

INTISARI

KO- EKSPRESI BCL2 DAN C-MYC SEBAGAI FAKTOR PEDIKTIF KESINTASAN PADA *DIFFUSE LARGE B CELL LYMPHOMA* DENGAN KEMOTERAPI BERBASIS *RITUXIMAB*

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Latar Belakang

Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma(DLBCL) merupakan penyakit yang heterogen. Heterogenitas ini berpengaruh terhadap agresivitas penyakit dan respon terhadap terapi. Protein yang telah dilaporkan bernilai prognostik pada DLBCL adalah BCL2, C-MYC dan ko-ekspresi BCL2 dan C-MYC. Oleh karena itu kami meneliti proporsi ko-ekspresi BCL2 dan C-MYC pada populasi DLBCL di RSUP Dr. Sardjito dan menilai hubungannya dengan gambaran klinikopatologis serta kesintasan pasien DLBCL

Metode

Sebanyak 100 pasien yang memiliki data lengkap, terdiagnosis DLBCL sejak tahun 2017 hingga 2019 diikuti dalam penelitian kohort retrospektif ini. Tujuh puluh dua sampel yang mendapatkan kemoterapi berbasis *rituximab* dilakukan analisis klinikopatologis, dan analisis kesintasan. Ekspresi BCL2 dan C-MYC diperiksa menggunakan metode imunohistokimia. Hubungan antara ekspresi BCL2, C-MYC serta ko-ekspresi BCL2 dan C-MYC dengan *overallsurvival* (OS) dinilai dengan metode *Cox proportional hazard model*.

Hasil

Subjek dengan ko-ekspresi BCL2 dan C-MYC sebanyak 12,5 % dan memiliki kesintasan yang lebih buruk dibandingkan dengan tanpa koekspresi BCL2 dan C-MYC, median OS =26 bulan (IK 95% 0,000 -52,296) vs. 71 bulan (IK 95% 55,057-86,943) $p=0,156$. Sementara itu, ko-ekspresi BCL2 dan C-MYC tidak memiliki nilai prediktif pada pasien DLBCL yang mendapatkan kemoterapi berbasis *rituximab* terhadap kesintasan 5 tahun.

Simpulan

Meskipun pasien dengan ko-ekspresi BCL2 dan C-MYC cenderung memiliki kesintasan yang lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan pasien tanpa ko-ekspresi BCL2 dan C-MYC, namun ko-ekspresi BCL2 dan C-MYC tidak terbukti menjadi faktor prediktif kesintasan 5 tahun pada pasien DLBCL yang mendapatkan kemoterapi berbasis *rituximab*.

Kata kunci: *Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma(DLBCL)*, *BCL2*, *C-MYC*, *Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma(DLBCL)*, kesintasan.

ABSTRACT

CO-EXPRESSION OF BCL2 AND C-MYC AS PREDICTIVE FACTORS FOR SURVIVAL IN DIFFUSE LARGE B CELL LYMPHOMA WITH RITUXIMAB-BASED CHEMOTHERAPY

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Background

Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) is a heterogeneous disease. This heterogeneity affects the aggressiveness of the disease and response to therapy. Proteins that have been reported to have prognostic value in DLBCL are BCL2 and C-MYC, and the coexpression of BCL2 and C-MYC. Therefore, we examined the proportion of BCL2 and C-MYC co-expression in the DLBCL population at Dr. Sardjito Hospital and assessed its relationship with clinicopathological features and the survival of DLBCL patients.

Methods

A total of 100 patients with complete data diagnosed with DLBCL between 2017 and 2019 were included in this retrospective cohort study. A clinicopathological and survival analysis was conducted on 72 samples from patients receiving rituximab-based chemotherapy. The expression of BCL2 and C-MYC was assessed using immunohistochemistry. The relationship between BCL2, C-MYC expression, and co-expression of BCL2 and C-MYC with overall survival (OS) was assessed using the Cox proportional hazard model method.

Results

A total of 12.5% of the subjects had co-expression of BCL2 and C-MYC, and they experienced poorer survival outcomes compared to those without this co-expression (median OS = 26 months, IK 95% [0.000 - 52.296] vs. 71 months, IK 95% [55.057 - 86.943], $p = 0.156$). Meanwhile, the co-expression of BCL2 and C-MYC did not have predictive value for 5-year survival in DLBCL patients receiving rituximab-based chemotherapy.

Conclusion

Although patients with co-expression of BCL2 and C-MYC tended to have lower survival rates compared to those without co-expression, it was not proven to be a predictive factor for 5-year survival in DLBCL patients treated with rituximab based chemotherapy.

Keywords: Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL), BCL2, C-MYC, survival.