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HUBUNGAN KANKER TIROID PAPILER DAN KADAR TSH TERHADAP SKOR AMES UNTUK MENENTUKAN PROGNOSIS DI RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO PERIODE JANUARI 2023 - JULI 2024

ABSTRAK

Tujuan: Kanker tiroid merupakan kanker endokrin paling umum dengan insidensi yang terus meningkat secara global, terutama pada wanita dan kelompok usia 15-39 tahun. Di Indonesia, kanker tiroid menempati urutan kelima pada wanita dengan lebih dari 13.100 kasus baru pada tahun 2020, menyumbang 3,3% dari total kasus kanker. Prognosis kanker tiroid dipengaruhi oleh faktor seperti jenis histologis, usia, stadium penyakit, dan kadar thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), yang perannya masih menjadi perdebatan. Sementara itu, skor AMES (*Age, Metastasis, Extent, Size*) telah digunakan sebagai alat prediksi prognosis untuk mengklasifikasikan pasien ke dalam kategori risiko rendah atau tinggi. Namun, aplikasinya di Indonesia, terutama terkait hubungan antara jenis kanker tiroid dan kadar TSH, masih memerlukan penelitian lebih lanjut. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi hubungan antara jenis kanker tiroid dan kadar TSH terhadap prognosis pasien menggunakan skor AMES.

Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional menggunakan desain *case control* pada pasien pasien karsinoma tiroid di Rumah Sakit Pusat Angkatan Darat Gatot Soebroto periode Januari 2023 - Juli 2024. Data penelitian berjumlah 45 pasien. Analisis data menggunakan chi-square test dan exact test.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis varian kanker tiroid papiler mayoritas berupa varian folikuler (40%). Sebagian besar pasien memiliki kadar TSH normal (51,1%). Mayoritas pasien tergolong dalam kelompok risiko tinggi berdasarkan skor AMES (51,1%). Analisis statistik menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara jenis kanker tiroid papiler dengan skor AMES berdasarkan uji exact test ($p = 0,032$) dan tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara kadar TSH dengan skor AMES berdasarkan uji chi-square ($p = 0,295$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara jenis kanker tiroid papiler dengan skor AMES dan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara TSH dengan skor AMES pasien di Rumah Sakit Pusat Angkatan Darat Gatot Soebroto periode Januari 2023 - Juli 2024

Kata Kunci : AMES, Kanker, Tiroid, TSH.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PAPILLARY THYROID CANCER AND TSH LEVELS ON PROGNOSIS DETERMINATION USING THE AMES SCORE AT GATOT SOEBROTO ARMY CENTRAL HOSPITAL, JANUARY 2023 - JULY 2024

ABSTRACT

Objective: *Thyroid cancer is the most common endocrine malignancy, with a globally increasing incidence, particularly among women and individuals aged 15-39 years. In Indonesia, thyroid cancer ranks fifth among women, with more than 13,100 new cases reported in 2020, accounting for 3.3% of total cancer cases. The prognosis of thyroid cancer is influenced by factors such as histological type, age, disease stage, and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels, though the relationship between TSH levels and prognosis remains a topic of ongoing research. The AMES score (Age, Metastasis, Extent, Size) is a prognostic tool used to classify patients into low-risk or high-risk categories. However, regarding the relationship between thyroid cancer type and TSH levels, has not been widely studied. This research aims to investigate the relationship between thyroid cancer type and TSH levels in predicting patient prognosis using the AMES score.*

Methods: *This analytic observational research using a case-control design conducted on thyroid carcinoma papillary patients at Gatot Soebroto Army Central Hospital from January 2023 to July 2024. The study includes data from 45 patients, and the data analysis was performed using the Chi-Square test and the Exact test.*

Results: *The results of the study showed that the majority of papillary thyroid cancer variants were of the follicular type (40%). Most patients had normal TSH levels (51,1%). The majority of patients were classified into the high-risk group based on the AMES score (51,1%). Statistical analysis revealed significant relationship between the type of papillary thyroid cancer and the AMES score based on the Exact test ($p = 0,032$). Additionally, no significant relationship was found between TSH levels and the AMES score based on the Chi-Square test ($p = 0,295$).*

Conclusion: *There was significant relationship between the type of papillary thyroid cancer with the AMES score and no significant relationship between TSH with AMES score.*

Keywords : AMES, Cancer, Hospital, Thyroid, TSH