出國報告(出國類別:開會)

# 第 22 屆國際外科學、胃腸道及腫瘤 學會 (IASGO 2012)

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## 摘要

第 22 屆國際外科學、胃腸道及腫瘤學會(IASGO 2012)是外科醫師、腸胃科醫師、與腫瘤科醫師爲主之國際學術會議,以臨床之手術及治療研究爲主;基於上述原因,病理醫師應對臨床之現況及進展有所了解而參與此次國際會議,希望能對本院病人之臨床照護提供更深入的服務。國際學術會議內容涵括領域非常廣泛,有一般外科手術領域,肝、膽、胰系統,食道胃系統,大腸直腸系統,骨盆腔及後腹腔系統各類疾病及腫瘤之研究及最新進展。曼谷主辦單位並提供了各類科學及先進疾病照護之影片簡介,設立了醫學手術奧林匹克競賽,並以數位視訊方式提供曼谷各醫學中心之內視鏡檢查及機械手臂手術之進展。讓所有參與者都能對醫學技術之突飛猛進有相互砥礪之作用,提供病人全人醫療之最好照護。

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## 目的

病理於臨床部門中的角色,主要是組織學及細胞學的病理診斷,這個診斷大部分是疾病或腫瘤診斷的建立,再來是診斷建立後的持續性追蹤,包含治療過程、治療結束後、及可能的復發或併發症。這對以病人爲中心的照護是不可或缺的。病理診斷部門與臨床疾病的照護者常存在著一些歧異,臨床照護者有時不十分清楚病理診斷之專業流程及機轉,病理診斷部門有時也不十分清楚臨床疾病之急迫性及所能提供服務的效益,因此在分科精細的作業裡,增進彼此間專業知識的進展,才能真正提供以病人爲中心的照顧。第22屆國際外科學、胃腸道及腫瘤學會(簡稱IASGO 2012)是外科醫師、腸胃科醫師、與腫瘤科醫師爲主之國際學術會議,以臨床之手術及治療研究爲主;基於上述原因,病理醫師應對臨床之現況及進展有所了解而參與此次國際會議,希望能對本院病人之臨床照護提供有更深入的服務。

## 過程

第 22 屆國際外科學、胃腸道及腫瘤學會(22<sup>nd</sup> World Congress of the International Association of Surgeons, Gastroenterologists and Oncologists,簡稱 IASGO 2012)於泰國曼谷舉辦的國際會議,學術會議內容涵括領域非常廣泛,有一般外科手術領域,肝、膽、胰系統,食道胃系統,大腸直腸系統,骨盆腔及後腹腔系統之各類疾病及腫瘤。曼谷主辦單位並提供了各類科學及先進疾病照護之影片簡介,設立了醫學手術奧林匹克競賽,並以數位視訊方式提供曼谷各醫學中心之內視鏡檢查及機械手臂手術之進展。讓所有參與者都能對醫學技術之突飛猛進有所了解,能更新自己的醫療學識。

IASGO 2012 會議於 12 月 5 日星期三下午,在香格里拉大飯店會議室揭幕, 開幕特別演講由 Toshiaki Watanabe 教授演講 "Robotic and Laparoscopic Surgery on Colorectal Malignancies",大腸直腸惡性腫瘤機械手臂和腹腔鏡手術,重點是 微創型手術在臨床上具有很好的預後與醫療支出上有很好的效益,進一步精進這 類型的研究是必須的。因 IASGO 2012 領域之學術內容相當多,後續之學術議程, 同時分四個會場舉行,12 月 6 日上午參加 "食道癌之進展第一單元及第二單元 (Development in Esophageal Cancer Part 1&2) ",標準的胸部食道癌手術是由右側 開胸、頸部切開的食道切除伴隨淋巴結清除,傳統治療食道癌的手術需要胸導管 引流,手術期間需要全身麻醉及單側肺臟通氣,患者術後容易有肺部倂發症及呼 吸功能損傷,因此如果能利用不開胸方式從縱隔腔淋巴結處切開進行食道切除 術,術後的併發症就可以減少,提升患者生活品質。最近開發了一種新技術,橫 膈膜中下方以機器手臂輔助根治性淋巴結清除術和不開胸之胸段食道癌的食道 切除術,達到不開胸完成手術。其餘議程爲個人經驗分享:日本30年來食道癌 治療的發展、非洲食道癌的現況與處置、以機器手臂輔助胸段食道癌手術、30 年研究統計:日本食道癌切除術5年存活率、食道癌的緩和治療、不能切除之大 腸直腸癌肝轉移的預後等。12 月 6 日下午參加 "肝臟移植新知第一單元及第二

