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Association of HTLV1 infection and esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

Mirsadraee, M.^{ag}, Kalantari, M.R.^{cd}, Saffari, A.^{ab}, Mahmoudi, M.^{ef}^a Department of Internal Medicine, Medical School of Islamic, Azad University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran^b Aria Hospital, Golestan St, Mashhad 62481, Iran^c Department of Pathology, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran^d Department of Pathology, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Ghaem Hospital, Shariaty Circle, Mashhad 51367, Iran^e Immunology Research Center, BuAli Research Institute, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran^f BuAli Resrach Center, Buali circle, Mashhad 34278, Iran^g 15 Kosar st., Mashhad 91786, Iran

Abstract

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Background: Both esophageal carcinoma and HTLV-1 (Human T cell lymphotropic virus 1) have high prevalence in northeastern of Iran. Objective: To assess the presence of HTLV-1 genome in esophageal cancerous tissue and in tissues from non cancerous individuals. Methods: Eighty five patients with esophageal squamous cell carcinoma and 48 non-cancerous control patients that underwent esophagogastrosocopy for other reasons were included in this study. All selected subjects are residing in northeastern part of Iran. All specimens were studied histopathologically by H&E staining and were evaluated for HTLV-1 by PCR method. In PCR, the presence of tax, pol, env and LTR segments of HTLV-1 genome were detected. Results: Male to female ratio in the case group was 3 to 5. Average age and standard deviation in case and control group were 56 ± 17 and 54 ± 21 years, respectively; which did not have any significant differences. All the patients came from the same area in the northeastern part of Iran. HTLV-1 genome was found in two subjects with esophageal cancer and in one subject in the control group. Statistical analysis showed no significant differences between the two groups (chi square = 0.26, Fisher exact test P value = 0.7, Odd ratio = 1.13 [0.08 < OR < 32.46]). Conclusion: HTLV-1 infection and esophageal squamous cell carcinoma did not appear to have a significant correlation. © 2008 Humana Press Inc.

Author keywords

Cyclin D1; Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma; HTLV-1; Iran; P₅₃ p^{Rb}

Indexed Keywords

EMTREE drug terms: Pol protein; Tax protein; virus envelope protein; virus DNA

EMTREE medical terms: adult; aged; article; cancer tissue; case control study; controlled study; disease association; esophageal squamous cell carcinoma; esophagoscopy; female; gastroscopy; geographic distribution; histopathology; human; Human T cell leukemia virus 1; Human T cell leukemia virus infection; immunohistochemistry; Iran; major clinical study; male; polymerase chain reaction; priority journal; statistical analysis; virus genome; esophagus tumor; isolation and purification; middle aged; squamous cell carcinoma; virology

MeSH: Carcinoma, Squamous Cell; DNA, Viral; Esophageal Neoplasms; Female; HTLV-I Infections; Humans; Male; Middle Aged; Polymerase Chain Reaction

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