

역학		번호: J - B - 27			
제 목	국문	CYP17 유전자 다형성과 유방암 위험도와의 관련성			
	영문	Genetic polymorphism of CYP17 and breast cancer risk			
저 자 및 소 속	국문	신명희 ¹⁾ , 최지엽 ²⁾ , 양정현 ¹⁾ , 남석진 ²⁾ , 김종원 ¹⁾ , 유근영 ²⁾ , 박수경 ³⁾ , 노동영 ²⁾ , 안세현 ⁴⁾ , 김봉철 ⁵⁾ , 강대희 ²⁾			
	영문	Myung-Hee Shin ¹⁾ , Ji-Yeob Choi ²⁾ , Jung-Hyun Yang ¹⁾ , Suk-Jin Nam ¹⁾ , Jong-Won Kim ¹⁾ , Keun-Young Yoo ²⁾ , Sue Kyung Park ³⁾ , Dong-Young Noh ²⁾ , Se-Heyun Ahn ⁴⁾ , Bongcheol Kim ⁵⁾ , Daehee Kang ²⁾ 1) Sungkyunkwan University, 2) Seoul National University, 3) Konkuk University, 4) Ulsan University, 5) Pen Genomics Korea			
분 야	역 학	발 표 자		발표형식	포스터
진행상황	연구완료				
<p>연구목적</p> <p>CYP17 gene is involved in steroidogenesis and steroid metabolism. Polymorphism of the CYP17 gene has been associated with increased levels of endogenous steroid hormones. Molecular epidemiologic results between the CYP17 polymorphism and breast cancer risk has been inconsistent. We examined the association between the T->C polymorphism in the 5'-UTR of the CYP17 gene and breast cancer risk in Korean women.</p> <p>연구방법</p> <p>Subjects were recruited from three teaching hospitals in Seoul during 1994-2001. We excluded women who had previous history of other cancers. A total of 461 incident cases and 337 controls were included in the analysis. Polymorphism of the CYP17 gene was determined by primer extension assay (SnapShot). Demographic and lifestyle characteristics were identified by interviewers using structured questionnaires. Age-adjusted (aOR) and multivariate odds ratios (mOR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were estimated by unconditional logistic regression.</p> <p>연구결과</p> <p>Compared to the genotype CC, genotype TC and TT did not have statistically significant association with breast cancer risk (for TC, aOR = 1.32, 95 for TT, mOR = 1.45, 95%CI = 0.98-2.14). Combining TC and TT strengthened the association with breast cancer (aOR = 1.36, 95%CI = 1.01-1.85), but this association disappeared when other confounders were adjusted (mOR = 1.33, 95%CI = 0.97-1.82). The association was stronger in younger women. Among women aged ≤50 years old, genotype TT showed marginal association with breast cancer risk (TT vs. CC, aOR = 1.86, 95%CI = 1.12 - 3.10, mOR=1.65, 95%CI=0.97-2.81). Among women aged more than 50, there was no association between genotype TT and breast cancer risk (mOR=0.91, 95%CI = 0.46-1.78). Also, women who had family history of breast cancer had stronger positive association between genotype TT and breast cancer risk, although this was not significant due to the lack of power (mOR=3.97, 95%CI=0.37-42.69).</p> <p>결론</p> <p>Genotype TT of CYP17 may have positive association with breast cancer risk among younger women aged equal to or less than 50 years old. Further study with larger number of subjects should be followed.</p>					