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**EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RADIOTHERAPY IN  
REDUCING TUMOR SIZE IN PATIENTS WITH NASOPHARYNGEAL  
CARCINOMA DURING THE 2023-2024 PERIOD AT WAHIDIN  
SUDIROHUSODO CENTRAL GENERAL HOSPITAL**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is a common head and neck cancer in Indonesia, with radiotherapy as the primary treatment. This study evaluates its effectiveness in reducing tumor size in NPC patients at Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital (2023-2024). **Objective:** To assess the effectiveness of radiotherapy in reducing NPC tumor size. **Research Method:** A retrospective cohort study analyzing medical records of NPC patients undergoing radiotherapy. Tumor sizes before and after treatment were compared using descriptive statistics and the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test. **Result:** Among 51 patients, most showed a positive response. The average tumor size decreased from  $39.17 \text{ cm}^3$  ( $SD 26.32$ ) to  $21.62 \text{ cm}^3$  ( $SD 16.84$ ). Statistical analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ) confirmed significant tumor reduction. **Conclusion:** Radiotherapy effectively reduces NPC tumor size, though response varies based on clinical, biological, and technical factors. Further research on combination therapies is recommended.

**Keywords:** Nasopharyngeal carcinoma, Radiotherapy, Tumor Size

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN DAN ILMU KESEHATAN  
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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Karsinoma nasofaring (KNF) adalah salah satu kanker kepala dan leher yang umum di Indonesia, dengan radioterapi sebagai pengobatan utama. Studi ini mengevaluasi efektivitasnya dalam mengurangi ukuran tumor pada pasien KNF di RSUP Wahidin Sudirohusodo (2023-2024). **Tujuan:** Menilai efektivitas radioterapi dalam mengurangi ukuran tumor KNF. **Metode:** Studi kohort retrospektif menganalisis rekam medis pasien KNF yang menjalani radioterapi. Ukuran tumor sebelum dan sesudah terapi dibandingkan menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan Uji Wilcoxon Signed-Rank. **Hasil:** Dari 51 pasien, sebagian besar menunjukkan respons positif. Rata-rata ukuran tumor menurun dari  $39,17 \text{ cm}^3$  ( $SD 26,32$ ) menjadi  $21,62 \text{ cm}^3$  ( $SD 16,84$ ). Analisis statistik ( $p < 0,05$ ) menunjukkan penurunan signifikan. **Kesimpulan:** Radioterapi efektif mengurangi ukuran tumor KNF, meskipun respons bervariasi tergantung faktor klinis, biologis, dan teknis. Penelitian lebih lanjut tentang terapi kombinasi direkomendasikan.

**Kata kunci :** Karsinoma Nasofaring, Radioterapi, Ukuran Tumor