

Perbandingan kadar serum alfa-fetoprotein pada pasien karsinoma hepatoselular dengan etiologi infeksi virus hepatitis B atau hepatitis C dan non infeksi virus hepatitis B dan hepatitis C = Comparison of alpha-fetoprotein serum levels in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma with etiology of hepatitis B or hepatitis C virus infection and hepatitis B non-virus and hepatitis C infection

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20482918&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Karsinoma hepatoseluler (KHS) adalah salah satu kanker dengan laju mortalitas tertinggi di dunia. Kadar serum alfa-fetoprotein (AFP) dapat digunakan sebagai biomarker untuk menegakkan diagnosis dini. Tetapi, perbandingan antara kadar serum AFP dan KHS dengan etiologi infeksi virus dan etiologi non infeksi virus belum diketahui. Mengetahui perbandingan antara kadar serum AFP dan KHS dengan etiologi infeksi virus dan etiologi non infeksi virus. Penelitian potong lintang dilakukan di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo, Jakarta pada Januari-Oktober 2018 dengan melihat data rekam medis dari 287 pasien yang terdiagnosis KHS dalam periode 2013-2017. Nilai median (minimum-maksimum) dari kadar AFP pada pasien KHS dengan etiologi infeksi VHB atau VHC adalah 419 (0.8-400.000). Nilai median (minimum-maksimum) kadar AFP pada pasien KHS dengan etiologi non infeksi VHB-VHC adalah 7.18 (0.6-90.944). Terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara kadar AFP dengan KHS dengan etiologi infeksi VHB atau VHC dan etiologi non infeksi VHB-VHC.Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the highest rates of mortality in the world. Serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels can be used as a biomarker for early diagnosis. However, the comparison between serum AFP and HCC with viral infections etiology and non-viral etiology is unknown. This research aims to determine the comparison between serum AFP and HCC with viral infections etiology and non-viral aetiology. A cross-sectional study conducted in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta in January to October 2018 by reviewing 287 medical records of patients diagnosed with HCC from 2013-2017 period of time. The median (minimum-maximum) value of AFP levels in HCC patients with the etiology of HBV or HCV infection is 419 (0.8-400,000). The median value (minimum-maximum) of AFP levels in HCC patients with the etiology of non HBV-HCV infection was 7.18 (0.6-90,944). There were significant differences between AFP levels and KHS with the etiology of HBV or HCV infections and the etiology of non HBV-HCV infections.