單元 (What's new in Liver Transplantation? Part 1&2) ",肝細胞癌病人的活體肝臟 移植:活體肝臟移植可以是肝癌合併 C 型肝炎感染病例的選擇、成人左葉肝活 體肝移植: 比較成人肝右葉活體移植與肝左葉移植, 成人肝臟肝左葉移植是可行 的最佳選擇。在家族性澱粉樣多發性神經病變中使用活體肝捐贈一個小活體作爲 臨時輔助性部分原位肝移植:家族性澱粉樣多發性神經病變中,輔助性部分原位 肝移植 (APOLT) 使用小體積肝移植替代是可行的發展,修改方法後的輔助性部 分原位肝移植 (APOLT) 有減少膽道發炎倂發症的優勢。成人活體肝移植 ABO 血型不相容之突破:ABO 血型不相容之成人活體肝臟移植的管理已被發展和建 立, ABO 血型不相容之成人活體肝臟移植,不再是禁忌,而是一種可行的選擇。 活體肝臟移植的技巧與陷阱:活體肝移植(LDLT)在過去十年發展爲一個標準 的程序,在優先考慮活體肝臟移植捐贈者的安全和不可避免的風險和受贈者潛在 的好處取得平衡。A型肝炎引起的猛暴性肝衰竭之肝移植:由於胰臟炎及重複 A 型肝炎感染,A型肝炎肝臟移植存活率比B型肝炎低,如果患者在手術視野下 有胰臟炎,胰腺周圍和相關部分做引流是必要的,對於重複感染 A 型肝炎必須 例行檢查 A 型肝炎核糖核酸。於肝臟移植中皮下注射 B 型肝炎免疫球蛋白 (HBIG) 之臨床經驗:每週皮下注射 B 型肝炎免疫球蛋白 (HBIG) 是有效的、具 耐受性、及可行的,抗 B 型肝炎免疫球蛋白 (HBIG) 的效價不僅是依據體重考 慮決定使用劑量,更多的研究會於適當的情況下延長給藥間隔以減少治療費用。 肝臟移植的未來:原位肝移植是一個標準的嚴重和終末期肝臟疾病慢性患者的治 療方法,捐贈者短缺和移植等待名單增加,有相當比例等待捐贈者肝臟的患者會 死亡,利用分割肝臟和生活相關的活體技術的使用減少等候名單,及有效的管理 有助於死亡率降低,本評論性文章對肝臟來源、肝細胞分離方法及肝臟保存方法 根據臨床結果已成功建立準則。一個脾臟是否可變成兩個有各自功能的主體:在 1992 年起進行了分割脾臟移植手術,將一個父親的大部分脾臟分給他的兒子, 而小部分約三分之一保留給自己,至今,完成六例手術,目前有一位接受者靠著 同種異體移植有功能的脾臟存活已超過五年。活體肝移植 SMALL-FOR-SIZE 移 植症狀:以修飾後移植選擇的運算法則得到,基於捐贈者安全考量,可考慮肝左 葉捐贈爲優先。12 月 7 日上午參加 "肝臟手術新知第一單元及第二單元 (What's new in Liver Surgery? Part 1&2)",新的解剖學技術,混合右上側肝靜脈的前段門 靜脈灌注和靜脈引流:右上側肝靜脈發炎並不是那麼罕見,大部分肝炎患者有一 個大的右下肝靜脈(IRHV),新的肝切除術結合前段門靜脈灌注和右上側肝靜脈 (SRHV)靜脈引流概念,結合右上側肝靜脈(SRHV)切除的肝癌患者,能系統性的 切除肝臟及保留未來肝臟功能。使用 ICG 螢光劑術的先進肝臟切除術:ICG 螢 光影像可作爲肝臟切除術導航工具,提供肝外膽管、肝癌及肝片段等肝臟切除術 切除範圍。肝細胞毒性損傷及新療法:目前研究抗肝細胞毒性的血清可以預防肝 細胞壞死、促進手術損傷之肝細胞修復及幫助肝功能恢復,形態學顯示肝細胞胞 器 (粒線體及內質網)的結構及功能恢復。新 3D 肝臟解剖結構的建立與認識: 肝 臟模擬技術的臨床意義、肝癌外科治療的研究進展:新 3D 肝臟解剖可以顯示肝 臟內部結構、精準的解剖學位置及測量肝臟體積,基於肝門靜脈和肝靜脈的分布 顯示相對複雜,肝片段平面(intersegmental planes)的形態,可重新分類肝臟結 構,這些研究對於臨床上肝臟切除或靜脈重建有重要意義。肝癌外科治療的進 展:利用精確的術前模擬外科手術、微創及標準化程序,成功的手術肝癌患者。 肝癌門靜脈栓塞的優點:對於肝細胞癌患者進行右半部肝臟切除,術前肝門靜脈 栓塞可以改善切除效果及術後存活率。 肝細胞癌患者次肝片段切除的運用:對於 2D 及 3D 肝片段、肝葉及次肝片段體積的測量,可以幫助肝臟功能不好的患者 决定肝臟切除部位。外科手術切除肝癌肝外轉移的結果:肝癌控制良好或治療完 全時,手術切除肝癌肝外轉移病程才能被有效控制。12 月 7 日下午參加 "肝臟 手術新知第三單元及第四單元 (What's new in Liver Surgery? 3&4)",機械手臂肝 臟切除術的現狀:機械手臂的創新及提高外科醫師使用熟悉度,可以提高使用機 械手臂接受度。改善肝癌肝切除後患者生存率的策略:對於復發性肝癌患者進行 重覆性肝切除之積極性的根治性治療。系統性次肝葉切除:透過影像,肝門靜脈 注入產生螢光的染料,確定肝臟切除部位。在肝細胞癌患者中非腫瘤肝組織的治

