

ABSTRAK

Hubungan Kadar D-Dimer Dan Jenis Histopatologi Kanker Paru Karsinoma Bukan Sel Kecil Terhadap Respons Kemoterapi Berdasarkan RECIST 1.1

Oleh

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Pendahuluan: Kanker paru karsinoma bukan sel kecil (KPKBSK) merupakan penyebab utama kematian kanker di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan kadar D-Dimer dan jenis histopatologi (Adenokarsinoma vs. Karsinoma Sel Skuamosa) terhadap respons kemoterapi berdasarkan kriteria RECIST 1.1.

Metode: Penelitian kohort prospektif dilakukan pada 61 pasien KPKBSK di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek. Kadar D-Dimer diukur sebelum kemoterapi lini pertama, dan respons dievaluasi setelah tiga siklus menggunakan RECIST 1.1. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji *Kruskal-Wallis* dan *Chi-square*.

Hasil: Sebanyak 52,5% pasien mengalami *Progressive Disease*, 27,9% *Partial Response*, dan 19,7% *Stable Disease*. Kadar D-Dimer signifikan lebih tinggi pada kelompok *Progressive Disease* (median 2.586 ng/mL) dibanding *partial response* (median 1.229 ng/mL) dan *stable disease* (mean 1.335 ng/mL) ($p = 0,001$). Kadar D-Dimer ≥ 1.654 ng/mL memprediksi *progressive disease* dengan sensitivitas 78,1% dan spesifisitas 76%. Jenis histopatologi tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap respons ($p = 0,717$).

Kesimpulan: Kadar D-Dimer berperan sebagai prediktor prognostik respons kemoterapi, sedangkan jenis histopatologi tidak menunjukkan hubungan bermakna.

Kata kunci: KPKBSK, Adenokarsinoma, Karsinoma Sel Skuamosa, I RECIST

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP OF D-DIMER LEVELS AND HISTOPATHOLOGY TYPES OF NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER CARCINOMA TO CHEMOTHERAPY RESPONSE BASED ON RECIST 1.1

By

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Introduction: Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is a leading cause of cancer-related death in Indonesia. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between D-Dimer levels, histopathology subtypes (adenocarcinoma vs. squamous cell carcinoma), and chemotherapy response based on RECIST 1.1 criteria.

Methods: A prospective cohort study was conducted on 61 NSCLC patients at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Hospital. Baseline D-Dimer levels were measured before first-line chemotherapy, and treatment response was evaluated after three cycles using RECIST 1.1. Statistical analysis employed Kruskal-Wallis and Chi-square tests.

Results: Of the patients, 52.5% had progressive disease, 27.9% partial response, and 19.7% stable disease. D-Dimer levels were significantly higher in the progressive disease group (median 2,586 ng/mL) compared to partial response (median 1,229 ng/mL) and stable disease (mean 1,335 ng/mL) ($p=0.001$). D-Dimer $\geq 1,654$ ng/mL predicted progressive disease with 78.1% sensitivity and 76% specificity. Histopathology subtype showed no significant association with response ($p=0.717$).

Conclusion: Pretreatment D-Dimer levels serve as a prognostic predictor for chemotherapy response, while histopathology subtype had no significant impact.

Keywords: NSCLC, Adenocarcinoma, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, D
RECIST