STUDIED OF EARLY ANTIGEN IMMUNOGLOBULIN A EPSTEIN BARR VIRUS WITH RISK FACTORS OF NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA TYPE III

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Abstract

Background: undiffrentiated nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is a tumor originating from epithelial cells on the surface of the nasopharynx with different geographical distribution and is strongly associated with Epstein Barr virus (EBV). The three highest risk factors of NPC in Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Bandung were use of mosquito coils, tobacco smoking, and salted fish consumption. Approximately 90% of KNF patients had positive serology EBV against viral capsid antigen immunoglobulin A (VCA IgA) and early antigen immunoglobulin A (EA IgA). Early Antigen IgA antibodies EBV are highly specific markers for nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

Objective: the purpose of this study is to know whether there is a association EA IgA titres against risk factors of nasopharyngeal carcinoma

Methods: The method of this study is a prospective observational analytic with cross sectional to find the association between categorical nominal variables with categorical nominal.

Results: The analysis shows results for the group salted fish consumption EA IgA by an average of 2.6284 ± 0.9372, the result of EA IgA tobacco smoking group average of 1.8150 ± 0.3471, whereas in the use of mosquito coils group EA IgA results by an average of 1.5775 ± 0.3480. The analysis showed an association EA IgA titres against risk factors of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, the most indicated that risk factors is the group salted fish consumption.

Keywords: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma, risk factors for the use of mosquito coils, tobacco smoking, and salted fish consumption, early antigen immunoglobulin A, EBV

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