

An overview of the characteristics of women with breast cancer at Haji Hospital Medan

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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the uncontrolled growth of breast cells due to abnormal changes in the genes responsible for regulating cell changes. In Indonesia the incidence rate is 4.3 out of 100 000 population and cancer is the 7th highest cause of death after tuberculosis, hypertension, injury, perinatal, and diabetes mellitus. 2011-2012. Research methodology: The research is descriptive, by obtaining secondary data from the medical records of Medan Haji Hospital, with a total sample of 70 cases. Data collection began in May 2013 using a checklist sheet containing sociodemographic data, clinical stages, and medical measures. Results: From the data analysis, it can be seen that in the age group > 40 years people are 76.9%, high school education level is (51.3%), work as a housewife (44.9%), marital status (100%) is married, stage IV as much as (29.5%). Surgery + chemotherapy (33.3%) and length of stay < 12 days (100%). Conclusion: age < 40, high school education, work as a housewife, most clinical stage Stage IV, medical action and length of stay are the most characteristic or variable in mothers who experience breasts at Haji Hospital Medan, Suggestions:

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1. Introduction

In this era, more and more diseases are emerging and infected in the human body. It can be triggered by various factors. One of them is from foods that contain a lot of fat or also consume too much protein. Because of these foods, everyone in this world has a risk of contracting cancer. Although cancer is not the biggest disease that can infect every human being on earth, but cancer is a serious disease and is still difficult to treat. One type of cancer that will be discussed in this study is breast cancer which usually affects women and this is a big problem for a woman. However, it is possible that men can also get breast cancer.

Indonesia as a developing country has experienced changes in disease patterns known as epidemiological transitions, namely changes in disease patterns and causes of death. At first the cause of death was dominated by infectious diseases, but then shifted to non-infectious diseases and degenerative diseases, one of which was cancer. (Noviani, 2007)

Breast cancer is the uncontrolled growth of breast cells due to abnormal changes in the genes responsible for regulating cell changes. Normally the old breast cells will die, and then be replaced by new, better cells. Cell regeneration like this is useful for maintaining breast function. In the case of breast cancer, the gene responsible for regulating cell growth is mutated, this condition is called breast cancer (Dewi, 2009).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 8-9% of women will experience breast cancer in their lifetime. Every year more than 580,000 new cases are found in various developing countries and approximately 372,000 patients die from the disease. In Europe, more than 250,000 new cases of cancer have been diagnosed and approximately 175,000 in America. In 2000 an estimated 1.2 million women were diagnosed with breast cancer and more than 700,000 died from the disease (Bustan, 2007).

The mortality rate from breast cancer is staggering when you combine the mortality rates in the United States and Canada, which have the highest rates of breast cancer in the world. In North America, every 2 minutes a woman dies from breast cancer, possibly due to the administration of estrogen that is not balanced with progesterone to postmenopausal women (John Rlee, 2008).

The incidence of breast cancer varies widely throughout the world, being lower in developing countries and greatest in more-developed countries. In twelve regions of the world, the age-standardized annual incidence rate per 100,000 women is as follows: in East Asia, 18; South Central Asia, 22; sub-Saharan Africa, 22; South-East Asia, 26; North Africa and West Asia, 28; South and Central America, 42; Eastern Europe, 49; Southern Europe, 56; Northern Europe, 73; Oceania, 74; Western Europe, 78, and in North America, 90 according to the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Ministry of Health said, about 6% or 13.2 million people in Indonesia suffer from cancer and cancer is the 5th cause of death in Indonesia (Najmuddin , 2012).

In Indonesia, the incidence rate is 4.3 out of 100 000 population and cancer is the 7th highest cause of death after tuberculosis, hypertension, injuries, perinatal, and diabetes mellitus (Risksedas 2007). According to data obtained from the Hospital Information System (SIRS) in 2007, breast cancer ranks first in inpatients in all hospitals in Indonesia, namely 16, 85%. Data from the Directorate General of Medical Services at the Ministry of Health shows that the Case Fatality Rate (CFR) due to breast cancer by disease-causing class has increased from 1992-1993, from 3.9 to 7.8 (Ambarsari, 1998).

