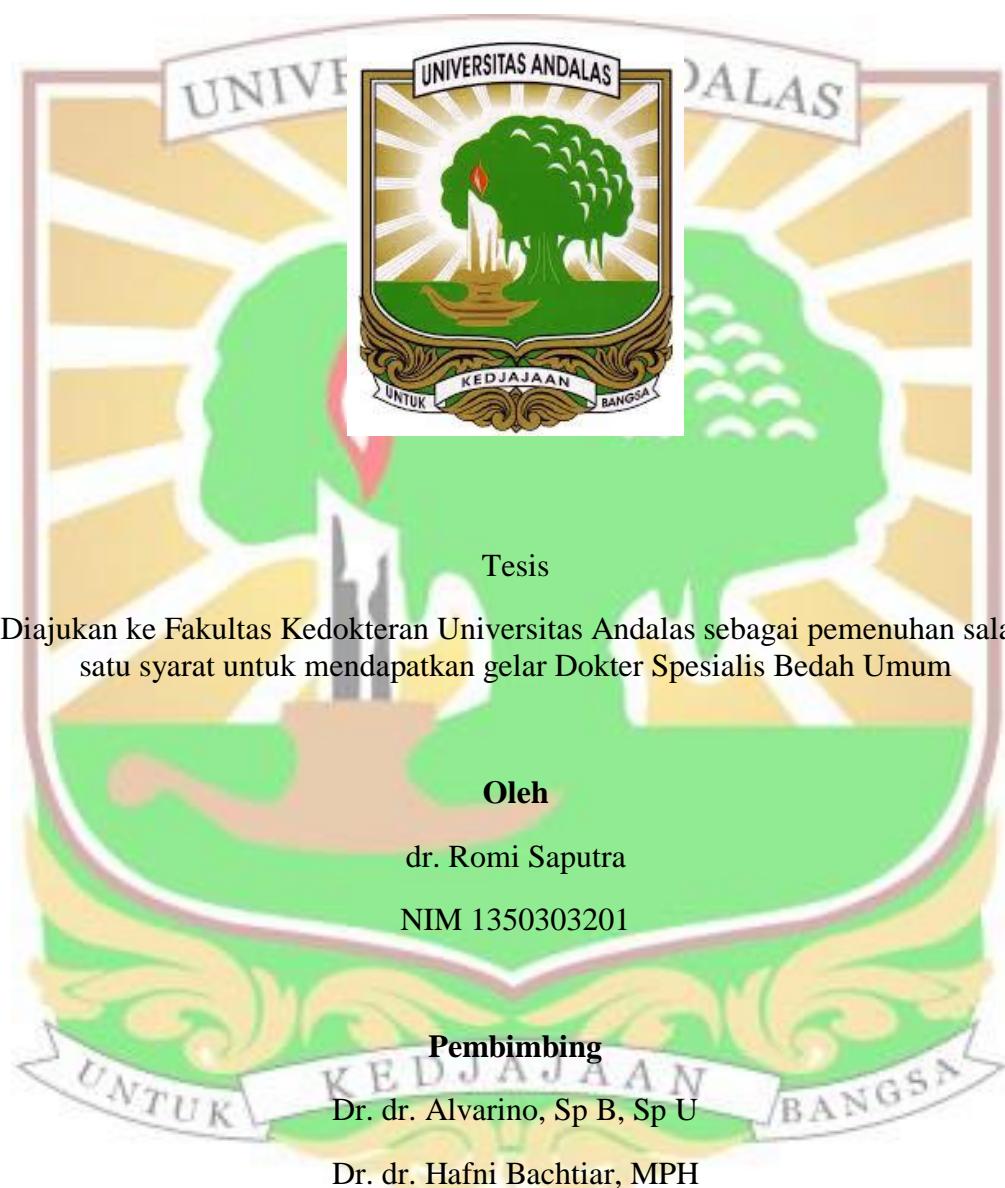


Hasil Penelitian

**HUBUNGAN BATU SALURAN KEMIH BAGIAN ATAS DENGAN
KARSINOMA SEL GINJAL DAN KARSINOMA SEL
TRANSISIONAL PELVIS RENALIS**



**BAGIAN ILMU BEDAH
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
RSUP DR M. DJAMIL PADANG
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HUBUNGAN BATU SALURAN KEMIH BAGIAN ATAS DENGAN KARSINOMA SEL GINJAL DAN KARSINOMA SEL TRANSISIONAL PELVIS RENALIS

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Latar Belakang: Keganasan ginjal merupakan keganasan urogenitalia terbanyak ketiga setelah keganasan prostat dan kandung kemih. Terdapatnya peningkatan insiden karsinoma sel ginjal, karsinoma sel transisional pelvis renalis dan batu saluran kemih di seluruh dunia memungkinkan adanya hubungan diantaranya. Penelitian sebelumnya mendapatkan hasil yang berbeda-beda..

