

RINGKASAN**HUBUNGAN ANTARA EKSPRESI CTR1, ERCC-1, HSP70 DENGAN RESPON KEMOTERAPI CISPLATIN PADA KANKER SERVIKS STADIUM IIB**

Kanker serviks merupakan kanker yang banyak diderita oleh wanita di Indonesia. Sebagian besar datang dalam stadium lanjut dimana pengobatan utama pada stadium lanjut adalah radiasi sedangkan di sisi lain terdapat keterbatasan fasilitas radiasi di Surabaya sehingga pada stadium lanjut, khususnya stadium IIB diberikan kemoterapi neoajuvan dengan harapan tumor dapat mengecil dan dapat dilakukan operasi. Apabila pemberian kemoterapi berhasil maka kanker serviks IIB mempunyai harapan kesembuhan, tetapi bila gagal terhadap kemoterapi, pasien mempunyai prognosis yang buruk karena terjadi resistensi terhadap radiasi. Respon terapi sulit diramalkan sehingga diperlukan beberapa faktor yang dapat dijadikan prediktor keberhasilan kemoterapi pada kanker serviks khususnya terhadap cisplatin.

Cisplatin masuk ke dalam sel melalui diffusi pasif dan bantuan transporter, seperti *copper transporter 1* (CTR1) dan beberapa transporter yang lain. Mekanisme utama cisplatin dalam membunuh sel kanker adalah dengan cara merusak DNA di dalam inti sel, kerusakan DNA yang terjadi akan berusaha dilakukan perbaikan melalui mekanisme *nucleotide excision repair* (NER) dan memerlukan peran *excision repair cross-complementation group* (ERCC1). Bila proses perbaikan DNA berhasil maka siklus sel akan kembali berjalan normal, namun bila proses perbaikan DNA gagal atau kerusakan DNA bersifat *lethal* maka hal ini akan memicu kematian sel melalui proses apoptosis. Berhasil tidaknya proses apoptosis tergantung keseimbangan antara faktor pro apoptosis dan anti apoptosis. Salah satu yang dapat bersifat anti apoptosis adalah beberapa jenis *heat shock protein* (HSP), salah satunya adalah HSP70 sebagai anti apoptosis kuat.

Penelitian ini berusaha menganalisis faktor yang mempengaruhi sensitivitas kanker serviks terhadap cisplatin pada ketiga titik : pre-target, target dan *post* -target. Sebagai faktor pre-target adalah CTR1 yang berperan dalam akumulasi cisplatin di dalam sel. Dari faktor target adalah ERCC1 yang berperan dalam perbaikan DNA dan dari faktor post-target adalah HSP70. Hubungan ketiga faktor tersebut dengan respon terapi dianalisis dalam penelitian.

Sampel penelitian adalah pasien kanker serviks stadium IIB yang mendapat kemoterapi ajuvan. Protokol penatalaksanaan kankers serviks IIB di RSUS Dr. Soetomo Surabaya adalah pemberian kemoterapi cisplatin $50\text{mg}/\text{m}^2$ setiap minggu selama 4 kali pemberian dan kemudian dilakukan evaluasi ulang. Dari evaluasi ulang akan ditentukan apakah dilakukan operasi atau dilanjutkan radiasi. Sebelum menjalani kemoterapi, dilakukan pemeriksaan biopsi serviks untuk menentukan jenis histopatologi dan pemeriksaan imunohistokimia untuk mendeteksi HSP70, ERCC1 dan CTR1 serta pemeriksaan MRI di instalasi radiologi RSUD Dr. Sutomo Surabaya untuk menentukan volume tumor. Setelah pasien selesai menjalani kemoterapi, 2-3 minggu kemudian dilakukan pemeriksaan MRI ulang untuk menentukan volume tumor pasca kemoterapi. Pada penelitian ini terdapat 41 sampel yang berhasil menjalani kemoterapi sampai selesai dan dilakukan MRI pasca kemoterapi. Dari perhitungan statistik, sampel minimal adalah 29 sampel.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekspresi HSP70, ERCC1 dan CTR1 tidak berbeda pada ketiga jenis histopatologi kanker serviks: karsinoma sel skuamos, adenokarsinoma dan adenoskuamos. Volume tumor juga tidak mempengaruhi ekspresi HSP70, ERCC1 dan CTR1. Pada hampir seluruh sampel terdapat penurunan volume tumor setelah pemberian cisplatin, Jenis histopatologi tidak berhubungan dengan penurunan volume. Dari analisis bahwa HSP 70 adalah faktor yang secara bermakna berhubungan negative dengan respon terapi, semakin tinggi ekspresi HSP70 semakin rendah respon terapi. Ekspresi CTR1 dan ERCC1 secara statistik tidak berhubungan dengan respon terapi.

