

INTISARI

Kanker payudara adalah proliferasi sel berlebihan yang menyerang jaringan payudara. Kanker payudara merupakan salah satu masalah yang memerlukan perhatian serius terutama bagi wanita. Kanker payudara saat ini menempati urutan pertama penyebab kematian pada wanita di dunia.

Salah satu pengobatan kanker payudara yaitu melalui kemoterapi. Kemoterapi dilakukan dengan obat sitotoksik yang akan merusak DNA atau bertindak sebagai inhibitor umum pada pembelahan sel. Kemoterapi ini dapat menimbulkan efek samping antara lain mual dan muntah. Berkaitan dengan hal tersebut maka dilakukan penelitian mengenai penatalaksanaan mual dan muntah pada pasien kanker payudara pasca kemoterapi.

Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian non eksperimental dengan mengikuti rancangan deskriptif evaluatif yang bersifat retrospektif dengan menggunakan data rekam medik pasien kanker payudara di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta tahun 2005. Analisis data dilakukan secara kualitatif dalam bentuk tabel yang disajikan secara deskriptif dan dievaluasi berdasarkan *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs) serta dilihat dampak terapi dari pasien.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kasus kanker payudara di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta tahun 2005, terbanyak pada umur 45-51 tahun (30%), pada stadium IV (45%), terapi terbanyak yaitu operasi dan kemoterapi (67%), penyakit penyerta terbanyak yaitu hipertensi (7 kasus). Ada 72 pasien kanker payudara yang menjalani kemoterapi, terdapat 36 pasien mengalami mual dan muntah. Dari 36 pasien terdapat 112 kali kemoterapi dengan 38 kasus kemoterapi mengalami DRPs yaitu 5 kasus terapi obat tidak perlu, 6 kasus dosis terlalu tinggi, 19 kasus dosis terlalu rendah, 21 kasus perlu tambahan terapi obat dan 1 kasus pilihan obat tidak tepat. Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh dampak pasien kanker payudara pasca kemoterapi yaitu 11% sembuh, 72% membaik, dan 17% belum sembuh. Dampak terapi mual dan muntah pada pasien kanker payudara pasca kemoterapi yaitu 25% pasien mual, 50% pasien membaik dan 25% pasien sembuh.

Kata kunci : kanker payudara, kemoterapi, mual, muntah, *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs), dampak

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the excessive proliferation of the cell that attacking the breast. Breast cancer needs the serious concern especially for woman. Today breast cancer was ranked in one of death caused to woman in the world.

One of breast cancer therapy is chemotherapy. Chemotherapy were executed by cytology medicine that will destroying DNA or personating as common inhibitor to bisection of cell. This chemotherapy was causing side effects included nausea and vomitus. Related with this thing, today were performed the research about the procedure of nausea and vomitus for patient in post chemotherapy.

This research counted the non-experimental research by following the descriptive evaluative design with retrospective characteristic, then using the medical record data from breast cancer patient at RSUP Dr. Sardjito in 2005. The data analysis were performed by qualitative in the table form which presenting by descriptive and evaluated by Drug Related Problems method (DRPs) and by patient therapy effect observation.

The result was presenting breast cancer cases in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta in 2005, there is more in age interval 45 – 51 years old (30%), at IV level stadium (45%), while the therapy which most accepted is operation and chemotherapy (67%) and the disease attachment were most suffered as much as seven cases. There were 72 breast cancer patient who executing the chemotherapy, there were 36 patient who experiencing queasy and vomit. From this 36 patient executing the chemotherapy, there were 112 times of chemotherapy and there were 38 that experiencing DRPs that is 5 cases unnecessary drug therapy, 6 cases dosage too high, 19 cases dosage too low, 21 cases need for additional drug therapy and 1 cases wrong drug. From the result, outcome is that 11% patient was secured, 72% becomes better, and 17% not yet secured. Outcome for nausea an vomiting there are 25% patient still had nausea, 50% patient get well, 25% patient was secured.

Keywords: breast cancer, chemotherapy, nausea, vomitus, Drug Related Problems (DRPs), outcome