Erratum

Prognosis value of MGMT promoter methylation for patients with lung cancer: a meta-analysis.
Int J Clin Exp Pathol 2015;8(9):11560-11564

Chao Chen, Haiqing Hua, Chenglong Han, Yuan Cheng, Yin Cheng, Zhen Wang, Jutao Bao

Department of Respiratory Medicine, Jiangyin Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanjing Traditional Chinese Medicine University, Jiangyin 214400, China

Received November 18, 2015; Accepted January 24, 2016; Epub February 1, 2016; Published February 15, 2016

Abstract: The role of MGMT promoter methylation in lung cancer (LC) remains controversial. To clarify the association of MGMT promoter methylation with survival in LC, we performed a meta-analysis of the literature with meta-analysis. Trials were selected for further analysis if they provided an independent assessment of MGMT promoter methylation in LC and reported the survival data in the context of MGMT promoter methylation status. Subgroup analyses were conducted according to the study characteristic. A total of 9 trials, which comprised 859 patients, were included in the meta-analysis. The combined hazard ratio (HR) of 1.27 [95% CI 0.88-1.82; test for heterogeneity \( P = 0.027 \)] suggests that MGMT promoter methylation has none impact on patient survival. In Stage I-III or younger populations, a significant association was found for MGMT promoter methylation in the prognosis of LC. In addition, the heterogeneity disappeared when the analysis was restricted to Stage I-III LC. Our analysis indicates that MGMT promoter methylation in stage I-III or younger patients was significantly correlated with worse survival. Further study is needed to determine these specific subgroups of LC patients.

Keywords: MGMT, prognosis, lung cancer, methylation, meta-analysis

On page 1, the right address for all authors is ‘Department of Medical Oncology of PLA Cancer Center, 81st Hospital of PLA, Nanjing 210002, China’. Tel: +86-25-80864499; Fax: +86-25-80864499; E-mail: 149764146@qq.com