

Faktor prediktif metastasis pada kanker prostat tidak terpalpasi = Predictive factors for metastasis in nonpalpable prostate cancer

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Abstrak

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Tujuan: Insiden kanker prostat secara global terus meningkat. Meskipun dapat dilakukan deteksi dini kanker prostat, perlu dipahami bahwa progresivitas penyakit ? menjadi metastasis ? berbeda untuk setiap pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengamati aspek-aspek yang mungkin berperan sebagai faktor prediktif metastasis pada kanker prostat tidak terpalpasi.

Material dan Metode: Data dikumpulkan dari Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Nasional Cipto Mangunkusumo dan Rumah Sakit Pusat Kanker Nasional Dharmais sejak tahun 1995-2013. Pasien dengan kanker prostat tidak terpalpasi kemudian dibagi menjadi dua kelompok: dengan metastasis dan tanpa metastasis. Usia, volume prostat, nilai prostate-specific antigen (PSA), Gleason score sum group, stadium tumor, Karnofsky performance score (KPS), kadar hemoglobin, dan kadar kreatinin serum merupakan faktor yang dianalisis dalam penelitian ini. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis bivariat dan uji regresi logistik. Hanya pasien dengan data lengkap yang dimasukkan dalam penelitian ini.

Hasil: Didapatkan 91 pasien dengan data lengkap, 59 pasien (64,83%) tanpa metastasis dan 32 pasien (35,16%) dengan metastasis. Terdapat perbedaan statistik yang signifikan antara kelompok tanpa metastasis dan kelompok dengan metastasis, yakni untuk PSA (13.7ng / mL vs 71.5ng / mL; p = 0,001), kadar hemoglobin (13,60 g / dL vs 12,25 g / dL; p = 0,002), dan KPS (90 vs 90 ; p = 0,004). Perbedaan yang signifikan secara statistik juga didapatkan pada kelompok GSS (35 dan 24 pada kelompok tanpa metastasis vs 12 dan 20 pada kelompok dengan metastasis; p = 0,047). Usia, volume prostat, stadium tumor, dan kadar kreatinin antara kedua kelompok tidak memiliki perbedaan signifikan secara statistik (p > 0,05). Nilai pretreatment PSA adalah satu-satunya faktor prediktif untuk metastasis dengan odds ratio 1.014 (95% CI, 1,005-1,022; p = 0,002).

Kesimpulan: Sebagian besar pasien kanker prostat tidak terpalpasi terdeteksi pertama kali tanpa metastasis. Nilai pretreatment PSA yang diperoleh pada kunjungan awal pasien dapat digunakan sebagai faktor prediktif metastasis di masa depan.

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Prostate cancer incident is globally increasing. Despite early detection of prostate cancer, the progressivity of the disease itself toward metastatic disease remains different for each patient. The purpose of this study is to observe aspects that may have roles as predictive factors for metastasis in nonpalpable prostate cancer.

Materials and Methods: Data was collected from National Hospital Cipto Mangunkusumo and Dharmais National Cancer Center Hospital from 1995-2013. Patients with nonpalpable prostate cancer then divided into two groups: metastasis-free group and metastasis group. Age, prostate volume, pretreatment Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) value, Gleason score sum group, tumor stadium, Karnofsky performance score

(KPS), hemoglobin level, and serum creatinine level were factors that were analyzed in the study. The data was analyzed using bivariate analysis and logistic regression test. Only patients with complete data are included in the study.

Results: There are 91 patients with complete data, 59 patients (64.83%) were patients without metastasis and 32 patients (35.16%) were with metastasis. There was significant statistical difference between no metastasis group with metastasis group for PSA (13.7ng/mL vs 71.5ng/mL; $p = 0.001$), hemoglobin level (13.60 g/dL vs 12.25 g/dL; $p = 0.002$), and KPS (90 vs 90; $p = 0.004$). There was also significant statistical difference in GSS groups (35 and 24 in metastasis-free group vs 12 and 20 in metastasis group; $p = 0.047$). Age, prostate volume, tumor stadium, and creatinine level had no statistical difference between the two groups ($p > 0.05$). Pretreatment PSA value was the only predictive factor for metastasis with odds ratio 1.014 (95% CI, 1.005 to 1.022; $p = 0.002$).

Conclusion: Most nonpalpable prostate cancer patients are first detected without metastasis. Pretreatment PSA value that was obtained at their initial visit might be used as predictive factor for metastasis for them in the future.; Objective: Prostate cancer incident is globally increasing. Despite early detection of prostate cancer, the progressivity of the disease itself toward metastatic disease remains different for each patient. The purpose of this study is to observe aspects that may have roles as predictive factors for metastasis in nonpalpable prostate cancer.

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