STUDY OF SERUM MICRO RNA 210 AS A PREDICTOR OF CHEMORESISTANCE IN ADVANCED BREAST CANCER IN EGYPTIAN FEMALE PATIENTS Hanan Kamal Abdelaziz, Nadia Ahmed Barghash, *Maher Mohamed Saber, Hazem Farag Mannaa, Doaa Morsy Naeem Farag Department Of Medical Biochemistry, *Department Of Clinical Oncology &Nuclear Medicine, Faculty Of Medicine, University Of Alexandria

Introduction

Breast cancer (BC) is the second most common cancer worldwide and ranks the fifth cause of death among all cancers. Taxane-anthracycline combination regimens have been considered as typical neoadjuvant chemotherapeutic strategies for breast cancer. Due to the almost unavoidable development of taxanes-resistance, it is urgently needed to explore accurate biomarkers for the prediction and reverse of the resistance. The discovery of microRNAs brought lightness for these two purposes.

Aim of the work

Estimate serum level of microRNA-210 as a predictor for response to chemotherapy in advanced breast cancer female patients in Egypt and to correlate its level with other clinicopathological criteria of the patient

Methods

Serum samples from 15 patients with advanced breast cancer who are sensitive to taxanes containing regimen, 15 patients with advanced breast cancer who are resistant to taxanes containing regimen, 10 newly diagnosed patients with advanced breast cancer before taking treatment and 10 healthy controls subjected to measurement of microRNA-210 expression level using quantitative real-time reverse transcriptasepolymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR).

Results of tumor hormone receptor testing (ER estrogen receptor, PR progesterone receptor and HER2 human epidermal growth factorreceptor2) from tumor samples were obtained from patients medical records.



Figure (1): Comparison between the four studied groups according to miR-210



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