

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

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(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](#)
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