

Analisis kesintasan pasien kanker payudara usia muda dan faktor klinikopatologis yang memengaruhi di rscm tahun 2008-2015 = Survival analysis of young age breast cancer patients and related clinicopathologic factors in cipto mangunkusumo hospital 2008-2015

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Latar Belakang: Berbagai registrasi kanker menunjukkan proporsi pasien kanker payudara usia muda yang lebih tinggi di negara Asia. Tingginya proporsi kanker payudara usia muda perlu mendapat perhatian khusus karena populasi pasien ini membutuhkan pendekatan klinis yang berbeda terkait perangai biologis yang lebih ganas, prognosis yang lebih buruk, serta terkait dampak psikososial yang lebih besar untuk wanita usia muda. Penelitian ini bertujuan mencari karakteristik payudara usia muda di Indonesia serta hubungannya dengan kesintasan. Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan studi analisis kesintasan dengan sampel penelitian pasien usia muda dengan diagnosis kanker payudara yang telah dibuktikan secara histopatologis sejak Januari 2008-Agustus 2015 dan menjalani terapi operasi dan/atau kemoterapi dan/atau radiasi di RSCM. Data didapatkan dari penelusuran rekam medis serta wawancara pasien. Hasil Penelitian: Didapatkan bahwa 35 pasien kanker payudara di RSCM berusia <hr />
ABSTRACT
Background: Various cancer registrations and reports had confirmed the higher proportion of young women with breast cancer in Asian countries. This mandates special attention for clinician since this group of patients need different management approach, especially regarding the more aggressive biological behaviour, worse prognosis and the escalating psychosocial burden that young women endures. We conducted a study to describe the clinicopathological characteristics of young age breast cancer in Indonesia and its relation with overall survival. Methods: This is a survival analysis study using samples all young age women with histologically-proven cancer diagnosis that underwent treatment surgery and/or chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy since January 2008-August 2015. Data were collected from both medical records and interview. Results: Young age women comprises 35 of total breast cancer patients, with the majority of cases were in the locally advanced stage, histologic type NST, grade 2, no lymphovascular invasion, positive hormone receptors, negative HER2 status, high Ki-67 and Luminal B subtype. The 5-year overall survival rates were 64 ; variables that showed statistically significant corelation was tumor size, nodal status, metastatic status and clinical stage. Histologic type NST, grade 2, positive lymphovascular invasion, high Ki-67 and positive HER2 were related to survival, but this corelation was not statistically significant. Conclusion: The 5-year overall survival rates of young age breast cancer at RSCM was 64 , much lower that reported figures from literatures and other countries rsquo; reports. Clinical stage was the only variable with statistically significant corelation. Luminal B subtype was observed the most, but the worst survival was found in the HER2 subtype group.