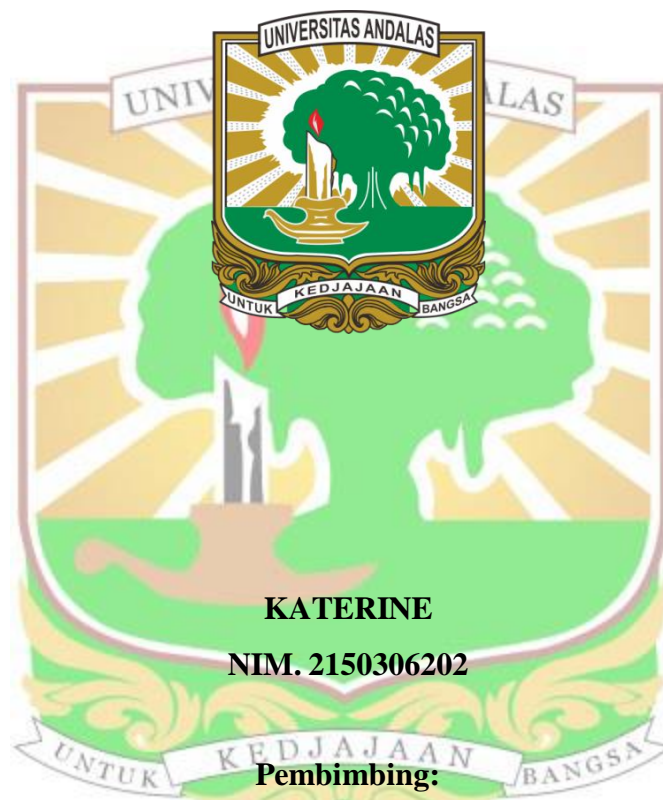


**PREVALENS PENYAKIT PARU OBSTRUKTIF KRONIK PADA PASIEN**

**KANKER PARU DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**

**TESIS**



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## PREVALENS PENYAKIT PARU OBSTRUKTIF KRONIK PADA PASIEN KANKER PARU DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

### Abstrak

**Latar belakang:** Prevalens PPOK tinggi pada pasien kanker paru berkisar 40 – 70%, namun sering tidak terdiagnosis akibat faktor risiko dan gejala respirasi kronik yang hampir serupa. Penyakit paru obstruktif kronik tidak hanya berkontribusi dalam terjadinya kanker paru namun juga dapat menjadi kondisi tumpang tindih yang mempengaruhi prognosis dan pilihan terapi. Risiko kanker paru meningkat 2 kali lipat pada pasien PPOK dan risikonya semakin meningkat seiring progresifitas PPOK. Kanker paru jenis sel skuamosa merupakan jenis sel kanker paru yang cenderung berada pada lokasi sentral dan disertai komorbid PPOK dibandingkan dengan populasi umum. Lokasi lesi kanker paru di sentral juga diduga berkaitan dengan derajat obstruksi PPOK.

**Bahan dan metode:** Penelitian deskriptif analitik desain *cross sectional* pada pasien kanker paru yang telah diketahui jenis sel di poliklinik RSUP Dr M Djamil Padang yang kemudian dilakukan pemeriksaan spirometri. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui prevalens PPOK pada pasien kanker paru dan untuk menilai keterkaitan jenis, *staging* dan lokasi lesi kanker paru terhadap klasifikasi PPOK berdasarkan derajat obstruksi serta faktor risiko dan gejala (kelompok populasi PPOK).