療策略:結合 STMN1 和非腫瘤肝組織 mi223 的表現可以預測多發性復發的風 險,這些全基因組的訊息,可確定適當的治療策略,如高風險的移植和低風險肝 癌患者局部治療。不能手術切除的肝癌之肝動脈 90YTTRIUM 放射線治療: 化療 栓塞和 90YTTRIUM 治療效果相同,90YTTRIUM 放射線存在於 PVT 中且毒性 較少。肝臟手術的策略:肝臟的手術操作困難,存在著出血及肝衰竭的危險,手 術有廣泛的視野、肝臟的拉提及手術中間測試膽汁是否滲漏可以幫助提升肝臟手 術安全性。血管侵犯的肝細胞癌術後輔助性肝動脈化療:以輔助動脈灌注化療 (HAI)治療肝細胞癌伴隨血管侵犯患者,可以減少患者的復發風險。肝臟惡性 腫瘤的血管內治療:選擇性內部放射線治療(selective internal radiation therapy, SIRT)及使用藥物珠進行化學栓塞(hemoembolization using drug eluting beads, TACE)。肝短靜脈和下腔靜脈韌帶的手術解剖:事先於右下肝靜脈做處理或改變 鉗子方向保留尾狀靜脈及右下肝靜脈,對於左葉或右葉因爲腫瘤範圍大或肝硬化 的肝臟切除手術,拉提是方便且有效的方法。技術人員如何幫助肝臟手術中預防 併發症的發生: Kelly-crush 與低實質組織耐受性相關, 術後會增加丙胺酸轉氨酶 量,增加術後臨床穩定度。沒有血流阻斷的腹腔鏡下左半肝切除術,也是病人的 一種手術選擇。12 月 8 日上午參加 "肝臟移植新知低三單元及第四單元 (What's new in Liver Transplantation? Part 3&4) ", 肝臟移植及成人多囊性肝病(APKLD): 現今肝臟移植受限於多囊性肝病引起的肝腫大,須進一步研究。肝臟移植也可用 來治療肝臟血管的腫瘤。肝臟切除肝癌肝硬化合倂血清丙胺酸轉氨酶(ALT)增 加:雖然肝硬化合倂血清丙胺酸轉氨酶(ALT)增加,術後發病率會提高,但是術 後長時間的比對確沒有明顯不同,因此肝癌肝切除後丙胺酸轉胺酶(ALT)的增加 可以是合理的。肝硬化病人靠近肝臟主要血管深處肝細胞癌肝切除,這是一個比 較困難的手術治療。從印度單一中心前 100 名兒童肝臟移植學習: 印度小兒活體 肝臟移植建立是不錯的,立即性的併發症雖然頻繁,都可以成功的解決問題,長 期的倂發症並不常見。12月8日下午閉幕式。

