Survival rate of cervical cancer in national referral hospital in 2012 - 2014

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Abstrak

Background: cervical cancer is the third leading cause of female deaths worldwide, and it is the leading cause of female deaths in developing countries. A routine survival evaluation is required to imply the result of the treatment. The aim of this study was to determine the cervical cancer patient survival rate at the Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital as national referral hospital in Indonesia.

Methods: our retrospective cohort study utilized the medical records of cervical cancer patients from 2012 to 2014 using total population sampling method. The data analysis was conducted using the Kaplan-Meier curve, log rank test and Cox regression to determine significant associations between variables.

Results: there were 1,303 subjects with overall survival rates of cervical cancer up to the fifth year of 76%, 65%, 59%, 43% and 34%, respectively, with a median survival of 1,316 days. There were significant differences of hazard ratio for cancer stage variables (p<0.001), and the Cox regression analysis showed that the factor affecting survival was cancer stage.

Conclusion: the 5-year cervical cancer survival rate at the Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital from 2012 to 2014 was 34%.

......Latar belakang: kanker serviks menduduki peringkat ke tiga di seluruh dunia sebagai penyebab kematian perempuan dan merupakan penyebab kematian utama perempuan di negara berkembang. Diperlukan evaluasi kesintasan berkala yang secara tidak langsung menjadi cermin tatalaksana. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui kesintasan pasien kanker serviks di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo sebagai rumah sakit rujukan nasional di Indonesia.

Metode: penelitian ini menggunakan desian kohort retrospektif terhadap data rekam medis pasien kanker serviks pada tahun 2012-2014 dengan metode total population sampling. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan kurva Kaplan Meier, uji Log Rank dan Regresi Cox untuk mencari kemaknaan hubungan antarvariabel.

Hasil: terdapat 1,303 subjek penelitian dengan angka kesintasan kanker serviks hingga tahun ke-5 sebesar 76%, 65%, 59%, 43% dan 34% dengan median kesintasan sebesar 1,316 hari secara keseluruhan. Terdapat perbedaan hazard bermakna pada variabel stadium kanker (p<0.001). Analisis regresi cox menunjukkan faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap kesintasan adalah stadium kanker.

Kesimpulan: kesintasan 5 tahun kanker serviks di RSCM tahun 2012-2014 sebesar 34%.