

Validasi skor palliative prognostic index dalam memprediksi kesintasan pasien kanker stadium lanjut di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo = Validation of palliative prognostic index to predict survival in advanced cancer patient at Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Palliative prognostic index (PPI) adalah skor prognostik yang umum digunakan di unit perawatan paliatif. PPI mencakup lima variabel klinis yang didasari oleh penelitian Morita dkk pada tahun 1999, untuk menilai kesintasan kurang dari 3 minggu, 3 - 6 minggu atau lebih dari 6 minggu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan validasi skor PPI pada pasien kanker stadium lanjut yang dikonsultasikan ke tim paliatif di RSCM.

Tujuan : Menilai performa model skor PPI dalam memprediksi kesintasan pasien stadium lanjut di RSCM.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan studi kohort retrospektif yang dilakukan di rumah sakit tersier terhadap pasien kanker stadium lanjut yang dikonsultasikan ke tim paliatif pada Juli 2017 sampai Desember 2018S.

Performa kalibrasi skor PPI dinilai dengan uji Hosmer-Lemeshow dan plot kalibrasi. Untuk menilai akurasi prediktif skor PPI, sensitivitas, spesifisitas, PPV, NPV dan akurasi setiap grup skor PPI dihitung.

Diskriminasi dinilai dengan area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC).

Hasil Penelitian : Sebanyak 160 pasien dengan rentang usia 20–83 tahun masuk dalam penelitian ini.

Performa kalibrasi skor PPI berdasarkan uji Hosmer menunjukkan nilai $P=0,259$. Akurasi skor PPI dalam memprediksi kesintasan pasien kanker stadium lanjut penelitian untuk kesintasan < 3 minggu 81% , dengan sensitivitas 85%, spesifisitas 70%, PPV 86%, dan NPV 67%. Akurasi untuk prediksi kesintasan 3-6 minggu 76%, sensitivitas 66%, spesifisitas 88%, PPV 85% dan NPV 70%. Performa diskriminasi skor PPI ditunjukkan dengan nilai AUC sebesar 0,822 (IK95% 0,749-0,895).

Simpulan : Skor Palliative Prognostic Index memiliki performa akurasi dan diskriminasi yang baik dalam memprediksi kesintasan pasien kanker stadium lanjut dalam perawatan paliatif di RSCM.

.....Background : Palliative prognostic index (PPI) is a prognostic score that is commonly used in palliative care units. PPI includes five clinical variables based on the study of Morita et al in 1999, to assess survival in less than 3 weeks, 3-6 weeks or more than 6 weeks. This study aims to validate PPI scores in advanced cancer patients who are consulted to the palliative team at our hospital.

Objective : To assess the performance of the PPI score model in predicting survival in advanced cancer patients at Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital.

Methods : This research is a retrospective cohort study conducted in a tertiary hospital of advanced cancer patients who were consulted to the palliative team from July 2017 to December 2018S. PPI score calibration performance was assessed with the Hosmer-Lemeshow test and calibration plot. To assess the predictive accuracy of PPI scores, sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV and accuracy of each PPI score group are calculated. Discrimination is assessed with area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC).

Results : Total of 160 patients with an age range of 20-83 years participated in this study. PPI score calibration performance based on the Hosmer Lemeshow test in patients with advanced cancer showed a P value of 0.259. The accuracy of PPI scores in predicting survival in advanced cancer patients in studies for

survival <3 weeks 81%, with a sensitivity of 85%, specificity 70%, PPV 86%, and NPV 67%. Accuracy for prediction of survival 3-6 weeks 76%, sensitivity 66%, specificity 88%, PPV 85% and NPV 70%. PPI score discrimination performance is shown with AUC value of 0.822 (IK95% 0.749-0.895).

Conclusion : Palliative Prognostic Index scores have good accuracy and discrimination in predicting the survival of advanced cancer patients in palliative care at RSCM.