

学位論文審査結果の要旨

所 属	甲 三重大学大学院医学系研究科 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 りょう 二村 涼
審 査 委 員	主 査 渡邊 昌俊 副 査 水野 修吾 副 査 問山 裕二		

(最終試験の結果の要旨)

Cancer-associated gene analysis of cervical cytology samples and liquid-based cytology significantly improve endometrial cancer diagnosis sensitivity

【主論文審査結果の要旨】

筆者らは論文において下記の内容を述べている。

Aim: There are no useful screening methods for early detection of endometrial cancer in asymptomatic individuals. The present study evaluated the usefulness of genetic analysis of cervical 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 for early detection of endometrial cancer.

Methods: A total of 10 female patients diagnosed with endometrial cancer from October 2019 to November 2020 at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mie University Hospital, was included. We collected LBC specimens from the cervix and endometrium before surgery in patients with pre-operatively diagnosed endometrial cancer. Genomic DNA was extracted from these LBC specimens and from surgically removed cancer tissue sections. We evaluated the sensitivity of combined methods, cervical cytology and genetic analysis, endometrial thickening assessed using transvaginal ultrasonography.

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%.

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. In endometrial cancer, studies are underway to predict prognosis by molecular genetic classification and to consider treatment and surgical procedures. After early diagnosis by genetic analysis, preoperative molecular genetic classification and prognostic estimation before treatment may enable consideration of the need for expanded surgical procedures, treatment at a higher institution.

子宮頸部液状化検体細胞診を用いた次世代シーケンサー解析を行い、経膈超音波検査、子宮頸部細胞診検査と組み合わせることによって、子宮体癌早期診断の有用性を検討した論文であり、学術上極めて有益であり、学位論文として価値あるものと認めた。

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RYO NIMURA, EIJI KONDO, KENTA YOSHIDA,
MICHIKO KUBO-KANEDA, MASAFUMI NII, MAKOTO IKEJIRI,
MAKI NAKAMURA, HIROSHI IMAI, YOSHINAGA OKUGAWA,
KANAME NAKATANI and TOMOAKI IKEDA