

Proporsi kanker paru dengan riwayat kanker pada keluarga = The proportion of lung cancer with a history of cancer in the family

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kasus baru dan kematian kanker paru semakin meningkat. Rokok tembakau sangat berperan tetapi hanya 15% yang menderita kanker paru. Oleh karena itu faktor genetik diduga berperan pada kanker paru. Penelitian-penelitian kohort selama ini menunjukkan hubungan bermakna risiko kanker paru dengan riwayat kanker di keluarga.

Tujuan: Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menentukan proporsi subjek kanker paru dengan riwayat kanker pada keluarga.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah studi observasi deskriptif potong lintang dengan subjek kanker paru yang berobat jalan maupun inap di RSUP Persahabatan Jakarta 1 Januari 2013 sampai 31 Mei 2015.

Hasil: Subjek penelitian 380 dengan komposisi laki-laki lebih banyak dibandingkan perempuan (72,9% banding 27,1%) dengan median 56 tahun dan nilai minimum dan maksimum 20-86 (66) tahun. Sebanyak 65,3% subjek adalah perokok. Dari total subjek yang merokok, 33,2% termasuk perokok dengan Indeks Brickman (IB) sedang. Jenis sel kanker terbanyak adalah masuk kelompok Kanker Paru Karsinoma Bukan Sel Kecil (KPKBSK) yaitu adenokarsinoma 73,4%. Sebagian besar subjek terdiagnosis pada stage lanjut baik pada kelompok KPKBSK maupun Kanker Paru Karsinoma Sel Kecil (KPKSK). Proporsi subjek dengan riwayat kanker keluarga sebesar 8,2% dengan subjek laki-laki lebih besar dibandingkan perempuan (5,8% dibandingkan 2,4%). Nilai minimum-maksimum usia 35-72 tahun, median 55 tahun. Subjek yang merokok hanya ditemukan pada laki-laki sebanyak 71% dan jenis kanker terbanyak adenokarsinoma 71%. Hubungan keluarga 1 orang lebih banyak ditemukan dibandingkan lebih 1 orang (64,4% banding 35,6%) dengan dominasi ayah (25,8%). Jenis kanker keluarga paling banyak bukan kanker paru dibandingkan kanker paru (85,4% banding 14,6%).

Kesimpulan: Proporsi subjek kanker paru dengan riwayat kanker pada keluarga adalah 8,2%. Subjek dengan 1 anggota keluarga yang memiliki kanker paling banyak 64,4% dengan dominasi ayah 25,8%. Jenis kanker paru dengan riwayat kanker keluarga terbanyak adenokarsinoma 71%. Jenis kanker keluarga lebih banyak adalah bukan kanker paru 85,4%.

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ABSTRACT

Background: The new cases and mortality of lung cancer are increasing. Smoking tobacco have a role play but only 15% smokers are suffering from lung cancer. Therefore, genetic factors thought to play a role in lung cancer. Many studies show a significant association with the risk of lung cancer in the family history of cancer.

Objective: To determine the proportion of lung cancer's subjects with a cancer history in the family.

Methods: Using cross-sectional a descriptive observational study with the outpatient and inpatient lung cancer's subject at Persahabatan Hospital, Jakarta started from January 1st, 2013 until April 30th, 2015.

Results: The total subject of the study are 380 with the composition of men higher than women (72.9% vs 27.1 %) with a median is 56 and a minimum-maximum age is 20-86 (66). From those subjects, 65.3% are smokers with the most moderate IB is 33.2%. The most type cancer cells in group of Non Small Cell Lung Cancer Carcinoma (NSCLCC) is adenocarcinoma (73.4%). Most subjects diagnosed at an advanced stage either in groups of NSCLCC or Small Cell Lung Cancer Carcinoma (SCLCC). The subject's proportion with the family cancer history is 8.2% in which male subjects are larger than females (5.8% vs 2.4%). A minimum-maximum age is 35-72 (37) and median 55. Smoker is only found in male 71% and the most type cancer cells is adenocarcinoma 71%. Family relation of the subjects found that 1 person is much more found than more 1 person (64.4% vs 35.6%) with dominated by father (25,8%). The type of cancer in the family is non lung cancer higher than lung cancer (85,4% vs 14,6%).

Conclusions: The proportion of subjects with lung cancer in their family cancer is 8.2%. The most type family relation of the subjects is 1 person 64,4% with dominated by father 25,8%. The most type lung cancer cells which have family history cancer is adenocarcinoma 71%. The most type of cancer in the family is non lung cancer 64.4%.;Background: The new cases and mortality of lung cancer are increasing. Smoking tobacco have a role play but only 15% smokers are suffering from lung cancer. Therefore, genetic factors thought to play a role in lung cancer. Many studies show a significant association with the risk of lung cancer in the family history of cancer.

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