

**LUARAN KLINIS PASIEN KANKER PARU PASCA OPERASI
LOBEKTOMI TORAKOTOMI DAN OPERASI TORAKS
MINIMAL INVASIF DI RSUP PERSAHABATAN TAHUN
2021 – 2024**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Lobektomi merupakan prosedur bedah utama pada penatalaksanaan kanker paru yang dapat dilakukan melalui pendekatan torakotomi maupun video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS). Pemahaman mengenai karakteristik pasien, kondisi klinis, serta luaran pascaoperasi pada kedua metode penting untuk mendukung pengambilan keputusan klinis. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan karakteristik pasien, kondisi klinis preoperatif, gambaran intraoperatif, serta luaran klinis pasien kanker paru yang menjalani lobektomi metode torakotomi dan VATS di RSUP Persahabatan periode 2021–2024. **Metode:** Penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kohort retrospektif pada 49 pasien kanker paru yang menjalani lobektomi metode torakotomi (n=35) dan VATS (n=14). Data meliputi karakteristik demografis, komorbiditas, fungsi paru preoperatif, karakteristik kanker, tindakan intraoperatif, serta luaran klinis pascaoperasi, yang dianalisis secara deskriptif. **Hasil:** Pasien berusia 23–73 tahun dengan rerata $50 \pm 12,2$ tahun dan median 54 tahun, mayoritas berada pada kelompok usia dewasa akhir. Distribusi jenis kelamin relatif seimbang, dengan riwayat merokok pada sebagian besar pasien. Diabetes melitus dan PPOK hanya ditemukan pada kelompok torakotomi. Mayoritas pasien memiliki fungsi paru preoperatif normal dan kanker paru primer, dengan proporsi metastasis paru lebih besar pada kelompok torakotomi. Secara intraoperatif, durasi operasi, perdarahan, dan kebutuhan transfusi darah lebih sering pada torakotomi. Angka morbiditas dan mortalitas pascaoperasi relatif rendah dan sebanding pada kedua kelompok, sementara lama rawat inap ≤ 7 hari lebih banyak ditemukan pada kelompok VATS. **Kesimpulan:** Lobektomi dengan metode torakotomi dan VATS menunjukkan perbedaan karakteristik, indikasi, dan luaran klinis. Metode torakotomi lebih sering digunakan pada kasus dengan kompleksitas dan stadium lanjut, sedangkan metode VATS memberikan keuntungan intraoperatif dan pascaoperatif pada pasien yang memenuhi syarat operasi. Oleh karena itu, pemilihan metode lobektomi perlu disesuaikan secara individual berdasarkan kondisi klinis dan karakteristik pasien.

Kata kunci : Kanker Paru, Lobektomi, Torakotomi, VATS, Morbiditas, Mortalitas, Lama Rawat Inap.

**CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF LUNG CANCER PATIENTS AFTER
LOBECTOMY, THORACOTOMY, AND MINIMALLY INVASIVE
THORACIC SURGERY AT PERSAHABATAN HOSPITAL
FROM 2021 TO 2024**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Lobectomy is the main surgical procedure in the management of lung cancer, which can be performed through thoracotomy or video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS). Understanding the characteristics of patients, clinical conditions, and postoperative outcomes of both methods is important to support clinical decision-making. This study aims to describe the characteristics of patients, preoperative clinical conditions, intraoperative findings, and clinical outcomes of lung cancer patients who underwent lobectomy using the thoracotomy and VATS methods at Persahabatan General Hospital from 2021 to 2024. **Methods:** This was a descriptive study using a retrospective cohort approach involving 49 lung cancer patients who underwent lobectomy using the thoracotomy method (n=35) and VATS (n=14). Data included demographic characteristics, comorbidities, preoperative lung function, cancer characteristics, intraoperative procedures, and postoperative clinical outcomes, which were analyzed descriptively. **Results:** Patients aged 23–73 years with a mean age of 50 ± 12.2 years and a median age of 54 years, the majority were in the late adult age group. The gender distribution was relatively balanced, with a history of smoking in most patients. Diabetes mellitus and COPD were only found in the thoracotomy group. The majority of patients had normal preoperative lung function and primary lung cancer, with a higher proportion of lung metastases in the thoracotomy group. Intraoperatively, the duration of surgery, bleeding, and the need for blood transfusions were more common in thoracotomy. The postoperative morbidity and mortality rates were relatively low and comparable in both groups, while hospital stays of ≤ 7 days were more common in the VATS group. **Conclusion :** Lobectomy using thoracotomy and VATS methods show differences in characteristics, indications, and clinical outcomes. The thoracotomy method is more commonly used in cases with complexity and advanced stages, while the VATS method provides intraoperative and postoperative advantages in patients who are eligible for surgery. Therefore, the choice of lobectomy method needs to be tailored individually based on the clinical condition and characteristics of the patient.

Keywords: Lung Cancer, Lobectomy, Thoracotomy, VATS, Morbidity, Mortality, Length of Hospital Stay.