

Hubungan antara ekspresi protein C-erbB-2 dan MRP1 dengan derajat keganasan Karsinoma payudara Duktal Invasif dan Respon Kemoterapi Neoajuvan CAF (Cyclofosamid, antrasiklin/doxorubicin, 5-fluorouracyl) = Correlation between C-erbB-2 AND MRP 1 protein expression with histological grade of invasive ductal carcinoma of the breast and caf (cyclophosphamide, antracyclin, doxorubicine, 5-fluorouracyl) neoadjuvant chemotherapy response

Nunung Ainur Rahmah, author

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Abstrak

Tujuan: Amplifikasi dan over-ekspresi c-erbB2 and MRP1 ditemukan pada beberapa tumor dan merupakan hal yang penting dalam menentukan perilaku karsinoma. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengevaluasi hubungan antara ekspresi protein c-erbB-2 dan MRPI dengan derajat keganasan karsinoma payudara duktal invasif dan respon kemoterapi neoajuvan CAF.

Cara kerja: Ekspresi protein c-erbB2 and MRP1 dianalisa secara imunohistokimia pada 27 blok paraffin dari pasien yang telah didiagnosa sebagai karsinoma payudara duktal. Hasilnya dihubungkan dengan derajat keganasan dan respon kemoterapi. Hubungan antara beberapa variabel dianalisa dengan uji analisa statistik non-parametrik Kendall,

Hasil: Ekspresi protein C-erbB-2 positif pada 33,3 % tumor. Ekspresi protein MRP1 negatif pada 25,9 %, positif lemah pada 11,1 %, positif sedang pada 37,1 % dan positif kuat pada 25,9 %. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara ekspresi protein C-erbB-2 dengan MRP1 ( $p=0,020$ ,  $r=0,370$ ). Tetapi, tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara ekspresi protein C-erbB-2 dengan derajat keganasan ( $p=0,210$ ) dan respon kemoterapi neoajuvan CAF ( $p=0,168$ ). Tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara ekspresi protein MRPI dengan derajat keganasan ( $p=0,144$ ) dan respon kemoterapi neoajuvan CAF ( $p=0,056$ ). Tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara ekspresi protein MRP1 dengan derajat keganasan dengan respon kemoterapi neoajuvan CAF ( $p=0,130$ ).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara ekspresi protein c-erbB-2 dengan MRP1. Tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara ekspresi protein c-erbB2 dan MRPI dengan derajat keganasan dan respon kemoterapi. Tetapi, ada kecenderungan bahwa ekspresi protein MRP berhubungan searah dengan derajat keganasan dan respon kemoterapi. Tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara derajat keganasan dengan respon kemoterapi.

*Aims:* Amplification and over-expression of c-erbB2 and MRP1 gene has been demonstrated in several tumors and thought to be important determinant of behaviors of carcinoma. In this study, correlation between c-erbB-2 and MRPI protein expression with histological grade of invasive ductal carcinoma of the breast and CAF neoadjuvant chemotherapy response were evaluated.

Methods: Paraffin-embedded tissue section from 27 patients who diagnosed as invasive ductal carcinoma of the breast were analyzed immunohistochemically for the expression of c-erbB2 and MRPI. The result was compared with histological grade and CAF neoadjuvant chemotherapy response. The correlation between several variable were analyzed by non-parametric statistical analysis correlation of Kendall.

Result: C-erbB-2 protein expression were positive in 33.3 % of the tumours. MRP1 protein expression were negative in 25.9 %, weak positive in 11.1 %, moderate positive in 37.1 % and strong positive in 25.9 %. There was significant correlation between C-erbB-2 with MRPI protein expression ( $p=0.020$ ,  $r=0.370$ ). However, there was no significant correlation between C-erbB-2 protein expression with histological grade ( $p=0.210$ ) and chemotherapy response ( $p=0.168$ ). There was no significant correlation between MRP I protein expression with histological grade ( $p=0.144$ ) and chemotherapy response ( $p=0.056$ ). There was no significant correlation between histological grade with chemotherapy response ( $p=0.41130$ ).

Conclusion C-erbB-2 and MRPI protein expression were weakly correlated with each other. There was no significant correlation among both of the c-erbB2 and MRP I protein with histological grade and CAF neoadjuvant chemotherapy response\_ However, there was a tendency that the expression of MRPI protein was related to histological grade and CAF neoadjuvant chemotherapy response. There was no significant correlation between histological grade and CAF neoadjuvant chemotherapy response.