

Gambaran histopatologik dan ekspresi arid1a karsinoma ovarium pada model hewan coba dengan autoimplantasi endometrium dan induksi dmba = Histopathological features and arid1a expression of ovarian carcinoma in experimental animal models with endometrial autoimplantation and dmba induction

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Karsinoma ovarium adalah salah satu keganasan paling mematikan di bidang ginekologik. Penyebab keganasan belum diketahui pasti dan umumnya tidak memiliki gejala klinik yang jelas. Karsinoma ovarium tipe I khususnya karsinoma endometrioid dan karsinoma sel jernih diketahui dapat berasal dari endometriosis. Karsinoma yang berasal dari endometriosis dikenal sebagai endometriosis-associated ovarian carcinoma (EAOc). Pengembangan model hewan coba karsinoma ovarium yang berhubungan dengan endometriosis diperlukan untuk penelitian dasar dan uji klinik menggantikan jaringan manusia. Pada penelitian ini dikembangkan model hewan coba karsinoma ovarium dengan teknik autoimplantasi dan induksi DMBA.

Bahan dan cara kerja: Penelitian ini menggunakan blok parafin dari tikus yang sebelumnya telah mendapatkan operasi plasebo (SHAM), autoimplantasi endometrium, kombinasi autoimplantasi endometrium dan induksi DMBA yang dikorbankan pada minggu ke-5, 10, dan 20. Dilakukan penilaian histopatologik dan pulasan imunohistokimia ARID1A dengan penilaian persentase positivitas pada 200 sel.

Hasil: Penelitian ini menghasilkan lesi endometriosis atipik sebanyak 1 (20%) dan karsinoma sel jernih sebanyak 1 (20%) pada implantasi dan induksi DMBA 10 minggu dan karsinoma endometrioid sebanyak 100% pada kelompok induksi DMBA. Pulasan ARID1A tidak menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna ($p=0,313$) pada seluruh kelompok perlakuan.

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Background: Ovarian carcinoma is one of the most deadly malignancies in the gynecologic field. The cause of malignancy is not known for sure and generally do not have clear clinical symptoms. Type I ovarian carcinoma especially endometrioid carcinoma and clear cell carcinoma is known to originate from endometriosis. Carcinoma originating from endometriosis is known as endometriosis-associated ovarian carcinoma (EAOc). The development of experimental animal models of ovarian carcinoma associated with endometriosis is needed for basic research and clinical trials replace human tissue. In this study an experimental model of ovarian carcinoma was developed with autoimplantation and DMBA induction techniques.

Materials and methods: This study used paraffin blocks from mice that had previously received placebo surgery (SHAM), endometrial autoimplantation, combination of endometrial autoimplantation and DMBA induction and were sacrificed at 5, 10 and 20 weeks. Assessment of ARID1A expression by assessing the percentage of positivity in 200 cells.

Results: This study resulted in 1 (20%) atypical endometriosis lesions and 1 (20%) clear cell carcinoma in 10 weeks DMBA implantation and 100% endometrioid carcinoma in the DMBA induction group. ARID1A expression did not show a significant difference ($p = 0.313$) in all treatment groups.