

**EKSPRESI HIF-1 α PADA KANKER OVARIUM EPITELIAL: PERBEDAAN ANTARA
KASUS DENGAN ENDOMETRIOSIS DAN TANPA ENDOMETRIOSIS**

TESIS



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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker ovarium adalah kanker yang tumbuh di ovarium dimana jenis karsinoma ovarium epitelial merupakan jenis yang terbanyak. Endometriosis merupakan salah satu faktor risiko terjadinya kanker ovarium. Pemahaman terhadap lingkungan mikro dan mekanisme karsinogenesis kanker ovarium terkait endometriosis ini diperlukan agar talalaksan dan prognosis pasien lebih baik. Hipoksia merupakan salah satu lingkungan mikro pada endometriosis yang dapat mendorong terjadinya kanker ovarium melalui aktivasi HIF-1 α . Pengaktifasian HIF-1 α . dapat menginduksi gen target yang terlibat dalam karsinogenesis serta jalur pensinyalan intraseluler lainnya. Penelitian mengenai HIF-1 α dengan kanker ovarium terkait endometriosis ini masih sangat terbatas dan belum ada yang membandingkannya antara kelompok dengan endometriosis dan kelompok tanpa endometriosis penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan ekspresi HIF-1 α pada kanker ovarium epitelial dengan endometriosis (EAO) dan tanpa endometriosis (non-EAO). **Metode:** Rancangan penelitian analitik observasional dengan desain cross sectional. Populasi penelitian ini adalah semua kasus kanker ovarium epitelial yang telah didiagnosis di laboratorium Patologi Anatomi RS M. Djamil Padang periode Januari 2024 - Juni 2025. Sampel digunakan sebanyak total 34 kasus kanker ovarium epitelial dengan proporsi 17 kasus EAO dan 17 kasus non-EAO diambil secara consecutive sampling. Slaid yang telah terwarnai hematoxyline dan eosine (HE) direvaluasi klasifikasi, tipe, grading dan staging-nya. Blok parafin dikumpulkan untuk selanjutnya dilakukan pemeriksaan imunohistokimia (IHK) HIF-1 α untuk menganalisis ekspresi protein secara semikuantitatif (Immunoreactivity score) Ekspresi tinggi HIF-1 α jika skor IRS 4-12. Analisis data secara statistik menggunakan uji Chi-square.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian mendapatkan mayoritas pasien EAO berusia 41-50 tahun dengan rerata usia 45 tahun, status paritas terbanyak multipara, jenis endometriosis yang paling bannyak adalah kista coklat, tipe histopatologis terbanyak adalah tipe I, derajat histopatologis terbanyak adalah high grade, stadium terbanyak adalah early stage. Tidak terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara ekspresi HIF-1 α pada EAO dan non-EAO ($p=1,000$), begitupun juga dengan staging ($p=0,086$). Tetapi terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara ekspresi HIF-1 α dengan tipe histopatologis ($p=0,034$) dan grading ($p=0,001$) kanker ovarium epitelial. **Kesimpulan:** Ekspresi tinggi HIF-1 α lebih berperan pada progresivitas dan agresivitas pada kanker ovarium epitelial, sedangkan perannya pada tumorigenesis dan karsinogenesis masih memerlukan penelitian lebih lanjut.

Kata kunci : Kanker ovarium epitelial, endometriosis, EAO, non-EAO, HIF-1 α .

HIF-1 α EXPRESSION IN EPITHELIAL OVARIAN CANCER: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CASES WITH AND WITHOUT ENDOMETRIOSIS

ABSTRACT

Background: Ovarian cancer is a cancer that grows in the ovaries where epithelial ovarian carcinoma is the most common type. Endometriosis is one of the risk factors for ovarian cancer. Understanding the microenvironment and mechanisms of endometriosis-related ovarian cancer carcinogenesis is needed to improve treatment and patient prognosis. Hypoxia is one of the microenvironments in endometriosis that can promote ovarian cancer through HIF-1 α activation. HIF-1 α activation can induce target genes involved in carcinogenesis and other intracellular signaling pathways. Research on HIF-1 α with endometriosis-related ovarian cancer is still very limited and no one has compared it between groups with endometriosis and groups without endometriosis. This study aims to determine the differences in HIF-1 α expression in epithelial ovarian cancer with endometriosis (EAO) and without endometriosis (non-EAO). **Methods:** The design of this observational analytical study with a cross-sectional design. The population of this study was all cases of epithelial ovarian cancer diagnosed in the Anatomic Pathology Laboratory of M. Djamil Padang Hospital from January 2024 to June 2025. A total of 34 cases of epithelial ovarian cancer were sampled, with a proportion of 17 EAO cases and 17 non-EAO cases taken by consecutive sampling. Slides that had been stained with hematoxyline and eosine (HE) were reevaluated for classification, type, grading, and staging. Paraffin blocks were collected for further HIF-1 α immunohistochemistry (IHK) examination to analyze protein expression semiquantitatively (Immunoreactivity score). High HIF-1 α expression was considered if the IRS score was 4-12. Statistical data analysis used the Chi-square test.

Results: The results of the study found that the majority of EAO patients were aged 41-50 years with an average age of 45 years, the most common parity status was multiparous, the most common type of endometriosis was endometriotic cyst (endometrioma), the most common histopathological type was type I, the most common histopathological grade was high grade, and the most common stage was early stage. There was no significant difference between HIF-1 α expression in EAO and non-EAO ($p = 1.000$), as well as staging ($p = 0.086$). However, there was a significant relationship between HIF-1 α expression and histopathological type ($p = 0.034$) and grading ($p = 0.001$) of epithelial ovarian cancer. **Conclusion:** High HIF-1 α expression plays a greater role in the progression and aggressiveness of epithelial ovarian cancer, while its role in tumorigenesis and carcinogenesis still requires further research.

Keywords— Epithelial ovarian cancer, endometriosis, EAO, non-EAO, HIF-1 α .