

Hubungan CA 19-9 Praoperasi Terhadap Resektabilitas Adenokarsinoma Kaput Pankreas = Correlation Between Preoperative CA 19-9 Level with Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma Resectability

Pasihulizan, author

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Abstrak

CA 19-9 merefleksikan derajat keparahan adenokarsinoma kaput pankreas ditunjukkan oleh beberapa studi berhasil menemukan korelasi peningkatan CA 19-9 dengan resektabilitas adenokarsinoma kaput pankreas. Penelitian ini bertujuan melakukan evaluasi hubungan dan nilai diagnostik CA 19-9 dalam memprediksi resektabilitas adenokarsinoma kaput pankreas. Penelitian dilakukan secara potong lintang mengambil data dari rekam medis Rumah Sakit dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo tahun 2016–2019. Pasien terdiagnosis adenokarsinoma kaput pankreas secara histopatologis atau pencitraan abdomen, berusia 65 tahun, dan memiliki catatan pemeriksaan kadar CA 19-9 diikutsertakan dalam penelitian ini. Selain kadar CA 19-9, peneliti juga menilai factor terkait operabilitas. Tercatat 54 subjek dengan rerata usia $53,78 \pm 11,13$ tahun. Ditemukan adanya korelasi positif (0,850) dan signifikan antara tingginya kadar CA 19-9 dengan resektabilitas tumor kaput pankreas. Untuk operabilitas, ditemukan perbedaan bermakna kadar CA 19-9, albumin, dan skor Karnofsky pada kelompok pasien tumor kaput pankreas resectable dan unresectable. Titik potong kadar CA 19-9 tercatat sebesar 140,65 U/mL, dengan sensitivitas sebesar 82,76% (64,23%–94,15%), spesifisitas sebesar 72,00% (50,61%–87,93%), dan AUC sebesar 0,784. CA 19-9 berhubungan secara signifikan dengan resektabilitas tumor kaput pankreas. CA 19-9 memiliki nilai diagnostik yang baik dalam memprediksi resektabilitas tumor ini.

.....CA 19-9 reflects the degree of severity of pancreatic head adenocarcinoma shown by several studies to find a correlation of elevated CA 19-9 with resectability of pancreatic head adenocarcinoma. This study aimed to evaluate the relationship and diagnostic value of CA 19-9 in predicting resectability of pancreatic head adenocarcinoma. The study was conducted in a cross-sectional manner, taking data from the medical records of dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo 2016–2019. Patients diagnosed with adenocarcinoma of the head of the pancreas by histopathologic or abdominal imaging, aged 65 years, and who had a record CA level of 19-9 were included in this study. In addition to CA levels of 19-9, the investigators also assessed operability-related factors. There were 54 subjects with a mean age of 53.78 ± 11.13 years. Found a positive correlation (0, 850) and significant between high levels of CA 19-9 with resectability of head tumors of the pancreas. For operability, there were significant differences in CA 19-9 levels, albumin, and Karnofsky scores in the resectable and unresectable group of pancreatic head tumors. The cut-off point for CA 19-9 levels was recorded at 140.65 U / mL, with a sensitivity of 82.76% (64.23% -94.15%), a specificity of 72.00% (50.61% -87.93 %), and AUC of 0.784. CA 19-9 was significantly associated with pancreatic head tumor resectability. CA 19-9 has a good diagnostic value in predicting the resectability of these tumors. The cut-off point for CA 19-9 levels was 140.65 U / mL, with a sensitivity of 82.76% (64.23% -94.15%), a specificity of 72.00% (50.61% -87.93 %), and AUC of 0.784. CA 19-9 was significantly associated with pancreatic head tumor resectability. CA 19-9 has a good diagnostic value in predicting the resectability of these tumors. The cut-off point for CA 19-9 levels was 140.65 U / mL, with a sensitivity of 82.76% (64.23% -94.15%), a specificity of 72.00% (50.61% -87.93 %), and AUC of 0.784. CA 19-9 was significantly associated with

pancreatic head tumor resectability. CA 19-9 has a good diagnostic value in predicting the resectability of these tumors