

Potensi ekspresi programmed death ligand-1 (PD-L1) pada Tumor Sel Germinal Ovarium Maligna (TSGOM) sebagai faktor prognostik = The Potential of programmed death ligand-1 (PD-L1) expression in Malignant Ovarian Germ Cell Tumor as Prognostic Factor

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Tumor sel germinal ovarium maligna (TSGOM) yang gagal sembuh dengan penatalaksanaan konvensional memiliki prognosis buruk. Beberapa kejadian rekuren setelah kemoterapi juga ditemukan. Programmed Death Ligand-1 (PD-L1) terekspresi pada berbagai keganasan dan tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) serta telah diketahui perannya sebagai faktor prognostik. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui peran ekspresi PD-L1 pada TSGOM dalam menentukan overall survival (OS) dan progression free survival (PFS).

Bahan dan cara: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kohort retrospektif dengan desain analisis kesintasan. Data klinis diambil dari rekam medis RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo sejak Januari 2010-Desember 2016 yang diobservasi selama 2 tahun. Data histopatologik diambil dari Departemen Patologi Anatomi RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo yang kemudian dilakukan pulasan imunohistokimia PD-L1.

Hasil: Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara ekspresi PD-L1 pada sel tumor dan TILs dengan 2-year OS ($p=0,275$) dan PFS ($p=0,421$) pada TSGOM. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara jenis histopatologik dengan 2-year OS ($p=0,002$) serta stadium pada 2-year OS ($p=0,028$) dan PFS ($p=0,014$).

Kesimpulan: OS dan PFS tidak berhubungan dengan ekspresi PD-L1 pada sel tumor dan TILs pada TSGOM.

<hr><i>ABSTRACT

Background: The prognosis of malignant ovarian germ cell tumors (MOGCT) patients who failed to be cured with conventional therapy is poor. Several recurrent events after chemotherapy were also found. PD-L1 is expressed in various types of malignancy and tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) and its role is known as a prognostic factor. This study was conducted to determine the role of PD-L1 expression in MOGCT in determining overall survival (OS) and progression free survival (PFS).

Materials and Methods: This is a retrospective cohort study with survival analysis. Clinical data were obtained from medical record in RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo since January 2010-December 2016 and observed for 2 years. Histopathological data were obtained from Anatomical Pathology Department and PD-L1 immunohistochemistry staining were performed.

Results: No significant correlation between PD-L1 expression in tumor cells and TILs with 2-year OS ($p=0,275$) and PFS ($p=0,421$) in MOGCT. A significant correlation between histopathologic type and 2-year

OS ($p=0,002$) was found. We also found significant correlations between stage and survival outcomes 2-year OS ($p=0,028$) and PFS ($p=0,014$).

Conclusion: OS and PFS were not significantly correlated with PD-L1 expression in tumor cells and TILs in MOGCT.