

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: *Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma* (DLBCL) merupakan tumor ganas limfoid non-Hodgkin yang paling sering ditemukan di Indonesia dan memiliki perilaku klinis yang bervariasi. DLBCL diklasifikasikan menjadi empat sub tipe morfologi: sentroblastik, imunoblastik, anaplastik, dan NOS. Parameter prognosis klinis yang masih digunakan sampai saat ini adalah *International Prognostic Index* (IPI). Penelitian terdahulu mengungkapkan varian morfologi sebagai faktor prognosis independen. Meski demikian, saat ini di Indonesia masih belum ada penelitian yang menguji hubungan varian morfologi dengan ketahanan hidup pasien DLBCL.

Tujuan penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara varian morfologi *diffuse large B-cell lymphoma* dengan angka ketahanan hidup 3 tahun.

Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode kohort retrospektif. Penderita *diffuse large B-cell lymphoma* yang didiagnosis dan mendapat terapi standard pada tahun 2017 – 2019 diteliti secara kohort retrospektif dengan ditentukan faktor prognosis berupa varian morfologi sampai timbul *outcome* berupa ketahanan hidup 3 tahun sampai dengan tahun 2022.

Hasil Penelitian: Jumlah subjek 80 pasien, median usia 59 tahun. Analisis deskriptif tabulasi silang dan analisis kesintasan menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara varian morfologi dengan ketahanan hidup 3 tahun pasien *diffuse large B-cell lymphoma*. Pada analisis univariat, didapatkan bahwa nilai *performance status* 2 – 4 dikaitkan dengan peningkatan risiko mortalitas 3 tahun yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan *performance status* 0 – 1 [HR=4,316; $p=0,004$], dan stadium AnnArbor III/IV dikaitkan dengan peningkatan risiko mortalitas 3 tahun yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan stadium I/II [HR=2,643; $p=0,014$]. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan tidak adanya faktor prognosis independen terhadap ketahanan hidup 3 tahun pasien *diffuse large B-cell lymphoma*.

Simpulan: Tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara varian morfologi dengan ketahanan hidup 3 tahun pasien *diffuse large B-cell lymphoma*. Tidak ada prediktor tunggal dalam analisis kesintasan pasien *diffuse large B-cell lymphoma*.

Kata kunci : *diffuse large B-cell lymphoma*, varian morfologi, *International Prognostic Index*, ketahanan hidup, prognosis

ABSTRACT

Background: Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is the most common non-Hodgkin lymphoid malignancy in Indonesia, exhibiting diverse clinical behaviors. DLBCL is morphologically classified into four subtypes: centroblastic, immunoblastic, anaplastic, and NOS. The widely used clinical prognostic parameter is the International Prognostic Index (IPI). Previous studies have identified morphological variants as independent prognostic factors. However, there is a lack of research in Indonesia examining the relationship between morphological variants and the survival of DLBCL patients.

Objective: This study aims to investigate the association between morphological variants of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and the 3-year survival rate.

Methods: A retrospective cohort study design was employed. Patients diagnosed with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and receiving standard therapy from 2017 to 2019 were retrospectively studied. Prognostic factors, specifically morphological variants, were determined, and the outcome was assessed in terms of 3-year survival until 2022.

Results: The study included 80 patients with a median age of 59 years. Cross-tabulation descriptive analysis and survival analysis indicated no significant association between morphological variants and the 3-year survival of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients. Univariate analysis revealed that a performance status of 2–4 was associated with a higher risk of 3-year mortality compared to a performance status of 0–1 [HR=4.316; p=0.004], and AnnArbor stage III/IV was associated with a higher risk of 3-year mortality compared to stages I/II [HR=2.643; p=0.014]. Multivariate analysis showed no independent prognostic factors for the 3-year survival of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients.

Conclusion: There is no significant association between morphological variants and the 3-year survival of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients. No single predictor was identified in the survival analysis of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients.

Keywords: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, morphological variants, Internasional Prognostic Index, survival, prognosis