I S—5
CANCER OF THE CERVIX ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY - AN EXPERIENCE OF THREE DECADES

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Although cancer of the cervix is the most common genital tract cancer in the Philippines as in other third world countries, cancer of the cervix associated with pregnancy is quite rare.

In order to validate various conclusions reported in literature regarding controversies surrounding cervical cancer associated with pregnancy, we reviewed our cases of cervical cancer from January 1961 to December 1992. The clinical profile of these patients, and the survival rates of those treated till December 1990 were determined. The survival rates were analyzed as they relate with different prognostic factors. Our findings, including our conclusions, are hereby presented.

I S—6 Growth Suppression of A Cervical Cancer Cell Line (TMCC-1) by Human Wild Type p53 Gene

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[Objective] To investigate the effects of human wild-type p53 expression on the proliferation of cervical carcinoma cells and identify the possibility that the wt-p53 is used as a therapeutic gene in the gene therapy of cervical carcinomas.
[Methods] With the calcium phosphate mediated transfection method, a plasmid, pMO7-hp53, which contains a full-length cDNA of human wild type p53 (wt-p53) gene, was transfected into TMCC-1 cell line which was derived from an endocervical type adenocarcinoma of the uterine cervix.
[Results] The exogenous wt-p53 expression appeared to have major effect on cell growth and morphology as well as tumorigenicity. (1) Growth suppression, cells were blocked in G2 phase; (2) Morphological changes: cell enlargement, multinucleation, loose and homogeous cytoplasm (3) loss of characteristics of anchorage-independant growth in soft-agar culture.
[Conclusions] The wt-p53 gene can play a negative role in growth regulation of the cervical carcinoma cells, which showed us the possibility that wt-p53 might be used as a therapeutic gene in the gene therapy of cervical carcinomas.