

ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is the second leading cause of death in women worldwide. Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is responsible for nearly all cases of cervical cancer. Objective: To analyze factors influencing the survival rate of cervical cancer patients at Raden Mattaher Jambi Regional Hospital.

Method: A retrospective cohort study was conducted at RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi. A total of 112 cervical cancer patients were sampled (total sampling). Inclusion criteria: cervical cancer patients from 2019-2024, aged ≥ 15 years. Exclusion criteria: patients with referrals and incomplete medical records. Analysis was performed univariately and bivariately using Kaplan-Meier, Log-rank test, and Cox Proportional Hazard.

Results: The average survival duration of cervical cancer patients with events (death) over 5 years was 41.24 months. The incidence rate was 4.5 cases per 1,000 patients per month. Significant factors affecting survival included age (HR = 2.67; $p = 0.036$), tumor size (HR = 2.67; $p = 0.023$), cancer stage (HR = 5.79; $p = 0.000$), comorbidities (HR = 3.19; $p = 0.020$), education level (HR = 5.65; $p = 0.000$), marital status (HR = 3.21; $p = 0.004$), and occupation (HR = 5.90; $p = 0.001$). The type of treatment was not significant (HR = 1.03; $p = 0.905$).

Conclusion: Patients aged > 45 years, with tumor size > 4 cm, advanced cancer stages, lower education, unmarried status, and unemployment have a higher risk of mortality, reducing survival in cervical cancer patients.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, Survival Analysis, Cohort.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks penyebab kematian kedua terbanyak di dunia bagi wanita. *Human Papilloma Virus* (HPV) merupakan penyebab hampir dari seluruh kasus kanker serviks. Tujuan: Menganalisis faktor yang dapat memengaruhi lama ketahanan hidup pasien kanker serviks di RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi.

Metode: Jenis penelitian Kohort retrospektif dilakukan di RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi. Sampel 112 pasien kanker serviks (total sampling). Kriteria inklusi pasien kanker serviks dengan periode 2019-2024 dan umur ≥ 15 tahun. Kriteria eksklusi pasien kanker serviks dengan rujukan dan data rekam medis tidak. Analisis dilakukan univariat dan bivariat dengan Kaplan-Meier, uji Log-rank, dan Cox Proportional Hazard.

Hasil: Rata-rata ketahanan hidup pasien kanker serviks dengan event (meninggal) selama 5 tahun adalah 41,24 bulan. Insiden 4,5 kasus per 1.000 pasien per bulan. Faktor-faktor yang signifikan terhadap ketahanan hidup pasien kanker serviks umur (HR = 2,67; p = 0,036), ukuran tumor (HR = 2,67; p = 0,023), stadium kanker (HR = 5,79; p = 0,000), penyakit penyerta (HR = 3,19; p = 0,020), pendidikan (HR = 5,65; p = 0,000), status perkawinan (HR = 3,21; p = 0,004), dan pekerjaan (HR = 5,90; p = 0,001) dan faktor yang tidak signifikan jenis pengobatan (HR = 1,03; p = 0,905).

Kesimpulan: Umur > 45 tahun, ukuran tumor > 4 cm, stadium lanjut, pasien dengan tingkat pendidikan rendah, pasien dengan status tidak kawin dan tidak bekerja memiliki risiko kematian yang lebih besar terhadap ketahanan hidup pasien kanker serviks

Kata kunci : Kanker serviks, Analisis Kesintasan, Kohort