

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Fakultas Kedokteran
Judul : Hubungan Angka Kejadian Kanker Paru dengan Usia dan Jenis Kelamin di Rumah Sakit YARSI Periode 2020–2025 dan Tinjauannya Menurut Pandangan Islam

Latar Belakang: Kanker paru merupakan salah satu penyakit keganasan dengan angka kejadian dan angka kematian yang tinggi di dunia, termasuk di Indonesia. Penyakit ini bersifat multifaktorial dan dipengaruhi oleh interaksi antara faktor lingkungan, gaya hidup, serta karakteristik individu. Usia dan jenis kelamin sering dikaitkan sebagai faktor yang berpotensi berhubungan dengan kejadian kanker paru. Secara epidemiologis, kanker paru lebih banyak ditemukan pada usia lanjut dan pada laki-laki, terutama berkaitan dengan paparan faktor risiko seperti merokok. Namun, berbagai penelitian menunjukkan hasil yang masih bervariasi mengenai hubungan usia dan jenis kelamin dengan kejadian kanker paru. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara usia dan jenis kelamin dengan angka kejadian kanker paru di Rumah Sakit YARSI periode 2020–2025 serta meninjaunya menurut pandangan Islam.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain analitik observasional menggunakan pendekatan cross-sectional retrospektif. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis dan hasil pemeriksaan patologi anatomi pasien di Rumah Sakit YARSI periode Januari 2020 hingga Agustus 2025. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 53 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria. Variabel yang diteliti meliputi usia, jenis kelamin, dan kejadian kanker paru. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat untuk melihat distribusi data dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-square dengan tingkat kemaknaan $p < 0,05$.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 53 sampel, sebanyak 33 pasien (62,3%) terdiagnosis kanker paru dan 20 pasien (37,7%) non-kanker paru. Mayoritas pasien berjenis kelamin laki-laki (66%). Proporsi kejadian kanker paru lebih tinggi pada kelompok usia ≥ 55 tahun dibandingkan kelompok usia < 55 tahun. Namun, hasil uji statistik menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara usia dengan kejadian kanker paru ($p = 0,624$) maupun antara jenis kelamin dengan kejadian kanker paru ($p = 0,901$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara usia dan jenis kelamin dengan angka kejadian kanker paru di Rumah Sakit YARSI periode 2020–2025. Ditinjau dari pandangan Islam, penyakit dipahami sebagai ujian sekaligus pengingat bagi manusia untuk menjaga kesehatan melalui upaya pencegahan dan penerapan pola hidup sehat.

Kata kunci: kanker paru, usia, jenis kelamin, angka kejadian, pandangan Islam.

ABSTRACT

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Title : The Relationship between the Incidence of Lung Cancer and Age and Sex at YARSI Hospital during the 2020–2025 Period and Its Review from an Islamic Perspective

Background: Lung cancer is one of the most common malignancies with high incidence and mortality rates worldwide, including in Indonesia. This disease is multifactorial and influenced by the interaction of environmental factors, lifestyle, and individual characteristics. Age and sex are often associated as factors potentially related to the incidence of lung cancer. Epidemiologically, lung cancer is more frequently found in older individuals and in males, particularly due to exposure to risk factors such as smoking. However, various studies have shown inconsistent results regarding the relationship between age and sex and the incidence of lung cancer. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the relationship between age and sex and the incidence of lung cancer at YARSI Hospital during the 2020–2025 period and to review it from an Islamic perspective.

Methods: This study was a quantitative research with an observational analytic design using a retrospective cross-sectional approach. Data were obtained from medical records and anatomical pathology examination results of patients at YARSI Hospital from January 2020 to August 2025. The study sample consisted of 53 patients who met the inclusion criteria. The variables studied included age, sex, and the incidence of lung cancer. Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis to describe data distribution and bivariate analysis using the Chi-square test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$.

Results: The results showed that out of 53 samples, 33 patients (62.3%) were diagnosed with lung cancer and 20 patients (37.7%) with non-lung cancer. The majority of patients were male (66%). The proportion of lung cancer incidence was higher in the ≥ 55 -year age group compared to the < 55 -year age group. However, statistical analysis showed no significant relationship between age and the incidence of lung cancer ($p = 0.624$), nor between sex and the incidence of lung cancer ($p = 0.901$).

Conclusion: There was no significant relationship between age and sex and the incidence of lung cancer at YARSI Hospital during the 2020–2025 period. From an Islamic perspective, disease is understood as a test as well as a reminder for humans to maintain their health through preventive efforts and the adoption of a healthy lifestyle.

Keywords: lung cancer, age, sex, incidence rate, Islamic perspective