

Studi Pengaruh Seleksi Model terhadap Perhitungan Dosis Serap Radiasi pada Kasus Translasi Biokinetik Hewan ke Manusia = Study on the Effect of Model Selection on Absorbed Dose Calculation Radiation in the Case of Animal to Human Biokinetic Translation

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Abstrak

Translasi radiofarmaka dari hewan percobaan ke dosis manusia merupakan tugas yang menantang karena variasi biologis antar spesies dan kurangnya standarisasi dalam dosimetri kedokteran nuklir. Studi ini berfokus pada pengaruh seleksi model terhadap perhitungan dosis yang diserap radiasi pada kasus translasi biokinetik dari hewan ke manusia. Penelitian ini menggunakan data biokinetik rata-rata dan individu dari studi radiofarmaka ^{177}Lu -OPS201 pada hewan dan manusia dengan menggunakan model Sum of Exponential (SoE). Analisis Goodness of Fit (GoF) dan corrected Akaike Information Criterion (AICc) digunakan untuk seleksi model. Model $f_2(t) = A_1 e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_{\text{phys}})t}$ terpilih sebagai model terbaik untuk mencit, babi, dan manusia. Penggunaan data biokinetik rata-rata menghasilkan %wAICc sebesar 50,01%, TIAC referensi sebesar $5,41 \hat{\pm} 0,29$ jam (manusia), $1,35 \hat{\pm} 0,07$ jam (mencit), dan $2,23 \hat{\pm} 0,17$ jam (babi). Sementara penggunaan data biokinetik individu menghasilkan %wAICc sebesar 84,00%, TIAC referensi sebesar $5,41 \hat{\pm} 0,24$ jam (manusia), $1,35 \hat{\pm} 0,07$ jam (mencit), dan $1,68 \hat{\pm} 0,12$ jam - $2,85 \hat{\pm} 0,28$ jam (babi). Metode regresi linear dan allometric scaling digunakan dalam proses translasi biokinetik radiofarmaka ^{177}Lu -OPS201 dari hewan ke manusia. Hasilnya, model terbaik dengan data biokinetik rata-rata dapat memprediksi TIAC sebesar $5,45 \hat{\pm} 0,03$ jam dan akurasi 99,20% mendekati referensi (regresi linear) dan TIAC prediksi sebesar $3,97 \hat{\pm} 1,01$ jam dan akurasi 73,50% mendekati referensi (allometric scaling).

.....The translation of radiopharmaceuticals from experimental animals to human doses is a challenging task due to biological variations between species and lack of standardization in nuclear medicine dosimetry. This study focuses on the influence of model selection on the calculation of radiation absorbed dose in the case of biokinetic translation from animals to humans. This study used average and individual biokinetic data from the ^{177}Lu -OPS201 radiopharmaceutical study in animals and humans using the Sum of Exponential (SoE) model. Goodness of Fit (GoF) analysis and corrected Akaike Information Criterion (AICc) were used for model selection. The model $f_2(t) = A_1 e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_{\text{phys}})t}$ was selected as the best model for mice, pigs and humans. The use of average biokinetic data resulted in %wAICc of 50.01%, reference TIAC of $5.41 \hat{\pm} 0.29$ hours (human), $1.35 \hat{\pm} 0.07$ hours (mice), and $2.23 \hat{\pm} 0.17$ hours (pigs). Meanwhile, the use of individual biokinetic data resulted in a %wAICc of 84.00%, a reference TIAC of $5.41 \hat{\pm} 0.24$ hours (human), $1.35 \hat{\pm} 0.07$ hours (mice), and $1.68 \hat{\pm} 0.12$ hours - $2.85 \hat{\pm} 0.28$ hours (pigs). Linear regression and allometric scaling methods were used in the process of translating the biokinetics of radiopharmaceutical ^{177}Lu -OPS201 from animals to humans. As a result, the best model with average biokinetic data can predict TIAC of $5.45 \hat{\pm} 0.03$ hours and 99.20% accuracy close to the reference (linear regression) and predicted TIAC of $3.97 \hat{\pm} 1.01$ hours and 73.50% accuracy close to the reference (allometric scaling).