

Proporsi Latent Membrane Protein -1 (Lmp-1) dan Hubungannya dengan Respons Terapi pada Karsinoma Nasofaring Anak di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo = Proportion Of Latent Membrane Protein -1 (Lmp-1) and its Relationship with Therapeutic Response in Pediatric Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma (Npc) At Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

Siregar, Josuadi, author

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Karsinoma nasofaring (KNF) adalah tumor ganas yang jarang terjadi pada anak-anak. KNF pada anak prevalensinya kurang dari 1%, tetapi mewakili 20-50% tumor ganas pada anak yang berasal dari nasofaring. Pada orang dewasa Penelitian telah menemukan bahwa *latent membrane protein -1* (LMP1) yang diekspresikan oleh virus Epstein-Barr (EBV) mendorong terjadinya perkembangan dan metastasis karsinoma nasofaring (KNF) dan berhubungan dengan sifat agresif dan invasive, namun pada anak belum ada penelitian yang meneliti bagaimana ekspresi dan peranan LMP-1 tersebut. **Metode penelitian:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain potong lintang pada 30 blok paraffin dari subjek KNF anak di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta. Blok Paraffin kemudian dilakukan ekstraksi dan pemeriksaan PCR LMP-1, kemudian dibandingkan dengan respons terapi.

Hasil penelitian: Hasil LMP-1 positif sebanyak 28 subjek dan negatif sebanyak 2 subjek, dari 30 subjek hanya 27 subjek yang dapat dianalisis karena 2 subjek meninggal saat sebelum menyelesaikan terapi dan 1 subjek belum melakukan evaluasi pasca terapi. LMP-1 positif sebanyak 17 subjek menunjukkan respons (16 respons komplit dan 1 respons parsial), sedangkan 8 subjek menunjukkan tidak ada respons (2 respons stabil 6 respons progresif). Terdapat 2 subjek dengan hasil LMP-1 negatif, seluruhnya memiliki respons terapi ($p=1,000$). **Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat hubungan antara ekspresi LMP-1 dan respons terapi.

Background: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is a rare malignant tumor in children. KNF in children has a prevalence of less than 1%, but represents 20-50% of malignant tumors in children originating from the nasopharynx. In adults, studies have found that latent membrane protein -1 (LMP1) expressed by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) promotes the occurrence, progression, and metastasis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) and is associated with aggressive and invasive properties, but in children, no studies have examined the expression and role of LMP-1.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional design on 30 paraffin blocks from pediatric NPC subjects at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital Jakarta. Paraffin blocks were then DNA extracted and PCR examination of LMP-1 was performed, then compared with the response to therapy.

Result: LMP-1 positive was 28 subjects and negative was 2 subjects, and from 30 subjects, only 27 subjects can be analyzed because 2 subjects died before completing therapy and 1 subject has not conducted a post-therapy evaluation. LMP-1 positive as many as 17 subjects showed a response (16 complete responses and 1 partial response), while 8 subjects showed no response (2 stable responses 6 progressive responses). There were 2 subjects with negative LMP-1 results, all of whom responded to therapy ($p = 1.000$).

Conclusion: There was no association between LMP-1

expression and therapeutic response.