

SKRIPSI

**HUBUNGAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN, TROMBOSIT,
DAN *NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO* DENGAN
STADIUM KLINIS KANKER SERVIKS**



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PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN DOKTER

FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN

UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA

2023

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Diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar

Sarjana Kedokteran (S.Ked)



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HALAMAN PENGESAHAN
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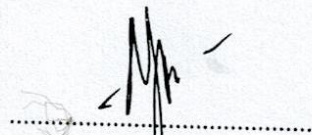
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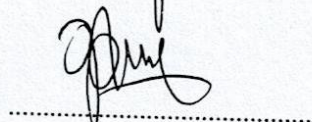
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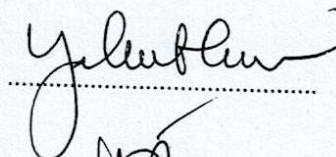
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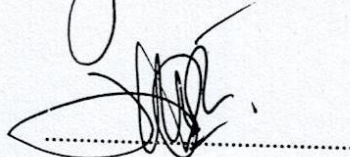
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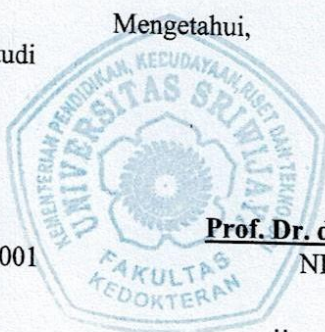


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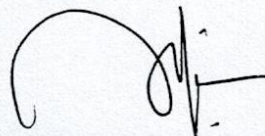


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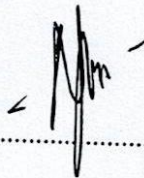
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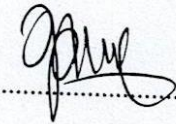
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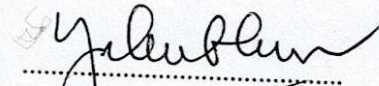
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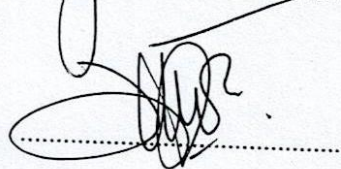
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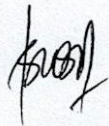


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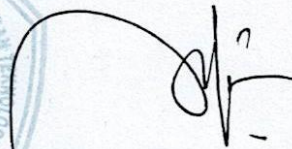
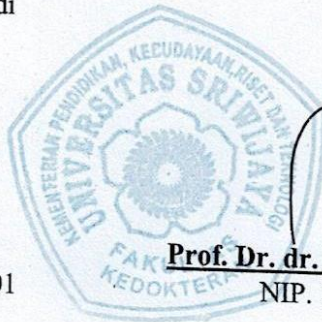
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ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN, TROMBOSIT, DAN *NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO* DENGAN STADIUM KLINIS KANKER SERVIKS

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Latar Belakang. Kanker adalah kondisi medis yang dicirikan dengan pertumbuhan yang cepat, menyebar ke jaringan sekitarnya, dan mampu menyebar ke organ lain yang lebih jauh (metastasis). Kanker serviks terjadi ketika sel-sel abnormal pada serviks tumbuh tidak terkendali. Secara dunia, angka kematian kanker serviks 13,3/100.000 di tahun 2020 yang disebabkan oleh sebagian besar baru terdiagnosis stadium terminal akibat akses deteksi dini dan pencegahan terbatas. Pada kasus kanker, sering terjadi penurunan hemoglobin (anemia), peningkatan trombosit, dan neutrophil lymphocyte ratio. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan kadar hemoglobin, trombosit, dan *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio* dengan stadium klinis kanker serviks.

Metode. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional analitik dengan pendekatan korelasi. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah data rekam medis pasien yang terdiagnosis Kanker Serviks berusia ≥ 18 tahun di RSUP Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang pada bulan Agustus 2022 hingga Juli 2023 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara total sampling.

Hasil. Terdapat 153 sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Perbedaan yang signifikan kadar hemoglobin, leukosit, neutrofil, trombosit, dan NLR antara stadium awal dan lanjut kanker serviks ($p < 0,001$, $p = 0,001$, $p < 0,001$, $p < 0,001$, $p < 0,001$). Korelasi yang cukup signifikan ditemukan kadar hemoglobin, trombosit, dan neutrophil lymphocyte ratio dengan stadium klinis kanker serviks ($r = -0,419, p < 0,001$; $r = 0,315, p < 0,001$; $r = 0,313, p < 0,001$).

