

Characteristics of Colorectal Cancer Patients in General Hospital of West Nusa Tenggara Province

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ABSTRACT

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a malignant tumor found in the epithelium of colon and rectum. The incidence of CRC was in third ranks worldwide with 1,849,518 cases, which is 10.2% of all cancer diagnoses and second ranks as the cause of death due to cancer (881,000 deaths in 2018). This study aims to determine the characteristics of patients with CRC based on age group, gender, and location of CRC in inpatients at the general hospital region of west nusa tenggara province for the period May 2019 – May 2021. This study was retrospective descriptive which used secondary data from the Digestive Surgery Patient Book of the General Hospital of NTB Province. Purposive Sampling technique was used to collect the data with a total sample of 150 patients. Based on the research, it was found that the gender distribution of CRC patients was dominated by 84 men (56%), and 66 women (44%). The distribution of the age in CRC patients is dominant in the 46–55-year age group as many as 52 people (34.66%), from that age group there are 35 men (67.3%) and 17 women (32.69). The lowest number of CRC was in the <26-year age group with 5 people (3.33%) with the overall gender being male (100%). Most CRC locations were in the rectum as many as 109 people (72.66%). The location at least was in the transverse colon as many as 4 people (2.66%) and followed by the ascending colon as many as 6 people (4.00%). A profile of the characteristics of CRC patients has been reported which shows that the highest prevalence is found in male patients with the age group of 46-55 years, the highest CRC location in the organ is found in the rectum area.

Keywords: *Colorectal Cancer, Colon Cancer, Rectal Cancer.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a malignancy originating from the large intestine tissue, consisting of the colon and/or rectum [1-4]. Most colon cancers develop from polyps, and histopathologically most colon cancers are adenocarcinomas (consisting of glandular epithelium) and have the ability to secrete different amounts of mucus [3,4].

According to the American Cancer Society, TRC is the third most common cancer and the third leading cause of cancer death in men and women in the United States. Based on the 2018 GLOBOCAN survey, the incidence of TRC worldwide ranks third with 1,849,518 cases, which is 10.2% of all cancer diagnoses and ranks second as the cause of death due to cancer (881,000 deaths in 2018). In Indonesia in 2018, colorectal cancer took the fourth position with 30,017 cases (8.6% of the total cancer cases in Indonesia) [4].

There are quite a number of colorectal carcinomas in the NTB Provincial Hospital, this can be seen from the KKR cases which often rank in the top 10 diseases with the most hospitalizations at the NTB Provincial Hospital. The latest data shows that in the first semester of 2020 hospitalization cases due to TRC ranked 9th.

2. METHODS

The research method used by the researcher is a retrospective descriptive research method. Retrospective descriptive research is a research method carried out with the main aim of making a picture or description of a situation objectively by looking back.²¹ In this study, the researcher conducted a study on the characteristic profile of colorectal carcinoma patients at the NTB Provincial Hospital for the period May 2019 – May 2021. The research sample used is data from patients who meet the completeness of the data including name,

age, gender, diagnosis, location of cancer, and actions. Sampling is done by taking subjects who meet the research criteria until the number of samples is met. The sampling technique in question is the purposive sampling technique.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

The following is a profile of the characteristics of patients who came to the West Nusa Tenggara Provincial Hospital with a CRC diagnosis in May 2019 – May 2021.

Table 1. Age Frequency Distribution in CRC Patients in General Hospital of NTB Province

Age (year)	n	%
<26	5	3.33
26-35	16	10.66
36-45	36	24.00
46-55	52	34.66
56-65	26	17.33
>65	15	10.00
Total	150	100

Table 2. Distribution of Gender Frequency in CRC Patients in General Hospital of NTB Province

Gender	n	%
Male	84	56.00
Female	66	44.00
Total	150	100

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Cancer Locations in CRC Patients in General Hospital of NTB Province

Location of Cancer	n	%
Ascending Colon	6	4.00
Transverse Colon	4	2.66
Descending Colon	18	12.00
Sigmoid Colon	13	8.66
Rectum	109	72.66
Total	150	100

3.2 Discussion

The results in Table 1 show that the most colorectal cancer sufferers are in the age range of 46-55 years, this is in line with several studies which state that the most cases of colorectal cancer are found at the age of 40-60 years, followed by age > 60 years and age < 40 years [5-8]. Diagnosis of progressive colorectal cancer increases at the age of 40 years, increases sharply after 50 years, and more than 90% of cases occur over the age of 50 years [7,8]. Another European study showed an increase in the incidence of CRC at the age of 20-49 years with the largest increase in the age range 20-39 years old, this is in line with data at the NTB Provincial Hospital, namely the age of 36-45 years, which ranks second

highest in the CRC. Many factors are thought to cause an increase in incidence at a young age such as an increased prevalence of obesity, decreased physical activity, alcohol consumption, and smoking habits [9].

In Table 2 the number of cases in males was higher than females, namely 84 males (56%) and 66 females (44%). This result is in line with the research conducted by Yogi et al where respondents who suffered from CRC were dominated by men, this was also supported by the same result by Izzaty AH at Moewardi Hospital Surakarta [10,11].

In Table 3, the proportion of CRC locations was dominated by the rectum-sigmoid, namely 122 people (81.33%), followed by 18 people (12%), ascending colon 6 people (4%), and transverse colon 4 people (2.66%), these results This is in line with the study of Hamdi et al which stated that 75% of CRCs were found in the rectosigmoid area. However, currently it is found that the proportion of TRC in the proximal part tends to increase with increasing age 20.

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