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Abstract Topic: - Cancer

Abstract Title: - Study of Risk factors for gall bladder cancer in Gujarati population

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Aims: - The purpose of the study was to develop an understanding of the relationship between epidemiology, gene polymorphism and pathogenesis of gallbladder cancer.

Methods: - For this study, an Institutional Ethical Committee Clearance of Gujarat University has been taken. The study included demographic analysis, symptoms and stages of the disease of 7 Gall bladder cancer patients. Assessment of MTHFR polymorphism was carried out through PCR and RFLP analysis. The distribution of MTHFR gene polymorphisms of C677T (with genotype CC, CT and TT) and A1298C (with genotype AA, AC and CC) in GBC patients and controls was investigated. The study also tried to find specific correlation between some traditional biochemical risk factors with genetic markers.

Results: - Frequency of the TT genotype of MTHFR (C677T) was significantly higher in GBC patients than in controls. Similarly, the CC genotype of MTHFR (A1298C) was more prevalent in GBC patients compared to controls. we investigated that S. creatinine, S. potassium, S. albumin, S. sodium, S. GPT, S. bilirubin were significantly associated with MTHFR gene polymorphism.

Conclusions: - We conclude potential association of the MTHFR gene polymorphism with Gall bladder cancer.

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