Kesimpulan. Terdapat hubungan hemoglobin, trombosit, dan *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio* dengan stadium klinis kanker serviks.

Kata kunci. Hemoglobin, trombosit, *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio*, kanker serviks

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL, PLATELET COUNT, AND NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO WITH THE CLINICAL STAGE OF CERVICAL CANCER

(Hanif Gusneri Syahbiran, November 2023)

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Background. Cancer is a medical condition characterized by rapid growth, spreading to surrounding tissue, and being able to spread to other more distant organs (metastasis). Cervical cancer occurs when abnormal cells in the cervix grow uncontrolled. Worldwide, the death rate for cervical cancer is 13.3/100,000 in 2020, which is caused by the majority being diagnosed in the terminal stage due to limited access to early detection and prevention. In cancer cases, there is often a decrease in hemoglobin (anemia), an increase in platelets and neutrophil lymphocyte ratio. This study aims to analyze the relationship between hemoglobin, platelet, and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio levels with the clinical stage of cervical cancer.

Methods. The type of research used is analytic observational with a correlation approach. The samples in this study is medical record data of patients diagnosed with Cervical Cancer aged ≥ 18 years at RSUP Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang from August 2022 to July 2023 which meets the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Sampling is carried out by total sampling.

Results. There were 153 samples that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Significant differences in levels of hemoglobin, leukocytes, neutrophils, platelets, and NLR between early and advanced stages of cervical cancer ($p < 0.001$, $p = 0.001$, $p < 0.001$, $p < 0.001$, $p < 0.001$). A significant correlation was found between hemoglobin levels, platelets, and the neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio with the clinical stage of cervical cancer ($r = -0.419$, $p < 0.001$; $r = 0.315$, $p < 0.001$; $r = 0.313$, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion. There was an association of hemoglobin, platelets, and neutrophil lymphocyte ratio with clinical stage of cervical cancer.

Key words. *hemoglobin, platelet, neutrophil lymphocyte ratio, cervical cancer*

RINGKASAN

HUBUNGAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN, TROMBOSIT, DAN *NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO* DENGAN STADIUM KLINIS KANKER SERVIKS

Karya tulis ilmiah berupa skripsi, 27 November 2023

Hanif Gusneri Syahbiran; Dibimbing oleh dr. Nurmalia Purnama Sari, Sp.PK, Msi.Med dan Dr. dr. Phey Liana, Sp.PK(K)

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xv + 112 halaman, 9 tabel, 4 gambar, 7 lampiran.

RINGKASAN

Kanker adalah kondisi medis yang dicirikan dengan pertumbuhan yang cepat, menyebar ke jaringan sekitarnya, dan mampu menyebar ke organ lain yang lebih jauh (metastasis). Kanker serviks terjadi ketika sel-sel abnormal pada serviks tumbuh tidak terkendali. Secara dunia, angka kematian kanker serviks 13,3/100.000 di tahun 2020 yang disebabkan oleh sebagian besar baru terdiagnosis stadium terminal akibat akses deteksi dini dan pencegahan terbatas. Pada kasus kanker, sering terjadi penurunan hemoglobin (anemia), peningkatan trombosit, dan neutrophil lymphocyte ratio. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan kadar hemoglobin, trombosit, dan *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio* dengan stadium klinis kanker serviks. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional analitik dengan pendekatan korelasi. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah data rekam medis pasien yang terdiagnosis Kanker Serviks berusia ≥ 18 tahun di RSUP Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang pada bulan Agustus 2022 hingga Juli 2023 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara total sampling. Terdapat 153 sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Perbedaan yang signifikan kadar hemoglobin, leukosit, neutrofil, trombosit, dan NLR antara stadium awal dan lanjut kanker serviks ($p < 0,001$, $p = 0,001$, $p < 0,001$, $p < 0,001$, $p < 0,001$). Korelasi yang cukup signifikan ditemukan kadar hemoglobin, trombosit, dan neutrophil lymphocyte ratio dengan stadium klinis kanker serviks ($r = -0,419, p < 0,001$; $r = 0,315, p < 0,001$; $r = 0,313, p < 0,001$). Terdapat hubungan hemoglobin, trombosit, dan *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio* dengan stadium klinis kanker serviks.

