ABSTRACT

Correlation between Patient’s Characteristics, Smoking and Job with Lung Cancer in RSUD Dr Soetomo Surabaya

Background: Lung cancer becomes one of the most frequent cases of cancer in every country in the world. Lung cancer itself is a disease caused by many risk factors that one of them comes from the patient's own characteristics, namely age and gender. The increasing age of a person will experience the aging process, which will decrease the body's ability to repair cell damage and changes in metabolism. This can lead to the onset of carcinogenesis. The incidence of lung cancer in men is also higher than women, as in men more cigarette consumption. Smoking itself is a dangerous behavior that can cause lung cancer. In the cigarette contained carcinogenic substances, some of which are benzopyrene and tar. Both chemicals are among the most dangerous carcinogenic substances. The risk of lung cancer is also increased in one who works in the factory. It is known that certain chemicals (eg, benzene, nickel compounds, vinyl chloride), dust (eg, leather or wood, dust, silica, asbestos), radiation (eg, sunlight, radon gas, industrial, medical or other exposure Ionizing radiation), and process industries (eg, aluminum production, iron and steel founders, underground mines with exposure to uranium or radon) are occupational exposures that can cause cancer.

Objective: The aim of this study were to find correlation between age, gender, smoking and job with lung cancer.

Method: This research is a case control study using secondary data with medical record of RSUD Dr Soetomo Surabaya. The number of subjects was calculated with minimum sampling result of 30 person in each case group and control group, so the total object is 60 persons. The data was analyzed with Chi-Square test statistics.

Result: The result show all fourth most risk factor of lung cancer, age, gender, smoking, and job has correlation with lung cancer cases. There are 88.3% of lung cancer happened above 40 years, 78.3% happened in male, 75.0% happened in someone who has smoking habits and 75.0% happened in people which work at high
risk lung cancer.

**Keywords**: age, gender, smoking, job, lung cancer