

Association between the epidermal growth factor gene polymorphism and endometriosis in women from Brazil

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ABSTRACT. The aim of this study was to verify the association between the epidermal growth factor (*EGF*) +61 G/A polymorphism and the susceptibility to endometriosis using a case-control design study. The control group included fertile women without endometriosis and the case group included endometriosis patients. Polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis was used to genotype the *EGF* +61 G/A polymorphism. Initially, a total of 184 individuals were analyzed. After matching by ethnicity, the control group was composed of 57 individuals, while the endometriosis group was composed of 57 patients. No statistically significant associations were observed between *EGF* +61 variants and the risk of endometriosis development ($P > 0.05$). This is the first study correlating the *EGF*

+61 G/A polymorphism and endometriosis in women from Brazil, and demonstrates that *EGF* +61 G/A is not associated with endometriosis susceptibility in Brazilian women.

Key words: Endometriosis; Epidermal growth factor; Polymorphism