

STADIUM DAN TIPE HISTOPATOLOGI KARSINOMA PARU TERHADAP KADAR D-DIMER PASIEN DI RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO TAHUN 2019- 2022

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan:

Karsinoma paru merupakan salah satu jenis keganasan yang paling banyak terjadi di dunia. Di Indonesia, karsinoma paru juga merupakan salah satu jenis keganasan dengan tingkat mortalitas yang tinggi. Hiperkoagulabilitas yang ditandai dengan adanya peningkatan d-dimer merupakan salah satu fenomena yang umum terjadi pada penderita keganasan. Beragam faktor yang mendasari terjadinya hiperkoagulabilitas pada karsinoma paru di antaranya adalah stadium dan tipe histopatologinya.

Tujuan:

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis keterkaitan antara stadium dan tipe histopatologi karsinoma paru dengan kadar d-dimer pada pasien di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto tahun 2019-2022.

Metode:

Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah metode *cross-sectional* dengan desain studi observasional. Sejumlah 47 sampel diteliti dengan menggunakan uji *Spearman's rank* dan Koefisien Kontingensi.

Hasil:

Didapatkan adanya peningkatan kadar d-dimer > 500 ng/mL pada stadium III (10,6%) dan pada stadium IV (76,6%). Sementara itu, peningkatan kadar d-dimer > 500 ng/mL juga terdapat pada jenis adenokarsinoma (66,0%), karsinoma sel skuamosa (12,8%) serta tumor neuroendokrin (8,5%).

Kesimpulan:

Terdapat korelasi yang signifikan antara stadium dan kadar d-dimer dengan koefisien korelasi bersifat positif lemah, sedangkan antara tipe histopatologi dengan kadar d-dimer tidak didapatkan korelasi yang signifikan dan bersifat positif sangat lemah.

Kata kunci: Hiperkoagulabilitas, Karsinoma Paru, Tipe Histopatologi

STAGING AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL TYPE OF LUNG CARCINOMA TO D-DIMER LEVEL OF PATIENTS IN RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO IN 2019-2022

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Abstract

Introduction:

Lung carcinoma is one type of cancer that dominates the entire population in the world. In Indonesia specifically, lung carcinoma is also one type of cancer with a high mortality rate, among others. Hypercoagulability, which is marked by an elevated level of d-dimer, commonly happens in cancer patients. The cancer stage and histopathological types of lung carcinoma are considered underlying factors that contribute to the formation of this phenomenon.

Purpose:

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the correlation between the stage of lung carcinoma and d-dimer level and also the association between the histopathological types of lung carcinoma and d-dimer level in patients at the Gatot Soebroto Army Hospital in 2019–2022.

Methods:

This study used a cross-sectional method with an observational analytic design. A total of 47 samples have been analyzed using Spearman's rank and Contingency Coefficient as the hypothetical test.

Results:

The results indicated that the increasing level of d-dimer varies greatly in many stages of lung carcinoma patients, in the end-stage of lung carcinoma patients (76,6%), and in the third stage of lung carcinoma patients (10,6%). The increasing d-dimer level has also been found in lung adenocarcinoma patients (66,0%), in squamous cell carcinoma (12,8%), and in neuroendocrine tumor patients (8,5%).

Conclusion:

The staging of lung carcinoma is significantly correlated with d-dimer level, its correlation is positive and weak. However, there is no significant correlation between histopathological type and d-dimer level. The correlation is also positive and very weak.

Keywords: *d-dimer, hypercoagulability, lung carcinoma*