

论著

乳腺癌患者术后腋窝引流液中C-met mRNA检测的意义

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摘要 背景与目的: 研究原癌基因C-met在乳腺癌患者术后腋窝引流液中表达的临床意义。材料与方法: 用RT-PCR法检测32例乳腺癌患者行乳腺癌简化根治术后腋窝引流液中C-met mRNA表达, 并以三磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶基因(human glyceraldehydes-3-phosphate dehydrogenase,hGAPDH)为内参照。分析C-met阳性表达与肿瘤大小、腋窝淋巴结转移个数以及肿瘤雌激素受体(Estrogen receptor,ER)和孕激素受体(Progesterone receptor,PR)的相关性。结果: ①腋窝引流液中C-met的阳性表达率为84.38%, 高于常规病理检查腋窝淋巴结转移癌的阳性率, C-met的阳性表达率与腋窝淋巴结转移的个数呈正相关; ②腋窝引流液中C-met的阳性表达率与肿瘤的大小呈正相关; ③ER和PR的阴性与C-met表达呈负相关趋势。结论: 应用RT-PCR检测乳腺癌患者常规术后腋窝引流液中的C-met mRNA表达阳性提示病人患侧胸壁淋巴管内存在肿瘤细胞微转移, 预示肿瘤有复发和远处转移可能以及病人的总生存期的缩短。其阳性表达率与肿瘤的大小及分期、淋巴结转移的个数呈正相关。与常规病理检查腋窝淋巴结肿瘤转移相比, 能更早地检测出肿瘤细胞在胸壁淋巴管中的转移, 而且具有更高的准确性。

关键词 [RT-PCR](#); [乳腺肿瘤](#); [C-met](#)

Significance of C-met mRNA Detection in Axillary Drainage After Operations for Breast Cancer

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Abstract **BACKGROUND & AIM:** To study the significance of C-met mRNA in axillary drainage after operations for breast cancer. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** RT-PCR assay was used to examine the expression of C-met mRNA and human glyceraldehydes-3-phosphate dehydrogenase(hGAPDH) in axillary drainage after operations in 32 cases of breast cancer. The relationship between the expression of C-met and the tumor size and the numbers of lymph nodes metastasis and the Estrogen receptor(ER) and Progesterone receptor(PR) status was analyzed. **RESULTS:** ①The overall positive expression rate of C-met in axillary lymphatic drainage was 84.38%, which was higher than that in routine pathological method of the axillary lymph nodes to detect micrometastasis($P<0.05$), and the positive cases of C-met expression were correlated with the numbers of metastatic lymph nodes. ②Positive cases for C-met expression were correlated with the tumor size ($P<0.01$). ③C-met negative cases showed the tendency of negative correlations with ER and PR negative cases. **CONCLUSION:** Detection of C-met mRNA in axillary drainage after operation for breast cancer using RT-PCR, the positive cases suggest existence of micrometastasis of cancer cells in the lymphatic of chest wall of breast cancer patients and there was a potential of recurrence and metastasis. The study suggests that it could be earlier and more accurate to detect micrometastasis using RT-PCR of the axillary lymphatic drainage for C-met expression in the axillary fluids than routine pathological method on the axillary lymph nodes.

Keywords [RT-PCR](#); [breast cancer](#); [C-met](#)

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