

INTISARI

Nathazia, L. 2020. karakteristik Penderita Kanker Paru. Program Studi D-IV Alih Jenjang Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Kanker paru merupakan tipe kanker penyebab kematian setelah kanker payudara (16%) dan kanker kolorektal (10%). Di Indonesia kanker paru menduduki peringkat ketiga diantara kanker yang paling sering ditemukan di beberapa rumah sakit. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui karakteristik Penderita Kanker Paru.

Pencarian data pada *Mini Review* dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data dari artikel penelitian secara online menggunakan aplikasi *Publish or Perish*. Dari 15 penelitian yang digunakan menggunakan metode penelitian Deskriptif. Dengan cara mencari jurnal yang relevan dengan karakteristik penderita kanker paru, dengan menggunakan kata kunci “karakteristik penderita” AND “Kanker paru”, “karakteristik” OR “Kanker Paru”.

Berdasarkan studi literatur didapatkan hasil penderita kanker paru sebagian besar laki-laki, usia >40 tahun, perokok aktif, berlatar belakang sekolah lanjutan tingkat atas, pekerjaan wiraswasta, sesak napas, adenokarsinoma, stadium kanker paru terbanyak pada stadium IV.

Kata Kunci : Kanker Paru, usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, pekerjaan, stadium kanker, riwayat merokok, histopatologi.

ABSTRACT

Nathazia, L. 2020. Characteristics of Lung Cancer Patients. Study Program D-IV Transfer of Health Analyst, Faculty of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University.

Lung cancer is the leading cause of death after breast cancer (16%) and colorectal cancer (10%). In Indonesia, lung cancer is the third most common cancer found in several hospitals. This research was conducted to see the reactions of Lung Cancer Patients.

The data search on the Mini Review is done by collecting data from online research articles using the Publish or Perish application. Of the 15 studies used using descriptive research methods. By searching for journals relevant to lung cancer sufferers, using the keywords "sufferers" AND "Lung cancer", "ID" OR "Lung Cancer" from several searches of researchers who selected 15 accredited journals, 5 international journals, 5 accredited National journals (sinta 1-3) and 5 national journals (not accredited or sinta 4-6).

Based on 15 studies, it was found that most lung cancer sufferers were men, aged > 40 years, active smokers, high school background, self-employed work, shortness of breath, adenocarcinoma, the largest lung cancer stage at stage IV.

Keywords: Lung cancer, age, gender, education, symptoms, clinical symptoms, cancer stage, smoking history, histopathology type.

