

## **ABSTRAK**

### **FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI ANGKA HARAPAN HIDUP PASIEN *RENAL CELL CARCINOMA* PASCA TINDAKAN NEFREKTOMI DI RS ABDUL MOELOK BANDAR LAMPUNG**

**PERIODE 2018-2023**

**OLEH**

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**LATAR BELAKANG:** Angka insidensi *Renal Cell Carcinoma* (RCC) di dunia mencapai 2-5% atau sekitar 208.500 dari semua jenis kanker. Angka harapan hidup pasien paca nefrektomi dipengaruhi oleh stadium, usia, jenis kelamin, dan komorbid. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara angka harapan hidup dengan usia, jenis kelamin, stadium, klasifikasi, dan komorbid pada pasien RCC pasca nefrektomi di RS Abdul Moeloek periode 2018-2023.

**METODE:** Penelitian ini merupakan studi analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik total sampling. Data yang digunakan berupa usia, jenis kelamin, stadium, klasifikasi rcc, komorbid, dan nomor telepon yang diperoleh melalui data sekunder rekam medis. Data hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan Kaplan-Meier dan Log-Rank.

**HASIL:** Sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian berjumlah 22 pasien. Persentase pasien terbanyak adalah >49 tahun (60%), laki-laki (64%), *Clear cell* (68%), stadium II (36%), dan memiliki komorbid (72%). Pada analisis bivariat didapatkan adanya hubungan antara angka harapan hidup pasien rcc pasca nefrektomi dengan jenis kelamin (*p-value* 0,005), stadium (*p-value* <0,001), komorbid (*p-value* 0,045), dan klasifikasi RCC (*p-value* 0,047). Tidak terdapat hubungan dengan usia (*p-value* 0,651).

**SIMPULAN:** Terdapat hubungan antara angka harapan hidup pasien RCC pasca nefrektomi dengan jenis kelamin, stadium, klasifikasi RCC, komorbid, dan tidak terdapat hubungan antara angka harapan hidup pasien RCC pasca nefrektomi dengan usia.

**Kata Kunci :** Angka Harapan Hidup, Nefrektomi, RCC

## **ABSTRACT**

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE LIFE EXPECTANCY OF *RENAL CELL CARCINOMA* PATIENTS AFTER NEPHRECTOMY IN RS ABDUL MOELOK BANDAR LAMPUNG FOR THE PERIOD 2018-2023**

**By**

**PUTRI AMELIA DJAMIL**

**Backgrounds:** The incidence of *Renal Cell Carcinoma* (RCC) in the world reaches 2-5% or about 208,500 of all cancers. The life expectancy of patients after nephrectomy is influenced by stage, age, gender, and comorbidities. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between life expectancy with age, gender, stage, classification, and comorbidities in RCC patients after nephrectomy at Abdul Moeloek Hospital for the period 2018-2023.

**Methods:** This research is an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional approach. Sampling using total sampling technique. The data used were age, gender, stage, rcc classification, comorbidities, and telephone number obtained through secondary medical record data. The research data were analyzed using Kaplan-Meier and Log-Rank.

**Result:** The sample used in the study amounted to 22 patients. The highest percentage of patients were >49 years old (60%), male (64%), *Clear cell* (68%), stage II (36%), and had comorbidities (72%). In bivariate analysis, it was found that there was a relationship between life expectancy of post-nephrectomy RCC patients with gender (p-value 0.005), stage (p-value <0.001), comorbidities (p-value 0.045), and RCC classification (p-value 0.047). There was no association with age (p-value 0.651).

**Conclusion:** There is an association between life expectancy of post-nephrectomy RCC patients with gender, stage, RCC classification, comorbidities, and there is no association between life expectancy of post-nephrectomy RCC patients with age.

**Keywords :**, *Life Expectancy, Nephrectomy, Renal Cell Carcinoma*