ABSTRACT

Background: Hepatocellular carcinoma is a malignant liver tumor and one of the biggest cause of death from all the cancers in the world. There are clinical profile differences of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma in western countries and Asian. Objective: Knowing the clinical profile of hepatocellular carcinoma patients hospitalized in IRNA Internal Disease Dr. Soetomo hospital during 1st January 2014 – 31st December 2014. Methods: This is a descriptive research. Samples are hepatocellular carcinoma patients hospitalized in IRNA Internal Disease Dr. Soetomo hospital during 1st January 2014 – 31st December 2014. Result: From 136 samples undergo an exclusion so as to get 93 samples that meet the criteria. The age of majority, as many as 44.1% are in the range of 45 – 59 years old. 78.5% are men and 21.5% are women. The majority of chief complain are right upper quadrant abdominal pain that complained by 64.5% patients, followed by 10.8% with lump in the abdomen. Nearly half of the samples 47.3% are in current or ever experienced HBV infection, 6.5% patients have positive Anti-HCV, but 9.3% patients didn’t undergo HBsAg and/or Anti-HCV test, and the rest 36.9% patients have both of HBsAg – and Anti-HCV -. The etiology of karsinoma hepatocellular is concluded as HBV. Overview liver function test showed that 90.3% patients have elevated AST>37 U/L, while there are only 32.3% patients have elevated ALT>78 U/L. The elevation of total bilirubin>1g/dL happened in 75.3% patients, but only 22.6% show symptoms of jaundice. Apart from that as much as 72% patients experienced decrease in albumin<3.4g/dL. From Child-Pugh scoring it happened that Child A and Child B have nearly equal number 40 and 41. Conclusions: The proportion of male : female is 3 – 4 : 1. The age majority are in the range of 45 – 59 years old. It concludes that HBV is the most suitable etiology. The majority of chief complain is abdominal pain. Laboratories test showed that lot of patients have elevated AST and total bilirubin, they also showed albumin decreased.

Key word: Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Clinical Profile