

Determination Of Clinical Utility Of Serum Golgi Protein-73 In Hepatocelular Carcinoma Of South Indian Population

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Abstract

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is a primary tumour of the liver and it accounts for >80% of primary liver cancers worldwide. HCC exacts a heavy disease burden and is a leading cause of cancer-related death in many parts of the world. Development of novel biomarkers for the early diagnosis of HCC is an ultimate goal to the increase survival rate and minimize mortality. GP73 may serve as a promising and potential serum biomarker for the early detection of HCC. GP73 as a potential serum marker for HCC has not been validated in South Indian studies. This study aimed to determine the clinical significance of serum GP73 in the diagnosis of HCC. From July 2017 to December 2019, 210 HCC individuals were recruited (45 of them were followed up to detect the level of serum GP73 after treatment). Thirty patients with liver cirrhosis and thirty healthy individuals (confirmed healthy by MHC) with no evidence of benign or malignant liver diseases were also included as comparative groups. The expression levels of serum GP73 were markedly higher in the patients with HCC when compared with those of the individuals with liver cirrhosis and healthy individuals. Using ng/mL as a cut-off value, the sensitivity and specificity of serum GP73 for HCC were 84.6% (95% CI 81.5% to 87.6%) and 91.4% (95% CI 86.8 to 94.3%), compared with 58.2% (95% CI 55.2% to 62.1%) and 85.3% (95% CI 83.4% to 88.1%) for AFP (p<0.001) using 20 ng/mL as a cut-off value. The GP73 level was significantly increased in patients with HCC compared with healthy controls. GP73 expression is statistically increased in HCC individuals. It has an accurate diagnostic performance with higher sensitivity and specificity than that of AFP and our study results conclude that GP73 would be a useful biomarker for HCC individuals.

Keywords: Cirrhosis, diagnostic performance, biomarker, sensitivity, specificity.

Research Interests:

I have been working on the field of cancer chemoprevention, cancer immunetherapy and tumor marker detection. The most frequent use is as a confirmatory test at the time of initial diagnosis of cancer, together with a battery of other diagnostic procedures. Such use, however, if restricted to the time of diagnosis when histopathologic findings are already known, may be inappropriate. The tumor markers are most useful if utilized not only as confirmatory tests, but also as a part of routine follow-up. The sequential estimation of a tumor marker level during the follow-up period and the chronology of the pattern obtained could then be correlate with the response in the patient to tumor The pattern of current tumor marker use is related to the empirical information

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Copyright: © 2021 Sundaresan S et al This is an openaccess article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. about a marker, the perceived ease of interpretation of the laboratory result in the clinical setting, and a reliance on other factors to judge the course of the disease. The administration of indoles and triterpenes for the preventive and curative effects were studied in laboratory animals. Our research study also demonstrated Interferon Beta was shown to synergistically work with chemotherapeutic drugs cisplatin for the liver breast and cervix cancer cells.

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