

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Colorectal cancer (CRC), is the third most frequently diagnosed cancer in the world and the second most deadly cancer globally. According to GLOBOCAN data, in 2020 it is estimated that there will be 19.3 million new cases and 10 million deaths from cancer worldwide, of which CRC accounts for around 1.93 million (10%) further events and 0.94 million (9.4%) death. The incidence and mortality of CRC vary greatly between countries and between regions of the world. In Indonesia, in 2020 the incidence of colon cancer reached 34,189. The death rate due to colorectal cancer in Indonesia alone reached 18,152 in 2020. The number of cases of CRC is increasing globally day by day. The highest incidence of colorectal cancer occurs in older people, the average occurs in people aged 75 years and over. However, at this time the figure has begun to change. The incidence of CRC is mostly diagnosed at <50 years of age and the incidence of colorectal cancer is significantly lower in women than in men. **Objective:** To know the general characteristics of colorectal cancer patients at RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang. **Method:** This research is an observational descriptive study. Intake of research subjects using the total sampling method based on data on medical records of colorectal cancer patients at the Medical Record Installation of RSUP dr. Kariadi who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. **Results:** There were 257 colorectal cancer patients, the majority were in the age group  $\geq 50$  years (65.8%), male, had hematochezia (59.9%), tenesmus (51.4%), no borborygmi sign (60, 7%), abdominal pain (72%), weight loss (51.8%), BMI 18.5-24 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (52.1%), Rectal toucher no palpable mass (66.5%), no abdominal lump (69, 6%), lymph node enlargement (81.7%), rectosigmoid tumor location (19.1%), histopathological results of non-mucinous adenocarcinoma (97.3%), TNM Staging IVA (46.3%) and operative management (91.4%) **Conclusion:** The most common characteristics of colorectal cancer patients are age  $\geq 50$  years, male gender, hematochezia, tenesmus, abdominal pain, weight loss, lymph node enlargement, rectosigmoid tumor location, histopathological results of non-mucinous adenocarcinoma, TNM Staging IVA, and operative management.

**Keywords:** Colorectal cancer, Borborygmi sign, Abdominal pain, Hematochezia, Laparoscopy, Laparotomy

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**Latar Belakang:** Kanker kolorektal (KKR), merupakan kanker paling sering didiagnosis urutan ketiga di dunia dan urutan kedua kanker yang paling mematikan secara global. Menurut data GLOBOCAN, pada tahun 2020 diperkirakan ada 19,3 juta kasus baru dan

10 juta kematian akibat kanker di seluruh dunia, dimana KKR menyumbang sekitar 1,93 juta (10%) insiden lebih lanjut dan 0,94 juta (9,4%) kematian. Insiden dan mortalitas KKR sangat bervariasi antar negara dan antar wilayah dunia. Di Indonesia, pada tahun 2020 insidensi kanker kolon mencapai 34.189. Angka kematian karena kanker kolorektal di Indonesia sendiri mencapai 18.152 pada tahun 2020. Jumlah kasus KKR meningkat secara global dari hari ke hari. Insiden tertinggi kanker kolorektal terjadi pada orang tua, rata-rata terjadi pada orang berusia 75 tahun ke atas. Namun, di masa ini angka tersebut sudah mulai berubah. Angka kejadian KKR banyak di diagnosis pada usia <50 tahun dan angka kejadian kanker kolorektal secara signifikan lebih rendah pada wanita daripada pria. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui karakteristik umum pasien kanker kolorektal di RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif observasional. Pengambilan subjek penelitian menggunakan metode *total sampling* berdasarkan data catatan medik pasien Kanker Kolorektal di Instalasi Rekam Medik RSUP dr. Kariadi yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. **Hasil:** Ditemukan 257 pasien kanker kolorektal, mayoritas pada kelompok usia  $\geq 50$  tahun (65,8%), jenis kelamin laki-laki, terdapat hematochezia (59,9%), tenesmus (51,4%), tidak ada borborygmi sign (60,7%), nyeri abdomen (72%) , penurunan berat badan (51,8%), IMT 18,5-24 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (52,1%), Rectal toucher tidak teraba massa (66,5%), tidak ada benjolan abdomen (69,6%), pembesaran KGB (81,7%), lokasi tumor rectosigmoid (19,1%), hasil histopatologi non-mucinoc adenocarcinoma (97,3%), TNM Staging IVA (46,3%) dan manajemen tindakan operatif (91,4%). **Kesimpulan:** Karakteristik pasien kanker kolorektal yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah usia  $\geq 50$  tahun, jenis kelamin laki-laki, hematochezia, tenesmus, nyeri abdomen, penurunan berat badan, pembesaran KGB, lokasi tumor rectosigmoid, hasil histopatologi non-mucinoc adenocarcinoma, TNM Staging IVA, dan manajemen tindakan operatif.

**Kata Kunci:** Kanker kolorektal, Borborygmi sign, Nyeri Abdomen, Hematochezia, Laparoscopi, Laparotomi