ABSTRACT

EFFECTS OF CHEMOTHERAPY TO HEMATOLOGICAL PROFILE OF ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA PATIENTS AT RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is a genetically heterogeneous myeloid malignancies more common in adults and have an increased incidence is most likely due to age. In recent years, leukemia increased double death rate in the world. In 2007, the US reported that cancer ranks the world's second leading cause of death after heart disease. Hematological profile indicates prognosis of the results of chemotherapy and expected to reduce mortality patients AML. Therefore, researchers conducted observations the effects of chemotherapy to hematological profile in patients with AML at RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya

This research is descriptive analytic observe of age, gender, type of AML, hemoglobin levels, leukocyte count and platelet count before and after chemotherapy induction phase of patients AML. The method used in this study is collecting data through medical records in total sampling. Once it is done recapitulation and analysis of descriptive data. From the 50 samples, obtained ratio between male patients with female is about 12:13, most established AML patients in the age range 30 – 39 years. FAB classification types were identified most is a type M4 with result 11 patients (22%). There is 21 patients with chemotherapy. Based on the results of Paired Samples T-Test, hemoglobin p value = 0.02 (p $<\alpha$ = 0.05), leukocytes p = 0.019 (p $<\alpha$ = 0.05) platelet value of p = 0.008 (p $<\alpha$ = 0.05. Levels of hemoglobin, leukocytes, and platelets undergo a change every week.

Subsequent research, it is advisable to develop a variable. In addition the study period can be extended and also adds to the inclusion and exclusion criteria in order to study more meaningful and representative.

Keywords: *chemotherapy, acute myeloid leukemia, hemoglobin, leukocytes, platelet*