

Proporsi kesintasan lima tahun pasca radiasi pasien karsinoma sel skuamosa serviks stadium IIB-IIIIB dan hubungannya dengan infeksi HPV = Five-year survival rate after radiation of stage IIB-IIIIB squamous cell cervical cancer patients and its relationship with HPV infection

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Abstrak

Kanker serviks merupakan kanker ketiga tersering di seluruh dunia dengan angka kasus baru, morbiditas dan mortalitas yang tinggi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui proporsi kesintasan lima tahun pasca radioterapi pasien KSS serviks stadium IIB-IIIIB dan hubungannya dengan infeksi HPV serta faktor lain yang mempengaruhi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kohort. Populasi terjangkau adalah pasien karsinoma serviks stadium IIB dan IIIIB dengan hasil biopsi serviks KSS yang telah menjalani radioterapi di RSCM dan dilakukan pemeriksaan DNA HPV pre dan pasca radiasi pada penelitian terdahulu. Analisis statistik digunakan dengan uji prognostik Kaplan Meier. Dari 31 sampel penelitian pendahuluan, hanya 27 subjek yang dapat didata. Angka kesintasan lima tahun adalah sebesar 35,5%. Tidak didapatkan hubungan yang bermakna antara kesintasan dengan infeksi HPV, infeksi HPV yang menetap, lama radiasi, LVSI, stadium, diferensiasi, ukuran tumor dengan masing-masing nilai p 0,921, 0,586, 0,718, 0,65, 0,139, 0,78, dan 0,139. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara respon radiasi dengan kesintasan, dengan median time survival 2 tahun (p 0,016).

.....Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer in the world with high number of new cases, morbidity and mortality rates. The objective of this research is to know the proportion of five year survival rate after radiation of cervical cancer stage IIB-IIIIB patient and its relationship with HPV infection and other influencing factors. This research method was cohort study. Research population was patients with biopsy result squamous cell carcinoma stage IIB-IIIIB who underwent radiation therapy and have been examined for HPV DNA before and after radiation on previous study. Overall survival was assessed and the relationship between prognosis with HPV infection and other factors was calculated. Statistical analysis was calculated using Kaplan Meier to determine prognostic factors of cervical cancer, as well as the median survival rate. From 31 samples on previous study, only 27 patients has been documented. The five year overall survival rate was 35,5%. There were no statistically significant relationship between cervical cancer survival rate with HPV infection, HPV persistence after radiation, duration of radiation, LVSI, staging, grading, tumor size with p result 0,921, 0,586, 0,718, 0,65, 0,139, 0,78, and 0,139 respectively. There was significant relationship between radiation response and survival rate with median 2-year survival (p 0,016)