

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang** : Insiden kanker endometrium di Asia Tenggara cenderung rendah, tetapi diperkirakan 41 % muncul kasus baru. 75%-80% kanker endometrium merupakan jenis *endometrioid carcinoma*. Angka kejadian kanker endometrium di RSUD Dr.Soetomo mengalami peningkatan setiap tahun. Pada tahun 2016 terdapat 119 kasus baru kanker endometrium dan tahun 2017 terdapat 160 kasus. Faktor risiko paparan estrogen (*early menarche*, nulipara, dan obesitas) menjadi faktor risiko terjadinya kanker endometrium. Prognosis kanker endometrium bergantung pada berbagai *grade* tumor. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui perbedaan faktor risiko paparan estrogen pada berbagai *grade* kanker endometrium tipe I (*endometrioid carcinoma*) di Poli Onkologi Satu Atap RSUD Dr.Soetomo Surabaya. **Metode** : jenis penelitian ini yaitu analitik observasional dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Total sampel adalah 40 yang diambil berdasarkan data rekam medis mulai Januari – Desember 2018. Variabel penelitian yaitu usia *menarche*, paritas, *body mass index* (BMI), dan *grade* kanker endometrium. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square*. **Hasil** : hasil penelitian menunjukkan 52% pasien termasuk *grade* 1-2, terdapat 95% pasien dengan *menarche* berada pada rentang usia 12-14 tahun, jumlah paritas 1-2 sebanyak 62,5% pasien dan 52% pasien dengan BMI kategori *underweight*-normal. Hasil uji berdasarkan *early menarche* tidak menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna antara *grade* 1-2 dan *grade* 3 pada *endometrioid carcinoma* ( $p= 0,168$ ). Demikian juga dengan paritas pada berbagai *grade* kanker endometrium tipe I (*endometrioid carcinoma*) tidak ada perbedaan bermakna ( $p= 0,220$ ) dan BMI juga tidak ada perbedaan bermakna ( $p= 0,987$ ). **Kesimpulan** : faktor risiko paparan estrogen yang meliputi *menarche*, paritas, obesitas tidak memberikan perbedaan signifikan terhadap *grade endometrioid carcinoma*.

**Kata Kunci** : *endometrioid carcinoma, menarche, paritas, body mass index*

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Incidence endometrial cancer in Southeast Asia it is estimated that 41% of new cases emerge. 75%-80% is type I endometrial cancer (endometrioid carcinoma). The incidence of endometrial cancer in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital has increased every year. In 2016 there were 119 new cases of endometrial cancer and in 2017 there were 160 cases. Risk factors for estrogen exposure (early menarche, parity, obesity) are risk factors for endometrial cancer. The prognosis of endometrial cancer depends on the grade. This study aims to determine differences in risk factors for estrogen exposure in various grades of type I endometrial cancer (endometrioid carcinoma) in the Poli Onkologi Satu Atap Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya. **Methods:** the research method was analytic observational with cross-sectional design. Sample size of 40 medical records was taken by total sampling technique. Research variables include age of menarche, parity, BMI, and grade of endometrial cancer. The instrument used was a data collection sheet and medical records. Data analysis using chi-square test. **Results:** The results showed 52% patients were grade 1-2, there were 95% of menarche patients in the age range of 12-14 years, 62.5% patients had parity of 1-2 and 52% patients, BMI was underweight-normal category. Test results based on early menarche did not show significant differences between grades 1-2 and grade 3 in endometrioid carcinoma ( $p = 0.168$ ). Likewise, parity in various grades of endometrial cancer type I (endometrioid carcinoma) there was no significant difference ( $p = 0.220$ ) and BMI also no significant difference ( $p = 0.987$ ). **Conclusions:** risk factors for estrogen exposure which include menarche, parity, obesity do not make a significant differences to the grades of endometrioid carcinoma.

**Keywords:** endometrioid carcinoma, menarche, parity, Body Mass Index