

Hubungan Usia dan Indeks Massa Tubuh terhadap Subtipe Molekuler Kanker Payudara di RSCM = Relationship between Age and Body Mass Index on Breast Cancer Molecular Subtypes at RSCM

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Abstrak

Kanker payudara merupakan jenis kanker yang paling banyak ditemukan pada wanita dengan 2,3 juta kasus baru pada tahun 2020. Klasifikasi berdasarkan ekspresi reseptor hormon penting diketahui karena tiap subtipe dapat berbeda dalam karakteristik klinis, strategi pengobatan, dan prognosis. Penelitian hubungan faktor risiko usia dan IMT terhadap subtipe kanker payudara yang telah dilakukan masih menghasilkan kesimpulan yang bertentangan dan belum konklusif sehingga penelitian lebih lanjut perlu dilakukan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSCM pada April-Mei 2024 dengan mengakses rekam medis 180 pasien kanker payudara primer yang datang ke Poli Bedah RSCM pada tahun 2022 dan menjalani pemeriksaan patologi anatomi dan imunohistokimia. Diperoleh 180 subjek dengan 82,8% berusia >40 tahun dan 17,2% berusia 40 tahun. Ditemukan 51,1% subjek obesitas, 27,2% berat badan normal, 16,1% berat badan berlebih, dan hanya 5,6% berat badan kurang. Ditemukan subtipe luminal mencakup 72,8% kasus dan non-luminal 27,2% kasus. Subtipe dengan proporsi paling banyak ditemukan adalah tipe luminal B dengan 41,1%, diikuti tipe luminal A 31,7%, TNBC 17,2%, dan HER2-enriched 10%. Analisis chi-square antara usia dengan subtipe kanker payudara serta IMT dengan subtipe kanker payudara tidak menemukan hubungan yang bermakna. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia ataupun IMT terhadap subtipe molekuler kanker payudara yang signifikan di RSCM tahun 2022.

.....Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer found in women with 2.3 million new cases in 2020. Classification based on hormone receptor expression is important because each subtype can differ in clinical characteristics, treatment strategies and prognosis. Research on the relationship between risk factors of age and BMI on breast cancer subtypes that has been carried out still produces conflicting conclusions and is not yet conclusive, so further research needs to be carried out. This research was conducted at RSCM in April-May 2024 by accessing the medical records of 180 primary breast cancer patients who came to the RSCM Surgical Clinic in 2022 and underwent anatomical pathology and immunohistochemical examinations. There were 180 subjects with 82.8% aged >40 years and 17.2% aged 40 years. It was found that 51.1% of subjects were obese, 27.2% were normal weight, 16.1% were overweight, and only 5.6% were underweight. It was found that the luminal subtype covered 72.8% of cases and non-luminal 27.2% of cases. The subtype with the highest proportion found was luminal B type with 41.1%, followed by luminal A type 31.7%, TNBC 17.2%, and HER2-enriched 10%. Chi-square analysis between age and breast cancer subtype and BMI and breast cancer subtype did not find a significant relationship. There was no significant relationship between age or BMI and breast cancer molecular subtype in RSCM in 2022.