

Analisis Perbedaan Gambaran Radiologis CT Toraks Kontras Antara Adenokarsinoma Paru dan Karsinoma Sel Skuamosa Paru = Differentiating Radiological Features in Thorax Contrast CT between Lung Adenocarcinoma and Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Berdasarkan fitur radiologisnya seperti ukuran, lokasi, tepi nodul, serta adanya kavitas dan air bronchogram intratumoral, CT scan dapat membantu membedakan antara adenokarsinoma (AK) dan karsinoma sel skuamosa (KSS). CT scan merupakan modalitas non invasif. Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran radiologi pada subtype AK dan KSS paru menggunakan CT toraks sebagai alat bantu dalam mendiagnosis karsinoma paru. Metode: Dilakukan evaluasi CT scan berupa lokasi, kavitas dan airbronchogram intratumoral, tepi tumor dan densitas tumor pada 31 subjek AK dan 16 subjek KSS yang memenuhi kriteria penelitian. Analisis bivariat dilakukan dengan uji Chi Square atau Fisher. Analisis multivariat dilakukan dengan analisis regresi logistik. Hasil: Proporsi tumor AK lebih banyak berlokasi di perifer, sedangkan KSS lebih banyak di sentral. Kavitas intratumoral lebih sering bermanifestasi pada KSS dibandingkan AK. Tepi berspikulasi lebih banyak terlihat pada AK dibandingkan KSS. Air bronchogram dan lesi subsolid lebih sering bermanifestasi pada AK. Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada variabel densitas tumor di mana lesi subsolid lebih sering bermanifestasi pada AK dibandingkan KSS.

.....Background: Based on its radiological features such as size, location, nodule margins, as well as the presence of intratumoral cavities and air bronchograms, CT scans can aid in distinguishing between adenocarcinoma (AK) and squamous cell carcinoma (KSS). CT scans are a non-invasive modality.

Objective: To assess the radiological characteristics of lung cancer subtypes AK and KSS using thoracic CT scans as a diagnostic tool. Methods: CT scans were evaluated for location, intratumoral cavities, air bronchograms, tumor margins, and tumor density in 31 AK subjects and 16 KSS subjects who met the study's criteria. Bivariate analysis was conducted using the Chi-Square or Fisher's test. Multivariate analysis was performed using logistic regression. Results: The proportion of AK tumors is more often located in the periphery, whereas KSS tumors tend to be more central. Intratumoral cavities are more frequent in KSS than AK. Spiculated margins are more common in AK than KSS. Air bronchograms and subsolid lesions are more frequent in AK. Conclusion: There is a significant difference in tumor density, with subsolid lesions being more common in AK than in KSS.