

Korelasi antara ekspresi tenascin-C dengan resolusi inflamasi pada penyembuhan luka pasca-sirkumsisi pria = Correlation between tenascin-C tissue expression towards resolution of inflammation during post male circumcision wound healing

Diannisa Paramita Susantono, author

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Sirkumsisi adalah prosedur bedah untuk menghilangkan kulit prepusium. Prosedur ini melibatkan proses penyembuhan luka yang meliputi 3 fase: inflamasi, pembentukan jaringan, dan remodeling jaringan. Tenascin-c adalah protein matriks ekstraselular yang diekspresikan pada saat perlukaan, perbaikan, dan regenerasi jaringan. Tenascin-c ditemukan pada area inflamasi, terutama di tepi perlukaan. Riset ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi korelasi antara ekspresi tenascin-c pada tepi luka sirkumsisi dengan resolusi inflamasi pada penyembuhan luka sirkumsisi.

Metode: Sampel preputium didapatkan dari kegiatan sirkumsisi massal, kemudian sampel melalui histotechniques dan immunohistokimia spesifik untuk tenascin-c. Data juga diperoleh dari wawancara yang dilaksanakan 14 hari setelah sirkumsisi. Wawancara diikuti oleh observasi fisik untuk menentukan resolusi inflamasi pada perlukaan pasien.

Hasil: 85,7 dari sampel yang tenascin-c positif mengalami resolusi inflamasi yang normal. 66,67 dari sampel yang tenascin-c negatif mengalami resolusi inflamasi yang tertunda.

Kesimpulan: Ada korelasi antara ekspresi tenascin-c dan resolusi inflamasi pada perlukaan pasca sirkumsisi.

Background Circumcision is a common invasive surgical procedure to remove the preputial skin. It involves the wound healing process, consisting of 3 phases inflammation, tissue rebuilding, and tissue remodeling. Tenascin c is an extracellular matrix protein highly expressed during tissue injury, renewal, and regeneration. Tenascin c expressions are found at sites of inflammation, it especially peaks at the incision wound edges. This research aims to identify a correlation between tenascin c expressions at the circumcision incision area and the inflammation resolution of circumcision wound healing.

Method Preputial skin samples were obtained from a mass circumcision event, afterwards they underwent histotechniques which includes hematoxylin eosin staining and immunohistochemistry specific for tenascin C. Data was also obtained from a follow up interview conducted 14 days after the surgical procedure. The interview was confirmed with physical observation to determine state of inflammation resolution.

Results 85,7 of tenascin c positive samples exhibits normal inflammation resolution. 66,67 of tenascin c negative samples exhibit delayed inflammation resolution.

Conclusion There is a correlation between tenascin c expression and inflammation resolution in post

circumcision wound healing.