

# Korelasi antara Nilai USG Point – Shear Wave Elastography (pSWE) dan Nilai USG 2 Dimension – Shear Wave Elastography (2D-SWE) pada Hepatocellular Carcinoma = The Correlation between The Value of USG Point – Shear Wave Elastography (pSWE) and The Value of 2 Dimension USG Value - Shear Wave Elastography (2D-SWE) in Hepatocellular Carcinoma

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Kanker hati adalah penyebab paling umum kedua kematian akibat kanker di seluruh dunia, dan kejadian keganasan hati 'primer' telah meningkat secara signifikan, terutama Hepatocellular Carcinoma/HCC. Karakteristik jaringan pada keganasan biasanya lebih padat/ kaku dibandingkan jaringan normal. Ultrasonografi dengan teknologi shear wave (gelombang geser) adalah metode perhitungan kekakuan jaringan, saat ini terdapat dua tipe; elastografi gelombang geser titik (pSWE) dan elastografi gelombang geser dua dimensi (2D-SWE). Belum ada studi yang menggunakan dua tipe gelombang geser tersebut pada lesi HCC yang sama untuk melihat kesesuaian antara nilai keduanya. Tujuan: Mengetahui derajat korelasi antara nilai USG pSWE dan nilai USG 2D-SWE pada HCC. Metode: Sebanyak 17 subjek penelitian dengan diagnosis HCC dilakukan pemeriksaan USG pSWE dan dilanjutkan dengan 2D-SWE (pada hari yang sama atau maksimal tujuh hari setelahnya) pada lesi HCC untuk menentukan nilai kekakuan jaringan (dalam satuan kPa dan m/s). Setelah itu dilakukan analisis korelasi antara nilai USG pSWE dengan USG 2D-SWE, dan dilanjutkan dengan mencari formula regresi di antara kedua nilai tersebut. Hasil: Pada lesi HCC terdapat korelasi positif kuat yang signifikan antara hasil USG pSWE dengan 2D-SWE pada perhitungan dengan kPa ( $R = 0,882 / p < 0,01$ ) dan m/s ( $R = 0,875 / p < 0,01$ ), didapatkan pula formula regresi nilai kPa pSWE =  $2,99 + 0,75 \times \text{kPa 2D-SWE}$  dan nilai m/s pSWE =  $0,31 + 0,82 \times \text{m/s 2D-SWE}$ . Kesimpulan: Pada lesi HCC, dapat dilakukan pemeriksaan nilai kekakuan jaringan menggunakan pSWE maupun 2D-SWE, baik menggunakan satuan kPa maupun m/s dengan hasil yang setara.

.....Background: Liver cancer is the second most common cause of cancer death worldwide, and the incidence of 'primary' liver malignancies has increased significantly, particularly Hepatocellular Carcinoma / HCC. Characteristics of tissue in malignancy are usually denser / stiffer than normal tissue. Ultrasound with shear wave technology is a method of calculating tissue stiffness, currently there are two types; point shear wave elastography (pSWE) and two-dimensional shear wave elastography (2D-SWE). There have not been studies using these two types of shear waves in the same HCC lesions to see the congruence between the two values. Objective: To determine the degree of correlation between the USG pSWE value and the 2D-SWE USG value on HCC. Methods: A total of 17 study subjects with a diagnosis of HCC were subjected to pSWE ultrasound examination and followed by 2D-SWE (on the same day or a maximum of seven days thereafter) on HCC lesions to determine the value of tissue stiffness (in kPa and m/s units). After that, a correlation analysis was carried out between the USG pSWE and USG 2D-SWE values, and continued by looking for the regression formula between the two values. Results: In HCC lesions, there was a significant positive correlation between pSWE ultrasound results and 2D-SWE in the calculation with kPa ( $R = 0.882 / p < 0.01$ ) and m / s ( $R = 0.875 / p < 0.01$ ), also obtained the regression formula for the kPa pSWE value =

$2.99 + 0.75 \times \text{kPa}$  2D-SWE and the  $\text{m/s}$  pSWE value =  $0.31 + 0.82 \times \text{m / s}$  2D-SWE. Conclusion: In HCC lesions, tissue stiffness values can be examined using pSWE and 2D-SWE, using either kPa or  $\text{m / s}$  units with equivalent results.