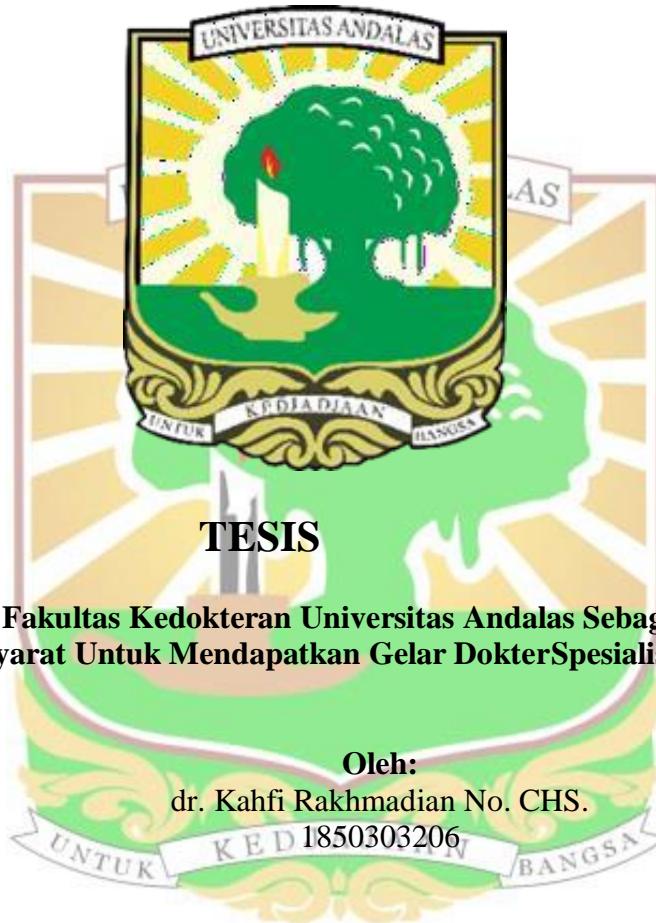


Hasil Penelitian

**HUBUNGAN SUBTIPE KANKER PAYUDARA DANKADAR CA 15-3 SERUM DENGAN KEJADIAN
EFUSI PLEURA PADA PASIEN KANKER PAYUDARADI RSUP M
DJAMIL TAHUN 2020 – 2023**



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**PROGRAM PENDIDIKAN DOKTER SPESIALIS BEDAHFAKULTAS
KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL
PADANG**

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ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF BREAST CANCER SUBTYPE AND SERUM CA 15-3 LEVELS WITH THE INCIDENCE OF PLEURAL EFFUSION IN BREAST CANCER PATIENTS

AT GENERAL HOSPITAL M DJAMIL IN 2020-2023

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Background : Breast cancer is a malignancy originating from breast tissue, both ductal and lobular epithelium, occurs due to the condition of cells that have lost their normal control and mechanisms. Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer found worldwide. The mortality rate from breast cancer is very high, one of which is related to the incidence of metastases, most breast cancer metastases appear as malignant pleural effusions. The objective of this study was to determine the relationship between breast cancer subtypes and serum CA 15-3 levels with the incidence of pleural effusion.

Methods : This study is an analytic observational study with a cross sectional approach to breast cancer patients at RSUP Dr. M Djamil Padang in 2020-2023. Data collection was carried out in the Medical Records section of RSUP Dr. M Djamil Padang and met the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results : A total of 176 patients were included in the inclusion criteria of this study. The results showed that the average age of respondents was ≥ 45 years, with an average BMI of normoweight, most contraceptives used injectable birth control, and did lactation. Most breast cancers were stage IV with luminal molecular subtype B, with average normal serum CA 15-3 tumor marker levels and normal chest X-rays. The results showed there was a significant relationship between serum CA 15-3 levels and the incidence of pleural effusion in breast cancer patients ($p\text{-value}=0.0001$), there was no statistically significant relationship between breast cancer subtype and the incidence of pleural effusion ($p\text{-value}=0.105$) and there was no relationship between serum CA 15-3 levels and the incidence of pleural effusion in breast cancer patients based on breast cancer subtype ($p\text{-value}>0.005$).

Conclusion : There was a significant relationship between serum CA 15-3 levels and the incidence of pleural effusion in breast cancer patients ($p\text{-value}=0.0001$), and there was no statistically significant relationship between breast cancer subtype and the incidence of pleural effusion at Dr. M Djamil Padang Hospital ($p\text{-value}=0.105$).

Keyword : Breast cancer, breast cancer subtype CA 15-3 Serum, Pleural effusion.

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN SUBTIPE KANKER PAYUDARA DAN KADAR CA 15-3 SERUM DENGAN KEJADIAN EFUSI PLEURA PADA PASIEN KANKER PAYUDARA DI RSUP M DJAMIL TAHUN 2020–2023

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Latar belakang : Kanker payudara merupakan suatu keganasan yang berasal dari jaringan payudara baik dari epitel duktus maupun lobulusnya terjadi karena kondisi sel yang telah kehilangan pengendalian dan mekanisme normalnya. Kanker payudara merupakan jenis kankerterbanyak yg ditemukan di seluruh dunia. Angka kematian akibat kanker payudara sangat tinggisalah satunya berkaitan dengan kejadian metastasis, metastasis kanker payudara terbanyak muncul sebagai efusi pleura ganas. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan subtipenya kanker payudara dan kadar *CA 15-3 serum* dengan kejadian efusi pleura.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *CrossSectional* terhadap pasien kanker payudara di RSUP Dr. M Djamil Padang pada tahun 2020- 2023. Pengambilan data dilakukan di bagian Rekam Medis RSUP Dr. M Djamil Padang dan memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan ekslusi.

Hasil : Sebanyak 176 pasien masuk dalam kriteria inklusi penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rerata umur responden ≥ 45 tahun, dengan IMT rata-rata *normoweight*, kontrasepsi terbanyak menggunakan KB suntik, dan melakukan laktasi. Kanker Payudara terbanyak *stadium IV* dengan subtipen molekular *luminal B*, dengan rata-rata kadar tumor marker *CA 15-3 serum* normal dan rontgen thorak normal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara kadar serum *CA 15-3* dengan kejadian efusi pleura pada pasien kanker payudara ($p\text{-value}=0,0001$), tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna secara *statistic* antara subtipen kanker payudara dan kejadian efusi pleura ($p\text{-value}=0,105$) dan tidak terdapat hubungan antara kadar *CA 15-3 serum* dengan kejadian efusi pleura pada pasien kanker payudara berdasarkan subtipen kanker payudara ($p\text{-value}>0,005$),

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara kadar serum CA 15-3 dengan kejadian efusipleura pada pasien kanker payudara dan tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna secara statistic antara subtipen kanker payudara dan kejadian efusi pleura di RSUP Dr. M Djamil Padang.

Kata Kunci : Kanker Payudara, Subtipe Kanker Payudara, CA 15-3 Serum, Efusi Pleura.

