

Hubungan Antara Reseptor Hormonal dan Protein HER2 Terhadap Jenis Metastasis Kanker Payudara = Association of Hormone Receptor and HER2 protein with The Types of Breast Cancer Metastases

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Kanker payudara merupakan kanker dengan insidensi tertinggi kedua di dunia pada tahun 2018. Setiap 100.000 wanita di Indonesia, 40 mengidap kanker payudara. Mortalitas pada kanker payudara paling banyak disebabkan oleh kejadian metastasis organ viseral yang dilaporkan memiliki prognosis lebih buruk dibandingkan metastasis non viseral. Ekspresi reseptor hormonal (HR) dan protein HER2 atau subtype intrinsik molekular diindikasikan dapat memprediksi jenis atau lokasi metastasis kanker payudara. Karena itu, perlu ada penelitian tentang hubungan HR dan HER2 terhadap jenis metastasis kanker payudara, terutama pada populasi di Indonesia untuk memperkirakan perjalanan penyakit.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara reseptor hormonal dan HER2 terhadap jenis metastasis kanker payudara, viseral maupun non viseral.

Metode: Penelitian dengan desain cross sectional ini menggunakan data dari sembilan puluh satu pasien kanker payudara dengan metastasis yang dipilih dengan cara consecutive sampling dari RSCM dan RS MRCCC Siloam. Status HR dan HER2 diambil dari pemeriksaan imunohistokimia, sedangkan jenis metastasis diambil dari hasil pemeriksaan radiologi atau patologi anatomi. Data diolah dengan uji chi square dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel.

Hasil: Analisis bivariat antara HR dengan metastasis viseral menghasilkan nilai OR 0,549 (95% CI 0,165-1,829), dengan metastasis non viseral OR 1,533 (95% CI 0,565-4,157), dan dengan kedua metastasis viseral dan non viseral OR 0,960 (95% CI 0,351-2,624). Untuk analisis antara protein HER2 dengan metastasis viseral

menghasilkan OR 2,333 (95% CI 0,825-6,599), dengan metastasis non viseral OR 0,538 (95% CI 0,223-1,302), dan dengan kedua metastasis viseral dan non viseral OR 1,061 (95% CI 0,442-2,549). Semua analisis menghasilkan $p > 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Tidak ditemukan adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara HR maupun HER2 terhadap jenis metastasis kanker payudara

Background: Breast cancer is a cancer with the second highest incidence in the world in 2018. For every 100,000 women in Indonesia, 40 suffer from breast cancer. Mortality in breast cancer is mostly caused by the incidence of visceral organ metastases which are reported to have a worse prognosis than non-visceral metastases. Hormonal receptor (HR) and protein expression

HER2 or molecular intrinsic subtypes are indicated to predict the type or location of breast cancer metastases. Therefore, there needs to be research on the relationship between HR and HER2 to the type of breast cancer metastases, especially in the population in Indonesia to estimate the course of the disease.

Objective: To determine the relationship between hormonal receptors and HER2 on the type of breast cancer metastasis, visceral and non-visceral.

Methods: This cross-sectional design study used data from ninety-one breast cancer patients with metastases selected by consecutive sampling from RSCM and MRCCC Siloam Hospital. HR and HER2 status were taken from immunohistochemical examination, while the type of metastasis was taken from the results of radiological examination or anatomical pathology. Data processed with chi square test and presented in tabular form.

Results: Bivariate analysis of HR with visceral metastases resulted in OR 0.549 (95% CI 0.165-1.829), with non-visceral metastases OR 1.533 (95% CI 0.565-4.157), and with both visceral and non-visceral metastases OR 0.960 (95% CI 0.351-2.624). For analysis between HER2 protein and visceral metastases resulted in an OR of 2.333 (95% CI 0.825-6.599), with non-visceral metastases OR 0.538 (95% CI 0.223-1.302), and with both visceral and non-visceral metastases OR 1.061 (95% CI 0.442-2.549). All analyzes yielded $p > 0.05$.

Conclusion: There was no significant relationship between HR and HER2 on the type of breast cancer metastases