Vol.5 Issue.6

Association between the ACE (I/D) Gene Polymorphism and Hepatocellular Carcinoma Risk in Egyptian HCV Patients



Naglaa S. Elabd (MD)¹,Belal A. Montaser (MD)², Amany A. Saleh (MD)³, Moamena S. El-Hamouly (MD)¹, Suzy F. Gohar (MD)⁴, Khalid S. Makboul (MD)⁵

1 Tropical Medicine Department, Faculty of Medicine, Menoufia University, Egypt. 2Clinical Pathology, Department, Faculty of Medicine, Menoufia University, Egypt. 3Medical Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Menoufia University, Egypt. 4Clinical Oncology department, Faculty of Medicine, Menoufia University, Egypt. 5Internal Medicine department, Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt

Abstract

Background and Study Aims: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the most fatal malignancies worldwide and is related to many risk factors. Chronic Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is associated with a 20–30-fold increased risk for HCC. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) is over expressed in many cancers and plays a major role in both angiogenesis and carcinogenesis. We aimed to elucidate the effect of the ACE I/D gene polymorphism in patients with HCV-related liver cirrhosis and HCC, as well as its relationship to clinical parameters.

Patients and Methods: The study included 120 patients, 60 cirrhotic and 60 HCC, and 60 healthy subjects (controls). Liver and renal function tests, alpha-fetoprotein, HCV antibodies and triphasic CT were assessed. Gene polymorphism was assessed by Nested PCR.

Results: We observed higher frequencies of DD (36.7%) and DI (51.7%) genotypes, along with the D allele (62.5%),in HCC compared to those of cirrhotic cases (10%, 40% and 30%, respectively; P< 0.001) and control subjects (6.7%, 38.3%, and 25.8%, respectively; P< 0.001). DD and DI genotypes increased the risk and predicted the occurrence of HCC by OR 25.932 [95% CI: 6.78 – 99.19] and OR

6.354 [95% CI: 2.39 - 16.89], respectively, compared to control subjects (OR 15.714 [95% CI: 4.63 - 53.30]) and cirrhotic cases (OR 5.536 [95% CI: 2.08 - 14.75]). The D allele conveys significant risk for HCC compared to control and cirrhotic groups with OR 4.785 [95% CI: 2.76 - 8.30] and OR 3.889 [95% CI: 2.27 - 6.66], respectively. Both the DD genotype and D allele are significantly correlated with larger tumor size (P<0.001) and metastasis (P<0.001).

Conclusion: The ACE I/D polymorphism (DD genotype and D allele) is significantly associated with HCC risk in HCV patients and is correlated with increased tumor growth and advanced stage.

Biography:

Moamena S Elhamouly has completed MD at the age of 34 years from Faculty of Medicine - Menoufia University. She worked as assistant professor of Tropical Medicine, Faculty of Medicine - Menoufia University- Egypt science 2020. She has published 10 papers and 3 papers accepted in reputed journals

Presenting author details

Full name: Mosamena Said El-Hamouly,



Vol.5 Issue.6

Contact number: 00201003994530 mouamna.elhamoli@med.menofia.edu.eg;

moamena1@yahoo.com