中国医学科学院学报 2006 28 (5): 703-706 ISSN: 1000-503x CN: 11-2237/R

论著

着色性干皮病G组基因多态性与喉癌和喉咽癌风险的相关性

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收稿日期 2006-3-2 修回日期 网络版发布日期 2006-10-25 接受日期

摘要 摘要：目的 研究DNA修复基因着色性干皮病G组基因（XPG）Asp1104His多态性与喉癌和喉咽癌风险的相关性。方法 采用聚合酶链反应-限制性片段长度多态分析检测175例喉癌或喉咽癌患者和525名无肿瘤正常对照者的XPG基因型，
采用多因素logistic回归模型计算各基因型携带者患喉癌和喉咽癌的风险及各基因型对肿瘤病理分级的影响。结果 与Asp/Asp基因型比较,XPG 1104Asp/His杂合型增加喉癌的发病风险（OR=2.46; 95% CI=1.15~5.24,P＜0.05），但不影响喉咽癌的发病风险（OR=1.36;95% CI=0.87~2.12,P＞0.05）；
杂合基因型Asp/His增加高分化鳞状细胞癌的发病风险（OR=1.88;95% CI=1.05~3.40,P＜0.05）。结论 DNA修复基因XPG1104 Asp/His多态性与喉癌的发病风险相关。

关键词 喉癌 喉咽癌 着色性干皮病G组基因 遗传易感性 多态性

分类号

Association between Genetic Polymorphism in Xeroderma Pigmentosum G Gene and Risks of Laryngeal and Hypopharyngeal Carcinomas

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Abstract ABSTRACT:Objective To study the association between polymorphism of DNA repair gene xeroderma pigmentosum G (XPG) Asp1104His and the risks of developing laryngeal and hypopharyngeal carcinomas. Methods Totally 175 patients with laryngeal or hypopharyngeal carcinoma and 525 cancer-free controls were genotyped for the polymorphism by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP). The odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated using unconditional logistic regression model. Results Compared with those having the Asp/Asp genotype, patients having the XPG 1104Asp/His genotype had a higher risk for laryngeal carcinoma (OR=2.46,95% CI=1.15-5.24,P＜0.05), but not for hypopharyngeal carcinoma (OR=1.36,95% CI=0.87-2.12,P＞0.05). In addition, the XPG 1104Asp/His genotype appeared to be associated with well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma in both larynx and hypopharynx (OR=1.88,95% CI=1.05-3.40,P＜0.05). Conclusion The XPG Asp1104His polymorphism may play a role in the development of laryngeal and hypopharyngeal carcinomas.

Key words laryngeal carcinoma hypopharyngeal carcinoma xeroderma pigmentosum G genetic susceptibility polymorphism

DOI:

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