

INTISARI

Kanker payudara menempati urutan pertama di dunia yang paling banyak menyerang wanita dan dapat menyebabkan kematian. Salah satu pengobatan kanker payudara dilakukan dengan kemoterapi. Penatalaksanaan kemoterapi dapat menimbulkan berbagai efek samping diantaranya kelainan hemalotogi seperti anemia, netropenia, trombositopenia, lekositosis dan trombositosis.

Terkait dengan hal tersebut, akan diteliti mengenai profil pasien kanker payudara, profil obat, persentase kasus kelainan hematologi, strategi penatalaksanaan, identifikasi *Drug Related Problem's* (DRP) serta mengetahui dampak terapi kelainan hematologi pasien kanker payudara pasca kemoterapi di RSUP DR. Sardjito Yogyakarta tahun 2005.

Jenis penelitian ini termasuk penelitian non-eksperimental dengan rancangan deskriptif yang bersifat retrospektif dengan menggunakan data rekam medik pasien kanker payudara di RSUP DR. Sardjito Yogyakarta tahun 2005. Analisis data dilakukan secara kualitatif dengan metode statistik deskriptif.

Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa dari 72 pasien kanker payudara pasca kemoterapi, paling banyak pada usia 45-51 tahun (30%), pada stadium IV (38%) dan kombinasi terapi berupa operasi dan kemoterapi (67%), serta hipertensi (7 kasus) sebagai penyakit penyerta. Dari 72 pasien diperoleh 21 pasien mengalami kelainan hematologi dengan 21 kasus yaitu 16 kasus anemia, 8 kasus lekopenia/netropenia, 1 kasus trombositopenia ringan, 7 kasus lekositosis, 4 kasus trombositosis, 4 kasus potensial lekopenia/netropenia dan 3 kasus potensial trombositopenia. Dari hasil DRP diperoleh 7 kasus pilihan obat tidak tepat, 3 kasus *Adverse Drug Reaction*, 1 kasus ketidakpatuhan pasien, dan 17 kasus butuh tambahan terapi obat. Dari hasil penelitian juga diperoleh persentase dampak pasien dalam keadaan sembuh 14%, membaik 53%, dan belum sembuh 33%.

Kata kunci: kanker payudara, kemoterapi, kelainan hematologi, *Drug Related Problem's* (DRP), dampak

ABSTRACT

The breast cancer occupies the first rank disease in the world which attack woman and can cause death. One of the breast cancer medicinal treatments is chemotherapy. Chemotherapy treatment can cause many side effects such as hematology disorder like anemia, netropenia, thrombocytopenia, leucocytosis, and thrombocytosis.

Interrelated with that, it will be analyzed about the profile of the breast cancer patient, medicine profile, hematology disorder case percentage, the management strategy, Drug Relation Problem (DRP) identification, and to know the breast cancer patient's hematology disorder therapy outcome post-chemotherapy in RSUP DR. Sardjito in 2005.

The type of this research is a non experimental research with retrospective descriptive design which uses breast cancer medical record in RSUP DR. Sardjito Yogyakarta in 2005. The data analysis is done qualitatively with descriptive statistical method.

According to the research result, it is found that from 72 breast cancer chemotherapy patients, most of them is in the age of 45-51 years old (30 %), in the stage IV (38%), and therapy combination which is most done is surgery and chemotherapy (67%), and hypertension (7 cases) as accompanying disease. From 72 patients, it can be obtained 21 patients which have hematology disorder with 21 cases which consist of 16 anemia cases, 8 leucopenia/ netropenia cases, 1 mild thrombocytopenia cases, 7 leucocytosis cases, 4 thrombocytosis cases, 4 acute leucopenia/netropenia potential cases, 3 thrombocytopenia potential cases. From the result of DRP, it is found 7 wrong drug cases, 3 adverse drug reaction cases, 1 cases of inappropriate compliance, and 17 cases of need for additional drug therapy. From the research result, the percentage of the outcome is that 14 % patient is secured, 53 % becomes better, and 33 % is not yet secured.

Key words: breast cancer, chemotherapy, hematology disorder, Drug Related Problem (DRP), outcome