

## Relationship of traditional Chinese medicine and *Helicobacter pylori* infection, expression of oncogene and tumor suppresser genes in patients with gastric cancer and precancerous lesions

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### Abstract

**AIM:** To study the relationship among typing of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) and *Helicobacter pylori* infection, expression of oncogene and tumor suppresser genes in gastric cancer and precancerous lesions.

**METHODS:** According to TCM typing, 120 patients with chronic superficial gastritis, intestinal metaplasia, atypical hyperplasia and gastric cancer were divided into 4 groups: 21 patients with coexistence of cold and heat syndrome (group R), 22 patients with

in coordination between the liver and the spleen (group U), 29 patients with deficiency of the spleen-yin (group I) and 48 patients with insufficiency of the spleen yang (group H). Protein expression of c-myc, p21 and p53 were detected immunohistochemically, and *Hp* were confirmed by modified Giemsa method.

**RESULTS:** The *Hp* infection of the group H was significantly higher (72.9%) than that of group R (38.1%,  $p < 0.01$ ) and group U (40.9%,  $p < 0.01$ ). Expression of c-myc, p21 and p53 were significantly related to *Hp* infection and severity of gastric mucosa lesions (group H > group I > group U > group R).

**CONCLUSION:** *Hp* infection, expression of oncogene and tumor suppresser genes were related to TCM typing. These parameters were helpful in identification of symptoms and signs and TCM differentiation diagnosis.

**Key words:** *Helicobacter pylori*; Helicobacter infection; stomach neoplasms; Genes, suppressor, Tumor; Oncogenes; Precancerous conditions; Medicine, Chinese traditional

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