

23rd Annual World Dental Summit

March 11-12, 2019 | Stockholm, Sweden

Association of p53 expression with clinical staging in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma

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Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) accounts for 3% of all cancers with annual incidence of 550000 and 300000 deaths worldwide. P53 mutation is one of the most mutations in HNSCC with frequency of approximately 50%. The aim of study was to evaluate p53 level in saliva of patients of HNSCC and p53 level association with clinical staging of HNSCC. The level of p53 in saliva of 44 HNSCC patients prior to their treatment and 44 healthy individuals as control group was measured by ELISA. There was no difference in level of p53 between cases and controls ($p=0.789$). The correlation between p53 levels and clinical stage approximated to the significant level in female patient ($p=0.066$). In male cases there is no correlation between p53 levels and clinical stage ($p=0.0312$). All the cases of female patients were oral or nasopharyngeal carcinoma. This method cannot be used for early detection of all HNSCC but also shows that p53 level can be affected by proximity of tumor site.

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