SUMMARY

CORRELATION OF CTR1, ERCC-1, AND HSP70 EXPRESSIONS WITH CISPLATIN RESPONSE IN CERVICAL CANCER STAGE IIB

Cervical cancer is the most common cancer of women in Indonesia. Most of the patients come to the hospital with the advanced stage in which the primary treatment is radiation. The obstacle of the treatment is the shortage of radiation service in Surabaya, to overcome this drawback, the locally advanced cervical cancer (stage IIB) are given cisplatin chemotherapy as an neoadjuvant treatment with the goal of the treatment to reduce the size of the tumor and become operable. If the response of chemotherapy is good, the prognosis is better but if it fail, the prognosis is worse because the tumor become resistant to radiation. The response to chemotherapy is unpredictable so its necessary to have some factors that can be used as predictor the success of chemotherapy for cervical cancer, especially against cisplatin

Cisplatin enter the cell via passive diffusion or facilitated by the transporter such as copper transporter 1 (CTR1) and some other transporters. The main mechanism of cisplatin in killing cancer cells is by damaging the DNA in the cell nucleus. DNA damage will be repaired through the mechanism of nucleotide excision repair (NER) and require excision repair cross-role Complementation group (ERCC1). When the DNA repair process is successful then the cell cycle will return to normal, but when the DNA repair process fails or the DNA damage is lethal then this damage will trigger cell death through apoptosis. Success or failure of the apoptosis depends on the balance between pro-apoptotic factors and anti-apoptosis factors. One of the anti apoptosis factors is HSP70 which is known as a strong apoptosis factor.

The aim of this study is to analyze the factors that affect the sensitivity to cisplatin in cervical cancer. Deoxyribonucleic acid is considered as the main target of cisplatin, there are

3 points that may affect the sensitivity of cancer cell against cisplatin: pre-target, target (DNA) and post target. We analyzed CTR1 as the representative of pre target factor, ERCC1 as a factor in the DNA and HSP70 as a post-target factor, the correlation of all these 3 factors with response to chemotherapy were analyzed.

The samples were stage IIB cervical cancer patients receiving adjuvant chemotherapy. The management protocol of cervical cancer stage IIB in Dr. Soetomo Hospital is chemotherapy cisplatin 50 mg/m² weekly for 4 times then reevaluation. From the reevaluation it will be determined whether surgery or radiation followed. Prior to chemotherapy, cervical biopsy examination was done to determine the types of histopathological and immunohistochemical examination to detect HSP70, ERCC1 and CTR1 as well as MRI in radiology department of Dr. Sutomo Hospital Surabaya to determine tumor volume. Two or 3 weeks after patients completed chemotherapy, MRI was done to evaluate the tumor volume after treatment. In this study there were 41 patients who were successfully undergo complete chemotherapy and MRI and they were all included in the analysis.

The results showed that the expression of CTR1, ERCC1 and HSP70 were not different in 3 types of cervical cancer histopathology: squamous cancer cell, adenocarcinoma and adenosquamous. Expression of HSP70, ERCC1 and CTR1 were also not correlated with the tumor volume. The decrease of tumor volume after chemotherapy were seen in almost all patients. From the analysis we found that factor significantly correlated with tumor response to cisplatin is the expression of HSP70, where as expression of ERCC1 and CTR1 were not statistically correlated with tumor response.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks di Indonesia sebagian besar terdiagnosis pada stadium lanjut dan membutuhkan radiasi. Fasilitas radiasi di Indonesia masih terbatas, kanker serviks stadium lanjut lokal diberikan kemoterapi neoajuvan. Bila respon kemoterapi baik maka prognosis baik dan bila respon kemoterapi buruk maka prognosis memburuk. Bagaimana mekanisme respon kemoterapi pada kanker serviks masih belum jelas.

Tujuan: Membuktikan hubungan ekspresi CTR1, ERCC1 dan HSP70 dengan respon kemoterapi cisplatin pada kanker serviks stadium IIB.

