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Upregulation of HIF-1 α and VEGF in invasivemole and choriocarcinoma: Association with pathological and prognostic significance

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Gestational trophoblastic tumors are developed in all ages of the pregnant with high metastasis and the mechanism has been poorly understood. In this investigation we proposed that HIF-1 α /VEGF axis in the development and metastasis of gestational trophoblastic tumors. Expressions of HIF-1 α and VEGF proteins in normal pregnancy villi (N; 20 cases), hydatidiform mole (HM; 35 cases), invasivemole (IM; 14 cases) and carcinomas (C; 14 cases) have been examined and compared. We showed positive staining in all the four groups for both HIF-1 α (N 5.0%, HM 28.6%, IM 78.6% and C 85.7%) and VEGF (N 25.0%, HM 37.1%, IM 71.4% and C 78.6%). Statistical analyses indicated significant differences between N and IM or C and between HM and IM or C. There was no significant difference between N and HM or between IM and C. Expressions of both HIF-1 α and VEGF from stage I/II groups were significantly lower than from III/IV groups, but not significantly lower in patients of less than 40 years old than the patients of more than 40. This indicated a correlation of HIF-1 α /VEGF to clinical stage, but not ages. We further revealed a positive relationship between HIF-1 α and VEGF in the invasivemole and choriocarcinoma group.

Biography

Guangxue Chen completed her MD degree graduated from Xiangya Medical School, Central South University. Then, she received physician/Postdoctoral training in Peking University First Hospital for two years. She has worked in Beijing Jishuitan Hospital, Peking University for three years.

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