

課程大綱

- 肝癌簡介
- 肝癌的診斷
- 分期及治療概論

發生率 & 死亡率

Eastern Asia 東亞地區

Middle Africa

Eastern Africa

Less developed countries

Melanesia

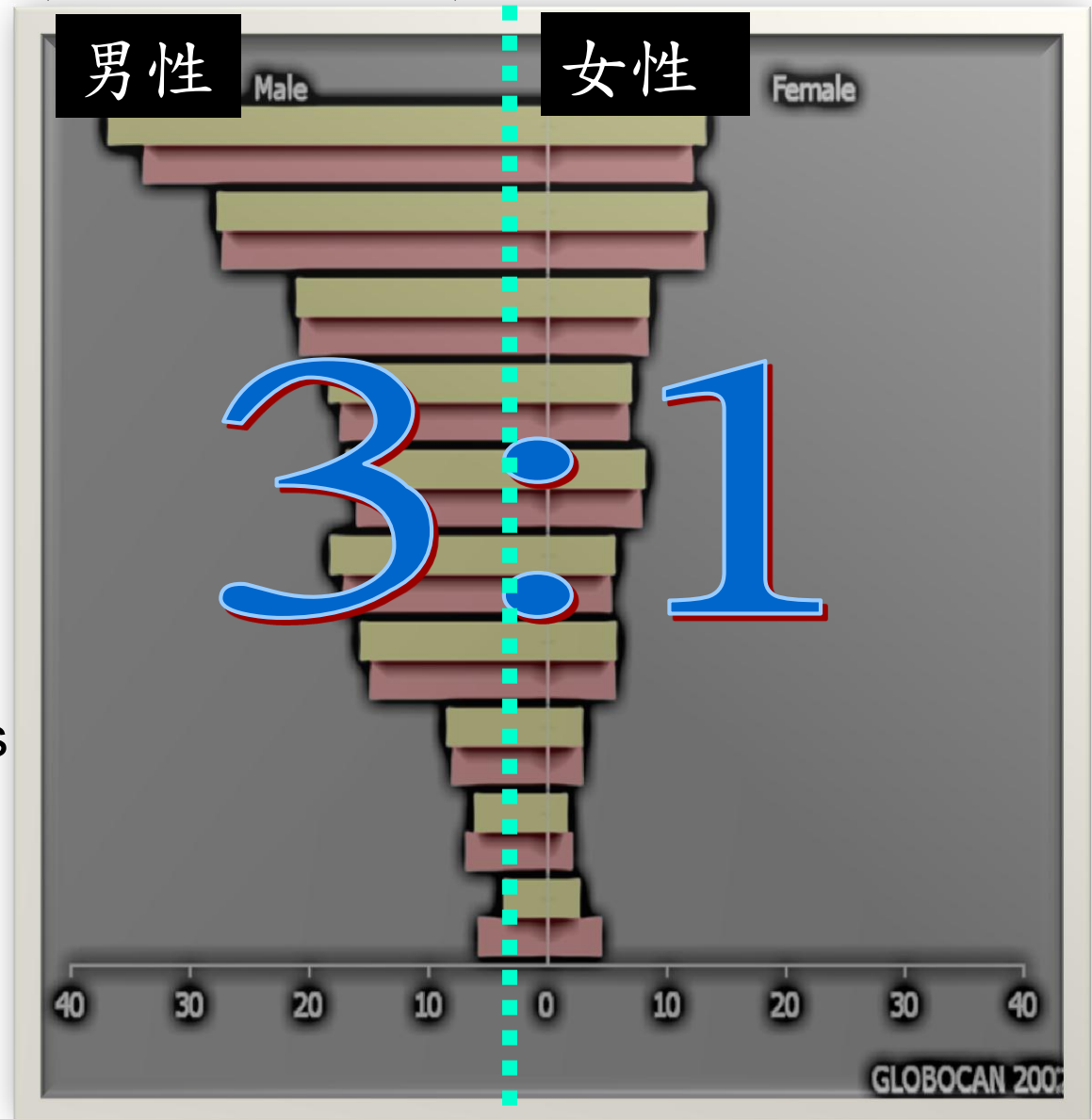
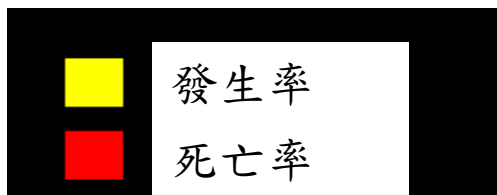
South-Eastern Asia