Kata kunci. Hemoglobin, Trombosit, *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio*, kanker serviks.

SUMMARY

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL, PLATELET COUNT, AND NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO WITH THE CLINICAL STAGE OF CERVICAL CANCER

Scientific paper, November 2023

Hanif Gusneri Syahbiran; supervised by dr. Nurmalia Purnama Sari, Sp.PK, Msi.Med and Dr. dr. Phey Liana, Sp.PK(K)

Study Program of Medical Education, Faculty of Medicine, Sriwijaya University

xv + 112 pages, 9 tables, 4 pictures, 7 attachments

SUMMARY

Cancer is a medical condition characterized by rapid growth, spreading to surrounding tissue, and being able to spread to other more distant organs (metastasis). Cervical cancer occurs when abnormal cells in the cervix grow uncontrolled. Worldwide, the death rate for cervical cancer is 13.3/100,000 in 2020, which is caused by the majority being diagnosed in the terminal stage due to limited access to early detection and prevention. In cancer cases, there is often a decrease in hemoglobin (anemia), an increase in platelets and neutrophil lymphocyte ratio. This study aims to analyze the relationship between hemoglobin, platelet, and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio levels with the clinical stage of cervical cancer. The type of research used is analytic observational with a correlation approach. The samples in this study is medical record data of patients diagnosed with Cervical Cancer aged ≥ 18 years at RSUP Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang from August 2022 to July 2023 which meets the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Sampling is carried out by total sampling. There were 153 samples that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Significant differences in levels of hemoglobin, leukocytes, neutrophils, platelets, and NLR between early and advanced stages of cervical cancer ($p < 0.001$, $p = 0.001$, $p < 0.001$, $p < 0.001$, $p < 0.001$). A significant correlation was found between hemoglobin levels, platelets, and the neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio with the clinical stage of cervical cancer ($r = -0.419$, $p < 0.001$; $r = 0.315$, $p < 0.001$; $r = 0.313$, $p < 0.001$). There was an association of hemoglobin, platelets, and neutrophil lymphocyte ratio with clinical stage of cervical cancer.

Key words. *hemoglobin, platelet, neutrophil lymphocyte ratio, cervical cancer*

KATA PENGANTAR

Alhamdulillah, puji syukur kepada Allah SWT yang telah melimpahkan segala rahmat, karunia dan nikmat-Nya sehingga penulis dapat menyelesaikan penyusunan skripsi dengan judul “Hubungan Kadar Hemoglobin, Trombosit, dan *Neutrophil Lymphocyte Ratio* dengan Stadium Klinis Kanker Serviks”

Penulis menyadari bahwa skripsi ini masih jauh dari kata sempurna dan penulis telah memperoleh banyak bantuan dari berbagai pihak, untuk itu dengan penuh hormat dan kerendahan hati perkenankanlah penulis mengucapkan terima kasih kepada:

1. dr. Nurmalia Purnama Sari, Sp.PK., M.Si.Med. dan DR. dr. Phey Liana, Sp.PK(K) selaku dosen pembimbing yang telah meluangkan waktunya untuk memberikan semangat, dukungan, bimbingan beserta arahan dengan penuh kesabaran kepada penulis selama proses penyusunan skripsi.
2. dr. Kemas Ya'kub Rahadiyanto, Sp.PK., M.Kes dan dr. Raissa Nurwany, Sp.OG selaku dosen penguji yang berkenan memberikan waktu dan perhatiannya demi memperbaiki skripsi ini.
3. dr. Wahyudi Nurhidayat, Sp.Onk.Rad(K), MARS yang juga turut membantu dan memberikan saran, semangat, dukungan, beserta arahan dengan penuh kesabaran pada penulis selama proses penyusunan skripsi.
4. Seluruh keluarga tersayang yang telah memberikan motivasi, semangat, dukungan, nasihat, kasih sayang, dan doa yang tiada hentinya untuk proses pendidikan penulis hingga saat ini.
5. Seluruh teman yang telah banyak memberikan bantuan dan dukungan pada masa preklinik.

Terimakasih atas segala dukungan, semangat, dan doa yang sangat berarti bagi penulis. Semoga Allah SWT memberikan balasan atas semua kebaikan yang telah diberikan. Penulis mengharapkan saran dan kritik yang membangun dan semoga penyusunan skripsi ini dapat memberikan manfaat.

