Relationship of Family Disease Human Relationship with Breast Cancer Diagnosis in General Hospital Regional Dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh In 2017

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Abstract: Cancer recently a health problem in the world, including Indonesia. Breast cancer is the largest contributor to population mortality in women. The incidence of breast cancer in the District General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin as many as 287 cases in 2014 with the number of deaths as many as 12 people, 175 cases in 2015 with the number of deaths of 10 people, and 160 cases in 2016 with the number of deaths of 8 people. The purpose of this study to determine the relationship between family histories of disease with the incidence of breast cancer in the District General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh. This study is a survey with case control design. Samples of cases in this study were women with breast cancer at the District General Hospital Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh and the control sample were women who did not develop breast cancer in the District General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh, a number of 47 cases and 47 controls were obtained by technique. Consecutive sampling the instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. Data analysis was performed using Chi-Square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between family histories of disease with the incidence of breast cancer. Statistical test results obtained by value p = <0.001 means that there is a relationship with a family history of breast cancer incidence. From the analysis results are also obtained value (OR = 9.455; 95% CI: 3.557 to 24.939). Conclusion of the study is no relationship between family history of disease with the incidence of breast cancer. It is recommended that all women perform Breast Self-Examination, because when breast cancer is found in an early stage / early can be cured

Keyword: Breast Cancer, family medical history

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I. INTRODUCTION

Cancerin simple terms is cells that grow continuously in an uncontrolled, unrestricted, and not normal (abnormal). Cancer cells damage other cells that normal tissue and spread to other organs through connective tissue, blood, nerves and supporting tissue of the body organ. Based on existing data estimated to be approximately 60% of cancer patients in Indonesia are women. Cancer can attack tissues in various organs, including the female reproductive organ, consisting of the breast, uterus, ovaries, and vagina. The reproductive organs is very important for the identity of the perfection of a woman (Mardiana, 2009).

Breast cancer is one type of cancer is also the largest cause of death of women in the world, including in Indonesia. Breast cancer is a malignancy derived from the gland, the gland duct, and supporting network does not include the breast skin. The first breast cancer cells that can grow into a tumor of 1 cm within 8-12 years. Quiescent cancer cells in the breast gland. Breast cancer cells can spread through the bloodstream to the entire body. According to the WHO 8-9% of women will develop breast cancer. In every year more than 250,000 new cases of breast cancer are diagnosed in Europe and approximately 175,000 in the United States. Meanwhile, in 2000 an estimated 1.2 million women were diagnosed with breast cancer and more than 700,000 die from breast cancer (Mulyani and Rinawati, 2013).

Breast cancer in stage (stage) early does not cause pain and a small lump in the breast is often not addressed, it usually tumor/unknown breast cancer once it reaches an advanced stage. It is thus very difficult to treat, because it has spread to other organs. According to the available statistics on Anatomical Pathology laboratory in Indonesia, the frequency indicates that breast cancer ranked second most vicious among malignant tumors in women. When breast cancer is found in an early stage / early, can be cured (Purwoastuti, 2008).
Data from Regional General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin (RSUDZA) Banda Aceh within 3 years, 5 types of cancers are breast cancer, cervical cancer, cancer of the uterine corpus, uterine cancer and ovarian cancer, breast cancer is the highest cases were found in the room of poly surgical and inpatient unit RSUDZA. In the space of poly surgery in 2014 recorded 244 new cases of cancer, breast cancer is the highest cases with 98 new cases (40.1%) with total number of visits 458 visits, in 2015 recorded 47 new cases of cancer, breast cancer is a case the highest as many as 25 new cases (53.1%) with total number of visits as many as 668 visits, and 2016 recorded 30 new cases of cancer, breast cancer is still the highest order of new cases of cancer as many as 16 new cases (53.3%) with a total of as many as 1,681 visits and patient room cancer in-patient hospitalization, was recorded in 2014 on 415 patients, breast cancer is a case of utmost total of 287 people (69%) with the number of patients died as many as 12 people (4.2%), 2015 of 310 patients, breast cancer as many as 175 people (56.5%) with the number of patients died more than 15 people (1.5%) and 2016 of 278 patients, breast cancer is still the highest cases of 160 persons (57.5%) patients died as many as 8 people (5%) (Registration Book RSUDZA). Based on the above problems writer interested in conducting research to find out the relationship with a family history of breast cancer incidence in the District General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh.