壁報展示及討論於12月6、7、8日三天分三部分進行,每天早上(10:30~11:00)

及下午 (13:30~14:00)均有空檔時段進行。本人之璧報展示及討論被分配到 12 月 8 日第三天,編號第 664 之神經幹細胞標記 A2B5 表現於嗜神經性侵襲的胃癌細 胞 (Neuronal stem cell marker A2B5 is present in gastric cancer cells with perineural invasion), A2B5 是神經幹細胞標記或神經元細胞表面抗原,是一個表現於發育 中胸腺上皮細胞、寡突細胞的先趨細胞及神經內分泌細胞的細胞表面神經節苷脂 抗原決定部位。細胞表面神經節苷脂可能對腫瘤的生長、發展及轉移發揮作用。 大鼠的胃竇部幽門腺中間附近 A2B5 主要與胃泌素細胞而非生長激素抑制素細 胞產生免疫反應,然而於人類胃組織及癌症中 A2B5 的表現並不清楚。從我們的 病例檔案中追朔檢索接受根治性胃部切除術的胃癌組織蠟塊。將蠟塊切片進行泛 白蛋白 (pan-cytokeratin)、CD56 以及 A2B5 的免疫組織化學染色。以 Auerbach 神經叢神經節細胞之間的固有肌層作爲 A2B5 免疫染色的對照。在非腫瘤的胃腺 部分, A2B5 表現於胃粘膜內分泌細胞的基底區。A2B5 於胃腺癌細胞表現率為 23.1%,在戒環細胞癌和黏液性癌中不表現。在這種情況下,以泛白蛋白 (pan-cytokeratin)及 CD56 對比鑑定, A2B5 表現於嗜神經侵襲性腫瘤細胞 (66.7%)。陽性表現的嗜神經侵襲性腫瘤向對於陰性的腫瘤有顯著性的變大及淋 巴結轉移 (p<0.05)。A2B5 陽性表達與組織分化不佳,預後差也有顯著相關 (p<0.05)。神經節苷脂抗原決定部位也許會表現於胃癌細胞。神經節苷脂抗原決 定部位對於偵測胃癌的預後及 A2B5 的表現對於胃癌的相關機制需要更多的研 究。

編號第 666 之胃潰瘍及胃癌中脂聯素調控血管內皮細胞(Adiponectin regulation in vascular endothelium in gastric ulcer and carcinoma),脂聯素具有脂肪細胞特異性,可分泌細胞激素調節葡萄菌及脂質的平衡。在發育中及數種肥胖相關的惡性腫瘤扮演重要的角色。研究發現胃癌患者血漿中脂聯素的濃度較正常患者低,與腫瘤大小、侵犯深度及腫瘤分級也有相關。脂聯素也具有抗動脈粥樣化及抗糖尿病的特質。因此,本研究想看是否脂聯素參與胃潰瘍及胃癌中血管新生的過程。從我們的病例檔案中追朔檢索胃潰瘍及胃癌組織蠟塊,患者皆接受根治

性胃部切除術。石蠟包埋蠟塊以免疫組織化學染色看 CD34 及脂聯素的表現。平均三個視野點測量微血管密度。血管內皮細胞與脂聯素有顯著的免疫反應,與內皮細胞標記 CD34 的位置相互對應。脂聯素的免疫反應與 CD34 類似,與正常黏膜固有層相比,強烈的表現於胃潰瘍及癌症區域。微血管密度作爲血管新生的要素,正常固有層、癌症間質組織及胃潰瘍伴隨內芽組織區域脂聯素染上的微血管密度分別爲 16.32 ± 4.51、44.82 ± 8.44 及 79.36 ± 9.67。脂聯素染色及微血管密度高與 T 分期有顯著性相關 (p<0.05),脂聯素刺激新的血管生長也許會擾亂內皮細胞中 AMP 激活的蛋白激酶與 AKT 的訊息傳導。以上結果顯示脂聯素在胃潰瘍及胃癌中的血管新生的內皮細胞中扮演重要角色。更多調節需要視潰瘍的修復及腫瘤的生長而定義。