Palembang, 18 Agustus 2023



Hanif Gusneri Syahbiran

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DAFTAR SINGKATAN

NLR	: <i>Neutrophil Lymphocyte Ratio</i>
HPV	: <i>Human Pappilomavirus</i>
FIGO	: <i>The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i>
PI3K/Akt	: <i>Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase</i>
hTERT	: <i>Human telomerase reverse transcriptase</i>
HDACs	: <i>Histone deacetylases</i>
ROS	: <i>Reactive Oxygen Species</i>

BAB 1

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

Kanker adalah kondisi medis yang dicirikan dengan pertumbuhan yang cepat, menyebar ke jaringan sekitarnya, dan mampu menyebar ke organ lain yang lebih jauh (metastasis).¹ Secara dunia, kanker serviks merupakan kanker keempat yang paling sering terjadi pada perempuan di seluruh dunia, setelah kanker payudara (2,1 juta kasus), kanker usus besar (0,8 juta kasus), dan kanker paru-paru (0,7 juta kasus).² Kanker serviks adalah salah satu penyebab utama kematian pada perempuan di seluruh dunia, sekitar 530.000 kasus baru dan 275.000 kematian setiap tahun.³ Insiden kanker serviks berdasarkan usia adalah 13,1 per 100.000 perempuan di seluruh dunia dan bervariasi secara signifikan di setiap negara.² Sebagian besar kasus baru dan kematian (masing-masing sekitar 85% dan 90%) terjadi di negara-negara dengan penghasilan rendah dan menengah.⁴

Berdasarkan laporan *International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Globocan 2020*, kasus kanker serviks di Indonesia terbanyak kedua yang diderita oleh perempuan setelah kanker payudara, dengan jumlah 36.633 kasus baru dan 21.003 kematian.⁵ Jika tidak ditangani dengan baik, diperkirakan jumlah kematian akibat kanker serviks akan terus meningkat dan mencapai 12 juta pada tahun 2030. Setiap tahun, diperkirakan terdapat 180.000 kasus baru kanker serviks di Indonesia, dengan angka kematian mencapai 75% pada tahun pertama. Hal ini disebabkan oleh sebagian besar pasien yang baru terdiagnosis sudah berada pada stadium lanjut (70% kasus) dan sudah berada pada stadium terminal pada saat didiagnosis. Kematian akibat kanker serviks terutama terjadi pada populasi dengan kondisi ekonomi menengah kebawah, sehingga akses terhadap deteksi dini dan pencegahan kanker serviks sangat terbatas.⁶ Penyebab utama lesi pra-kanker dan kanker serviks adalah infeksi *Human Pappilomavirus (HPV)* dengan HPV tipe 16 dan 18 yang berisiko tinggi dan sering ditemui pada manusia. Infeksi dapat terjadi melalui kontak seksual.⁷

Pada kasus kanker, anemia dapat terjadi karena patogenesis yang kompleks. Pada kebanyakan kasus, hal ini melibatkan berbagai faktor yang berkaitan dengan aktivasi respon imun kronis yang diinduksi oleh kanker, yang diakibatkan oleh efek penekanan langsung dan tidak langsung dari sitokin pada eritropoiesis. Selain itu, pelepasan sitokin proinflamasi pada pasien kanker sering dikaitkan dengan peningkatan *reactive oxygen species* (ROS), baik sebagai komponen respons imun atau sebagai konsekuensi dari peningkatan metabolisme. ROS dapat menghambat eritropoiesis, mengganggu status nutrisi, dan memperburuk anemia.⁸

Peningkatan jumlah trombosit pada tumor disebabkan oleh sitokin yang disekresikan tumor yang berperan dalam menstimulasi pertumbuhan megakariosit dan trombopoiesis. Sitokin yang paling sering ditemukan adalah *Interleukin* (IL)-1, IL-3, IL-6, IL-11, *granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor*, *leukemia inhibitory factor*, dan lain-lain.⁹ Trombosit juga berperan dalam intravasasi dan ekstravasasi sel tumor dalam proses metastasis.¹⁰

