

## Pencegahan Keganasan Pasca Molahidatidosa Dengan Retinol Palmitat

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### Abstrak

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Salah satu komplikasi molahidatidosa adalah terjadinya degenerasi keganasan pasca molahidatidosa, kejadian keganasan pasca molahidatidosa berkisar 20 %. Komplikasi keganasan ini membawa dampak negatif terhadap angka kesakitan dan kematian ibu. Oleh karenanya perlu dilakukan usaha pencegahan keganasan pasca molahidatidosa. Berbagai cara dilakukan tetapi sampai saat ini belum ditemukan suatu terapi pencegahan yang baik dengan minimal efek samping. Kami saat ini melakukan suatu penelitian uji klinik tersamar ganda, satu kelompok mendapat plasebo dan satu kelompok mendapat retinol palmitat dengan dosis 200 000 IU perhari sampai pasien dinyatakan regresi lengkap atau menderita penyakit trofoblas ganas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan manfaat retinol palmitat sebagai terapi pencegahan keganasan pasca molahidatidosa yang mampu dan mudah diterapkan dengan efek samping minimal. Beberapa faktor ikut dinilai sebagai faktor pengganggu antara iainesarnya uterus, derajat differensiasi sel trofoblas, kadar retinol dalam darah, kadar Zn dan kadar tokoferol dalam darah. Pada penelitian yang baru berlangsung 2 bulan telah terkumpul kasus sebanyak 16 kasus. 7 Kasus mengalami degenerasi keganasan, 9 kasus mengalami regresi spontan. Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh belum dapat dinilai.

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One complication in hydatidiform mole is the occurrence post mole malignant trophoblastic diseases, which is found in approximately 20% of the cases. This degeneration has adverse effects on the morbidity and mortality rates of the mother. Hence the need for preventive measures. Various methods have tried, but so far there has not been found an acceptable measure, which also affords minimal side effects. We are currently carrying out randomize clinical trial, one group receiving a placebo and another group receiving retinol palmitat with a dosage of 200 000 IU per day until the patient was declared as having complete remission or suffering malignancy trophoblastic diseases. The research is meant to prove the efficacy of the use retinol palmitat as preventive therapy for post hydatidiform mole malignancy, and one that easy to administer, in addition to raising minimal side effects. Various the factors are also considered as contributing factors, some being the size of the uterus, the degree of differentiation of trophoblastic cells and the levels of retinol, Zn and tocoferol in the blood. In this research which is in its second months 16 cases have been assessed. Seven cases suffered malignant degeneration while nine experienced spontaneous regression. Contributing factors cannot as yet be evaluated.