

**KORELASI NILAI *PLATELET TO LYMPHOCYTE RATIO* (PLR)  
DENGAN SUBTIPE KANKER PAYUDARA DI RSUD PROF. Dr.  
MARGONO SOEKARJO PURWOKERTO**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar belakang:** Kanker Payudara (*Carcinoma mammae*) merupakan kanker dengan insidensi tinggi pada wanita di seluruh dunia. Kanker payudara memiliki karakteristik biologis yang berbeda berdasarkan sub tipe molekuler, seperti Luminal A, Luminal B, HER2, dan *Triple Negative Breast Cancer* (TNBC). Inflamasi sistemik berperan dalam proses karsinogenesis dan progresivitas tumor. Salah satu parameter inflamasi adalah *Platelet to Lymphocyte Ratio* (PLR) yang mencerminkan keseimbangan antara aktivitas trombosit dan respon imun tubuh oleh limfosit terhadap sel tumor sehingga berpotensi digunakan sebagai penanda tambahan dalam karakterisasi sub tipe kanker payudara. Namun, bukti hubungan antara nilai PLR dengan sub tipe kanker payudara masih terbatas di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui korelasi antara nilai *Platelet to Lymphocyte Ratio* (PLR) dengan sub tipe kanker payudara di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sebanyak 63 kanker payudara dipilih melalui metode *consecutive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan dari rekam medis mencakup usia, indeks massa tubuh (IMT), riwayat keluarga, nilai PLR, sub tipe kanker payudara dan parameter hematologik untuk perhitungan PLR. **Hasil:** Mayoritas subjek (58,7%) menunjukkan profil inflamasi sistemik dengan nilai PLR kategori tinggi. Distribusi sub tipe *carcinoma mammae* menunjukkan dominasi Luminal B (36,5%), diikuti TNBC (23,8%), HER2 (22,2%), dan Luminal A (17,5%). Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan tidak terdapat korelasi yang signifikan antara nilai PLR dengan sub tipe kanker payudara ( $p = 0,302$ ). **Kesimpulan:** Nilai PLR tidak menunjukkan korelasi yang signifikan dengan sub tipe kanker payudara.

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**Kata kunci:** inflamasi, kanker payudara, *platelet to lymphocyte ratio* (PLR), sub tipe kanker payudara

**CORRELATION BETWEEN PLATELET TO LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (PLR)  
WITH BREAST CANCER SUBTYPES AT RSUD PROF. DR. MARGONO  
SOEKARJO PURWOKERTO**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Breast cancer (*carcinoma mammae*) is a cancer with a high incidence among women worldwide. Breast cancer has distinct biological characteristics based on molecular subtypes, such as Luminal A, Luminal B, HER2, and Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC). Systemic inflammation plays a role in carcinogenesis and tumor progression. One inflammatory parameter is the Platelet to Lymphocyte Ratio (PLR), which reflects the balance between platelet activity and the immune response mediated by lymphocytes against tumor cells thus having potential as an additional marker in characterizing breast cancer subtypes. However, evidence regarding the association between PLR values and breast cancer subtypes is still limited at RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo. **Objective:** To determine the correlation between Platelet to Lymphocyte Ratio (PLR) values and breast cancer subtypes at RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto. **Methods:** This study was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design using medical record data of breast cancer patients. Data collected included age, body mass index (BMI), family history, PLR values, and breast cancer subtypes. Statistical analysis was performed using the Chi-Square test to assess the association between PLR values and breast cancer subtypes. **Results:** A total of 63 subjects were analyzed. Most patients had high PLR values (58.7%). The most common subtype of *carcinoma mammae* was Luminal B (36.5%), followed by TNBC (23.8%), HER2 (22.2%), and Luminal A (17.5%). The analysis showed no statistically significant association between PLR values and breast cancer subtypes ( $p = 0.302$ ). **Conclusion:** The PLR values did not show a significant association with breast cancer subtypes.

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**Keywords:** breast cancer, breast cancer subtype, inflammation, platelet to lymphocyte ratio (PLR), breast cancer subtype