

Karakteristik kemoterapi pada keganasan kolorektal di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Rujukan Nasional Cipto Mangunkusumo periode Januari 2010 - Agustus 2012 = The characteristic of chemotherapy in colorectal cancer at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital January 2010 - August 2012

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
 Latar Belakang: Kemoterapi pada kanker kolorektal (KKR) telah mengalami perkembangan yang amat pesat dalam dua dasawarsa ini. Berikut akan ditampilkan deskripsi data kemoterapi pada keganasan kolorektal di RSCM periode Januari 2010-Agustus 2012. Metode: Data didapat dari registrasi rekam medik Januari 2010-Agustus 2012 secara retrospektif, diolah dengan program SPSS 11. 5, kemudian dievaluasi. Hasil: Menggambarkan pasien KKR didominasi jenis kelamin laki-laki 66,7 %. Usia terbanyak pada kategori usia 60-69 tahun. Ada perbedaan antara kejadian tumor rektum pada pria dan wanita (perbandingan 2:1). Histopatologi terbanyak adalah adenokarsinoma 94,9 %. KKR terletak paling sering di rektum 48,7 %. Pasien KKR lebih banyak ditemukan pada stadium III (35,9%), K-Ras terbanyak ditemukan adalah jenis wild-type. Pada 34 kasus (87,2%) KKR dengan nilai CEA di atas normal. Pemberian kemoterapi pada kanker kolorektal tidak sesuai dengan panduan NCCN 2012 dan Panduan Nasional Pengelolaan KKR 2004. Efek samping terbanyak adalah vomitus, anorexia dan dispepsia, sedangkan efek samping lain tersebar merata. Sebanyak 19 pasien (48,7%) tidak menyelesaikan kemoterapi, 11 pasien (28,2%) menyelesaikan kemoterapi dan 9 orang (23,1%) belum menyelesaikan kemoterapi. Alasan terbanyak tidak menyelesaikan kemoterapi adalah karena efek samping. Penggunaan capecitabine seluruhnya mengeluhkan hands and foot syndrome, sebanyak 7 orang (70%) tingkat 3 dan 3 (30%) orang tingkat 2. Kesimpulan: Data pasien-pasien KKR di Divisi Bedah Digestif RSCM-FKUI periode Januari 2010-Agustus 2012 menggambarkan bahwa penggunaan regimen kemoterapi belum sepenuhnya mengikuti pedoman kemoterapi pada kanker kolorektal.ABSTRACT
 Background: Chemotherapy in colorectal cancer (CRC) is growing rapidly today.

We describe the characteristic data about chemotherapy for CRC in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital January 2010-August 2012. Methods: Data was collected from the medical record center retrospectively from January 2010-August

2012, processed by SPSS 11. 5 software, then evaluated. Results: Data described the characteristic of gender is dominated by male (66.7 %) with ratio 2:1 between male and female. Higher incidence is in category 60-69 years old. The most histological found is adenocarcinoma type (94.9%). The most location found is in rectum (48.7%). Patient with CRC often found in stadium III (35.9%).

The most K-Ras result found is wild-type. In 34 cases (87.2%) of CRC with higher CEA values. Data for patients who undergone chemotherapeutic are inappropriate with standard protocol from NCCN 2012 and Panduan Nasional Pengelolaan KKR 2004. All patients complained vomitus, anorexia and dyspepsia, in spite other side effect are spread evenly. About 19 patients (48.7%) did not finish chemotherapy, 11 patients (28.2%) finished chemotherapy, and 9 patients (23.1%) are in chemotherapeutic now. Those reasons are patient waywardness because side effect, medical record error, inappropriate patients directing for follow up and unavailable regimen. All patients whom use capecitabine complained hands and foot syndrome with 7 patients (70%) grade 3 and 3 patients (30%) grade 2. Conclusions: From the data we presented, it describe that data for patients who undergone chemotherapeutic are inappropriate with standard protocol for chemotherapy for CRC., Background: Chemotherapy in colorectal cancer (CRC) is growing rapidly today. We describe the characteristic data about chemotherapy for CRC in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital January 2010-August 2012. Methods: Data was collected from the medical record center retrospectively from January 2010-August

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