

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA FAKTOR KLINIKOHISTOPATOLOGI DAN  
KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN KANKER ENDOMETRIUM PASCA  
OPERASI DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA MENGGUNAKAN  
MODUL KUESIONER EORTC QLQ – C30 DAN EN 24**

**Dini Mahrani**

**Departemen Obstetri dan Ginekologi**

**Fakultas Kedokteran, Kesehatan Masyarakat dan Keperawatan**

**Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta**

**INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang.** Menurut data “Endometrial Cancer 2013 report” oleh *World Cancer Research Fund and American Institute for Cancer Research (WCRFI)*, kanker endometrium merupakan keganasan wanita keenam yang terbanyak diseluruh dunia dan merupakan kanker kedua terbesar pada organ reproduksi wanita, setelah kanker serviks. Insidensi ini meningkat setiap tahunnya, diprediksikan peningkatan sekitar 5% kasus baru setiap tahunnya. Faktor prognosis utama kanker endometrium ditentukan oleh jenis histologis, stadium, grade, differensiasi tumor, kedalaman invasi miometrium dan keterlibatan dari invasi limfo-vaskular. Selain dipengaruhi faktor histopatologi tersebut, prognosis juga ditentukan dari klinis penderita. Beberapa penelitian terdahulu membuktikan beberapa faktor klinis tertentu juga mempengaruhi kondisi dan prognosis penyakit. Adanya kemungkinan kaitan prognosis penyakit ini dengan kualitas hidup penderita menjadi topik yang menarik untuk dibahas. Disamping itu kualitas hidup juga merupakan alat ukur keberhasilan terapi. Semakin baik prognosis suatu penyakit maka kualitas hidup juga akan semakin baik, maka angka keberhasilan terapi juga semakin tinggi (Greimel, 2010).

**Tujuan Penelitian.** Mengetahui hubungan klinikohistopatologi terhadap kualitas hidup pasien kanker endometrium setelah menjalani operasi di RSUP Sardjito, Yogyakarta

**Metode Penelitian.** Penelitian bersifat analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penderita kanker endometrium yang telah menjalani operasi histerektomi total dan bisalpingooforektomi dinilai kualitas hidupnya melalui wawancara dan pengisian kuesioner modul EORTC QLQ-C 30 dan QLQ-EN 24.

**Hasil.** Penelitian ini sebagian besar penderita kanker endometrium berusia 55-65 tahun sebanyak 34 orang (42%) dan terdiagnosis setelah menopause dengan kisaran usia >55 tahun sebanyak 43 orang (53,1%). Pada penelitian ini tidak dapat membuktikan hipotesis bahwa usia, paritas, indeks massa tubuh, jenis histopatologi dan keterlibatan KGB memiliki hubungan dengan kualitas hidup penderita kanker ( $p > 0,05$ ). Namun berbeda dengan stadium kanker dini (OR 3,17,  $p = 0,044$  (CI 95% 1,03-9,75)) dan differensiasi baik dan sedang (OR 4,471,

$p=0,023$  (CI 95% 1,23-16,24)) memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan kualitas hidup.

**Kesimpulan.** Faktor klinikohistopatologi berupa stadium kanker dan differensiasi tumor memiliki hubungan dengan kualitas hidup pasien kanker endometrium pasca operasi di RSUP Dr. Sardjito

**Kata Kunci:** *Kanker endometrium, faktor klinikohistopatologi, kualitas hidup*

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN CLINICOHISTOPATOLOGY  
FACTORS AND PATIENT'S QUALITY OF LIFE AFTER  
ENDOMETRIAL CANCER OPERATION AT SARDJITO HOSPITAL  
YOGYAKARTA BASED ON QUESTIONNAIRE MODUL EORTC QLQ-  
C30 AND EN 24**

**Dini Mahrani**

**Departemen Obstetri dan Ginekologi**

**Fakultas Kedokteran, Kesehatan Masyarakat dan Keperawatan**

**Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background.** According to data from the "Endometrial Cancer Report" by the *World Cancer Research Fund and the American Institute for Cancer Research* (WCRFI), endometrial cancer is the sixth most common malignancy in the world and is the largest cancer in female organs, after cervical cancer. This incidence is increasing every year, it is predicted to increase about 5% of new cases each year. The main prognostic factors of endometrial cancer are determined by the histological type, stage, degree, differentiation of the tumor, invasive myometrial level and increase in lympho-vascular invasion. In addition to determining the histopathological factors, the prognosis is also determined from the clinical patient. Several studies have shown certain clinical factors also improve the condition and prognosis of the disease. Prognosis of this disease with the quality of life of patients becomes an interesting topic to discuss. Besides that quality of life is also a measure of therapeutic success. The better the prognosis of a disease, the better the quality of life, the higher the success rate of therapy (Greimel, 2010).

**Purpose.** To know correlation between clinicohistopathological and quality of life in patients with endometrial cancer after undergoing surgery at Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta

**Methods.** The research is analytic with cross sectional approach. Patients with endometrial cancer who have undergone total hysterectomy and bialpingoophorectomy surgery are assessed for their quality of life through interviews and filling out questionnaires in the EORTC QLQ-C 30 and QLQ-EN 24 modules

**Results.** This study, most people with endometrial cancer aged 55-65 years were 34 people (42%) and diagnosed after menopause with a range of age >55 years as many as 43 people (53.1%). This study cannot prove the hypothesis that age, parity, body mass index, type of histopathology and KGB involvement have a relationship with the quality of life of cancer patients ( $p > 0.05$ ). But in contrast to the stage of early cancer (OR 3.17,  $p = 0.044$  (CI 95% 1.03-9.75)) and good and

moderate differentiation (OR 4.471,  $p=0.023$  (CI 95% 1.23-16.24)) have a significant relationship with quality of life.

**Conclusion.** Clinicohistopathological factors (cancer stage and tumor differentiation) have a correlation with the quality of life at patients with postoperative endometrial cancer in Sardjito Hospital

**Keywords:** *Endometrial cancer, clinicohistopathological factors, quality of life*