

Carcinoembryonic antigen testing after curative liver resection for synchronous liver metastasis of colorectal cancer: a Japanese multicenter analysis

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20472161&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

PURPOSE: To identify the possible roles of carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) testing after liver resection for synchronous colorectal liver metastasis (CLM).

METHODS: The subjects of this retrospective study were patients who underwent complete resection of primary tumors and synchronous CLM between 1997 and 2007 at 20 institutions in Japan. We studied the associations between perioperative CEA levels and the characteristics of recurrence.

RESULTS: Recurrence was detected during the median follow-up time of 52 months in 445 (73.7%) of the total 604 patients analyzed. A postoperative CEA level >5 ng/ml was an independent predictor, with the highest hazard ratio (2.25, 95% confidence interval 1.29-3.91, $P = 0.004$). A postoperative CEA level >5 ng/ml had a specificity of 86.2% and a positive predictive value of 84.2% for recurrence. Patients with a high postoperative CEA level had a significantly higher recurrence rate, with a shorter time until recurrence and a higher frequency of multiple metastatic sites than those with a low postoperative CEA level. Among the patients with recurrence, 173 (52.7%) had an elevated CEA level (>5 ng/ml) when recurrence was detected.

CONCLUSIONS: A postoperative CEA level >5 ng/ml was an independent predictor of recurrence; however, CEA testing was not a reliable surveillance tool to identify recurrence after liver resection.