

Profil dan angka tahan hidup 1 tahun kanker paru bukan sel kecil (kpkbsk) jenis adenokarsinoma paru dengan mutasi epidermal growth factor receptor (egfr) exon 20 t790m primer di rsup persahabatan = The characteristics and one year survival of lung adenocarcinoma patients with primary exon 20 t790m epidermal growth factor receptor mutation treated at persahabatan hospital Jakarta, Indonesia

Hapsari Retno Dewanti, author

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Kanker paru menjadi penyebab kematian utama akibat keganasan pada laki-laki sebesar 31% dan perempuan sebesar 27%. Pada pasien adenokarsinoma paru dengan mutasi pada exon 20 T790M memberikan respons yang buruk terhadap terapi EGFR-TKI generasi pertama maupun generasi kedua.

Tujuan: Mengetahui profil serta angka tahan hidup 1 tahun pasien kanker paru jenis Adenokarsinoma dengan mutasi exon 20 T790M primer.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan desain kohort terhadap pasien-pasien adenokarsinoma paru stadium IV dengan mutasi exon 20 T790M primer dari bulan September 2015 sampai Desember 2017 di RSUP Persahabatan. Variabel yang diteliti adalah karakteristik klinis dan angka kesintasan berdasarkan kurva Kaplan Meier. Hasil analisis dinyatakan berbeda bermakna apabila nilai $p < 0,05$.

Hasil: Didapatkan 27 subjek penelitian dengan rerata usia 58,5 tahun dan berjenis kelamin laki-laki (70,6%). Keluhan utama berupa sesak napas (73,5%) dan nyeri dada (55,9%). Mutasi genetik tunggal pada Exon 20 T790M (64,7%), sedangkan mutasi Exon 20 T790M dengan Exon 21 L858R (11,8%) dan mutasi Exon 20 T790M dengan 21 L861Q (8,8%). Organ target metastasis adalah efusi pleura (73,5%), tulang (26,5%) dan otak (20,6%). Angka kesintasan 360 dan 990 hari sebesar 35% dan 20% dengan median kesintasan sebesar 213 hari.

Kesimpulan: Mutasi exon 20 T790M pada adenokarsinoma paru memegang peranan penting terhadap kesintasan dan prediktor respon terhadap terapi yang diberikan.

Background: Lung cancer causes mortality in men (31%) and in women (27%). Lung adenocarcinoma patients with exon 20 T790M epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutation showed poor response to the first generation and second generation of EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) therapy.

Purpose: This study aims to reveal the characteristics and one year survival rate of lung adenocarcinoma patients with primary exon 20 T790M EGFR mutations treated at Persahabatan Hospital Jakarta, Indonesia.

Methods: The cohort study involved patients with primary exon 20 T790M EGFR mutation between September 2015 to December 2017 in Persahabatan Hospital Jakarta, Indonesia. The survival rate was observed from Kaplan Meier estimator curve and was statistically analyzed.

Results: There were 27 subjects with mean age of 58.5 years and were predominated male (70.6%). The most common chief complaints were shortness of breath (73.5%) and chest pain (55.9%). The EGFR mutations detected were exon 20 T790M (64.7%), exon 20 T790M with exon 21 L858R (11.8%) and exon 20 T790M with exon 21 L861Q (8.8%). Metastatic target organs were pleural effusions (73.5%), bone (26.5%) and brain (20.6%). Survival rate of 360 and 990 days was 35% and 20% respectively with median

survival rate was 213 days.

Conclusion: Exon 20 T790M EGFR mutation in lung adenocarcinoma was revealed to be an important factor in survival and in predicting response to EGFR TKI chemotherapy.</i>