Metoda: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *case control study* yang dilakukan pada bulan September hingga Desember 2018. Data diperoleh dari hasil histopatologi, data divisi urologi dan catatan rekam medis di RSUP Dr. M Djamil Padang dan RSUD Ahmad Mochtar Bukittinggi. Besar sampel minimal adalah 25 sampel.

Hasil: Didapatkan laki-laki lebih banyak terdapat pada karsinoma sel transisional pelvis renalis dibandingkan karsinoma sel ginjal yaitu 73,33% berbanding 44,12%. Perbedaan ini secara statistik tidak bermakna ($p>0,05$). Rata-rata umur sampel karsinoma sel ginjal adalah $52,8\pm13,79$ dan rata-rata umur sampel karsinoma sel transisional adalah $57,5\pm11,31$. Perbedaan ini secara statistik tidak bermakna ($p>0,05$). Persentase batu saluran kemih bagian atas pada sampel karsinoma sel ginjal dibandingkan yang tidak menderita karsinoma sel ginjal yaitu 62,5% : 23,1%. Didapatkan hubungan batu saluran kemih bagian atas dengan karsinoma sel ginjal dengan $p=0,079$ dan Odd ratio: 5,6. Persentase batu saluran kemih bagian atas pada sampel karsinoma sel transisional pelvis renalis dibandingkan yang tidak menderita karsinoma sel transisional pelvis renalis yaitu 71,4% : 25%. Didapatkan hubungan batu saluran kemih bagian atas dengan karsinoma sel transisional pelvis renalis dengan $p=0,132$ dan Odd Ratio: 7,5.

Kesimpulan: Batu saluran kemih bagian atas meningkatkan peluang terjadinya karsinoma sel ginjal dibanding tanpa batu. Batu saluran kemih bagian atas meningkatkan peluang terjadinya karsinoma sel transisional pelvis renalis dibanding tanpa batu.

Kata Kunci: Batu saluran kemih, Karsinoma sel ginjal, karsinoma sel transisional

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UPPER URINARY TRACT STONES AND RENAL CELL CARCINOMA AND TRANSITIONAL CELL RENAL PELVIC CARCINOMA

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Background: Kidney's malignancy is the third most malignancy in genitourinary system after prostate and bladder. An increased incidence of renal cell carcinoma, transitional cell renal pelvic carcinoma and urinary tract stones throughout the world allowing a connection between them. Previous researches had different results.

Method: This study uses a case control study design conducted from September to December 2018. Data were obtained from histopathology results, urology division's files and medical records at Dr. RSUP M Djamil Padang and RSUD Ahmad Mochtar Bukittinggi. The minimum sample size are 25 samples.

Result: There were more men suffering from transitional cell carcinoma of renal pelvic compared to renal cell carcinoma which was 73.33% compared to 44.12%. This difference was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). The average age of renal cell carcinoma samples was 52.8 ± 13.79 and the average age of transitional cell carcinoma samples was 57.5 ± 11.31 . This difference was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). The percentage of upper urinary tract stones in renal cell carcinoma samples compared to those without renal cell carcinoma was 62.5%: 23.1%. The relationship of upper urinary tract stones with renal cell carcinoma with $p = 0.079$ and Odd ratio: 5.6. The percentage of upper urinary tract stones in the renal pelvic transitional cell carcinoma compared with those who did not suffer from renal pelvic transitional cell carcinoma was 71.4%: 25%. There was relationship of upper urinary tract stones with renal pelvic transitional cell carcinoma with $p = 0.132$ and Odd Ratio: 7.5.

Conclusion: The upper urinary tract stones increase the chances of renal cell carcinoma compared to without stones. The upper urinary tract stones increase the chances of renal pelvic cell carcinoma compared to without stones.

Keywords: Urinary tract stones, Renal Cell Carcinoma, Transitional cell carcinoma