Cyclin D can be a surrogate marker for bladder cancer? A strategy to uncover the prognostic factor

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Carcinoma urinary bladder is still among the top five malignancies worldwide[1]. 75-80 % of bladder tumors are non muscle invasive (NMIBC) at the time of presentation. Though they have 5- year survival rate of more than 90 %, recurrence rate of 70% within first 2 years of resection is an agonizing morbidity.[2] For the last 5 decades the incidence of carcinoma bladder has increased substantially and more and more young people are being detected to have bladder cancer (BC). The gold standard test to detect recurrences is cystoscopy done at a regular interval, which is an invasive test. Cyclin D is an important cell cycle regulator and its association has been highlighted in dissemination of urothelial malignancies[3]. All the studies have used tissue samples to measure cyclin d levels by ELISA. Urine samples were prospectively collected from study population for biomarker research after taking ethical clearance (A-02:PGI/IMP/IEC/57/21.10.2011) from the institute. In our study we have found a significant correlation between urinary cyclin D levels in patients having bladder carcinoma as compared to healthy volunteers (24.53± 8.57/ 2.96± 2.59).

Significant difference in urinary cyclin D was also found to be associated with increase in duration of follow up with mean value of (9.16 ± 2.79) in patients having more than 5

yrs of tumor free period as compared to those having less than 5 yrs (15.78 ± 5.58) of follow up.

Biography:

Dr Shalini agnihotri has completed his PhD from SGPGIMS Lucknow, INDIA. She is working as Senior Research Officer in Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Centre. He has published more than 15 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.