

# Akurasi metode Radiokolloid dan Blue dye dalam mendeteksi Limfonodi Sentinel pada kanker payudara stadium dini = The accuracy of radiocolloid and blue dye methods in detecting sentinel node in the early stage breast cancer

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## Abstrak

Angka kejadian kanker payudara yang ditemukan pada stadium dini meningkat, dilakukan Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy (SLNB) untuk mendapatkan kontrol lokoregional yang baik dan morbiditas minimal. SLNB belum menjadi prosedur tetap di Indonesia, dasar SLNB adalah deteksi limfonodi sentinel sebagai prediktor status axilla. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian bersama bagian Radiologi dan Bedah FKUI - RSCM Jakarta dengan tujuan mengetahui akurasi metode radiokolloid (limfoscintigrafi dan gamma probe) serta blue dye dalam mendeteksi limfonodi sentinel pada kanker payudara stadium dini. Dilakukan uji diagnostik secara cross sectional, membandingkan akurasi metode radiokolloid dan blue dye dengan histopatologi sebagai baku emas pada 14 pasien dan didapatkan 163 limfonodi. Karakteristik subyek: keseluruhan perempuan, usia 39 - 53 tahun, kebanyakan sudah menopause, multipara dan menyusui anaknya. Tumor primer mayoritas di kanan, kwadrant lateral atas, 57,1% T2, hasil histopatologi semuanya karsinoma duktal invasif, didapatkan emboli limfatis pada 71,4% kasus. Waktu injeksi sampai dilakukan operasi antara 4 sampai 24 jam. Deteksi limfonodi sentinel dengan limfoscintigrafi mempunyai akurasi 81,8%, sensitivitas 90,4%, spesifisitas 73,2%, NPV 98,1%, negatif palsu 1,8%, nilai kappa 0,37. Menggunakan gamma probe mempunyai akurasi 79%, sensitivitas 90,4%, spesifisitas 67,6%, NPV 97,9%, negatif palsu 2%, nilai kappa 0,31. Bila keduanya dilakukan mempunyai akurasi 83,6%, sensitivitas 90,4%, spesifisitas 76,8%, NPV 98,2%, negatif palsu 1,8%, nilai kappa 0,56. 14% limfonodi sentinel merupakan limfonodi mammaria interna. Akurasi metode blue dye tidak bisa dinilai pada penelitian ini, gambaran deteksi dengan metode blue dye 71,4% positif. Disimpulkan bahwa metode radiokolloid mempunyai akurasi dan kesesuaian yang tinggi dalam mendeteksi limfonodi sentinel pada kanker payudara stadium dini, terbukti metode radiokolloid dapat diaplikasikan sebagai dasar penggunaan SLNB.

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negative 2% and kappa value 0,31. When both are conducted, it has 83,6% accuracy, sensitivity 90,4%, specificity 76,8%, NPV 98,2%, false-negative 1,8% and kappa value 0,56. 14% sentinel node is internal mammary node. The accuracy of blue dye method cannot be calculated in this research, detection rate is 71,4%. It is concluded that radiocolloid method has high accuracy and suitability in detecting sentinel node in the early stage breast cancer, it is proven that radiocolloid method can be applied as the basic for using SLNB.</i>