

Analisis nilai DNA EBV dalam serum penderita kanker nasofaring stadium awal I/II dan stadium lanjut III/IV = Analysis between serum EBV DNA concentration in patient with early stage (I/II) and advanced stage (III/IV) nasopharyngeal carcinoma

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Abstrak

Tujuan Pemeriksaan: Melakukan analisis nilai DNA EBV dalam serum penderita KNF Stadium Awal (I/II) dan Stadium Lanjut (III/IV).

Material dan Metode: Sebanyak 83 serum darah penderita kanker nasofaring (ICNF) bClj8IliS undWerenzia1eç diambil sebelum pcmbelian tempi. Sampel dibagi menjadi 2 group berdasarkan sistem TNM (UICC) dan didapatkan: 25 sampel berasal dari sennn pendcrita KNF stadium awal (I/II) dan 58 dari penderita stadium lanjut (III/IV). Mcnggtmakan real time pobwmerase chain reaction (PCR) dilakukan pengukuran kadar DNA EBV dengan LMP2 sebagai gen target. Perbedaan kadar DNA EBV ditentukan menggunakan analisa dskriptif menggunakan test non parametrik antara penderita KNF stadium awal dan stadium lanjut dan terhadap status T,N dan M.

Hasil: Pengukuran kadar senun DNA EBV pada penderita KNF stadium awa! (I/II) sebelum memulai pengobatan, menunjukkan sebanyak 17 dari 25 sampei (66.7%) tidak terdeieksi adanya copy DNA EBV dan 8 sampe] (33.3%) terdeteksi. Pada penderita KNF stadium lanjut (III/IV), 37 dari 58 sampel (63.15%) terdeteksi adanya copy DNA EBV dan 21 sampel (36.84%) tidak terdeteksi. Kadar DNA EBV pada penderim KNF stadium lanjut menunjukkan hasil yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan hasil penderita KNF stadium awal (median 24.8 copy/ml vs 0 copy/ml), dengan nilai cut off pada 7.15 copy/ml (sensitititas 60.3% dan spcsifisitas 72.0%). Kadar DNA EBV yang lebih tinggi terdapai pula pada hasil pengukuran serum DNA EBV antara penderita KNF dengan status T3-T4, N2-N3 dan M1 dibandingkan dengan penderita KNF dengan status T1-T2, N0-N1 dan M0.

Kesimpulan: Pengukuran kadar serum DNA EBV merupakan cam yang potensial untuk membedakan antara penderit IONIF stadium awal! (I/II) dan Qadium lanjut (III/IV) dengan perkiraan nilai cut off pads 7.15 copy/ml. Termasuk pula untuk membedakan antara status T,N dan M. Pngukumn kadar DNA EBV dapat menyempurnakan penggunaan sistem TNM pada tingkst molekuler.

.....To analyze the difference of pretreatment serum EBV DNA concentration between early stage (I/II) and advance stage (III/IV) nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) patient.

Methodes: Eighty-three (83) pretreatment serum of undifferentiated with all stages of NPC were studied and devided into two groups: 25 samples cattle from early stage (I/II) NPCand 58samplesB~omadvancestage(III/IV)NPCasbyUICCTNM staging system. LMP2 was used as target gene and the concentration were quantified by real-time polymerase chain reactant assay. EBV DNA concentration of the two groups were measured and the difference were accessed, including the T,N,M status with non parametric test.

Result: Pretreatment EBV DNA serum concentration from early stage (I/II) NPC patients showed: 17 of 25 sampels (66.7%) were undetectable for copy of EBV DNA, and 8 sampels (33.3%) were detectable.

Pretreatment EBV DNA from advance stage NPC showed: 37 of 58 patiens (63.15%) were detectable for

copy of EBV DNA and 21 patients were not. Pretreatment EBV DNA serum concentration in advanced stage NPC showed higher serum concentration than early stage (median 24.8 copy/ml vs 0 copy/ml), on cut point prediction at 7.15 copy/ml. Higher concentration as well, were found among those patients whose had T3-T4, N2-N3 and M1 stages compared with T1-T2, N0-N1 and M0 stages NPC.

Conclusion: EBV DNA serum concentration was found potential to differentiate between early and advanced stage NPC, on cut point prediction at 7.15 copy/ml, as well as to differentiate T, N and M stages. EBV DNA measurement was good to improve UICC TNM staging system in clinical practice based, on molecular level.