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タイトル	Toho Journal of Medicine Vol. 7 No. 2掲載論文の紹介
別タイトル	PUBLISHED ARTICLES IN THE TOHO JOURNAL OF MEDICINE Vol. 7 No. 2
作成者（著者）	東邦大学医学会編集委員会
公開者	東邦大学医学会
発行日	2021.06.01
ISSN	00408670
掲載情報	東邦医学会雑誌. 68(2). p.100 101.
資料種別	その他
著者版フラグ	publisher
メタデータのURL	https://mylibrary.toho u.ac.jp/webopac/TD82649912

Toho Journal of Medicine Vol. 7 No. 2 掲載論文の紹介

The Prognostic Impact of High Soluble Programmed Death Ligand 1 Levels in Patients with Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Cancer

Okada R, Otsuka Y, Tsuchiya M, Maeda T, Ishii J, Matsumoto Y, Ito Y, Funahashi K, Shimada H

Toho J Med 7 (2): 84—93, 2021

要約 :

Introduction: Several reports revealed that the high soluble programmed death-ligand 1(sPD-L1) level was a risk factor for poor prognosis in various tumors. To date, the clinicopathologic and prognostic impact of the sPD-L1 level in patients with hepatobiliary-pancreatic cancer have not been determined.

Methods: A total of 119 patients (66 patients with hepatocellular carcinoma, 23 patients with cholangiocarcinoma, and 30 patients with pancreatic cancer) who were treated at the Toho University Omori Hospital (Tokyo, Japan) from 2008 to 2016 were retrospectively analyzed. The sPD-L1 levels were measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for PD-L1 to evaluate the clinicopathologic and prognostic impact.

Results: The sPD-L1 levels were significantly higher in the low-albumin group than in the normal-albumin group. According to the stages in hepatocellular carcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma, no significant differences were observed in the sPD-L1 levels, which gradually increased according to the stage in pancreatic cancer. Using a cut-off value of 81.6 pg/mL for the sPD-L1 level, the high sPD-L1 group showed a significantly worse prognosis compared with the low-sPD-L1 group in patients with pancreatic cancer. Multivariate analysis identified sPD-L1 level \geq 81.6 mg/dL ($p = 0.047$) as an independent predictor of poor overall survival in patients with pancreatic cancer.

Conclusions: Using a cut-off value of 81.6 pg/mL for the sPD-L1 level, high sPD-L1 levels were independently associated with poor prognosis in patients with pancreatic cancer. However, this association in hepatocellular carcinoma or cholangiocarcinoma was not clear.

KEYWORDS: programmed death-ligand 1, hepato-biliary-pancreatic cancer, prognosis

An Extremely Rare Case of Invasive Lobular Carcinoma of the Breast with Metastasis to the Stomach

Arai M, Yoshida Y, Tanaka H, Sakakibara M, Okazumi S, Hiruta N

Toho J Med 7 (2): 94—98, 2021

要約 :

Breast cancer metastasis to the stomach is a rare occurrence. Among the breast cancer metastasis to the stomach, invasive lobular carcinoma (ILC) is mainly observed. Most of ILC with gastric metastasis have poor prognosis with metastases to other organs. We encountered a rare case of ILC with only gastric metastasis with long-term survival after multidisciplinary treatment.

A 75-year-old woman was diagnosed with synchronous cancer of the breast (T2N1M0/Stage IIB) and stomach (T1N0M0/Stage I). At first, she underwent breast surgery. After chemotherapy and radiotherapy for ILC, distal gastrectomy was performed. Five years later, she was diagnosed with remnant gastric cancer and underwent total resection of the remnant stomach. Immunostaining of both gastric surgery specimens showed ILC metastasis to the stomach. If a gastric lesion is found in a breast cancer patient, we should consider the possibility of metastasis and use immunostaining methods to obtain an accurate pathologic diagnosis.

KEYWORDS: breast cancer, invasive lobular carcinoma, metastatic gastric tumor, immunostaining
