

Korelasi stadium dengan usia penderita kanker serviks di Departemen Patologi Anatomi RSCM pada tahun 2007 = The correlation between stage and age of cervical cancer patients at the Departmen of Pathology Anatomy RSCM in 2007

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Abstrak

Kanker serviks merupakan kanker tersering kedua di dunia pada perempuan, namun merupakan kanker tersering di negara berkembang. Di Indonesia kanker serviks menjadi masalah besar karena kebanyakan pasien datang pada stadium lanjut, padahal stadium mempengaruhi pilihan terapi dan angka harapan hidup pasien. Tujuan: untuk mengetahui jumlah kasus baru, karakteristik, dan korelasi antara stadium dengan usia penderita kanker serviks di Departemen Patologi Anatomi RSCM pada tahun 2007. Metode: Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode potong lintang pada data pasien kanker serviks di Departemen Patologi Anatomi RSCM tahun 2007 dengan uji non-parametrik korelasi Spearman ($p < 0.05$). Hasil: jumlah kasus baru kanker serviks di Departemen Patologi Anatomi RSCM tahun 2007 adalah 540 dengan subjek penelitian berusia antara 22-92 tahun, rata-rata usia 48,46 tahun dan simpang deviasi sebesar 9.237. Puncak sebaran usia penderita kanker serviks ada pada rentang 45-54 tahun (39%). Frekuensi tertinggi stadium kanker serviks adalah stadium IIIB. Persentase penderita kanker serviks di bawah 50 tahun pada stadium I adalah 69.5%, stadium II 59.9%, stadium III 51.2%, dan stadium IV 42.9%. Gambaran histopatologi terbanyak adalah karsinoma sel skuamosa (64,4%). Terdapat korelasi positif lemah ($r = 0.140$) yang bermakna ($p = 0.001$) antara stadium dengan usia pada penderita kanker serviks di Departemen Patologi Anatomi RSCM tahun 2007. Kesimpulan: semakin lanjut usia semakin tinggi stadium kanker serviks yang terdiagnosis.

.....Cervical cancer is the second most common type of cancer found among woman worldwide, the first in developing countries. In Indonesia, cervical cancer has become major problem since most patients seek medical attention in their late stages; although, best medical treatment and survival rate depend on which stages they are in. Objective: to acknowledge the number of most recent diagnosed cervical cancer's cases along with their characteristics, and the correlations among it stages and the age of people who have suffered by it particularly in the Department of Pathology and Anatomy in RSCM in the year of 2007. Methods: based on data (2007) from RSCM's Department of Pathology and Anatomy, this research was conducted by using cross-sectional method with Spearman correlation ($p < 0.05$). Result: this research indicates that the number of women diagnosed with cervical cancer in the RSCM's Department of Pathology and Anatomy for the year of 2007 has reached 540 new cases among the age of 22-92 years old. The average of women diagnosed with cervical cancer is 48.46 years old (SD 9.237). The highest number of cases was found in women with a group of age of 45-54 tahun (39%). From all the data that were derived, it was found that stage IIIB has the highest frequency. The percentage of patients below 50 years old diagnosed with stage I, stage II, stage III, and stage IV respectively are 69.5%, 59.9%, 51.2%, and 42.9%. Histopathologically, squamous cell carcinoma was the dominant one (64.4%). Based on this research, there is a weak positive correlation ($r = 0.140$; $p = 0.001$) between cervical cancer stages and the age of patients. Conclusion: high stages of cervical cancer were found significantly in older women.