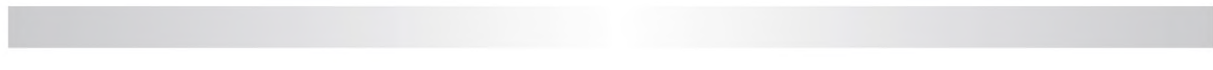


**BRAF V600E**

( ) ( ) ( )  
 [1, 2]. 80% 20-31%  
 ( ), 20% 50%  
 [3-8]. [11].  
 BRAF  
 66-83% [12]. Raf-  
 RAS RAF MEK ER /  
 [13-14]. BRAF  
 ( 45%)  
 [15-30].  
 BRAF,  
 [21].  
 BRAF  
 [9].  
 10-60% [10]. BRAF V600E  
 ( )



SPSS -

134

<0,05.

(30 ) (104 )

BRAF

1 5

2004.

BRAF.

5 ( ), 5 35

10 ( ), 10 ( ) BRAF

BRAF

: 11 93 30

(Zymo Research, ) (10 ) (20)

BRAF

55° 4 BRAF- 2/30 (6%)

98° 10 (1 ) 1

BRAF

(Zymo Research, )

BRAF V600E BRAF BRAF

PCR Master Mix (SABiosciences, 104

BRAF

1

	(n=20)		(n=10)	
	BRAF (+)	BRAF (-)	BRAF (+)	BRAF (-)
(10)	0	9	0	1
(5)	0	4	0	1
(10)	0	7	1	2
(5)	0	0	1	4

BRAF 43 (45%) 93 (36,3%) 11 BRAF- BRAF-  
 45,2%. BRAF, 2. ( )  
 BRAF V600E 45 BRAF  
 BRAF V600E 45 BRAF  
 BRAF V600E 3. BRAF /  
 3 BRAF V600E  
 BRAF V600E

BRAF

	BRAF (+) ( =47)	BRAF (-) ( =57)	p
	42,4±13,3	40,3±17,3	0,49
( / )	8/39	13/44	0,62

BRAF

	BRAF (+)	
1	4	36,6%
2-2,9	15	38,4%
3-3,9	15	53,5%
4	13	54,1%

BRAF

	BRAF (+) ( =47)	BRAF (-) ( =57)	p
	21 (44,6%)	16 (28,1%)	0,1
	35 (74,4%)	24 (42,1%)	0,001
	37 (78,7%)	28 (49,1%)	0,002



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SUMMARY

**Role of detection BRAFV600E mutation on fine needle biopsies (FNAB) of thyroid nodules**  
**V. Hoperia**

The BRAF mutation is specific for thyroid papillary cancer (PTC) and correlates with PTCs invasiveness. Detection of BRAF mutation on fine needle biopsies (FNAB) can improve accuracy of cytological diagnosis in patients with thyroid nodules.

This study investigated whether detection of BRAF mutation can be performed on routinely stained FNABs. One hundred thirty four FNABs samples stained by May-Grunwald/Geimsa technique were classified as suspicious (30 cases) or malignant FNABs (104 cases). Post-operative diagnoses were 10 benign and 124 malignant tumors. In suspicious FNABs, BRAF mutation was found in 2/30 (6%) of cases (2 PTC). In malignant FNABs, BRAF mutation was detected in 47/104 (45.2%) There was a significant association of BRAF mutation in preoperative FNAB specimens with the presence of extra-thyroidal extension and lymph node metastases. Stained FNAB specimens can be used for DNA extraction and assessment of BRAF mutation. Detection of BRAF mutation has a limited value in diagnosis of malignancy in cases of suspicious FNABs. In malignant FNABs, detection of BRAF mutation could be a useful adjunct for preoperative identification of tumors with a high risk of extra-thyroidal extension and metastases.

**Key words:** papillary carcinoma, BRAF mutation, fine needle biopsies.

**V600E**

BRAF	-
( )	( )
	BRAF-
( )	-
	BRAF-
134	-
	-
104	30
	-
10,	- 124
	-