

Sensitivitas dan Spesifisitas AFP dan LDH sebagai Penanda Tumor pada Neoplasma Padat Ovarium = Sensitivity and Specificity of AFP and LDH as Tumor Marker of Solid Ovarian Neoplasm.

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Abstrak

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian uji diagnostik dengan menggunakan metode potong lintang. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara konsekutif. Penelitian dilakukan di Poliklinik Obstetri dan Ginekologi RSCM Jakarta pada 31 Januari 2015 hingga 31 Januari 2020. Sebanyak 183 pasien wanita dengan kecurigaan neoplasma ovarium padat diikutsertakan dalam penelitian. Pasien dengan penyakit sistemik lainnya atau mengalami kehamilan dieksklusi dari penelitian. Dilakukan uji kesesuaian dengan menggunakan uji Kappa. Didapatkan sensitivitas dan spesifisitas dari masing-masing penanda tumor

Hasil : AFP memiliki sensitivitas 1,92% dan spesifisitas 77,1% sebagai penanda dysgerminoma. LDH memiliki sensitivitas 55,67% dan spesifisitas 65,65% sebagai penanda dysgerminoma.. AFP memiliki sensitivitas 30,43% dan spesifisitas 85% sebagai penanda teratoma. LDH memiliki sensitivitas 30,43% dan spesifisitas 58,13% sebagai penanda teratoma . AFP memiliki sensitivitas 100% dan spesifisitas 88,89% sebagai penanda Yolk sac tumor. LDH memiliki sensitivitas 41,67% dan spesifisitas 59,65% sebagai penanda Yolk sac tumor. Kombinasi AFP dan LDH memiliki sensitivitas 100% dan spesifisitas 50,29% sebagai penanda Yolk sac tumor. Kombinasi tumor marker AFP dan LDH memiliki nilai sensitivitas yang lebih tinggi namun tidak memiliki akurasi yang lebih baik dibandingkan pemeriksaan menggunakan AFP atau LDH saja.

Kesimpulan : AFP dan LDH merupakan penanda tumor yang dapat digunakan untuk deteksi dini maupun skrining pada kasus neoplasma padat ovarium.

.....Background: Ovarian neoplasms are the most common malignancy experienced by women in Indonesia. Solid ovarian neoplasm is a form of ovarian neoplasma that has a low survival rate due to late diagnosis. Early detection using tumor markers is one of the focuses of researches on ovarian neoplasms, one of which includes AFP and LDH.

Objective : To determine the sensitivity and specificity of AFP, LDH, and the combination of the two tumor markers.

Method : This research is a diagnostic test using cross sectional method. Sampling is done consecutively. The study was conducted at the Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of RSCM Jakarta from 31 January 2015 to 31 January 2020. A total of 182 female patients with suspicion of solid ovarian neoplasms were included in the study. Patients with other systemic diseases or pregnant were excluded from research. Conformity test was performed using the Kappa test. Sensitivity and specificity of each tumor marker was obtained

Result : AFP has a sensitivity of 1.92% and specificity of 77.1% as a marker of dysgerminoma. LDH has a

sensitivity of 55.67% and a specificity of 65.65% as a marker of dysgerminoma. AFP has a sensitivity of 30.43% and a specificity of 85% as a marker of teratoma. LDH has a sensitivity of 30.43% and specificity 58.13% as a marker of teratomas. AFP has 100% sensitivity and 88.89% specificity as a marker of Yolk sac tumor. LDH has a sensitivity of 41.67% and specificity 59.65% as a marker of Yolk sac tumor. The combination of AFP and LDH has a sensitivity of 100% and a specificity of 50.29% as a marker of Yolk sac tumor. The combination of AFP and LDH marker tumors has a higher sensitivity value but does not have better accuracy than examinations using AFP or LDH alone