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MGMT parameters as favorable prognostic factors in glioma patients

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Background: O-6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) gene promoter methylation and its subsequent loss of protein expression has been identified to have a variable impact on clinical outcome of glioma patients indicated for chemotherapy with alkylating agents (Temozolomide). The present study aimed to investigate methylation status of MGMT gene and in situ protein expression in malignant glioma patients of different histological types to analyze the clinical outcome using alkylating drugs and radiotherapy.

Methods: Sixty-three cases of glioma were evaluated for *MGMT* promoter methylation by methylation-specific PCR (MS-PCR) and protein expression by immunostaining (IHC).

Results: *MGMT* gene methylation was detected in 38 (60.3%) cases and loss of protein expression was found in 36 cases (60%). Methylation status of *MGMT* and loss of protein expression showed very high concordance and significant association (p<0.0001). Both *MGMT* parameters showed a significantly higher OS and PFS (log rank p=.000). Multivariate Cox regression analysis showed both *MGMT* methylation and loss of protein as significant independent prognostic factors in glioma patients with Hazard Ratio as 3.27 (95% CI; 0.96-10.73; p=0.048) and 7.17 (95% C.I; 2.01-25.5; p=0.002). Interestingly concordant *MGMT* methylation and lack of protein showed better response in patient subgroups treated with TMZ therapy as against those without (p<0.05).

Conclusion: We found the merits of prognostication of *MGMT* parameters, methylation as well as loss of its protein as favorable predictive factors for using TMZ therapy for better survival. We conclude both parameters of *MGMT* should be considered to benefit the glioma patients put on TMZ therapy.

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