



Abstract

Background: Bladder cancer is the eleventh most common malignancy world wide and the sixth cancer in men. bladder cancer shows a male predominance with a sex ratio 4:1. The most bladder cancer are transitional cell carcinoma, the other tumours are squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, and rare carieties like small cell carcinoma. Clinical stage and grade are the most important determinants of the prognosis of bladder cancer. Therefore the aim of this study is to evaluate the charateristics of bladder cancer in RSUP Dr Sardjito, Indonesia.

Methods: We reviewed the medical records of patients with bladder Cancer admitted in Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta, from January 2015 until December 2020. The data regarding demographic characteristics, clinical presentation and staging, grading and staging based on pathological examinations results, and the management of the cancer.

Results: In this study found 282 patients with bladder tumors, there were 50 patients who did not meet the inclusion criteria, so that the remaining 232 patients consisted of 169 male patients (72.8%) and 62 female patients (27.2%). Staging tumors when patients first came in were 46 patients diagnosed as T1 (22.7%), 81 patients were diagnosed as T2 (40%), 11 patients (5.4%) were diagnosed as T3 and 64 (31.6%) patients were diagnosed as T4. Patients with secondary bladder tumors were found in 30 patients. In this study found 282 patients with bladder tumors, there were 50 patients who did not meet the inclusion criteria, so that the remaining 232 patients consisted of 169 male patients (72.8%) and 62 female patients (27.2%). Staging tumors when patients first came in were 46 patients diagnosed as T1 (22.7%), 81 patients were diagnosed as T2 (40%), 11 patients were diagnosed as T3 (5.4%) and 64 patients were diagnosed as T4 (31.6%). Patients with secondary bladder tumors (metastasis or infiltration from other organs) were found in 30 patients. The pathological anatomy result as transitional cell carcinoma were 177 patients (76.2%) and 33 patients were adenocarcinoma (14.2%). All patients had underwent TURBT for diagnosis and staging, followed by definitive treatment. It consisted of TURBT and chemotherapy bladder instillation in 46 patients (19.8%), radical cystectomy in 84 patients (36.2%), partial cystectomy in 4 patients (1.7%), multimodal therapy (EBRT and/or chemotherapy) in 26 patients (11.2%). There were 72 patients (31%) underwent TURBT alone.

Conclusions: From 5 year study, it was found that the majority of bladder tumor patients who came to dr. Sardjito is male with pathology anatomical result urothelial carcinoma. Some patients with advanced stages refuse definitive therapy that is suitable especially for radical cystectomy.

Keywords: bladder cancer, characteristic, management



Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Tumor buli merupakan keganasan tersering kesebelas di dunia dan kanker keenam pada pria. tumor buli menunjukkan dominasi laki-laki dengan rasio jenis kelamin 4:1. Tumor buli terbanyak adalah karsinoma sel transisional, tumor lainnya adalah karsinoma sel skuamosa, adenokarsinoma, dan karies jarang seperti karsinoma sel kecil. Stadium dan grade klinis adalah penentu paling penting dari prognosis tumor buli. Oleh karena itu tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengevaluasi karakteristik tumor buli di RSUP Dr Sardjito, Indonesia.

Metode: Kami meninjau rekam medis pasien tumor buli yang dirawat di Rumah Sakit Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta, dari Januari 2015 hingga Desember 2020. Data karakteristik demografi, presentasi klinis dan staging, grading dan staging berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan patologis, dan manajemen dari kanker.

Hasil: Pada penelitian ini ditemukan 282 pasien tumor buli terdapat 50 pasien yang tidak memenuhi kriteria inklusi, sehingga sisanya 232 pasien yang terdiri dari 169 pasien laki-laki (72,8%) dan 62 pasien perempuan (27,2%). Stadium tumor saat pasien pertama datang adalah 46 pasien didiagnosis T1 (22,7%), 81 pasien didiagnosis T2 (40%), 11 pasien (5,4%) didiagnosis T3 dan 64 (31,6%) pasien didiagnosis T4 . Pasien dengan tumor buli sekunder ditemukan pada 30 pasien. Pada penelitian ini ditemukan 282 pasien tumor buli, terdapat 50 pasien yang tidak memenuhi kriteria inklusi, sehingga sisanya 232 pasien yang terdiri dari 169 pasien laki-laki (72,8%) dan 62 pasien perempuan (27,2%). Stadium tumor saat pasien pertama datang adalah 46 pasien didiagnosis T1 (22,7%), 81 pasien didiagnosis T2 (40%), 11 pasien didiagnosis T3 (5,4%) dan 64 pasien didiagnosis T4 (31,6%) . Pasien dengan tumor buli sekunder (metastasis atau infiltrasi dari organ lain) ditemukan pada 30 pasien. Hasil anatomi patologis sebagai karsinoma sel transisional adalah 177 pasien (76,2%) dan 33 pasien adalah adenokarsinoma (14,2%). Semua pasien telah menjalani TURBT untuk diagnosis dan stadium, diikuti dengan pengobatan definitif. Ini terdiri dari TURBT dan pemberian kemoterapi kandung kemih pada 46 pasien (19,8%), sistektomi radikal pada 84 pasien (36,2%), sistektomi parsial pada 4 pasien (1,7%), terapi multimodal (EBRT dan/atau kemoterapi) pada 26 pasien (11,2 %). Ada 72 pasien (31%) menjalani TURBT saja.

Kesimpulan: Dari penelitian selama 5 tahun, ditemukan bahwa sebagian besar pasien tumor buli yang datang ke dr. Sardjito adalah laki-laki dengan hasil patologi anatomi karsinoma urothelial. Beberapa pasien dengan stadium lanjut menolak terapi definitif yang sesuai terutama untuk sistektomi radikal.

Kata kunci: tumor buli, karakteristik, terapi