

GST & CYP Polymorphism Related to Tea Drinking and Oral Pathology

**Sumana Chatterjee¹, Tapash Rudra¹, Sandeep Poddar¹, Sila Chakrabarti¹, Bani Sengupta¹,
Debolina Biswas² and Sarthak Sengupta²**

*1. Vivekananda Institute of Medical Sciences, Ramakrishna Mission Seva Pratishthan
99, Sarat Bose Road, Kolkata 700 026, West Bengal, India*

2. Department of Anthropology, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam, India

KEYWORDS Micronuclei; oral carcinoma; leukoplakia; CYP; GSST; polymorphism

ABSTRACT Individual cancer susceptibility is the result of several host factors, including differences in life-style habits and genetic susceptibility. There is a correlation between CYP1A1 polymorphism (*Msp I*) and oral cancer susceptibility. Individuals carrying the deletions of GSTM1 and GSTT1 are at high risk of developing oral cancers. Again an increased risk of oral carcinoma is indicated by an increased micronuclei frequency. In the present study on tribal and non-tribal population of Assam, CYPm2m2 genotypes were found in about 14.05% cases having leukoplakia and other oral problems. In the same cases GSST null genotypes were found to be 24.35%. In comparison to the controls the micronuclei frequencies were found to be one fold increased for the cases. In spite of having heavy exposure to the carcinogens due to tobacco chewing and *bidi* smoking, regular tea drinking is decreasing the risk of developing cancer to very little extent.