

Proporsi Pneumonia Pada Pasien Kanker Paru Yang Datang Ke RSUP Persahabatan = Proportion Of Pneumonia In Lung Cancer Patients Who Come To Emergency Instalation At Persahabatan Hospital

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Pneumonia terjadi pada sekitar 50-70% pasien kanker paru. Kerentanan pneumonia terjadi akibat gangguan sistem imun dan arsitektur paru yang terjadi karena mekanisme kanker maupun terapi kanker paru. Perubahan imunitas menyeluruh, kaheksia, terapi, perubahan arsitektur paru merupakan faktor-faktor yang dapat menyebabkan inflamasi hingga penurunan imunitas yang dapat menimbulkan kejadian pneumonia pada kanker paru. Pasien kanker paru dengan pneumonia memiliki kesintasan satu tahun yang lebih buruk dan mortalitas satu tahun yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan tanpa pneumonia. Metode: Sampel penelitian merupakan pasien kanker paru tegak jenis yang datang ke IGD RSUP Persahabatan. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 77 pasien diambil secara consecutive sampling periode Januari-Februari 2024. Setiap sampel dilakukan anamnesis serta pemeriksaan fisis untuk mendapatkan data klinis, pemeriksaan laboratorium darah, foto toraks dan pemeriksaan biakan sputum. Pasien dilakukan pengamatan selama perawatan untuk melihat luaran pasien saat keluar rumah sakit. Hasil: Sebanyak 81,1% sampel mengalami pneumonia. Luarannya meninggal sebanyak 24,7% dan 30,2% sampel yang mengalami pneumonia memiliki luaran meninggal. Faktor risiko seperti Riwayat merokok, jenis kanker paru, lokasi kanker paru, jumlah leukosit, jumlah neutrofil, RNL dan PCT menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna terhadap kejadian pneumonia ($p>0,05$). *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* dan *Escherichia coli* merupakan jenis kuman terbanyak hasil biakan sputum. Kesimpulan: Lebih dari setengah jumlah pasien kanker paru yang masuk ke IGD RSUP Persahabatan mengalami infeksi pneumonia. Tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna faktor risiko terhadap kejadian kanker paru. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* merupakan jenis mikroorganisme terbanyak penyebab pneumonia berdasarkan hasil biakan sputum pasien kanker paru.

.....Background: Pneumonia occurs in around 50-70% of lung cancer patients. Pneumonia susceptibility occurs due to disorders of the immune system and lung architecture that occur due to cancer mechanisms and lung cancer therapy. Changes in overall immunity, cachexia, therapy, and changes in lung architecture are factors that can cause inflammation and decreased immunity which can lead to pneumonia in lung cancer. Lung cancer patients with pneumonia had worse one-year survival and higher one-year mortality than those without pneumonia. Method: The research sample was lung cancer patients who were confirmed pathologically and came to the emergency room at Persahabatan Hospital. The total number of samples was 77 patients taken by consecutive sampling for the period January-February 2024. Anamnesis and physical examination were carried out for each sample to obtain clinical data, blood laboratory examination, chest x-ray and sputum culture examination. Patients are monitored during treatment to see the patient's outcome when they leave the hospital. Results: As many as 81.1% of the sample experienced pneumonia. The outcome of death was 24.7% and 30.2% of samples who experienced pneumonia had a death outcome. Risk factors such as smoking history, type of lung cancer, location of lung cancer, leukocyte count, neutrophil count, RNL and PCT showed no significant relationship to the incidence of pneumonia ($p>0.05$). *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, and *Escherichia coli* are the most common types of germs resulting

from sputum culture. Conclusion: More than half of lung cancer patients admitted to the emergency room at Persahabatan Hospital have pneumonia infections. There was no significant relationship between risk factors and the incidence of lung cancer. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* is the most common type of microorganism resulting from sputum culture of pneumonia patients with lung cancer