

INTISARI

DIAGNOSA *PAPILLOMA*, KISTA DERMOID, DAN *SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA* MELALUI STUDI HISTOPATOLOGIS PADA KULIT KUCING

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Tumor merupakan timbunan berlebih dari sebuah sel yang mengalami hiperplasi. Tumor dapat bersifat jinak maupun ganas dan dapat menyerang bagian manapun pada tubuh. Tumor jinak biasanya memiliki mekanisme apoptosis dan tidak invasif, lain halnya dengan tumor ganas yang tumbuh tidak terkendali dan menginvasi jaringan lain di sekitarnya. Diagnosa diferensial tumor jinak dan ganas dapat dilakukan dengan pemeriksaan histopatologis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran histopatologis sampel tumor jinak dan ganas pada kulit, yakni *papilloma*, kista dermoid, dan *squamous cell carcinoma*.

Sampel berasal dari tiga kucing berbeda berusia 6-7 bulan dengan gejala klinis nodul pada kulit yang merupakan koleksi dari Departemen Patologi FKH UGM dari tahun 2019 sampai 2020. Pembuatan preparat histopatologis dilakukan dalam beberapa tahap yakni fiksasi dalam formalin 10%, *trimming* atau pemotongan jaringan, dehidrasi yakni proses pengeluaran air dalam jaringan, dilanjutkan proses pewarnaan dengan hematoxilin eosin dan *mounting* untuk kemudian diamati dibawah mikroskop.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan *papilloma* memiliki gambaran histopatologis sel-sel yang berproliferasi dalam bentuk seragam dan tidak menginvasi jaringan di sekitarnya. Sementara *squamous cell carcinoma* memiliki gambaran histopatologis sel-sel yang berproliferasi dengan bentuk yang variatif, menginvasi jaringan di sekitarnya beserta mutiara keratin.

Kata kunci : tumor, kanker, histopatologis, *papilloma*, kista dermoid, *squamous cell carcinoma*

ABSTRACT

DIAGNOSIS OF PAPILOMA, DERMOID CYST, AND SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA USING HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDIES IN CATS

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Tumour were considered as an overextensive mass of cells. It could be a benign or malignant and occur on any part of the bodies. Unlike the malignant type, benign tumour usually have apoptosis or self destruct mechanism, which is not invasive to other tissues around it. The malignant tumour doesn't have control over their replicative abilities and intend to invade other tissues. Differential diagnosis of benign and malignant tumour could be done with histopathologic examination. This study aims to identify histopathologic morphology of benign and malignant tumours on skin, which is papilloma and squamous cell carcinoma.

Samples were gathered from three different cats, approximately 6-7 months old with typical nodules that located around their skin. The samples already obtained and became collection of Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Gadjah Mada University since 2019-2020. The histopathological sample were made with couple of processes. The steps were fixation on 10% formalin, trimming, dehydration, continued with coloration using hematoxylin-eosin and ended with mounting. The sample were examined under the microscope.

Result shows that the morphology of papilloma consists of uniform proliferated cells and not invading any tissues around it, while the morphology of squamous cell carcinoma consists of variative proliferated cells which already invaded tissues around it. Keratin pearls were also found on the site.

Keyword : tumour, cancer, histopathologic, papilloma, dermoid cyst, squamous cell carcinoma