

Presurgical cytologic diagnostic test of uterine cavity in ovarian malignant tumor

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Abstrak

Ada beberapa metode untuk mendiagnosis karsinoma ovarium, diantaranya pemeriksaan ginekologi, pemeriksaan ultrasonografi, pemeriksaan tumor marker, dan gabungan beberapa pemeriksaan. Akan tetapi, gabungan pemeriksaan tersebut belum memberikan hasil spesifitas dan sensitivitas yang tinggi. Untuk itu masih diperlukan pemeriksaan lain untuk meningkatkan baik sensitivitas ataupun spesifitas, dan salah satu yang menarik untuk diteliti adalah pemeriksaan sitologi kavum uteri. Dengan pemeriksaan sitologi kavum uteri diharapkan dapat ditemukan sel-sel ganas yang berasal dari tumor ganas ovarium. Penemuan sel tumor ganas ovarium dimungkinkan karena adanya mekanisme peristaltik pada tuba fallopii dan tekanan negatif dari kavum uteri, sehingga memungkinkan terjadinya transportasi sel ganas ovarium ke dalam kavum uteri melalui tuba. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui sensitivitas dan spesifitas pemeriksaan sitologi kavum uteri dalam mendeteksi keganasan ovarium dibandingkan dengan pemeriksaan histologi yang umum dilakukan. Penelitian ini merupakan uji diagnostik, dengan pemeriksaan histologi sebagai baku emas, untuk mengetahui sensitivitas, spesifisitas, nilai praduga positif, dan nilai praduga negatif pemeriksaan sitologi kavum uteri. Sebanyak 30 kasus masuk dalam penelitian ini. Ada beberapa faktor yang meningkatkan nilai positif sitologi kavum uteri, antara lain stadium, dan asites. Semakin tinggi stadium semakin besar nilai positif, adanya asites memperbesar kemungkinan positif. Pada uji diagnostik didapatkan sensitivitas sitologi kavum uteri sebesar 48%, spesifisitas 60%, nilai praduga positif 85,7%, dan nilai praduga negatif 18,8%. Kesimpulan: pemeriksaan sitologi kavum uteri dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu metode untuk membantu dalam mendiagnosis karsinoma ovarium. (Med J Indones 2004; 14: 92-6)

<hr><i>There are several methods for diagnosing ovarian carcinoma, such as gynecological examination, ultrasonographic examination, and tumor marker examination. However, all these combinations have not yielded high specificity and sensitivity results. For this reason, it is necessary to perform other examinations to enhance both specificity and sensitivity, and one of them which is of interest to be studied is cytological examination of uterine cavity. By cytological examination of uterine cavity, it is hoped that malignant cells originating from ovarian malignant tumor can be found. Discovery of ovarian malignant cells is possible because of peristaltic mechanism in the fallopian tube and negative pressure from uterine cavity, that makes possible the transportation of ovarian malignant cells into uterine cavity through the tube. The objective of this study is to understand the sensitivity and specificity of cytological examination of uterine cavity in detecting ovarian malignancy. This study was a diagnostic test with histological examination as the gold standard, to understand sensitivity, specificity, positive prediction value, and negative prediction value of cytological examination of uterine cavity. A total of 30 cases were included in the study. A number of factors enhanced positive results in cytology of uterine cavity. Those factors were stage and ascites. The more advanced the stage, the greater the positive results, and the presence of ascites increased positive results. On diagnostic test, sensitivity of uterine cavity cytology was 48%, specificity 60, positive predictive value 85.7%, and negative predictive value 18.8% respectively. In conclusion, cytological examination of

uterine cavity could be used as one of the methods in assisting the diagnosis of ovarian carcinoma. (Med J Indones 2004; 14: 92-6)</i>