

HUBUNGAN ANTARA MEROKOK DENGAN KEJADIAN KANKER KOLOREKTAL RS KEPRESIDENAN RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO JAKARTA

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Abstrak

Kanker kolorektal adalah keganasan yang berasal dari jaringan usus besar, yang terdiri dari kolon dan atau rectum. Merokok menjadi salah satu faktor risiko yang sangat penting pada kanker kolorektal. Rokok diketahui mengandung banyak karsinogen dan agen genotoksik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan merokok dengan kejadian kanker kolorektal. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan metode *cross sectional* pada pasien kolorektal di Rumah Sakit Kepresidenan RSPAD Gatot Soebroto dengan teknik penentuan sample yang digunakan adalah *consecutive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan dengan metode pengisian kuesioner. Responden sejumlah 85 orang. Populasi penelitian adalah semua pasien kolorektal di Rumah Sakit Kepresidenan RSPAD Gatot Soebroto. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 21 responden (24,7%) menderita ca colon sigmoid, 11 responden (12,8%) menderita ca colon ascenden, 17 responden (20,1%) menderita ca colon tranversum, 17 responden (20,1%) menderita ca colon descenden, 19 responden (22,3%) menderita ca colon rectum, 19 responden (22,4%) menderita ca stadium I, 22 responden (25,8%) menderita ca stadium II, 28 responden (32,9%) menderita ca stadium III 16 responden (18,9%) menderita ca stadium IV, 39 responden (45,8%) tidak merokok dan 46 responden (54,2%) merokok. Hasil analisis bivariat dengan uji *Chi-Square* didapatkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara merokok dengan kejadian kanker kolorektal.

Kata Kunci : Kanker kolorektal, Merokok, Stadium.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SMOKING WITH INCIDENCE OF COLORECTAL CANCER AT GATOT SOEBROTO ARMY HOSPITAL

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Abstract

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a malignancy that originated from the large intestinal tissue, which consist of the colon and or rectum. Smoking is one of most important risk factors for CRC. Cigarettes contained many carcinogens and genotoxic agents. This study aims to determine the relationship between smoking and the incidence of CRC. The cross sectional method in CRC patients at the Gatot Soebroto Hospital with consecutive sampling as sampling technique. Data were collected by questionnaire filling method. The respondents were 85 people. Results showed that 21 respondents (24.7%) had sigmoid cancer, 11 respondents (12.8%) had ascending colon cancer, 17 respondents (20.1%) had transverse colon cancer, 17 respondents (20.1%) had descending colon cancer, 19 respondents (22.3%) had rectum cancer, 19 respondents (22.4%) had stage I CRC, 22 respondents (25.8%) had stage II CRC, 28 respondents (32, 9%) suffer from stage III CRC. 16 respondents (18.9%) suffered from stage IV CRC, 39 respondents (45.8%) did not smoke and 46 respondents (54.2%) were smoked. The results of bivariate analysis with Chi-Square test showed that there was a relationship between smoking and the incidence of colorectal cancer.

Keywords : Colorectal Cancer, Smoking, Stadium.