

Study on retinol binding protein (RBP) receptor in hydatidiform mole

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Abstrak

Molahidatidosa merupakan kehamilan yang abnormal yang pada pemeriksaan histopatologi ditandai dengan proliferasi sel sitotrofoblas, sinsitiotrofoblas, dan intermediate trofoblas. Vitamin A mengontrol proliferasi sel, dan penurunan kadar vitamin A menyebabkan proliferasi tidak terkontrol. Sampai saat ini, belum diketahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara defisiensi vitamin A dengan molahidatidosa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan keberadaan reseptor retinol binding protein (RBP) pada sel trofoblas molahidatidosa, sehingga dapat menjelaskan hubungan vitamin A dengan molahidatidosa. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif. Spesimen penelitian adalah blok parafin molahidatidosa tahun 2005.

Pemeriksaan dilakukan dengan teknik imunohistokimia tidak langsung. Dilakukan pemeriksaan sebaran sel yang bereksresi, kekuatan ekspresi dan letak ekspresi reseptor RBP. Terdapat 21 spesimen dengan sebaran ekspresi reseptor RBP pada sel trofoblas molahidatidosa antara sedang sampai padat. Ekspresi reseptor RBP pada sel sinsitiotrofoblas lebih kuat jika dibandingkan dengan sel sitotrofoblas. Ekspresi reseptor RBP dijumpai pada membran sel dan sitoplasma.

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Hydatidiform mole is an abnormal pregnancy characterized by the proliferation of cytotrophoblastic, syncytiotrophoblastic, and intermediate trophoblastic cells in histological specimens. Vitamin A plays a role in controlling cell proliferation, and decrease in vitamin A level will cause an uncontrollable proliferation. To date, it is not known whether there is a relationship between vitamin A deficiency and hydatidiform mole. This study aimed to demonstrate the presence of retinol binding protein (RBP) receptors in the hydatidiform mole trophoblastic cells, that would provide explanation on the relationship of vitamin A and hydatidiform mole. The study was a descriptive study. The specimens of the study were paraffin blocks of hydatidiform mole made in 2005, and the examinations were performed by indirect immunohistochemistry. We examined the distribution of the cells showing expression of RBP receptor, the strength of expression, and location of the expression. As many as 21 specimens were collected, and the distributions of RBP receptor expression in hydatidiform mole trophoblastic cells ranged from moderate to dense. The expression in syncytiotrophoblastic cells was stronger than that in cytotrophoblastic cells. Furthermore, the expressions were found in the cell membranes and cytoplasm.