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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker payudara adalah kanker dengan jumlah insiden tertinggi pada perempuan di dunia. Angiogenesis merupakan faktor penting dalam perkembangan tumor dan metastasis pada kanker. Manajemen kanker payudara bersifat multimodalitas, terdiri dari pembedahan, radioterapi, imunoterapi, dan kemoterapi. Resistensi obat dan heterogenitas tumor merupakan masalah utama keberhasilan kemoterapi. Kombinasi kemoterapi dengan kurkumin diketahui meningkatkan efektivitas antikanker. PDGFR dan NF-KB adalah marker proliferasi dan angiogenesis..

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan *experimental laboratorium in vivo* dengan *Post Test Only Control Group Design*. Sampel merupakan mencit (Mus Musculus) betina galur Balb/c dengan nodul adenocarcinoma mammae hasil induksi DMBA yang memenuhi kriteria penelitian sebanyak 24 ekor. Data diolah dengan software SPSS for windows dan dianalisis.

Hasil: Terdapat perbedaan bermakna ekspresi PDGFR antara kelompok K+, P1, dan P2 terhadap P3 dan perbedaan bermakna ekspresi NF-KB antara kelompok K+ terhadap P2 dan P3.

Kesimpulan: Ekspresi marker neoangiogenesis (PDGFR dan NF-KB) lebih rendah pada mencit adenocarcinoma mammae yang diberikan ekstrak kunyit (*Curcuma Longa*) dan diberikan kemoterapi Adriamycin cyclophosphamide.

Kata Kunci: *Curcuma longa*, adenocarcinoma mammae, chemotherapy, PDGFR, NF-KB

ABSTRACT

Background: Breast cancer is cancer with the highest incidence in women in the world. Angiogenesis is an important factor in tumor development and metastasis in cancer. Breast cancer management is multimodality, consisting of surgery, radiotherapy, immunotherapy and chemotherapy. Drug resistance and tumor heterogeneity are the main problems for the success of chemotherapy. The combination of chemotherapy with curcumin increase anticancer effectiveness. PDGFR and NF-KB are markers of proliferation and angiogenesis.

Method: This research is an in vivo experimental laboratory with Post Test Only Control Group Design. The samples were 24 female Balb/c strain mice (Mus Musculus) with DMBA-induced mammary adenocarcinoma nodules that met the research criteria. The data was processed with SPSS for Windows software and explained.

Results: There was a significant difference in PDGFR expression between the K+, P1, and P2 groups towards P3 and a significant difference in NF-KB expression between the K+ group towards P2 and P3.

Conclusion: The expression of neoangiogenesis markers (PDGFR and NF-KB) was lower in mammary adenocarcinoma mice given turmeric extract (*Curcuma Longa*) and given Adriamycin cyclophosphamide chemotherapy.

Keywords: *Curcuma longa*, mammary adenocarcinoma, chemotherapy, PDGFR, NF-KB