

ABSTRACT

PREVALENCE OF PROSTATE CANCER AND THE CORRELATION WITH AGE, SYMPTOMS, PSA LEVEL, EARLY DIAGNOSIS, AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL GRADING AT IMMANUEL HOSPITAL BANDUNG PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2003 – 31 MAY 2010

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Prostate cancer is the most common visceral cancer in men and the second leading cause of cancer-related death in 80% of men over age 50 years, after lung cancer. In addition to these lethal neoplasms, there is an even more frequent anatomic form of prostatic cancer in which a microscopic focus of cancer is discovered as an incidental finding, either at postmortem examination or in surgical specimen that was removed for other reason (e.g., nodular hyperlasia). The cancer rarely causes symptoms before getting worse, therefore, early examination is mandatory for diagnosis.

The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of prostate cancer on distribution characteristics, based on age, clinical findings, early diagnosis, and the correlation between age, PSA level, and histopathological grading at Immanuel Hospital Bandung , for period 1 January 2003 to 31 May 2010.

The research method is a descriptive survey with retrospective design of the medical record of inpatients with prostate cancer at Immanuel Hospital Bandung, for period 1 January 2003 - 31 May 2010.

The results showed that in period 1 January 2003 - 31 May 2010, there were 31 cases of prostate cancer and 45.2% of the highest prevalence rate of age group occurred in 66-75 years, 33% of urinary retention as the most common clinical finding, and 88% of patients with >12 ng/ml PSA level.

Keywords: *prostate cancer, prevalence, PSA level, histopathological grading*

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