GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE POLYMORPHISM AND LYMPHOMA RISK

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Key words: epidemiology, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma.

Aims and background: Evidence linking the glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) polymorphism and risk of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma is conflicting. Risk of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma was increased in subjects expressing the G6PD deficient phenotype, whereas subjects under medication with statins, a lipid-lowering class of drugs partially mimicking G6PD deficiency, seemed to enjoy a protective effect.

Methods: We conducted a case-control study on lymphoma risk associated with the self-reported G6PD deficient phenotype in 122 lymphoma male cases and 116 male controls in Sardinia, Italy. The association with the GdMed+ genotype, the most frequent variant expressing a deficient enzyme activity, was also tested in 49 male lymphoma cases and 31 controls. The WHO classification was used to identify lymphoma subentities.

Results: Neither self-reported G6PD deficient phenotype nor the GdMed+ genotype showed an association with lymphoma risk or its subentities.

Conclusions: Our results do not confirm an association either positive or negative between the G6PD polymorphism and lymphoma risk.

Acknowledgments: The authors thank Prof. Lucio Luzzatto for kindly providing helpful comments and suggestions. Support funding from Compagnia di San Paolo di Torino (Programma Oncologia 2001), and Fondazione Banco di Sardegna 2004.

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Received April 26, 2006; accepted November 10, 2006.