

## Angka tahan hidup pada pasien tumor mediastinum jenis tumor sel germinal dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya = Survival rate in patients with mediastinal tumors type of germ cell and the factors that influence

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Latar belakang penelitian: Tumor sel germinal di mediastinum relatif jarang terjadi. Tumor ini dapat bersifat jinak maupun ganas, yang bersifat ganas mempunyai prognosis buruk. Pada saat ini terapi multimodaliti dapat meningkatkan angka tahan hidup pasien tumor sel germinal mediastinum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui angka tahan hidup keseluruhan atau overall survival rate, karakteristik pasien dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi angka tahan hidup pasien tumor sel germinal mediastinum di RSUP Persahabatan Jakarta.

Metodologi penelitian : Penelitian ini merupakan kohort retrospektif pada populasi pasien yang didiagnosis tumor sel germinal mediastinum periode Januari 2007 sampai dengan Desember 2012. Penelitian dilakukan di RSUP Persahabatan dengan pengamatan sejak Januari 2007 sampai Desember 2013. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan rumus proporsi untuk menganalisis karakteristik dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi angka tahan hidup sedangkan angka tahan hidup dianalisis sesuai dengan jumlah sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data penelitian diambil dari catatan rekam medis RSUP Persahabatan.

Hasil : Angka tahan hidup keseluruhan atau overall survival rate tumor sel germinal mediastinum pada penelitian ini adalah angka tahan hidup 1 tahun sebesar 42,1%, 2 tahun sebesar 22,8%, 3 tahun sebesar 15,8%, 4 tahun sebesar 10,5% dan 5 tahun sebesar 8,8% sedangkan masa tengah tahan hidup keseluruhan 23 minggu (5,75 bulan). Karakteristik tumor sel germinal mediastinum didapatkan lebih banyak pada laki-laki (80%) dengan median usia 21 tahun dan terutama pada kelompok usia 20-29 tahun (43,3%). Gejala klinis terbanyak adalah sesak napas (66,7%), tampilan pasien terbanyak PS2 (50%) dengan jenis tumor sel germinal mediastinum terbanyak adalah teratoma (53,3%) diikuti nonseminoma (40%) dan seminoma (6,7%). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi angka tahan hidup tumor sel germinal mediastinum adalah tampilan pasien, terapi, penyulit dan lokasi tumor.

Kesimpulan : Pada analisis bivariat, tampilan pasien, lokasi tumor, penyulit dan terapi bermakna mempengaruhi angka tahan hidup 1 tahun tetapi pada analisis multivariat hanya variabel lokasi tumor yang bermakna mempengaruhi angka tahan hidup 1 tahun.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background research. In mediastinal germ cell tumors are relatively rare. These tumors can be benign or malignant , which has a poor prognosis malignant . At this time multimodaliti therapy can improve the survival rate of patients mediastinal germ cell tumors . This study aims to determine the overall survival rate, patient characteristic and factors affecting the survival rate of patients mediastinal germ cell tumors in the Persahabatan hospital Jakarta.

Research methodology. This study is a retrospective cohort in a population of patients diagnosed germ cell

tumors of the mediastinum period January 2007 to December 2012 . The study was conducted in the of Persahabatan hospital with observations from January 2007 to December 2013. Sampling using the formula proportions to analyze the characteristic and factors that influence survival rate where as the survival rate was analyzed according to the number of samples that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria . Data were taken from the medical record of Persahabatan hospital.

Results. The overall survival rate of mediastinal germ cell tumors in this study was survival rate 1 year 42,1 % , 2 years 22,8%, 3 years 15,8 % , 4 years 10,5% and 5 years 8.8 % while the overall survival of the middle period of 23 weeks are 5,75 months. Mediastinal germ cell tumor characteristic found more in males ( 80 % ) with a median age of 21 years and especially in the age group 20-29 years ( 43,3 % ). Most clinical symptoms are shortness of breath ( 66,7 % ), most patients display a PS2 ( 50 % ) with mediastinal germ cell tumors are teratomas majority ( 53,3 % ) followed nonseminoma ( 40 % ) and seminomas ( 6,7 % ). Factors affecting the survival rate of mediastinal germ cell tumors are views of patients, treatment, complications and location of the tumors.

Conclusion. In bivariate analysis, display the patient, location of tumor, and treatment complications significantly affect 1 year survival rate but variable in the multivariate analysis only tumor location was significantly affect 1 year survival rate. Background research. In mediastinal germ cell tumors are relatively rare. These tumors can be benign or malignant , which has a poor prognosis malignant . At this time multimodaliti therapy can improve the survival rate of patients mediastinal germ cell tumors . This study aims to determine the overall survival rate, patient characteristic and factors affecting the survival rate of patients mediastinal germ cell tumors in the Persahabatan hospital Jakarta.

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