In Medan, especially at RSUP H. Adam Malik, in 2009, it was found that as many as 222 women (83.1%) had breast cancer from a total of 267 people who had breast neoplasms. And 128 people (57.7%) had breast cancer in the 45-64 year age group (Balasubramaniam, 2010)

Data obtained from a preliminary survey that was recorded by medical records at Haji Hospital Medan with breast cancer in 2012 were 78 women with breast cancer. Based on the description above, the researcher wanted to know about the characteristics of breast cancer patients who were hospitalized at Haji Hospital Medan in 2012.

2. Method

The variables studied in this study consisted of socio-demographic (age, education, occupation, marital status), clinical stage, medical action, in breast cancer patients at Haji Hospital Medan. For more details can be seen in the following chart.

Characteristics of Breast Cancer Patients	
	Socio-Demography
-	Age
-	Education
-	Work
-	Marital status
	Medical Obstetrics
-	Clinic Stadium
-	Medical treatment
-	Length of Treatment

2.3 Types of research

This research is descriptive in nature, namely research that aims to obtain a description of the characteristics of women with breast cancer who are hospitalized at Haji Hospital Medan in 2012 obtained from secondary data from research instruments.

2.4 Research Location and Research Time

The study was conducted at the Medan Haji Hospital with consideration of the availability of data on breast cancer patients and research on the characteristics of women with breast cancer who were hospitalized at the Medan Haji Hospital.

2.5 Population and Sample

The population of this study were all women with breast cancer who were hospitalized at Haji Hospital Medan for the period of 2012 totaling 78 people as well as being the sample in this study (total sampling):

2.6 Method of collecting data

The data that has been collected is then processed using:

- a. Coding: To simplify data processing, all variables are coded.
- b. Editing: Checking the completeness of data that has errors and errors in data collection, checked, repaired and re-collected data.
- c. Tabulating: To facilitate data analysis and data processing and decision making, data is entered in a frequency distribution.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Research result

From the results of research conducted at the Medan Haji Hospital entitled Overview of the Characteristics of Women Experiencing Breast Cancer Inpatients at the Medan Hajj Hospital Priode 2012 a sample of 78 people was obtained, the data obtained from the research instrument can be distributed in the table.

3.2 Distribution of Characteristics of Breast Cancer Patients Based on Sociodemography

Based on the results of the study, the characteristics of breast cancer patients who were hospitalized at Haji Hospital Medan in 2012 based on sociodemography based on age were the highest in the age group 40 years, namely 60 people (76.9%) and the lowest in the age group 40 years, namely 18 people (23.1%). Characteristics of breast cancer patients based on the level of education the most are Elementary School (SMA) which is 40 people (51.3%), followed by DIII/PT which is 25 people (32.1%), Middle School which is 13 people (16.6%), Characteristics of breast cancer patients based on the type of work the most are housewives, namely 35 people (44.9%) and civil servants, namely 22 people (28.2%).

Table 1
Distribution of Characteristics of Women with Breast Cancer Based on Sociodemography at Haji Hospital Medan in 2012

No	Socio-Demography	Amount	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age (Years)		
	40	18	23.1
	40	60	76.9
	Amount		100.0
2	Level of education		
	SDSMPSMAD-III/PT	0	0
		13	16.6
		40	51.3
		25	32.1
	Amount	78	100.0
3	Work		
	Civil Servant	12	28.2
	Housewife	35	44.9
	Farmer	15	19.2
	Self-employed	6	7.7
	Amount	78	100.0
4	Marital Status		
	Marry	78	100
	Single	0	
		78	100.0

3.3 Distribution of Breast Cancer Patients by Clinical Stage

Based on the results of the study, the characteristics of inpatient breast cancer patients based on clinical stages were the highest stage IV, which was 23 people (29.5%), and the lowest was at stage II, which was 15 people (19.2%). below this.

Table 2.
Distribution of Characteristics of Inpatient Breast Cancer Patients Based on Clinical Stage at Haji Hospital Medan in 2012

No	Clinic Stadium	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Stage I	18	23.1
2	Stage II	15	19.2
3	Stage III	22	28.2
4	Stage IV	23	29.5
Amount		78	100.0

3.4 Distribution of Breast Cancer Patients Based on Medical Measures

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the characteristics of breast cancer patients based on the most medical actions performed were surgery + chemotherapy, which was 40 people (33.3%), while chemotherapy was 28 people (35.9%) and with surgery + chemotherapy was 10 people. (12.8%) for more details can be seen in table 4.3 below.

