Hubungan carcinoma percentage cp dan lymphatic microvessel density lmvd berdasarkan d2-40/podoplanin sebagai faktor prognostik metastasis ke kelenjar getah bening (KGB) pada adenokarsinoma not otherwise specified nos kolorektal = correlation between carcinoma percentage cp and lymphatic microvessel density lmvd based on d2 40 podoplanin as a prognostic factor for lymph node metastasis in adenocarcinoma not otherwise specified nos colorectal

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Latar Belakang:Pada KKR, miofibroblas merupakan komponen sel utama dalam stroma desmoplastik yang memiliki peran penting dalam proses metastasis. Persentase antara karsinoma dengan stroma desmoplastik dikenal sebagai Carcinoma Percentage CP berperan sebagai independent predictor metastasis. D2-40/ Podoplanin PDPN dikenal sebagai marker spesifikLymphatic Endothelial Cell LEC , digunakan untuk menilai Lymphatic Microvessel Density LMVD danLymphatic Vessel Invasion LVI . Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui korelasi dan hubungan CP, LMVD dan LVI dengan metastasis sel tumor ke kelenjar getah bening KGB .Bahan dan Metode:Dilakukan penilaian CP terhadap 44 sampel adenokarsinoma Not Otherwise Specified NOS kolorektal dan pulasan D2-40/Podoplanin untuk menilai LMVD dan LVI. Uji statistik dilakukan untuk mencari korelasi antara CP dan LMVD, serta hubungan antara CP, LVI serta metastasis KGB.Hasil:Terdapat korelasi kuat antara CP dan LMVD area intratumoral dan peritumoral dengan arah korelasi negatif. Terdapat hubungan bermakna p=0,00 antara LMVD area intratumoral dan area peritumoral dengan adanya LVI. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara LVI dengan kejadian metastasis KGB p=0,03 . Area intratumoral menunjukkan hubungan bermakna dengan kejadian metastasis KGB nilai p=0,04 , sedangkan area peritumoral tidak menunjukkan hubungan bermakna nilai p=0,17 .Kesimpulan:Pemeriksaan CP pada sediaan histopatologi dapat digunakan untuk memprediksi tinggi/rendahnya kejadian metastasis sel tumor ke KGB, didasarkan adanya korelasi kuat antara CP dan LMVD. Kata kunci:Carcinoma Percentage, Lymphatic Microvessel Density, Lymphatic Vessel Invasion, Lymphatic Endothelial Cell
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ABSTRACT
Background In CRC, myofibroblast are the main component cells in tumour stroma which have an important role in the metastases process. The precentage between carcinoma and desmoplastic stroma known as Carcinoma Percentage CP , can be used as an independent predictor metastases. D2 40 Podoplanin PDPN known as a spesific marker forLymphatic Endothelial Cell LEC , which used to assess Lymphatic Microvessel Density LMVD and Lymphatic Vessel Invasion LVI . This study aims to determine correlation and association between CP, LMVD and LVI with the metastases process to lymph node LN .Materials and Methods CP assessment conducted on 44 samples of adenocarcinoma Not Otherwise Specified NOS colorectal and examination D2 40 Podoplanin to assess LMVD and LVI. The statistical test is performed to find the correlation between CP and LMVD, as well as the relationship between CP, LVI and metastasis

KGB.Result There were a strong correlation between CP and LMVD intratumoral and peritumoral area with the negative correlation. There were a significant association p 0,00 between LMVD intratumoral and peritumoral area with the LVI. There was a significant association between LVI and lymph node metastases p 0,03 . Intratumoral area showed significant association with lymph node metastases nilai p 0,04 , whereas peritumoral area showed no significant association nilai p 0,17 .Conclusion CP examination in histopathology specimen can be used to predict high low rate of tumour cells metastases to the lymph node, based on a strong correlation between CP and LMVD.