

HUBUNGAN STADIUM KANKER NASOFARING DENGAN DERAJAT RHINOSINUSITIS (LUND-MACKAY SCORE) PASCA RADIASI EKSTERNA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang. Kanker nasofaring menempati urutan ke-5 kanker terbanyak di Indonesia dan dikelompokkan menjadi 4 stadium. Pada stadium I, tumor terbatas pada nasofaring atau orofaring dan atau cavum nasi tanpa perluasan ke parafaring. Pada stadium II, tumor meluas ke parapharyngeal space dan atau keterlibatan jaringan lunak yang berdekatan. Pada stadium III, tumor menginfiltrasi struktur tulang basis cranii, vertebra cervical, struktur pterygoid dan atau sinus paranasal. Pada stadium IV tumor disertai ekstensi intrakranial. Penatalaksanaan utama pada kanker nasofaring yaitu terapi radiasi. Lapangan radiasi disesuaikan dengan stadium kanker nasofaring. Rhinosinusitis merupakan salah satu dampak yang dapat muncul pasca radiasi. Tingkat keparahan rhinosinusitis dapat ditentukan dengan pemeriksaan CT scan berdasarkan sistem penilaian Lund-Mackay (Lund-Mackay score).

Tujuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan stadium kanker nasofaring dengan derajat rhinosinusitis (Lund-Mackay Score) pasca radiasi eksterna.

Metode. Penelitian dilakukan secara retrospektif dengan mengumpulkan dan mengolah data rekam medis pasien kanker nasofaring yang telah selesai radiasi eksterna dengan dosis kuratif 70 Gy minimal 3 bulan pasca radiasi terakhir dan dilakukan pemeriksaan CT scan nasofaring / orofaring kontras. Penilaian derajat rhinosinusitis berdasarkan Lund-Mackay score dilakukan oleh dokter spesialis radiologi dan dilakukan analisis apakah terdapat hubungan stadium kanker nasofaring dengan derajat rhinosinusitis (Lund-Mackay score) pasca radiasi eksterna.

Hasil. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 55 pasien. Tidak didapatkan adanya pasien kanker nasofaring dengan stadium I, 4 pasien stadium II, 24 pasien stadium III, dan 27 pasien stadium IV A. Dari 55 pasien kanker nasofaring yang menjalani radiasi eksterna, didapatkan 50 pasien rhinosinusitis dan 5 pasien lainnya tidak rhinosinusitis. Lund-Mackay score pasca radiasi eksterna pada pasien kanker nasofaring stadium II didapatkan score terkecil 3 dan score terbesar 11 ; pasien kanker nasofaring stadium III didapatkan score terkecil 0 dan score terbesar 19 ; pasien kanker nasofaring stadium IV A didapatkan score terkecil 0 dan score terbesar 21. Berdasarkan hasil analisis statistik yang dilakukan menggunakan uji *Kruskal-Wallis* didapatkan *p-value* 0.976. Hasil uji statistik juga menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan nilai Lund Mackay antara stadium II-III dan stadium IV sehingga tidak dilakukan analisis lebih lanjut utk menentukan cut off nilai Lund Mackay.

Kesimpulan. Tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna stadium kanker nasofaring dengan Lund-Mackay Score pasca radiasi eksterna.

Kata Kunci : Kanker Nasofaring, Radiasi Eksterna, Rhinosinusitis, Lund-Mackay Score

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE STAGE OF NASOPHARYNGEAL CANCER AND DEGREE OF RHINOSINUSITIS (LUND-MACKAY SCORE) FOLLOWING EXTERNAL RADIATION THERAPY

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ABSTRACT

Background. Nasopharyngeal cancer ranks as the fifth most common cancer in Indonesia and is categorized into four stages. In stage I, the tumor is confined to the nasopharynx or oropharynx and/or the nasal cavity without extension into the parapharyngeal space. In stage II, the tumor extends into the parapharyngeal space and/or involves adjacent soft tissues. In stage III, the tumor infiltrates bony structures of the skull base, cervical spine, pterygoid structures, and/or paranasal sinuses. In stage IV, the tumor is accompanied by intracranial extension. The primary treatment for nasopharyngeal cancer is radiation therapy. The radiation field is adjusted according to the nasopharyngeal cancer stage. Rhinosinusitis is a potential complication following radiation therapy. The severity of rhinosinusitis can be assessed using a CT scan based on the Lund-Mackay scoring system.

Objective. This study aims to analyze the correlation between the stage of nasopharyngeal cancer and the degree of rhinosinusitis (Lund-Mackay Score) following external radiation therapy.

Methods. The study was conducted retrospectively by collecting and analyzing medical record data from nasopharyngeal cancer patients who had completed external radiation therapy with a curative dose of 70 Gy, at least 3 months after the last radiation session. A contrast-enhanced CT scan of the nasopharynx/oropharynx was performed. The degree of rhinosinusitis was assessed using the Lund-Mackay score by a radiology specialist. The analysis was then conducted to determine whether there is a correlation between the stage of nasopharyngeal cancer and the degree of rhinosinusitis (Lund-Mackay score) following external radiation therapy.

Result. The study sample consisted of 55 patients. No patients were found in stage I, 4 patients were in stage II, 24 patients were in stage III, and 27 patients were in stage IVA. Among the 55 nasopharyngeal cancer patients who underwent external radiation therapy, 50 were diagnosed with rhinosinusitis, while 5 did not have rhinosinusitis. The Lund-Mackay scores post-external radiation therapy were as follows: for stage II, the lowest score was 3 and the highest was 11; for stage III, the lowest score was 0 and the highest was 19; for stage IVA, the lowest score was 0 and the highest was 21. Based on the statistical analysis conducted using the Kruskal-Wallis test, a p-value of 0.976 was obtained. The statistical results also indicated no significant difference in Lund-Mackay scores between stage II-III and stage IV, thus no further analysis was performed to determine the cutoff value for the Lund-Mackay score.

Conclusion. There is no significant correlation between the stage of nasopharyngeal cancer and the Lund-Mackay score following external radiation therapy.

Keywords: Nasopharyngeal Cancer, External Radiation Therapy, Rhinosinusitis, Lund-Mackay Score