其他展示海報內容, 摘報如下:

自體免疫性胰臟炎,IgG4 之診斷在病理上是重要的;活化殺手細胞接受器之分泌性接和物,可以是肝移植後肝纖維化進展之血清學標記(SOLUBLE LIGANDS FOR ACTIVATING NATURAL KILLER RECEPTOR (NKG2D) ARE SERUM MARKERS FOR HEPATIC FIBROSIS PROGRESSION AFTER LIVER TRANSPLANTATION);膽囊炎之處理須注意幽門螺旋桿菌之清除,以免疾病常復發;腸壁氣室於臨床上須小心鑑別診斷;黏著性腸吻合與釘性腸吻合相同,能拮抗術後腸壓力;中肝靜脈與左肝靜脈於手術後之右肝細胞再生具有交互作用;缺血性再灌注肝損傷,在脂肪肝病人之庫氏細胞會產生氧化壓力;活體肝移植須考慮陽性淋巴球細胞交互反應;對於肝門之膽管癌,可合併電腦斷層以及磁振造影進行術前評估;在早期胃癌病人,評估有淋巴結轉移之風險性,可由內視鏡進行前哨淋巴結之切除術;Pregabalin對於 oxaliplatin 誘發堆積的神經毒性有臨床改善之效用。

## 心得與建議

### 心得

第 22 屆國際外科學、胃腸道及腫瘤學會 (IASGO 2012)是外科醫師、腸胃科醫師、與腫瘤科醫師爲主之國際學術會議,以臨床之手術及治療研究爲主,本人於本次國際學術會議中學到了很多,也看見了最新的內視鏡手術與機械手臂技術,達到了病理醫師對臨床現況及進展之了解。

以病理角度來看,主要的心得是不同類型外科手術或內視鏡手術過程中,常常需要界定切除範圍,術前計畫或術中手術之冰凍切片是一個重要的媒介及容易施行的方法,執行醫師可以善加利用這個方法幫助病人手術更完善,手術或檢查後之修復效果能更好。另一個心得是各類手術或檢查中,今有再次進入之可能或必要性,應於這些操作過程中,探討組織或鄰近器官於前述手術或檢查過程所形成的病理變化,這樣的研究結果能更有效益的幫助病人手術的成功及疾病的控制。希望能對本院病人之臨床照護提供有更深入的服務。

### 建議

- 外科學、胃腸道及腫瘤學與病理息息相關,臨床治療醫師於研究建立時加入 病理角色更能凸顯重要的理論及機轉,使病人有更完善的照顧。
- 2. 鼓勵本部年輕病理醫師參與多樣性之國際學術會議。
- 3. 建立醫院間交流(如締結夥伴醫院等),發揚優點及促進瞭解以補不足之處。

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## 附錄

## 會議參加證明



## 會議參加證明



#### EACCME European Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education

## Certificate

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Each medical specialist should claim only those credits that he/she actually spent in the educational activity.

The EACCME is an institution of the European Union of Medical Specialists (UEMS), www.uems.net.

Through an agreement between the European Union of Medical Specialists and the American Medical Association, physicians may convert EACCME credits to an equivalent number of AMA PRA Category 1 Credits". Information on the process to convert EACCME credit to AMA credit can be found at www.ama-assn.org/go/internationalcme.

