

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
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Tugas Akhir, Januari 2025

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**HUBUNGAN PARITAS, MENARCHE, DAN OBESITAS TERHADAP
KEJADIAN KANKER ENDOMETRIUM DI RSPAD GATOT SUBROTO
TAHUN 2019-2024**

xiii + 82 halaman, 10 tabel, 10 gambar, 6 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Kanker endometrium atau endometrial carcinoma merupakan keganasan yang makin meningkat prevalensinya terutama pada wanita Asia. Faktor risiko berupa nullipara, menarche dini, dan obesitas ditemukan berhubungan dengan kejadian kanker endometrium pada populasi global. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan paritas, menarche, dan obesitas terhadap kejadian kanker endometrium tipe I dan tipe II.

Metode

Metode yang digunakan yaitu penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross-sectional pada 95 pasien yang terdiagnosis kanker endometrium di RSPAD Gatot Subroto Jakarta pada tahun 2019-2024.

Hasil

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pasien dengan kanker endometrium tipe I sebanyak 89,3% dan tipe II sebanyak 10,7%. Kelompok usia terbanyak adalah pasien dengan usia 51-60 tahun (36,9%). Status paritas pasien didominasi oleh multipara (40,5%). Status menarche pasien paling tinggi adalah kelompok menarche normal (>12 tahun) yaitu sebesar 56%. Berdasarkan status obesitas, pasien didominasi kelompok obesitas (54,8%). Berdasarkan hasil pengujian tidak terdapat hubungan antara variabel paritas dan menarche terhadap tipe kanker endometrium ($p > 0,05$) dan terdapat hubungan antara obesitas dengan tipe kanker endometrium ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan

Tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara paritas dan menarche terhadap tipe 1 dan 2 kanker endometrium. Obesitas memiliki hubungan bermakna terhadap kedua tipe kanker endometrium.

Daftar pustaka: 88 (2013-2024)

Kata kunci: Kanker endometrium, paritas, menarche, obesitas

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Undergraduate Thesis, January 2025

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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARITY, MENARCHE, AND OBESITY
WITH THE INCIDENCE OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER AT RSPAD
GATOT SUBROTO IN 2019-2024**

xiii + 82 pages, 10 tables, 10 pictures, 6 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objective

Endometrial cancer or endometrial carcinoma is a malignancy with increasing prevalence, especially in Asian women. Risk factors such as nullipara, early menarche, and obesity have been found to be associated with the incidence of endometrial cancer in the global population. This study aims to determine the relationship between parity, menarche, and obesity with the incidence of type I and type II endometrial cancer.

Methods

The method used was an observational analytical study with a cross-sectional approach in 95 patients diagnosed with endometrial cancer at RSPAD Gatot Subroto Jakarta in 2019-2024.

Results

The results showed that patients with type I endometrial cancer were 89.3% and type II were 10.7%. The largest age group was patients aged 51-60 years (36.9%). The patient's parity status was dominated by multipara (40.5%). The highest menarche status of patients was the normal menarche group (>12 years), which was 56%. Based on obesity status, patients were dominated by the obesity group (54.8%). Based on the test results, there was no relationship between parity and menarche variables on endometrial cancer type ($p>0.05$) and there was a relationship between obesity and endometrial cancer type ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion

There was no significant relationship between parity and menarche on types 1 and 2 of endometrial cancer. Obesity had a significant relationship on both types of endometrial cancer.

Bibliography: 88 (2013-2024)

Keywords: Endometrial cancer, parity, menarche, obesity