Konsentrasi CD36 Plasma pada kanker payudara berdasarkan karakteristik patologis dan klinis = Plasma CD36 concentration of breast cancer based on patological and clinical characteristic.

Aditia Reza Romadhoni, author

Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Latar Belakang: Kanker payudara akan mengekspresikan CD36 lebih rendah pada stroma kanker payudara bila dibandingkan sel sehat. CD36 berperan dalam pertumbuhan dan perkembangan metastasis tumor. Pemeriksaan CD36 plasma dilaporkan pada populasi selain kanker payudara, yang bersifat kurang invasif dan hemat biaya. Belum diketahuinya pemeriksaan CD36 plasma pada kanker payudara dan diharapkan memberikan hasil yang sejalan dengan pemeriksaan histopatologis.

Tujuan: Mengetahui (1) perbedaan konsentrasi CD36 plasma pada kanker payudara dibandingkan dengan orang sehat, (2) perbedaan konsentrasi CD36 plasma pada kanker payudara berdasarkan status metastasisis, metastasis kelenjar getah bening, subtipe molekular, jenis histopatologis, grade histologi ukuran tumor, dan indeks massa tubuh.

Metode: Penelitian dengan desain potong lintang dalam periode Juni 2018 hingga Februari 2019 dan pengambilan sampel secara konsekutif. Dilakukan pemeriksaan plasma ELISA dengan reagen Bioassay Technology Laboratory. Kriteria inklusi: wanita berusia antara 18 hingga 70 tahun, kanker payudara invasif yang patologis, patologi awal: tumor 1 cm dengan status reseptor hormone dan faktor pertumbuhan epidermal positif atau negatif manusia 2 (HER2/neu), subjek bersedia menandatangani persetujuan penelitian. Kriteria eklusi: subjek yang mengalami progresifitas penyakit selama dalam pengobatan, diabetes melitus, penyakit jantung koroner, stroke, gangguan hati, gangguan ginjal. Data dianalis dalam mencari perbedaan konsentrasi CD36 plasma rerata 2 kelompok.

Hasil: Pada 118 subjek, perbedan median konsentrasi CD36 plasma pada kanker payudara dan sehat, yakni 0,21 dan 0,57, p < 0,05. Selain itu, tidak terdapat perbedaan median konsentrasi CD36 plasma pada kanker payudara berdasarkan status metastasis, metastasis kelenjar getah bening, subtipe molekular, jenis histopatologis, grade histologi, ukuran tumor dan indeks massa tubuh.

Kesimpulan : Median konsentrasi CD36 plasma populasi kanker payudara lebih rendah dibandingkan populasi orang sehat. Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna konsentrasi CD36 plasma pada kanker payudara berdasarkan status metastasis, metastasis kelenjar getah bening, subtipe molekular, jenis histopatologis, grade histologi, ukuran tumor, dan indeks massa tubuh.
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ABSTRACT
Background: Breast cancer will express low CD 36 within stroma tumor cell. CD36 is involved in tumorigenesis. Research of soluble CD36 plasma has been done in another population. It is unclear whether

profile of plasma CD36 concentration in breast cancer will give the same with histopatology result.

Aim, (1) to investigate the differences of plasma CD 36 concentration of the breast cancer patients, compared with the healthy, (2) to analyze profile of plasma CD36 concentration in breast cancer patients based on metastatic status, lymph node metastatic, molecular subtype, histopathologic type, invasive cancer histologic grade, lymphovascular invasion, Ki-67 index, and body mass index.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study during June 2018 to February 2019 with a consecutive sampling method. Plasma was analyzed using Bioassay Technology Laboratory ELISA reagen. Inclusion criteria included women aged 18 to 70 years old, having pathological invasive breast cancers, having beginning pathological manner of tumor size 1 cm with the hormonal receptor status and positive epidermal grow factor or negative human-2 (HER2/neu), and subjects were willing to sign the informed consent sheets. Exclusion criteria included subjects with disease progressivity during therapy, diabetes mellitus, stroke, liver, and renal disfunctions. Data was analyzed using SPSS for windows version 20 to get two means difference of plasma soluble CD36.

Results: From 118 subjects, Median of plasma CD36 in breast cancer, and healthy subjects show 0.21, and 0.57, with p value < 0,05. There are insignificant differences profile of plasma CD36 concentration patients based on metastasic status, lymph node metastatic, molecular subtype, histopathologic type, invasive cancer histologic grade, and body mass index.

Conclusion: Plasma CD36 concentration of breast cancer is lower than the healthy population. There are insignificant differences of plasma CD36 concentration profile breast cancer patients based on metastatic status, lymph node metastatic, molecular subtype, histopathologic type, invasive cancer histologic grade, and body mass index.