

Perbedaan ekspresi epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) pada tumor serosum jinak borderline dan adenokarsinoma serosum ovarium = The difference of epidermal growth factor receptor expression in benign borderline and malignant serous ovarian tumors

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Penderita kanker ovarium umumnya datang berobat pada stadium lanjut, sehingga kekambuhan pasca pembedahan dan pemberian kemoterapi mencapai 70-80%. EGFR mengaktifkan jalur sinyal yang menginduksi onkogenesis dan proliferasi sel. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis peran EGFR dalam patogenesis tumor serosum ovarium dan peluangnya untuk digunakan sebagai penanda keganasan.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode potong lintang. Sampel terdiri atas 15 kasus tumor jinak, 15 kasus borderline dan 15 kasus adenokarsinoma di Departemen Patologi Anatomi FKUI/RSCM tahun 2008-2012. Dilakukan pulasan imunohistokimia EGFR dan penilaian dengan H score.

Hasil: Terdapat perbedaan ekspresi EGFR yang bermakna antara kelompok tumor serosum jinak (H score = 15), borderline (H score = 60) dan adenokarsinoma (H score = 120), dengan $p=0,000$.

Kesimpulan. Ekspresi EGFR pada tumor serosum ovarium meningkat seiring peningkatan derajat keganasan.

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Background: Most of ovarian cancer patients are diagnosed in already advanced stage, therefore 70-80% of cases having recurrence after surgical staging and chemotherapy. EGFR activates signaling pathways which induce oncogenesis and cell proliferation. The aim of this study is to analyze the role of EGFR in the pathogenesis of serous ovarian tumors and its possibility to be used as a malignant marker.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study on each 15 cases of benign, borderline and malignant serous ovarian tumors from Anatomical Pathology Department FMUI/CMH in 2008-2012. EGFR status was assessed by immunohistochemistry technique and the expression was evaluated using H score.

Results: There was significant difference between EGFR expression in benign (H score = 15), borderline (H score = 60) and malignant serous ovarian tumors (H score = 120), $p=0,000$.

Conclusion: The EGFR immunoexpression was increased along with the higher degree of serous ovarian tumor malignancy.