INTISARI

Latar belakang: Sebagian besar penyebab kematian di dunia adalah karsinoma, salah satunya adalah karsinoma tiroid. Karsinoma tiroid papiler dan folikuler termasuk jenis karsinoma terdiferensiasi, sedangkan karsinoma tiroid anaplastik dan sel squamosa diduga berasal dari transformasi karsinoma tiroid terdiferensiasi. Terdapat banyak faktor resiko pada karsinoma tiroid, beberapa diantaranya adalah usia dan jenis kelamin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya hubungan antara usia dan jenis kelamin dengan keempat jenis karsinoma tiroid tersebut.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel berasal dari data rekam medis pasien Asri *Medical Center* Yogyakarta periode November 2013 hingga Juni 2018 dan menggunakan teknik *total sampling.* Variabel penelitian terdiri atas usia, jenis kelamin, dan jenis karsinoma tiroid papiler, folikuler, anaplastik, dan sel squamosa. Kedua hubungan kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi square.*

Hasil: Dari total 31 penderita, 12 (38,7%) penderita berusia < 50 tahun dan 19 (61,3%) penderita berusia ≥ 50 tahun, 4 (12,9%) laki-laki dan 27 (87,1%) perempuan, 24 (77,4%) karsinoma tiroid papiler dan folikuler serta 7 (22,6%) karsinoma tiroid anaplastik dan sel squamosa. Pada analisis bivariat, tidak terdapat hubungan antara kedua hasil analisis. Hasil analisis usia dengan jenis karsinoma tiroid adalah $p = 0{,}132$ dan jenis kelamin dengan jenis karsinoma tiroid adalah $p = 0{,}90$.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara kedua kelompok analisis bivariat, baik kelompok usia dengan jenis karsinoma tiroid maupun jenis kelamin dengan jenis karsinoma tiroid.

Kata kunci: usia, jenis kelamin, karsinoma tiroid

ABSTRACT

Background: *Most causes of death in the world are carcinomas, one of which is thyroid carcinoma. Papillary and follicular thyroid carcinoma are differentiated carcinomas, while anaplastic thyroid carcinoma and squamosa cells are thought to originate from transformed differentiated thyroid carcinoma. There are many risk factors for thyroid carcinoma, some of*

which are age and sex. This study aims to determine the relationship between age and sex with the four types of thyroid carcinoma.

Method: *This study was an observational analytic study with a cross sectional study design. The sample is derived from the medical record data of Asri Medical Center Yogyakarta patients from November 2013 to June 2018 and uses a total sampling technique. The research variables consisted of age, sex, and type of papillary, follicular, anaplastic, and squamous cell carcinoma. The two relationships were then analyzed using the chi square test.*

Results: *Of a total of 31 patients, 12 (38.7%) patients were <50 years old and 19 (61.3%) patients were> 50 years old, 4 (12.9%) were male and 27 (87.1%) women, 24 (77.4%) papillary and follicular thyroid carcinoma and 7 (22.6%) anaplastic thyroid carcinoma and squamous cell. In bivariate analysis, there is no relationship between the two results of the analysis. The results of age analysis with thyroid carcinoma types were p = 0.132 and sex analysis with thyroid carcinoma types had p = 0.901.*

Conclusion: *There was no relationship between the two bivariate analysis groups, both the age group with the type of thyroid carcinoma and the sex with the type of thyroid carcinoma.*

Keywords*: age, sex, thyroid carcinoma*