I S—13 Application of a prognostic scoring system for treatment of gestational trophoblastic tumor

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Gestational trophoblastic tumor (GTT) is more prevalent in Taiwan than in Japan or western countries. In order to improve our management of this tumor, we have established a prognostic scoring system. The system has seven prognostic factors: age, parity, initial human chorionic gonadotropin titer, antecedent pregnancy, interval from termination of antecedent pregnancy to beginning of current treatment, previous chemotherapy, and sites of metastasis. The seven factors are easily available and objective. According to the summation of the scores, the case was categorized as low-risk, medium-risk or high-risk. Since beginning of chemotherapy, low-risk patients were treated with methotrexate; medium-risk patients were alternately treated with methotrexate, actinomycin D and etopoxide; and high-risk patients were treated with combination agents of MAC (methotrexate, actinomycin D and cyclophosphamide). In the period from January 1983 to December 1992, there were 96 cases were managed by evaluating with this prognostic scoring system. One mortality occurred in medium-risk group; 7 in the high-risk group. The failure cases were all treated with MAC. Because of ineffectiveness of MAC in treatment of high-risk GTT or resistant medium-risk GTT, the regimen for these cases was changed to EMA-CO. Thereafter, there is no failure (n=4). The total remission rate is 91.7% (88/96). We conclude that our prognostic scoring system is valuable to predict the prognosis of GTT. Further, EMA-CO is a better regimen for high-risk and resistant medium-risk GTT.

I S—14 Analysis of oncorecessive gene (p53,APC,DCC)in human endometrial carcinoma

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The inactivation of the tumor suppressor gene has been demonstrated in a wide variety of human tumors.In this study ,we present oncorecessive gene(p53, APC, DCC) analysis of human endometrial carcinoma cell lines and tumor tissues. We analyzed p53 gene of endometrial carcinoma cell lines by using Southern blot., Northern blot., and cDNA sequencing. Also, we analyzed loss of heterozygosity(LOH)of p53 , APC, DCC gene in human endometrial carcinoma tissues by PCR.We were unable to detect abnormalities by Southern blot., and Northern blot., but sequencing analysis of the entire coding region revealed mutations changing the p53 amino acid composition in all six endometrial carcinoma cell lines (Ishikawa, Hec1-A, Hec1-B, KLE, RL95-2, and AN-3). Then we investigated LOH of p53, APC, DCC gene in human endometrial carcinoma tissues. We made 3sets of primers for p53 gene, 1set for APC gene ,and 3sets for DCC gene.We extracted DNA from 20cases of formaldehyde fixed paraffin embedded tissues.We revealed 17% has LOH at the locus of p53 gene, 30% has LOH at the locus of DCC gene, and no LOH was found in APC gene locus.Some of the carcinoma tissues has abnormalities of both p53 and DCC gene.Therefore we suggest p53 gene ,DCC gene play significant role in the etiology of human endometrial carcinoma.