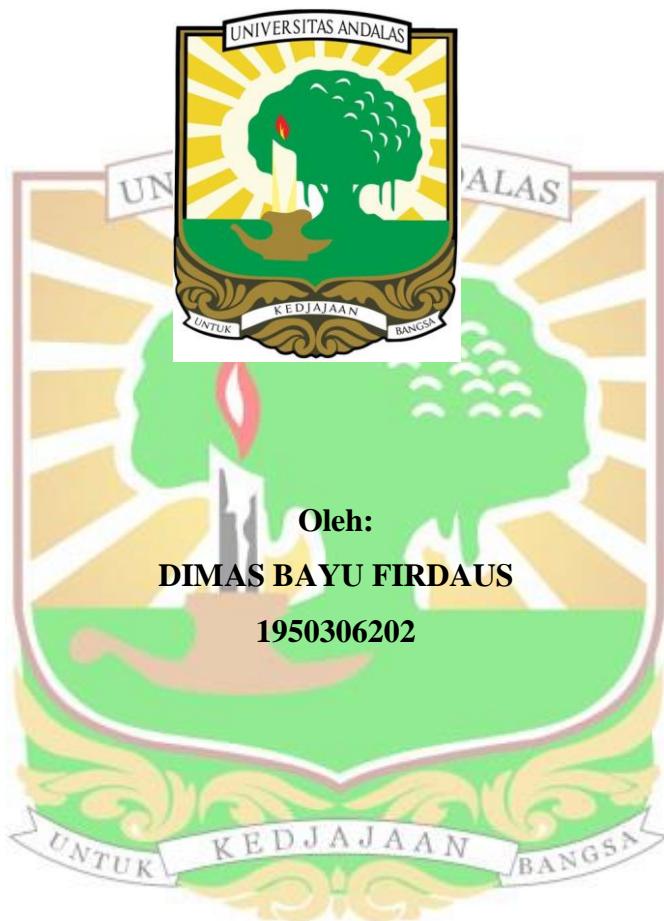


**HUBUNGAN SYSTEMIC IMMUNE-INFLAMATION INDEX DENGAN
RESPON KEMOTERAPI BERBASIS PLATINUM PADA PASIEN
KANKER PARU JENIS KARSINOMA BUKAN SEL KECIL
DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL, PADANG**

TESIS



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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Pengembangan model prediksi respon kemoterapi, terutama yang berkaitan dengan sistem kekebalan, terus berkembang. Memperkenalkan biomarker non-invasif yang menjanjikan yang dikenal sebagai *Systemic Immune-Inflammation Index* (SII), yang menilai tiga parameter darah perifer (jumlah trombosit, neutrofil, dan limfosit). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengeksplorasi peran SII dalam memprediksi respon kemoterapi.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain cross sectional. Dari Januari 2020 hingga Desember 2022, semua pasien NSCLC stadium lanjut yang telah menerima penilaian respon kemoterapi setelah menerima minimal tiga siklus kemoterapi di RS Dr. M Djamil Padang diikutsertakan dalam penelitian ini. Nilai *cut-off* optimal untuk SII diperoleh dengan analisis kurva *Receiver Operating Characteristic* (ROC). Respon kemoterapi dinilai dengan *Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors* (RECIST).

Hasil: Penelitian ini melibatkan 65 subyek yang terbagi dalam dua kelompok yaitu kelompok tidak respon (30) dan kelompok respon (35). Sebagian besar berjenis kelamin laki-laki (81,5%), berusia di bawah 65 tahun (78,5%), memiliki riwayat merokok (81,5%) dan dominan karsinoma sel skuamosa (47,7%). Kelompok yang tidak responsif memiliki rata-rata skor SII yang lebih tinggi secara signifikan dibandingkan dengan kelompok lain (4242.73 ± 3629 SD vs 1513.03 ± 890 SD; 95%CI 1345-4114, $p < 0.001$) Kurva ROC SII untuk respons terhadap kemoterapi menunjukkan AUC sebesar 0,899 (95%CI 0,782-0,950) dengan nilai *cut-off* optimal $1931,50 \times 10^9/L$

Kesimpulan: Terdapat peningkatan probabilitas respon yang tidak baik terhadap kemoterapi berbasis platinum di antara pasien kanker paru yang nilai SII pra-kemoterapinya sama atau di atas $1931,50 \times 10^9/L$ sehubungan dengan penilaian RECIST.

Kata kunci: Kanker paru, Respon kemoterapi, *Systemic immune-inflammation index*

THE ASSOCIATION SYSTEMIC IMMUNE-INFLAMMATION INDEX AND PLATINUM-BASED CHEMOTHERAPY RESPONSE IN NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER PATIENTS AT DR. M. DJAMIL HOSPITAL, PADANG

Background: The field of developing prediction models for chemotherapy response, particularly those related to the immune system, is continuously advancing. Introducing a promising non-invasive biomarker known as the Systemic Immune-Inflammation Index (SII), which assesses three peripheral blood parameters (platelet, neutrophil, and lymphocyte counts). The aim of this study is to explore the role of SII to predict chemotherapy response.

Method: This is an analytical observational study with a cross sectional design. From January 2020 to December 2022, all advanced stage NSCLC patients who had received a chemotherapy response assessment after receiving a minimum of three cycles of chemotherapy in Dr. M Djamil Hospital Padang were included in this study. The optimal cut-off values for SII were obtained by a receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. Chemotherapy response was assessed by Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST).

Result: The study involved 65 patients who was divided in two groups unresponsive group (30) and responsive group (35). Most of them were male (81.5%), under 65 years old (78.5%), had tobacco smoking history (81.5%) and dominantly squamous cell carcinoma (47.7%). The unresponsive group had significantly higher mean of SII score compare to the other groups (4242.73 ± 3629 SD vs 1513.03 ± 890 SD ; 95%CI 1345-4114, $p < 0.001$) The SII ROC curve for response to chemotherapy revealed an AUC of 0.899 (95%CI 0.782-0.950) with an optimal cut-off value of $1931.50 \times 10^9/L$.

Conclusion: There was increasing probability of unfavorable response to platinum-based chemotherapy among lung cancer patients whose pre-chemotherapy SII values are same or above $1931.50 \times 10^9/L$ in regard to RECIST assessment.

Key words: Chemotherapy response, Lung cancer, Systemic immune-inflammation index