

**PROFIL EKSPRESI MSH-2 (*MutS Homolog-2*) dan
KLINIKOPATOLOGIK KARSINOMA KOLOREKTAL DI WILAYAH
BANYUMAS**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Lebih dari satu juta kasus karsinoma kolorektal di dunia, kanker ini menempati urutan ketiga. Insidensi karsinoma kolorektal di Indonesia diduga cukup tinggi. Di Banyumas belum pernah dilakukan penelitian mengenai ekspresi MSH-2.

Tujuan: Mengetahui profil ekspresi MSH-2 dan klinikopatologik karsinoma kolorektal di wilayah Banyumas, berdasarkan usia, jenis kelamin, topografi, stadium dukes, dan derajat diferensiasi histopatologis.

Metode: Metode penelitian yang digunakan pada penelitian ini deskriptif observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, total sampel 57, kemudian 45 sampel untuk pewarnaan imunohistokimia.

Hasil: Presentase ekspresi MSH-2 positif (35,5%), MSH-2 negatif (64,5%). Jenis kelamin laki-laki (56,1%) lebih tinggi daripada perempuan (43,9%). Kelompok usia ≤ 40 tahun (19,3%) lebih rendah daripada usia > 40 tahun (80,7). Stadium Dukes paling banyak stadium B (70,2%), stadium C (17,5%), stadium D (12,3%), stadium A (0%). Derajat differensiasi histopatologi paling banyak derajat baik (84,2%), derajat moderat (14,0%), dan derajat buruk (1,8%).

Kesimpulan: Penderita karsinoma kolorektal terbanyak pada jenis kelamin laki-laki dan kelompok usia > 40 tahun, topografi sering ditemukan pada kolon kiri. Stadium *dukes* pada stadium B dan derajat diferensiasi terbanyak diferensiasi baik. Ekspresi MSH-2 negatif lebih dominan.

Kata kunci: MSH-2, klinikopatologik, karsinoma, kolorektal, imunohistokimia, banyumas

THE PROFILE MSH-2 (*MutS Homolog-2*) EXPRESSION AND CLINICOPATHOLOGIC OF COLORECTAL CARCINOMA IN BANYUMAS REGION

ABSTRACT

Background: One million cases of colorectal carcinoma in the world, this cancer ranks as the third major. The incidence of colorectal carcinoma in Indonesia is high. In Banyumas, had never done the study on MSH-2 expression.

Objective: Determine the expression profile of MSH-2 and clinicopathologic of colorectal carcinoma in Banyumas region based on age, sex, topography, dukes stages and degree of histopathologic differentiation.

Method: Observational descriptive with cross sectional approach. Total of the samples are 57, and 45 samples were taken for immunohistochemical staining.

Result: Percentage of MSH-2 positive expression (35,5%), negative expression (64,5%). Men (56,1%) than women (43,9%), the age less of 40 years (19,3%) than 40 years (80,7%), the dukes stages mostly of stage B (70,2%), stage C (17,5%), stage D (12,3%), and stage A (0%), degree of histopathologic differentiation good (84,2%), moderate (14,0%), poor (1,8%).

Conclusion: Highest percentage of patients colorectal carcinoma is the men, age more than 40 years, topography often found in the left colon, dukes stage is stage B and degree of differentiation good either. MSH-2 negative expression is more often found.

Keywords: MSH-2, clinicopathologic, colorectal carcinoma, immunohistochemical, Banyumas