

PROFIL EKSPRESI APC (*Adenomatous Polyposis Coli*) DAN KLINIKOPATOLOGIK KARSINOMA KOLOREKTAL DI WILAYAH BANYUMAS

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Karsinoma kolorektal termasuk tiga karsinoma yang paling umum ditemui diseluruh dunia dan benua Asia. Salah satu faktor etiologinya adalah akumulasi mutasi genetik. Beberapa penelitian menyebutkan mutasi APC (*Adenomatous Polyposis Coli*) seringkali ditemukan pada sel neoplasma karsinoma kolorektal.

Tujuan: Mengetahui profil ekspresi APC dan klinikopatologik pada penderita karsinoma kolorektal di wilayah Banyumas berdasarkan kelompok usia, jenis kelamin, topografi karsinoma, stadium *Dukes*, dan derajat diferensiasi.

Metode: Metode yang digunakan deskriptif observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Total sampel berjumlah 57 berasal dari penderita karsinoma kolorektal *post* hemikolektomi di RSMS Purwokerto dan RSUD Banyumas tahun 2014 untuk diteliti karakteristik klinikopatologik dan 45 blok parafin dilakukan pewarnaan imunohistokimia untuk diteliti profil ekspresi APC. Analisis statistik menggunakan statistik deskriptif.

Hasil: Presentase ekspresi APC positif (35,6%) lebih rendah dibanding ekspresi APC negatif (64,4%). Kelompok usia ≤ 40 tahun (19,3%) lebih rendah dari kelompok usia >40 tahun (80,7%). Presentase laki-laki (56,1%) lebih tinggi dari perempuan (43,9%). Kolon proksimal (40,4%) lebih sedikit dibanding kolon distal (59,6%). Stadium B (70,2%) paling banyak ditemui diikuti dengan stadium C (17,5%), stadium D (12,3%), dan stadium A (0%). Derajat diferensiasi baik paling banyak didapatkan (84,2%), dilanjutkan dengan diferensiasi moderat (14,0%), dan diferensiasi jelek (1,8%).

Kesimpulan: Hasil presentase dari ekspresi APC negatif, pada kelompok usia >40 tahun, dengan topografi kolon distal menunjukkan mayoritas karsinoma kolorektal di Banyumas adalah karsinoma kolorektal sporadik, yang berkembang melewati jalur karsinogenesis *Chromosomal Instability (CIN)*.

Kata kunci : ekspresi APC, karsinoma kolorektal, klinikopatologik

APC EXPRESSION (*Adenomatous Polyposis Coli*) AND CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF COLORECTAL CARCINOMA IN BANYUMAS REGION

ABSTRACT

Background: Colorectal carcinoma is the third most common carcinoma in the world and Asian continent. Accumulation of genetic mutations is one of its etiologies, several studies shown mutations APC (*Adenomatous Polyposis Coli*) most frequently found in neoplasm cell of colorectal carcinoma.

Objective: The study aimed to determine the expression of APC and clinicopathological profile of colorectal carcinoma patients such as age group, sex, carcinoma topography, Dukes Stage and differentiation degree in Banyumas region

Method: This research is a descriptive observational with cross sectional approach. 57 total samples taken from colorectal carcinoma patients post hemikolektomi from RSMS Purwokerto and Banyumas Hospital from 2014 for clinicopathological examination and 45 paraffin block for immunohistochemistry staining to observe APC expression profile. Descriptive statistics was used for statistical analysis.

Result: The percentage of positive APC expression (35.6%) lower than the negative APC expression (64.4%). Clinicopathological profiles were $\leq$ 40 years age group (19.3%) lower than > 40 years age group. The percentage of male (56.1%) higher than female (43.9%). Based on topography, proximal colon (40.4%) lower than distal colon (59.6%). Based on Stadium Dukes, stadium B (70.2%) was most common, followed by stadium C (17.5%), stadium D (12.3%), and Stadium A (0%). Based on differentiation degree, well differentiation (84.2%) was most be found, followed by moderate differentiation (14.0%), and poor differentiation (1.8%).

Conclusion: The percentage result of negative APC expression, on > 40 years age group, with distal colon topography shown majority of colorectal carcinoma patients in Banyumas is sporadic, which grew from Chromosomal Instability (CIN) carcinogenesis pathway.

Key words : APC expression, colorectal carcinoma, clinicopathological