

Profil pasien kanker rektum yang menjalani radiasi di Departemen Radioterapi RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo periode tahun 2009 - 2014 = Profile of rectal cancer patients underwent radiation therapy in Department of Radiotherapy National General Hospital of Cipto Mangunkusumo during period of 2009 - 2014

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Abstrak

[Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui profil pasien kanker rektum di Departemen Radioterapi RSCM.

Metode: Dilakukan penelitian restrospektif deskriptif analitik terhadap 144 pasien kanker rektum yang menjalani radiasi di Departemen Radioterapi RSCM periode Januari 2009-Januari

2014, dilihat karakteristik pasien dan tumor. Respons radiasi dinilai menggunakan metode RECIST 1.1. Hubungan antara OTT dan DTT dengan respons radiasi dinilai dengan korelasi Spearman dan analisis kesintasan dihitung dengan kurva Kaplan Meier.

Hasil: Pasien laki-laki sebesar 65.9%, median usia 53 (23-81) tahun dengan mayoritas berada pada kelompok usia 50-59 tahun. Tipe histopatologi terbanyak adalah adenokarsinoma (88.8%) dan pasien paling banyak datang dengan stadium IIIB (25.0%). Kemoradiasi dilakukan pada 29.8% pasien, dengan toksisitas radiasi akut terbanyak adalah pada kulit (derajat I) sebesar 20.1%. Respons radiasi yang dinilai dengan metode RECIST 1.1 menunjukkan respons terbanyak adalah stabil (71.4%). Tidak ditemukan korelasi antara OTT dan DTT dengan respons radiasi. Dari 118 pasien, didapatkan analisis kesintasan keseluruhan 3 dan 5 tahun masing-masing adalah 65% dan 45% dengan median survival 59 bulan. Pada kelompok pasien yang menjalani radiasi panjang, analisis kesintasan keseluruhan 3 dan 5 tahun masing-masing adalah masing-masing 91% dan 78%.

Kesimpulan: Karakteristik pasien rektum di Departemen Radioterapi RSCM yang berbeda dengan berbagai studi sebelumnya hanya usia. Respons radiasi yang paling banyak dijumpai adalah stabil. Tidak ditemukan korelasi antara OTT dan DTT dengan respons radiasi.;Purpose: To obtain the profile of rectal cancer patients in Department of Radiotherapy, National General Hospital of Cipto Mangunkusumo.

Method: A retrospective study was conducted over 144 rectal cancer patients undergone radiation therapy in Department of Radiotherapy, National General Hospital of Cipto Mangunkusumo during period of January 2009 to January 2014. The characteristics of patients and tumour were assessed. The radiation response was evaluated with the RECIST 1.1 method. The correlation between OTT and DTT with radiation response was analyzed with Spearman's correlation and the survival analysis was determined using Kaplan-Meier curve.

Result: The majority of patients were male (65.9%), with median age of 53 (23-81) years old where most patients belonged to age group of 50-59 years old. The most frequent histopathologic type found was adenocarcinoma (88.8%) with most patients were in stage

IIIB (25.0%). Chemoradiation was performed in 29.8% of patients, and grade I skin toxicity was the most frequent acute side effect of radiation found (20.1%). Radiation response assessed with the RECIST 1.1 method showed stable disease as the mostly seen response (71.4%). There was no correlation found between OTT and DTT with radiation response. Overall survival from 118 patients for 3 and 5 years were 65% and 45%, respectively, with median survival of 59 months. In the group of patients underwent long-course radiotherapy, the overall survival for 3 and 5 years were 91% and 78%, respectively.

Conclusion: The sole characteristic of rectal cancer patients in Department of Radiotherapy at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital that is different from previous studies is the age group where most patients were in. Stable disease is the most frequent radiation response. There was no correlation found between OTT and DTT with radiation response., Purpose: To obtain the profile of rectal cancer patients in Department of Radiotherapy, National General Hospital of Cipto Mangunkusumo.

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