

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN PANDEMI COVID-19 DENGAN *DELAYED MEDICAL SEEKING BEHAVIOUR* PADA PASIEN DENGAN KANKER PAYUDARA DI SILOAM HOSPITALS LIPPO VILLAGE TANGERANG

Latar Belakang : Pandemi virus corona 2019 (COVID-19) telah berlangsung sejak akhir tahun 2019 dan masih terus berlanjut. Berdasarkan data terbaru di Indonesia, hingga saat ini terdapat sebanyak 6.295.525 kasus konfirmasi positif COVID-19 dengan angka kematian mencapai 158 juta ribu jiwa. Keadaan darurat COVID-19 mendorong terjadinya reorganisasi total sistem kesehatan, beberapa rumah sakit dijadikan sebagai rumah sakit rujukan COVID-19. Fasilitas layanan medis mengurangi layanan kesehatan untuk pasien umum (non-COVID) seperti pada pemeriksaan skrining kanker payudara. Setiap tahunnya, sekitar 3 juta pasien di seluruh dunia terdiagnosa kanker payudara. Kanker payudara menempati urutan pertama jumlah kanker terbanyak di Indonesia dan menjadi salah satu penyumbang kematian pertama akibat kanker. Pada tahun 2020, jumlah kasus baru kanker payudara mencapai 68.858 kasus (16,6%) dari total 396.914 kasus baru kanker di Indonesia dengan angka kematian mencapai lebih dari 22 ribu jiwa kasus. Merujuk pada penelitian sebelumnya, skrining kanker payudara mengalami penundaan akibat efek *lockdown* pandemi COVID-19, namun penelitian sebelumnya belum melakukan pengamatan dari segi faktor perancu, seperti faktor usia, pekerjaan, pendidikan, riwayat keluarga, tempat tinggal atau jarak antara rumah pasien dengan rumah sakit dan alasan datang berobat dari sampel yang diperiksa, sampel juga tidak ditanyakan mengenai jarak antara waktu disadarinya muncul gejala (benjolan) hingga kunjungan pertama ke rumah sakit.

Tujuan : untuk mengetahui pengaruh pandemi COVID-19 dengan *medical seeking behaviour* pada pasien dengan kanker payudara di Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village

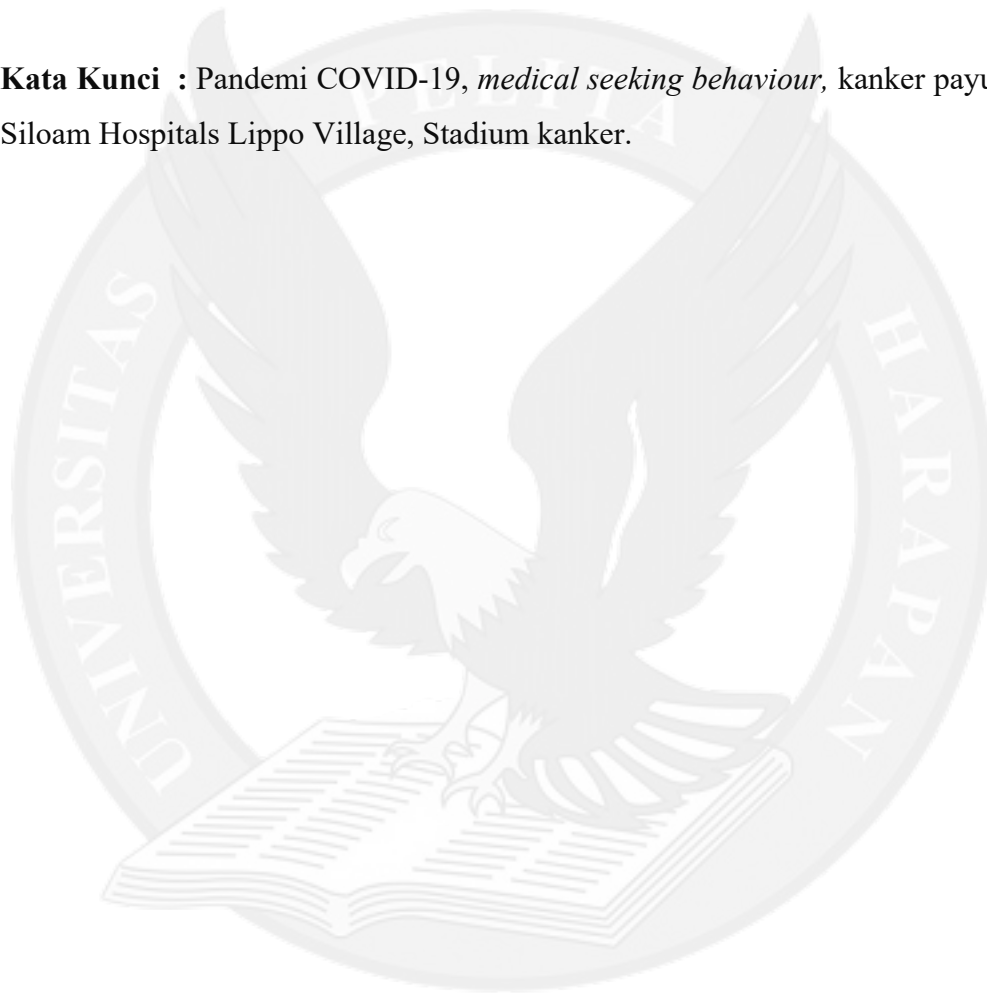
Tangerang serta membandingkan tingkat stadium kanker payudara pada kunjungan pertama pasien saat dan sebelum masa pandemi COVID-19 di Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Tangerang.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan jenis studi analitik observasional komparatif kategorik tidak berpasangan dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional comparative*. Penelitian ini dilakukan terhadap pasien kanker payudara Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Tangerang yang melakukan kunjungan pertama pada tahun 2018-2021. Peneliti menggunakan rekam medis pasien dan melakukan wawancara tentang karakteristik pasien. Hasil penelitian kemudian diolah menggunakan aplikasi *Statistical Package for the Social Science 25* (SPSS 25) yang kemudian dianalisis dengan metode *chi square*.

