

学 位 論 文 の 要 旨

三 重 大 学

所 属	三重大学大学院医学系研究科 甲 生命医科学専攻 臨床医学系講座 産科婦人科学分野	氏 名	にむら しょう 二村 涼
<p>主論文の題名</p> <p>Cancer-associated gene analysis of cervical cytology samples and liquid-based cytology significantly improve endometrial cancer diagnosis sensitivity</p> <p>主論文の要旨</p> <p>Aim: To the best of our knowledge, there are no useful screening methods for early detection of endometrial cancer in asymptomatic individuals.</p> <p>Methods: The present study evaluated the usefulness of genetic analysis of liquid-based cytology (LBC) specimens by assessing whether pathological genetic mutations detected in cancer tissue sections were detected in LBC specimens from the cervix and uterus.</p> <p>Results: Endometrial thickening (>11 mm) on transvaginal ultrasonography was present in 60% of cases and adenocarcinoma on cervical cytology was present in 50% of cases. The concordance of cervical LBC specimen and genetic analysis results was 70%. Furthermore, combined cervical cytology and genetic analysis showed a sensitivity of 80%, whereas combined endometrial thickening assessed using transvaginal ultrasonography, cervical cytology and genetic analysis had a sensitivity of 90%.</p> <p>Conclusion: In the present study, a combination of endometrial thickening assessed by transvaginal ultrasonography, cervical cytology and genetic analysis resulted in a high sensitivity of 90% for detection of endometrial cancer. The combination of these tests is more expensive than conventional methods, but delayed detection of uterine cancer requires multidisciplinary treatment, which increases healthcare costs. Increased spending on early detection of uterine cancer is better economically and may improve patient quality of life.</p>			