



LYMPHOVASCULAR INVASION (LVI) DAN NEUTROPHIL-LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) TERHADAP REKURENSI LOCOREGIONAL

DAN PROGRESSION FREE SURVIVAL (PFS) PADA PASIEN PAPILLARY THYROID CARCINOMA DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO PADA PERIODE 2016-2020

Davega Andratama¹, Herjuna Hardiyanto², Sumadi Lukman Anwar²

Departemen Ilmu Bedah¹, Sub Divisi Bedah Onkologi²

Fakultas Kedokteran Kesehatan Masyarakat dan Keperwatan Universitas Gadjah Mada – Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta

Intisari

Latar Belakang : Kanker tiroid adalah penyakit keganasan sistem endokrin yang paling umum, terhitung 90% dari semua kasus kanker endokrin. Dalam beberapa dekade terakhir, kejadian kanker tiroid telah meningkat pesat di banyak negara di dunia. Penelitian sebelumnya telah menunjukkan hubungan antara *lymphovascular invasion* (LVI) dan faktor prognostik merugikan lainnya seperti *neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio* (NLR) di PTC dengan metastasis kelenjar getah bening kepala dan leher.

Metode : Penelitian analitik observasional dengan rancangan studi potong lintang (cross-sectional) berbasis rumah sakit (hospital-based) telah dilakukan dengan cara mengambil data dari registri pasien di Bagian Bedah Umum Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Dr.Sardjito periode Januari 2016 hingga Desember 2020 yang akan meneliti pengaruh LVI dan nilai NLR terhadap *5-year survival rate* pasien dan rekurensi locoregional.

Hasil : Diperoleh 124 sampel pasien PTC. Pasien PTC perempuan sebanyak 95 dan laki-laki sebanyak 29 sampel pasien. Pengaruh LVI terhadap rekurensi locoregional diperoleh p-value = 0,085 (>0,05). Pengaruh NLR <3,5 terhadap rekurensi locoregional diperoleh p-value = 0,108 (>0,05). Pada analisis Kaplan-Meier untuk menilai pengaruh LVI dan NLR terhadap progesifitas PTC didapatkan *survival rate* yang lebih rendah pada pasien dengan LVI + dan NLR > 3,5.

Kesimpulan : Uji korelasi antara LVI dan NLR terhadap rekurensi locoregional pada pasien dengan PTC tidak didapatkan hasil yang signifikan, namun, pada uji survival didapatkan survival rate yang lebih rendah pada pasien dengan LVI dan dengan NLR yang tinggi (>3,5). Sehingga NLR dan LVI dapat dijadikan salah satu acuan untuk memprediksi prognosis pasien dengan PTC.

Kata kunci : NLR, LVI, PTC, Survival Rate



RELATION OF NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) AND NEUTROPHIL LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) WITH LOCOREGIONAL RECURRENCE AND PROGRESSION FREE SURVIVAL (PFS) IN PAPILLARY THYROID CARCINOMA PATIENTS AT DR. SARDJITO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA IN 2016-2020 PERIOD

Davega Andratama¹, Herjuna Hardiyanto², Sumadi Lukman Anwar²

Surgery Department¹, Subdivision Oncologic Surgery²

Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing Medicine, Gadjah Mada University – Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta

Abstract

Background: Thyroid cancer is the most common malignancy of the endocrine system, accounting for 90% of all cases of endocrine cancer. In recent decades, the incidence of thyroid cancer has increased rapidly in many countries around the world. Previous studies have demonstrated an association between lymphovascular invasion (LVI) and other adverse prognostic factors such as neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) in PTC with head and neck lymph node metastases.

Method: Observational analytic research with a hospital-based cross-sectional study design was carried out by collecting data from the patient registry at the General Surgery Department of Dr. Sardjito General Hospital for the period January 2016 to December 2020 which examined the effect of LVI and NLR values on patient's 5-year survival rate and locoregional recurrence.

Results: Subjects was obtained of total 124 samples PTC patients. There were 95 female PTC patients and 29 male patients as samples. The effect of LVI positive on locoregional recurrence was obtained p-value = 0.085 (> 0.05). The effect of NLR <3.5 on locoregional recurrence was obtained p-value = 0.108 (>0.05). In the Kaplan-Meier analysis to assess the effect of LVI and NLR on PTC progression, a lower survival rate was found in patients with LVI + and NLR > 3.5.

Conclusion: The correlation test between LVI and NLR on locoregional recurrence in patients with PTC did not show significant results, however, the survival test showed a lower survival rate in patients with LVI and with high NLR (> 3.5). So that NLR and LVI can be used as a reference to predict the prognosis of patients with PTC.

Keywords: NLR, LVI, PTC, Survival Rate