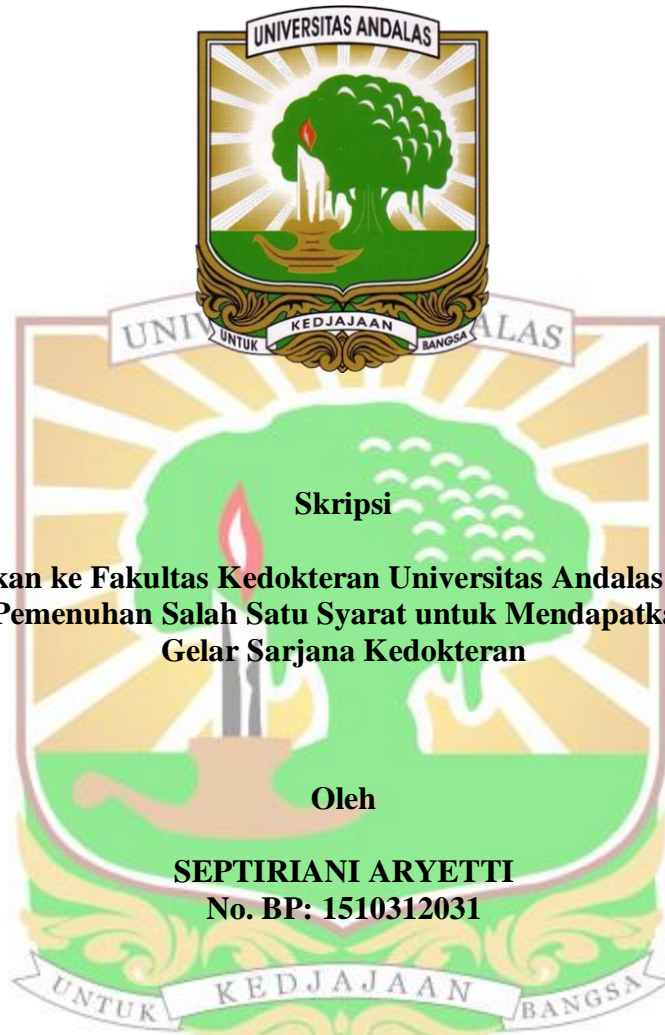


**HUBUNGAN TIPE HISTOPATOLOGI KARSINOMA NASOFARING
BERDASARKAN KLASIFIKASI WHO 2017 DENGAN GEJALA KLINIS
UTAMA DAN STADIUM DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**



**Diajukan ke Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas sebagai
Pemenuhan Salah Satu Syarat untuk Mendapatkan
Gelar Sarjana Kedokteran**

Oleh

SEPTIRIANI ARYETTI

No. BP: 1510312031

Pembimbing:

**dr. Aswiyanti Asri, M.Si.Med, Sp.PA
dr. Al Hafiz, Sp.THT-KL (K), FICS**

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2019**

ABSTRACT

CORRELATION BETWEEN HISTOPATHOLOGICAL TYPE OF NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA BASED ON WHO 2017 CLASSIFICATION WITH MAIN CLINICAL SYMPTOMS AND STAGING IN RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

By
Septiriani Aryetti

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is one of the most common types of head and neck cancer with a high mortality rate. NPC is divided into some histopathological type based on WHO 2017. Each histopathological type has different characteristic and trajectory.

This study is an analytical study with cross sectional method. A retrospective study was conducted by collecting medical records of patient with NPC in RSUP. Dr. M. Djamil Padang during the periode of July 1, 2016 - June 31, 2018. The data analysis was performed by using Fisher's exact test.

A total of 54 patients with NPC were identified in this study, the majority of patients were male (57.4%) with a ratio of 1.4. Most NPC patients are at the age of 31-50 years (48,1%). The histopathological type found was nonkeratinizing nasopharyngeal carcinoma undifferentiated subtype (77.8%) and differentiated subtype (22.2%). The most common main clinical symptoms found were neck symptoms (64.8%). Most people with NPC come at an advanced stage (87%), especially in stage IVa (33.3%). Bivariate analysis between histopathological types of NPC based on WHO 2017 classification with the main clinical symptoms and between histopathological types of NPC with staging showed each p value = 1,000 ($p > 0.05$).

It can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between the histopathological type of NPC based on WHO 2017 classification with main clinical symptoms or staging in NPC patients.

Keywords : Nasopharyngeal carcinoma, histopathological type, main clinical symptoms, stage

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN TIPE HISTOPATOLOGI KARSINOMA NASOFARING BERDASARKAN KLASIFIKASI WHO 2017 DENGAN GEJALA KLINIS UTAMA DAN STADIUM DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

Oleh
Septiriani Aryetti

Karsinoma nasofaring (KNF) merupakan salah satu jenis kanker kepala dan leher yang paling sering terjadi dengan angka mortalitas yang tinggi. WHO 2017 membagi KNF ke dalam beberapa tipe histopatologi. Masing-masing tipe histopatologi memiliki sifat serta perjalanan penyakit yang berbeda.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan metode *cross sectional*, pengambilan data dilakukan secara *retrospektif* dari rekam medis penderita KNF di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang dalam periode waktu 1 Juli 2016 - 31 Juni 2018. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji bivariat *Fisher's exact*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: terdapat 54 penderita KNF, penderita terbanyak berjenis kelamin laki-laki (57,4%) dengan perbandingan 1,4. Penderita paling banyak berada pada umur 31-50 tahun (48,1%). Tipe histopatologi yang ditemukan ialah *nonkeratinizing nasopharyngeal carcinoma undifferentiated subtype* (77,8%) dan *differentiated subtype* (22,2%). Gejala klinis utama terbanyak yang ditemukan ialah gejala leher (64,8%). Kebanyakan penderita KNF datang pada stadium lanjut (87%), terutama stadium IVa (33,3%). Analisis bivariat antara tipe histopatologi KNF berdasarkan klasifikasi WHO 2017 dengan gejala klinis utama serta antara tipe histopatologi KNF dengan stadium menunjukkan masing-masing nilai $p=1,000$ ($p>0,05$).

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tipe histopatologi KNF berdasarkan klasifikasi WHO 2017 dengan gejala klinis utama ataupun stadium pada penderita KNF.

Kata kunci : Karsinoma nasofaring, tipe histopatologi, gejala klinis utama, stadium

