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Association of TNF-β polymorphisms in head and neck cancer

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Background & Aim: Head and Neck Cancer (HNC) is a most frequent common cancer which occupies the 6th position among all other cancers. The major affected sites include an oral cavity, larynx and pharynx. Tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption, gene functional abnormalities with environmental causes is the most common risk factors of HNC. The main aim of the study is to find out the association of TNF-β polymorphisms in head and neck cancer.

Method: The DNA isolation was carried out by salting out method from peripheral blood samples of 101 HNC patients and 103 controls. The polymorphisms were detected by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP). The association of statistical significance was analyzed by the Odd's Ratios (ORs) with 95% Confidence Interval (CI).

Result: The genotype frequencies of TNF-α were significantly associated with an increased risk of B1/B2 with (OR=4.45% CI=1.98-9.99, P=0.00) and increased risk of allele frequency with (OR=5.15, 95 % CI=3.37-7.85, P=0.00).

Conclusion: The study found that the TNF-β polymorphism was associated with the susceptibility to head and neck cancer.

Biography

Swapna Kollabathina works under Department of Human Genetics at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, India.

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