Table 3.
Distribution of Characteristics of Inpatient Breast Cancer Patients Based on Action Medical at Haji Hospital Medan in 2012

No	Medical treatment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Surgery + chemotherapy	40	33.3
2	Surgery + Radiotherapy	10	12.8
3	Chemotherapy	28	35.9
Amount		78	100.0

3.5 Distribution of Breast Cancer Patients Based on Length of Hospital

Based on the results of the study, the characteristics of breast cancer based on the longest length of stay were < 12 days, which was 78 people (100%) for more details, it can be seen in table 4.4 below.

Table 4.
Distribution of Characteristics of Breast Cancer Patients Hospitalized by Length Hospitalization at Haji Hospital Medan in 2011

No	Length of Treatment	Frequency	Percentage
1	< 12 days	78	100.0
2	>12 days	0	100.0
Amount		78	100.0

3.6 Discussion

From the results of the study of breast cancer patients hospitalized at Haji Hospital Medan in 2012, a sample of 78 people was obtained and the discussion can be carried out as follows: Based on table 4.1, it can be seen that the characteristics of breast cancer patients based on sociodemography are the highest distribution in the age group 40 years, namely 60 people (76.9%) while at the age 40 years, namely 18 people (23.1%). The high distribution of breast cancer patients in the group > 40 years because the risk of breast cancer increases with age and the risk increases at age > 40 years. This is due to the decrease in the hormone progesterone which has a protective effect against the occurrence of breast cancer as stated by Sherman 1999.

The distribution of the highest level of education is SMA, which is 40 people (51.3%), DIII/PT education is 25 people (32.1%), and the lowest is junior high school education, which is 13 people (16.6%). This is not an indication of the link between the level of education and the occurrence of breast cancer, but it can be explained that the higher the level of education will affect awareness in terms of seeking health services in hospitals.

The distribution of jobs with the most breast cancer sufferers as housewives is 35 people (44.9%). In this case, it is not an indication of the linkage factor between work as a housewife and the occurrence of breast cancer in a person, but because breast cancer sufferers who are treated at Haji Medan Hospital are mostly housewives.

The distribution of marital status of breast cancer patients is marital status, which is 78 people (100%). Because all women have a risk of developing breast cancer, so to be able to detect the possibility of suffering from this cancer, you should immediately do an examination if there is a

lump in the breast, and the examination should be carried out since a woman enters reproductive age.

Based on table 4.2. It can be seen that the characteristics of breast cancer patients who were hospitalized at Haji Hospital Medan in 2012 were mostly at stage IV, which was 23 people (29.5%) while at Stage II, which was 15 people (19.2%). This happens because of the patient's lack of awareness to do BSE, sometimes a small lump in the breast that is found by chance is considered harmless so that they do not immediately seek treatment from a doctor. According to the assumption, the number of breast cancer sufferers at stage IV is due to the mother's lack of knowledge about breast self-examination and poor diet.

Based on table 4.3. it can be seen that the characteristics of breast cancer patients hospitalized at Haji Hospital Medan based on the most medical actions were surgery + chemotherapy, which was 40 people (33.3%) while the chemotherapy treatment was 28 people (35.9%). This is in accordance with the theoretical basis that breast cancer treatment is not only one type but needs to be integrated between surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy which is beneficial for healing and reducing breast cancer patients (Nugroho, 2001). Based on table 4.4. It can be seen that the characteristics of breast cancer patients hospitalized at Haji Hospital Medan in 2012 based on the longest length of stay was <12 days, which was 78 people (100%).

This is because more patients go home for outpatient treatment and go home at their own request, the length of treatment is possible due to the high cost factor so that it affects the decision making of patients and their families to undergo hospitalization that is not long in the hospital.

4 Conclusion

From the results of research on several characteristics of breast cancer patients hospitalized at Haji Hospital Medan in 2012, obtained a sample of 78 people, it can be drawn some conclusions as follows: Characteristics of breast cancer patients hospitalized at Haji Hospital Medan in 2012 based on sociodemography are most breast cancer in the age group > 40 years, which is 76.9%, the highest education level is high school, which is 51.3%, the most type of work is housewives, which is 44.9%, and the most marital status is married status, which is 100% married. Characteristics of breast cancer patients hospitalized at Haji Hospital Medan in 2012 based on clinical stage the most was clinical stage IV, which was 29.5%.

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wordpress.com/2009/03/131](http://www.dekock.wordpress.com/2009/03/131) breast cancer.