

Perbandingan luaran onkologi dan fungsional tata laksana giant cell tumor tulang yang dilakukan kuretase dan wide resection periode 1995-2014 di RS Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta = Giant cell tumor of bone oncological and functional outcome undergoing curettage or wide resection of longterm follow up / Edi Leonardo Simbolon

Simbolon, Edi Leonardo, author

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Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Pendahuluan: GCT tulang merupakan lesi jinak tetapi secara lokal dapat bersifat agresif pada daerah epifisis. Angka rekurensi yang tinggi, dilaporkan mencapai 75%. Tumor dapat bermetastasis ke paru (2-9%) dan tercatat 0-37% angka mortalitas akibat metastasis. Beberapa penelitian menghasilkan variasi berbeda penanganan tumor ini terhadap luaran onkologi dan fungsional serta angka kematian paska pembedahan. Penelitian ini bertujuan melaporkan pengalaman dalam penatalaksanaan pembedahan tumor ini dan untuk melihat adanya hubungan antara tatalaksana pembedahan dengan dampak klinis.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan kohort retrospektif, sebanyak 99 pasien GCT tulang menjalani tindakan kuretase ataupun wide resection di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo pada 1995 - 2014. Luaran onkologi berdasarkan angka rekurensi lokal, metastasis tumor serta mortalitas dan luaran fungsional berdasarkan sistem penilaian Musculoskeletal Tumor Society (MSTS).

Hasil: Lokasi tumor terutama di distal femur (25,2%). Rekurensi lokal terjadi pada 4 pasien, terutama di distal femur (50%). Rekurensi lokal terjadi seimbang pada wide resection dan kuretase dan secara statistik tidak bermakna (p 0.578, uji eksak Fischer). Tidak dijumpai kejadian rekurensi lokal pada seluruh pasien yang mengalami metastasis. Metastasis terjadi pada kelompok wide resection. Kematian terjadi pada 4 pasien yang mengalami metastasis. Sebagian besar pasien (51,1%) menunjukkan luaran fungsional kategori sangat baik (skor MSTS di atas 75%). Analisis kesintasan bebas rekurensi lokal secara statistik tidak bermakna (p 0.564). Analisis multivariat (regresi Cox) hanya faktor metastasis yang berpengaruh pada mortalitas (p. 0.001)

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara stadium tumor dengan metastasis dan jenis tindakan operasi. Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara kejadian rekurensi lokal dan metastasis serta luaran fungsional dengan jenis tindakan operasi.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Introduction: Giant cell tumor of bone is benign lesion with ability to be locally aggressive in epiphysis. Its recurrence rate was reported as high as 75%. Tumor can metastasize to lungs (2-9%) and up to 37% mortality rate due to metastasis. Several studies have reported different rates of local recurrence, lung metastasis, mortality rate, and functional outcome. This study aims to report our experience and analyze the correlation between surgery and clinical findings.

Methods: In this retrospective cohort, 99 patients GCT of bone undergone curettage or wide resection in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital during 1995-2014. Oncological outcome were analyzed according to local recurrence rate, metastasis, and mortality rate, while functional outcome were measured according to

Musculoskeletal Tumor Society Score (MSTS).

Results: Tumor location were predominantly in distal femur (25.2%). Local recurrence were observed in 4 patient and mainly in distal femur (50%). Local recurrence were evenly balanced between surgical curettage and wide resection (50% each) and thus not statistically significant (Exact Fischer,  $p=0.578$ ). Metastasis were observed in patients who undergone wide resection, however, no significant correlation were found between metastasis incidence and types of surgical intervention (Exact Fischer,  $p=0.318$ ). Four have died related to metastasis. No local recurrence were observed in patients suffering from metastasis. In more than half of patients (51.5%), the functional status were very good (MSTS  $>75$ ). Recurrence-free survival analysis not significant statistically ( $p$  0.564). Multivariate analysis (Cox regression) showed that only metastasis was found to be significantly correlated to mortality ( $p$  0.001).

Conclusion: Tumor stage was correlated to metastasis, and type of surgical intervention. No significant correlation were found between local recurrence, metastasis, and functional outcome to types of surgical intervention., Introduction: Giant cell tumor of bone is benign lesion with ability to be locally aggressive in epiphysis. Its recurrence rate was reported as high as 75%. Tumor can metastasize to lungs (2-9%) and up to 37% mortality rate due to metastasis. Several studies have reported different rates of local recurrence, lung metastasis, mortality rate, and functional outcome. This study aims to report our experience and analyze the correlation between surgery and clinical findings.

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