

**Analysis of Risk Factors for Colorectal Cancer Based on Medical Record
Data of Inpatients at Level III Hospital Baladhika Husada Jember**

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ABSTRACT

A risk factor is a characteristic, sign, or set of symptoms of an individual disease that has a statistical effect on the subsequent increase in the incidence of a new disease. Colorectal cancer is the second most common cause of death in men in Indonesia with a total of 34,189 cases. Based on preliminary study data that was conducted at Level III Hospital Baladhika Husada Jember, for three consecutive years colorectal cancer was included in the top ten most common diseases. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between risk factors for colorectal cancer, which are age, family history of colorectal cancer, history of inflammatory bowel disease, history of type 2 diabetes, and obesity with the incidence of colorectal cancer based on data taken from patient medical records. This type of research is quantitative by cross-sectional design. Sampling using technique simple random sampling. Data collection uses the observation method on the patient's medical record. Data analysis used is univariate test and bivariate test. The results of the univariate analysis showed that most colorectal cancer patients were over 40 years old, had no family history of colorectal cancer, had a history of inflammatory bowel disease, had a history of type 2 diabetes, and were obese. The results of the bivariate test showed that the associated risk factors included age (p value = 0.02), history of inflammatory bowel disease (p value = 0.04), history of type 2 diabetes (p value = 0.033), and obesity (p value = 0.039). An unrelated risk factor is a family history of colorectal cancer (p value = 0.532). It is hoped that this study can provide information about the risk of colorectal cancer so that hospitals can provide socialization for the public about colorectal cancer risk factors.

Keywords : Colorectal cancer, risk factors, medical records, hospital