

## Survival rate and prognostic factors in advanced cervical cancer patients accompanied by renal impairment

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### Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memperoleh informasi tentang survival kanker servik stadium lanjut dengan gangguan fungsi ginjal (KSSLGFG) serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. disamping itu diharapkan dapat ditemukan sistem scoring untuk prediksi kematian pasien KSSLGFG. Rancangan studi yang digunakan adalah retrospektif kohort. Data yang dikumpulkan berasal dari rekam medik penderita KSSLGFG dari 1 januari 1998 sampai 31 Desember 2003 di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Nasional Dr Cipto Mangunkusumo, Jakarta, dengan jumlah sampel 70 kasus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rerata Survival secara keseluruhan pasien KSSLGFG 8,2 bulan, survival bulan ke-6 sebesar 39%, survival 1 tahun sebesar 3,2%. Median survival 5,3 bulan. Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap survival pasien KSSLGFG adalah gambaran histopatologik (sel adenoskuamosa dan diferensiasi sel), ketebalan korteks ginjal < 1 cm dan nefrostomi. (Med J Indones 2005; 14: 173-8)

*The objective of this study was to obtain information on the survival rate of advanced cervical cancer patients with renal impairment (ACCRI) and its prognostic factors. In addition, it is hoped that by this method the scoring system for predicting the death of ACCRI patients hopefully could be obtained. Design of the study used was retrospective cohort study. Data collected were retrieved from medical records of ACCRI patients from 1 January 1998 to 31 December 2003 at Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo National Central General Hospital, Jakarta, with a total sample of 70 cases. The results of the study showed that mean survival of all ACCRI patients was 8.2 months, mean survival at sixth month was 39%, and mean survival at one year was 3.2%. Median survival was 5.3 months. Prognostic factors affecting the survival of ACCRI patients included histopathological type (adenosquamous cell and cell differentiation), cortical thickness of the kidney less than 1 cm, and nephrostomy. (Med J Indones 2005; 14: 173-8)*