

<i>University of Baghdad</i>				
College Name	<i>College of Medicine</i>			
Department	Pathology			
Full name as written in passport	Abdulrazzaq Wahhab Abdullah			
e-mail				
Career	◉ Assistant Lecturer	◉ Lecturer	◉ Assistant Professor	◉ Professor
	◉ Master		◉ PhD	
Thesis Title	Immunohistochemical study of bone marrow expression of the proliferation index Ki-67 and P-53 oncogene in chronic lymphocytic leukemia and its correlation with various pathological, laboratory and clinical parameters.			
Year	2014			
Abstract	<p>Background: several factors render chronic lymphocytic leukemia an interesting subject for study by researchers. These include marked progress in understanding the molecular biology of normal and neoplastic lymphoid cells and recent advances in molecular genetics techniques. Among molecular markers, p-53 cancer suppressor gene and Ki-67 proliferation marker have been widely studied.</p> <p>Aim: is to correlate p-53 and Ki-67 protein expression in chronic lymphocytic leukemia, as examined by immunohistochemical method, with some pathological and clinical parameters.</p> <p>Materials and methods: this is a retrospective study; whereby archival paraffin-embedded bone marrow tissue blocks along with the clinical and hematological records of fifty patients (35 males and 15 females), with chronic lymphocytic leukemia and twenty controls were obtained from the Department of Hematology of the Medical City Teaching Laboratories in the period from April 2012 to April 2014. P-53 and Ki-67 were studied by immunohistochemical staining.</p> <p>Results: the frequency of p-53 positive patients in the study group was 16% (8 of 60 cases). Patients with high score for p-53 were more frequently and significantly associated with high-risk clinical stage than patients with low score. There was a significant direct positive correlation between increasing scores of p53-positive chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells and advancing clinical stage of the disease. The frequency of Ki-67 positive patients in the study group was 28 % (14 of 60 cases). No correlations were found between Ki-67 scores and the clinical stage of the disease.</p> <p>Conclusion: although p-53 alteration may occur early in the</p>			

course of the disease, as shown by the p-53 positivity in a proportion of patients in low and intermediate-risk stage of the disease, the highest frequency p-53-positive cells, has been observed in high-risk stage of the disease. Therefore, p-53 score is an important poor prognostic variable in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

No correlation was found between Ki-67 positivity and the clinical stage of the disease.