

## KI02 Usporedba TNM klasifikacije karcinoma prostate u KBC-u Zagreb prije i za vrijeme COVID-19 pandemije

Ivona Ćudina<sup>a</sup>, Marin Glavčić<sup>a,b</sup>, Marijana Ćorić<sup>a,c</sup>, Pero Hrabac<sup>a,d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Medicinski fakultet, Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

<sup>a</sup> Medicinski fakultet u Zagrebu, Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

<sup>b</sup> Nastavni zavod za hitnu medicinu Grada Zagreba, Republika Hrvatska

<sup>c</sup> Klinički bolnički centar Zagreb

<sup>d</sup> Škola narodnog zdravlja "Andrija Štampar"

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 Ivona Ćudina (0000-0001-9640-4533), Marin Glavčić (0000-0002-9065-4010), Marijana Ćorić, Pero Hrabac

**Ključne riječi:** COVID-19, karcinom prostate, pandemija, TNM klasifikacija

**UVOD:** Sukladno postojanju virusa visoke zaraznosti proglašava se pandemija u Republici Hrvatskoj i posljedično se 19.03.2020. godine donose mjere s ciljem sprječavanja širenja virusa. Prilikom trajanja pandemije rad bolnica prilagođava se epidemiološkim okolnostima, s naglaskom na zaštitu bolesnika od bolesti koronavirusa (COVID 19). Karcinom prostate najučestaliji je zloćudni tumor kod muškaraca, a prednost dijagnoze karcinoma prostate jesu spora progresija bolesti, visoka stopa petogodišnjeg preživljenja te rana osjetljivost serumskog prostata specifičnog antigena. Cilj ovog istraživanja je bio kvantitativno i kvalitativno pokazati mijenja li se udio pojedinih TNM klasifikacija i stadija karcinoma prostate za vrijeme pandemije i prije iste.

**MATERIJALI I METODE:** Retrogradno smo prikupili i obradili ukupno 297 patohistoloških nalaza karcinoma prostate s određenom TNM klasifikacijom i stadijem tumora na Kliničkom zavodu za patologiju i citologiju KBC-a Zagreb. Za promatrani period pandemije smo uzeli vremenski raspon od 19. ožujka 2020. do 31. prosinca 2020. godine dok smo za promatrano vrijeme prije pandemije uzeli isti taj vremenski raspon u 2019. godini.

**REZULTATI:** Promatrajući broj pojedinih T kategorija karcinoma prostate, rezultati pokazuju da tijekom pandemije COVID-19 postoji statistički značajna razlika u odnosu na vrijeme prije pandemije ( $p=0,0361$ ). Promatrajući broj pojedinih N kategorija karcinoma, ne uočava se statistički značajna razlika između dva promatrana perioda ( $p=0,098$ ).

**ZAKLJUČAK:** Istraživanje ukazuje na činjenicu da je došlo do statistički značajnog porasta težih oblika karcinoma prostate za trajanje promatranog vremena pandemije u odnosu na vrijeme prije početka pandemije. U svrhu dobivanja točnijih podataka i praćenja trenda kretanja TNM stadija karcinoma potrebno je obuhvatiti još veći uzorak tijekom dužeg vremenskog perioda istraživanja.

### **Comparison of TNM classification of prostate cancer in UHC Zagreb before and during the COVID-19 pandemic**

**Keywords:** COVID-19, pandemic, prostate cancer, TNM classification

**INTRODUCTION:** In accordance with the existence of a highly contagious virus, a pandemic was declared in the Republic of Croatia, and on March 19, 2020, measures were taken in order to prevent the spread of the virus. During the pandemic, fundamental changes were made regarding the hospital functions to epidemiological circumstances, with an emphasis on protecting patients from coronavirus disease (COVID 19). Prostate cancer is the most common malignancy in men, and the pros of prostate cancer are its slower progression, high five-year survival rate, and early sensitivity of prostate-specific serum antigen. The aim of this study was to show quantitatively and qualitatively whether and how the proportion of individual TNM classifications and stages of prostate cancer change during and before pandemic.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We retrogradely collected and processed a total of 297 pathohistological findings of prostate cancer of a certain TNM classification and tumor stage at the Clinical Department of Pathology and Cytology of the University Hospital Center Zagreb. For the observed period of the pandemic, we took the time span from March 19, 2020 to December 31, 2020, while for the observed period before the pandemic, we took the same time span in 2019.

**THE RESULTS:** Observing the number of individual T categories of prostate cancer, the results show that during the COVID-19 pandemic there is a statistically significant difference compared to the time before the pandemic ( $p = 0.0361$ ). Observing the number of individual N cancer categories, no statistically significant difference was observed between the two periods ( $p = 0.098$ ).

**CONCLUSION:** The study points to the fact that a statistically significant increase in more severe forms of prostate cancer was shown during the time of the pandemic compared to the time before the onset of the pandemic. To obtain more accurate data and monitor the TNM stage of cancer, it is necessary to include an even larger sample over a longer period of time.