

K-ras mutations as prognostic factor in our patients with rectal cancer

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Introduction

- The *K-ras* gene is one of the commonly mutated oncogenes associated with colorectal cancer.
- In particular, approximately 30%–40% of colorectal cancers harbor a *K-ras* mutation.
- K-ras* mutations in colorectal cancers have been associated with poorer survival and increased tumor aggressiveness.
- However, its prognostic significance for patients with colorectal cancer remains inconclusive.

Objectives

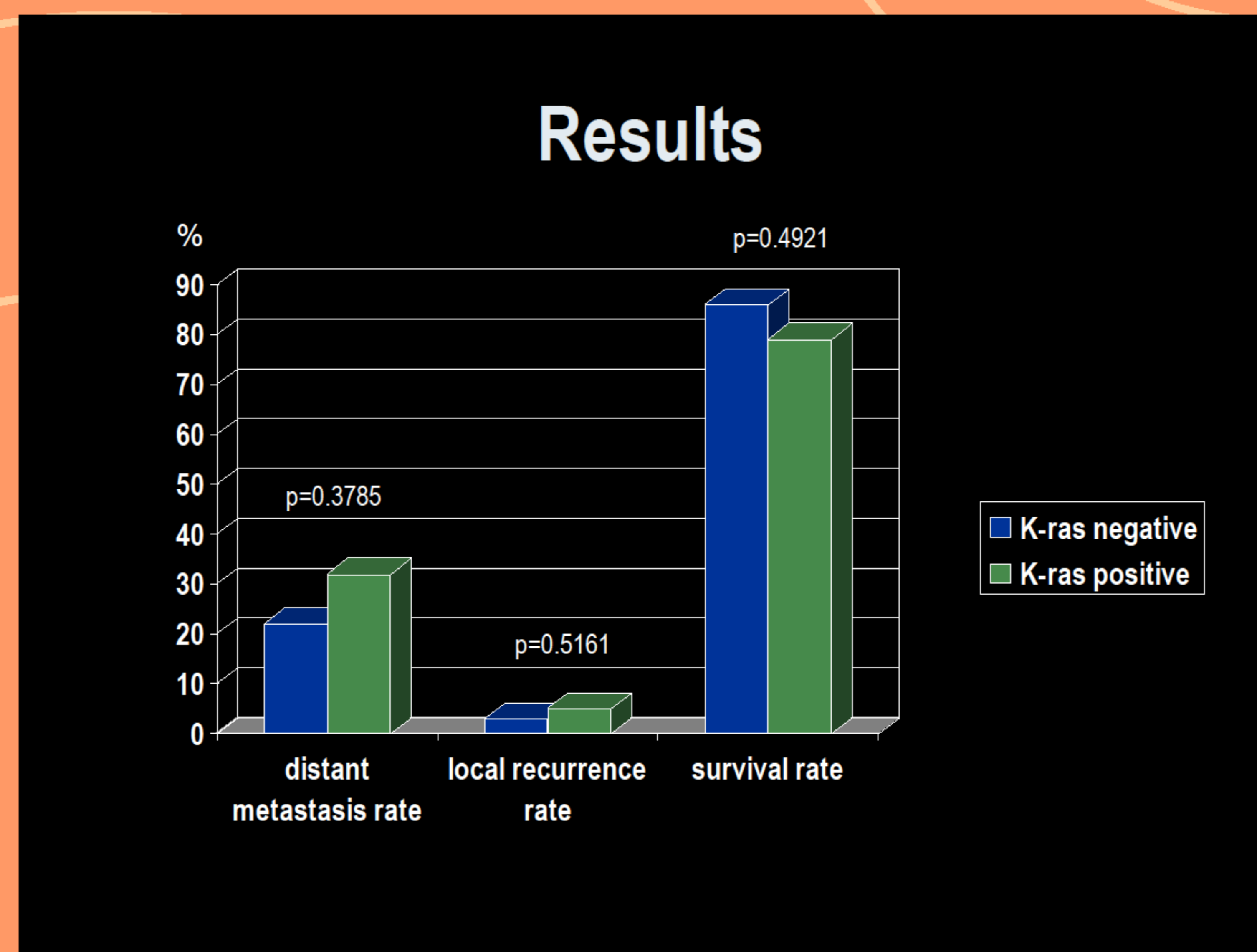
We analysed our group of patients with rectal cancer to see if the *K-ras* mutation correlated with their prognosis.

Methods

- Retrospective analysis from January 2004 to December 2010.
- Whole group of patients = 116.
- All of patients had locally advanced stage of rectal cancer and they were treated with preoperative chemoradiotherapy, followed by radical surgery.

Two groups of patients with: 1) negative *K-ras* (16%)
2) positive *K-ras* mutations (84%)

Results



Conclusions

- K-ras* gene mutation had not influence on distant metastases and local recurrence rates, as well as, survival and did not correlate with the prognosis of our patients with rectal cancer.