

VEGF-C level as a predictor of pelvic lymph node metastases of cervical cancer at early stage

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Abstrak

Tujuan VEGF bekerja merangsang angiogenesis dan limfogenesis yang merupakan salah satu factor pada proses metastasis. Apakah kadar VEGF dapat digunakan memprediksi metastasis kanker serviks stadium IB-IIA. Metode Penelitian kasus (kanker serviks metastasis ke kelenjar getah bening pelvik) kontrol (kanker serviks tanpa metastasis). Variabel independent adalah ukuran lesi primer, jenis histologi, derajat differensiasi sel, lymph vascular space involvement, dan kadar VEGF. Variabel dependent adalah kejadian metastasis ke kelenjar getah bening pelvik. Hasil Berdasarkan cut-off point kadar VEGF-C serum yaitu 10.066,90 pg/ml, 11/47 pasien atau 23,41% mempunyai kadar diatas nilai tersebut dan 10/11 dari kelompok pasien tersebut atau 90,91% didapatkan metastasis pada kelenjar getah bening pelvik. Sensitivitas pemeriksaan kadar VEGF-C terhadap risiko terjadinya metastasis KGB pada penelitian ini adalah 71,43% dengan spesifitas 96,97% , positive predictive value (PPV) 90,91% dan negative predictive value 88,89%. Kesimpulan Kadar VEGF-C dalam serum dapat digunakan untuk memprediksi metastasis kanker serviks stadium IB-IIA dengan sensitivitas 71,43% dan spesifitas 96,97%.

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Abstract

Aim Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) works to stimulate angiogenesis and lymphogenesis which is one of the factors in the metastasis process. This study aimed to identify whether VEGF level could be used to predict metastasis into pelvic lymph node of stage IB-IIA cervical cancer. Methods The study was case control study, a case (cervical cancer metastasis into pelvic lymph node), a control (cervical cancer without metastasis). Independent variables included primary lesion size, histological type, grade of cell differentiation, lymph vascular space involvement, and VEGF level. Dependent variable was metastasis into pelvic lymph node. Results Based on cut-off point, VEGF-C serum level, i.e., 10,066.90 pg/ml, 11/47 patients or 23.41%, had the level above that value, and 10/11 of the group of patient or 90.91% were found to develop metastasis into pelvic lymph node. Sensitivity of the examination of VEGF-C level in relation to the risk for the incidence of lymph node in this study was 71.43%, with a specificity of 96.97%, positive predictive value (PPV) of 90.91%, and negative predictive value (NPV) of 88.89%. Conclusion VEGF-C level in the serum could be used to predict lymph node metastasis of stage IB-IIA cervical cancer, with a sensitivity of 71.43% and specificity of 96.97%.