

Prevalensi dan Karakteristik Kanker Tiroid pada Anak di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Periode Tahun 2016-2022 = Prevalence and Characteristics of Thyroid Cancer in Children at RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for the 2016-2022 period

Nerissa Nur Arviana, author

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang Kelenjar tiroid merupakan salah satu kelenjar endokrin terbesar yang terletak di bawah kartilago tiroid. Kanker tiroid merupakan keganasan yang muncul dari sel parenkim tiroid yang mana sel sel tumbuh secara tidak normal dari jaringan kelenjar tiroid juga berpotensi menyebar ke bagian tubuh lainnya. Berdasarkan World Health Organization (WHO), data kanker tiroid di dunia pada tahun 2020 secara keseluruhan mencapai 586.202 kasus. Sementara, di Indonesia sendiri, kasus kanker tiroid pada tahun 2020 mencapai 13.114 dengan angka kematian mencapai 2.224 yang mana lebih banyak terjadi pada perempuan dengan jumlah 9.053 kasus. Berdasarkan penelitian, prevalensi kanker tiroid pada anak adalah 0,2-5 % dibandingkan dengan sekitar 30% pada orang dewasa. Melihat permasalahan ini, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi kanker tiroid pada anak di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo yang belum ada datanya terutama berdasarkan karakteristik dan faktor risikonya. Metode Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional deksriptif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel yang digunakan berupa total sampling pada penderita kanker tiroid anak di RSCM periode 2016 hingga 2022.

Hasil Hasil penelitian ini mendapatkan prevalensi kanker tiroid pada anak di RSCM pada Tahun 2016 – 2022 sebesar 1,4%. Dengan karakteristik sosiodemografi, 95,7% berusia 11 hingga 18 tahun, 78,3% berjenis kelamin perempuan dan 21,7% berjenis kelamin laki- laki, serta 65,2% tinggal di perkotaan. Hasil lainnya menunjukkan 95,7% riwayat keluarga tidak ada dan 47,8% mempunyai BMI ideal. Hasil karakteristik klinis, 78,3% pasien dengan jenis kanker tiroid papilar, 87% pasien stadium I, 43,5% mengalami T2, 39,1% mengalami N1, dan 13% dengan M1. Terapi utamanya operasi sebanyak 86,9% dengan jenis total tiroidektomi sebesar 60%. Tidak terdapat perbedaan karakteristik antara jenis kanker tiroid papilar dan folikular.

Kesimpulan Penelitian ini memberikan angka prevalensi serta data deskriptif terkait persentase dan frekuensi masing-masing variabel yang dapat dijadikan acuan untuk penelitian selanjutnya berupa analitik terkait prognosis dan mortalitas serta hubungan setiap variabel.

.....Introduction The thyroid gland is one of the largest endocrine glands which is located under the thyroid cartilage. Thyroid cancer is a malignancy that arises from thyroid parenchyma cells in which the cells grow abnormally from the thyroid gland tissue which also has the potential to spread to other parts of the body.

Based on the World Health Organization (WHO), data on thyroid cancer in the world in 2020 reached 586,202 cases. Meanwhile, in Indonesia alone, cases of thyroid cancer in 2020 reached 13,114 with a death rate of 2,224 which was more common in women with a total of 9,053 cases. Based on research, the prevalence of thyroid cancer in children is 0.2 – 5% compared to about 30% in adults. Seeing this problem, this study aims to determine the prevalence of thyroid cancer in children at RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for which there is no data, mainly based on the characteristics and risk factor.

Method This study used a descriptive observational method with a cross sectional approach. The sample

used was total sampling in children with thyroid cancer at RSCM for the period 2016 to 2022.

Results The results of this study found that the prevalence of thyroid cancer in children at RSCM in 2016 - 2022 was 1.4%. With sociodemographic characteristics, 95.7% were aged 11 to 18 years, 78.3% were female and 21.7% were male, and 65.2% lived in urban areas. Other results showed that 95.7% had no family history and 47.8% had an ideal BMI. Results of clinical characteristics, 78.3% of patients had papillary thyroid cancer, 87% of patients had stage 1, 43.5% had T2, 39.1% had N1, and 13% had M1. The main therapy was surgery for 86.9% with total thyroidectomy at 60%. There are no differences in characteristics between papillary and follicular types of thyroid cancer.

Conclusion This research provides prevalence figures as well as descriptive data regarding the percentage and frequency of each variable which can be used as a reference for further research in the form of analytics related to prognosis and mortality as well as the relationship between each variable.