

Proporsi pneumonitis radiasi pada pasien kanker paru yang mendapat radiasi di rumah sakit umum pusat persahabatan = Proportion of radiation pneumonitis in lung cancer patients who got radiation in persahabatan hospital

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penelitian ini merupakan studi awal untuk menetapkan proporsi pneumonitis radiasi pada pasien kanker paru yang mendapat radiasi di RSUP Persahabatan.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain retrospektif pada pasien kanker paru yang mendapat radiasi di RSUP Persahabatan antara Juni 2013-Juli 2015. Pengambilan data melalui rekam medik dan dilakukan evaluasi ulang foto toraks 1 bulan pasca radiasi.

Hasil: Terdapat 33 pasien kanker paru yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Karakteristik subyek meliputi usia ≥51 tahun (63,6%), laki-laki (66,7%), riwayat merokok (75,8%), IB sedang (60%), dosis radiasi 300-4000 (60,6%), fraksi radiasi 10-19 (60,6%), tidak mempunyai riwayat kemoterapi (54,5%), kanker paru jenis adenokarsinoma (66,7%) dan stage IV (84,84%). Proporsi pneumonitis radiasi berdasarkan foto toraks sebesar 39,4% yang terdiri dari gambaran hazy ground glass opacities, hazy ground glass opacities dan fibrosis serta fibrosis. Ditemukan perbedaan bermakna antara usia, dosis radiasi dan riwayat kemoterapi dengan kejadian pneumonitis radiasi ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Proporsi pneumonitis radiasi berdasarkan foto toraks sebesar 39,4%. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara usia, dosis radiasi dan riwayat kemoterapi dengan kejadian pneumonitis radiasi.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: This is a preliminary study to determine proportion radiation pneumonitis in lung cancer patients who got radiaton in Persahabatan Hospital.

Method: This was a retrospective study in lung cancer patients who got radiation in Persahabatan Hospital between June 2013 ? July 2015. Interpretation data were from medical record and did reevaluation chest x ray 1 month after radiation.

Result: There were 33 lung cancer patients were filled inclusion criteria. Subjects characteristic were age ≥51 years (63,6%), male (66,7%), history of smoking (75,8%), moderate IB (60%), radiation doses 3000-4000 (60,6%), radiation fractions 10-19 (60,6%), had no history of chemotherapy (54,5%), adenocarcinoma (66,7%) and stage IV (84,84%). Proportion radiation pneumonitis based on chest x ray were 39,4% that include hazy ground glass opacities, hazy ground glass opacitiesand fibrosis and only fibrosis. There were significant differences between age, radiation doses and history of chemotherapy with proportion radiation pneumonitis ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion: Proportion radiation pneumonitis based on chest x ray are 39,4%. There are significant differences between age, radiation doses and history of chemotherapy with proportion radiation pneumonitis ($p < 0,05$).