

**HUBUNGAN KADAR VITAMIN D SERUM DENGAN REKURENSI PADA WANITA PREMENOPAUSE PENDERITA KANKER PAYUDARA LANJUT LOKAL HORMONAL DEPENDENT YANG MENDAPAT TERAPI TAMOXIFEN DI RSUD Dr SOETOMO**

Anike Natalina Sirait\*, Hantoro Ishardyanto \*\*, Eddy Herman Tanggo\*\*

Peserta Program Pendidikan Dokter Spesialis (PPDS-I) Ilmu Bedah Umum Fakultas Kedokteran Unair/RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya

\*\*Staf Pengajar SMF/Lab. Ilmu Bedah Fakultas Kedokteran Unair/ RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya

**Abstrak**

**Pendahuluan:** Kanker Payudara adalah jenis kanker yang sering pada wanita. Kanker payudara banyak ditemukan pada stadium lanjut. Saat ini sekitar 40% pasien kanker payudara mengalami rekurensi, dan sebagian besar meninggal karena hal ini. Saat ini salah satu penanganan pada kanker payudara dengan estrogen receptor positif ialah dengan Tamoxifen. Tamoxifen memiliki peran sebagai antiproliferasi pada sel kanker. Vitamin D dari beberapa penelitian memiliki efek antikanker, salah satunya yaitu anti proliferasi. Penelitian ini ingin mencari tahu apakah terdapat hubungan antara kadar vitamin D dalam proliferasi sel kanker yang dilihat dari angka rekurensi pada kanker payudara lanjut local.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional berupa penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian adalah semua pasien wanita pre menopause dengan kanker payudara lanjut lokal yang menjalani terapi hormonal Tamoxifen di RSUD Dr Soetomo Surabaya dari tahun 2017-2019. Data kadar vitamin D diperoleh dari pemeriksaan darah pasien dan data mengenai rekurensi diperoleh melalui rekam medis.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Pada penelitian ini didapatkan subyek penelitian sebanyak 50 orang, semua perempuan dan berusia lebih dari 35 tahun. Data penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 16 pasien mengalami angioinvasi (32,0%) dan 34 pasien tidak mengalami angioinvasi (68,0%), sebanyak 15 pasien (30%) mengalami metastasis kelenjar getah bening regional dan 35 pasien (70%) tidak mengalami metastasis regional, stadium III B sebanyak 25 pasien (22.1%) , 15 pasien (13.3%) berada pada stadium III A, dan 10 pasien (8.8%) pada stadium III C. Berdasarkan uji regresi didapatkan adanya hubungan antara kadar vitamin D ( $p=0,037$ ) dan metastasis KGB ( $p=0,012$ ) dengan rekurensi kanker payudara. Sementara angioinvasi ( $p=0,265$ ) dan stadium ( $p=0,070$ ) tidak berhubungan secara signifikan dengan rekurensi pada pasien wanita premenopause penderita kanker payudara lanjut lokal yang hormonal dependen yang mendapat terapi tamoxifen.

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik antara kadar vitamin D dengan tingkat rekurensi pada pasien wanita premenopause dengan kanker payudara lanjut lokal yang hormonal dependen yang mendapat terapi tamoxifen

**Keywords:** kanker payudara, vitamin D, LABC Hormonal Dependen, Tamoxifen

**RELATIONSHIP OF VITAMIN D SERUM LEVELS WITH RECURRENCE OF BREAST CANCER IN PREMENOPAUSAL PATIENTS WITH LOCALLY ADVANCED HORMONAL DEPENDENT BREAST CANCER WITH TAMOXIVEN THERAPY IN Dr. SOETOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL**

Anike Natalina Sirait \*, Hantoro Ishardyanto \*\*, Eddy Herman Tanggo \*\*

Resident of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University /Dr.

Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

\*\*Staff of Surgery Department, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University / Dr.

Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

**Abstract**

**Background:** Breast cancer is a type of cancer that often occurs in women. Many of the cases are found in the advanced stage. Approximately 40% of patients with breast cancer experienced a recurrence. Currently one of the treatments on breast cancer with positive estrogen receptor is with Tamoxifen. Tamoxifen has a role as an anti-proliferation in cancer cells. From several studies, Vitamin D has anticancer effects, one of which is anti-proliferation. This research goal is to know the correlation between levels of vitamin D in the proliferation of cancer cells which are seen from the number of recurrences in locally advanced breast cancer.

**Methods:** The type of this research is analytic observational in a cross-sectional design. Research samples are all premenopausal patients with locally advanced breast cancer who underwent hormonal therapy of Tamoxifen in Dr Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya from 2017 to 2019. Data on vitamin D levels were obtained from the patient's blood tests and data of recurrence were obtained through medical records.

**Results:** In this study, there were 50 research subjects, all of whom were female patients and aged over 35 years. The research data showed that as many as 16 patients experienced angioinvasion (32.0%) and 34 patients did not experience angioinvasion (68.0%). In this study, 15 patients (30%) experienced regional lymph node metastases and 35 patients (70%) did not experience regional metastases. In this study, the highest stage of stage III B was 25 patients (22.1%) and 15 patients (13.3%) were in stage III A and 10 patients (8.8%) in stage III C. Based on the regression test, it is found a significant association between levels vitamin D ( $p = 0.037$ ) and lymph node metastasis ( $p = 0.012$ ) with breast cancer recurrence. While angioinvasion ( $p = 0.265$ ) and staging ( $p = 0.070$ ) were not significantly related to recurrence in premenopausal female patients with hormonal-dependent local advanced breast cancer who received tamoxifen therapy.

**Conclusion:** There is a statistically significant relationship between vitamin D levels and the level of recurrence in premenopausal female patients with locally advanced hormonal-dependent breast cancer that is receiving tamoxifen therapy.

**Keywords:** breast cancer, vitamin D, LABC Dependent Hormonal, Tamoxifen