

Kesintasan satu tahun kanker pankreas dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhinya = One-year survival rate of pancreatic cancer and the mortality affecting factors

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Kanker pankreas adalah penyebab kematian keempat yang berhubungan dengan keganasan di Amerika Serikat, dan diperkirakan akan menjadi penyebab kematian kedua di tahun 2030 di United Kingdom. Indonesia belum memiliki data kesintasan kanker pankreas dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhinya. Tujuan: Mengetahui kesintasan 1 tahun kanker pankreas dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhinya di RS dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo, Jakarta. Metode: Dilakukan penelitian kohort retrospektif menggunakan data dari rekam medis pasien kanker pankreas RS dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo antara Januari 2012 - Desember 2016. Faktor umur, jenis kelamin, metastasis, stadium, komorbid dan pengobatan dianalisis secara bivariat dan multivariat menggunakan Cox Proportional Hazards Regression untuk mendapatkan Hazard Ratio HR setiap faktor prognosis. Kesintasan kumulatif 1 tahun setelah diagnosis dinyatakan dengan kurva Kaplan- Meier. Hasil: Dari 83 subyek penelitian proporsi laki-laki adalah 62,7, usia ge; 50 tahun 68,7, dengan rentang usia 33-79 tahun, dan rata-rata 55 tahun. Pada analisis bivariat didapati hubungan bermakna secara statistik kesintasan dengan variabel komorbid HR 2,116 IK 95 1,335-3,513 $p < 0,002$, metastasis HR 3,802 IK 95 1,995-7,249 $p < 0,002$.

.....Background Pancreatic cancer is the fourth leading cause of death associated with malignancy in the United States, and is thought to be the second leading cause of death in 2030 in the United Kingdom. Currently, Indonesia has no data on the survival of pancreatic cancer and the factors that affect it. Aim This study aims to know the 1 year survival of pancreatic cancer and its influencing factors. Methods A retrospective cohort study was performed using data from the medical record of pancreatic cancer patients in dr Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Jakarta, from January 2012 to December 2016. Age, sex, metastasis, stage, comorbidities, and treatment were analyzed bivariate and multivariate using Cox Proportional Hazards Regression to obtain Hazard Ratio HR for each prognostic factor. The 1 year cumulative survival rate after diagnosis is expressed by the Kaplan Meier Curve. Results Of 83 subjects, the proportion of male was 62,7, age ge 50 years 68,7, with age range 33 79 years, and 55 years on average. In bivariate analysis, there was a statistically significant relationship of survival with comorbidities HR 2.116 95 CI 1.335 3.513 $p < 0.002$, metastasis HR 3.802 95 CI 1.995 7.249 $p < 0.001$, palliative treatment HR 2.108 95 CI 1.077 4.125 $p < 0.029$ and group without treatment HR 2.924 95 CI 1.496 5.716 $p < 0.002$. Multivariate analysis showed that metastasis provided the greatest risk of death with HR 4.306 95 CI 2.125 8.724 $p < 0.001$. Palliative group HR was 2.510 95 CI 1.245 5.061 $p < 0.010$ while the group without treatment gave HR 2.535 95 CI 1.277 5.032 $p < 0.008$. Conclusion The overall survival of 1 year of pancreatic cancer patients was 14, with median survival of 6 months. The presence of metastasis and the decision not to do curative therapy Whipple surgery in patients with pancreatic cancer in dr Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital are the primary factors that negatively affect the 1 year survival rate.