

번호 02-5

제 목	국문	한국인 여성에서의 출산요인과 GST 유전적 다형성과의 상호작용이 유방암 위험에 미치는 영향			
	영문	The interaction between GST genetic polymorphism and the risk status of parity factor related breast cancer in Korean female			
저 자 및 소 속	국문	박수경, 강대희, 안세현, 노동영, 최국진, 유근영 ^a 동국대학교 의과대학 예방의학교실, ^b 서울대학교 의과대학 예방의학교실, ^c 서울대학교 의과대학 일반외과학교실, ^d 울산대학교 의과대학 일반외과학교실			
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A hospital based case-control study was conducted to evaluate the interaction between GST null genotypes and high-risk status of fullterm pregnancy factor in 189 incident breast cancer cases and the same numbers of controls with no known malignant diseases. GSTM1 and GSTT1 genetic polymorphism were determined for 181 breast cancer cases, and 188 controls by multiplex PCR. We classified parity factor to high vs low-risk status by the risk of breast cancer; nullipara or para with experience of FFTP(first full-tern pregnancy) at or over 30-year old was classified to high-risk status, and para with experience of FFTP under 30-year old was classified to low-risk status.

We observed the interaction between GSTM1-null genotype and high-risk status of parity factor in all women (p for interaction=0.01) and in premenopausal women (p for interaction=0.003), except in postmenopausal women (p for interaction=0.88). The interaction between GSTT1 genotype and status of parity factor was a significant in all women (p for interaction=0.01) and in premenopausal women (p for interaction=0.003), and a marginally significant in postmenopausal women (p for interaction=0.06). The interaction between the GST genotype combination (both positive GSTM1 & T1, either null GSTM1 or T1, and both null GSTM1 & T1) and status of parity factor was a significant in all women (p for interaction=0.001) and in premenopausal women (p for interaction=0.001), but not in postmenopausal women (p for interaction=0.28). These results suggest some novel gene-host environment interaction in breast carcinogenesis.

Keywords: *GSTM1*, *GSTT1*, genetic polymorphism, nullipara, FFTP, breast cancer