The long-term results of treatment osteogenic sarcoma depending on genetic markers.

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Aim. Study the survival rate of patients with osteosarcoma, depending on the genetic markers.

Material and methods. 228 patients with osteosarcoma were observed. The long-term results were studied with definition of 3- and 5-year survival rate by Kaplan-Meier, depending on the expression of genetic markers. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account these indicators in ordinary tactics of treatment and prognosis of disease. The genetic expression in tumor cells is determined by the method of immunohistochemistry.

Results of the study. The 3- and 5-years survival rates composed - 82.4±0.9% and 5.9±0.5% when chromosomal aberrations above the level of discrimination (more than 5%) while the level of chromosomal aberrations less than 5% the 3- and 5-years survival rates composed 92.5±0.2% and 36.2±0.5% (p<0.05). The 3 and 5-years survival rates compiled - 71.4±0.8 and 3.6±0.3% at high expression of suppressor gene P53, whereas in the absence of expression the rates were - 97.4±0.1%, and 44.2±0.5% (p<0.05), respectively. The 3 and 5-years survival rates were high when Bcl2 expression - 94.7±0.2% and 41.3±0.5% while this gene was absence the figures were - 78.6±0.7% and 7.1±0.4% (p<0.05). High expression of Ki67 has a poor prognosis with a 3-and 5-years survival rates, it is composed - 77.1±0.7% and 11.4±0.5%, whereas the rates changed to - 97.1±0.2% and 44.3±0.5% (p<0.05) in the absence of expression. When the indicator of VEGF-A up to 450 pg/ml the 3-and 5-year survival rate composed 81.2±1.6% and 68.8±3.1%, while the indicator of VEGF-A more than 450 pg/ml values were lower - 56.0±0.5% and 11.1±0.7% (p<0.05).

Conclusion. The expression of chromosomal aberrations and genetic markers have main role in the definition of survival rate and prognosis of the disease.

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