DEVELOPMENT OF A DIAGNOSTIC TEST FOR CERVICAL CARCINOMA

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Technology description

Gain of chromosome 3q as a marker of transition from severe dysplasia to invasive cervical carcinoma. The distinction between pre-invasive and invasive disease in cervical carcinogenesis is mainly based on cytopathology. Utilizing a molecular cytogenetic technique, termed comparative genomic hybridization, we have identified a single chromosomal aberration, gain of chromosome 3q, that occurs at the transition from severe dysplasia to invasive carcinoma. This aberration may serve as a genetic marker for tumor progression. In addition, using interphase cytogenetics with 3q probes, the chromosomal abnormalities can be directly visualized in routine cytological preparations, thus improving the accuracy of tumor staging.

Application area

This technique could be used to more accurately stage cervical tumors and detect chromosomal aberrations that occur in cervical cancers.

Institution

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