

ANALYSIS OF CYP2C19 POLYMORPHISMS AS GENETIC RISK FACTORS FOR HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCY OF THE POPULATION SOUTHERN IRAQ

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to detect the role of *CYP_{2C19}* gene and its relationship in the incidence of hematological malignancies of the Population Southern Iraq, through the use of PCR- RFLP technique, were collected 120 blood samples (from oncology center/AL-Habboubi Teaching Hospital in Thi-Qar and specialized center of hematology and oncology cancer/Al-Sadr Teaching Hospital in Basra) in tubes EDTA from patients with hematological malignancies ages ranging between (15 - 90 years) and 50 samples from healthy people ages ranging between (15 – 80 years) and saved directly at a temperature of - 20 ° C Later to be used for the extraction DNA and the PCR technique results of statistical analysis.

Showed no correlation between polymorphism of the gene *CYP_{2C19}* and the incidence of hematological malignancies when compared to patients a range of comparison And each of the mutant homogenized style (AG) (OR=0.64 ; 95%CI=0.31-1.30)The style of the mutant differential (GG) (OR= 0.42; 95%CI=0.21-0.83). It was evident from the results that females who have the mutant heterozygous (AG) has increased their risk of congenital heart defects by deference (OR = 1.86) and the period of confidence (0.65 - 5.27), and the results also showed that those who have the heterozygous differential (AG) and category age (month - 9 years) have increased the risk of congenital heart defects by teams (OR = 3) and the period of confidence (0.8 – 12). and the results showed no correlation between smoking and multiple genotypes of the gene *CYP_{2C19}*.

KEYWORDS: Cytochrome P450, CYP2C19, Polymorphism, Hematological Malignancy