

Relation between peripheral blood profile on first presentation and overall survival of retinoblastoma patients in Ciptomangunkusumo children and maternal hospital "Kiara" = Relasi antara profil darah tepi pada presentasi pertama dan kesintasan pasien retinoblastoma di rumah sakit ibu dan anak Cipto Mangunkusumo "Kiara"

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Retinoblastoma adalah keganasan intraokular paling sering dan juga salah satu tumor padat tersering pada anak-anak. Di negara berkembang dimana terdapat perawatan dan deteksi dini yang baik, prognosis umumnya baik dengan tingkat kesintasan tinggi. Sayangnya, di negara berkembang termasuk Indonesia diagnosis umumnya tertunda dan kesintasan masih rendah. Hitung darah lengkap merupakan uji yang secara relative mudah dan murah serta dikatakan dapat memberikan informasi prognostik yang bernilai dan membantu menilai kesintasan pada berbagai jenis kanker. Namun, studi mengenai hal tersebut masih sangat sedikit pada kasus retinoblastoma.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan antara profil darah tepi pada presentasi awal dan kesintasan pada retinoblastoma.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain potong lintang retrospektif dengan cara mengumpulkan rekam medis pasien retinoblastoma yang didiagnosis sejak Januari 2011 sampai Desember 2013 di Rumah Sakit Ibu dan Anak Cipto Mangunkusumo 'Kiara'. Demografi dan profil klinis pasien dikumpulkan dan keluaran dikategorikan menjadi event mati dan censored tidak mati. Analisis kesintasan dilakukan menggunakan metode Kaplan Meier dengan SPSS.

Hasil: Analisis survival dengan metode Kaplan-Meier dan log-rank test menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan signifikan antar kesintasan pasien, baik berdasarkan status hemoglobin $p=0,219$, status leukosit $p=0,903$, dan status trombosit $p=0,649$ sebelum menerima terapi sistemik. Namun demikian, terlihat ada trend kesintasan.

.....Background: Retinoblastoma is the most common intraocular malignancy and is also one of the most common solid tumors in children. In developed countries where treatment is good and early detection is available, the prognosis and survival is good. Unfortunately, in developing countries including Indonesia diagnosis is still often delayed and survival is still low. Complete blood count as a relatively accessible and affordable test has been studied to provide valuable prognostic information and help in assessing the survival in various types of cancers. However, such studies is still very limited in retinoblastoma cases.

Objectives: This study aims to identify the relation between peripheral blood profile on first presentation and survival in retinoblastoma.

Methods: This study uses retrospective cross sectional study design by collecting medical records of retinoblastoma patients diagnosed from January 2011 to December 2013 in Cipto Mangunkusumo Children and Maternal Hospital 'Kiara'. The demography and clinical profile of patients is collected and outcome is categorized into event dead and censored not dead. Survival analysis is done using Kaplan Meier with SPSS.

Results: Survival analysis using Kaplan Meier method and log rank test shows no significant difference in

survival between patients, either according to hemoglobin status $p = 0,219$, leukocyte status $p = 0,903$, and thrombocyte status $p = 0,649$ before receiving systemic therapy. Nevertheless, there seem to be a trend of lower mean survival in group with abnormal Hb and leukocyte, although such relation is not seen in thrombocyte. Conclusion Although there is no significant relation, there seem to be a trend in which patients with worse peripheral blood profile has worse survival.