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临床应用

新辅助化疗对乳腺癌P-gp、GST-π的影响及意义

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Effects of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy on P-gp,GST-π Expression in Breast Cancer

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摘要 目的 探讨P-糖蛋白(P-gp)和谷胱甘肽转移酶(GST-π)在新辅助化疗乳腺癌组织的表达及临床意义。

方法 采用免疫组织化学方法检测100例乳癌患者新辅助化疗前后肿瘤组织中P-gp及GST-π的表达,并与疗效作相关性分析。

结果 新辅助化疗总有效率79%, P-gp、GST-π阳性者化疗有效率分别为69.04%和77.08%,阴性者分别为86.20%(P<0.05)和80.76%(P>0.05)。P-gp在化疗前后的阳性表达率分别为41.75%和64.83%,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05); GST-π在化疗前后阳性表达率分别为49.45%和54.94%,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。

结论 新辅助化疗后P-gp表达显著升高, P-gp对乳腺癌新辅助化疗疗效有一定预测价值。

关键词: 乳腺癌 新辅助化疗 P-gp GST-π

Abstract:

Objective To explore the expression of P-gp and GST-π in breast cancer tissue receiving neoadjuvant chemotherapy and explore its clinical significance. Methods Expressions of P-gp; GST-π in 100 breast cancer patients before and after neoadjuvant chemotherapy were measured by immunohistochemistry Envision method. The relationship between P-gp, GST-π and the effect of neoadjuvant chemotherapy was analyzed by chi-square test.

Results The overall response rate to neoadjuvant chemotherapy was 79%. In patients with P-gp ,GST-π positive expression, the response rate to chemotherapy were 69.04%, and 77.08%, and in patients with P-gp ,GST-π negative expression, the response rate to chemotherapy were 86.20%(P<0.05) and 80.76%(P>0.05). The positive expression of P-gp before and after chemotherapy were 41.75% and 64.83%, respectively, and their difference was statistically significant (P<0.05). The positive expression of GST-π before and after chemotherapy were 49.45% and 54.94%, respectively, and no difference was found between them(P>0.05).

Conclusion The expression of P-gp increased significantly after neoadjuvant chemotherapy. It suggested that P-gp could be used to predict the therapeutic efficacy of neoadjuvant chemotherapy.

Key words: Bresat cancer Neoadjuvant chemotherapy P-gp GST-π

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