

KORELASI INDEKS MASSA TUBUH DENGAN KLASIFIKASI NODUL TIROID BERDASARKAN ACR TI-RADS PADA PEREMPUAN

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang. Kanker tiroid merupakan keganasan yang sering terjadi, dengan insidensi yang terus meningkat. Etiologi kanker tiroid sebagian besar masih belum diketahui, beberapa faktor yang diduga terlibat dalam kanker tiroid salah satunya kelebihan berat badan. Kelebihan berat badan dan obesitas diketahui sebagai faktor risiko bagi banyak kanker termasuk kanker tiroid. Banyak penelitian mengenai obesitas dan risiko kanker tiroid, namun kesimpulannya masih kontroversi. Nodul tiroid merupakan suatu kondisi yang sering ditemui, meskipun sebagian besar bersifat jinak, namun ada risiko ganas. Ultrasonografi (USG) merupakan modalitas pilihan dalam menentukan nodul tiroid jinak dan ganas, karena pemeriksaan USG tergantung operator maka diperlukan standar dalam sistim pelaporan USG tiroid, standar sistem pelaporan yang sistematis dan banyak digunakan adalah ACR TI-RADS.

Tujuan. Untuk mengetahui korelasi antara indeks massa tubuh dengan klasifikasi nodul tiroid berdasarkan ACR TI-RADS pada perempuan.

Bahan dan Metode. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam bagian penelitian payung skrining kanker payudara dan organ reproduksi di RSUP Dr. Sardjito tahun 2018-2019. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik potong lintang dengan pengambilan subjek secara retrospektif. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat dengan uji korelasi uji korelasi koefisien kontingensi.

Hasil. Sampel terdiri dari 175 orang perempuan usia diatas 40 tahun dan ditemukan nodul curiga ganas sebanyak 40 orang (22,9 %). Dari hasil uji korelasi koefisien kontingensi antara indeks massa tubuh dengan klasifikasi nodul tiroid berdasarkan ACR TI-RADS mendapatkan nilai r 0,017; dan nilai p 0,826.

Kesimpulan. Pada penelitian ini tidak didapatkan korelasi antara indeks massa tubuh dengan klasifikasi nodul tiroid berdasarkan ACR TIRADS.

Kata Kunci : Ultrasonografi, indeks massa tubuh, nodul tiroid, kanker tiroid, ACR TI-RADS.

THE CORRELATION OF BODY MASS INDEX AND THYROID NODULE CLASSIFICATION BASE ON ACR TI-RADS IN FEMALE

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ABSTRACT

Background : Thyroid cancer is a common malignancy, with an increasing incidence. The aetiology of thyroid cancer remains largely unknown, a number of factors thought to be involved in thyroid cancer are incorrectly overweight. Overweight and obese are known to be risk factors for many cancers including thyroid cancer. Many studies regarding obesity and thyroid cancer risk, but the conclusion is still controversial. Thyroid nodules are a condition that is often encountered, although most are benign, but there is a risk of malignancy. Ultrasonography (USG) is the modality of choice in determining benign and malignant thyroid nodules, because ultrasound examination is operator dependent it requires a standard in the thyroid ultrasound reporting system, a systematic reporting system standard and is widely used is ACR TI-RADS.

Objective : This study aimed to determine the correlation of body mass index and thyroid nodule classification based on ACR-TIRADS in female.

Material and Method : This research is included in part of breast cancer and reproductive organ screening research at RSUP Dr. Sardjito in 2018-2019. This study was a cross sectional analytic observational study with retrospective retrieval of subjects. Data analysis was performed univariate, bivariate by contingency coefficient correlation test.

Result : A sample of 175 women over the age of 40 years and 40 malignant suspicious nodules were found (22.9%). From the results of the contingency coefficient correlation test between the body mass index and thyroid nodules classification based on ACR TI-RADS has a value of r 0,017; and p 0,826

Conclusion : Body mass index did not have a significant correlation, had a positive value and the strength of the correlation was very weak with thyroid nodules classification based on ACR TI-RADS.

Keyword : Ultrasound, thyroid nodule, thyroid cancer, ACR-TIRADS, body mass index.