

Gambaran histomorfologi penanda adenokarsinoma serrated pada kasus karsinoma kolorektal di Departemen patologi anatomi FKUI/RSCM = Histomorphological features as markers of serrated adenocarcinoma of the colorectal in Department of Anatomical Pathology Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang :Karsinoma kolorektal (KKR) merupakan salah satu kanker tersering di dunia dan menjadi beban kesehatan global. KKR dapat muncul melalui 4 jalur patogenensis yang berbeda, salah satu di antaranya adalah serrated pathway. Pengaktifan jalur ini mengakibatkan perubahan progresif lesi-lesi prekursor seperti polip serrated, termasuk di dalamnya sessile serrated adenoma (SSA) dan tradisional serrated adenoma (TSA), menjadi karsinoma, diantaranya adenokarsinoma serrated (AS). AS diduga memberikan prognosis yang buruk terhadap pengobatan. Gambaran histomorfologi adenokarsinoma serrated lebih banyak didasarkan pada kemiripan dengan lesi prekursor SSA atau TSA, sehingga sulit dikenali. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui persentasi AS diantara kasus KKR di Departemen Patologi Anatomi FKUI/RSCM, dan mengetahui gambaran histomorfologi yang bermakna dalam menandakan AS.

Bahan dan Metode :Dilakukan review slide dari kasus-kasus KKR yang tercatat di arsip Departemen Patologi Anatomi FKUI/RSCM. Penilaian histomorfologi dilakukan berdasarkan kriteria yang diajukan oleh Tuppurainen et al, meliputi epithelial serration, sitoplasma eosinofilik, inti vesikuler, anak inti nyata, nekrosis, produksi musin, dan adanya cell balls. Kasus dikategorikan ke dalam ?Pasti? dan ?Samar? AS, serta ?Klasik?. Dilakukan juga penilaian faktor prognostik, berupa invasi limfovaskular, invasi perineural, infiltrasi limfosit, dan tumor budding. Hasil :Didapatkan 41 kasus (35%) tergolong kategori ?Pasti? AS, 11 kasus (9.4%) tergolong ?Samar? AS, dan sisanya sebanyak 65 kasus (55.6%) tergolong kategori adenokarsinoma ?Klasik?. Didapatkan pula bahwa kriteria histomorfologi yang dapat dijadikan penanda serrated adalah epithelial serration ($p=0.029$), anak inti nyata ($p=0.041$), dan nekrosis $<10\%$ ($p=0.014$). Selain itu, didapatkan pula bahwa faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan morfologi serrated adalah yaitu lokasi tumor ($p=0.010$), infiltrasi limfosit ($p=0.000$), dan tumor budding ($p=0.012$). Kesimpulan :Adenokarsinoma serrated ditemukan 35% dari kasus-kasus adenokarsinoma kolon di Departemen Patologi Anatomi FKUI/RSCM. Gambaran histomorfologi yang menandakan adenokarsinoma serrated adalah adanya epithelial serration, anak inti nyata, dan nekrosis yang sedikit.

Kata Kunci :Adenokarsinoma serrated, serrated pathway, histomorfologi, karsinoma kolorektal.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Colorectal carcinoma (CRC) is one of the most common cancers in the world and become a global health burden nowadays. CRC may arise through 4 different pathways, one of which is serrated pathway. Activation of this pathway results in progressive changes of precursor lesions such as sessile serrated adenomas (SSA) and traditional serrated adenomas (TSA), into carcinoma. One type of carcinoma is serrated adenocarcinoma (SA), in which known to give a poor prognosis to patient. Histomorphology overview shows that SA has similarity with SSA or TSA, making it difficult to recognize. This study aims to determine the percentage of the SA among cases of CRC in Department of Anatomical Pathology Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia/Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, and to know histomorphological features that are meaningful in indicating SA.

Materials and Methods: CRC cases were collected from archive, and review slide was conducted using morphological criteria proposed by Tuppurainen et al. This criteria includes epithelial serration, eosinophilic cytoplasm, vesicular nuclei, prominent nucleolei, necrosis, mucin production, and cell balls. Case were categorized into the "Definite" and "Pausy" SA, as well as the "Classic". Assessment of prognostic factors, such as limfovacular invasion, perineural invasion, infiltration of lymphocytes and tumor budding, were also conducted.

Results: There were 41 cases (35%) belong to the category of "Definite" SA, 11 cases (9.4%) classified as "Pausy" SA, and 65 cases (55.6%) belong to the category of "Classic" adenocarcinoma. Histomorphological analysis found that criteria showing significancy to SA were epithelial serration ($p = 0.029$), prominent nucleolei ($p = 0.041$), and necrosis $<10\%$ ($p = 0.014$). Several factors showed relation to serrated morphology were location of the tumor ($p = 0.010$), infiltration of lymphocytes ($p = 0.000$), and tumor budding ($p = 0.012$).

Conclusion: Serrated adenocarcinoma were found approximately 35% among cases of colorectal adenocarcinoma in the Department of Anatomical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine /CiptoMangunkusumo Hospital. Histomorphological features that indicates SA includes epithelial serration, prominent nucleolei, and scanty necrosis.

Keywords: Serrated adenocarcinoma, serrated pathway, histomorphological features, colorectal carcinoma