

Perbandingan tingkat ekspresi epidermal growth factor receptor dengan respon kemoterapi neoajuvan dan tingkat ekstensif tumor primer pada pasien kanker nasofaring stad = Comparison of epidermal growth factor receptor expression level with response of neoajuvan chemotherapy and extensive level of tumor primer on advanced nasopharyngeal

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Abstrak

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Kanker Nasofaring (KNF) salah satu pilihan terapinya adalah kemoterapi neoajuvan. Respon kemoterapi ini, di pengaruhi oleh Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor(EGFR), faktor yang berperan pada pertumbuhan dan invasif tumor. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbandingan tingkat ekspresi EGFR dengan respon kemoterapi neoajuvan dan tingkat ekstensif tumor primer. Penelitian ini merupakan studi potong lintang deskriptif, dilakukan penilaian respon kemoterapi neoajuvan dan tingkat ekstensif tumor primer, pada pasien KNF yang telah mendapat kemoterapi dan dilakukan pemeriksaan ekspresi EGFR. Hasil penelitian: Proporsi ekspresi EGFR pada kanker nasofaring untuk ekspresi negatif, positif dan kuat, berturut-turut sebesar (10%), (70%) dan (20%). Pasien yang respon terhadap kemoterapi neoajuvan adalah 23 pasien (76,6%) dan tidak respon 7 pasien (23,4%). Kelompok pasien yang memberikan respon terhadap kemoterapi, 15 pasien (50%) memiliki intensitas EGFR yang lemah. Pasien dengan tingkat ekstensif T3-T4 , mempunyai ekspresi EGFR lebih besar dibandingkan T1-T2 tumor. Kesimpulan : Proporsi ekspresi EGFR pada kanker nasofaring di Indonesia sebesar 90 persen. Kemoterapi neoajuvan lebih respon pada tumor dengan ekspresi EGFR positif dan intensitas EGFR yang lemah. Tumor dengan tingkat ekstensif yang lebih tinggi, mempunyai ekspresi EGFR lebih tinggi.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Neoadjuvant chemotherapy is one option of treatment for nasopharyngeal cancer (NPC). The response of chemotherapy influenced by EGFR expression. EGFR is important factor for the growth and tumors invasion. Purpose of the study is compare of the EGFR expression level with response of neoadjuvant chemotherapy and extensive level of the primary tumor. The methods is cross-sectional descriptive study that assessment of response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy and extensive level of the primary tumor. The NPC patients who have received chemotherapy is examined of EGFR expression. Result of the study is the proportion of EGFR expression in NPC for negative, positive and strong expression is 10%, 70%, and 20% respectively. Patients who responses to neoadjuvant chemotherapy are 23 patients(76.6%) and non-responses 7 patients (23.4%). The group patients who responses to chemotherapy,

15 patients (50%) have EGFR weak intensity. Patients with T3-T4 tumors (56,6%) have EGFR expression is greater than T1-T2 tumors(44,4%).

Conclusion , The proportion of EGFR expression in NPC in Indonesia is 90 percent. Neoadjuvan chemotherapy is more response in tumors with positive EGFR expression and weak intensity. Tumors with high extensive levels have higher EGFR

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