

ลายมือชื่อนิติ
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KORNWIKASENGLEK: COMPARISON OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY, POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION AND IN SITU HYBRIDIZATION IN THE DETECTION OF MONOCLONALITY IN EXTRANODAL MARGINAL ZONE B-CELL LYMPHOMA OF MUCOSA-ASSOCIATED LYMPHOID TISSUE (MALT LYMPHOMA).

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Introduction: Diagnosis of extranodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT lymphoma) remains a challenge especially when tissue source is endoscopic biopsy specimen. The difficulty in distinction of reactive from neoplastic B-cell infiltrates by histomorphology and immunophenotype is the major problem. Therefore the use of molecular diagnostic technique might be helpful. We compared the percent in detection of monoclonality in MALT lymphoma with immunohistochemistry (IHC), polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and in situ hybridization (ISH). **Material and Method:** Analyses were applied to formalin fixed paraffin-embedded tissue from cases with diagnosis of MALT lymphoma from 43 patients. Tissue sections were stained for kappa and lambda light chain by Automated IHC (Ventana Medical System) and for light chain mRNA by Automated ISH (Ventana Medical System) using fluorescein-tagged oligoprobes. Simple PCR was carried out on DNA extracted from sections using consensus primers to framework 3 (Fr3) of the V segments and to consensus primer from the J region of the immunoglobulin heavy chain gene. **Result:** Twenty-three of 43 (53.5%) MALT lymphoma cases had detectable light chain restriction dividing into kappa restriction 13 cases and lambda restriction 10 cases by IHC whereas expression of monotypic light-chain mRNA was detected in 28 of 43 cases (65.1%) dividing into kappa restriction 17 cases and lambda restriction 11 cases by ISH. The clonal rearrangement band was demonstrated in 21 of 43 cases (48.8%) by PCR. However, there is no statistical difference ($p>0.05$) comparing 3 methods. Notably, there are cases that monoclonality can not be demonstrated by any of 3 methods. **Conclusion:** Automated ISH (65.1%) is useful in detecting light chain expression in paraffin section and appeared superior to IHC (53.5%) for light chain detection in MALT lymphoma than PCR for heavy chain gene rearrangement using Fr3 and J region primer (48.8%). Combined automated IHC and PCR is useful in detecting monoclonality to get most percentage (81.4%) in MALT lymphoma comparing with each test ($p<0.05$) with reasonable cost.

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