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Non-correlation between tumor biomarkers levels in peritoneal carcinomatosis

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Introduction: Peritoneal carcinomatosis is considered the end stage of cancer, with different locations. Disseminations of metastases in peritoneum are very dangerous; because the invasion is extended from the primary tumor to peritoneum. Of course, we expect that in this advance stage of cancer the levels of tumor biomarkers to be increase or very increase, in concordance with the severity of the disease.

Material & Methods: Present the situation of a woman patient 73 years old, who suffered a total hysterectomy with bilateral oophorectomy, with one year a half before, for carcinoma of the uterus. The patient refuses radiotherapy and chemotherapy after surgical intervention. After this period of time develop sudden a clinical picture of occlusion of the bowel. An abdominal CT was performed and surprise put in evidence a tumor block in right flank, around the ascendant colon and catch also a few anses of small bowel and fluid collection inside of peritoneal cavity around the liver and around the spleen in medium quantity. The patient suffered surgical intervention, but the tumor block wasn't possible to be removed, was performed only a palliative surgical intervention with ileostoma (contra nature anus), drainage of fluid of as cites and resection of omentum. The analyses of fluid confirmed neoplastic etiology and histopathology examination from omentum confirmed

metastases in omentum. After laparotomy, the surgeon observes peritoneal carcinomatosis. The problem was that all the tumors biomarkers performed before surgical intervention were in normal range: CE (carcinoma embryonic antigen) <0,50 ng/mL, feto protein<0,97 ng/mL, CA125<0,5 U/mL, SCC (Squamous Cell Carcinoma) =0,8 ng/mL (normal range<1,5).


Results & Discussions: The most important question is, how was possible to be in normal range all these tumor markers in context of peritoneal carcinomatosis – the end stage of cancer? Confer us safe the normal results of level of tumor markers that the patient isn't in danger or in advance stage of cancer?

Conclusion: The most important conclusion of this presentation is that exist paradoxes a non-correlation between the tumor biomarkers levels and peritoneal carcinomatosis.

Speaker Biography

Manuela Stoicescu is a Assistant professor in University of Oradea, Romania. She has completed her Phd in 2010. She has published various books and was invited as speaker for 12 International Conferences. She is the Member of Romanian Society of Internal Medicine and Romanian Society of Cardiology. Member of Balcanic Society of Medicine. She has published many articles.

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