

HUBUNGAN GAMBARAN HISTOPATOLOGI TUBA FALLOPI DENGAN EKSPRESI mRNA P53 DAN mRNA YY1 PADA KARSINOMA OVARIUM MUSINOSUM

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kanker ovarium merupakan kanker terbanyak ketiga di Indonesia setelah kanker payudara dan kanker leher rahim. Prevalensi karsinoma ovarium musinosum secara global paling sedikit daripada sub tipe lainnya, namun frekuensi relatif sub tipe musinosum di Indonesia merupakan terbanyak ketiga setelah Singapura dan Korea Selatan. Kanker ovarium berkembang di fimbria tuba sebelum metastasis ke ovarium. Gen yang terlibat dalam karsinogenesis karsinoma ovarium musinosum diantaranya KRAS, BRAF, p53. Ekspresi YY1 (Yin Yang 1) dihubungkan dengan peningkatan kelangsungan hidup pada pasien kanker ovarium. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan gambaran histopatologi tuba fallopi dengan ekspresi mRNA p53 dan mRNA YY1. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian cross sectional. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah purposive sampling. Sampel penelitian ini adalah 27 pasien karsinoma ovarium musinosum di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto. Pemeriksaan ekspresi p53 dan YY1 menggunakan qPCR dan gambaran histopatologi tuba menggunakan pengecatan hematoksilin eosin. **Hasil:** Dari 27 sampel penelitian, 24 pasien memiliki ekspresi mRNA p53 tinggi dan 3 pasien memiliki ekspresi mRNA p53 rendah. Sedangkan ekspresi mRNA YY1, 24 pasien memiliki ekspresi rendah, 3 pasien ekspresi tinggi. Berdasarkan hasil analisis uji statistik *Fisher's Exact*, tidak terdapat hubungan gambaran histopatologi tuba dengan ekspresi mRNA p53 pada pasien karsinoma ovarium musinosum diperoleh hasil nilai signifikansi (p) 0,231. Tidak terdapat hubungan gambaran histopatologi tuba dengan ekspresi mRNA YY1 dengan nilai signifikansi (p) 0,569. **Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat hubungan gambaran histopatologi tuba fallopi dengan ekspresi mRNA p53 dan mRNA YY1.

Kata Kunci : Gambaran Histopatologi tuba, mRNA p53, mRNA YY1, Karsinoma Ovarium Musinosum

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE
FALLOPIC TUBES WITH THE EXPRESSION OF P53 mRNA AND YY1 mRNA
IN MUCINOUS OVARIAN CARCINOMA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Ovarian cancer is the third most common cancer in Indonesia after breast cancer and cervical cancer. The global prevalence of mucinous ovarian carcinoma is lower than other subtypes, but the relative frequency of the mucinous subtype in Indonesia is the third highest after Singapore and South Korea. Ovarian cancer develops in the tubal fimbria before metastasizing to the ovaries. Genes involved in the carcinogenesis of mucinous ovarian carcinoma include KRAS, BRAF, p53. The expression of YY1 (Yin Yang 1) is associated with increased survival in ovarian cancer patients. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between histopathological features of the fallopian tubes and the expression of p53 mRNA and YY1 mRNA. **Method:** This study used a cross sectional research design. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The sample for this study were 27 mucinous ovarian carcinoma patients at Regional General Hospital Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto. Examination of p53 and YY1 expression using qPCR and tubal histopathology using hematoxylin eosin staining. **Results:** Of the 27 study samples, 24 patients had high p53 mRNA expression and 3 patients had low p53 mRNA expression. Meanwhile, 24 patients had low expression of YY1 mRNA expression, 3 patients had high expression. Based on the results of the Fisher's Exact statistical test analysis, there was no relationship between tubal histopathological features and p53 mRNA expression in mucinous ovarian carcinoma patients, with a significance value (p) of 0.231. There was no relationship between tubal histopathological features and YY1 mRNA expression with a significance value (p) of 0.569. **Conclusion:** There is no relationship between the histopathological features of the fallopian tubes and the expression of p53 mRNA and YY1 mRNA.

Keywords: Tubal Histopathological Features, p53 mRNA, YY1 mRNA, Mucinous Ovarian Carcinoma

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