

Deteksi infeksi HPV-18 pada pasien Karsinoma sel Skuamosa rongga mulut di Rumah Sakit Kanker Dharmais periode 2003-2013 = Detection of HPV-18 infection in oral Squamous cell carcinoma Patients at Dharmais Cancer Hospital period of 2003-2013

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: HPV high-risk, terutama HPV-18, diduga memiliki hubungan dengan karsinoma sel skuamosa rongga mulut (KSSRM) menurut beberapa penelitian. Namun, hubungan infeksi HPV-18 dengan KSSRM di Indonesia belum diketahui dengan baik.

Tujuan: Untuk mendeteksi infeksi HPV-18 pada pasien karsinoma sel skuamosa rongga mulut di Rumah Sakit Kanker Dharmais.

Metode: PCR konvensional digunakan untuk mendeteksi DNA HPV-18 pada 59 spesimen formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) dari jaringan kanker pasien KSSRM yang diekstraksi menggunakan TaKaRa DEXPAT TM Easy DNA Mini Kit. Amplifikasi PCR menggunakan primer spesifik E7 HPV-18 dengan target 172 bp.

Hasil dan Kesimpulan: HPV-18 terdeteksi pada 2 dari 59 spesimen FFPE (3.39%).

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Background: High-risk HPV, especially HPV-18, is thought to have a relationship with oral squamous cell carcinoma according to several studies. However, the relationship of HPV as a risk factor of OSCC in Indonesia is not well understood.

Objective: To detect HPV-18 infection in oral squamous cell carcinoma patients at Dharmais Cancer Hospital.

Method: Conventional PCR was used to detect the DNA of HPV-18 in 59 formalin fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) specimens from cancer tissues of OSCC patients extracted using TaKaRa DEXPAT TM Easy DNA Mini Kit. PCR amplification used HPV-18 E7 specific primers with target of 172 bp.

Result and Conclusion: HPV-18 was detected in 2 of 59 of FFPE sections (3.39%).