

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Kanker payudara merupakan tumor ganas yang berkembang secara tidak terkendali di jaringan dan sel - sel payudara. Kemoterapi adalah metode pengobatan umum bagi penderita kanker payudara, namun memiliki efek samping serius termasuk kerusakan hati. Pemeriksaan SGOT penting dilakukan untuk memantau efek kemoterapi.

Tujuan : Mengetahui perbedaan aktivitas enzim SGOT pada pasien kanker payudara post kemoterapi yang segera diperiksa dan disimpan 7 hari pada suhu 2-8°C.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan desain *one group pretest posttest*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah pasien kanker payudara post kemoterapi di RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta sebanyak 95 orang dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 35 sampel. Teknik sampling menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Jenis data yang digunakan adalah data primer. Pengolahan data menggunakan aplikasi SPSS dengan uji statistic *Paired t-test*.

Hasil : Berdasarkan hasil analisis uji normalitas data didapatkan data berdistribusi normal sehingga dilanjutkan dengan uji *paired t-test*. Uji *Paired t-test* didapatkan nilai *Sig. (2 tailed)* sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat perbedaan kadar SGOT pasien kanker payudara post kemoterapi yang segera diperiksa dan disimpan 7 hari pada suhu 2-8°C. Namun perbedaan tersebut tidak bermakna secara klinis karena nilai persen bias relative sampai dengan penyimpanan 7 hari pada suhu 2-8°C masih masuk rentang 15% dari aturan CLIA sehingga serum masih diperbolehkan untuk dilakukan pemeriksaan kadar SGOT.

Kata Kunci : SGOT, Kanker Payudara, Kemoterapi, Penyimpanan, Suhu

ABSTRACT

Background: Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that grows uncontrollably in breast tissue and cells. Chemotherapy is a common treatment method for breast cancer patients, but has serious side effects including liver damage. SGOT examination is important to monitor the effects of chemotherapy.

Objective: To determine the difference in SGOT enzyme activity in post-chemotherapy breast cancer patients who were immediately examined and stored for 7 days at a temperature of 2-8°C.

Method: This type of research is an observational study with a one group pretest posttest design. The population in this study were 95 post-chemotherapy breast cancer patients at Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta, with a sample size of 35 samples. The sampling technique used purposive sampling technique. The type of data used is primary data. Data processing uses the SPSS application with the Paired t-test statistical test.

Results: Based on the results of the data normality test analysis, the data was normally distributed so that it was continued with the paired t-test. The Paired t-test test obtained a Sig. (2 tailed) value of $0.000 < 0.05$.

Conclusion: There is a difference in SGOT levels in post-chemotherapy breast cancer patients who were immediately examined and stored for 7 days at a temperature of 2-8°C. However, this difference is not clinically significant because the relative bias percentage value up to 7 days of storage at a temperature of 2-8°C is still within the 15% range of the CLIA rules so that serum is still allowed to be examined for SGOT levels.

Keywords: SGOT, Breast Cancer, Chemotherapy, Storage, Temperatur