Live educational activities, occurring outside of Canada, recognized by the UEMS-EACCME for ECMEC credits are deemed to be Accredited Group Learning Activities (Section 1) as defined by the Maintenance of Certification Program of The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

## 壁報展示海報 NO. 664

#### Neuronal stem cell marker A2B5 is present in gastric cancer cells with perineural invasion

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### Objective(s)

A2B5, called neuronal stem cell marker or neuron cell surface antigen, is a cell surface ganglioside epitope expressed in developing thymic epithelial cells, oligodendrocyte progenitors, and neuroendocrine cells. The cell surface gangliosides may play a role in tumor growth, progression and metastases. A2B5 immunoreactive cells (gastrin cells, but not somatostatin cells) were found mainly around the middle of the pyloric glands in the rat gastric antrum. However, its expression in human gastric tissue and cancer is not fully understood.

### Methodology

Gastric carcinoma tissue blocks were retrieved retrospectively from our pathology archives. Those patients had undergone curative gastrectomy. The paraffin blocks were subjected to immunohistochemistry including antibodies to pancytokeratin, CD56, and A2B5.

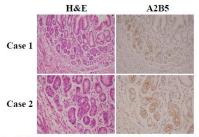


Figure 1. A2B5 immunoreactive cells in normal gastric glands. Basal portion of gastric glands showed the expression of A2B5 molecules. The positive expression is consistent with the distribution area of gastric endocrine cells. The staining pattern is granular presentation and rich near the luminal border.

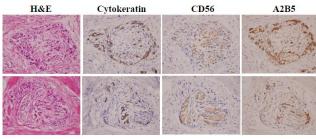


Figure 3. Presence of A2B5 molecules in tumor cells with neural invasion. Two representative cases demonstrated intense immunoreactivities by A2B5 staining in the tumor cells with neural invasion. Cytokeratin to identifying carcinoma cells and CD56 to identifying neural tissue were provided to present the relationship between nerve fiber and tumor cells.

#### Results

The A2B5 immunostaining internal control was the ganglion cells in Auerbach's plexus between the muscularis propria. In the non-neoplastic gastric glands, A2B5 showed expression in the basal zone of gastric mucosa with endocrine cells. A2B5 expression was 23.1% in gastric adenocarcinoma cells, but no expression in signet ring cell and mucinous carcinoma. In those cases, A2B5 was marked expressed in the tumor cells with perineural invasion (66.7%) which was identified by CD56 and pan-cytokeratin. The perineural invasion-positive tumors had significantly larger size and more lymph node metastasis than the perineural invasion-negative tumors (p<0.05). The median survival of the perineural invasion-positive patients was significantly worse than that of the perineural invasion-negative patients (p<0.05). A2B5 positive expression was also significantly associated with poorly histologic differentiation and poor prognosis (p<0.05).

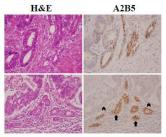


Figure 2. Expression of A2B5 molecules in gastric adenocarcinoma cells. Upper panel: Focally positive expression in one case of gastric adenocarcinoma cells with similar staining pattern to the normal deep gastric glands was identified. Lower panel: The tumor cells in this case showed negative expression of A2B5 (arrows). A2B5 was expressed in the residual non-neoplastic glands (arrowheads).

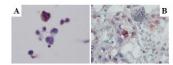


Figure 4. A2B5 immunoreactive tumor cells in gastric cancer patients with ascites. Advanced stage of gastric adenocarcinoma with ascites also showed positive staining cells by A2B5 antibody in the peritoneal fluid. A. positive immunocytochemistry from cells by cytospin. B. positive staining from cell block.

#### Conclusion(s)

The ganglioside epitope could be expressed in normal gastric endocrine cells and gastric adenocarcinoma cells. Its expression may be useful in detecting patients who had poor prognosis. The A2B5 presence in gastric cancer pathogenesis and neural invasion mechanism needs to be further investigated.

### 壁報展示海報 NO.666

#### Adiponectin regulation in vascular endothelium in gastric ulcer and carcinoma

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### Objective(s)

Adiponectin is an adipocyte-specific, secreted cytokine with roles in glucose and lipid homeostasis. It may play a role in the development and progression of several obesity-related malignancies. Plasma adiponectin levels have been found to be lower in patients with gastric cancer compared to normal controls and are inversely correlated with tumor size, depth of invasion, and tumor staging. Adiponectin also play a role in antiatherogenic and anti-diabetic properties. Here, we investigated whether adiponectin involved in the angiogenic processes in gastric ulcer and carcinoma.

