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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVEL OF ENERGY, PROTEIN, FAT AND CARBOHDYRATE AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF NASOPHARYNX CANCER PATIENT AT DHARMAIS CANCER HOSPITAL JAKARTA

Xxiii, VI chapters, 63 pages, 3 figures, 13 Tables

Background:Nasopharynx cancer is include as the five big malignant tumor with the highest frequency in Indonesia. The Survey of Health Ministry of Indonesia indicate the prevalency around 4,7 by 100.000 population annualy. Most of studies referred that majority of cancer patient undergoing chemotherapy occured malnutrition 25%.

Objective:To find out the relationship between the energy, protein, fat, and carbohdyrate intake and nutritional status in nasopharynx cancer patients undergoing chemoterapy.

Method: This research uses Observational research design with research planning of cross-sectional. The total sample of this research is 30 patients. The data of food intake for food from the hospital with a 24-hour record method for 2 consecutive days Statistic testing using Spearmen Correlation test.

Result:Most of nasopharynx cancer patient aged >40 years old (66,7%);mean $45,5\pm12,252$ and mostly men (70%). Prevalency of normal nutritional nutritional status (63,3%);mean $21,07\pm4,27$ the average of energy intake 1692 gram; mean $1692\pm217,421$, protein intake 63,45 gram;mean $63,45\pm8,15$, fat intake 47,32 gram;mean $47,32\pm6,479$, carbohydrate 253,80 gram;mean $253,80\pm32,617$. There is a strong correlation between nutritional status and energy (r=0,85)(p<0,05), protein (r=0,85)(p<0.05), fat(r=0,786)(p<0.05) and carbohydrate intaker (r=0,85)(p<0,05).

Conclusion: The importance of energy, protein, fat, and carbohydrate intake in affect the nutritional status of nasopharynx cancer patient. The lower intake of energy, protein, fat, and carbohydrate could lead the lower nutritional status of the cancer patient

Keyword: Nutritional status, nasopharynx cancer, energy intake, protein, fat, carbohydrate

Bibliography: 31 (1989-2012)

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