

## KARAKTERISTIK KLINIKOPATOLOGI KARSINOMA DUKTAL INVASIF DI MALUKU UTARA

Jauharah Az Zahra<sup>1</sup>, Arif Santosa<sup>2</sup>, Wahyunita Do Toka<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Program Studi Kedokteran, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Khairun

<sup>2</sup>Departemen Ilmu Bedah, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Khairun

<sup>3</sup>Departemen Ilmu Biomedik, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Khairun

### ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Kanker payudara merupakan penyakit yang terjadi ketika sel-sel payudara tumbuh secara tidak normal sehingga membentuk tumor. Kanker payudara dibagi menjadi kanker payudara invasif dan kanker payudara non-invasif (Herbst, 2014). Salah satu contoh tipe kanker payudara invasif adalah *Infiltrating/Invasive Ductal Carcinoma* (IDC), yang dimulai di duktus payudara dan menyebar ke jaringan lemak payudara dan area lain di tubuh. IDC adalah jenis karsinoma payudara invasif yang paling umum, yang merupakan sekitar 80% dari semua diagnosis kanker payudara.

**Tujuan :** Mengetahui karakteristik klinikopatologi karsinoma duktal invasif di Maluku Utara.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan desain *cross-sectional* menggunakan pendekatan retrospektif dari RSUD Dr. H. Chasan Boesoirie Ternate dan RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Maluku Utara menggunakan data sekunder rekam medik tahun 2018-2023 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan kriteria eksklusi.

**Hasil :** Dari 164 sampel, mayoritas berusia 45-59 tahun (47%), berjenis kelamin wanita (100%), stadium IIIB (97%), memiliki lateralisasi tumor ke kanan (RSBC) (55,5%), dan paling banyak *grade* 2 (46,3%).

**Simpulan :** Pasien karsinoma duktal invasif di Maluku Utara paling banyak terdiagnosis saat berusia 45-59 tahun, berjenis kelamin wanita, stadium IIIB, lateralisasi tumor ke kanan (RSBC), dan berada pada *grade* 2.

**Kata Kunci :** Karsinoma duktal invasif, usia, stadium, lateralisasi, *grading*

## **CLINICOPATHOLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INVASIVE DUCTAL CARCINOMA IN NORTH MALUKU**

*Jauharah Az Zahra<sup>1</sup>, Arif Santosa<sup>2</sup>, Wahyunita Do Toka<sup>3</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Medical Study Program, Faculty of Medicine, Khairun University*

*<sup>2</sup>Department of Surgeon, Faculty of Medicine, Khairun University*

*<sup>3</sup>Department of Biomedicine, Faculty of Medicine, Khairun University*

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Breast cancer is a disease that occurs when breast cells grow abnormally to form a tumor. Breast cancer is divided into invasive breast cancer and non-invasive breast cancer (Herbst, 2014). One example of an invasive breast cancer type is Infiltrating/Invasive Ductal Carcinoma (IDC), which starts in the ducts of the breast and spreads to the fatty tissue of the breast and other areas of the body. IDC is the most common type of invasive breast carcinoma, accounting for approximately 80% of all breast cancer diagnoses.

**Objective:** To determine the clinicopathologic characteristics of invasive ductal carcinoma in North Maluku.

**Methods:** This study is a descriptive study with a cross-sectional design using a retrospective approach from Dr. H. Chasan Boesoirie Ternate Hospital and RSI PKU Muhammadiyah North Maluku using secondary data from medical records in 2018-2023 that meet the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria.

**Results:** The result from 164 samples, the majority were 45-59 years old (47%), female (100%), stage IIIB (97%), had right lateralization (RSBC) (55.5%), and mostly grade 2 (46.3%).

**Conclusion :** Invasive ductal carcinoma patients in North Maluku were most commonly diagnosed when they were 45-59 years old, female, stage IIIB, right lateralization of the tumor (RSBC), and at grade 2.

**Keywords :** Invasive ductal carcinoma, age, stage, lateralization, grading