

**HUBUNGAN RASIO TROMBOSIT/LIMFOSIT TERHADAP
RESPON KEMOTERAPI NEOADJUVAN CAF
PADA PASIEN KANKER PAYUDARA LANJUT LOKAL**

Ali Sibra Mulluzi¹, Iskandar Ali², Hartono Kahar³

1. Residen Ilmu Bedah, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga/RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya
2. Staf Divisi Onkologi, Departemen Ilmu Bedah, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga/RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya
3. Staf Departemen Patologi Klinik, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga/RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang

Kanker payudara adalah yang paling sering didiagnosis dan penyebab utama kematian akibat kanker di antara perempuan di seluruh dunia. Stadium yang umum dijumpai di negara berkembang seperti Indonesia adalah stadium lanjut lokal. Kanker payudara lanjut lokal berkaitan dengan resiko kegagalan pengobatan dan rekurensi lokoregional dan sistemik yang terjadi. Meskipun telah dilakukan upaya terbaik dari ahli bedah untuk menghilangkan penyebaran tumor lokoregional secara keseluruhan, salah satunya yaitu dengan pemberian kemoterapi neoadjuvan. Salah satu regimen yang sering digunakan adalah CAF (Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, dan 5-Fluorouracil). Respon terhadap kemoterapi sangat penting dalam manajemen kanker. Salah satu faktor prediktif dan prognostik dalam menilai respon terapi adalah ratio trombosit/limfosit.

Metode

Penelitian ini merupakan uji asosiatif menggunakan desain penelitian observasional analitik bersifat Cohort (longitudinal prospektif), mengasosiasikan rasio trombosit dibandingkan limfosit dalam darah dengan respon klinis kemoterapi neoadjuvan CAF pasien dengan locally advanced breast cancer. Penelitian dilakukan selama enam bulan mulai bulan Januari 2020 hingga Juli 2020. Pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dilakukan pengambilan darah untuk memeriksa kadar trombosit dibandingkan limfosit, setelah itu pasien menjalani kemoterapi selama 3 siklus kemudian pasien evaluasi ukuran tumor secara klinis.

Hasil

Subyek penelitian terdiri dari 35 wanita (100%), dengan usia terbanyak adalah usia 35 – 50 tahun yaitu 19 pasien (54,3 %) dengan rerata usia adalah 47.94 ± 10.5 . Pada penelitian ini didapatkan bahwa dari 35 pasien memiliki nilai rerata trombosit adalah 388.228 ± 141.5 g/dl. Pada hasil limfosit didapatkan hasil rerata adalah 2.025 ± 759 mg/l. Dari hasil penelitian ini didapatkan ratio trombosit/limfosit rerata adalah 232.9 ± 212.9 uL dengan nilai minimal 80.51 uL dan maksimal 1052 uL. Pada penelitian ini didapatkan bahwa sebagian besar pasien mengalami partial respons yaitu sebanyak 23 pasien (65,7%). Uji statistik menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara trombosit/limfosit ratio dengan respons klinis pasien kanker payudara lanjut lokal dengan nilai p value = 0.028 ($p < 0.05$) dan Relative Risk sebesar 4,0.

Kesimpulan

Didapatkan hubungan signifikan antara peningkatan rasio trombosit/limfosit dengan penurunan respon kemoterapi neoadjuvan CAF pada pasien *Locally Advanced Breast Cancer*

Kata kunci: PLR, kanker payudara lanjut lokal, respon kemoterapi, CAF

**RELATIONSHIP OF TROMBOCYTE/ LYMPHOCYTE RATIO
TO NEOADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY OF CAF RESPONSE
IN LOCALLY ADVANCED BREAST CANCER PATIENTS**

Ali Sibra Mulluzi¹, Iskandar Ali², Hartono Kahar³

1. Resident of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University/Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya
2. Staff of the Oncology Division, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University/Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya
3. Staff of the Department of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University/Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

ABSTRACT

Background

Breast cancer is major cause of death due to cancer in women, and is the most frequent cancer in women. Mostly the patients were diagnosed at locally advanced disease especially in developing countries. Locally advanced breast cancer is associated with the risk of treatment failure and related to locoregional and systemic recurrence, although efforts have been made by expert surgeons to eliminate the spread of tumor. One of the modalities that has been used is administration of neoadjuvant chemotherapy. One of the most commonly used regimens is CAF (Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, and 5-Fluorouracil). The response to chemotherapy is very important in cancer management. One of the predictive and prognostic factors in assessing the response to therapy is the platelet/lymphocyte ratio.

Method

This study is an associative study using a cohort analytic observational study design (longitudinal prospective), associating the ratio of platelets to lymphocytes in the blood with the clinical response of CAF neoadjuvant chemotherapy in patients with locally advanced breast cancer. Research was carried out for six months started in January 2020 to July 2020. Patients who meet the criteria for inclusion and exclusion done taking blood to check the levels of platelets compared to lymphocytes, after the patient undergoing chemotherapy for 3 cycles then the patients were evaluated for the clinical size of tumor.

Result

The subjects of the study consisted of 35 women (100%), with the age of majority is the age of 35-50 years old which consist of 19 patients (54.3%) with mean age was 47.94 ± 10.5 . In the study, the mean value of platelet is 388.228 ± 141.5 g / dl. In the lymphocyte results, the mean results were $2,025 \pm 759$ mg / l. From the results of this study, the mean platelet / lymphocyte ratio was 232.9 ± 212.9 μ L with a minimum value of 80.51 μ L and a maximum of 1052 μ L. In this study, it was found that most of the patients experienced a partial response, as many as 23 patients (65.7%). Test statistics showed that there is a significant relationship between platelets / lymphocyte ratio in response to clinical patients with cancer of breast more local with a value of p value = 0.028 ($p < 0.05$) and the relative risk of 4.0.

Conclusion

There was a significant relationship between an increase in the platelet/lymphocyte ratio with a decrease in the response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy of CAF in patients with locally advanced breast cancer.

Keywords: PLR, locally advanced breast cancer, chemotherapy response, CAF