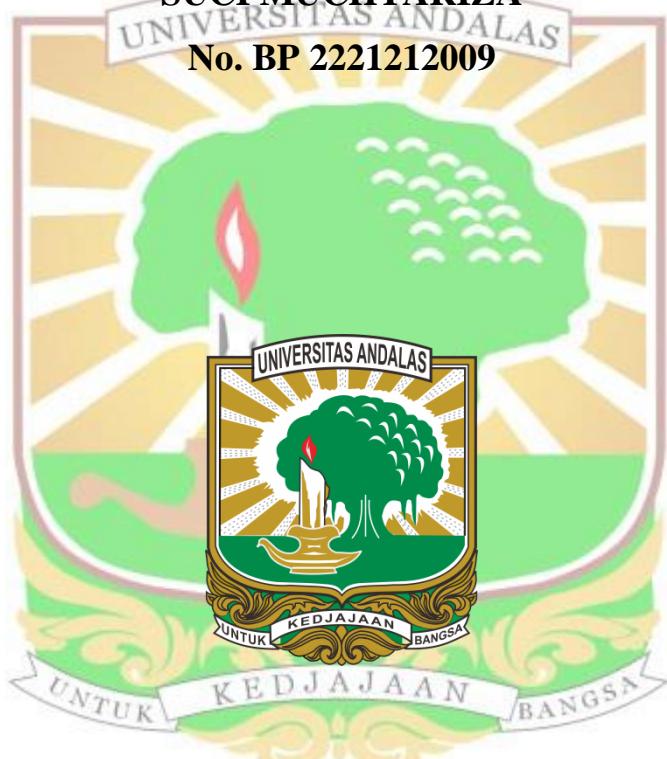


**KETAHANAN HIDUP PASIEN KANKER SERVIKS  
DI RUMAH SAKIT UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS  
TAHUN 2019-2023**

**TESIS**

**Oleh:**

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**PROGRAM STUDI MAGISTER EPIDEMIOLOGI  
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT  
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS  
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# **FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT**

**UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

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**Suci, No. BP 2221212009**

## **KETAHANAN HIDUP PASIEN KANKER SERVIKS DI RUMAH SAKIT UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS TAHUN 2019 - 2023**

xi + 95 halaman, 9 gambar, 22 tabel, 3 lampiran

### **ABSTRAK**

#### **Tujuan**

Kanker serviks merupakan kanker kedua tertinggi penyebab kematian pada kaum wanita setelah kanker payudara. Di Indonesia, kasus baru kanker serviks selama tahun 2020 berkisar 36.633 kasus (9,2%) dengan jumlah kematian 21.003 (9,0%). Salah satu tolak ukur keberhasilan terapi pasien kanker adalah angka ketahanan hidup/*survival rate*. Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas merupakan salah satu pusat rujukan utama di Provinsi Sumatera Barat yang memiliki fasilitas unggulan dalam radioterapi, banyak kasus kanker serviks telah didiagnosis dan dirawat di rumah sakit ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ketahanan hidup pasien kanker serviks di Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas Tahun 2019 – 2023, serta faktor yang mempengaruhinya.

#### **Metode**

Metode penelitian menggunakan desain kohort retrospektif. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan November - Juli 2024. Populasi merupakan semua pasien kanker serviks tahun 2019 – 2023. Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel sebanyak 110. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis univariat, bivariat dan multivariat.

#### **Hasil**

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pasien kanker serviks mengalami *event* (29,1%), berumur 35-55 tahun (66,4%). Pendidikan tinggi (60,9%), tidak bekerja (78,2%), berada pada stadium klinis 3 (51,8%), mengalami anemia (76,4%) dan melakukan pengobatan radioterapi (70%). Tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia ( $p\text{-value}=0,679$ ), pekerjaan( $p\text{-value}=0,609$ ), Pendidikan ( $p\text{-value}=0,167$ ) dan anemia ( $p\text{-value}=0,093$ ). Terdapat hubungan antara jenis pengobatan ( $p\text{-value} =0,000$ , HR = 3,687) dan stadium ( $p\text{-value} 0,009$  HR = 2,073). Analisis multivariat menunjukkan faktor yang paling berpengaruh adalah jenis pengobatan ( $p\text{-value} =0,000$ , HR = 3,897).

#### **Kesimpulan**

Variabel yang paling dominan pada penelitian ini adalah jenis pengobatan. Interaksi antara kemoterapi dan radiasi mempunyai banyak pengaruh terhadap penurunan populasi sel tumor. Disarankan pasien kanker serviks melakukan pengobatan secara rutin dan perawatan secara tepat. Kepatuhan terhadap pengobatan dapat meningkatkan ketahanan ketahanan hidup pasien kanker serviks.

**Daftar Pustaka:** 71 (2005 - 2023)

**Kata kunci:** kanker serviks, ketahanan hidup, pengobatan

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
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**SURVIVAL OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AT ANDALAS UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN 2019 – 2023**

**xi + 95 pages, 9 figures, 22 tables, 3 attachments**

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective**

Cervical cancer is the second highest cause of death in women after breast cancer. In Indonesia, new cases of cervical cancer during 2020 were around 36,633 cases (9.2%) with a death toll of 21,003 (9.0%). One of the benchmarks for the success of cancer patient therapy is the survival rate. Andalas University Hospital is one of the main referral centers in West Sumatra Province which has excellent facilities in radiotherapy. Many cases of cervical cancer have been diagnosed and treated at this hospital. This study aims to determine the survival of cervical cancer patients at Andalas University Hospital in 2019 – 2023, as well as the factors that affect it.

**Method**

The research method used a retrospective cohort design. The research was conducted in November - July 2024. The population was all cervical cancer patients in 2019 - 2023. This research used a sample of 110. The data analysis used was univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis

**Result**

The results showed that cervical cancer patients experienced an event (29.1%), aged 35-55 years (66.4%). Higher education (60.9%), not working (78.2%), being in clinical stage 3 (51.8%), experiencing anemia (76.4%) and doing radiotherapy treatment (70%). There was no association between age ( $p\text{-value}=0.679$ ), occupation ( $p\text{-value}=0.609$ ), education ( $p\text{-value}=0.167$ ) and anemia ( $p\text{-value}=0.093$ ). There was a relationship between the type of treatment ( $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ , HR = 3.687) and the stage ( $p\text{-value} 0.009$ , HR = 2,073). Multivariate analysis showed that the most influential factor was the type of treatment ( $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ , HR = 3.897).

**Conclusion**

The most dominant variable in this study is the type of treatment. The interaction between chemotherapy and radiation has many influences on the decline in tumor cell populations. It is recommended that cervical cancer patients carry out regular treatment and appropriate treatment. Adherence to treatment can improve the survival of cervical cancer patients.

**List References:** 71 (2005 - 2023)

**Keywords:** cervical cancer, survival, treatment