

## Evaluasi kanker payudara lokal lanjut pasca mastektomi: rekurensi dan faktor klinikohistopatologis yang mempengaruhinya = Evaluation of locally advanced breast cancer post mastectomy: recurrence and affecting clinicohistopathology factors

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### Abstrak

[Pendahuluan: Kanker payudara lokal lanjut merupakan skenario klinis yang amat sering dijumpai di negara berkembang, dimana rekurensi masih menjadi permasalahan. Mastektomi merupakan salah satu terapi utama. Usia, stadium klinis, keterlibatan kelenjar getah bening, tipe histopatologis, grade histopatologis, subtipe tumor merupakan faktor-faktor klinikohistopatologis yang mempengaruhi rekurensi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh faktor-faktor tersebut terhadap rekurensi kanker payudara lokal lanjut pasca mastektomi.

Metode: Desain penelitian bersifat analitik potong lintang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan pada semua pasien kanker payudara lokal lanjut yang telah dilakukan mastektomi serta terapi definitif sesuai stadium tumor dan terdapat disease free interval serta dapat diikuti minimal 24 bulan pada periode Januari 2011 – Desember 2012 di RS Dr.Cipto Mangunkusumo.

Hasil: Didapatkan 39 pasien dengan kanker payudara lokal lanjut yang telah dilakukan mastektomi serta terapi definitif dan terdapat disease free interval dengan median follow up 30 bulan. Jumlah rekurensi adalah 7,6%. Pada analisis bivariat ditemukan hubungan bermakna antara jenis histopatologi ( $p < 0,008$ ) dan keterlibatan kelenjar getah bening ( $p < 0,026$ ) dengan rekurensi. Pada analisis multivariat didapati faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap rekurensi adalah keterlibatan kelenjar getah bening ( $p < 0,002$ ).

Konklusi: Faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap terjadinya rekurensi kanker payudara lokal lanjut pasca mastektomi adalah kelenjar getah bening positif tumor dengan jumlah lebih dari tiga.;Introduction: Locally advanced breast cancer is clinical scenario that is very common in developing countries where recurrence is still a problem. Mastectomy is one of the primary therapy. Age, clinical stage, lymph nodes involvement, histopathologic type, histopatologic grades, tumor subtypes are clinicohistopatologic factors affecting recurrence. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of these factors on the recurrence of locally advanced breast cancer after mastectomy.

Methodology: The study design was analytical cross-sectional. Data collection was performed in all patients with locally advanced breast cancer who had performed mastectomy and appropriate definitive therapy according to tumor stage, had disease free interval and can be followed at least 24 month in the period January 2011 – December 2012 at the Hospital Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo.

Result: There were 39 patient with locally advanced breast cancer patient who had performed mastectomy as well as definitive therapy, had disease free interval with a median follow-up interval of 30 months. The number of recurrences was 7,6%.

In the bivariate analysis found a significant relationship between the histopathology type (p 0,008), lymph node involvement (p 0,026) with recurrence. In multivariate analysis found that the most influential factor to recurrence was lymph node involvement (p 0,002).

Conclusion: The most influential factor on the occurrence of locally advanced breast cancer recurrence after mastectomy is tumor positive lymph nodes in an amount greater than three.;Introduction: Locally advanced breast cancer is clinical scenario that is very common in developing countries where recurrence is still a problem. Mastectomy is one of the primary therapy. Age, clinical stage, lymph nodes involvement, histopathologic type, histopatologic grades, tumor subtypes are clinicohistopatologic factors affecting recurrence. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of these factors on the recurrence of locally advanced breast cancer after mastectomy.

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