

Nilai diagnostik CA125 asites pada penderita kanker ovarium dengan asites masif = Diagnostic value of CA125 of ascites fluid in ovarium cancer case

Jeri Indrawan, author

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Abstrak

[Latar belakang : Angka ketahanan hidup dalam 5 tahun pasien penderita keganasan kanker ovarium rendah, karena > 70% kasus terlambat didiagnosis. CA125 asites merupakan metode untuk memprediksi kanker ovarium pra bedah sebelum dilakukan tindakan atau tatalaksana selanjutnya.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menurunkan angka kematian akibat kanker ovarium stadium lanjut.

Metode : Uji ini adalah uji diagnostik dengan desain potong lintang. Penelitian berlangsung dari Juli 2014 sampai Juni 2015 di Poli onkologi Departemen Obstetri dan Ginekologi RSUPN Dr Cipto Mangunkusumo sampel sebanyak 41 kasus. Sampel diambil langsung dari pasien kanker ovarium dengan asites masif. Selanjutnya sampel di analisa nilai sensitivitas dan spesifitasnya.

Hasil : Dari 41 orang subjek penelitian didapatkan nilai sensitivitas dan spesifitas yang cukup baik dalam mendiagnosis kanker ovarium, berturut ? turut niali sensitivitas dan spesifitasnya adalah 96% dan 100%. Pemeriksaan kadar CA125 asites dapat dipertimbangkan untuk digunakan sebagai salah satu tumor marker untuk mendiagnosis kanker ovarium dengan asites masif.

Kesimpulan : Kadar CA125 asites memiliki nilai sensitivitas dan spesifitas 96% dan 100% untuk mendiagnosa kanker ovarium jenis sel epitel.;Background : Overall five-year survival rate of ovarian cancer is the lowest of amongst gynecological malignancies, as it diagnosed in late stage diseases. Preoperative CA125 level in ascites fluid is one of the method to guide the subsequent management. This research aimed to improve ovarian cancer survival rate.

Method :This study was a diagnostic study with cross-sectional review of CA125 level in ascites fluid of 41 ovarian malignancy patients in Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo to analyze its sensitivity and specificity.

Results :This research showed a good sensitivity and specificity of CA125 level,

96 % and 100 % respectively. CA125 level in ascites fluid may consider as one of the tumour marker to diagnose ovarian malignancy with massive ascited fluid.

Conclusion: CA125 level in ascites fluid had a good sensitivity and specificity to diagnose epithelial ovarian malignancy., Background : Overall five-year survival rate of ovarian cancer is the lowest of amongst gynecological malignancies, as it diagnosed in late stage diseases.

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