

POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN HLA-B35 AND BREAST CANCER
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HLA determinations were made at the time of diagnosis among a lot of 394 breast cancers by Kissmeyer-Nielsen's microlymphocytotoxicity technique. The control population consists of 616 female blood donors matched for age and comparable for race and habitat. Frequencies of antigens at the first and the second locus as well as relative risk (x) were calculated by a computer program. Statistical interpretation takes into account specific corrections (Svejgaard et alii. Tissue Antigens 4 : 95-105 , 1974). An increased frequency of B35 is present in the whole cancerous population as compared to controls : 28% vs 18% (P corrected ≤ 0.02). Subdivision of the patients according to hormonal status and parity shows high relative risk linked to B35 whichever cohort is considered , e.g. $x=2.09$ ($P \leq 0.001$) in the non - menopausal group. Other significant differences also emerge : association of B7 and nulliparity ($x=2.07$ with $P \leq 0.01$) and low frequency of B27 in non-menopausal breast cancers ($x=0.15$ with $P \leq 0.01$). The present results confirm on a larger scale trends observed in a previous personal work (Oncology 36 : 156-159 , 1979).