

Prevalensi metastasis kanker epitel ovarium ke apendiks yang dilakukan pembedahan primer di RSCM = Prevalence of metastasis to the appendix from primary surgery in ovarian epithelial cancer at RSCM

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Kanker ovarium menyumbang 152.000 kematian di seluruh dunia setiap tahun. Apendik merupakan organ intraperitoneal yang rentan terhadap metastasis oleh kanker epitel ovarium. Penentuan keterlibatan apendik merupakan salah satu penentu surgical staging. Surgical staging yang optimal merupakan sebuah kunci untuk tatalaksana setelah operasi serta memperoleh prognosis yang baik, serta peningkatan respon tatalaksana kemoterapi. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat keterlibatan apendiks pada pasien-pasien dengan kanker epitel ovarium di RSCM yang menjalani pembedahan primer.

Tujuan: Mengetahui prevalensi metastasis kanker epitelial ovarium ke apendiks yang dilakukan pembedahan primer di RSCM

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi potong lintang menggunakan data rekam medis pasien kanker ovarium epitelial yang menjalani pembedahan primer dan apendiktomi pada bulan juli 2009-juli 2019 di RSCM Jakarta yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi, dan dilakukan pengambilan data secara acak

Hasil: Didapatkan 80 subjek penelitian yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Dari 80 subjek penelitian, dengan rerata usia 48 tahun. Sebanyak 43 subjek (53,8%) sebagai stadium I, 7 subjek (8,8%) sebagai stadium II, 30 subjek (37,5%) stadium III, dan tidak terdapat stadium IV (0%). Dari 80 subjek yang menjalani apendiktomi, didapatkan 8 subjek (10%) anak sebar ke apendiks, 19 subjek (23,8 %) apendisitis kronis, 53 subjek (66,3%) tidak terdapat anak sebar. Dari 8 subjek yang terdapat anak sebar ke apendik dengan temuan histologi 4 musinosum, 2 serosum, 2 endometroid. Sebanyak enam dari delapan subjek terdiagnosis pada stadium klinis stadium III dan dua lainnya pada stadium klinis satu. Dua subjek yang terdiagnosis dari stadium klinis satu memiliki temuan histologi musinosum.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat 10 persen pasien kanker epitelial ovarium yang dilakukan pembedahan primer di RSCM memiliki metastasis ke apendiks yang terbagi atas jenis musinosum, serosum, dan endometrioid. Oleh karena itu, apendektomi dapat dipertimbangkan dilakukan pada pembedahan baik stadium awal maupun stadium lanjut.

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Background: Around 152,000 women were death every year because of ovarian cancer. Appendix is an intraperitoneal organ which prone to ovarian epithelial cancer metastasis. Appendix involvement is one of surgical staging scoring.

Optimal surgical staging is one of key point to determine post operation treatment, accurate prognosis, and better chemotherapy response. This research was done to see appendix involvement from primary surgery in ovarian epithelial cancer at RSCM

Aim: To determine prevalence of metastasis to the appendix from primary surgery in ovarian epithelial cancer at RSCM

Method: This cross sectional study used ovarian epithelial cancer patient medical record which primary surgery and appendectomy were conducted on July 2009-July 2019 at RSCM.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria were counted and consecutive random sampling were used.

Result: Eighty subjects which were taken from inclusion and exclusion criteria has average age on 48 years old. Out of 80, 43 subjects (53.8%) were defined as stadium I patient, 7 subjects (8.8%) as stadium II, 30 subjects (37.5%) as stadium III, and none of them as stadium IV. Appendectomy were done and eight subjects (10%) has metastasis to the appendix. On the other hand, 19 subjects (23.8%) have chronic appendicitis and 53 subjects (66.3%) doesnt have metastasis to the appendix. From eight subjects which has appendix involvement, four were defined have mucinous histology, two serous, and two endometrioid. Six out of eight were diagnosed at clinical stadium III and two were diagnosed at stadium I. These two stadium I subjects has mucinous histology.

Conclusion: There are 10 percent appendix metastases from primary surgery in ovarian epithelial cancer at RSCM which consist of mucinous, serous, and endometrioid histological types. Based on this research, appendectomy can be considered done on surgery whether in early or late stadium.