

Kesesuaian Temuan Perluasan Tumor dan Limfadenopati Kanker Serviks Stadium Awal (IB dan IIA) berdasarkan Computed Tomography Scan dan Histerektomi Radika = Compatibility between the Tumor's Expansion and the Lymphatic Spread of the Early-stage Cervical Cancer Based on Computed Tomography Scan and Radical Hysterectomy

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Abstrak

[Sistem staging klinis kanker serviks tidak selalu akurat terutama dalam mengevaluasi invasi parametrium, dinding pelvis, metastasis kelenjar getah bening (KGB), serta estimasi ukuran tumor. Pencitraan seperti CT-scan bermanfaat dalam mengevaluasi hal-hal tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat kesesuaian perluasan tumor dan penyebaran limfatik dari kanker serviks stadium awal berdasarkan CT-scan dibandingkan temuan patologi anatomi (PA) post histerektomi. Dari penelitian ini didapatkan tidak adanya perbedaan bermakna antara temuan CT-scan dan temuan PA dalam menilai metastasis KGB regional, sehingga CT-scan bermanfaat dalam pemetaan KGB saat limfadenektomi. Stadium IB memiliki tingkat kesesuaian terbesar antara stadium CT-scan dengan stadium PA, sedangkan ketidaksesuaian terbesar pada stadium IIB., Clinical staging system of cervical cancer not always accurate, especially in evaluating parametrial invasion, pelvic wall, lymph node metastasis, and the estimated size of the tumor. Imaging such as CT-scan is useful in evaluating such matters. This study aimed to see the compatibility between the tumor's expansion and the lymphatic spread of the early-stage cervical cancer, by using CT-scan compared to the histopathology results. The result showed that there was no significant difference between the CT-scan findings and the histopathology findings in assessing regional lymph nodes metastasis, so that CT-scan is useful in mapping the lymph nodes when lymphadenectomy. Stage IB has the greatest level of concordance between]