



RISIKO METASTASIS JAUH PADA KANKER PAYUDARA BERDASARKAN SUBTIPE: PENELITIAN *CROSS SECTIONAL*

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Latar Belakang

Kanker payudara merupakan salah satu penyakit paling ganas pada wanita. Pada tahun 2018, data GLOBOCAN menunjukkan terdapat 2,08 juta kasus baru dengan 626 ribu kematian di seluruh dunia, dan di negara berkembang kejadiannya meningkat hingga 5% per tahun. Salah satu penyebab utama kematian akibat kanker payudara adalah metastasis jauh. Saat ini penatalaksanaan dan penentuan kanker payudara didasarkan pada subklasifikasi, berdasarkan ekspresi reseptor estrogen, reseptor progesteron, HER2, KI67. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui faktor risiko dalam menurunkan laju metastasis jauh pada pasien kanker payudara berdasarkan sub tipe intrinsik.

Tujuan

Untuk menentukan apakah ada hubungan antara sub tipe tumor dan risiko metastasis jauh pada kanker payudara.

Metode

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain penelitian kohort retrospektif. Subjek yang diteliti adalah pasien kanker payudara yang dirawat di Bagian Bedah Onkologi RSUP Dr. Sardjito periode Januari 2014-Desember 2017 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi (pasien terdiagnosis kanker payudara, jenis kelamin perempuan) dan eksklusi (data rekam medis tidak lengkap, tidak mengikuti *follow up*), penelitian secara retrospektif (data rekam medis). Data yang dikumpulkan diedit, diberi kode, dan dimasukkan ke dalam file komputer. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis meliputi univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat. Pemrosesan data yang telah dikumpulkan menggunakan aplikasi *IBM SPSS Statistics 23 for Windows*.



Hasil

Subjek penelitian adalah seluruh pasien kanker payudara di RSUP Dr. Sardjito mulai tahun 2014 hingga 2017 sebanyak 1300 sampel. Pasien pada subtype yang dibandingkan antara Non-Luminal dan Luminal mengalami metastasis jauh hampir sebanyak antara Non-Luminal (44,3%) dan Luminal (42,0%). Pasien pada subtype yang dibandingkan antara Non Luminal A dan Luminal A mengalami metastasis jauh lebih banyak di Non Luminal A (54,9%) dibandingkan dengan Luminal A (45,1%). Pasien pada subtype yang dibandingkan antara Non-Luminal B dan Luminal B mengalami metastasis jauh lebih banyak di Non-Luminal B (89,3%) dibandingkan dengan Luminal B (10,7%). Pasien pada subtype yang dibandingkan antara Non HER 2 E dan HER 2 E mengalami lebih banyak metastasis pada Non HER 2 E (84,2%) dibandingkan dengan HER 2 E (15,8%). Pasien pada subtype yang dibandingkan antara Non TNBC dan TNBC mengalami lebih banyak metastasis di Non TNBC (71,4%) dibandingkan dengan TNBC (28,6%).

Kesimpulan

Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara subtype tumor: Luminal A, Luminal B, HER-2 E dan TNBC dengan kejadian metastasis jauh.

Kata kunci

Metastasis, Kanker payudara, Subtipe, Luminal, Triple negative



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Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2020 | Diunduh dari <http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/>

DISTANT METASTASES RISK IN BREAST CANCER BASED ON SUBTYPE: CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

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Background

Breast cancer is one of the most malignant diseases in women. In 2018, GLOBOCAN data shows there were 2.08 million new cases with 626 thousand deaths worldwide, and in developing countries the incidence has increased by up to 5% per year. One of the leading causes of death in breast cancer is distant metastases. Currently, the management and determination of breast cancer is based on subclassification, based on the expression of estrogen receptors, progesterone receptors, HER2, KI67. This study was conducted to determine the risk factors in reducing the rate of distant metastases in breast cancer patients based on the intrinsic subtype.

Objective

To determine whether there is a relationship between tumor subtypes and the risk of distant metastases in breast cancer.

Methods

This study was an analytic observational study with a retrospective cohort study design. Subjects studied were breast cancer patients who were treated at the Department of Surgical Oncology Dr. Sardjito from January 2014-December 2017 who met the inclusion criteria (patient diagnosed with breast cancer, female gender) and exclusion (incomplete medical record data, did not follow up), were studied retrospectively (medical record data). The collected data is edited, coded, and entered in a computer file. The data obtained were analyzed including univariate, bivariate, and multivariate. Processing of data that has been collected using the IBM SPSS Statistics 23 for Windows application.

Results

The research subjects were all breast cancer patients in Dr. Sardjito starting from 2014 to 2017 as many as 1300 samples. Patients on the subtype compared between Non-Luminal and Luminal experienced far metastases almost as much between Non-Luminal (44.3%) and Luminal (42.0%). Patients on subtypes compared between Non Luminal A and Luminal A experienced far more metastases in Non Luminal A (54.9%) compared to Luminal A (45.1%). Patients on the subtype compared between Non-Luminal B and Luminal B experienced far more metastases in Non-Luminal B (89.3%) compared to Luminal B (10.7%). Patients on subtypes compared between Non HER 2 E and HER 2 E experienced much more metastases in Non HER 2 E



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(84.2%) compared to HER 2 E (15.8%). Patients on the subtype compared between Non TNBC and TNBC experienced much more metastases in Non TNBC (71.4%) than those with TNBC (28.6%).

Conclusion

There was no significant association between tumor subtypes: Luminal A, Luminal B, HER-2 E and TNBC with the incidence of distant metastases.

Keyword

Metastasis, Breast cancer, Subtypes, Luminal, Triple negative