

Kesintasan penderita kanker serviks stadium IB-IIA yang mendapat terapi radiasi definitif dan terapi operasi radikal diikuti radiasi adjuvan serta analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya = Overall survival cervical cancer patients figo stage IB-IIA who receive definitive radiation and radical hysterectomy followed by adjuvant radiation and factors analysis that affecting it / Samuel Kelvin Rusli

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Abstrak

**ABSTRAK**

Tujuan : Untuk melihat karakteristik dan kesintasan pasien kanker serviks stadium IB-IIA yang mendapat terapi radiasi definitif dan terapi operasi radikal diikuti radiasi adjuvan serta analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kesintasan  
Metode : Dilakukan studi kohort retrospektif terhadap pasien kanker serviks IBIIA, yang mendapat terapi radiasi definitif dan radiasi adjuvan pasca histerektomi radikal, yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi, dan berobat di Departemen Radioterapi RSCM periode Januari 2007-Desember 2009, dilihat karakteristik pasien dan kesintasan 3 tahun pasca terapi serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kesintasan dari masing-masing terapi.

Hasil : Didapatkan 25 pasien yang menjalani radiasi definitif dan 60 pasien yang mendapat radiasi adjuvan pasca operasi. kesintasan pasien yang mendapat terapi radiasi adjuvan pada 1, 2 dan 3 tahun sebesar 96,7%, 95% dan 93,3%. Faktor metastasis KGB negatif memiliki asosiasi sedang dengan kesintasan ( $p < 0.2$ ). kesintasan pasien yang mendapat terapi radiasi definitif 1, 2 dan 3 tahun sebesar 96%, 92% dan 92%. Faktor kadar Hb pre radiasi  $>12$  g/dl memiliki asosiasi sedang dengan kesintasan ( $p < 0.2$ ). Kesintasan pasien pada kedua kelompok terapi tidak berbeda secara signifikan dalam tiga tahun masa pengamatan ( $p = 0,138$ )

Kesimpulan : Penelitian ini tidak menunjukkan perbedaan yang bermakna kesintasan kelompok terapi radiasi definitif dan radiasi adjuvan pasca operasi. Faktor metastasis KGB negatif memiliki kecenderungan mempengaruhi kesintasan pada pasien yang mendapat terapi radiasi adjuvan pasca operasi dan Faktor kadar Hb pre radiasi  $>12$  g/dl memiliki kecenderungan kesintasan pasien yang mendapat terapi radiasi definitif.

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**ABSTRACT**

Aim : To evaluate characteristic and overall survival in early stage cervical cancer (FIGO IB-IIA) who receive therapy between definitive radiation and adjuvan radiation postoperative, and factors analysis that affecting overall survival in both group of therapy

Methods : The medical records of 85 patients with cervical cancer FIGO IB-IIA

who were treated in Department Radiotherapy RSCM between January 2007-December 2009 were reviewed and analyzed by their overall survival and factors affecting it between two groups of therapy, definitive radiation group and adjuvant radiation postoperative groups.

Results : There were 25 patients in definitive radiation and 60 patients in adjuvant radiation group. Overall survival in adjuvant radiation group in year 1, 2 and 3 are 96,7%, 95% dan 93,3%. Negative node metastasis is the factor with average association with overall survival ( $p < 0.2$ ). Overall survival in definitive radiation group in year 1, 2 and 3 are 96%, 92% dan 92%. Hb level  $> 12$  G/dl is the factor with average association with overall survival ( $p < 0.2$ ) overall survival of these both group of therapy is not statistically significant (92% vs 93.3%;  $p = 0,138$ ).

Conclusion: This study did not show any statistically significant overall survival in cervical cancer FIGO stage IB-IIA who receive definitive radiation and adjuvant radiation postoperative. Negative node metastasis is a factor that have tendency to affect overall survival in adjuvant radiation postoperative group, while pre-radiation Hb level  $> 12$  g/dl is a factor that have tendency to affect overall survival in definitive radiation group.