

# Perbedaan Nilai Rasio T2WI antara Kelompok Respon dan Tidak Respon Terapi Radiasi Pasien Kanker Serviks Karsinoma Sel Skuamosa Figo Stadium Lanjut Berdasarkan Recist 1.1 di RSUPN dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo = T2WI Signal Intensity Ratio Differences to Evaluate Treatment Response after Radiation Therapy using Recist 1.1 in Advanced Stage Squamous Cell Carcinoma Cervical Cancer at RSUPN dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks merupakan keganasan yang sering ditemukan diberbagai negara pada wanita setelah kanker payudara. Kanker serviks berhubungan dengan angka kematian yang tinggi. FIGO merekomendasikan penggunaan MRI sebagai alat diagnosis dan prognosis. Tingkat proliferasi tumor berhubungan dengan respon terapi yang dapat diketahui dengan nilai signal intensitas sekuens T2WI. Saat ini belum ada penelitian yang menilai perbedaan nilai SI sekuens T2WI dengan respon terapi radiasi pada kanker serviks tipe karsinoma sel skuamosa.

Tujuan: Memperoleh perbedaan nilai rasio sekuens T2WI pada pasien kanker serviks karsinoma sel skuamosa yang mengalami respon dan tidak respon terapi.

Metode: Sebanyak 39 subjek penelitian dilakukan pemeriksaan MRI pelvis sebelum dan setelah terapi radiasi. Data penelitian diambil menggunakan sekuens T2WI dan data histologi berasal dari EHR RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo. Dilakukan analisis data menggunakan uji normalitas Saphiro-Wilk dan uji T berpasangan.

Hasil: Pada kelompok umur, status pernikahan, status obstetri dan klasifikasi FIGO, didapatkan hasil tidak signifikan ( $p = 0,19$ ,  $p = 0,348$ ,  $p = 0,153$ , dan  $p = 0,995$ ;  $p > 0,05$ ). Begitupun pada kelompok respon dan tidak respon dengan RECIST 1.1, didapat hasil signifikan dengan  $p = 0,000$ ;  $p < 0,05$ ) sedangkan pada kelompok perbedaan nilai rasio sekuens T2WI, didapatkan hasil yang tidak signifikan ( $p = 0,436$ ,  $p > 0,05$ ).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat perbedaan nilai rasio sekuens T2WI pada kelompok respon dan tidak respon terapi berdasarkan kriteria RECIST 1.1 pada kanker serviks tipe karsinoma sel skuamosa.

.....Background: Cervical cancer is a malignancy that is often found in various countries in women after breast cancer. Cervical cancer is associated with a high mortality rate. FIGO recommends the use of MRI as a diagnostic and prognostic tool. The rate of tumor proliferation is related to the therapeutic response which can be determined by the value of the T2WI sequence intensity signal. Currently, there are no studies that assess the differences in SI values of T2WI sequences and the response to radiation therapy in squamous cell carcinoma type cervical cancer.

Objective: Obtain differences in the value of the T2WI sequence ratio in patients with cervical cancer squamous cell carcinoma who experienced and did not respond to therapy.

Methods: A total of 39 study subjects were subjected to pelvic MRI examinations before and after radiation therapy. The research data were taken using T2WI sequences and histological data came from EHR RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo. Data were analyzed using the Saphiro-Wilk normality test and paired T test.

Results: In the age group, marital status, obstetric status and FIGO classification, the results were not

significant ( $p = 0.19$ ,  $p = 0.348$ ,  $p = 0.153$ , and  $p = 0.995$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ). Likewise in the response dan unresponse group with RECIST 1.1, the results were significant with  $p = 0.000$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), while the difference in the value of the T2WI sequence ratio, the results were not significant ( $p = 0.436$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ).

Conclusion: There is no difference in the value of the T2WI sequence ratio in the response group and no response to therapy based on RECIST 1.1 criteria in squamous cell carcinoma type cervical cancer.