World

More developed countries

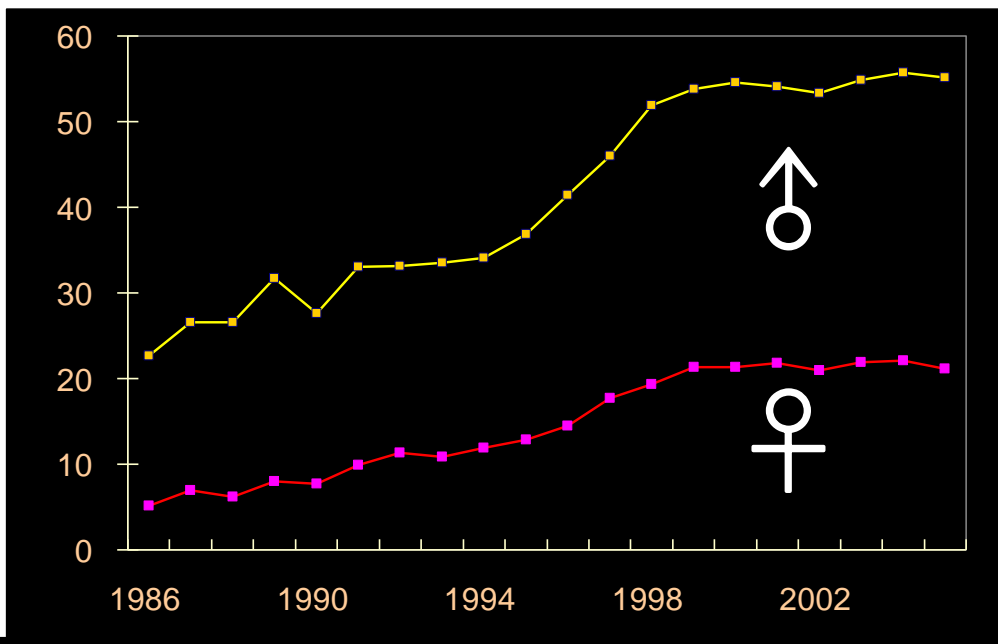
Western Europe

South America

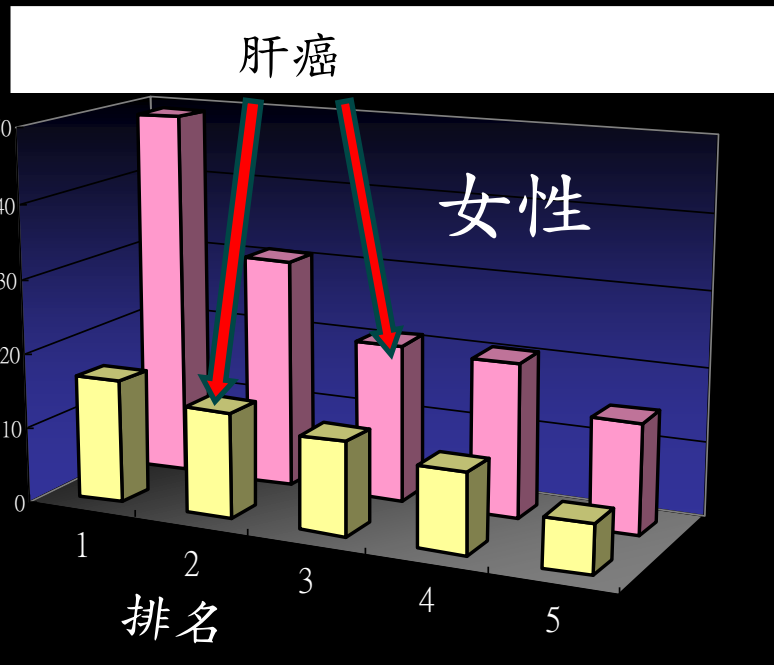
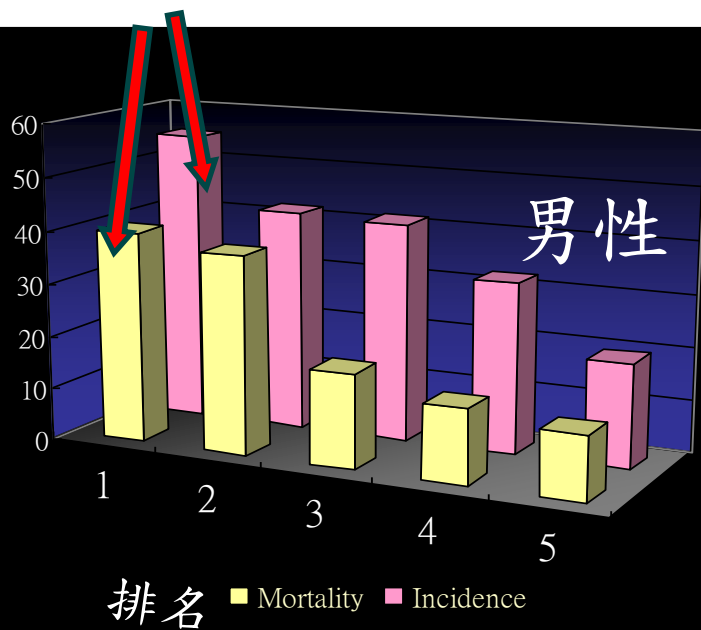


