

**RESPONS KEMOTERAPI TERHADAP KANKER PAYUDARA
TRIPLE NEGATIVE DI RSUP Dr. M. DJAMIL PADANG**



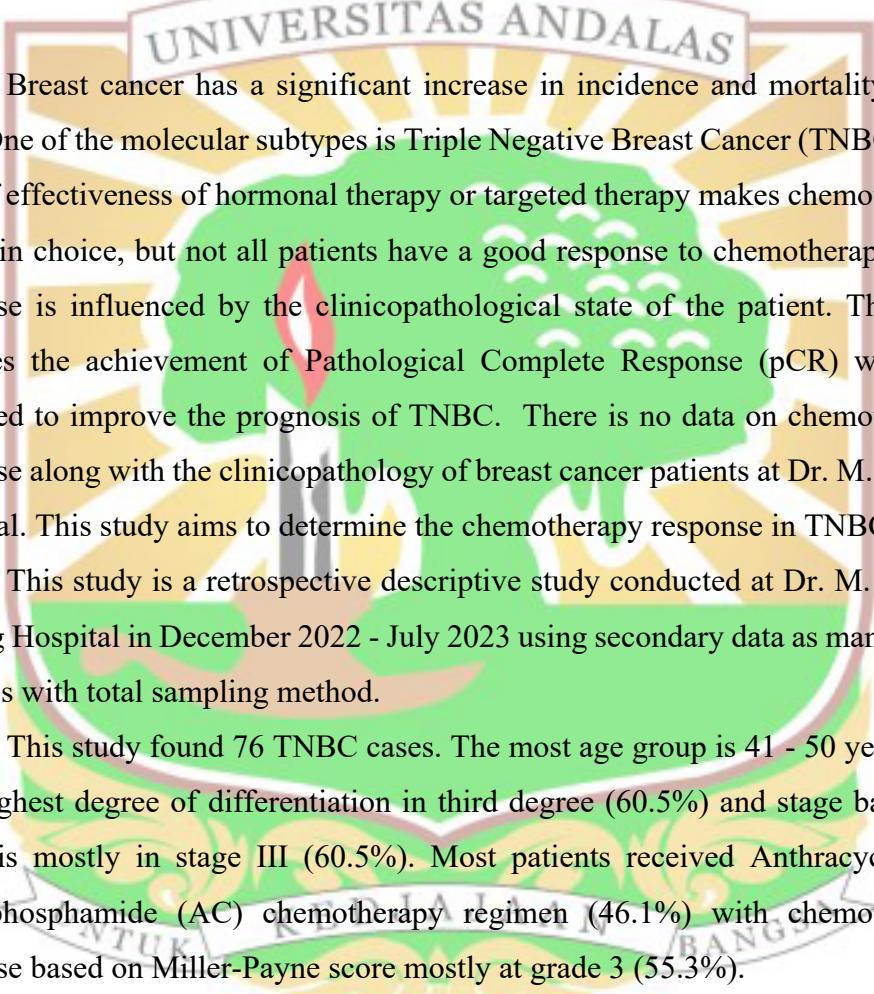
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ABSTRACT

RESPONSE OF NEOADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY TO TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER IN RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

BY

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Breast cancer has a significant increase in incidence and mortality every year. One of the molecular subtypes is Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC). The lack of effectiveness of hormonal therapy or targeted therapy makes chemotherapy the main choice, but not all patients have a good response to chemotherapy. This response is influenced by the clinicopathological state of the patient. This data assesses the achievement of Pathological Complete Response (pCR) which is expected to improve the prognosis of TNBC. There is no data on chemotherapy response along with the clinicopathology of breast cancer patients at Dr. M. Djamil Hospital. This study aims to determine the chemotherapy response in TNBC.

This study is a retrospective descriptive study conducted at Dr. M. Djamil Padang Hospital in December 2022 - July 2023 using secondary data as many as 76 samples with total sampling method.

This study found 76 TNBC cases. The most age group is 41 - 50 years old. The highest degree of differentiation in third degree (60.5%) and stage based on TNM is mostly in stage III (60.5%). Most patients received Anthracyclines - Cyclophosphamide (AC) chemotherapy regimen (46.1%) with chemotherapy response based on Miller-Payne score mostly at grade 3 (55.3%).

In this study, it was concluded that chemotherapy therapy obtained response results at second and third degree as Partial Pathological Response.

Keywords : TNBC subtype breast cancer, chemotherapy response, Pathological Complete Response, Prognosis of TNBC

ABSTRAK

RESPONS KEMOTERAPI TERHADAP KANKER PAYUDARA *TRIPLE NEGATIVE* DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

Oleh

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Kanker payudara mengalami peningkatan angka kejadian dan kematian signifikan setiap tahun. Salah satu subtipe molekuler adalah *Triple Negative Breast Cancer* (TNBC). Kurang efektifnya terapi hormonal atau terapi target menjadikan kemoterapi sebagai pilihan utama, namun tidak semua pasien memiliki respons yang baik terhadap kemoterapi. Respons ini dipengaruhi keadaan klinikopatologi pasien. Data ini menilai capaian *Pathological Complete Response* (pCR) yang diharapkan dapat meningkatkan prognosis TNBC. Belum terdapat data respons kemoterapi berserta klinikopatologi pasien kanker payudara di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui respons kemoterapi pada TNBC.

Penelitian ini merupakan deskriptif retrospektif dilakukan di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Desember 2022 - Juli 2023 menggunakan data sekunder sebanyak 76 sampel dengan metode pengambilan data total sampling.

Penelitian ini mendapatkan 76 kasus TNBC. Kelompok usia terbanyak pada usia 41 - 50 tahun. Derajat diferensiasi terbanyak pada derajat III (60,5%) dan Stadium berdasarkan TNM terbanyak pada stadium III (60,5%). Pasien paling banyak mendapat regimen kemoterapi *Anthracyclines - Cyclophosphamide* (AC) (46,1%) dengan respons kemoterapi berdasarkan skor Miller-Payne terbanyak pada derajat 3 (55,3%).

Pada penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa terapi kemoterapi mendapatkan hasil response pada derajat 2 dan derajat 3 sebagai *Partial Pathological Response*

Kata Kunci : Kanker Payudara subtipe TNBC, Respons Kemoterapi, *Pathological Complete Response*, Prognosis TNBC