

Analisis kesintasan dan faktor yang berperan pada pasien kanker nasofaring di Departemen THT RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo =  
Survival analysis and the role factors in nasopharyngeal cancer patients at department of otorhinolaryngology head and neck surgery Dr Cipto Mangunkusumo National Hospital

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Abstrak

Kanker Nasofaring KNF merupakan salah satu kasus keganasan paling sering di Indonesia dengan karakteristik yang unik secara epidemiologi, patologi dan klinis. Faktor prognosis KNF telah menjadi fokus penelitian yang cukup penting dalam sejumlah studi yang telah dilakukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui karakteristik pasien KNF yang terdiagnosis di Poli THT RSCM serta angka kesintasan dengan melakukan analisis terhadap faktor yang berperan terhadap prognosis. Penelitian ini merupakan suatu penelitian kohort retrospektif dengan subjek penelitian bersifat total sampling pasien KNF yang terdiagnosis di Poli THT. Sebanyak 561 subjek penelitian ini, pria memiliki prevalensi sebanyak 2.8 kali daripada wanita. WHO tipe 3 dan WF tipe A menjadi jenis histopatologi paling dominan. Stadium IV A didapatkan pada 30.1 subjek dan 18.9 subjek sudah berada dalam kondisi metastasis jauh. Nilai tengah untuk waktu tunggu radiasi adalah 91 12-344 hari dengan durasi radiasi 53 39-95 hari. Stadium IVC,  $p=0,000$ , N3  $p=0,018$ , metastasis jauh  $p=0,000$ , dan drop out atau tidak mendapat terapi  $p=0,000$  menjadi faktor yang memberikan kesintasan lebih buruk pada penelitian ini.

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Nasopharyngeal Cancer NPC is one of the most frequent cancer in Indonesia which has a unique characteristic in epidemiology, pathology and clinical features. Prognostic factors are recently became the most important research foci, and a large number of investigation in this area have been performed. The objective of this study is to know the characteristics of NPC patients that have been diagnosed in ENT Department of RSCM and analyzed some factors that might have role in overall survival. This is the retrospective cohort study with total sampling subject. From 561 subjects, Male has 2.8 higher prevalence than female. WHO type 3 92,3 and WF type A 97,1 are the majority hisopathological result. Stage IV A is found in 30,1 subjects and 18,9 subjects were already in metastatic state. The median value of radiation waiting time was 91 12 344 days, duration time of radiation was 53 39 95 days. Stage IVC  $p=0,000$ , N3  $p=0,018$ , distant metastatic  $p=0,000$ , and drop out or no treatment  $p=0,000$  are found to be the factors that give a negative impact in overall survival.