Pengaruh kadar hemoglobin, kadar hematokrit dan transfusi terhadap respon tumor dan kesintasan penderita kanker serviks stadium lanjut lokal = Impact of hemoglobin levels, hematocrit levels and transfusion against tumor response and survival of locally advanced cervical cancer

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Abstrak

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui pengaruh kadar hemoglobin, kadar hematokrit dan transfusi selama radiasi terhadap respon tumor dan kesintasan pada pasien kanker serviks stadium lanjut lokal (FIGO IIB-IIIB) yang menjalani terapi radiasi.
Metode : Dilakukan studi kohort retrospektif terhadap pasien kanker serviks stadium IIB-IIIB yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi-eksklusi, yang berobat di Departemen Radioterapi RSCM periode Januari 2007 - Desember 2011, dianalisa dan dibandingkan respon tumor dan kesintasan antara kadar hemoglobin <11g/dL dengan 11g/dL, kadar hematokrit 35% dengan >35%, pasien yang ditransfusi dan tidak ditransfusi selama radiasi.
Hasil : Respon tumor komplit pada kadar Hb sebelum radiasi <11g/dL dibandingkan dengan 11g/dL adalah 77,1% vs 70,2% p=0,34 ; kesintasan 3 tahun 84% vs 75% p=0,42. Respon tumor komplit pada kadar Hb selama radiasi <11g/dL dibandingkan dengan 11g/dL adalah 81,3% vs 67,9% p= 0,049 ; kesintasan 3 tahun 82% vs 79% p=0,05. Respon tumor komplit pada kadar Ht sebelum radiasi 35% dibandingkan dengan >35% adalah 71,7% vs 75,8% p=0,65 ; kesintasan 3 tahun 86% vs 78% p>0,05. Respon tumor komplit pada kadar Ht selama radiasi 35% dibandingkan dengan >35% adalah 72,7% vs 72,7% p=1,00 ; kesintasan 3 tahun 78% vs 87% p=>0,05. Kesintasan 3 tahun pada pasien yang ditransfusi dibandingkan dengan yang tidak ditransfusi 80% vs 84% p=0,95.
Kesimpulan : Penelitian ini menunjukkan perbedaan yang bemakna pada pengaruh kadar hemoglobin rerata selama radiasi terhadap respon tumor dan kesintasan, pengaruh kadar hematokrit sebelum dan rerata selama radiasi terhadap respon tumor dan kesintasan.
.....Aim : To determine the effect of hemoglobin level, hematocrit level and transfusion during radiation on tumor response and survival rate in patients with locally advanced cervical cancer (FIGO IIB-IIIB) who underwent radiation therapy.
Methods : A retrospective cohort study has done on cervical cancer patients stage IIB-IIIB who met the inclusion-exclusion criteria, which is treated in the Department of Radiotherapy RSCM period January 2007 - December 2011, were analyzed and compared to tumor response and survival rate between hemoglobin level <11g / dL with 11g / dL, hematocrit level 35% to> 35%, patients with blood transfused or not during radiation.
Results : Complete tumor response in Hb levels before radiation <11g / dL compared with 11g / dL was 77.1% vs. 70.2% p = 0.34; 3-year survival rate 84% vs. 75% p = 0.42. Complete tumor response in hemoglobin levels during radiation <11g / dL compared with 11g / dL was 81.3% vs. 67.9% p = 0.049; 3-year survival rate 82% vs. 79% p = 0.05. Complete tumor response in hematocrit levels before radiation 35% compared to> 35% was 71.7% vs. 75.8% p = 0.65; 3-year survival rate 86% vs. 78% p> 0.05. Complete tumor response in hematocrit levels during radiation 35% compared to> 35% was 72.7% vs.

72.7% p = 1.00; 3-year survival rate 78% vs. 87% p => 0.05. 3-year survival rate in patients who were not transfused transfused compared with 80% vs. 84% p = 0.95.

Conclusions : This study shows that differences in the influence of mean hemoglobin levels during radiation on tumor response and survival rate, the influence of mean hematocrit levels before and during radiation on tumor response and survival rate.