

Suniawan Satrio¹, Kunta Setiaji², Sumadi Lukman Anwar³

¹Departmen Bedah, Fakultas Kedokteran, Kesehatan Masyarakat, dan Keperawatan, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Rumah Sakit Umum Pendidikan DR. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

^{2,3} Subdivisii Bedah Onkologi, Fakultas Kedokteran, Kesehatan Masyarakat, dan Keperawatan, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Rumah Sakit Umum Pendidikan DR. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Sebagian besar pasien Kanker Sel Skuamosa Kepala Leher berobat pada stage lanjut dan Sebagian besar kematian disebabkan metastasis jauh. Penelitian ini menganalisa hubungan antara beberapa factor prgonostik dan insiden dari metastasi jauh.

Tujuan : Mencari hubungan tiap variable terhadap metastasis jauh untuk mencapai pengobatan dan pemantauan yang lebih baik pada pasien Kanker Sel Skuamosa Kepala Leher

Metode : Penelitian Deskriptif dengan menggunakan desain *cohort retrospektif*. Analisis sampel telah dilakukan dengan menggunakan reka medis pasien Kanker Sel Skuamosa Kepala Leher pada Instalasi Reka Medis RSUP DR. Sardjito yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dengan rentang waktu januari 2014 sampai dengan desember 2018. Analisis bivariat dengan Chi square dan multivariat dengan regresi logistik

Hasil : dari 126 kasus 87 pasien (69%) meninggal pada pemantauan terakhir. 15 pasien (11.9%) ditemukan metastasis jauh. Invasi perineural dan metastasis jauh didapatkan hasil signifikan secara statistik ($p=0.000$). Faktor lain T ($p = 0.346$), N ($p = 0.398$), invasi vaskular ($p = 0.126$), dan invasi limfatik ($p = 1000$) tidak ditemukan adanya hubungan. Tidak ada 1 variabel pun pada analisis multivariat yang mendapatkan hasil signifikan terhadap metastasis jauh pada analisis multivariat

Kesimpulan : Ukuran Tumor (T), Limfonodi regional (N), derajat diferensiasi, invasi perineural dan invasi limfovaskular tidak memiliki hasil signifikan secara statistik pada hubungan metastasis jauh dengan pasien Kanker Sel Skuamosa Kepala Leher.

Kata Kunci: karsinoma sel skuamosa kepala leher, metastasiss, faktor prognostik



HUBUNGAN VARIABEL UKURAN TUMOR (T), KELENJAR GETAH BENING REGIONAL (N), DERAJAT
DIFERENSIASI,
INVASI PERINEURAL, INVASI LIMFOVASKULAR, DENGAN METASTASIS JAUH PADA PASIEN
KANKER SEL SKUAMOSA
KEPALA LEHER

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TUMOR SIZE (T), REGIONAL LYMPH NODES (N), DEGREE OF
DIFFERENTIATION, PERINEURAL INVASION, AND LYMPHOVASCULAR INVASION
ON DISTANT METASTASIS IN HEAD AND NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
PATIENTS**

Suniawan Satrio¹, Kunta Setiaji², Sumadi Lukman Anwar³

¹Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing, Gadjah Mada University, DR. Sardjito Central General Hospital, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

^{2,3}Subdivision of Oncology Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing, Gadjah Mada University, DR. Sardjito Central General Hospital, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Abstract

Background: The majority of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma patients come at an advanced stage and most deaths are caused by distant metastases. This study analyze association between several prognostic factors and the incidence of distant metastases.

Aim: To find association between all variables and distant metastases to achieve better treatment and surveillance.

Methods: Descriptive quantitative research using a retrospective cohort study. Sample analysis was done by analyzing the medical records of patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma at the Medical Record Installation, RSUP Dr. Sardjito who met the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria in the range of January 2014 to December 2018. Chi Square bivariate analysis and logistic regression multivariate analysis were used.

Results: Of the 126 cases, 87 patients (69%) died at the last follow-up. In fifteen patients (11.9%), distant metastases were found. Perineural invasion and distant metastases were found to be statistically significantly correlated ($p = 0.000$). The remaining factors, T ($p = 0.346$), N ($p = 0.398$), vascular invasion ($p = 0.126$), and lymphatic invasion ($p = 1000$), however, did not demonstrate any association. No single variable showed out in the multivariate analysis as a significant contributor to distant metastases.

Conclusions: Tumor size (T), regional lymph nodes (N), degree of differentiation, perineural invasion, and lymphovascular invasion did not have a statistically significant correlation with distant metastases in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma patients at RSUP Dr. Sardjito Hospital.

Keywords: head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, metastases, prognostic factor