

Deteksi high risk human papilloma virus pada jaringan adenoma dan adenokarsinoma kolorektal di FKUI RSCM = Detection of high risk human papilloma virus on colorectal adenoma and adenocarcinoma tissue in FKUI RSCM / Wiwiek Ernajanti

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker kolorektal merupakan tumor ganas ketiga di dunia. Sembilan puluh lima persen kanker kolorektal merupakan adenokarsinoma yang berasal dari lesi prekursor adenoma. Dilaporkan 15%-20% kanker terkait dengan infeksi virus. Virus yang diduga berhubungan dengan kanker kolorektal adalah human papilloma virus (HPV) dan tipe tersering adalah 16 dan 18. Hubungan antara HPV dan kanker kolorektal masih menjadi perdebatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan prevalensi infeksi HPV pada adenoma dan adenokarsinoma kolorektal di Departemen Patologi Anatomi FKUI/RSCM Jakarta dengan menggunakan teknik polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Bahan dan Metode: Pemeriksaan DNA HPV pada 33 kasus adenoma dan 33 kasus adenokarsinoma kolorektal dengan teknik nested PCR MY/GP dan elektroforesis. Pada kasus dengan hasil HPV positif, dilanjutkan PCR menggunakan primer spesifik HPV 16 dan HPV 18. Subjek penelitian berasal dari Departemen Patologi Anatomi FKUI/RSCM. Hasil: Satu dari 33 kasus (3,0%) adenoma dan 3 dari 33 kasus (9,1%) adenokarsinoma positif infeksi HPV. Satu kasus adenoma positif HPV bukan merupakan tipe 16 dan 18. Satu kasus adenokarsinoma dengan positif HPV merupakan tipe 16, 2 kasus merupakan gabungan tipe 16 dan 18. Kesimpulan: Prevalensi infeksi HPV pada adenokarsinoma lebih tinggi dibandingkan adenoma kolorektal. Tipe HPV pada kasus adenokarsinoma kolorektal merupakan tipe 16 dan 18.

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ABSTRACT

Background : Colorectal cancer is the third malignant tumor in the world. Ninety-five percent of colorectal cancers are adenocarcinomas derived from precursor lesions adenoma. There are 15% -20% of cancers associated with viral infections. Virus are suspected associated with colorectal cancer is the human papilloma virus (HPV) and the most common types are 16 and 18. The relationship between HPV and colorectal cancer is still being debated. This study purpose to determine the prevalence differences of HPV infection in colorectal adenomas and adenocarcinomas in the Department of Anatomic Pathology, FKUI/RSCM Jakarta by using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Materials and Methods : HPV DNA examination on 33 cases of adenoma and 33 cases of

colorectal adenocarcinoma by nested MY/GP PCR technique and electrophoresis. In the cases with positive HPV results, continue by specific primers HPV 16 and HPV 18 PCR. The subject of the study came from the Department of Anatomic Pathology, FKUI/RSCM. Result : One (3.0%) adenomas and 3 (9.1%) adenocarcinoma from 33 cases adenoma and adenocarcinoma are HPV positive. One case of HPV positive adenomas are not types 16 and 18. HPV positive adenocarcinoma, 1 case was type 16, two cases are combination of types 16 and 18. Conclusion : The HPV prevalence in adenocarcinoma was higher than colorectal adenoma. HPV types on positive colorectal adenocarcinoma cases are types 16 and 18., Background : Colorectal cancer is the third malignant tumor in the world. Ninety-five percent of colorectal cancers are adenocarcinomas derived from precursor lesions adenoma. There are 15% -20% of cancers associated with viral infections. Virus are suspected associated with colorectal cancer is the human papilloma virus (HPV) and the most common types are 16 and 18. The relationship between HPV and colorectal cancer is still being debated. This study purpose to determine the prevalence differences of HPV infection in colorectal adenomas and adenocarcinomas in the Department of Anatomic Pathology, FKUI/RSCM Jakarta by using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Materials and Methods : HPV DNA examination on 33 cases of adenoma and 33 cases of colorectal adenocarcinoma by nested MY/GP PCR technique and electrophoresis. In the cases with positive HPV results, continue by specific primers HPV 16 and HPV 18 PCR. The subject of the study came from the Department of Anatomic Pathology, FKUI/RSCM. Result : One (3.0%) adenomas and 3 (9.1%) adenocarcinoma from 33 cases adenoma and adenocarcinoma are HPV positive. One case of HPV positive adenomas are not types 16 and 18. HPV positive adenocarcinoma, 1 case was type 16, two cases are combination of types 16 and 18. Conclusion : The HPV prevalence in adenocarcinoma was higher than colorectal adenoma. HPV types on positive colorectal adenocarcinoma cases are types 16 and 18.]