

Perbandingan kadar Soluble Platelet-Selektin pada berbagai stadium Karsinoma Nasofaring dan korelasinya dengan hitung Trombosit = The comparison of Soluble Platelet-Selectin levels between various stages of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma and its correlation with Platelet count / Adi Surya Komala

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan

Karsinoma nasofaring (KNF) merupakan jenis keganasan yang unik dengan distribusi geografis dan etnis tertentu. Daerah Cina Selatan dan Asia Tenggara memiliki insidens kejadian yang tinggi. Indonesia memiliki insidens 5,66 kasus per 100.000 penduduk per tahun. Salah satu penyebab kematian pasien dengan keganasan adalah trombosis. Kadar soluble Platelet-selectin (sP-selectin) yang tinggi dalam plasma, hasil dari aktivasi sel-sel endotel dan trombosit, adalah prediktor kejadian trombosis.

Tujuan

Mengetahui kadar sP-selectin pada berbagai stadium karsinoma nasofaring dan korelasinya dengan hitung trombosit.

Metode

Dilakukan studi potong lintang pada 60 kasus karsinoma nasofaring yang baru terdiagnosis di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo pada periode Maret hingga November 2012. Kadar sP-selectin diukur dengan teknik Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay.

Hasil

Rerata usia adalah 43,9 tahun dengan rasio laki-laki terhadap perempuan 3:1. Jenis patologi terbanyak adalah karsinoma tidak berdiferensiasi (83,3%). Sepuluh persen pasien mengalami trombotosis. Median kadar sP-selectin adalah 45,73 ng/mL dengan rentang interkuartil: 42,02-57,66 ng/mL. Secara statistik terdapat perbedaan kadar sP-selectin diantara stadium IVC dengan stadium lainnya (stadium IVB, $p = 0,001$ dan kelompok stadium I-IVA, $p < 0,001$). Hitung trombosit tidak berkorelasi dengan sP-selectin ($r: 0,185$; $p = 0,158$).

Simpulan

Terdapat perbedaan kadar sP-selectin pada berbagai stadium karsinoma nasofaring. Hitung trombosit tidak berkorelasi dengan kadar sP-selectin.

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ABSTRACT

Background

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is an unique malignancy because of its geographical and ethnic patterns.

South China and South East Asia have the highest incidence, while in Indonesia is about 5.66 cases per 100,000 populations per year. Thrombosis is one of the complications of malignancy. High plasma levels of soluble Platelet-Selectin (sP-selectin) produced by activated endothelial cells and platelets, are predictive of thrombosis.

Objective

To measure sP-selectin levels in various stages of nasopharyngeal carcinoma and its correlation with platelet count.

Methods

This was a cross sectional study including 60 patients with newly diagnosed nasopharyngeal carcinoma at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta, Indonesia in period of April to November 2012. Soluble P-selectin levels in various stages of NPC measured with Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay was compared and correlated with platelets count.

Results

From 60 patients of NPC, the mean age was 43.9 years with ratio of men to women was 3:1. The most prevalence histopathology was undifferentiated carcinoma (83.3%). Ten percent of the patients had thrombocytosis. The median level of sP-selectin was 45.73 ng/mL (inter quartile range: 42.02-57.66). Soluble P-selectin levels were statistically significantly higher among patients with stage IVC than other stages (with stage IVB, $p = 0.001$ and with group of stage I-IVA, $p < 0.001$). There was no correlation between platelet count and sP-selectin levels ($r = 0.185$; $p = 0.158$).

Conclusion

There were different levels of sP-selectin between various stages of nasopharyngeal carcinoma. There was no correlation between platelets count and sP-selectin levels.