

Hubungan Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio dan Platelet-Lymphocyte Ratio dengan Risiko Kanker Payudara di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo = The association of Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio and Platelet-Lymphocyte Ratio with Breast Cancer Risk at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

Kenneth, author

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Abstrak

Latar belakang. Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) dan platelet-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) merupakan pemeriksaan indikator inflamasi yang sederhana, yaitu hanya membutuhkan pemeriksaan darah perifer lengkap dengan menghitung jenis leukosit absolut. Beberapa studi telah menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan NLR dan PLR berasosiasi dengan keluaran yang lebih buruk pada subjek dengan kanker payudara. Sampai saat ini, studi yang meneliti peran NLR dan PLR sebagai penanda biologis keganasan dan indikator penilaian risiko terhadap kanker payudara masih sangat sedikit, sehingga bukti ilmiah yang ada belum konklusif. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis hubungan antara NLR dan PLR terhadap risiko kanker payudara di Rumah Sakit dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo.

Metode. Studi potong lintang dilakukan di RSCM dengan melibatkan perempuan dewasa dengan atau tanpa diagnosis kanker payudara yang belum pernah menerima kemoterapi, terapi radiasi, dan pembedahan. Usia, stadium kanker payudara, subtipen molekuler kanker payudara, indeks massa tubuh (IMT), komorbiditas, NLR, dan PLR merupakan variabel yang diteliti terhadap kejadian kanker payudara.

Hasil. Pada penelitian ini, didapatkan sebanyak 65 subjek dengan kanker payudara dan 70 subjek tanpa kanker payudara. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan bermakna antara NLR tinggi dengan risiko kejadian kanker payudara dengan OR(IK95%) = 5,47 (2,39-12,52) dan $p < 0,001$. Selain itu, didapatkan hubungan bermakna antara PLR tinggi dengan peningkatan risiko kejadian kanker payudara dengan OR(IK95%) = 4,67 (2,18-10) dan $p < 0,001$. Dari uji multivariat didapatkan NLR dan PLR merupakan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan bermakna secara statistik ($p = 0,001$) dengan terjadinya kanker payudara dibandingkan dengan faktor-faktor lain.

Kesimpulan. Terdapat asosiasi antara NLR dan PLR tinggi dengan peningkatan risiko kanker payudara.
.....Background. The neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) are simple inflammatory indicator tests, which only require a complete peripheral blood count by calculating the absolute leukocyte type. Several studies have shown that increased NLR and PLR are associated with poorer outcomes in subjects with breast cancer. To date, there have been very few studies examining the role of NLR and PLR as biological markers of malignancy and risk assessment indicators for breast cancer, so that the scientific evidence is not conclusive. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between NLR and PLR on the risk of breast cancer at dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo.

Methods. A cross-sectional study was conducted at RSCM involving adult women with or without a diagnosis of breast cancer who had never received any chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and surgery. Age, stage of breast cancer, molecular subtype of breast cancer, body mass index (BMI), comorbidities, NLR, and PLR are the variables studied on the incidence of breast cancer.

Results. In this study, there were 65 subjects with breast cancer and 70 subjects without breast cancer. The results showed that there was a significant association between high NLR and the increased risk of breast cancer with OR(95% CI) = 5.47 (2.39-12.52) and p <0.001. In addition, a significant association was found between high PLR and an increased risk of breast cancer with OR (95% CI) = 4.67 (2.18-10) and p <0.001. From the multivariate test, it was found that only increased NLR and increased PLR were independent factors that were statistically significant (p = 0.001) related to the occurrence of breast cancer compared to other factors.

Conclusion. High NLR and PLR are associated with an increased risk of breast cancer