

**BREAST CANCER IN DR SARDJITO HOSPITAL,
YOGYAKARTA (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2003)**

**A Scientific Paper Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for The
Sarjana Kedokteran Degree in Medical Faculty of Muhammadiyah
University of Yogyakarta**



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2005

**Kanker Payudara di RS. DR. Sardjito, Yogyakarta
(Januari-Desember 2003)**

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Intisari

Saat ini kanker payudara merupakan penyakit keganasan wanita yang banyak menyebabkan kematian. Insidensi kanker payudara adalah 27% dari semua neoplasma maligna pada wanita Amerika dan menjadi penyebab utama kematian pada wanita usia 40-44 tahun. Diperkirakan prevalensi penderita kanker meningkat dari tahun ke tahun akibat harapan hidup yang makin meningkat dan perubahan pola penyakit. Di Indonesia, kanker payudara merupakan kanker terbanyak kedua setelah kanker mulut rahim pada wanita.

Penelitian yang dilakukan adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan menggunakan data sekunder yang didapatkan dari data rekam medis pasien di SMF bedah di RS. DR. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, periode Januari-Desember 2003.

Dari hasil penelitian di RS. DR. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, didapatkan bahwa frekuensi terbesar kanker payudara terjadi pada wanita berusia 46-50 tahun yaitu sebesar 25,50%, semua penderita adalah wanita sebesar 100%, pada wanita dengan pendidikan akhir Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Atas (SLTA) sebesar 44,30%, pada wanita yang bekerja sebagai ibu rumah tangga sebesar 40,27%. Kebanyakan pasien datang ke rumah sakit atas kesadaran sendiri sebesar 48,32% dan kebanyakan dirawat di ruang VIP sebesar 40,27%. Dari mulai datang sampai mendapatkan terapi kebanyakan pasien harus menunggu selama 1 hari yaitu sebesar 45,64%. Frekuensi terbesar stadium klinis kanker payudara adalah terjadi pada stadium IIIB sebesar 35,57% dan berdasarkan jenis histopatologisnya, frekuensi terbesar kanker payudara berupa karsinoma duktal infiltratif sebesar 83,56%. Frekuensi terbesar pasien dirawat di rumah sakit adalah selama 1-7 hari sebesar 71,07%.

Kesimpulan dari karya tulis ilmiah ini adalah insidensi terbesar kanker payudara adalah pada dekade ke 5 dan jenis kelamin merupakan faktor resiko terpenting dari kanker payudara. Kebanyakan pasien datang ke rumah sakit pada stadium lanjut sehingga prognosis semakin buruk. Oleh karena itu, deteksi dini dan edukasi mengenai kanker payudara sangat berperan dalam mengurangi morbiditas dan mortalitas pasien kanker payudara.

Kata kunci: kanker payudara, faktor resiko, deteksi dini

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Abstract

Nowadays, breast cancer becomes a women malignancy disease which cause a lot of death. The breast cancer incidence is 27% of all malignancy neoplasm in American women and become the lead killer within 40-44 years old women. It is estimated that the prevalence of breast cancer will be increasing year over year because of the elevation of life expectancy and the changes on disease pattern. In Indonesia, breast cancer is the second commonest cancer after cervical cancer in women.

This descriptive study has performed to analyze breast cancer incidence by collecting secondary data from medical record in the unit of surgery in DR. Sardjito hospital, Yogyakarta, during January to December 2003.

The result of this study showed that the highest incidence of breast cancer happened in 46-50 years old women (25.50%), all patients were women (100.00%). It mostly happened in women who had their last education in senior high school with 44.30% and women who worked as housewives with its frequency 40.27%. Most of the patients were come in to the hospital because of their own willingness with 48.32% and most of them were treated in VIP room as much as 40.27%. Since the first coming until they got proper treatment in the hospital, most patients had to wait 1 day and its frequency was 45.64%. The highest frequency of clinical stage of breast cancer was stage IIIB with 35.57% and based on its histopathology, most of breast cancer were infiltrative ductal carcinomas with 83.56%. The biggest frequency in Length of Stay (LOS) in the hospital was 1-7 days as much as 71.07% of all cases.

In short, the biggest incidence of breast cancer happened in the 5th decade of life and gender was the most essential risk factor of this disease. Most patients were admitted to the hospital in advance stage so that they had poor prognosis. That's why early detection and education about breast cancer have important role in limiting the morbidity and mortality of the patients of breast cancer.

Key words: breast cancer, risk factor, early detection.

APPROVAL SHEET

**BREAST CANCER IN DR SARDJITO HOSPITAL,
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It has been presented and approved
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamiin. All the praise and thanks to Allah S.W.T. for His gifts and guidance so that I could finish my graduating paper. I also would like to express my greatest gratitude to those in the following who have helped me in many ways.

- dr. H. Erwin Santosa, Sp.A., M.Kes. as the dean at Medical faculty of Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta. Thank you for all your help and kindness.
- dr. Ishandono dachlan, Sp.B, Sp.Bp. I am most of all indebted to you for your abundant counsels and assistances during the writing process. No one could ask for a better advisor.
- All the lecturers of Medical Faculty at Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta for all the knowledge and experiences they have shared with me.
- All the staffs at medical faculty of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta who has helping me in all administration problems
- Harryman, V3, Loudfy, Eko, Hasan, Deddy, as the member of practical group for almost 6 semesters. Keep in touch, okay?
- Siti, Phyta, Tata, Nurman "Iblis", Gery, Nita, Cristin, Iip, Prass, Yanis, Asep, for being the good friends of mine.

- Helmi, Nova, Ade, Indra, April, Yusda, Ana, Yoshi, for the great work we done. Thanks for always cover my back and help me in so many ways ☺.
- Rama, galih, Alan, Evan, Mith-moet, for all your helps during my repetition class. I will never make it without you guys.
- Mas Kholil, Mbak Maya, Indah, Ardha, dr. Yanti, and dr. Agus...Viva PA!!!
- 2001 community... the best community ever! Keep the love and contact among us, okay? Hope the best for all and hope this relationship binding could last forever.
- The staffs and doctors of DR.Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta, for giving me permission to take the secondary data for my research paper.
- Anyone who helps me to finish this paper and has not mentioned yet. Thank you very much.

Finally, I hope that this paper can be used for further research that will bring new knowledge and advantage.

Wassalamualaikum Wr.Wb.

Yogyakarta, August 2005

Primalia Sulistiowati

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