

# **HUBUNGAN KADAR PROTEIN ANDROGEN RECEPTOR URIN DENGAN SKOR GLEASON PADA PASIEN KANKER PROSTAT DI RSUD PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Kanker prostat menempati peringkat kedua sebagai kanker terbanyak yang menyerang pria pada tahun 2020. Pemeriksaan *biomarker* kanker prostat yang tersedia saat ini masih menunjukkan angka sensitivitas dan spesifisitas yang rendah serta tidak dapat menunjukkan derajat keparahan penyakit sehingga diperlukan penemuan *biomarker* baru untuk menunjang diagnosis. Salah satu *biomarker* yang dapat diteliti adalah protein *androgen receptor* pada urin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi antara kadar protein *androgen receptor* urin dengan skor Gleason pada pasien kanker prostat di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan 30 sampel urin pasien kanker prostat untuk kemudian dilakukan pengukuran terhadap kadar AR menggunakan metode *enzyme linked immunoabsorbent assay*. Data terkait skor Gleason didapatkan dari rekam medis pasien. Analisis univariat menunjukkan bahwa rerata kadar AR urin berbanding terbalik dengan skor Gleason. Kelompok *low risk* memiliki rerata kadar AR yang tertinggi yaitu 0,321 ng/mL, diikuti kelompok *intermediate risk* dengan rata-rata 0,263 ng/mL, dan *high risk* dengan rerata 0,246 ng/mL. Hasil analisis bivariat memberikan angka nilai signifikansi sebesar 0,242 ( $p>0,05$ ) sehingga korelasi antara kadar AR dan skor Gleason tidak bermakna secara statistik.

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Kata kunci: *androgen receptor*, *biomarker urin*, *kanker prostat*

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN URINARY ANDROGEN RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND GLEASON SCORE IN PROSTATE CANCER PATIENTS IN RSUD PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Prostate cancer ranks as the second most common cancer affecting men in 2020. Currently available prostate cancer biomarker examinations still show low sensitivity and specificity rates and cannot show the severity of the disease, so the discovery of new biomarkers is needed to support diagnosis. One of the biomarkers that can be studied is androgen receptor protein in urine. This study aims to determine the correlation between urinary androgen receptor protein levels and Gleason score in prostate cancer patients at Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Hospital. This study was conducted by collecting 30 urine samples of prostate cancer patients and then measuring AR levels using the enzyme linked immunoabsorbent assay method. Data related to Gleason score was obtained from the patient's medical record. Univariate analysis shows that the mean urinary AR levels are inversely proportional to the Gleason score. The low-risk group has the highest average AR level of 0.321 ng/mL, followed by the intermediate-risk group with an average of 0.263 ng/mL, and high-risk with an average of 0.246 ng/mL. The results of bivariate analysis give a significance value of 0.242 ( $p>0.05$ ) so that the correlation between AR levels and Gleason score is not statistically significant.*

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*Key word:* androgen receptor, urinary biomarker, prostate cancer