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凋亡抑制因子Livin 在三阴性乳腺癌中的表达及其判断预后的价值

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Protein Expression of Livin in Triple-negative Breast Cancer and Its Value in Prognosis

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摘要 目的: 探讨凋亡抑制因子Livin在三阴性乳腺癌中的表达及与预后的关系, 分析三阴性乳腺癌的独立预后影响因素。方法: 用免疫组织化学SP法检测90例三阴性乳腺癌、35例癌旁乳腺组织、10例正常乳腺组织中Livin的表达; 结合临床病理特征和随访资料, 建立Cox模型进行回归分析。结果: Livin在三阴性乳腺癌中的表达率为57.8%, 在癌旁乳腺组织中的表达率为34.3%, 在正常乳腺组织中表达率为0, 三者之间差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。Livin的表达与临床分期、脉管癌栓及腋淋巴结转移均有显著性差异 ($P < 0.05$), 而与年龄、肿瘤大小、乳腺癌家族史及组织学分级无显著性差异 ($P > 0.05$)。Kaplan-Meier生存曲线显示, Livin蛋白低表达组患者的无瘤生存时间及总生存时间明显优于Livin蛋白高表达组患者。多因素Cox回归分析显示, 年龄、临床分期、脉管癌栓及腋淋巴结转移情况是影响患者DFS的独立危险因素; 仅临床分期及腋淋巴结转移情况是影响患者总生存时间的独立危险因素; 而Livin均被剔除。结论: Livin的异常高表达可能与三阴性乳腺癌的发生、发展及预后相关性, 提示Livin的表达可能成为判断三阴性乳腺癌浸润进展及预后的指标之一。

关键词: 三阴性乳腺癌 Livin 免疫组织化学 预后 多因素分析

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the expression of the apoptosis inhibitor Livin and its correlations in the prognosis of triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC). Methods: The expression of Livin was determined by immunohistochemical Streptavidin-Peroxidase method in 90 cases with TNBC, 35 with paraneoplastic tissues, and 10 with normal tissues. The Cox model analysis was established using clinico-pathological features and follow-up data. Results: The positive expression of Livin was 57.8% in the TNBC tissues and 34.3% in the paraneoplastic breast tissues. No Livin expression was observed in all 10 normal tissues, indicating the absence of statistical significance among the groups ($P < 0.05$). The expression of Livin was significantly correlated with clinical stage, lymphovascular invasion, and axillary lymph node metastasis ($P < 0.05$). The expression of Livin did not show correlations with the patient's age, tumor size, family history of breast cancer, and histologic grade ($P > 0.05$). The plotted survival curves by the Kaplan-Meier method demonstrated that disease-free survival and overall survival were significantly better in patients with low expression than in patients with high expression of Livin protein. Multivariate Cox regression analysis showed that age, clinical stage, lymphovascular invasion, and axillary lymph node metastasis were independent risk factors affecting the five-year disease-free rate of the patients, whereas clinical stage and axillary lymph node metastasis were independent risk factors affecting the five-year overall rate of the patients. The Livin protein was then rejected. Conclusion: The abnormal expression of Livin is related to the development and prognosis of TNBC, suggesting that the expression of Livin may be used as one of the indicators in determining the progress and prognosis of TNBC.

Key words: Triple-negative breast cancer Livin Immunohistochemistry Prognosis Multivariate analysis

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