**Hasil:** Total 49 subjek dengan 77,6% laki laki, 40 -59 tahun (46,9%), bekas perokok (73,5%) dengan indeks brinkman (IB) berat (78,9%). Jenis kanker paru terbanyak adalah karsinoma sel skuamosa (61,2%) dan sebagian besar subjek berada pada *stage* lanjut (83,6%) dengan tampilan klinis ECOG 1 (79,6%). Lokasi lesi kanker paru didominasi pada lesi sentral (83,7%) dengan nilai fungsi paru restriksi (98%) dan 37,5% diantaranya dengan obstruksi. Prevalens PPOK pasien kanker paru adalah 34,7% dengan karakteristik pasien terutama laki laki (88,2%), rentang usia 60 -79 tahun (58,8%), bekas perokok (82,4%) dengan IB berat(86,7%). Jenis kanker paru subjek dengan PPOK terutama karsinoma sel skuamosa (52,9%), *stage* lanjut (76,5%), ECOG 1 (70,6%) dan berada di sentral (94,1%). Derajat obstruksi pada kelompok PPOK terutama dengan GOLD 2 (41,2%) dengan kelompok populasi E (64,7%). Tidak terdapat hubungan antara jenis, *staging*, dan lokasi lesi kanker paru dengan derajat obstruksi maupun dengan kelompok populasi PPOK

**Kesimpulan:** Pasien kanker paru dengan PPOK terutama pada laki laki dengan rentang usia lebih tua dari baseline, bekas perokok dengan IB berat, serta jenis terbanyak yaitu karsinoma sel skuamosa dengan lokasi lesi di sentral. Pasien terutama pada *stage* lanjut dengan tampilan klinis ECOG 1 dengan karakteristik utama obstruksi derajat sedang pada kelompok populasi E

**Kata kunci:** PPOK pada kanker paru, spirometri pada kanker paru dengan PPOK, derajat obstruksi pada kanker paru, populasi PPOK pada kanker paru

## **PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE IN LUNG CANCER PATIENT IN DR. M DJAMIL GENERAL HOSPITAL**

### **Abstract**

**Background:** The prevalence of COPD is high in lung cancer patients ranging from 40-70%, but is often undiagnosed due to similar risk factors and chronic respiratory symptoms. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease not only contributes to the occurrence of lung cancer but can also be an overlapping condition that affects prognosis and treatment options. The risk of lung cancer is doubled in COPD patients and the risk increases as COPD progresses. Squamous cell lung cancer is a cell type of lung cancer that tends to be centrally located and comorbid with COPD compared to the general population. The central location of lung cancer lesions is also thought to be associated with the degree of COPD obstruction.

**Material and method:** A descriptive analytic study with a cross sectional design was conducted on lung cancer patients who had known cell types at the polyclinic of Dr. M Djamil Padang Hospital and spirometry examination was performed. The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of COPD in lung cancer patients and to assess the relationship between the type, staging and location of lung cancer lesions to the classification of COPD based on the degree of obstruction as well as risk factors and symptoms (COPD population group).

**Results:** Total 49 subjects with 77.6% male, 40 -59 years old (46.9%), former smokers (73.5%) with severe brinkman index (IB) (78.9%). The most common type of lung cancer was squamous cell carcinoma (61.2%), advanced stage (83.6%) with clinical appearance ECOG 1 (79.6%). The location of lung cancer was predominantly central (83.7%) with restriction lung function values (98%) and 37.5% of them with obstruction. The prevalence of COPD in lung cancer patients was 34.7% with patient characteristics mainly male (88.2%), age range 60-79 years (58.8%), former smokers (82.4%) with severe IB (86.7%). The types of lung cancer of subjects with COPD were mainly squamous cell carcinoma (52.9%), advanced stage (76.5%), ECOG 1 (70.6%) and centralized (94.1%). The degree of obstruction in the COPD group was mainly GOLD 2 (41.2%) with population group E (64.7%). There was no association between the type, staging, and location of lung cancer lesions with the degree of obstruction or with the COPD population group.

**Conclusion:** Lung cancer patients with COPD are mainly male with an older age range than baseline, former smokers with severe IB, and the most common type is squamous cell carcinoma with central lesion location. Patients are mainly in advanced stage with ECOG 1 clinical appearance with the main characteristics of moderate obstruction in population group E.

**Keywords:** COPD in lung cancer, spirometry in lung cancer with COPD, degree of obstruction in lung cancer, COPD population in lung cancer