



# ASSOCIATION BETWEEN AGE, SEX, AND HISTOPATHOLOGY ON RECURRENCES AND THERAPY RESPONSE OF NASOPHARYNGEAL CANCER PATIENTS IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA

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## BACKGROUND

Nasopharyngeal cancer (NPC) is the most common case in the head and neck area. This malignancy arises from the epithelium of the nasopharynx. It is influencing all populations worldwide, but in some parts it is endemic. About 6,2/100.000 cases were recorded in Indonesia by 2012. The etiologies of NPC are multifactorial, consisting of age, sex, smoking status, and viral infections such as Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV).

## OBJECTIVES

This study aims to know the association of demographic variables and type of therapy with therapy response in NPC patients at West Nusa Tenggara.

## METHODS

This study employed cross-sectional design, encompassing all NPC patients in West Nusa Tenggara as of 2024. We included all NPC patients who were already diagnosed with NPC by histopathology, had completed NPC therapies, and had data available. Statistical analysis with descriptive and association analysis was conducted.

## RESULTS

This study found that in West Nusa Tenggara in 2024, there are 113 patients of NPC, and 73 of them are eligible to be included in this study. The mean age of NPC patients 49,37, and they are dominated by males (69,9%) rather than females (30,1%). This research shows that only gender with recurrences are statistically significant (P value = 0,027), while other variables showed nonsignificant test results.

	Therapy Response	Recurrences	Life Status
Age	0.287	0.287	0.532
Gender	0.606	0.027	0.486

## CONCLUSION

There are many factors that contribute to NPC therapies, such as age, gender, and type of cancer, based on histopathological examination. Significant results in the type of therapy show that the choice of therapy depends on the type of cancer and individual characteristics.

## REFERENCES

