Faktor-faktor penyebab keterlambatan berobat pasien keganasan urologi di RSUP Dr. Sardjito = Factors causing delay treatment for malignancy urologi patient in RSUP Dr. Sardjito

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Abstrak

[Di Indonesia, masalah penyakit kanker merupakan masalah yang terus melonjak luar biasa, dalam jangka waktu 10 tahun terlihat bahwa peringkat kanker sebagai penyebab kematian naik dari peringkat dua belas menjadi peringkat empat ditahun 2005. Tumor di bidang urologi merupakan penyakit keganasan yang penting pada penyakit tumor secara keseluruhan, dan masih banyak masyarakat yang sulit untuk mencapai lokasi rumah sakit yang tersedia spesialisasi dibidang urologi baik karena faktor biaya, sulitnya trasportasi, jarak yang sangat jauh dan lainya.

Sebuah studi klinis prospektif yang dilakukan di bangsal urologi RS Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta, kami mempelajari pasien urologi yang datang untuk berobat lebih dari 1 kali kunjungan setelah adanya gejala awal atau terlambat datang untuk berobat pada periode Juni 2012 – Januari 2013. Pengambilan Sampel dilakukan dengan Mengumpulkan data pasien sebanyak 40 orang dengan diagnosis keganasan di bidang urologi yang dirawat dan kontrol ke poli urologi, kemudian dilakukan wawancara dengan menggunakan kuesioner penelitian.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode cross-sectional, dinilai rasio prevalen yaitu membandingkan antara jumlah subjek dengan penyakit pada suatu saat dengan seluruh subjek yang ada. Sebuah studi observasional untuk menentukan hubungan antara faktor resiko dan penyakit. Seluruh metode mempergunakan program statistik SPSS versi 17.

Dilakukan analisis bahwa pada uji hubungan antara lamanya pasien berobat dengan variabel yang dimiliki responden, didapatkan sebanyak 27.5% responden mengaku pernah berobat ke paramedik, 85% responden berobat ke dokter umum dan 77.5% responden pernah berobat ke dokter spesialis, setelah pasien berobat ke tenaga medis (paramedik, dokter umum).

Didapatkan hubungan antar lama berobat dengan jumlah kunjungan p=0.037, didapatkan hubungan bermakna antara lama berobat dengan kunjungan ke dokter spesialis (p=0.001), Didapatkan hubungan bermakna antara lama berobat dengan berobat ke paramedik dengan nilai p = 0.017;In Indonesia, malignancy is an increasing problem over the years. In the past ten years, it is observed that cancer-related mortality is increasing, from 12th position to 4th at the year of 2005. Urological cancer is one of important malignancy, yet still a lot of patients suffering these diseases couldn't have access to hospital with attending urologists, due to cost problems, transportation problem, and others.

In one prospective clinical trial done at urological ward at dr. Sardjito hospital, we studied urologic patients who seek for help more than once after their symptoms became apparent, or did not come until their disease reach late stage at periode June 2012 until January 2013. Total 40 inward or outward patients diagnosed with urological malignancy were collected during the research, and an interview using research questionnaire was conducted for each patient.

This is a cross-sectional research, an observational study to determine the relationship between a disease and its risk factor. In this study we assess prevalence ratio; we compared subject with a disease at one time to the

population. The whole analysis is using SPSS version 17 software.

We analyzed the correlation between time needed by the patient before seek medical help doctors between variables acquired by them. We got the result that 27,5% patients respond that they did go to the doctors before, 85% of them went to the general practitioners, and 77,5% of them went to specialist after they went to GP.

There is a correlation between time needed by patient to seek for medical help and visiting frequency (p=0,037). There is also a correlation between time needed by patient to go to the doctor and visiting frequency to urologists (p=0,001) and paramedics (p=0,017;In Indonesia, malignancy is an increasing problem over the years. In the past ten years, it is observed that cancer-related mortality is increasing, from 12th position to 4th at the year of 2005. Urological cancer is one of important malignancy, yet still a lot of patients suffering these diseases couldn't have access to hospital with attending urologists, due to cost problems, transportation problem, and others.

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