Mekanisme *Neutrophil Lymphocyte Ratio* (NLR) yang tinggi masih belum jelas, tetapi penelitian terbaru melaporkan peningkatan rasio neutrofil-limfosit berkaitan dengan peningkatan sitokin yang meningkatkan fungsi makrofag tumor, termasuk: IL-1, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-12, IL-17, *granulocyte colony-stimulating factor* (G-CSF) dan *monocyte chemoattractant protein-1*.¹¹ NLR yang meningkat juga karena perkembangan dan proses metastasis dari kanker tersebut.¹⁰

Penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Shin dkk., 805 pasien dengan kanker serviks stadium 1B sampai 2A sebelum terapi dilaporkan bahwa kadar hemoglobin pada stadium IB2 lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan pasien dengan stadium IB1, yang signifikan secara statistik, dan berhubungan negatif.¹²

Penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Sivaprasad dkk., 52 pasien dengan diagnosis kanker serviks di India dilaporkan bahwa trombosit memiliki korelasi positif yang kuat dengan ukuran tumor dan stadium kanker serviks.¹³ Penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Li X, 380 pasien dengan diagnosis *squamous cervical carcinoma* dilaporkan bahwa trombosit memiliki korelasi positif yang signifikan dengan stadium kanker serviks secara statistik.¹⁴ Penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Murata dkk., sebanyak

2.267 dengan diagnosis kanker serviks di Kobe dilaporkan bahwa trombositosis berkorelasi signifikan dengan stadium lanjut FIGO.¹⁵

Studi yang dilakukan oleh Prabawa dkk., 282 pasien dengan kanker serviks dilaporkan bahwa Korelasi positif yang kuat ($r=0,638$) ditemukan antara stadium kanker serviks dan NLR dan nilai median NLR dan rasio trombosit limfosit secara signifikan lebih tinggi pada stadium lanjut dibandingkan dengan stadium awal.¹⁶ Penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Huang Q dkk., 2.804 pasien dengan kanker serviks dilaporkan bahwa NLR berhubungan positif dengan ukuran tumor dan juga menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan dengan stadium *The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics* (FIGO) lanjut.¹⁷

Berdasarkan latar belakang yang telah dibahas, penelitian ini belum ditemukan publikasi di Palembang sehingga perlu dilakukan penelitian mengenai hubungan hemoglobin, trombosit, dan *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio* dengan stadium klinis kanker serviks untuk membantu membantu screening kanker serviks karena sebagian besar pasien baru terdiagnosis pada stadium lanjut.

1.2 Rumusan Masalah

Bagaimana hubungan hemoglobin, trombosit, dan *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio* dengan stadium klinis kanker serviks?

1.3 Tujuan Penelitian

1.3.1 Tujuan Umum

Menganalisis hubungan hemoglobin, trombosit, dan *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio* dengan stadium klinis kanker serviks.

1.3.2 Tujuan Khusus

1. Mengidentifikasi status demografi (usia dan status pernikahan), riwayat paritas, dan riwayat penggunaan kontrasepsi hormonal pada kanker serviks.

2. Mengidentifikasi hasil pemeriksaan *complete blood count*, rasio neutrofil limfosit, dan stadium kanker serviks.
3. Menganalisis perbedaan status demografi (usia dan status pernikahan), riwayat paritas, dan riwayat penggunaan kontrasepsi hormonal berdasarkan stadium kanker serviks
4. Menganalisis perbedaan hasil pemeriksaan *complete blood count* dan *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio* berdasarkan stadium kanker serviks
5. Menganalisis korelasi kadar hemoglobin, trombosit, dan *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio* dengan stadium klinis pada kanker serviks.

1.4 Hipotesis

Terdapat hubungan hemoglobin, trombosit, dan *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio* dengan stadium kanker serviks.

1.5 Manfaat Penelitian

1.5.1 Manfaat Teoritis

Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat dijadikan sebagai informasi mengenai hubungan hemoglobin, trombosit, dan *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio* dengan stadium klinis kanker serviks.

1.5.2 Manfaat Kebijakan

Hasil penelitian ini dapat dibuat kebijakan berupa pemeriksaan hitung darah lengkap wajib dilakukan di daerah-daerah yang tidak memiliki fasilitas untuk melakukan biopsi.

1.5.3 Manfaat Masyarakat

Jika ditemukan hubungan pada penelitian ini, pemeriksaan hemoglobin, trombosit, dan *neutrophil lymphocyte ratio* dapat digunakan untuk membantu screening kanker serviks.

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