

PERBANDINGAN STATUS KOGNITIF PADA PASIEN KANKER PAYUDARA SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH KEMOTERAPI DI RS PKU MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Gangguan kognitif terjadi pada 16%-75% penderita kanker payudara yang menjalani kemoterapi. Penelitian terbaru tentang gangguan kognitif segera setelah kemoterapi telah dilakukan, hasilnya terjadi penurunan kognitif setelah 15 menit kemoterapi yang diukur dengan *psychomotor vigilance test (PVT)*. Namun pengukuran menggunakan *trail-making test B (TMT-B)* menunjukkan peningkatan kognitif. Adanya dua hasil temuan yang berbeda, membuat perlu dilakukan studi lebih lanjut terkait dampak kemoterapi segera pada fungsi kognitif pasien kanker.

Tujuan: Mengetahui perbandingan status kognitif pada pasien kanker payudara sebelum dan sesudah kemoterapi di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan komparatif dengan desain *pre-posttest without control*. Sebanyak 30 pasien kanker payudara yang menjalani kemoterapi di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*, pada bulan Juni-Juli 2022. Instrumen pengukuran kognitif 30 menit *pre-post* kemoterapi menggunakan kuisioner MoCa-Ina. Analisis data menggunakan uji *paired T-Tes*.

Hasil: Sebelum kemoterapi, mayoritas nilai kognitif 27 poin (16,7%), dengan rata-rata $23,90 \pm 3,044$. Sesudah kemoterapi mayoritas nilai kognitif 24 poin (16,7%), dengan rata-rata $23,13 \pm 3,481$. Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan dari hasil pengukuran status kognitif pre-post kemoterapi ($p\text{-value}=0,001$).

Kesimpulan: Ada perbedaan status kognitif pada pasien kanker payudara sebelum dan sesudah kemoterapi di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Penelitian selanjutnya perlu melihat domain kognitif yang terganggu segera setelah kemoterapi dan kemungkinan hubungan variabel pengganggu dengan kognitif, dalam jumlah sampel yang lebih besar.

Kata kunci: *gangguan kognitif, kanker payudara, kemoterapi*

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COMPARATIVE OF COGNITIVE STATUS IN BREAST CANCER PATIENTS BEFORE AND AFTER CHEMOTHERAPY AT PKU MUHAMMADIYAH HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cognitive impairment occurs in 16% -75% of breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. Recent research on cognitive impairment immediately after chemotherapy has been carried out, the result is cognitive decline after 15 minutes of chemotherapy as measured by the psychomotor vigilance test (PVT). However, measurements using the trail-making test B (TMT-B) showed cognitive improvement. The existence of two different findings, it is necessary to conduct further studies related to the impact of immediate chemotherapy on cognition.

Objective: Determine the comparison of cognitive status in breast cancer patients before and after chemotherapy at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Yogyakarta.

Method: This research was a comparative study with a pre-posttest without a control design. A total of 30 breast cancer patients who underwent chemotherapy at PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Hospital were selected by purposive sampling technique, from June-July 2022. The instrument for measuring cognitive 30 minutes of pre-post chemotherapy used the MoCa-Ina questionnaire. Data analysis used paired T-Test.

Results: The result shown, before chemotherapy, the majority of cognitive scores is 27 points (16.7%) with average of 23.90 ± 3.044 . After chemotherapy, the majority of cognitive scores is 24 points (16,7%) with average of 23.13 ± 3.48 . There is a significant difference in the results of the measurement of cognitive status pre-post chemotherapy ($p\text{-value}=0,001$).

Conclusion: There are differences in cognitive status in breast cancer patients before and after chemotherapy at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Yogyakarta. Future studies need to know about cognitive domains that are impaired immediately after chemotherapy and the possible association of confounding variables with cognitive, with larger sample size.

Keywords: *breast cancer, chemotherapy, cognitive impairment*

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