HUBUNGAN ANTARA KADAR *PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN* (PSA) DENGAN SKOR GLEASON PADA PASIEN KARSINOMA PROSTAT DI RUMAH SAKIT KEPRESIDENAN RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO PERIODE 2015-2016

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Abstrak

Karsinoma prostat merupakan kanker pada kelenjar prostat yang ditemukan di bagian inferior kandung kemih dan di bagian anterior rektum. Dalam menegakkan diagnosis karsinoma prostat diperlukan pemeriksaan kadar *Prostate Specific Antigen* (PSA) dan Skor Gleason. PSA merupakan serum marker penting untuk kanker prostat. Sedangkan skor Gleason digunakan untuk mengetahui derajat diferensiasi kanker prostat dan mengkonfirmasi diagnosis karsinoma prostat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kadar PSA dengan skor Gleason pada pasien karsinoma prostat di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto periode 2015-2016. Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* dan metode pengambilan sampel secara *consecutive sampling* dengan jumlah subjek 60 orang. Data yang dikumpulkan adalah rekam medis pasien karsinoma prostat. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh pasien yang didiagnosis karsinoma prostat di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto periode 2015-2016. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pasien karsinoma prostat di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto periode 2015-2016 paling banyak terdapat pada kelompok usia 60-69 tahun sebanyak 26 pasien (43%). Frekuensi kadar PSA terbanyak berada pada interval 0-10 ng/ml yaitu sebanyak 20 pasien (33,3%). Sedangkan frekuensi skor Gleason terbanyak terdapat pada kelompok skor Gleason 8-10 sebanyak 28 pasien (46,7%). Hasil analisis bivariat dengan uji *Spearman correlation* didapatkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif yang cukup kuat, signifikan dan searah antara kadar PSA dengan skor Gleason, dimana semakin tinggi kadar PSA maka semakin tinggi skor Gleason ($p = 0{,}012$; $r = 0{,}321$).

Kata Kunci : Karsinoma Prostat, kadar PSA, skor Gleason

CORRELATION BETWEEN *PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN* (PSA) LEVEL AND GLEASON SCORE IN PATIENTS WITH PROSTATIC CARCINOMA IN PRESIDENTIAL HOSPITAL GATOT SOEBROTO ARMY HOSPITAL PERIOD 2015-2016

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Abstract

Prostatic carcinoma is malignancy of the prostate gland which is found in inferior portion of the bladder and anterior part of the rectum. To diagnose prostatic carcinoma, required Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) levels and Gleason Score examination. PSA is an important marker serum for prostatic carcinoma. While the Gleason score is used to determine the differentiation degree and confirm the diagnosis of prostatic carcinoma. This study aim to determine the correlation between PSA level with Gleason score in patients with prostatic carcinoma at Gatot Soebroto Army Hospital in period 2015-2016. The type of this study was analitic observational by cross sectional approach and consecutive sampling method with 60 subjects. The data were medical records of prostatic carcinoma patients. Populations were all patients with prostatic carcinoma at Gatot Soebroto Army Hospital period 2015-2016. The results showed patients with prostatic carcinoma at Gatot Soebroto Army Hospital period 2015-2016 most of them in interval 60-69 years old as many as 26 patients (43%). Most PSA levels found in interval 0-10 ng/ml were 20 patients (33.3%). While, most Gleason score found in group with Gleason score 8-10 were 28 patients (46.7%). The result of bivariate analysis with Spearman correlation test showed that there was a positive correlation that was strong enough, significantly and directly proportional between PSA level with Gleason score, which the higher of PSA level, the higher of Gleason score (p = 0,012;r = 0,321).

Keywords : Prostatic carcinoma, PSA level, Gleason score