakit Indonesia. Faktor prognosis klinis (ukuran tumor, keterlibatan limfonodi regional/aksila, banyaknya keterlibatan limfonodi aksila, dan ada atau tidaknya metastasis jauh) serta faktor prognosis lain (tipe histologi, derajat diferensiasi, indeks mitosis, status hormonal, dan ekspresi HER-2) sangat berperan dalam kekambuhan dan ketahanan hidup penderita kanker payudara. Waktu pada saat seseorang terdiagnosis menderita kanker payudara, pemberian kemoterapi *neoadjuvant*, dan tindakan operasi akan berpengaruh terhadap kualitas hidup penderita

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif analitik dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional* pada penderita kanker payudara yang dirawat sesuai protokol Bedah Onkologi RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta dan memenuhi kriteria inklusi penelitian. Kuisisioner EORTC QLQ-C30 dan QLQ-BR23 digunakan untuk menilai kualitas hidup subjek penelitian. Pengelolaan data dilakukan secara manual dan komputerisasi. Dilakukan analisis univariat untuk mengetahui karakteristik dan deskripsi data. Analisis bivariat untuk mengetahui kekuatan hubungan antara dua variabel yang meliputi variabel bebas dan variabel tergantung. Digunakan uji Pearson bila sebaran data normal atau uji Spearman bila sebaran data tidak normal.

Hasil: Terdapat 51 orang yang ikut serta dalam penelitian ini. Stadium tumor dan ukuran tumor memiliki hubungan yang bermakna terutama dengan simptom yang dikeluhkan subjek penelitian ($p < 0,05$) Tidak terdapat hubungan antara keterlibatan

limfonodi, adanya reseptor hormon (ER/PR), adanya reseptor HER-2/NEU, dan *ketahanan hidup* dengan kualitas hidup (simptom, fungsional dan global health) penderita kanker payudara yang diterapi sesuai kaidah Bedah Onkologi RSUP dr Sardjito

Kata Kunci: kanker payudara, kualitas hidup, EORTC QLQ-C30, EORTC QLQ-BR23

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROGNOSTIC FACTORS AND SURVIVAL RATE WITH
QUALITY OF LIFE OF BREAST CANCER PATIENTS THAT FOLLOWING THERAPY
IN DR.SARDJITO CENTRAL HOSPITAL**

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Abstract

Introduction: Breast cancer has the highest incidence of cancer in women. In Indonesia, breast cancer is the most cancer that is handled in Indonesian hospitals. Clinical prognostic factors (stage, tumor size, involvement of regional / axillary lymph nodes, number of axillary lymph node involvement, and presence or absence of distant metastases) and other prognostic factors (histology type, degree of differentiation, mitotic index, hormonal status, and HER-2 expression) are very important in recurrence and survival of breast cancer patients. The time when someone is diagnosed with breast cancer, administration of neoadjuvant chemotherapy, and surgery will affect the quality of life of the patient.

Method: This study was descriptive analytic with a cross sectional study design in breast cancer patients treated according to the Surgical Oncology protocol of RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta and fulfilled the research inclusion criteria. The EORTC QLQ-C30 and QLQ-BR23 questionnaires were used to assess the quality of life of the research subjects. Data management is done manually and computerized. Univariate analysis was carried out to determine the characteristics and description of the data. Bivariate analysis to determine the strength of the relationship between two variables including independent variables and dependent variables. Pearson test is used if the data distribution is normal or the Spearman test if the data distribution is not normal.

Result: There were 51 people who participated in this study. Tumor stage and tumor size have a significant relationship especially with the symptoms complained by the research subjects ($p < 0.05$) There is no relationship between lymph node involvement, the presence of hormone receptors (ER / PR), the presence of HER-2 / NEU receptors, and survival rate with quality of life (symptoms, functional and global health) of breast cancer patients treated according to the Surgical Oncology rules of RSUP Dr. Sardjito

Keyword: Breast Cancer, Quality of life, EORTC QLQ-C30, EORTC QLQ-BR23