Hasil : Sebanyak 192 responden terlibat dalam penelitian. Sebagian besar responden berada pada rentang usia 36-70 tahun, memiliki status sudah menikah, tidak bekerja, memiliki pendidikan tinggi (\geq SMA), dengan stadium kunjungan pertama adalah *locally advanced breast cancer* yakni sebanyak 65 responden (61,9%) sebelum masa pandemi dan 64 responden (73,6%) pada masa pandemi, Sebagian besar melakukan kunjungan pertama dengan jarak interval lebih dari 6 bulan, yakni 49 responden (46,7%) sebelum masa pandemi dan 61 responden (70,1%) pada masa pandemi. Penelitian bivariat menunjukkan adanya signifikansi sebesar $< 0,001$ pada hubungan antara pandemi COVID-19 dengan tingkat stadium kanker payudara pada kunjungan pertama pasien Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Tangerang. Penelitian juga memperoleh signifikansi sebesar 0,003 ($p < 0,05$), yang menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pandemi COVID-19 dengan jarak interval sejak ditemukan adanya gejala (benjolan) hingga pada kunjungan pertama pasien. Analisa regresi logistik ganda menunjukkan bahwa variabel usia, stadium, riwayat kanker payudara dalam keluarga dan riwayat tumor jinak/fibroadenoma mammae (FAM) merupakan variabel utama yang memiliki hubungan dengan jarak interval sejak ditemukan adanya gejala (benjolan) hingga pada kunjungan pertama pasien.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pandemi COVID-19 dengan tingkat stadium kanker payudara pada kunjungan pertama pasien Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Tangerang. ($p = < 0,001$) dan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pandemi COVID-19 dengan jarak interval sejak ditemukan adanya gejala hingga pada kunjungan pertama pasien ($p = 0,003$)

Kata Kunci : Pandemi COVID-19, *medical seeking behaviour*, kanker payudara, Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village, Stadium kanker.



ABSTRACT

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CORELATION BETWEEN COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND DELAYED MEDICAL SEEKING BEHAVIOUR IN PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER AT SILOAM HOSPITALS LIPPO VILAGE TANGERANG

Background : *Coronavirus (COVID-19) has caused an ongoing pandemic since 2019. Most recent data shows 6,295,525 positive confirmed cases of COVID-19 with a death rate of 158 million people. The COVID-19 crisis has prompted a total reconstruction of the health system one of it being the emergence of COVID-19 referral hospitals. Medical service facilities reduce health services for general (non-COVID) patients, one of it being breast cancer screening examinations. Every year, around 3 million patients worldwide are diagnosed with breast cancer. Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer and is the leading cause of death in Indonesia. In 2020, the number of new breast cancer cases reached 68,858 (16.6%) out of a total of 396,914 new cases of cancer in Indonesia with a death rate of more than 22 thousand. Previous researches concluded that breast cancer screening has been delayed due to the effects of the COVID-19 lockdown but previous studies have not taken confounding factors such as age, occupation, education, family history, place of residence or distance between the patient's home and the hospital as well as the reason /cause for coming. The samples were also not questioned of the time stamp between the first awareness of symptoms to the first hospital visit.*

Objective : *To determine the corelation between COVID-19 pandemic and medical seeking behaviour in patients with breast cancer at Siloam Hospital Lippo Village Tangerang and to compare patients' breast cancer stages during the first visit to Siloam Hospital Lippo Village Tangerang before and at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic.*

Methods : *This research is an observational unpaired categorical analytical study with a cross-sectional observation study design. This research will be conducted on breast cancer patients who visited Siloam Hospital Lippo Village Tangerang for the first time in 2018-2021. Medical record and interviews using patient characteristic questionnaire are used. The results are processed using the Statistical Package for the Social Science 25 (SPSS 25) and analyzed using the chi-square method.*

Results : *A total of 192 respondents were involved in this study. Most of the respondents were in the age range of 36-70 years, had a married status, did not work, had a high education (\geq high school), diagnosed as locally advanced breast cancer in the first visit which consisted 65 respondents (61.9%) before the pandemic and 64 respondents (73.6%) during the pandemic, mostly came to medical consult with an interval of more than 6 months, which consisted by 49 respondents (46.7%) before the pandemic and 61 respondents (70.1%) during the pandemic. Bivariate research showed a significance of <0.001 in the relationship between the COVID-19 pandemic and the level of breast cancer stage at the first visit of Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Tangerang patients. The study also obtained a significance of 0.003 ($p < 0.05$), which indicates that there is a significant relationship between the COVID-19 pandemic and the interval distance from the discovery of symptoms (lumps) to the patient's first visit. Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that the variables of age, stage, family history of breast cancer and history of benign tumor/fibroadenoma mammae (FAM) were the main variables that had an association with the interval from the discovery of symptoms to the patient's first visit.*

Conclusion : *There is a significant relationship between the COVID-19 pandemic and breast cancer stage at the first visit of Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Tangerang patients. ($p = <0.001$) There is also a significant relationship between the COVID-19 pandemic and the interval from the discovery of symptoms (lumps) to the patient's first visit ($p = 0.003$).*

Keywords : *COVID-19 pandemic, medical seeking behaviour, breast cancer, Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village, cancer stage.*

