

中文題目:肝細胞癌發生前以未明原因上升之血清 CA-199 濃度來表現

英文題目: Hepatocellular carcinoma preceded by idiopathic elevation of serum CA-199 level

作者:楊鎮嘉<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 張雅涵<sup>4</sup>, 張鴻輝<sup>5</sup>, 陳和美<sup>1,5</sup>

服務單位: 博仁綜合醫院內科部<sup>1</sup> 台大醫院內科部<sup>2</sup> 台大醫院老年醫學部<sup>3</sup> 博仁綜合醫院檢驗醫學部<sup>4</sup> 博仁綜合醫院放射科<sup>5</sup> 三軍總醫院內科部<sup>5</sup>

**Abstract:**

A 49-year-old woman with chronic hepatitis C and idiopathic thrombocytopenia was admitted to our hospital due to progressive elevation of serum CA19-9 levels for more than 6 months. Its level was up to 949.9 U/ml. Biliary tract or pancreatic tumors were suspected in the initial. The initial imaging studies, including the computed tomography (CT) scan, did not reveal any intra-hepatic or pancreatic tumors. The positron emission tomography (PET) scan also showed no significant hot spot. After a prolonged follow-up duration for more than 6 months, 4 small hepatic tumors were found by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). The pathology results proved to be hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). After the treatment of trans-arterial chemoembolization (TACE), there was no further recurrence of the tumors. The serum CA19-9 level also decreased significantly after the treatment of HCC.

Elevation of the serum CA19-9 level could be a clinical presentation of hepatocellular carcinoma, even before the appearance of visible tumors by imaging studies. It raised a concern to check the serum CA19-9 level for the patients with probable risk of developing HCC.