

Hubungan Resistensi Insulin dengan Kejadian Metastasis pada Kanker Payudara = Corelation between Insulin Resistance and the Event of Metastasis in Breast Cancer.

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang/Tujuan. Angka kematian dan kejadian metastasis kanker payudara cukup tinggi. Faktor metabolik termasuk resistensi insulin mempunyai peranan terhadap progresivitas kanker payudara namun terdapat hanya sedikit penelitian yang menilai hubungan resistensi insulin dengan kejadian metastasis kanker payudara. Terdapat hubungan yang erat antara beberapa variabel dalam kelompok pasca-menopause terhadap kejadian metastasis, pemberian terapi hormonal aromatase inhibitor dan kemoterapi terhadap nilai HOMA-IR. Mengetahui hubungan resistensi insulin yang dinilai menggunakan nilai homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) dengan kejadian metastasis kanker payudara.

Metode. Studi potong lintang yang meneliti 150 pasien kanker payudara di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo (RSCM) dan Rumah Sakit Siloam Mochtar Riady Comprehensive Cancer Centre (MRCCC) Jakarta dalam rentang waktu agustus 2019-april 2020. Terdapat 150 subjek penelitian, nilai titik potong HOMA-IR ditentukan dengan kurva receiver operating curve (ROC). Dilakukan analisis subgrup kelompok pasca menopause terhadap metastasis, terapi hormonal dan kemoterapi terhadap HOMA-IR.

Hasil. Tidak didapatkan nilai titik potong optimal HOMA-IR terhadap kejadian metastasis (Area under curve (AUC) 0,50, P : >0,05, interval kepercayaan (IK) 95% : 0,406-0,593). Tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna variabel pasca-menopause dengan kejadian metastasis dan kemoterapi terhadap nilai HOMA-IR. Terdapat hubungan bermakna pemberian terapi hormonal aromatase inhibitor terhadap peningkatan nilai HOMA-IR, P : <0,01

Simpulan. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara resistensi insulin dengan kejadian metastasis pada pasien kanker payudara.

.....Background/Purpose. Mortality and incidence rate of metastatic breast cancer is quite high.

Metabolic factors including insulin resistance have a role in the progression of breast cancer, but there are only a few studies that assess the relationship of insulin resistance with the incidence of breast cancer metastases. There is a close relationship between variables in the postmenopausal group for the occurrence of metastases, administration of hormonal aromatase inhibitors and chemotherapy to the value of HOMA-IR. Knowing the relationship of insulin resistance which was assessed using the value of the homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) with the incidence of metastatic breast cancer.

Method. A cross-sectional study examining 150 breast cancer patients at Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital and Siloam Hospital Mochtar Riady Comprehensive Cancer Center Jakarta in August 2019-April 2020. There are 150 subjects research, the HOMA-IR cutoff value is determined by the receiver operating

curve (ROC) curve. Postmenopausal subgroups were analyzed for metastases, hormonal therapy and chemotherapy for HOMA-IR.

Results. There was no optimal HOMA-IR cut off value for metastatic events (Area under curve (AUC) 0.50,

$P > 0.05$, 95% confidence interval (IK): 0.406-0.593). There was no significant relationship between postmenopausal variables with the incidence of metastasis and chemotherapy on the value of HOMA-IR.

There was a significant

relationship between the administration of hormonal aromatase inhibitor therapy to the increase of HOMA-IR value, $P < 0.01$