

PREVALENSI ADENOKARSINOMA PROSTAT BERDASARKAN USIA DAN GLEASON SCORE DI BAGIAN/SMF PATOLOGI ANATOMI RSUD PROF.

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Adenokarsinoma prostat merupakan tipe keganasan yang paling sering dijumpai pada kanker prostat. Prevalensi adenokarsinoma prostat akan meningkat seiring bertambahnya usia. Berdasarkan data *American Cancer Society* sebagian besar kasus terjadi pada usia >65 tahun. Presentase terbanyak adenokarsinoma prostat terjadi pada kelompok usia 65-74 tahun (36%), sedangkan kelompok usia <45 tahun jarang terjadi. Prevalensi adenokarsinoma prostat akan meningkat dari 20% pada laki-laki berusia >50 tahun menjadi sebesar 70% pada laki-laki berusia 70-80 tahun. Prevalensi kanker prostat menempati peringkat ke-4 kasus terbanyak di dunia dengan presentase kematian 3,8% menurut data *International Agency for Research on Cancer* (IARC). Suatu instansi kesehatan berkewajiban dan bertanggungjawab untuk mengatasi hal tersebut. Oleh karena itu diperlukan data-data yang relevan untuk membantu dalam melihat faktor risiko dan memudahkan instansi kesehatan dalam menentukan kebijakan. Namun, sedikit sekali informasi mengenai Prevalensi adenokarsinoma prostat berdasarkan usia dan *gleason score* khususnya di Purwokerto.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui prevalensi adenokarsinoma prostat di bagian/SMF Patologi Anatomi RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo periode 2016-2020.

Metode penelitian: Rancangan penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif dengan desain *cross sectional* dan pengukuran variabelnya hanya dilakukan satu kali dalam satu waktu. Melalui teknik total sampling dan didapatkan sampel sebanyak 60 kasus.

Hasil: Didapatkan hasil prevalensi adenokarsinoma prostat sebanyak 60 (30,45%) dari seluruh kasus keganasan pada urogenitalia laki-laki sebanyak 194 kasus. Jumlah kasus tertinggi adenokarsinoma prostat terdapat pada kelompok usia >70 tahun sebanyak 27 (13,19%) diikuti kelompok usia 61-70 tahun sebanyak 23 kasus (11,85%). Derajat histopatologi terbanyak dari penderita adenokarsinoma prostat berdasarkan *gleason score* di RSUD Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto pada tahun 2016-2020 adalah *poorly differentiated* (skor gleason 8, 9, 10) yaitu sebanyak 39 kasus (65,00%), terutama skor gleason 8 sebanyak 19 kasus (31,66%) dari seluruh adenokarsinoma prostat sebanyak 60 kasus. Presentase terbanyak derajat histopatologi *poorly differentiated* ditemukan pada kelompok usia 61-70 tahun sebanyak 16 kasus (26,66%), diikuti oleh kelompok usia >70 tahun sebanyak 15 kasus (25,00%).

Kesimpulan: Prevalensi adenokarsinoma prostat sebanyak 60 (30,45%) dari seluruh kasus keganasan pada urogenitalia laki-laki sebanyak 194 kasus. Presentase terbanyak derajat histopatologi *poorly differentiated* ditemukan pada kelompok usia 61-70 tahun sebanyak 16 kasus (26,66%), diikuti oleh kelompok usia >70 tahun sebanyak 15 kasus (25,00%). Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa semakin tua usia penderita, semakin berisiko menderita adenokarsinoma prostat dengan derajat histopatologi *poorly differentiated*.

Kata kunci : Adenokarsinoma, Prostat, Skor Gleason

**PREVALENCE OF PROSTATE ADENOCARCINOMA BASED ON AGE
AND GLEASON SCORE IN THE ANATOMY PATHOLOGY of RSUD PROF.**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Prostate adenocarcinoma is the most common type of malignancy found in prostate cancer. The prevalence of prostate adenocarcinoma increases with age. Based on data from the American Cancer Society, most cases occur at the age of >65 years. The highest percentage of prostate adenocarcinoma occurred in the age group of 65-74 years (36%), while the age group <45 years was rare. The prevalence of prostate adenocarcinoma will increase from 20% in men aged >50 years to 70% in men aged 70-80 years. The prevalence of prostate cancer is ranked the 4th most cases in the world with a mortality percentage of 3.8% according to data from the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). A health agency is obliged and responsible to overcome this. Therefore, relevant data is needed to assist in seeing risk factors and facilitate health agencies in determining policies. However, there is very little information about the prevalence of prostate adenocarcinoma by age and gleason score, especially in Purwokerto.

Objective: To determine the prevalence of prostate adenocarcinoma in the Anatomical Pathology Department/SMF, Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo period 2016-2020.

Methods: This research design uses descriptive research method with cross sectional design and the measurement of the variables is only done once at a time. Through total sampling technique and obtained a sample of 60 cases.

Results: The results of the prevalence of prostate adenocarcinoma were 60 (30.45%) of all cases of malignancy in male urogenital as many as 194 cases. The highest number of cases of prostate adenocarcinoma were in the age group >70 years as many as 27 (13.19%) followed by the age group 61-70 years as many as 23 cases (11.85%). The most histopathological degrees of prostate adenocarcinoma patients based on the gleason score at RSUD Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto in 2016-2020 were poorly differentiated (gleason scores 8, 9, 10) as many as 39 cases (65.00%), especially gleason scores 8 as many as 19 cases. (31.66%) of all prostate adenocarcinomas were 60 cases. The highest percentage of poorly differentiated histopathology was found in the age group 61-70 years as many as 16 cases (26.66%), followed by the age group >70 years with 15 cases (25.00%).

Conclusion: The prevalence of prostate adenocarcinoma was 60 (30.45%) of all male urogenital malignancies, as many as 194 cases. The highest percentage of poorly differentiated histopathology was found in the age group 61-70 years as many as 16 cases (26.66%), followed by the age group >70 years with 15 cases (25.00%). the risk of developing prostate adenocarcinoma with poorly differentiated histopathology.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Prostate, Gleason Score