#### Methodology

Gastric ulcer and carcinoma tissue blocks were retrieved retrospectively from our pathology archives. Those patients had undergone curative gastrectomy. The paraffin blocks were subjected to immunohistochemistry including antibodies to CD34 and adiponectin. Microvascular density (MVD) was measured by the mean value of three hot-spots.

#### Results

The vascular endothelium demonstrated significant immunoreactivity by adiponectin antibody, similar to the pattern by CD34 which is a specific endothelial marker. Adiponectin immunoreactivity, similar to CD34, showed more intense in the areas of gastric ulcer and carcinoma than that in the normal lamina propria. MVD has been investigated as a promoting factor for angiogenesis. MVD pattern by adiponectin staining averaged 16.32  $\pm$  4.51, 44.82  $\pm$  8.44, and  $79.36 \pm 9.67$  in the relatively normal lamina propria, carcinoma stromal tissue, and ulceration tissue with active granulation tissue formation, respectively. High MVD by adiponectin staining was significantly related to the T stage (p<0.05). Its function to stimulate the new blood vessel growth may promote cross-talk between AMP-activated protein kinase and Akt signaling within endothelial cells.

#### Conclusion(s)

These data indicate that the presence of adiponectin in endothelial cells plays an important role in the angiogenesis of gastric ulcer and gastric carcinoma. Further regulation needs to be defined in the gastric ulceration, mucosa repair, tumor growth, and tumor progression.

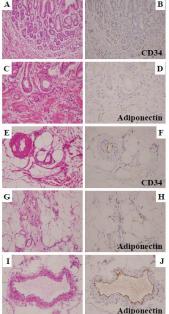


Figure 1.

Expression of adiponectin in gastric vessels. The B, D, F, H, and J were pictures of CD34 and adiponectin expression by immunohistochemistry, while the A, C, E, G, and I were the H&E corresponding staining pictures.

(B). CD34, a marker for vascular endothelium, can be identified in a few gastric endocrine glandular

(B). CD34, a marker for vascular endothelium, can be identified in a few gastric endocrine glandular cells and vascular endothelial cells.

(D). Adiponectin, an adipocytespecific cytokine, also expressed in the vascular endothelium (very faint staining in gastric glandular cells).

(F). CD34 expressed in endothelium, but not in adipocytes.

(H). Adiponectin expressed both in the adipocytes and capillary endothelial cells.

(J). Adiponectin expressed in the venous endothelial cells. Plasma also stained by adiponectin.

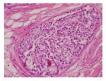


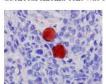


Figure 2. Cancer vessels expressed the adiponectin molecules. Poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma cells in this case showed no expression of adiponectin. The endothelium of cancer vessels expressed adiponectin and the microvascular density could be measured.





Figure 3. Tumor emboli identified by adiponectin immunohistochenistry. Only weak staining in gastric adenocarcinoma cells was seen.



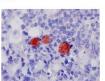


Figure 4. Adiponectin expressed by the typical signetring tumor cells in two cases of advanced gastric cancer. Malignant ascites showed presence of typical signet-ring tumor cells which were strongly stained by adiponectin antibody.

## 相關學術活動照片



報到會場



學術討論會場

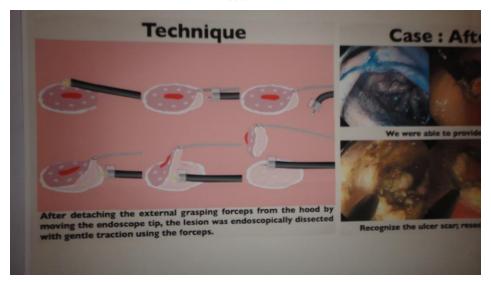


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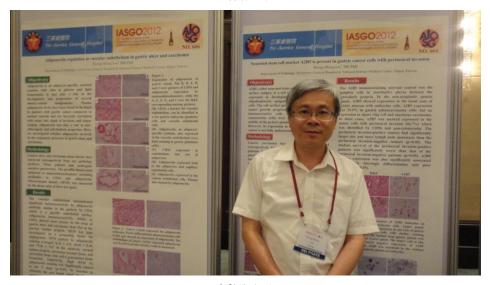
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壁報展示



壁報展示



壁報展示

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