

# 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. Karbogen (2% carbon dioxide and 98% oxygen) + Nicotinamide improve tumor oxygenation; 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. Karbogen (2% carbon dioxide and 98% oxygen) + Nicotinamide improve tumor oxygenation; 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. Karbogen (2% carbon dioxide and 98% oxygen) + Nicotinamide improve tumor oxygenation