

Meta-analysis confirms miR-21 expression, laryngeal CA link

December 22 2015



(HealthDay)—Expression of miR-21 is associated with laryngeal carcinoma, with high expression related to increased laryngeal cancer risk, according to a meta-analysis published online Dec. 12 in the *Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine*.

Peng Zhou, M.D., from the West China Hospital at Sichuan University, and colleagues conducted a meta-analysis to examine the expression and clinical significance of miR-21 in tissues of laryngeal carcinoma. Data were reviewed from four studies with 160 cases.

The researchers observed no significant between-study heterogeneity. Meta-analyses showed that there was high miR-21 expression in laryngeal cancer versus non-neoplasm tissue (odds ratio, 4.47; $P = 0.02$). Expression of miR-21 between TMN I-II and TMN III-IV was reported

in only one study.

"In conclusion, the expression of miR-21 correlative laryngeal carcinoma is confirmed. It suggests that high expression of miR-21 may be related with laryngeal cancer risk," the authors write. "The miR-21 expression level might be an important biological marker of [laryngeal cancer](#) diagnosis. Nonetheless, large and well-designed prospective studies should be conducted to confirm these findings before miR-21 can be implemented into routine clinical management."

More information: [Abstract](#)
[Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

Copyright © 2015 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

Citation: Meta-analysis confirms miR-21 expression, laryngeal CA link (2015, December 22) retrieved 28 March 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-12-meta-analysis-mir-laryngeal-ca-link.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--