

**ABSTRAK**

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA RESIDU FARING DENGAN  
PENETRASI-ASPIRASI PADA PASIEN KARSINOMA NASOFARING  
PASCA RADIOTERAPI**

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**Latar Belakang:** Karsinoma nasofaring (KNF) menempati urutan pertama untuk keganasan kepala leher. Radioterapi (RT) menjadi pengobatan yang direkomendasikan, tetapi memiliki efek samping di antaranya adalah disfagia orofaring. Disfagia orofaring dapat mengakibatkan munculnya residu faring yang merupakan faktor risiko terjadinya penetrasi-aspirasi. Pemeriksaan residu faring diharapkan dapat memprediksi terjadinya penetrasi-aspirasi pada pasien KNF pasca RT. **Tujuan:** Membuktikan hubungan antara residu faring dengan penetrasi-aspirasi pada pasien KNF pasca RT. **Metode:** Observasional analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Pasien KNF pasca RT dengan keluhan disfagia orofaring yang datang di POSA THT-KL RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya dan memenuhi kriteria inklusi serta eksklusi, dilakukan pemeriksaan FEES untuk menilai residu faring dan penetrasi-aspirasi di URJ THT-KL RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya. **Hasil:** Total sampel 29 pasien. Uji korelasi Spearman antara residu faring di valekula dan sinus piriformis dengan penetrasi-aspirasi pada pemberian bolus lunak, cairan kental, serta cairan encer menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik ( $p < 0,05$ ). Korelasi positif sangat kuat didapatkan saat menggunakan bolus cairan encer ( $r_s = 0,891$ ), korelasi kuat pada pemberian bolus cairan kental ( $r_s = 0,631$ ), dan korelasi kuat dengan bolus lunak ( $r_s = 0,623$ ). **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara residu faring dengan penetrasi-aspirasi pada pasien KNF pasca RT.

**Keyword:** Karsinoma nasofaring, Radioterapi, Residu faring, Penetrasi-aspirasi

**ABSTRACT**

**CORRELATION BETWEEN PHARYNGEAL RESIDUE WITH  
PENETRATION-ASPIRATION ON POST-RADIOTHERAPY  
NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA PATIENTS**

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**Background:** Nasopharyngeal carcinoma is a number one leading cancer of head and neck. Radiotherapy as the common recommended therapy may cause oropharyngeal dysphagia as the side effect. Oropharyngeal dysphagia can result in pharyngeal residue that pose risk of penetration-aspiration. Pharyngeal residue screening test is expected to identify penetration-aspiration on post-radiotherapy nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients. **Objectives:** To examine the correlation between pharyngeal residue with penetration-aspiration on post-radiotherapy nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients. **Method:** Analytical observational with cross sectional. Post-radiotherapy nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients with oropharyngeal dysphagia symptoms who came to Oncology ORL-HNS OPD of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya and fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria, were conducted FEES examination to to rate pharyngeal residue and penetration-aspiration at ORL-HNS OPD of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya. **Result:** Total sample 29 patients. Spearman correlation test between pharyngeal residue in valleculae and piriform sinus with penetration-aspiration during administration of semisolid bolus, thick liquid and thin liquid showed significant correlation ( $p < 0.05$ ). Very strong positive correlation was found with thin liquid administration ( $r_s = 0,891$ ). Strong positive correlation was found with thick liquid administration ( $r_s = 0,631$ ). And strong correlation with semisolid bolus administration ( $r_s = 0,623$ ). **Summary:** There is a significant correlation between pharyngeal residue with penetration-aspiration on post-radiotherapy nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients.

**Keywords:** Carcinoma, nasopharyngeal, radiotherapy, pharyngeal residue, penetration-aspiration