

Survival of borderline tumors of the ovary and its prognostic factors at Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital from 1990 to 1999

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Abstrak

Penelitian survival secara historical cohort pada enam puluh dua penderita tumor ovarium borderline. Terdapat 9 penderita stadium FIGO IA, 9 stadium IC, 3 stadium IIIA, 2 stadium IIIB, 4 stadium IIIC, 1 stadium IV dan 34 stadium inadkuat. Dua puluh satu penderita dilakukan pembedahan radikal, 10 penderita hanya dilakukan histerektomi total dan salpingo-ooforektomi bilateral, 6 penderita dilakukan pembedahan konservatif, 24 penderita hanya dilakukan unilateral salpingo-ooforektomi atau kistektomi dan 1 penderita hanya biopsi saja. Enam belas penderita mendapat kemoterapi adjuvan kombinasi dengan platinum base, yaitu 8 penderita stadium inadkuat, 7 stadium III dan 1 stadium IV. Lama pengamatan lanjut antara 0,002 sampai 10,48 tahun dengan median 3,5 tahun. Lima puluh sembilan penderita tetap hidup. Tiga penderita meninggal karena penyakitnya. Residif terjadi pada 4 penderita. Ketahanan hidup penderita 2 tahun 96% dan 10 tahun 94%. Pada test ?log rank? didapatkan residu dan tipe histologi merupakan faktor prognostik yang bermakna mempengaruhi survival. (Med J Indones 2002; 11: 222-9)

Sixty-two patients with borderline tumors of ovary were historical cohort analyzed for survival characteristics. There were 9 patients with FIGO stage IA, 9 with stage IC, 3 with stage IIIA, 2 with stage IIIB, 4 with stage IIIC, 1 with stage IV and 34 with inadequate stage tumors. Twenty one patients had surgical staging with radical surgery, 10 patient had at least a total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, 6 patient had surgical staging with conservative surgery, 24 patient had at least a unilateral salphingo-oophorectomy or ovarian cystectomy and 1 patient had biopsy. Sixteen patients received cisplatin-based combination chemotherapy, that were 8 with inadequate stage tumors, 7 with stage III tumors and 1 with stage IV tumor. Follow-up range from 0.02 to 10.48 years, with a median of 3.5 years. Fifty nine patient were alive. Three patients died, all of disease. Recurrence were found in 4 patients. The overall 2-years survival rate was 96% and 10-years survival rate was 94%. In log rank test, residual disease and histology type were significant predictor of survival. (Med J Indones 2002; 11:222-9)