

KARAKTERISTIK KLINIKOPATOLOGI KARSINOMA PAYUDARA
INVASIF DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG
PERIODE 2018-2019



Pembimbing

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**CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
INVASIVE BREAST CANCER IN DR. M. DJAMIL HOSPITAL PADANG
PERIOD 2018 – 2019**

**By
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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the second leading cancer in the world and the death cause for all cancer cases. Diagnosis based on the clinicopathological characteristics of invasive breast cancer plays an important role in determining the clinical management and prognosis of breast cancer.

This study is a retrospective descriptive study with a cross-sectional design. The study was conducted in June 2021 – July 2021. The study sample consisted of 151 patients who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Patient data were obtained from the medical record section, the surgical oncology section, and the Anatomical Pathology section at Dr. M. Djamil Hospital Padang.

The results of this study showed the most patients with invasive breast carcinoma is in the age group >50 years (47%). The normal BMI group was the highest (47.7%). The most common subtype was infiltrating duct carcinoma NOS (75.5%). The clinical stage was stage IV (42.4%). The grading level was grade II (71,5%). The tumor location mostly in the upper lateral quadrant (30.8%). Hormonal characteristics consisted of age at menarche ≥ 12 years (67.5%), age of menopause ≥ 40 years (34.4%), multipara (61.6%), history of HRT (1.3%), history of injection contraceptives (19.9%). The non-hormonal characteristics were family history (16.6%), smoking (41.7%), no alcohol consumption, high-fat diet (35.1%), and history of radiation (8.6%).

The clinicopathological characteristics of invasive breast carcinoma at Dr. M. Djamil Hospital Padang were found to be mostly over 50 years old, normal BMI group, histopathological subtype of infiltrating duct carcinoma NOS, stage IV, grade II, tumor location in the upper lateral quadrant age at menarche ≥ 12 years, age at menopause ≥ 40 years, multipara and history of injectable contraceptives. The researcher hopes that further analysis will be carried out on the characteristics of invasive breast carcinoma, especially in the normal BMI group

Keywords : invasive breast cancer; clinicopathological characteristics, risk factor

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ABSTRAK

Kanker payudara menempati urutan kedua di dunia dan menjadi penyebab kematian dari seluruh kasus kanker. Diagnosis yang tepat berdasarkan karakteristik klinikopatologi karsinoma payudara invasif berperan penting dalam menentukan tatalaksana dan prognosis kanker payudara.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif retrospektif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Juni 2021 – Juli 2021. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 151 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data pasien didapatkan dari bagian rekam medis, bagian bedah onkologi, dan bagian Patologi Anatomi di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan penderita karsinoma payudara invasif terbanyak adalah kelompok usia >50 tahun (47%). Frekuensi IMT terbanyak pada kelompok IMT normal (47,7%). Subtipe histopatologi karsinoma payudara invasif terbanyak adalah *infiltrating duct carcinoma NOS* (75,5%). Stadium klinis adalah stadium IV (42,4%). Tingkat *grading* pada *grade II* (71,5%). Lokasi tumor di kuadran lateral atas (30,8%). Karakteristik hormonal terdiri dari usia menarche ≥ 12 tahun (67,5%), usia menopause ≥ 40 tahun (34,4%), multipara (61,6%), riwayat HRT (1,3%), riwayat kontrasepsi suntik (19,9%). Karakteristik non-hormonal didapatkan riwayat penyakit keluarga (16,6%), merokok (41,7%), tidak ada yang mengonsumsi alkohol, diet tinggi lemak (35,1%), dan riwayat radiasi (8,6%).

Karakteristik klinikopatologi karsinoma payudara invasif di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang ditemukan paling banyak pada usia lebih dari 50 tahun, IMT normal, subtype *infiltrating duct carcinoma NOS*, stadium IV, *grade II*, lokasi tumor di kuadran lateral atas, usia menarche ≥ 12 tahun, usia menopause ≥ 40 tahun, multipara dan riwayat kontrasepsi suntik. Peneliti mengharapkan agar dilakukan analisis lebih lanjut mengenai karakteristik karsinoma payudara invasif terutama pada kelompok IMT normal.

Kata kunci : kanker payudara invasif; karakteristik klinikopatologi, faktor risiko