

Radiasi kombinasi Karbogen Nikotinamid (KON) tanpa dan dengan kemoterapi pada kanker serviks uteri lanjut lokal : toksisitas dan kesintasan hidup = Combination Radiotherapy Carbogen Nicotinamide (KON) chemotherapy without and with in locally advance cervical cancer therapy toxicity and survival life

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat perbandingan terapi, toksisitas dan kesintasan

hidup. Pasien predominan usia antara 40-60 tahun (81,7%), Karsinoma sel skuamosa (78,8%), differensiasis sedang (63,5%), stadium III B (68,3%), dan ukuran tumor > 4 cm (62,5%)

Kemoradiasi merupakan terapi yang umumnya dilakukan. Karbogen (karbon dioksida 2%

dan oksigen 98%) + Nikotinamid meningkatkan oksigenisasi tumor
ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study was to compare the therapies, toxicity and survival of

life. Patients are predominantly aged between 40-60 years (81.7%), squamous cell carcinoma (78.8%), differensiasis moderate (63.5%), stage III B (68.3%), and tumor size > 4 cm (62.5%) Chemoradiation is a therapy that is generally done.

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