

The Czech Republic has one of the highest incidence rates of colorectal cancer (CRC) worldwide. The vast majority of the CRC cases arises sporadically, with susceptibility determined by genetic factors in interaction with an environment. Cell cycle and DNA repair genes play a fundamental role in CRC development and presents many common variants.

In the present study, we genotyped common variants in cell cycle and DNA repair genes to assess the influence of genetic variation on the CRC risk, in 614 hospital-based CRC cases and 614 matched controls.