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Fuji Irianti Wardani¹, dr. As'ari As'ad, Sp.KN-TM²

¹Mahasiswa Pendidikan Dokter Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar Angkatan 2019/ email: iriantifuji4@med.unismuh.ac.id

²Pembimbing

“GAMBARAN HASIL TERAPI RADIOACTIVE IODINE (RAI) PADA PASIEN KARSINOMA TIROID BERDEFERENSIASI BAIK DI WILAYAH KERJA RSKD DADI DAN RS SANDI KARSA“

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Karsinoma Tiroid atau Kanker Tiroid merupakan keganasan endokrin yang paling umum terjadi. Sekitar 3,4% kejadian kanker tiroid dari semua kejadian kanker yang terdiagnosis setiap tahun. Karsinoma tiroid diklasifikasikan menjadi 2 bagian berdasarkan histologisnya yaitu karsinoma tiroid berdeferensiasi (Differentiated), dan tidak berdeferensiasi (Undifferentiated). Dalam Kedokteran Nuklir terdapat istilah theranostics yang merupakan kombinasi dari alat diagnostik yang membantu untuk dilaksanakannya terapi sekaligus langkah diagnostik yang tepat untuk suatu penyakit. Salah satu langkah spesifik dalam tatalaksana karsinoma tiroid berdeferensiasi baik ialah Radioactive Iodine (RAI) yang merupakan pengobatan karsinoma tiroid berdeferensiasi baik sejak beberapa dekade.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui Bagaimana gambaran hasil terapi Radioactive Iodine (RAI) Pada pasien karsinoma tiroid berdeferensiasi baik di wilayah kerja Rumah Sakit Khusus Daerah Prov. Sulsel Dadi dan RS Sandi Karsa.

Metode: Desain dari penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode *deskriptif dan pendekatan retrospektif* yang bertujuan untuk melihat distribusi proporsi dari hasil dilaksanakannya terapi terhadap pasien karsinoma berdeferensiasi baik (Well-Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma) di wilayah kerja Rumah Sakit Khusus Daerah Prov. Sulsel Dadi dan RS Sandi Karsa.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan pada hasil terapi awal RAI didapatkan 60,6% pasien WDTC tidak ditemukan metastasis KGB Regional maupun metastasis jauh, 24,2% terdeteksi metastasis KGB Regional, 12,1% Metastasis Bone Disease, dan 3,0% Metastasis jauh pada lapang paru.

Kesimpulan : Tampak dan tidaknya metastasis pada pasien Karsinoma Tiroid Berdeferensiasi Baik dapat ditinjau melalui Terapi Ablasi I-131 Radioactive Iodine Therapy

Kata kunci : WDTC, RAI, Ablasi I-131

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MAKASSAR
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Fuji Irianti Wardani¹, dr. As'ari As'ad, Sp.KN-TM²

¹*Student of Medical Education, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar Class of 2019/ email: iriantifuji4@med.unismuh.ac.id*

²*Mentors*

" DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULT OF RADIOACTIVE IODINE (RAI) THERAPY IN WELL-DEFFERENTIATED THYROID CARCINOMA PATIENTS IN WORK AREA OF DADI HOSPITAL AND SANDI KARSA HOSPITAL"

ABSTRACT

Background: Thyroid Carcinoma or Thyroid Cancer is the most common endocrine malignancy. Approximately 3.4% of thyroid cancer incidence of all cancer events diagnosed each year. Thyroid carcinoma is classified into 2 parts based on its histology, namely differentiated (Differentiated), and undifferentiated (Undifferentiated) thyroid carcinoma. In Nuclear Medicine there is the term theranostics which is a combination of diagnostic tools that help to carry out therapy as well as appropriate diagnostic steps for a disease. One of the specific steps in the management of well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma is Radioactive Iodine (RAI) which is the key to the treatment of well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma for decades.

Research Objectives: To find out How the results of Radioactive Iodine (RAI) therapy in thyroid carcinoma patients differentiate well in the working area of the Prov Regional Special Hospital. Sulsel Dadi and Sandi Karsa Hospital.

Method: The design of this study was carried out using *a descriptive method and a retrospective approach* that aimed to see the distribution of the proportion of the results of therapy to well-differentiated carcinoma patients in the work area of the Prov Regional Special Hospital. Sulsel Dadi and Sandi Karsa Hospital.

Results: The results of this study showed that in the results of the initial RAI therapy, 60.6% of WDTC patients found no Regional KGB metastases or distant metastases, 24.2% detected Regional KGB metastases, 12.1% Bone Disease Metastases, and 3.0% Distant metastases in the lung field.

Conclusion : The appearance and absence of metastases in patients with Well Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma can be reviewed through I-131 Ablation Radioactive Iodine Therapy

Keywords : WDTC, RAI, Ablation I-131