

# Kesintasan satu tahun penderita Karsinoma Paru Non-Small Cell usia lanjut stadium IIIB/IV yang menjalani Kemoterapi dibandingkan dengan Non-Kemoterapi = The comparison of one year survival between Chemotherapeutic and Non-Chemotherapeutic approaches in elderly with advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Carcinoma

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Penelitian perbandingan kesintasan pasien karsinoma paru bukan sel kecil usia lanjut stadium IIIB/IV yang menjalani kemoterapi dan non-kemoterapi sudah pernah diteliti di negara lain sebelumnya, namun penelitian tersebut di Indonesia belum pernah dilakukan. Penelitian-penelitian terdahulu belum banyak yang memperhitungkan faktor perancu seperti komorbiditas, jenis histopatologi, indeks massa tubuh, stadium, usia dan status fungsional dalam meneliti pengaruh kemoterapi terhadap kesintasan karsinoma paru bukan sel kecil usia lanjut.

Tujuan : Mengetahui adakah perbedaan kesintasan satu tahun antara pasien kanker paru karsinoma bukan sel kecil usia lanjut stadium IIIB/IV yang menjalani kemoterapi dan non-kemoterapi.

Metode : Kohort retrospektif dengan analisis kesintasan terhadap 232 pasien kanker paru karsinoma bukan sel kecil stadium IIIB/IV dan status fungsional ECOG 0-2 yang berobat jalan maupun rawat inap di RS Cipto Mangunkusumo dan RS Kanker Dharmais Januari 2007-April 2013, terbagi menjadi dua kelompok yaitu yang menjalani kemoterapi dan non-kemoterapi. Kurva Kaplan-Meier digunakan untuk mengetahui kesintasan satu tahun masing-masing kelompok. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji log-rank, analisis multivariat menggunakan cox proportional hazard regression. Besarnya hubungan variabel kemoterapi dengan kesintasan dinyatakan dengan crude HR dan IK 95% serta adjusted HR dan IK 95% setelah dimasukkan variabel perancu.

Hasil : Terdapat 232 pasien kanker paru karsinoma bukan sel kecil yang dibagi menjadi dua kelompok yaitu kemoterapi (118 subyek) dan non-kemoterapi (114 subyek). Persentase mortalitas satu tahun adalah 93,9% pada kelompok non-kemoterapi dan 57,6% pada kelompok kemoterapi. Median kesintasan kelompok non-kemoterapi adalah 2 bulan, sedangkan kelompok kemoterapi 9,73 bulan,  $p < 0,001$ , HR 3,447 (IK 95% 2,522-4,711). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan hubungan bermakna antara kemoterapi dengan kesintasan satu tahun. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan stadium adalah perancu kemoterapi terhadap kesintasan.

Simpulan : Kesintasan satu tahun pasien kanker paru bukan sel kecil usia lanjut stadium IIIB/IV yang menjalani kemoterapi lebih baik dibandingkan dengan non-kemoterapi.

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Background : The effects of chemotherapy on survival in elderly with advanced non-small cell lung cancer has been studied in other country before, but in Indonesia this topic hasn't been studied. The influence of confounding factors such as comorbidity, histopathology, body mass index, functional status, age and stage

of cancer were seldom considered in the earlier studies.

**Objective :** To determine whether there's a difference in one year survival between elderly with advanced non-small cell lung cancer who received chemotherapy and those who received non-chemotherapeutic approaches.

**Methods :** Retrospective cohort design and survival analysis were used to 232 elderly with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (IIIB/IV) and performance status of ECOG 0-2 who visited Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital and Dharmais Cancer Hospital between January 2007 and April 2013 that divided into 2 groups according to therapy that they received (chemotherapy and non-chemotherapy). Kaplan-Meier curve was used to evaluate the one year survival of each group. Bivariate analysis was conducted using log-rank test, multivariate analysis was conducted using Cox proportional hazard regression. The extend of relation between advancing age and survival was expressed with crude HR with 95% CI and adjusted HR with 95%CI after adjusting for confounders.

**Results :** There were 232 elderly advanced non-small cell lung cancer that divided into two groups ; chemotherapy (118 subjects) and non-chemotherapy (114 subjects). One year mortality percentage were 93,9% and 57,6% to non-chemotherapy and chemotherapy group. The survival median were 2 months in non-chemotherapy group and 9,73 months in chemotherapy group, with  $p < 0,001$  and HR 3,447 (95% CI : 2,522-4,711). Bivariate analysis showed statistically significant relation between chemotherapy and one year survival. Multivariate analysis showed that stage of cancer was a confounder to chemotherapy relation to survival.

**Conclusion :** One year survival in elderly with advanced non-small cell lung cancer who received chemotherapy were better compared to those who received non-chemotherapeutic approaches.