

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STAGING AND TREATMENT WITH THE DEGREE OF ANEMIA IN CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AT RSUD ABDUL MOELOEK 2018-2022

By

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Background: The Indonesian Cancer Foundation (YKI) noted that from population data in Lampung in 2020 there were around 5.672 cancer patients. Meanwhile, the largest numbers are breast cancer and cervical cancer. This study aims to determine the relationship between stage and treatment with the degree of anemia in cervical cancer patients.

Methods: This research uses an observational analytical method with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 172 medical records of cervical cancer patients at Abdul Moeloek Hospital Bandar Lampung using consecutive sampling technique. Statistical analysis was carried out using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis using the chi-square method and multivariate analysis using the multiple logistic regression method.

Results: Based on the research findings, the majority of respondents were diagnosed in the early stage (52,9%). The types of treatment undergone by the respondents consisted of chemotherapy (26,2%), radiotherapy (29,7%), surgery (22,7%), and combination therapy (21,5%). Variables associated with the degree of anemia in cervical cancer patients ($\alpha < 0,05$) were stage, chemotherapy, radiotherapy ($p \text{ value} < 0,001$), surgery ($p \text{ value} = 0,001$), combination therapy ($p \text{ value} = 0,021$) The results of multivariate analysis indicated that chemotherapy and radiotherapy were statistically significant, with p values of $< 0,001$ each.

Conclusion: Stage, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, surgery, and combination therapy are associated with the degree of anemia in cervical cancer patients. The most significant relationships with the degree of anemia are found with the chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, chemotherapy, degree of anemia, radiotherapy, stage

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN STADIUM DAN PEMBERIAN TINDAKAN DENGAN DERAJAT ANEMIA PADA PASIEN KANKER SERVIKS DI RSUD ABDUL MOELOEK TAHUN 2018-2022

Oleh

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Latar Belakang: Yayasan Kanker Indonesia (YKI) mencatat dari data penduduk di Lampung pada 2020 ada sekitar 5.672 pasien kanker. Sementara jumlah terbanyak yakni kanker payudara dan kanker serviks. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan stadium dan pemberian tindakan dengan derajat anemia pasien kanker serviks.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analitik observational dengan pendekatan *crosssectional*. Sampel berjumlah 172 rekam medis pasien kanker serviks di RSUD Abdul Moeloek Bandar Lampung dengan teknik pengambilan *consecutive sampling*. Analisis statistik dilakukan dengan analisis univariat, bivariat dengan metode *chi-square* dan multivariat dengan metode regresi logistik berganda.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, sebagian besar responden terdiagnosa stadium awal (52,9%). Jenis tindakan yang dijalani oleh responden terdiri atas kemoterapi (26,2%), radioterapi (29,7%), pembedahan (22,7%), tindakan kombinasi (21,5%). Variabel yang berhubungan dengan derajat anemia pada pasien kanker serviks ($\alpha < 0,05$), yaitu stadium, kemoterapi, radioterapi ($p \text{ value} < 0,001$), pembedahan ($p \text{ value} = 0,001$), tindakan kombinasi ($p \text{ value} = 0,021$). Hasil analisis multivariat kemoterapi dan radioterapi bermakna secara statistik didapatkan masing-masing ($p \text{ value} < 0,001$).

Simpulan: Stadium, kemoterapi, radioterapi, pembedahan, dan tindakan kombinasi berhubungan dengan derajat anemia pasien kanker serviks. Hubungan yang paling signifikan dengan derajat anemia adalah kemoterapi dan radioterapi.

Kata Kunci: derajat anemia, kanker serviks, kemoterapi, radioterapi, stadium