

P22D1	
Title	Identification of Molecular Subgrouping of Medulloblastoma in Egyptian Patients: An immunohistochemical Study
Author(s)	Samaka RM* MD, Abd El-Wahed MM* MD, Kandil MA* MD, Abd Elzaher AE ** MD and Shaaban IM* MD Abd Allah R*, *:Pathology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Menoufyia University, Shebin El Kom, Egypt. **: Pathology Department Alexandria University, Alexandria, Egypt.
E-mail	rehabsamaka@yahoo.com
Aim	To apply the immunohistochemical method using robust biomarkers; Gli1 & β catenin trying to identify sonic hedgehog (SHH) & Wingless (WNT) active tumors. Also identification of the molecular subgroups of medulloblastoma has immediate clinical relevance guiding therapeutic stratification and the use of targeted therapies.
Materials & Methods	This retrospective study was conducted on 49 tissue specimens of medulloblastoma cases for evaluation of immunohistochemical (IHC) expression of Gli1 and β -catenin.
Result	The studied cases showed absence of nuclear positivity of β catenin & 15/49 cases (30.6%) exhibited an activated sonic hedgehog signaling pathway (SHH) pronounced by nuclear positivity for Gli1. 34/49 cases (69.4%) cases that showed absence of nuclear reactivity for Gli1 and β catenin were considered as non SHH/WNT medulloblastoma group. There were no statistical significant differences between the 2 subgroups as regards to the clinical and histopathological features.
Conclusion	Non SHH/WNT pathway identified via the absence of nuclear localization to either Gli1 & β catenin represents a major contributor to medulloblastoma in the studied Egyptian patients.