

INTISARI

Latar belakang dan Tujuan. *Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia* (BPH), *Prostate Cancer* (PCa) dan *Chronic Prostatitis* (CP) merupakan penyebab paling sering terjadinya pembesaran kelenjar prostat. Pemeriksaan Ultrasonografi Transabdominal dengan *software mode* urologi diperlukan untuk memberikan informasi spesifik mengenai kelainan prostat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui korelasi *Predicted Prostate Specific Antigen* (pPSA) berdasarkan pemeriksaan ultrasonografi terhadap hasil histopatologis pada pasien pembesaran kelenjar prostat.

Bahan dan Metode. Penelitian *cross sectional* analitik retrospektif ini menggunakan data sekunder hasil citra Transabdominal Ultrasonografi *software mode* urologi terhadap hasil histopatologis pada pasien pembesaran kelenjar prostat. Nilai *Predicted Prostate Specific Antigen* (pPSA) didapatkan berdasarkan hasil perhitungan volume prostat dikali dengan konstanta 0,12, dengan kriteria nilai serum PSA ≥ 2 ng/ml dan ditentukan nilai rerata pPSA. Dilakukan uji korelasi Spearman pada nilai pPSA terhadap hasil histopatologis pada kasus pembesaran kelenjar prostat.

Hasil. Diperoleh 56,6 % dari 53 subyek dengan nilai rerata pPSA $< 9,5$ dengan hasil histopatologis benigna dan 71,5% dari 21 subyek dengan nilai rerata pPSA $> 9,5$ dengan hasil maligna. Dilakukan perhitungan uji korelasi Spearman, diperoleh hasil terdapat korelasi positif nilai pPSA terhadap hasil histopatologis dengan nilai $p = 0,030$ ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan. Terdapat korelasi positif nilai pPSA terhadap hasil histopatologis benigna dan maligna pada pasien pembesaran kelenjar prostat berdasarkan USTA yaitu semakin tinggi nilai pPSA maka hasil histopatologis malignansi semakin tinggi.

Kata Kunci. Transabdominal Ultrasonografi, pPSA, histopatologis, pembesaran kelenjar prostat, korelasi positif.

ABSTRACT

Background and Purpose. *Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), prostate cancer (PCa) and chronic prostatitis (CP)* are the most common causes of enlargement of the prostate gland. Transabdominal Ultrasound examination with urology *mode software* is needed to provide specific information about prostate abnormalities. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation of *Predicted Prostate Specific Antigen (pPSA)* based on ultrasonographic examination of histopathological results in patients with enlarged prostate glands.

Material and Method. Study was *cross sectional* analytic retrospective using secondary data from Transabdominal ultrasound image *software mode* urology against histopathologic outcome in patients with an enlarged prostate gland. Value *Predicted Prostate Specific Antigen (PPSA)* obtained based on the calculation of prostate volume multiplied by a constant 0,12, by the criteria of serum PSA values ≥ 2 ng/ml and determined the average value of the PPSA. Spearman correlation test was performed on pPSA values on histopathological results in the case of enlarged prostate gland.

Results. Obtained 56,6 % of 53 subjects with pPSA mean values $< 9,5$ with benign histopathological results and 71,5% of 21 subjects with pPSA mean values $> 9,5$ with malignant results. Calculation of Spearman correlation test, there is a positive correlation results obtained PPSA value against the histopathologic results with $p = 0.030$ ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion. There is a positive correlation of pPSA values on the benign and malignant histopathological results in patients with enlarged prostate glands based on USTA ie the higher the pPSA value, the higher the histopathological results of malignancy.

Keywords. Transabdominal Ultrasonography, pPSA, histopathology, enlargement of the prostate gland, positive correlation.