Genetic phenotype in patients with osteosarcoma

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Aim. Study the tumor's genetic phenotype influence on prognosis of osteosarcoma.

Material and methods. The study included 221 patients with osteogenic sarcoma. The number of men was 133, women - 88. The age of patients varied from 1 year to 35 years. The localization of tumor was follow: in 102 patients the tumor was in femoral bone, in 83 patients – in tibialis, in 16 patients – in fibula, in 11 patients in the beam bone, in 6 (2.7%) patients had in iliac bone and in 5 in humerus. In all cases, the treatment was performed according to the protocol and treatment’s standard. We studied the genetic tumor markers (P53; Ki67; BcL2, chromosomal aberration) by the method of immunohistochemistry. The combination of these genes such as P53 + / R i67 + / BcL2- and chromosomal aberration more than 5%, considered as a negative combination and the combination of P53- / Ri67- / BcL2+ and chromosomal aberration less than 5% as a positive. The survival rate of patients was studied by method of Kaplan-Meier, depending on the combination of genetic markers.

Results. The 3- and 5-years survival rates of patients with osteosarcoma who had positive combination of genetic markers (40.0% and 0%) were lower than patients who had negative P53- / R i67-/BcL2+ and chromosomal aberrations <5% (± 90.0 2.9% and 40.0±4.2%) (P<0.05). The 3- and 5-years survival rate without metastasis in adverse combinations genes of P53+/Ri67+/ Bcl2+ and chromosomal aberrations was (>5%) - 70,0±3,4% and 10,0±1,2%, while in positive phenotype was - 90,0±3,4% and 50,0±4,3% (<0,05). In the analysis, the 3- and 5-years survival rate without recurrent in the negative phenotype composed - 60,0±4,9% and 10,0±1,4%, whereas in a positive - 90,0±3,2% and 50,0±4,2% (p<0.05).

Conclusion. The study shown that, the prediction was unfavorable in the positive expression of P53+/Ki67+ and chromosomal aberrations more than 5%. The tactics in the treatment of osteosarcoma can be changed by combination of these markers.

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