

ABSTRACT

Background: Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC) is the most common form of malignant cutaneous tumor. Yogyakarta, as one of the city in Indonesia, has the highest prevalence of cancer in this country. The profile of BCC in this city has not been known yet. As one of the biggest referral hospital in Yogyakarta, Dr. Sardjito hospital will provide important data regarding patient with BCC.

Objectives: To elucidate the clinicopathological profile of basal cell carcinoma in Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta.

Method: Data were collected from the medical record of patient with BCC in Dr. Sardjito Hospital in 2011-2015. A total of 124 cases were diagnosed as BCC and their clinical and pathological data were analyzed.

Result: Generally, BCC incidence was increasing from 2011-2015. BCC was more commonly found in female (62.40%). It mostly occurred in 61-80 year old people (62.90%). Farmer is the most common (30%) occupation among patients. The most common site was the head and neck (93.80%), with nasal (20.93%), buccal (19.38%), and orbita (17.05%) regions were the most common affected anatomical location respectively. Nodular subtype was found to be the most frequent subtype (39%). Most lesions are having size ≤ 2 cm (42.74%) and 54.72% are having incomplete resection. Twenty four cases (19%) are displaying residivity. No metastasis cases were found among the patients.

Conclusion: In Dr. Sardjito Hospital, incidence of BCC is generally increasing. It is more commonly in female. Patients are most commonly having occupation as a farmer. Most lesions have irradiated excision margin after first excision, however only small number are displaying residivity, because the surgeon performed reexcision to irradiated lesion. No metastasis cases were found among the patients.

Keywords: Basal Cell Carcinoma, Clinical, Pathological, Yogyakarta

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Karsinoma sel basal (KSB) merupakan jenis keganasan kulit paling banyak. Yogyakarta sebagai salah satu provinsi di Indonesia, memiliki prevalensi kanker tertinggi di negara ini. Profil KSB di provinsi ini belum diketahui. Sebagai salah satu rumah sakit rujukan terbesar di Yogyakarta, Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Dr. Sardjito akan memberikan data penting mengenai pasien dengan KSB

Tujuan: Untuk menguraikan profil klinikopatologis dari KSB di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta

Metode: Data dikumpulkan dari rekam medis pasien dengan KSB di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Dr. Sardjito pada tahun 2011-2015. Terdapat total 124 kasus yang terdiagnosis sebagai KSB. Data klinis dan patologis dari kasus ini kemudian dianalisis.

Hasil: KSB lebih sering terdapat pada wanita (62.40%). Pasien KSB paling banyak pada kelompok yang berumur 61-80 tahun (62.90%). Kebanyakan pasien (30%) memiliki pekerjaan sebagai petani. Lokasi paling sering dari KSB adalah area kepala dan leher (93.80%), dengan area nasal (20.93%), buccal (19.38%), dan orbita (17.05%) sebagai lokasi anatomis terbanyak. Subtipe KSB paling banyak adalah subtipe noduler. Kebanyakan lesi memiliki ukuran ≤ 2 cm (42.74%) dan sebanyak 59.67% lesi tidak radikal. Hanya 24 kasus (19%) yang residif. Tidak ditemukan adanya metastasis pada semua pasien.

Kesimpulan: Di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Dr. Sardjito, insidensi KSB mengalami peningkatan. KSB lebih sering ditemui pada wanita. Pasien kebanyakan bekerja sebagai petani. Kebanyakan tidak radikal, walaupun begitu hanya sebagian kecil dari kasus yang residif, karena dilakukan reeksisi ulang pada lesi tersebut. Tidak ditemukan adanya metastasis pada semua pasien.

Kata kunci: Karsinoma Sel Basal, Klinis, Patologis, Yogyakarta