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肺腺癌组织中TTF-1和SPA的表达对EGFR突变的临床预测价值

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Title: Clinical value of TTF-1 and SPA expression in predicting EGFR mutations in lung adenocarcinoma

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关键词: [肺腺癌](#); [表皮生长因子受体](#); [甲状腺转录因子](#); [表面蛋白A](#)

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摘要: **目的** 探讨肺腺癌组织中甲状腺转录因子(thyroid transcription factor-1, TTF-1)和表面活性物质A(surfactant protein-A, SPA)的表达对表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)突变状态的临床预测价值。 **方法** 收集2005年1月至2011年11月在河南省肿瘤医院行EGFR突变检测的肺腺癌患者235例,其中能找到石蜡组织共120例,采用免疫组织化学方法检测组织中的TTF-1和SPA的表达。分析TTF-1和SPA的表达与EGFR突变状态、临床特征的关系。 **结果** 入组患者的EGFR突变率为43.8%(103/235);其中的120例患者中有50例发生EGFR突变; TTF-1阳性表达多见于女性($P=0.029$)、不吸烟($P=0.025$)和I~II期($P=0.044$)患者;EGFR突变多发生于TTF-1或者SPA($P=0.043$)阳性表达患者, TTF-1阴性表达时EGFR很少发生突变($P=0.004$), TTF-1对EGFR突变状态的阴性预测价值高达92.6%; TTF-1表达与SPA表达呈显著正相关($r=0.380$, $P=0.005$)。 **结论** 肺腺癌组织中TTF-1和SPA的表达情况能预测EGFR突变状态, TTF-1或者SPA 阴性表达患者很少发生EGFR突变; TTF-1和SPA的表达具有很好的相关性。

Abstract: **Objective** To explore the clinical value of the expression of thyroid transcription factor-1 (TTF-1) and surfactant protein-A (SPA) in predicting epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutations in lung adenocarcinoma. **Methods** A total of 235 patients with lung adenocarcinoma who were examined for EGFR mutations from January 2005 to November 2011 in Henan

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Province Tumor Hospital were enrolled, and 120 patients had paraffin-embedded lung tissue specimens. The expression of TTF-1 and SPA was detected by immunohistochemistry. The correlation of the TTF-1 and SPA expression with EGFR mutations and clinical features in lung adenocarcinoma were analyzed.

Results There were 103 patients with EGFR mutations in exon 19 or 21 (43.8%, 103/235), and 50 patients with EGFR mutations in the 120 patients. TTF-1 expression was significantly associated with female ($P=0.029$), non-smokers ($P=0.025$) and stage I - II lung adenocarcinoma ($P=0.044$). EGFR mutation was commonly detected in the patients with TTF-1 or SPA ($P=0.043$) positive expression, but was rarely found in the patients with TTF-1 negative expression ($P=0.004$). The negative predictive value of TTF-1 expression for EGFR mutations was 92.6%. TTF-1 expression was correlated with SPA expression ($r=0.380$, $P=0.005$).

Conclusion The expression of TTF-1 and SPA in lung adenocarcinoma helps predict EGFR mutations, and the patients with negative expression of TTF-1 and SPA have few EGFR mutations. The expression of TTF-1 is closely correlated with SPA expression.

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