

Kokkuvõte

Kopsuvähk on järjepidevalt ülemaailmselt vähiga seotud surmajuhtude puhul juhtival kohal. Suurimaks põhjuseks, miks kopsuvähk on jätkuvalt nii suure suremusega, on tösiasi, et see avastatakse tihti alles hilises faasis. Samuti on kopsuvähi suure suremuse taga metastaaaside teke. Antud uurimustöö eesmärk oli uurida patsientide primaarsest tuumorist pärit proovide geneetilisi andmeid, leidmaks seal markereid, mis aitaksid ennustada, kuhu kopsuvähk metastaseerub. Kokku analüüsiti 35 patsiendi andmeid, kellel esinesid metastaaasid kas maksas, ajus või luus. Analüüs tulemusel tuvastati mitmeid statistiliselt olulisi geene, mis kirjanduse põhjal on paljulubava taustaga metastaaaside tekkeks. Kokku tuvastati 41 statistiliselt olulist geeni ($p < 0.05$), 23 neist maksa metastaaaside rühmas, 8 aju metastaaaside rühmas ning 10 luu metastaaaside rühmas. Antud uurimustöö käigus saadud andmed on võimalik edasi analüüsida ja kasutada tulevastes uurimustes kinnitamaks saadud leide. Samuti võiks uurimust korrrata suurema patsientide kohordiga ning kaasates uuringusse ka tervest koest pärit referentsproovid, töstmaks uurimuse usaldusväärust.

Abstract

Lung cancer is consistently the leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide. The biggest reason why lung cancer continues to have such a high mortality rate is the fact that it is often discovered at a late stage. Another cause for the high mortality rate is the development of metastases. The purpose of this research was to analyze the genetic data of samples from primary tumors of lung cancer patients, to find markers that would help predict where the cancer metastasizes. A total of 35 primary samples with later metastases in the liver, brain, or bone were analyzed. As a result of the analysis, several statistically significant genes were identified, which, based on the literature, have shown promise in being related to the development of metastases. A total of 41 statistically significant genes were identified ($p < 0.05$), 23 of them in the liver metastasis group, 8 in the brain metastasis group, and 10 in the bone metastasis group. The data obtained during this research can be further analyzed and used in future research to confirm the findings. Also, the study could be repeated with a larger cohort of patients and by including reference samples from healthy tissue in the study, to increase the reliability of the study.