



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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Author contributions: All authors contributed equally to the work.

Supported by the 95th Foundation of Chinese PLA for tackling key problem, No. 96Z029

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Received: November 19, 1999
Revised: February 4, 2000
Accepted: March 18, 2000
Published online: September 15, 2000

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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Zhang WD, Wang XH, Zeng JZ, Zhang YL, Sun Y. Relationship of traditional Chinese medicine and *Helicobacter pylori* infection, expression of oncogene and tumor suppresser genes in patients with gastric cancer and precancerous lesions. *World J Gastroenterol* 2000; 6(Suppl 3): 119 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/full/v3/iSuppl3/119.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v3.iSuppl3.119>

E- Editor: Hu S



Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**

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