

초록번호 23-4

제목	한국인 유방암과 GST 유전자 다형성과의 관련성에 관한 환자-대조군 연구		
	A case-control study related to the association between GST genetic polymorphism and breast cancer		
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분야	보건관리(), 역학(◎), 환경()	발표자	일반회원 (◎), 전공의 ()
발표형식	구연 (◎), 포스터 ()	발표시간	15분 (◎), 30분 ()
진행상황	연구완료 (◎), 연구중 () -> 완료예정시기 :		
<p>1. Purpose</p> <p>A hospital-based case-control study was conducted to find out glutathione-S-transferase (GST) genetic polymorphism for developing breast cancer in Korea.</p> <p>2. Method and material</p> <p>Histologically confirmed incident cases of breast cancer (n=176) were selected from inpatients at the Department of General Surgery, Seoul National University Hospital (SNUH) & Borame hospital during 1994 to 1998. Women with free of self-reporting past history of any malignancies were regarded as controls who were selected from the inpatients at the same department at hospital during 1994 to 1998 (n=118). Information on life-styles including reproductive factors were obtained by direct interview using questionnaire. Age and education adjusted odds ratio and 95% confidence interval were estimated by unconditional linear logistic regression.</p>			

3. Results

Based on the risk factors identified by other epidemiologic study previously performed in Korea, these subjects had similar risk factors for developing breast cancer in Korea. GSTT1-null type was borderline significantly associated with the breast cancer risk (adjusted OR=1.6, 95% CI=0.96-2.62), but GSTM1-null type was not significant (adjusted OR=1.1, 95% CI=0.67-1.80). Particularly noteworthy was an borderline increasing tendency ($p_{\text{trend}} < 0.1$) of the breast cancer risk with the putative risk genotypes (the putative low-risk genotype; GSTM1-wild & GSTT1-wild type, OR=1.0, one putative high-risk genotype; GSTM1-null or GSTT1-null type, OR=1.9 (95% confidence interval=0.92-3.74), All two putative high-risk genotype; GSTM1-null & GSTT1-null type, OR=2.0 (95% confidence interval=0.89-4.68)) in multivariate logistic regression model.

4. Discussion

These findings suggest that GST genetic polymorphism might contribute to the risk factor of breast cancer in Korean women. Further investigation on larger sample size should be needed to obtain reasonable statistical power.

Keywords : GST genetic polymorphism, breast neoplasms, Korea