

Hubungan CA 19-9 praoperasi terhadap resektabilitas adenokarsinoma kaput pankreas = Preoperative CA 19-9 level as additional predictor of pancreatic head adenocarcinoma resectability

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Abstrak

CA 19-9 merefleksikan derajat keparahan adenokarsinoma kaput pankreas ditunjukkan oleh beberapa studi berhasil menemukan korelasi peningkatan CA 19-9 dengan resektabilitas adenokarsinoma kaput pankreas. Penelitian ini bertujuan melakukan evaluasi hubungan dan nilai diagnostik CA 19-9 dalam memprediksi resektabilitas adenokarsinoma kaput pankreas. Penelitian dilakukan secara potong lintang mengambil data dari rekam medis Rumah Sakit dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo tahun 2016–2019. Pasien terdiagnosis adenokarsinoma kaput pankreas secara histopatologis atau pencitraan abdomen, berusia 65 tahun, dan memiliki catatan pemeriksaan kadar CA 19-9 diikutsertakan dalam penelitian ini. Selain kadar CA 19-9, peneliti juga menilai factor terkait operabilitas. Tercatat 54 subjek dengan rerata usia $53,78 \pm 11,13$ tahun. Ditemukan adanya korelasi positif (0,850) dan signifikan antara tingginya kadar CA 19-9 dengan resektabilitas tumor kaput pankreas. Untuk operabilitas, ditemukan perbedaan bermakna kadar CA 19-9, albumin, dan skor Karnofsky pada kelompok pasien tumor kaput pankreas resectable dan unresectable. Titik potong kadar CA 19-9 tercatat sebesar 140,65 U/mL, dengan sensitivitas sebesar 82,76% (64,23%–94,15%), spesifisitas sebesar 72,00% (50,61%–87,93%), dan AUC sebesar 0,784. CA 19-9 berhubungan secara signifikan dengan resektabilitas tumor kaput pankreas. CA 19-9 memiliki nilai diagnostik yang baik dalam memprediksi resektabilitas tumor ini.

.....This study would like to evaluate the relationship and diagnostic value of CA 19-9 in predicting the resectability of pancreatic head carcinoma. The cross-sectional study took data from the medical records at dr Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital in 2015–2019. Patients diagnosed with pancreatic head carcinoma based on histopathologic or abdominal imaging, aged 75 years, and who had a recorded CA level of 19-9 were enrolled in the study. The investigators also assessed parameters of operability. Of 54 patients with similar characteristics were enrolled, with a mean age of 53.78 ± 11.13 years. It was found that there was a positive (0.850) and significant correlation between high levels of CA 19-9 and unresectable pancreatic head carcinoma. We found significant differences in levels of CA 19-9, albumin, and Karnofsky score in the resectable and unresectable groups of pancreatic head carcinoma. The cut-off point for CA 19-9 levels was 140.65 U / mL, with a sensitivity of 82.76% (64.23%-94.15%), specificity of 72.00% (50.61%-87.93 %), and AUC of 0.784. CA 19-9 was significantly associated with the pancreatic head carcinoma resectability. CA 19-9 has a good diagnostic value in predicting the resectability of these tumors.