

Uji Prognostik Nilai Carcinoembrionic Antigen Terhadap Insiden Metastasis Hepar Pada Kasus Kanker Kolorektal Usia Dewasa Muda Di RSUPN Dr Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta = Prognostic value of Serum Carcinoembryonic Antigen Level in Predicting Liver Metastases of Colorectal Cancer Among Young Adult Patient in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital Jakarta

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Abstrak

Tujuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui nilai diagnostik kadar CEA serum sebagai indikator terjadinya metastasis hepar dari kanker kolorektal (KKR) pada usia dewasa muda Metode. Studi potong lintang dilakukan dengan menggunakan data sekunder berupa catatan pasien dalam rekam medis. Pasien berusia <50 tahun yang terdiagnosis kanker kolorektal primer secara histopatologis di Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital direkrut dalam penelitian ini. Kami mengeksklusi pasien dengan riwayat keganasan lain, telah menjalani tatalaksana operatif untuk kanker kolorektal, dan memiliki komorbiditas penyakit hati. Luaran akhir dari penelitian ini adalah cut off nilai CEA yang didapat dengan kurva ROC, sensitivitas, dan spesifisitas nilai CEA dalam memprediksi metastasis hepar KKR. Hasil. Kami merekrut 181 pasien dengan proporsi 43.6% perempuan. 59 pasien (32.6%) diketahui memiliki metastasis hepar pada saat intraoperatif. Kadar CEA pasien metastasis ditemukan sebesar 208.1 (2.1–12503.2) ng/mL, angka ini jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan pasien non-metastasis 6.27 (0.8–1099.4) ng/mL ($p < 0.001$). Nilai AUC tercatat sebesar 0,904, dan cut off optimal didapat pada kadar CEA 38,765 ng/mL (Indeks Youden = 1,718). Peneliti mencatat sensitivitas dan spesifisitas nilai CEA serum 38,765 ng/mL, secara berturut-turut, sebesar 91,53% (IK 95%, 81,32%–97,19%) dan 80,3% (72,16%–86,97%). Rasio odds pasien kanker kolorektal usia muda untuk mengalami metastasis hepar adalah sebesar 44,10 (IK 95%, 15,92–122,20) bila nilai CEA serum pasien sebesar 38,765 ng/mL. Simpulan. Kadar CEA 38,765 ng/mL memiliki sensitivitas dan spesifisitas yang baik, sehingga cukup efektif untuk digunakan sebagai prediktor metastasis hepar pada penderita KKR.

..... Introduction. This study aims to determine the diagnostic value of serum CEA levels as the liver metastases predictor of colorectal cancer (CRC) in young adults.. Method. A cross-sectional study was conducted using secondary data (patient medical records) from 2015–2021. Patients aged <50 years who were diagnosed histopathologically with primary colorectal cancer at Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital were recruited in this study. We excluded patients with a history of other malignancies, who had undergone operative management for colorectal cancer, and preexisting liver disease. The outcome of this study is the cut-off of the CEA value obtained by the ROC curve, the sensitivity and specificity of the CEA value in predicting CR liver metastases. Results. We recruited 181 patients with a proportion of 43.6% women. Fifty-nine patients (32.6%) had liver metastases. The CEA level of metastatic patients was 208.1 (2.1–12503.2) ng/mL; this was much higher than the non-metastatic group, which was recorded at 6.27 (0.8–1099.4) ng/mL ($p < 0.001$). The AUC value was recorded at 0.904, and the optimal cut-off was obtained at CEA levels 38.765 ng/mL (Youden's Index = 1.718). We noted the sensitivity and specificity of serum CEA values 38.765 ng/mL, respectively, of 91.53% (91.5 CI, 81.32%–97.19%) and 80.3% (72.16%–86.97%). The odds ratio of young colorectal cancer patients to have liver metastases was 44.10 (95% CI,

15.92–122.20) if the patient's serum CEA value was 38.765 ng/mL. Conclusion. CEA level 38,765 ng/mL has good sensitivity and specificity in predicting liver metastases among young adults with CRC.