

学位論文の要旨

所 属	三重大学大学院医学系研究科 生命医科学専攻 病態制御医学講座	氏 名	別府 徹也
主論文の題名			
Clinical significance of tumor markers in detection of recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma after radiofrequency ablation			
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Abstract. The aim of this study was to elucidate the importance of three tumor markers, alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), <i>Lens culinaris</i> agglutinin A-reactive fraction of AFP (AFP-L3), and des-gamma carboxy prothrombin (DCP), for detecting and predicting the recurrence of hepatocellular carcinomas (HCCs). A total of 108 patients with initial non-advanced HCC who underwent curative radiofrequency ablation (RFA) in our hospital were enrolled in this study. The effectiveness of the three tumor markers for detecting recurrence and recurrence-free survival was analyzed. AFP was positive in 19%, 14% of patients at the initial diagnosis and first recurrence, then increased to 33% of patients at the second recurrence. AFP-L3 was positive in 23% at initial diagnosis, then increased to 33% at first recurrence, but decreased to 20% at second recurrence. DCP was positive in 41%, 47% at the initial diagnosis and first recurrence, then decreased to 27% of patients at the second recurrence. The tumor marker that was positive at the time of initial HCC was not necessarily positive at recurrence. On multivariate analysis, high AFP-L3 levels ($\geq 10\%$) were significantly predictive of recurrence-free survival. All three tumor markers should be routinely measured to detect recurrence during follow-up after RFA. Especially high AFP-L3 levels should be followed closely.			

(注) 2, 000字以内にまとめて記入すること。