

Perbandingan kesintasan satu tahun pasien karsinoma hepatoselular di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo periode 2013 2014 dengan periode 1998 1999 = Hepatocellular carcinoma in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital comparison of one year survival rate between 2013 2014 and 1998 1999

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Abstrak

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

Latar Belakang:

Pada tahun 1998-1999, kesintasan pasien karsinoma hepatoselular (KHS) yang berobat di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo (RSCM) sangat rendah karena sebagian besar datang dalam stadium lanjut dan hanya sedikit pasien yang dapat memperoleh terapi paliatif atau kuratif. Dalam tiga tahun terakhir, RSCM telah memiliki fasilitas tatalaksana KHS yang lebih baik, namun dampaknya terhadap perbaikan kesintasan pasien KHS belum diketahui.

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Tujuan:

Mengetahui perbandingan kesintasan satu tahun pasien KHS yang berobat di RSCM pada periode 2013-2014 dengan periode 1998-1999.

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Metode:

Data 114 pasien KHS yang berobat di RSCM pada periode 2013-2014 dan data sekunder penelitian 77 pasien KHS di RSCM pada tahun 1998-1999 dikumpulkan secara retrospektif lalu dilakukan penilaian karakteristik dan perbandingan kurva kesintasan dengan menggunakan metode Kaplan-Meier yang dilanjutkan dengan uji log-rank.

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Hasil:

Terdapat peningkatan hepatitis B sebagai etiologi KHS dari 32,5% pada 1998-1999 menjadi 67,5% pada 2013-2014. Insidens pasien yang meninggal selama pengamatan adalah 57% (95% interval kepercayaan (IK) = 48-66%) pada periode 2013-2014 dan 61% (95% IK = 49-73%) pada periode 1998-1999. Median kesintasan secara keseluruhan adalah 141 hari. Meskipun terdapat perbaikan dalam fasilitas tatalaksana KHS, angka kesintasan satu tahun pada kedua periode tidak berbeda secara signifikan (29,4% pada 2013-2014 dan 24,1% pada 1998-1999, p=0,913). Hal ini tampaknya disebabkan karena surveilans KHS pada populasi risiko tinggi masih rendah.

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Simpulan:

Tidak ada perbedaan kesintasan satu tahun pasien KHS pada periode 2013-2014 dengan periode 1998-1999.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background:

In 1998-1999, the survival of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patients in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital was very poor because most patients came in advanced stage and only few patients could receive palliative or curative treatment. In the last three years, Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital has improved its facilities for HCC treatment. It is unclear whether this effort has resulted in improvement of patients' survival.

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Objectives:

To compare one-year survival rate of HCC patients between two periods (2013-2014 and 1998-1999).

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Method:

We analyzed retrospectively 114 HCC patients who came to our department in 2013-2014 and 77 patients in 1998-1999. We compare the clinical characteristics and treatment between two periods and then we analyze the survival of both groups using Kaplan-Meier method and compare them using log-rank test.

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Results:

There was an increase in hepatitis B prevalence as the etiology of HCC from 32,5% in 1998-1999 to 67,5% in 2013-2014, causing hepatitis B as the main etiology of HCC in 2013-2014. Incidence rate of patients who died in 2013-2014 was 57% (95% confidence interval (CI) = 48-66%) and in 1998-1999 was 61% (95% CI = 49-73%). Overall median survival was 141 days. Despite improvement in treatment facilities, no significant difference was found in one-year survival rate (29,4% in 2013-2014 versus 24,1% in 1998-1999,  $p=0,913$ ). It seems that this result was caused by low level of surveillance in high-risk population.

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Conclusion:

No improvement was seen in one-year survival rate of HCC patients between 2013-2014 and 1998-1999.;

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