

Analisis ketahanan hidup 5 tahun penderita kanker ovarium epithelial dengan kadar serum albumin sebagai faktor prognostik di RS Kanker Dharmais Jakarta tahun 1996-2004 = 5 Years survival analysis on epithelial ovarian cancer patients and albumin as prognostic factor at the Dhannais Cancer Hospital Jakarta 1996-2004

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Abstrak

Ovarian cancer is one of the largest cause of death in women. It is often referred to as the silent killer because the symptoms remain unseen to the patient. The number of ovarian cancer cases varies in each country. For example, the rate of ovarian cancer in countries such as Asia and Africa lower rather than in most industrialized countries like Europe and North America, Rate of Epithelial ovarian cancer in women ages 45-49 was 16.4 cases per 100,000 people. The risk of being diagnosed increases with age. The risk more than doubles in women 60 and over with 40 cases per 100,000, and the highest rate at 61 cases to 100,000 is in the age group of women 80-84. Currently, information regarding ovarian cancer in Indonesia is limited, but Dharmais Cancer Hospital found about 30 new cases of ovarian cancer every year.

The purpose of this study is to determine the probability of serum albumin levels in the survivors of epithelial ovarian cancer at Dharmais Cancer Hospital in Jakarta in 1996-2004. Design study is retrospective cohort using secondary data epithelial ovarian cancer patients at Dharmais Cancer Hospital. The study uses observations of 48 patients from the time of their diagnosis until they are cured, their death or they lost to follow up.

The data were analyzed using survival analysis. The results show that overall probability five-year survival in patients with epithelial ovarian cancer at the Dharmais Cancer Hospital Jakarta in 1996-2004 is 26.2%. the probability of patients surviving five years on the serum albumin with > 3.6 mg / dl was 36.1% which is higher than those of patients with serum albumin < 3.6 mg / dl at 15.7%. After controlled by stage of the cancer, the ascites and hemoglobin levels of the patients with an albumin level of < 3.6 mg / dl had a risk of death 7.979 times higher than with an albumin level > 3.6 mg / dl.