Assessment of Cyclin D1 in correlation to Human Mammaglobin and other biomarkers at different stages of Breast Cancer

Seddik M, Osman A, Shehata M, Hanan G Abd El Azeem and Zeinab A.

Abstract:

Background: Breast cancer may originate either from the ducts, which is known as ductal carcinomas or from the lobules, that is known as lobular carcinomas. There are many different types of breast cancer, with different stages (spread), aggressiveness, and genetic makeup. Breast cancer is the most frequent cancer in women affecting approximately 6% of the females. It constitutes almost 20% of all malignancies in women. In Egypt, each 100 woman with cancer there is around 38 of them with cancer breast. Aim: The aim of this study is to Compare the diagnostic accuracy of selected biomarkers (hMAG, Cyclin D1, CA 15-3 & CEA) at different stages of breast cancer (TNM staging, Assess Correlations between different biomarkers used and Suggest the most efficient of these diagnostic markers to be used in early detection. Subjects and methods: We examined a sample of eighty Breast Cancer patients and ten-age and sex matched- healthy controls. The patients were selected from General Surgery department, Assiut University Hospital and South Egypt Cancer Institute.patients were divided into 5 groups (group 1: healthy control group and groups 1-4 : the 4 stages of breast cancer). Results: Group 2 and 3 show no significant difference on using CEA marker, where the mean value of the control group was 3.18 ± 0.29, Meanwhile it was significantly higher in both groups 4 and 5 with P value of

Keywords:

Breast cancer, CEA, CA15-3, Cyclin D1, hMAG

Published In:

AL-AZHAR ASSIUT MEDICAL JOURNAL, 12-2018, 8-16