

Pengaruh kepatuhan panduan terapi terhadap angka keberhasilan pengobatan kanker nasofaring periode Januari 2017 -Juli 2018 di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo = Effects of compliance with therapeutic guidelines on the success rate of nasopharyngeal cancer treatment for the period of January 2017-July 2018 at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital (RSCM)

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Abstrak

Tujuan : Mengetahui kepatuhan panduan terapi terhadap angka keberhasilan terapi kanker nasofaring.
Metode : Penelitian kohort retrospektif terhadap 269 pasien kanker nasofaring yang berobat di RSCM periode Januari 2017-Juli 2018. Analisis bivariante, log regression dan kesintasan hidup Kaplan Meier dilakukan pada 140 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Hasil : Didapatkan 67,1% pasien lelaki, median usia 48 (18-73) tahun, rujukan internal RSCM 52,9% dengan 57,1% dari Departemen THT-KL. Sekitar 49,3% pasien datang dengan stadium IV A (49,3%), tipe histopatologi WHO III (90%), dan mendapatkan kemoradiasi (60,7%). Angka kepatuhan terhadap PPK dari interna dan RSCM adalah 21,6% dan 6,1%. Ketidakepatuhan penggunaan modalitas terapi dan penegakkan diagnosis kerja internal dan eksternal RSCM adalah 6,8%-4,06% dan 13,6%-31,8%. Ketidakepatuhan pemberian jumlah siklus kemoterapi neoajuvan dan ajuvan sebesar 29,27% dan jumlah siklus pada kemoterapi konkuren sebesar 70,71%. Sekitar 2,14% pasien mendapatkan dosis radiasi <70Gy. Durasi waktu dimulainya terapi adalah 92,5 (14-830) hari, dimulainya kemoradiasi paska kemoterapi neoajuvan adalah 146 (SB 10,04) hari, dimulainya kemoterapi ajuvan paska kemoradiasi adalah 121,88 (SB 18,35) hari. Durasi radiasi / kemoradiasi adalah 48 (39-77) hari. Kesintasan hidup satu dan dua tahun pada masing-masing stadium I, II, III, IV A, dan IV B secara berurutan adalah 100%, 85%, 85%, 84%, 87% dan 100%, 85%, 77%, 69%, 46%. Dosis radiasi dan kemoterapi neoajuvan berpengaruh terhadap angka kesintasan hidup pasien ($P < 0,01$ dan $P < 0,03$). Kepatuhan terhadap modalitas dan durasi waktu terapi secara statistik tidak bermakna namun memiliki trend perbedaan dalam memperngaruhi kesintasan. Kesintasan hidup satu dan dua tahun pada kelompok yang patuh PPK adalah 94,1% dan 80,5%. Pada kelompok yang tidak patuh PPK, didapatkan 82,6% dan 64,2% ($P < 0,19$)

.....Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine adherence to therapeutic guidelines and their effects on the success rates of nasopharyngeal cancer therapy. Methods: A retrospective cohort study was performed to 269 nasopharyngeal cancer patients treated at Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital (RSCM) from January 2017 to July 2018. Bivariate analysis, logistic regression and Kaplan-Meier survival analyses were conducted to assess the 140 patients who met the inclusion criteria. Results: In our cohort, approximately 67.1% of male patients, median age was 48 years (18-73 years old), and RSCM internal referrals were 52.9% with 57.1% from the ENT Department. The majority of patients came with stage IV A (49.3%) with WHO III (90%) histopathological type and chemoradiation was the main modality used (60.7%). The compliance rate for PPK from the RSCM internally was 21.6% and the RSCM external was 6.1%. Non-compliance of the usage of therapeutic modalities and the diagnosis from internal and external referrals of the RSCM is 6.8%-4.06% and 13.6%-31.8%. Non-compliance with the number of cycles of neoadjuvant and adjuvant chemotherapy was 29.27% and the number of cycles in concurrent chemotherapy

was 70.71%. About 2.14% of patients get a radiation dose under 70 Gy. Duration of commencement therapy was 92.5 (14-830) days, the commencement of chemoradiation after neoadjuvant chemotherapy was 146 (SD 10.04) days, the commencement of adjuvant chemotherapy after chemoradiation was 121.88 (SD 18.35) days. Radiation / chemoradiation duration is 48 (39-77) days. The survival of one and two years for each stage I, II, III, IV A and IV B sequentially was 100%, 85%, 85%, 84%, 87% and 100%, 85% , 77%, 69%, 46%. In general, radiation doses and neoadjuvant chemotherapy affect the survival of patients ($P < 0,01$ and $P < 0,03$). Compliance with modalities and duration of therapy is not statistically significant but has a trend of difference in influencing survival in groups that are obedient and not obedient to PPK. The survival of one and two years in the PPK-compliant group was 94.1% and 80.5%. In the PPK non-adherent group, 82.6% and 64.2% were found ($P < 0.19$)