

Tampilan Reseptor PPAR Endometrium Eutopik dan Ektopik pada Wanita Usia Reproduksi Penderita Endometriosis = PPAR Expression in the Eutopic and Ectopic Endometrium of Reproductive Age Women with Endometriosis

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Abstrak

Tujuan: Menilai keberadaan reseptor PPAR serta membandingkan tampilan reseptor PPAR pada endometrium eutopik dan ektopik pada penderita endometriosis **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian potong lintang (cross sectional). Sepuluh subjek penderita endometriosis yang menjalani laparoskopi atau laparotomi, yang masuk dalam kriteria penerimaan (consecutive sampling) diambil dua percontoh, yakni endometrium eutopik dan endometrium ektopik yang berasal dari dinding kista endometriosis saat dilakukan pembedahan kemudian dilihat tampilan reseptor PPAR dengan two-step RT-qPCR. Tampilan masing-masing percontoh diuji statistik dengan uji tes-t berpasangan dan tes korelasi Pearson.

Hasil: Didapatkan tampilan reseptor PPAR pada endometrium eutopik dan endometrium ektopik penderita endometriosis dengan metode RT-qPCR. Tampilan reseptor PPAR endometrium eutopik dan ektopik didapatkan secara statistik tidak berbeda bermakna (1.16 lipatan relatif vs 1.25 lipatan relatif; $p=0.26$). Pada uji korelasi Pearson didapatkan korelasi positif lemah antara tampilan PPAR endometrium eutopik dan ektopik ($r=0.16$).

Kesimpulan: Tampilan reseptor PPAR pada endometrium eutopik dan ektopik penderita endometriosis didapatkan dengan metode two-step RT-qPCR. Dengan semikuantifikasi tampilan reseptor PPAR tidak didapatkan perbedaan antara tampilan reseptor PPAR pada endometrium eutopik dan ektopik pada penderita endometriosis. Terdapat korelasi positif lemah antara tampilan reseptor PPAR pada endometrium eutopik dan ektopik pada penderita endometriosis.

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Objective: To evaluate the expression of the PPAR receptor and to compare its expression in the eutopic and ectopic endometrium in women with endometriosis **Method:** This is a cross sectional study. Ten female subjects with endometriosis that underwent laparoscopy or laparotomy that fulfilled the inclusion criteria were recruited by consecutive sampling. Two samples were taken, eutopic endometrium and ectopic endometrium from endometriosis cyst wall during surgery of each subject, PPAR expression was examined by two-step RT-qPCR. Each sample was statistically examined using the paired t-test and Pearson's correlation test.

Result: PPAR was found to be expressed in the eutopic and ectopic endometrium of women with endometriosis using the RT-qPCR method. The expression of PPAR was not statistically different in eutopic and ectopic endometrium (1.16 relative fold vs 1.25 relative fold; $p=0.26$). By Pearson's correlation there was a weak positive correlation between PPAR expression of the eutopic and ectopic endometrium ($r=0.16$).

Conclusion: PPAR was detected by two-step RT-qPCR in eutopic and ectopic endometrium of women with endometriosis. Semiquantification of PPAR expression showed that there was no significant difference between its expression in the eutopic and ectopic endometrium of women with endometriosis. There was a weak positive correlation of PPAR expression between the eutopic and ectopic endometrium of women with

endometriosis.