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TÍTULO

Expression of p53 protein is associated with bone marrow fibrosis and lower event-free survival in patients with myelodysplastic syndromes low risk

AUTOR/ES:

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RESUMEN (ABSTRACT):

Introduction: Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) is a heterogeneous group of clonal hematopoietic disorders characterized by ineffective hematopoiesis, cytopenias and dysplasia in one or more lines. Changes in tumor suppressor gene p53 (*TP53*) are found in most neoplastic diseases, making it the most frequently mutated gene. In patients with MDS, these mutations have been associated with poor clinical outcome and their role in the pathophysiology of the disease has been extensively studied. The p53 expression may be associated with the presence of mutations in the *TP53* gene in MDS patients. **Objective:** The objective of this study was to associate the p53 expression with clinical characteristics at diagnosis and evolution to death or acute leukemia (AL). **Methods:** The study enrolled 73 patients stratified as low risk, followed at Walter Cantídio University Hospital (HUWC) during the 2012 to 2014. The detection of p53 protein was performed by immunohistochemistry. Clinical and laboratory data were obtained from medical records. The project was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Ceará, with protocol 466/12. **Results:** The results showed 27.4% of p53 expression. Patients with p53 expression at diagnosis had lower hemoglobin and hematocrit, presence of bone marrow fibrosis in advanced degrees and lower event-free survival (death or progression to AL). **Conclusion:** Although all patients were classified as low risk, the expression of p53 at diagnosis was able to identify distinct clinical and laboratory profiles in this group, indicating that the use of this technique can play an important role as a prognostic factor and as an auxiliary tool the therapeutic choice.

PALABRAS CLAVE (KEYWORDS):

Keywords: Myelodysplastic syndrome; p53; fibrosis