Studi Komparasi Ekspresi Calretinin Pada Kista Dentigerous, Odontogenic Keratocyst, dan Ameloblastoma Unikistik (Studi Pada Pasien di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusomo Periode 2015-2019) = Comparative Study Of Calretinin Expression In Dentigerous Cyst, Odontogenic Keratocyst, and Unicystic Ameloblastoma (Study on Patients at Cipto Mangunkusomo General Hospital for the Period of 2015-2019)

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Kista dan tumor odontogenik merupakan aspek yang sering dibahas dan cukup penting dalam bidang bedah maupun patologi oral dan maksilofasial. Secara radiografi gambaran kista dentigerous, odontogenic keratocyst (OKC), dan ameloblastoma unikistik memiliki kemiripan berupa lesi radiolusen unilocular. Pada hasil pemeriksaan histopatologi dengan pewarnaaan hematoksilin eosin ketiga lesi ini dapat dibedakan, namun banyak ahli patologi yang mengalami misdiagnosa dikarenakan kemiripannya. Calretinin merupakan protein pengikat kalsium yang sudah banyak digunakan untuk penanda keganasan pada jaringan tubuh manusia, dikarenakan perannya dalam apoptosis sel yang menyebabkan terjadinya proliferasi sel. Tujuan: untuk melihat dan membandingkan ekspresi Calretinin pada kista dentigerous, OKC, dan ameloblastoma unikistik. Metode: 34 blok parafin kista dentigerous, OKC dan ameloblastoma unikistik didapatkan secara consecutive sampling dari data rekam medik di Divisi Bedah Mulut RSCM yang telah dilakukan konfirmasi hasil histopatologinya di Departemen Patologi Anatomi RSCM selama periode 2015-2019. Seluruh sampel dilakukan pemeriksaan imunohistokimia menggunakan antibodi Calretinin. Hasil: didapatkan 13 sampel kista dentigerous (38,2%), 6 sampel OKC(17,6%), dan 15 sampel ameloblastoma unikistik(44,2%). Yang terintepretasi positif Calretinin sebanyak 1 sampel kista dentigerous (2,9%) dan 11 sampel ameloblastoma unikistik(32,3%), namun tidak ada sampel OKC (0) yang terintepreatsi positif. Secara statistik dengan uji chi-square didapati hasil berbeda bermakna(p=0,001) dengan odd ratio (OR) sebesar 49,5 antara kelompok ameloblastoma unikistik dan kelompok bukan amleoblastoma unikistik. Kesimpulan: Calretinin terekspresi pada kista dentigerous dan ameloblastoma unikistik dengan persentase yang berbeda, namun tidak pada OKC. Calretinin dapat dijadikan penanda spesifik untuk ameloblastoma unikistik.

.....Background: Odontogenic cysts and tumors are aspects that often discussed and quite important in the field of either oromaxillofacial surgery or pathology. Radiographically, the dentigerous cyst, odontogenic keratocyst (OKC), and unicystic ameloblastoma have a similar appearance in the form of unilocular radiolucent lesions. As a results of histopathological examination with hematoxylin eosin staining, these three lesions can be distinguished, however, many pathologists are misdiagnosed because of their similarity. Calretinin is a calcium binding protein that has been widely used for markers of malignancy in human tissues, due to its role in cell apoptosis which causes cell proliferation. Objective: This study aims to observe and compare Calretinin expression in dentigerous cysts, OKC, and unicystic ameloblastoma. Methods: 34 paraffin blocks of dentigerous cysts, OKC and unicystic ameloblastoma were obtained by consecutive sampling from medical record data in RSCM, Oral Surgery Division which had confirmed histopathological

results at the Department of Anatomical Pathology RSCM during the period 2015-2019. All samples were subjected to immunohistochemical staning using Calretinin antibodies. Results: 13 samples of dentigerous cysts, 6 samples of OKC, and 15 samples of unicystic ameloblastoma were obtained. The positive interpretation of Calretinin was 1 sample of dentigerous cyst and 11 samples of unicystic ameloblastoma. Conclusion: Calretinin was expressed in dentigerous cysts and unicystic ameloblastoma with different percentages, but not in OKC. Calretinin can be used as a marker for unicystic ameloblastoma