Kadar matriks metalloproteinase-9 sebelum dan sesudah kemoterapi fase induksi pada pasien leukemi limfoblastik akut-L 1 = Level of matriks metalloproteinase-9 before and after induction phase chemotherapy in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemi L 1 patient

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Latar belakang: Peran utama matriks metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) adalah mendegradasi matriks ekstraseluler sehingga menyebabkan terjadinya invasi dan infiltrasi sel tumor. Tujuan utama penelitian ini adalah menilai kadar MMP-9 pada pasien leukemia limfoblastik akut-L1 (LLA-L1).
Metode: Penelitian dengan metode kohort prospektif telah di lakukan di RSUP Dr Wahidin Sudirohusodo, Makassar dari bulan Augustus sampai Desember 2014. Jumlah pasien LLA sebanyak 20 orang yang dikelompokkan menjadi risiko tinggi (RT) dan risiko biasa (RB). Luaran pasien di kelompokkan menjadi remisi dan tidak remisi setelah kemoterapi fase induksi.
Hasil: Pada kelompok LLA dengan RT dan RB masing-masing terdiri dari 6(30%) dan 14(70%). Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna kadar MMP-9 antara kelompok RT dan RB sebelum dan sesudah kemoterapi fase induksi dengan nilai p=0.216 dan 0.68, perubahan kadar MMP-9 antara RT dan RB sebelum dan sesudah kemoterapi fase induksi dengan nilai p=0.60 dan 0.975, kadar MMP-9 sebelum kemoterapi fase induksi antara kelompok remisi dan yang tidak remisi dengan nilai p=0.614 dan kadar MMP-9 sebelum kemoterapi fase induksi antara kelompok RT dan RB dengan nilai p=0.402 (p>0.05).
Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna kadar MMP-9 antara kelompok RT dan RB sebelum dan sesudah kemoterapi fase induksi, perubahan kadar MMP-9 pada kelompok RT dan RB sebelum dan sesudah kemoterapi fase induksi, kadar MMP-9 sebelum kemoterapi fase induksi anrata kelompok remisi dan tidak remisi, kadar MMP-9 pada yang remisi antara kelompok RT dan RB.
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ABSTRACT
Back ground: The main role of matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) in invasive and infiltration is degradation of extracellular matrix. The objective of this study was to evaluate the serum level of MMP-9 in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia-L1 (ALL-L1) as prognostic marker.
Methods: A prospective cohort study was conducted in Dr Wahidin Sudirohusodo General Hospital, Makassar from August to December to 2014. Twenty patients were enrolled and devided into high risk (HR) and standard risk (SR) ALL group. In terms of outcome, patients were classified into remission and non-remission induction phase of chemotherapy.
Result: High risk and SR ALL group consisted of 6(30%) and 14(70%) patients respectively. Statistical analysis showed no significant differences levels of MMP-9 between HR and SR groups before and after induction phase of chemotherapy with p=0.216 and 0.68, changes levels of MMP-9 between HR and SR groups before and after induction phase of chemotherapy with p=0.60 and 0.975, levels of MMP-9 before induction phase of chemotherapy between remission and non-remission groups with p=0.614 and levels of

MMP-9 before induction phase chemotherapy in remission between HR and SR groups with p=0.402 (p>0.05).

Conclusion: MMP-9 expression was no significant difference in HR and SR groups before and after induction phase of chemotherapy, changes MMP-9 expression between HR and SR before and after induction phase of chemotherapy, MMP-9 expression between remission and non-remission groups and MMP-9 expression in remission between HR and SR groups.;