

KARAKTERISTIK PENCITRAAN ULTRASONOGRAFI KANKER PAYUDARA DI
KLINIK KHUSUS ONKOLOGI KOTABARU PERIODE 2011-2014

Sesilia¹, Lina Choridah², Yana Supriatna²,
Didik Setyo Heriyanto³

¹Program Studi Pendidikan Dokter, ²Departemen Radiologi,

³Departemen Patologi Anatomi, Fakultas Kedokteran,
Universitas Gadjah Mada

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Beban kesehatan akibat kanker payudara di Indonesia masih cukup tinggi. Sebagai langkah deteksi dini, *American Cancer Society* merekomendasikan dilakukannya pemeriksaan payudara sendiri, klinis dan mamografi. Namun, insidensi kanker payudara pada wanita muda cenderung meningkat dan bersifat lebih agresif. Pemeriksaan mamografi sebagai salah satu cara mendeteksi kanker payudara kurang sensitif pada wanita muda. Oleh sebab itu, diperlukan adanya pemeriksaan ultrasonografi sebagai pemeriksaan tambahan.

Tujuan: Untuk menjelaskan karakteristik kanker payudara pada pemeriksaan ultrasonografi.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif observasional pada 32 subjek yang didiagnosis kanker payudara dengan pemeriksaan patologi sebagai baku emas. Semua subjek telah menjalankan pemeriksaan ultrasonografi sebelumnya. Hasil pemeriksaan dibaca ulang oleh ahli radiologi yang sebelumnya diuji kesesuaian Kappa *intraobserver*.

Hasil: Dari 8 karakteristik yang diuji kesahihannya didapatkan nilai Kappa *intraobserver* sebagai berikut: massa (1), orientasi (1), distorsi arsitektural (1), jumlah (0,78), penebalan kulit (0,74), batas lesi (0,44), kalsifikasi (0,21), dan edema (0,21). Dari 32 subjek paling banyak didapatkan adanya massa (96,88%), berjumlah tunggal (54,84%), ukuran 1-3 cm (67,74%), bentuk ireguler (35,48%), tepi *indistinct* (32,25%), orientasi tidak paralel (64,52%), batas lesi *echogenic halo* (54,84%), pola *echo complex* (48,59%), *posterior acoustic feature* kombinasi (54,48%), kombinasi makrokalsifikasi dan mikrokalsifikasi (21,88%), perubahan duktus (15,63%), edema (9,38%), distorsi arsitektural (100%), dan penebalan kulit (37,50%).

Kesimpulan: Pada pemeriksaan ultrasonografi, kanker payudara tampak sebagai massa tunggal ireguler berukuran 1-3 cm, tepi *indistinct*, pola *echo complex* dan batas lesi *echogenic halo*. Orientasi massa tidak paralel dengan kombinasi *shadowing* dan *enhancement* di belakang massa. Pada massa ganas, dapat ditemukan distorsi arsitektural, perubahan duktus, edema, penebalan kulit, dan kalsifikasi.

Kata Kunci: karakteristik, ultrasonografi, kanker payudara

CHARACTERISTICS OF BREAST CANCER ON BREAST ULTRASOUND IN
KLINIK KHUSUS ONKOLOGI KOTABARU 2011-2014

Sesilia¹, Lina Choridah², Yana Supriatna²,
Didik Setyo Heriyanto³

¹Undergraduate Program, ²Department of Radiology, ³Department
of Anatomical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas
Gadjah Mada

ABSTRACT

Background: Burden of disease due to breast cancer is still high in Indonesia. It is recommended by American Cancer Society to do breast self-exam, clinical breast exam, and mammography for early breast cancer detection. However, breast cancer incidence rate in young women tends to increase and be more aggressive. Mammography, as a diagnostic tool detecting breast cancer, is less sensitive for young women. As a consequence, it is necessary to have a breast ultrasound as an adjunct to mammography.

Objective: To explain the characteristics of breast cancer on breast ultrasound.

Method: This is an observational descriptive study of 32 subjects diagnosed with breast cancer by pathology test as the gold standard. All subjects had undergone breast ultrasound. The results would be reevaluated by a radiologist after Kappa intraobserver agreement had been done.

Results: Kappa intraobserver agreement results of 8 characteristics observed were as follows: mass (1), orientation (1), architectural distortion (1), number of mass (0,78), skin thickening (0,74), lesion boundary (0,44), calcification (0,21), and edema (0,21). Of 32 subjects, mass was detected (96,88%), single (54, 84%), 1-3 cm in size (67,74%), irregular-shaped (35,48%), indistinct margin (32,25%), not parallel orientation (64,52%), echogenic halo lesion boundary (54,84%), complex echo pattern (48,59%), combined posterior acoustic feature pattern (54,48%), macro- and micro-calcification (21,88%), duct changes (15,63%), edema (9,38%), architectural distortion (100%), and skin thickening (37,50%).

Conclusion: On breast ultrasound, most of the breast cancer were seen as an irregular single mass, 1-3 cm in diameter, with indistinct margin, complex echo pattern and echogenic halo lesion boundary. Its orientation was not parallel with combined shadowing and enhancement posterior acoustic feature pattern. In malignant mass, macro- and micro-calcification, architectural distortion, duct changes, edema and skin thickening might be seen.

Keywords: characteristic, ultrasound, breast cancer