

Respon radiasi pada Karsinoma Nasofaring stadium lokal lanjut di Departemen Radioterapi Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo periode Januari 2007-Desember 2011 = Radiation response on locally advanced Nasopahryngeal Cancer in Departement of Radiotherapy Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital January 2007-December 2011 / Nastiti Rahajeng

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Tujuan: Mengetahui kesintasan hidup, respon pengobatan dan faktor yang mungkin mempengaruhi dalam penanganan karsinoma nasofaring stadium lokal lanjut

Metode: Dilakukan penelitian retrospektif deskriptif analitik terhadap 391 pasien karsinoma nasofaring stadium lokal lanjut yang berobat di Departemen Radioterapi RSCM periode Januari 2007-Desember 2011, dilihat karakteristik pasien maupun tumor. Analisis kesintasan dihitung dengan kurva Kaplan Meier dan respon radiasi dianalisa menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman pada pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi.

Hasil: Didapatkan 70.6% pasien adalah laki laki, median usia 45 (9-86) tahun.

Sebagian besar stadium IVB (32,7%) dengan tipe histopatologis WHO III paling dominan (82,4%) Kesintasan hidup 3 dan 5 tahun untuk masing-masing stadium IIB, III, IVA, IVB berturut-turut adalah 64,9%, 57,6%, 47,4%, 48,0% dan 64,9%, 43,2%, 34,3%, 26,6%. Sedangkan respon komplit untuk masing-masing stadium IIB, III, IVA, IVB berturut-turut 83,3%, 73,3%, 52,6%, 45,8%. Terdapat korelasi bermakna antara respon radiasi dengan stadium ($r=0,242;p=0,038$) dan antara respon radiasi dan kesintasan hidup ($r=-0,251;p=0,031$).

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To show the overall survival rate, radiation response and factors influenced on locally advanced nasopahryngeal cancer.

Method: Retrospective analytic descriptive study of 391 newly diagnosed locally advanced nasopharyngeal cancer patients from January 2007 till December 2011, to show their characteristics. Overall survival rate were analyzed by Kaplan Meier Survival curve and the radiation response correlation with other factors were analyzed by Spearman correlation test.

Result: Most of the subjects are male (70.6%), with median age 45 (9-86) years old.

Mainly on stage IVB (32,79%) with the most hystopalologic was type III WHO (82,4%). All of the subjects were analyzed for 3 and 5 years overall survival, resulted for stage IIB, III, IVA, IVB were 64,9%, 57,6%, 47,4%, 48,0% dan 64,9%, 43,2%, 34,3%, 26,6% respectively. Complete respons for stage IIB, III, IVA, IVB were

83,3%, 73,3%, 52,6%, 45,8%, respectively. There were significant correlation between radiation response and cancer stadium ($r=0,242;p=0,038$) and between radiation response with overall survival rate ($r=-0,251;p=0,031$).