Study on the correlation between the expression of Ki67 and FasL and prognosis of cervical carcinoma

S.N. Liang¹, Y.J. Huang², L.L. Liu¹ and X. Liu⁴

¹The First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning, China
²Jiangxi Maternal and Child Health Hospital, Jiangxi, China
³China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning, China
⁴No. 202 Hospital of PLA, Shenyang, Liaoning, China

Corresponding author: S.N. Liang
E-mail: songnianliang@126.com

Received September 30, 2014
Accepted March 18, 2015
Published July 31, 2015
DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.4238/2015.July.31.11

ABSTRACT. This study aimed to investigate the correlation between the expression of Ki67 and FasL and prognosis of cervical carcinoma and to explore the biological processes and signal pathways related to cervical carcinoma. Cervical carcinoma tissue specimens from 200 patients and normal tissue specimens adjacent to lesions from 30 cases were collected in this study. Ki67 and FasL proteins in these specimens were detected by immunohistochemical methods. A series of statistical methods were carried out to investigate the correlation between the expression of Ki67 and FasL and prognosis of cervical carcinoma. The expression of Ki67 and FasL in cervical carcinoma tissues was significantly higher than that in normal cervical tissue. The positive rate of Ki67 and FasL increased with the increase in the degree of cervical lesions. There was a positive correlation between the expression of Ki67 and FasL in cervical lesions. The expression
of Ki67 and FasL affected the five-year survival rate of postoperative patients. Ki67 and FasL were independent factors for the prognosis of patients with cervical cancer. The expression of Ki67 and FasL is closely related to the occurrence and development of cervical carcinoma. There is a positive correlation between Ki67 and FasL, and they may be biomarkers of cervical cancer.

**Key words:** Ki67; FasL; Cervical carcinoma; Prognosis