

CD 105 sebagai faktor prognostik pada pasien kanker payudara stadium lanjut = CD 105 as a prognostic factor for late stage breast cancer patients

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Pada tahun 2012, lebih dari 50% pasien kanker payudara di RSCM berada pada stadium lanjut. Five years survival pasien kanker payudara stadium 3 sebesar 72% sedangkan pada stadium 4 hanya 22% meski telah mendapat terapi adekuat. Neoangiogenesis merupakan faktor biologimolekuler yang paling berperan dalam survival rate pasien kanker. Terdapat banyak marker terjadinya neoangiogenesis di manusia, namun hanya CD105 yang spesifik menandakan angiogenesis intratumoral.

Metode penelitian: Dilakukan studi kohort retrospektif analitik menggunakan 32 data rekam medis pasien RS Kanker Dharmais dari tahun 2011 – 2014 yang telah dipilih secara random. Sediaan sel kanker dari pasien dibuat blok parafin dan dibaca lalu dilakukan analisis univariate dan multivariat memakai SPSS versi 17.0 dan MedCalc.

Hasil: Hasil analisis bivariat antara ekspresi CD105 dengan survival rate adalah: crude HR 1,724 (IK 95% 0,693-4,288) dengan nilai $p=0,241$. Median survival kelompok ekspresi CD105 positif 1113 hari dan kelompok CD105 negatif 794 hari. Dilihat dari klinikopatologi, didapatkan hubungan bermakna antara usia dan ekspresi CD105 ($p=0,034$). Terdapat lebih banyak subjek dengan CD105 negatif dibanding yang positif baik pada grade 3B maupun 4 (69% dan 63,3%). Terdapat hubungan terbalik antara ekspresi CD105 dengan reseptor hormonal dan hubungan antara ekspresi PR dengan ekspresi CD105 ($p=0,042$) serta terdapat hubungan positif antara ekspresi HER2 dengan CD105.

Kesimpulan: Pada penelitian ini, CD105 belum dapat digunakan sebagai faktor prognostik pada pasien kanker payudara stadium lanjut, namun CD105 yang tinggi memiliki survival yang lebih rendah dibanding dengan CD105 rendah, serta ditemukan hubungan antara ekspresi CD105 dengan usia dan PR.

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Background: In 2012, more than 50% of breast cancer patients in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital were advanced breast cancer patients. Stage 3 breast cancer patients have five years survival rate by 72%, while those in stage 4 only by 22% even after receiving adequate treatment. Neoangiogenesis is the most important biomolecular factor which affects the survival rate of cancer patients. There are many angiogenesis markers which have been proven can describe neoangiogenesis occurrence in the human body, but only CD105, which specifically describes the intratumoral angiogenesis occurrence.

Methods: We studied a retrospective cohort analytic using 32 randomized data from patient medical records Dharmais Cancer Hospital from year 2011 - 2014 for the survival analysis and prognostic factors. The preparation of the patient's cancer cells were made into paraffin blocks and the results analyzed using univariate and multivariate analysis taking SPSS version 17.0 and medcalc.

Results: The results of the bivariate analysis between the expression of CD105 with the survival rate is: crude HR 1.724 (95% CI 0.693 to 4.288), with $p=0.241$. Median survival of CD105 positive group is 1113 when the negative group was 794 days. From the clinicopathologic side, there was a significant relationship between age and CD105 expression ($p=0.034$). There is far more subject to the negative than positive

CD105 either on grade 3B and 4 (69% and 63.3%). There is an inverse relationship between the expression of CD105 with hormonal receptors and the relationship between the expression of CD105 with PR expression was statistically significant ($p = 0.042$), meanwhile there's positive relation between HER2 and CD105 expression.

Conclusion: In this experiment, CD105 cannot be used as prognostic factor in late stage breast cancer patients, but patients with high CD105 has lower survival rate than the low CD105 ones. There are significant relationship between CD105 expression with age and PR.