

INTISARI

Latar belakang. Karsinoma serviks uteri masih merupakan permasalahan terutama di negara berkembang maupun dinegara maju. Adenokarsinoma serviks uteri mempunyai prognossis yang lebih buruk dibanding epidermoidkarsinoma, dan dalam dekade terahir ini insidensinya cenderung meningkat. Penanganan karsinoma serviks uteri stadium lanjut adalah dengan pemberian kemoradiasi. Banyak variasi rejimen terapi yang telah dilaporkan dengan berbagai respon terapi yang berbeda-beda. Respon kemoterapi mingguan kombinasi radiasi belum pernah dievaluasi di RSUP DR. Sardjito.

Tujuan. Membandingkan respon kemoterapi mingguan kombinasi radiasi terhadap adenokarsinoma serviks uteri dan epidermoidkarsinoma serviks uteri stadium lanjut.

Rancangan penelitian. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan rancangan *historical cohort*

Bahan dan cara. Data penelitian diambil dari catatan medik dari Januari 2000 sampai Oktober 2002 dan didapatkan lima puluh empat pasien karsinoma serviks uteri stadium lanjut (IIB-IV) yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi, terdiri dari dua kelompok masing-masing 27 pasien adenokarsinoma dan 27 epidermoidkarsinoma serviks uteri stadium lanjut, yang sudah mendapatkan kemoterapia mingguan kombinasi secara lengkap. Setelah satu bulan selesai kemoradiasi dilihat hasil pemeriksaan Paps smear dan perubahan ukuran massa tumor. Uji hipotesis tanpa pengendalian variabel luar dengan X^2 dan uji t. Identifikasi variabel luar terhadap variabel tergantung dengan X^2 dan uji t

Hasil. Paps smear positif sel ganas pada adenokarsinoma adalah 58,6% dan Paps smear positif sel ganas pada epidermoid adalah 41,4%. Perbedaan penemuan Paps smear positif sel ganas tersebut tidak berbeda bermakna secara statistik ($P>0,05$). Rerata pengecilan massa tumor pada adenokarsinoma adalah 80,7% dan pada epidermoidkarsinoma adalah 83,9%. Perbedaan prosentase pengecilan ukuran tumor tersebut tidak berbeda bermakna secara statistik ($P>0,05$). Tingkat respon terapi secara keseluruhan berdasarkan prosentase pengecilan massa tumor didapatkan *no respon* 9,2%, respon parsial 62,9% dan respon komplit 27,8%.

Kesimpulan. Tidak terdapat perbedaan respon kemoterapi mingguan kombinasi radiasi terhadap adenokarsinoma serviks uteri dan epidermoidkarsinoma serviks uteri staddium lanjut.

Kata kunci. Kemoterapi mingguan kombinasi radiasi, adenokarsinoma serviks uteri, epidermoid karsinoma serviks uteri, cisplatin, 5 Fluorouracil.



ABSTRACT

Background: Carcinoma of the cerviks is common disease in both developing and developed countries. The prognosis of cervical adenocarcinoma is wrost compared with cervical epidermoidcarcinoma. The incidence of cervical adenocarcinoma tends to increase nowadays. Chemoradiation is used for the advanced stage of cervical caecinoma with different responses are found. However, combination weekly chemotherapy with radiation used at Dr. Sardjito Hospital need to be evaluated.

Objevtives: To evaluate the response in patient with the advaced stage of cervical adenocarcinoma and epidermoidcarcinoma with the use of combination weekly chemotherapy with radiation.

Study design: Obsevational study using the retrospective cohort design.

Methods: Between January 2000 and October 2002, 54 patients met the inclusion criteria were admitted to this study. Of these, 27 eligible patients diagnosed as advanced stage of cervical adenocarcinoma and 27 diagnosed as advancewd of cervical epidermoid carcinoma. They were given the full dose of combination weekly chemotherapy with radiation. Papanicolaou test and tumor mass measurements were done to evaluate the histological responses after one month of the chemoradiation. Chi-square test and t-test test were ferfomed to evaluate the response of the chemoradiation.

Result: The malignant cell were found among 58,6% of the Paps test among cervical adenocarcinoma patients, compare with 41,4% smear among cervical epidermoid carcinoma patients ($p>0,05$). The mean of tumor mass reduction among cervical adenocarcinoma and epidermoidcarcinoma cases were 80,7% and 83,9% respectivly. However those differences were not statistically significant. The overall response of the weekly chemoradiation based on tumor mass measurement were no response 9,2%, partial response 62,9% and complete response 27,8%.

Conclution: There was no difference responses of combination weekly chemotherapy with radiation of advanced stage cervical adenocarcinoma and epidermoid carcinoma.

Keywords: Combination weekly chemotherapy with radiation, cervical adenocarcinoma, cervical epidermoid carcinoma, cisplatin, 5 fluorouracil.