

HUBUNGAN JUMLAH DAN UKURAN NODUL DENGAN TUMOR TROMBUS VENA PORTA PADA KARSINOMA HEPATOSELULER

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Karsinoma hepatoseluler adalah penyakit keganasan yang sering, dan merupakan kanker tersering ketiga penyebab kematian di dunia. Adanya trombus vena porta pada karsinoma hepatoseluler berhubungan dengan penurunan survival rate pada pasien, sehingga memengaruhi prognosis pasien. Adanya nodul multipel dan ukuran nodul yang besar meningkatkan insidensi trombus, maka diperlukan penelitian mengenai jumlah dan ukuran nodul pada MSCT abdomen dengan adanya trombus vena porta, agar bisa memperkirakan prognosis pasien hepatoseluler yang menentukan juga terapi yang akan dipilih.

Tujuan penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara jumlah dan ukuran nodul dengan tumor trombus vena porta pada karsinoma hepatoseluler.

Bahan dan Cara: Penelitian ini adalah studi observasional analitik uji korelasi *cross-sectional* dengan subjek retrospektif dengan *non random consecutive sampling*. Penelitian dilakukan di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta dengan sampel penelitian dari bulan Januari 2017 – Januari 2020. Subjek penelitian adalah pasien dengan karsinoma hepatoseluler yang telah menjalani pemeriksaan CT scan abdomen 4 fase yang belum pernah dilakukan terapi embolisasi. Dilakukan analisis dengan uji *Chi Square* untuk mengetahui hubungan antara jumlah dan ukuran nodul dengan tumor trombus vena porta pada karsinoma hepatoseluler. Penilaian ukuran dan jumlah nodul dilakukan pada fase arteri, sedangkan penilaian trombus vena porta dilakukan pada fase vena.

Hasil: Didapatkan 68 subjek, 79% laki-laki dan 21% perempuan. Rentang usia dari 22 hingga 79 tahun. Didapatkan trombus vena porta pada 38 subyek (56 %) dan tanpa trombus pada 30 subyek (44%). Uji Chi Square menunjukkan hasil apabila digunakan cut off 5 cm bahwa pasien dengan ukuran nodul > 5 cm maupun ≤ 5 cm, tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terjadinya trombus vena porta. Mengenai jumlah nodul, didapatkan hasil bahwa Pada jumlah nodul < 3 buah (sedikit), hanya 11 pasien (37,9 %) yang terdapat trombus pada vena porta, sedangkan pada jumlah nodul ≥ 3 buah (banyak), terdapat 27 pasien (69,2%) Dari hasil analisa statistik dengan *Chi square* terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara jumlah nodul pada karsinoma hepatoseluler dengan tumor trombus vena porta dengan nilai $p = 0,001$ ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Didapatkan hasil hubungan yang bermakna antara jumlah nodul > 5 cm dengan thrombus $p = 0,001$ ($p < 0,05$). Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna ukuran nodul dengan thrombus, apabila digunakan cut off 5 cm.

Kata kunci: jumlah dan ukuran nodul, karsinoma hepatoseluler, tumor trombus vena porta

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE NUMBER AND NODUL SIZE WITH PORTA VENA TROMBUS TUMORS IN HEPATOSELULAR CARCINOMA

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ESSENCE

Background: Hepatocellular carcinoma is a common malignancy, and is the third most common cancer cause of death in the world. The presence of portal venous thrombus in hepatocellular carcinoma is associated with a decrease in the patient's survival rate, thereby affecting the patient's prognosis. The presence of multiple nodules and large nodule size increases the incidence of thrombus, so research is needed on the number and size of nodules on abdominal MSCT in the presence of portal venous thrombus, in order to estimate the prognosis of hepatocellular patients which also determine the therapy to be selected.

Objective: To determine the relationship between the number and size of nodules with portal vein thrombus tumors in hepatocellular carcinoma.

Materials and Methods: This study was an observational analytic cross-sectional correlation test with a retrospective subject with non-random consecutive sampling. The study was conducted at the Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta with a sample of studies from January 2017 - January 2020. Subjects were patients with hepatocellular carcinoma who had undergone 4-phase abdominal CT scan which had never been embolized. Chi Square test was performed to determine the relationship between the number and size of nodules with portal venous thrombus tumors in hepatocellular carcinoma. Evaluation of the size and number of nodules was carried out in the arterial phase, whereas assessment of portal venous thrombus was carried out in the venous phase.

Results: 68 subjects were found, 79% were male and 21% were female. Age ranges from 22 to 79 years. There was portal venous thrombus in 38 subjects (56%) and without thrombus in 30 subjects (44%). The Chi Square test showed results when a 5 cm cut-off was used that patients with nodule size > 5 cm and ≤ 5 cm, had no significant relationship with portal thrombus. Regarding the number of nodules, it was found that patients with nodule < 3 were 11 (37,9%) had less thrombus compared to the number of nodules ≥ 3 which was 27 (69,2 %), with $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0,05$), which mean significant relationship about number of nodules with portal vein tumor thrombus.

Conclusion: The results show that there is a significant relationship between the number of nodules with portal vein thrombus, with $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$). And there is no significant relationship between nodule size and portal vein thrombus, if a cut off of 5 cm is used.

Keywords: number and size of nodules, hepatocellular carcinoma, portal venous thrombus tumor