II. METHODS

This type of research is a survey research analytic case-control design, where the design of this study using two (2) groups of research subjects are women who suffer from breast cancer (cases) and those without breast cancer (controls), then look for factors risks affecting the incident. The case sample was female patients with breast cancer stage 3 and 4 were already married and had never given birth, in Room Inpatient Regional General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh in 2017.

Inclusion Criteria Cases:
1. Women who have breast cancer diagnosed through histopathology and recorded in the medical record.
2. Women suffering from breast cancer stage 3 and 4.
3. Women who are married and who have never given birth

Control samples is female patients who are not suffering from cancer were already married and had never given birth, who visited the General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh in 2017.

Inclusion Criteria Controls:
1. Women who do not have cancer
2. Women who have married and had never given birth

Samples were taken by consecutive sampling, the amount of sample 47 cases and 47 controls. The research instrument was a questionnaire and medical record Regional General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh Year 2017. Data were analyzed using Chi-Square test.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents Frequency Distribution at Regional General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh Year 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age&gt; 40 years</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;40</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMP</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Housework       | 35   | 42      |
| Farmers         | 6    | 1       |
| Gov. Employees  | 6    | 4       |
| Total           | 47   | 47      |
Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents in the Family Disease History Regional General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh Year 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Disease History</th>
<th>Breast Cancer Cases</th>
<th>Controlled</th>
<th>n%</th>
<th>n%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grandma</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mom</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tante</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Relationship with Family Disease History of Breast Cancer incidence in the District General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh Year 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Disease History</th>
<th>Breast Cancer</th>
<th>p value</th>
<th>OR 95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>Controls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exist</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Table 1 it can be seen that the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents of this study included age, education and employment. Based on the survey results revealed that the majority of the 47 respondents aged > 40 years as many as 40 people (85.1%), the majority of respondents have completed high school education background as many as 30 people (63.8%) and the majority of respondents worked as a homemaker stairs as many as 35 people (74.5%).

Table 2. Can be seen by the results of this research is that there is a family history of disease in a group of grandmothers cases there were 10 (21.2%) of mothers 10 (21.2%), and from the aunt were 9 people (19.1%) of respondents were breast cancer and 18 (38.3%) of respondents who do not have a family history of breast cancer. Whereas in the control group there were 3 people (12.8%) of respondents who have a family history of breast cancer and 41 (59.1%) of respondents believe there is no family history of breast cancer.

Table 3. It can be seen that in the case group there are as many as 29 people (61.9%) of respondents who have a family history of breast cancer and 18 (38.3%) of respondents who do not have a family history of breast cancer. Whereas in the control group there were as many as six people (12.8%) of respondents who have a family history of breast cancer and 41 (59.1%) of respondents believe there is no family history of breast cancer. The statistical test results obtained by value p = <0.001 means that there is a relationship with a family history of breast cancer incidence. From the analysis results are also obtained value (OR = 11,009; 95% CI: 3.895 to 31.121) means the odds of breast cancer in respondents who have a family history of disease is equal to 11,009 times greater than the respondents who did not have breast cancer.

III. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research in the District General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh from bivariate analysis results show the value (p <0.05), family history of disease means that the variable effect on the incidence of breast cancer.

The results showed that in case group as many as 29 people (61.9%) of respondents who have a family history of breast cancer and 18 (38.3%) of respondents who do not have a family history of breast cancer. Whereas in the control group there were as many as six people (12.8%) of respondents who have a family history of breast cancer and 41 (59.1%) of respondents who do not have a family history of breast cancer. This means that someone who has a history of breast cancer can lead to breast cancer experience so that the results of research can be found that the majority of respondents in the case group developed breast cancer.

Statistical test results obtained by value (p = <0.001) means that there is a relationship with a family history of breast cancer incidence. From the analysis results are also obtained value (OR = 11,009, 95% CI: 3.963 to 54.397) means the odds of breast cancer in respondents who have a family history of disease is equal to 11,009 times greater than the respondents who did not have breast cancer.
IV. CONCLUSION

There is the influence of family history with OR 11,009 which means that the odds of breast cancer in respondents who have a family history of disease is equal to 11,009 times greater than the respondents who did not have breast cancer, breast cancer risk would be higher in women who have ties blood with families who've suffered from this cancer.

For health workers in order to provide feedback to the community through counseling, especially mothers about the importance of knowing the risk factors that affect the incidence of breast cancer and to detect it early with Breast Self-Examination (BSE) that breast cancer can be detected early because of breast cancer is discovered in stage early can still be cured, so that the incidence of cancer is no longer increasing.

REFERENCES

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