

Analisis terapi afatinib pada adenokarsinoma paru dengan mutasi epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) di RSUP Persahabatan = Therapy analysis of afatinib in lung adenocarcinoma with epidermal growth factor receptor mutation (EGFR) at Persahabatan Hospital

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Kanker paru merupakan kanker terbanyak kedua yang terdiagnosis dan menjadi penyebab terbanyak kematian akibat kanker. Pemberian afatinib sebagai terapi target Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR)-Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (TKI saat ini telah menjadi terapi standar untuk pasien adenokarsinoma paru dengan mutasi EGFR di Indonesia, termasuk di RSUP Persahabatan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis pemberian terapi afatinib pada pasien adenokarsinoma paru dengan mutasi EGFR di RSUP Persahabatan.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini adalah kohort retrospektif menggunakan data rekam medis fisik dan elektronik, dilakukan di Poli Onkologi RSUP Persahabatan, dengan teknik total sampling. Subjek penelitian adalah pasien adenokarsinoma paru dengan mutasi EGFR yang mendapatkan afatinib pada Januari 2018-Desember 2021 di Poli Onkologi RSUP Persahabatan yang memenuhi kriteria penelitian.

Hasil: Didapatkan 116 subjek penelitian, pasien adenokarsinoma paru dengan mutasi EGFR yang mendapatkan afatinib di RSUP Persahabatan dengan karakteristik lebih banyak laki-laki (52,6%), kelompok usia <65 tahun (80,2%), suku Jawa (81,9%), tanpa faktor risiko keganasan di keluarga (82,8%). Saat terdiagnosis subjek penelitian lebih banyak dengan stage IVA (75%), metastasis pleura (59,5%), mutasi EGFR delesi ekson 19 (53,4%) status tampilan 0-1 (75,9%) dan metastasis otak didapatkan pada 19% subjek. Nilai median progression free survival (PFS) subjek penelitian yang mendapat afatinib adalah 13 bulan (95%IK 10,5-15,5 bulan), dan nilai median overall survival (OS) adalah 17 bulan (95%IK 14,9-19,1 bulan). Angka tahan hidup satu tahun yang didapat 65,1% dan Objective Respons Rate (ORR) adalah 36,1%. Sebanyak 35,3% subjek mendapatkan penurunan dosis afatinib 20 mg atau 30 mg. Toksisitas nonhematologi tersering pada penelitian ini adalah diare (74,1%), diikuti oleh stomatitis (61,2%), ruam kulit (59,5%) dan paronikia (49,1%).

Kesimpulan: Afatinib sebagai terapi lini pertama memberikan luaran yang cukup baik untuk pasien adenokarsinoma paru dengan mutasi EGFR di RSUP Persahabatan dengan efek samping samping nonhematologi yang dapat dikelola. Riwayat penurunan dosis afatinib tidak memengaruhi angka kesintasan.

.....Background: Lung cancer is the second most diagnosed cancer and the most common cause of death from cancer. Afatinib as targeted therapy with Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR)-Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (TKI) has now become standard therapy for lung adenocarcinoma patients with EGFR mutations in Indonesia, including at RSUP Persahabatan. This study was conducted to analyze the administration of afatinib therapy in lung adenocarcinoma patients with EGFR mutations at Persahabatan General Hospital.

Metode: Design of the study was retrospective cohort using secondary data, physical and electronic medical records at Oncology Clinic Persahabatan Hospital with total sampling technique. Subject of this study were medical records of lung adenocarcinoma patients with EGFR mutation and received afatinib therapy by January 2018- December 2021 which met the inclusion criteria.

Results: There were 116 subjects of lung adenocarcinoma with EGFR mutation and received afatinib at Persahabatan Hospital, with predominant of male (52,6%), age <65 years old (80,2%), Javanese (81,9%), without history of cancer in family (82,8%). Most of subjects are diagnosed as lung adenocarcinoma at stage IVA (75%), with most of them have pleural metastases (59,5%), EGFR mutation with exon 19 deletion (53,4%), performance status 0-1 (75,9%), and brain metastases were found in 19% of subject. The median progression free survival (PFS) of subjects was 13 months (95% CI 10.5-15.5 months), and the median overall survival (OS) was 17 months (95% CI 14.9- 19.1 months). The one-year survival rate was 65.1% and the Objective Response Rate (ORR) was 36,1%. As many as 35.3% of subjects had adjustment dose of afatinib to 20 mg or 30 mg. The most common non-hematological toxicity found was diarrhea (74.1%), followed by stomatitis (61.2%), skin rash (59.5%) and paronychia (49.1%).

Conclusion: Afatinib as a first-line therapy provides a good outcome for lung adenocarcinoma patients with EGFR mutations at Persahabatan General Hospital with manageable non-hematological adverse events. History of adjustment dose of afatinib did not affect survival rate.