

Perbandingan Hasil Sitologi Antara Urin Spontan dan Bilasan Buli-Buli dalam Diagnosis dan Penanganan Kanker Buli-Buli = Comparison of Cytology Results Between Spontaneous Urine and Bladder Wash in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Bladder Cancer

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Abstrak

Tujuan : Membandingkan hasil sitologi urin spontan dengan bilasan bulibuli dalam diagnosis dan follow-up kanker buli-buli. Metode : Sebanyak 39 pasien dengan riwayat kanker buli-buli atau yang dicurigai kanker buli-buli berdasarkan adanya painless gross hematuria atau temuan lesi/tumor pada sistoskopi atau imaging, masing-masing dilakukan pemeriksaan sitologi urin spontan dan bilasan buli-buli. Spesimen urin spontan diambil dalam 24 jam sebelum tindakan. Sedangkan untuk bilasan buli-buli pada saat sistoskopi. Hasil : Dari 39 pasien 30 diantaranya terbukti kanker buli-buli pada pemeriksaan histopatologi dimana 27-nya merupakan pasien baru dan 3 sisanya rekurens. Sensitivitas keseluruhan sitologi urin spontan dan bilasan buli-buli adalah masing-masing 30% dan 53% ($p=0,067$). Sensitivitas menurut grade untuk urin spontan berturut-turut grade I, II dan III adalah 0, 14,3%; dan 42,9%. Sedangkan bilasan buli-buli 66,7%; 71,4% dan 42,9%. Sensitivitas menurut stage untuk urin spontan 12,5% dan 37,5% untuk masing-masing tumor superfisial dan muscle invasive. Hal yang sama pada bilasan buli-buli adalah 75,0% dan 43,8%. Tidak ditemukan perbedaan yang bermakna secara statistik baik menurut grade maupun stage pada kedua metode tersebut. Kesimpulan : Pada penelitian ini tidak didapatkan perbedaan bermakna terhadap hasil sitologi urin spontan dan bilasan buli-buli, namun demikian sensitivitas bilasan buli-buli lebih tinggi dibanding urin spontan.

.....Objectives : To compare the result of voided urinary cytology (VUC) with bladder wash cytology (BWC) in the diagnosis and follow-up of bladder tumors. Methods : Voided urine and bladder wash sample were obtained from 39 patients who having bladder cancer history or suspected bladder cancer based on painless gross hematuria or recent abnormal cystoscopy or suspicious intravenous urographic or ultrasonographic results. Voided urine specimen was collected in 24 hours before entering operating room. Bladder wash specimen was obtained during cystoscopy. Results : Bladder cancer was confirmed histologically in 30 patients, of which 27 had primary tumors and 3 had recurrent ones. The overall sensitivity of VUC and BWC were 30% and 53%, respectively ($p=0.067$). The sensitivity of VUC was 0 for grade I, 14.3% for grade II, 42.9% for grade III. The sensitivity of BWC was 66.7%> for grade I, 71.4%> for grade II and 42.9% for grade III. The sensitivity of VUC by tumor stage were 12.5% and 37.5%> for superficial and muscle invasive, respectively. Those of BWC were 75.0% and 43.8%. There was no statistical significant difference for sensitivity between grades and stages of VUC and BWC. Conclusions : In this study, we did not find any significant difference, but the overall sensitivity of bladder wash cytology was superior than voided urine cytology.