

Temuan Metastasis pada Kelenjar Getah Bening Secara Histopatologi Dibandingkan dengan Pemeriksaan Advanced Imaging pada Pasien Kanker Ovarium Epitelial yang Dilakukan Limfadenektomi di RSCM Tahun 2017-2022 = Histopathological Findings of Metastases in Lymph Nodes Compared with Advanced Imaging Examination in Epithelial Ovarian Cancer Patients Undergoing Lymphadenectomy at RSCM 2017-2022

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Kanker ovarium epitelial merupakan jenis keganasan ovarium yang paling sering ditemukan dan bersifat agresif. Upaya melakukan deteksi dini dilakukan dengan pemeriksaan ginekologi, dikombinasi dengan pemeriksaan ultrasonografi, advanced imaging (CT-Scan, MRI) dan pemeriksaan kadar serum CA-125, namun untuk menentukan diagnosis pasti diperlukan pemeriksaan histopatologi. Tujuan: Membandingkan temuan metastasis kelenjar getah bening pada advanced imaging (CT-Scan, MRI) dengan histopatologi pada kasus kanker ovarium epitelial dan menentukan rentang waktu antara dilakukan advanced imaging dengan tindakan operasi. Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat kohort retrospektif. Sampel penelitian adalah pasien dengan riwayat kanker ovarium epitelial stadium awal yang sudah dilakukan limfadenektomi di RSCM pada tahun 2017-2022 dengan teknik consecutive sampling. Pengumpulan data melalui data sekunder. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat dengan uji Mc Nemar atau Kappa. Hasil: Dari karakteristik didapatkan usia rata-rata 48 tahun, paling banyak dengan jenis clear cell carcinoma (36.7%), dan ditemukan paling banyak pada ovarium kanan (43.3%). Hasil advanced imaging tidak memiliki nilai kesepakatan yang berarti dengan hasil histopatologi (Kappa value -0.01, $p > 0.05$). Hasil paling banyak ditemukan metastasis di pelvis kiri. Rentang waktu dilakukannya operasi setelah pemeriksaan advanced imaging, paling banyak dalam waktu kurang dari 3 bulan (50.0%). Kesimpulan: Semakin cepat waktu dilakukan tindakan operasi semakin tinggi survival rate. Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara ditemukannya limfadenopati pada advanced imaging dan histopatologi.

..... Background: Epithelial ovarian cancer is the most common and aggressive type of ovarian malignancy. Efforts aimed at early detection are gynecological examination, combined with ultrasound examination, advanced imaging (CT-Scan, MRI) and CA-125 levels, but to determine a definite diagnosis a histopathological examination is needed. Objective: To compare the findings of lymph node metastases on advanced imaging (CT-Scan, MRI) with histopathology in cases of epithelial ovarian cancer. And to determine the time interval between advanced imaging and surgery. Methods: This study used a retrospective cohort. The sample of the study was patients with a history of early-stage epithelial ovarian cancer who had undergone lymphadenectomy at RSCM in 2017-2022 by consecutive sampling technique. Data collection through secondary data. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately with the Mc Nemar or Kappa test. Results: The features revealed that the average age was 48 years, that clear cell carcinoma was the most prevalent form (36.7%), and that it was most frequently discovered in the right ovary (43.3%). According to the study's findings, there was no significant correlation between the outcomes of advanced imaging and those of histopathology (Kappa value: -0.01, $p > 0.05$). The results showed that most metastases

were found in the left pelvis. This study evaluated the length of surgery following enhanced imaging test revealed that 50% of patients underwent surgery in less than three months on average. Conclusion: The difference between preoperative and intraoperative findings will be minimized if surgery is conducted early. There was no significant correlation between lymphadenopathy findings on advanced imaging and histopathology.