

## ABSTRAK

### KEGAWATAN PADA KANKER PAYUDARA

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**Latar Belakang :** Kanker payudara merupakan salah satu neoplasma ganas dengan insidensi tinggi pada perempuan di seluruh dunia. Pada stadium lanjut, penyakit ini berpotensi menimbulkan berbagai kondisi kegawatan medis yang dapat mengancam jiwa, baik akibat progresivitas tumor, metastasis, maupun infeksi parah akibat immunosupresi.

**Tujuan :** Memberikan pemahaman mengenai kegawatan yang dapat terjadi pada pasien kanker payudara, meliputi faktor risiko yang berperan, jenis kegawatan, tanda dan gejala serta prinsip penatalaksanaan yang tepat guna mencegah morbiditas dan mortalitas.

**Hasil :** Kegawatan yang sering dijumpai meliputi efusi pleura maligna, fraktur patologis akibat metastasis tulang, hiperkalsemia maligna, sindrom vena kava superior (SVCS), serta sepsis akibat immunosupresi. Faktor risiko utama mencakup penyebaran metastatik ke tulang dan paru, gangguan metabolik akibat aktivitas osteoklastik berlebihan, serta penurunan sistem imun akibat kemoterapi. Manifestasi klinis bervariasi dari sesak napas, nyeri tulang hebat, gangguan kesadaran, hingga syok sepsis.

Penatalaksanaan mencakup terapi suportif dan farmakologis seperti pemberian kortikosteroid, bisfosfonat, denosumab, dan antibiotik spektrum luas, serta intervensi invasif seperti drainase pleura, fiksasi fraktur, dan pemasangan stent intravaskular pada SVCS.

**Simpulan :** Kegawatan pada kanker payudara menuntut diagnosis dini dan intervensi multidisiplin yang cepat untuk mencegah komplikasi sistemik dan meningkatkan kualitas hidup pasien. Pendekatan komprehensif yang melibatkan terapi medik, bedah, serta perawatan suportif merupakan kunci keberhasilan dalam penanganannya.

**Kata Kunci :** Kanker Payudara, Kegawatan Onkologis

## ABSTRACT

### EMERGENCY IN BREAST CANCER

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**Background:** Breast cancer is one of the most common malignant neoplasms in women worldwide. In advanced stages, this disease has the potential to cause various medical emergencies that can be life-threatening, either due to tumor progression, metastasis, or severe infection due to immunosuppression.

**Objective:** To provide an understanding of the emergencies that can occur in breast cancer patients, including the contributing risk factors, types of emergencies, signs and symptoms, and appropriate management principles to prevent morbidity and mortality.

**Results:** Commonly encountered emergencies include malignant pleural effusion, pathological fractures due to bone metastasis, malignant hypercalcemia, superior vena cava syndrome (SVCS), and sepsis due to immunosuppression. Major risk factors include metastatic spread to the bones and lungs, metabolic disorders due to excessive osteoclastic activity, and a weakened immune system

due to chemotherapy. Clinical manifestations vary from shortness of breath, severe bone pain, impaired consciousness, to septic shock. Management includes supportive and pharmacological therapies such as corticosteroids, bisphosphonates, denosumab, and broad-spectrum antibiotics, as well as invasive interventions such as pleural drainage, fracture fixation, and intravascular stent placement in SVCS.

**Conclusion:** Complications in breast cancer require early diagnosis and rapid multidisciplinary intervention to prevent systemic complications and improve patient quality of life. A comprehensive approach involving medical therapy, surgery, and supportive care is key to successful management.

**Keywords:** Breast Cancer, Oncological Emergencies