

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF NEUTROFIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) WITH CERVICAL CANCER STADIUM AT DR. H ABDUL MOELOEK LAMPUNG PROVINCE

By

M PRIMAWAN MUKMIN S

Background: Cervical cancer is a disease that is commonly found in Indonesia. Cervical cancer usually affects women aged between 20 and 70 years. Neutrophils in cancer patients accumulate in the peripheral blood, especially at advanced stages and contribute to the development of high NLR cancer and are a marker of worsening clinical cancer and as a prognostic factor in various types of cancer including cervical cancer.

Method: Analytical descriptive with cross-sectional design through a retrospective approach. The research was conducted at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek. Examining the relationship between the neutrophil lymphocyte ratio and the stage of cervical cancer. NLR is calculated using the absolute neutrophil count divided by the absolute lymphocyte count. Next, the data was analyzed using the *Shapiro-Wilk* test and *One-Way Annova* test.

Result: From 41 research subjects based on the distribution of NLR in cervical cancer stages were obtained at stage 1B average NLR (8.72 cells/microliter), stage 2A (4.01 cells/microliter), stage 2B (4.67 cells/microliter), stage 3A (4.16 cells/microliter), stage 3B (8,22 cells/microliter) and no precancerous lesions and stage 4. Mean NLR between stages of cervical cancer, at stage 1B with stage 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B ($p=1.00$), stage 2A with stages 1B, 2B, 3A, 3B ($p=1.00$), stage 2B with stages 1B, 2A, 3A, 3B ($p=1.00$), stage 3A with stages 1B, 2A, 2B, 3B ($p=1.00$), stage 3B with stages 1B,2A, 2B, 3A ($p=1.00$).

Conclusion: There was no significant difference in NLR values between the stages of cervical cancer patients at RSUD DR. H. Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, NLR, cervical cancer stages

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN RASIO NEUTROFIL LIMFOSIT (RNL) DENGAN STADIUM KANKER SERVIKS DI RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK PROVINSI LAMPUNG

Oleh

M PRIMAWAN MUKMIN S

Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks merupakan penyakit yang umum ditemui di Indonesia. Kanker serviks biasanya terkena pada wanita yang berusia di antara 20 hingga 70 tahun. Neutrofil pada pasien kanker terakumulasi dalam darah tepi, terutama pada stadium lanjut dan memiliki kontribusi dalam perkembangan kanker RNL yang tinggi dan merupakan penanda adanya klinis kanker yang semakin buruk dan sebagai faktor prognosis pada berbagai jenis kanker termasuk kanker serviks.

Metode: Deskriptif analitik dengan desain belah lintang melalui pendekatan retrospektif. Penelitian dilakukan di RSUD Dr. H Abdul Moeloek. Meneliti hubungan rasio neutrofil limfosit dengan stadium kanker serviks. RNL dihitung menggunakan jumlah neutrofil absolut dibagi jumlah limfosit absolut. Selanjutnya data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Shapiro-Wilk* dan uji *One-Way Anova*.

Hasil: Dari 41 subjek penelitian berdasarkan distribusi RNL pada stadium kanker serviks didapatkan pada stadium 1B rerata RNL (8,72 sel/microliter), stadium 2A (4,01 sel/microliter), stadium 2B (4,67 sel/microliter), stadium 3A (4,16 sel/microliter), stadium 3B (8,22 sel/microliter) dan tidak terdapatnya lesi prakanker dan stadium 4. Rerata RNL antar stadium kanker serviks, pada stadium 1B dengan stadium 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B ($p=1,00$), stadium 2A dengan stadium 1B, 2B, 3A, 3B ($p=1,00$), stadium 2B dengan stadium 1B, 2A, 3A, 3B ($p=1,00$), stadium 3A dengan stadium 1B, 2A, 2B, 3B ($p=1,00$), stadium 3B dengan stadium 1B, 2A, 2B, 3A ($p=1,00$).

Simpulan: tidak terdapat perbedaan nilai RNL secara signifikan di antara stadium pasien kanker serviks di RSUD DR. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung.

Kata Kunci: Kanker serviks, RNL, stadium kanker serviks