

Analisis nilai DNA EBV dalam serum penderita kanker nasofaring stadium awal I/II dan stadium lanjut III/IV = Analysis between serum EBV DNA concentration in patient with early stage (I/II) and advanced stage (III/IV) nasopharyngeal carcinoma

Retno Purwanti, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20339673&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Tujuan Pemeriksaan: Melakukan analisis nilai DNA EBV dalam serum penderita KNF Stadium Awal (I/II) dan Stadium Lanjut (III/IV).

Material dan Metode: Sebanyak 83 serum darah penderita kanker nasofaring (ICNF) bClj8IlliS undWerenzia1eç diambil sebelum pemberian tempi. Sampel dibagi menjadi 2 group berdasarkan sistem TNM (UICC) dan didapatkan: 25 sampel berasal dari senin pendcrita KNF stadium awal (I/II) dan 58 dari penderita stadium Ianjut (III/IV). Menggantikan real time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) dilakukan pengukuran kadar DNA EBV dengan LMP2 sebagai gen target. Perbedaan kadar DNA EBV ditentukan menggunakan analisa deskriptif menggunakan test non parametrik antara penderita KNF stadium awal dan stadium lanjut dan terhadap status T,N dan M.

Hasil: Pengukuran kadar senin DNA EBV pada penderita KNF stadium awal (I/II) sebelum memulai pengobatan, menunjukkan sebanyak 17 dari 25 sampai (66.7%) tidak terdeteksi adanya copy DNA EBV dan 8 sampel (33.3%) terdeteksi. Pada penderita KNF stadium lanjut (III/IV), 37 dari 58 sampel (63.15%) terdeteksi adanya copy DNA EBV dan 21 sampel (36.84%) tidak terdeteksi. Kadar DNA EBV pada penderita KNF stadium lanjut menunjukkan hasil yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan hasil penderita KNF stadium awal (median 24.8 copy/ml vs 0 copy/ml), dengan nilai cut off pada 7.15 copy/ml (sensititas 60.3% dan spesifikitas 72.0%). Kadar DNA EBV yang lebih tinggi tercapai pula pada hasil pengukuran serum DNA EBV antara penderita KNF dengan status T3-T4, N2-N3 dan M1 dibandingkan dengan penderita KNF dengan status T1-T2, N0-N1 dan M0.

Kesimpulan: Pengukuran kadar serum DNA EBV merupakan cara yang potensial untuk membedakan antara penderita KNF stadium awal (I/II) dan stadium lanjut (III/IV) dengan perkiraan nilai cut off pada 7.15 copy/ml. Termasuk pula untuk membedakan antara status T,N dan M. Pengukuran kadar DNA EBV dapat menyempurnakan penggunaan sistem TNM pada tingkat molekuler.

.....To analyze the difference of pretreatment serum EBV DNA concentration between early stage (I/II) and advance stage (III/IV) nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) patient.

Methodes: Eighty-three (83) pretreatment serum of undifferentiated with all stages of NPC were studied and divided into two groups: 25 samples came from early stage (I/II) NPC and 58 samples from advanced stage (III/IV) NPC based on UICC TNM staging system. LMP2 was used as target gene and the concentration were quantified by real-time polymerase chain reactant assay. EBV DNA concentration of the two groups were measured and the difference were accessed, including the T,N,M status with non parametric test.

Result: Pretreatment EBV DNA serum concentration from early stage (I/II) NPC patients showed: 17 of 25 samples (66.7%) were undetectable for copy of EBV DNA, and 8 samples (33.3%) were detectable.

Pretreatment EBV DNA from advance stage NPC showed: 37 of 58 patients (63.15%) were detectable for

copy of EBV DNA and 21 patients were not. Pretreatment EBV DNA serum concentration ti-om advance stage NPC showed higher senzm concentration than early stage (median 24.8 copy/ml vs 0 copy/ml), on cuz of point prediction at 7.15 copy/ml. Higher concentration as well, were found among those patients whose had T3-T4, N2-N3 and M1 stages compared with T1-T2, N0-N1 and M0 stages NPC.

Conclusion: EBV DNA semm concentration was found potential to differentiate between early and advance stage NPC, on out ojfpoindr prediction at 7.15 copy/ml, as well as to differentiate T,N and M stages. EBV DNA measurement was good to improve UICC TNM staging system in clinical practice based, on molecular level.