Metode: Suatu penelitian analitik observasional pada 41 pasien kanker serviks stadium IIB. Jenis histopatologi, dan ekspresi CTR1, ERCC1 dan HSP70 diperiksa dari bahan spesimen biopsi serviks. Volume tumor diukur melalui pemeriksaan MRI sebelum pemberian kemoterapi. Kemoterapi cisplatin $50\text{mg}/\text{m}^2$ diberikan sebanyak 4 seri dengan selang waktu 1 minggu. Setelah menyelesaikan kemoterapi dilakukan pengukuran ulang volume tumor dengan menggunakan MRI. Respon kemoterapi dinilai berdasarkan kriteria RECIST.

Hasil: Dari 41 pasien kanker serviks stadium IIB, rerata usia pasien adalah $45,56 \text{ tahun} \pm 7,69 \text{ tahun}$. Mayoritas jenis histopatologi adalah karsinoma sel skuamos (58,5%), diikuti dengan adenokarsinoma (31,7%) dan adenoskuamos (9,8%). Ekspresi CTR1, ERCC1 dan HSP70 tidak berbeda bermakna pada ketiga jenis histopatologi tersebut. Rerata volume tumor sebelum kemoterapi adalah $64,99\text{cm}^3$ dan rerata setelah kemoterapi adalah $38,88\text{cm}^3$. Volume tumor tidak berhubungan dengan ekspresi CTR1 ($p=0,521$), ERCC1 ($p=0,180$) dan HSP70 ($p=0,940$). Terdapat hubungan negatif yang bermakna antara ekspresi HSP70 dengan respon terapi ($p=0,003$) semakin tinggi ekspresi HSP70, semakin buruk respon terapi sedangkan ekspresi CTR1 dan ERCC1 tidak mempunyai hubungan yang bermakna dengan respon terapi ($p=0,618$ dan $p=0,245$).

Kesimpulan: Ekspresi HSP70 mempunyai hubungan negatif yang bermakna dengan respon terapi cisplatin pada kanker serviks stadium IIB.

Kata Kunci: Kanker serviks, kemoterapi neoajuvan pada kanker serviks, cisplatin

ABSTRACT

Background: The advanced stage cervical cancer is common in Indonesia and with the shortage of radiation, chemotherapy is used as a neoadjuvant treatment in locally advanced cervical cancer. If the response of chemotherapy is good, the prognosis is better but if it fails the prognosis is worse. However, the clear mechanism of chemotherapy response in cervical cancer is still unclear.

Objective: To determine the correlation of CTR1, ERCC1 and HSP70 expression with the response to cisplatin in cervical cancer stage IIB.

Methods: An analytic observational study was done on 41 cervical cancer patients stage IIB. Biopsy specimens were taken before chemotherapy to evaluate the expression of CTR1, ERCC1 and HSP70 by immunohistochemistry study. The tumor volume before chemotherapy were evaluated with MRI. Four cycles of cisplatin 50mg/m² weekly was given as a neoadjuvant chemotherapy. After completion of chemotherapy, MRI was used to evaluate the tumor volume after chemotherapy and response was categorized based on RECIST criterias.

Results: Among 41 cervical cancer patients stage IIB, the mean of age of the patients was 45,56 years old \pm 7,69 years old and majority of the patients had squamous cell cancer (58,5%) followed by adenocarcinoma (31,7%) and adenosquamous (9,8%). The expression of HSP70, ERCC1 and CTR1 were not different among these 3 types of histopathology with the p values of 0.444, 0.893 and 1.000 respectively. The mean of tumor volume was 64,99 cm³ before chemotherapy and 38,88cm³ after chemotherapy. The expression of HSP70, ERCC1 and CTR1 were not associated with the initial tumor volume (p=0,940, p=0,180 and p=0,521 respectively). There was significant negative correlation between HSP70 and tumor response, the higher the expression of HSP70 the worse is the tumor response, with the p value of 0.003. Expression of CTR1 and ERCC1 had no significant correlation with the tumor response (p = 0,618 and 0245 respectively).

Conclusion: Expression of HSP70 had significant negative correlation with cisplatin response in cervical cancer stage IIB

Keyword: Cervical cancer, neoadjuvant chemotherapy in cervical cancer, cisplatin