

## Profil tumor ginjal di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta 2009-2013 = Renal tumor profile in Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta 2009-2013

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### Abstrak

#### <b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Latar Belakang. Di Indonesia, insiden tumor ginjal menempati urutan ketiga keganasan saluran urogenital pada laki-laki. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik demografi, tampilan klinis, laboratorium, staging dan penatalaksanaan yang dilakukan di Di RSUP Dr. Sardjito

Metode. Sebuah studi prospektif pada subyek 105 pasien yang didiagnosis tumor ginjal antara tahun 2009 sampai 2013. Pasien dibagi menjadi 2 grup berdasarkan usia : (1) anak, dan (2) dewasa.

Hasil. Selama 5 tahun, ditemukan 105 pasien tumor ginjal, anak 41 orang dan dewasa 57 orang. Rata-rata usia pasien tumor ginjal anak adalah  $3,76 \pm 2,54$  tahun, dan rasio laki-laki : perempuan 1,56 : 1. Rata-rata usia pasien tumor ginjal dewasa adalah  $49,51 \pm 14,08$  tahun. Rasio laki-laki : perempuan adalah 1,48 : 1. Tumor paling sering pada anak adalah nefroblastoma 39 kasus (95,1%) dengan keluhan tersering adalah massa (100%). Tumor paling sering pada dewasa adalah RCC, 26 kasus (46,6%), dengan keluhan terbanyak nyeri pinggang 22 kasus (84,6%), keluhan massa 21 kasus (80,8%), hematuria 14 kasus (53,8%).

Kesimpulan. Terjadi penurunan kasus nefroblastoma dan peningkatan kasus RCC di RSUP Dr. Sardjito dalam 5 tahun terakhir. Mayoritas pasien RCC pada dekade 4-5 dan nefroblastoma pada usia 3 tahun, dengan rasio laki-laki:perempuan masing-masing 1,56:1 dan 1,48:1.;Background. In Indonesia, the incidence of kidney tumor was in the 3rd rank after prostate and bladder cancer among the urogenital cancer in men. The objective of this study is to describe demographic characteristic, clinical feature, and treatment of kidney tumor in Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta.

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#### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Methods. A prospective study of 105 subjects whom were diagnosed as kidney tumor between year 2009 to 2013. The subjects were categorized into two groups according their age: (1) children, and (2) adults.

Results. There were 105 cases of kidney tumor found over the past 5 years, 41 children cases and 57 adult cases. Mean age of the children was  $3,76 \pm 2,54$  years old, and male:female ratio 1,56:1. Mean age of adults were  $49,51 \pm 14,08$  years old. Male:female ratio 1,48:1. Majority of tumor in children were nephroblastoma about 39 cases (95,1%) with symptoms most profound were abdominal mass (100%). Majority of kidney tumor found in adults were RCC (26 cases [46,6%]), with symptoms flank pain (22 cases [84,6%]), palpable mass (21 cases [80,8%]), hematuria (14 cases [53,8%]).

Conclusion. The number of nephroblastoma cases were decreased, meanwhile there was an increase in RCC case number in Dr. Sardjito Hospital for the past 5 years. Majority of RCC patients were in decade 5-6, while in nephroblastoma patients, the majority were 3 years old, with the ratio of male:female 1,56:1 and 1,48:1 respectively. ;Background. In Indonesia, the incidence of kidney tumor was in the 3rd rank after prostate and bladder cancer among the urogenital cancer in men. The objective of this study is to describe

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