

HUBUNGAN SUBTIPE MOLEKULER KARSINOMA MAMMAE DENGAN LOKASI METASTASIS DI RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO JAKARTA TAHUN 2020 – 2022

Alisya Putri Salsabila

Abstrak

Pendahuluan: Kanker payudara merupakan kanker yang paling umum terjadi dan menjadi penyumbang penyebab kematian tertinggi pada wanita. Salah satu penyebab utama kematian akibat kanker payudara adalah metastasis. Metastasis merupakan migrasinya tumor primer dan diikuti dengan ketidakstabilan genom pada sel tumor. Penyebaran tumor primer secara hematogen yang mengakibatkan metastasis pada organ vital seperti tulang, paru, hepar, dan otak. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan sub tipe molekuler karsinoma mammae dengan lokasi metastasis di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Tahun 2020 – 2022. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan design analitik observasional *cross-sectional* berdasarkan data sekunder berupa rekam medis. Pengambilan data rekam medis diambil secara *total sampling*. Analisis statistik yang digunakan adalah Uji *Chi-square* dan uji regresi logistik multinomial. **Hasil:** Total sampel penelitian yang memenuhi kriteria penelitian adalah 144 sampel. Didapatkan hasil bahwa sub tipe molekuler Luminal A memiliki kecenderungan terjadi metastasis di hepar (41,4%), Luminal B memiliki kecenderungan terjadi metastasis di tulang (47,9%), HER2+ memiliki kecenderungan terjadi metastasis di paru (42,9%), dan *Triple-Negative* memiliki kecenderungan terjadi metastastasis di otak (47,8%). Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa sub tipe molekuler luminal 14 kali lebih beresiko terjadi metastasis di tulang sedangkan sub tipe molekuler non luminal 14 kali lebih beresiko terjadi metastasis di otak. **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara sub tipe molekuler karsinoma mammae dengan lokasi metastasis ($p\text{-value} = 0,000$). Sub tipe molekuler karsinoma mammae dikaitkan dengan pola metastasis berdasarkan interaksi reseptor dan ligan yang dihasilkan oleh sel tumor.

Kata kunci : Karsinoma Mammae., Lokasi Metastasis., Sub tipe Molekuler

**CORRELATION BETWEEN MOLECULAR SUBTYPES OF MAMMARY
CARCINOMA WITH THE LOCATION OF METASTASES IN RSPAD GATOT
SOEBROTO JAKARTA IN 2020 – 2022**

Alisya Putri Salsabila

Abstract

Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common cancer and the leading cause of death in women. One of the main causes of death from breast cancer is metastases to vital organs. Metastasis is the migration of the primary tumor and is followed by genomic instability in tumor cells. Hematogenous spread of the primary tumor resulting in metastases to vital organs such as bones, lungs, liver and brain. ***Purpose:*** This study aims to determine the relationship between the molecular subtype of mammary carcinoma and the location of metastases at the Gatot Soebroto Army Hospital in 2020 – 2022. ***Methods:*** This study used a cross-sectional observational analytic design based on secondary data in the form of medical records. Retrieval of medical record data taken by total sampling. The statistical analysis used was the chi-square test and the multinomial logistic regression test. ***Results:*** The total sample of the study that met the research criteria was 144 samples. The results showed that the molecular subtype Luminal A had a tendency to occur in liver metastases (41.4%), Luminal B had a tendency to occur in bone metastases (47.9%), HER2+ had a tendency to metastases in the lungs (42.9%) , and Triple-Negative has a tendency to occur metastases in the brain (47.8%). The results of multivariate analysis showed that luminal molecular subtypes were 14 times more at risk of developing bone metastases, while non-luminal molecular subtypes were 14 times more at risk of developing metastases in the brain. ***Conclusion:*** There is a significant relationship between the molecular subtypes of mammary carcinoma and the location of the metastases (p -value = 0.000). Molecular subtypes of mammary carcinoma are associated with metastatic patterns based on the interaction of receptors and ligands produced by tumor cells.

Keywords: Mammary Carcinoma, Location of Metastases, Molecular Subtype