

## Demographic characteristics, risk factors and immunocytochemistry of p16INK4a, Ki-67, MCM5, and survivin as predictors for the progress of cervical precancer lesion

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### Abstrak

Tujuan Untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor prediksi dan biomarker dalam perkembangan lesi prakanker leher rahim atau neoplasia serviks intraepitel (CIN).

Metode Penelitian dilakukan dari bulan Agustus 2007 hingga September 2008. Desain penelitian adalah kasus-kontrol dengan stratifikasi uji respons dosis. Kasus adalah penderita dengan CIN. Kontrol adalah pasien non CIN. Dilakukan analisis bivariat diikuti dengan analisis multivariat.

Hasil Ada 130 pasien, yang terdiri dari 124 pasien yaitu CIN 1, CIN 2 dan CIN 3, dengan jumlah masing-masing 30, 41,33, dan 26 pasien non CIN. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa umur <41 tahun, pendidikan &#8805; 13 tahun, mitra seksual &#8805; 2, hubungan HPV DNA positif, ekspresi p16INK4a, Ki-67, MCM5 dan Survivin tinggi merupakan variabel independen untuk terjadinya CIN dengan nilai  $P < 0,05$ . Namun demikian, hasil analisis multivariat, menunjukkan bahwa variabel independen yang ditemukan adalah umur, pendidikan &#8805; 13 tahun, &#8805; 2 orang mitra seksual, HPV DNA positif, dan ekspresi berlebih p16INK4a, Ki-67 dan Survivin yang menunjukkan nilai  $P < 0,005$ . Kesimpulan Usia muda, pendidikan usia &#8805; 13 tahun, mitra seksual &#8805; 2 orang, HPV DNA positif, ekspresi p16INK4a, Ki-67 dan Survivin tinggi merupakan faktor risiko untuk terjadinya peningkatan CIN, dan digunakan dalam persamaan untuk memprediksi peningkatan lesi prakanker serviks.

*Aim To identify the predictive factors and biomarkers in the progression of cervical precancer lesion or Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN).*

*Methods The study was conducted from August 2007 to September 2008. Design of the study was case-control with stratifications of test dose response. The cases were patients with CIN. Control patients were non CIN patients. Bivariate analysis followed by multivariate analysis was conducted.*

*Results There were 130 patients, consisting of 124 CIN patients divided into CIN 1, CIN 2 and CIN 3, with the following numbers of patients: 30, 41, and 33, respectively and 26 patients without CIN (non CIN). Bivariate analysis showed that age < 41 years, education &#8805; 13 years, sexual partner &#8805; 2, first sexual relationship at age < 22 years, smoking, the presence of sexually transmitted infections, positive HPV DNA, high p16INK4a, Ki-67, MCM5 and Survivin expression constituted independent variables for the occurrence of CIN with P value of < 0.05. However, on multivariate analysis, independent variables that emerged were age, education &#8805; 13 years, sexual partner &#8805; 2 persons, positive HPV DNA, and over expression of p16INK4a, Ki-67 and Survivin that showed a P value of < 0.005. Conclusion Younger ages, education age &#8805; 13 years, sexual partner &#8805; 2 persons, positive HPV DNA, high p16INK4a, Ki-67 and Survivin expression constituted the risk factors for the occurrence of the progress of*

CIN, and was used in the equation to predict the progress of cervical precancer lesion.</i>