Globocan 2002

台灣地區



肝癌



- 發生率 死亡率

肝臟病變三部曲



肝炎



肝硬化



肝癌



肝癌病因：地域性的差異

危險因子	歐美地區	日本	亞洲&非洲	台灣
B型肝炎	22%	20%	60%	53%
C型肝炎	60%	63%	20%	27%
酒精	45%	20%		

肝癌診斷

診斷工具

- 抽血檢查：甲型胎兒蛋白
(AFP: alpha-fetoprotein)
- 超音波
- 電腦斷層
- 核磁共振
- 血管攝影

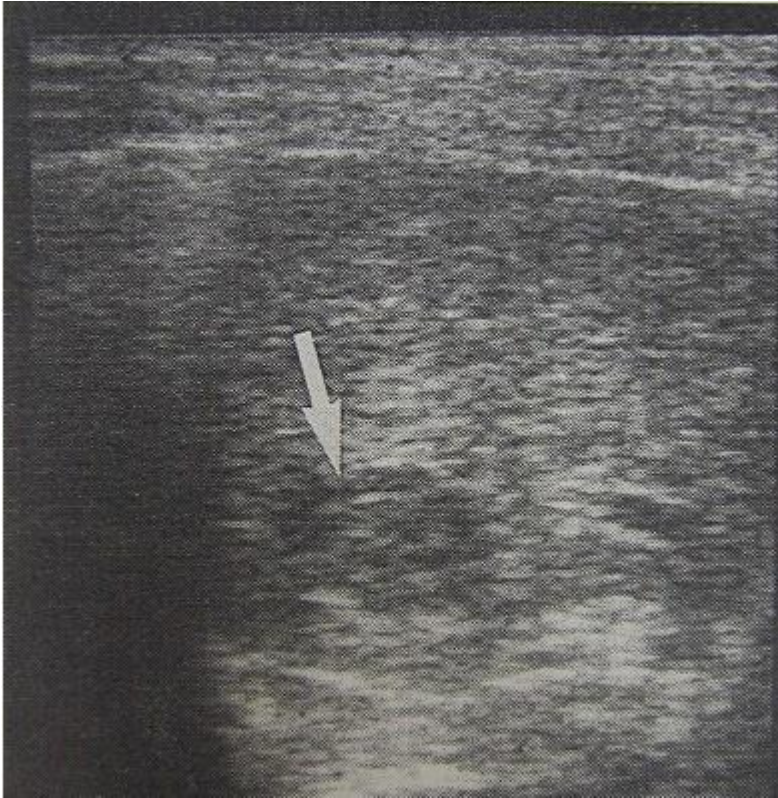
甲型胎兒蛋白 (AFP: alpha-fetoprotein)

- 單獨升高而無其他佐證，並不建議能診斷肝癌
- 診斷值： > 200 ng/ml

超音波

- 為篩檢工具
- 非診斷工具

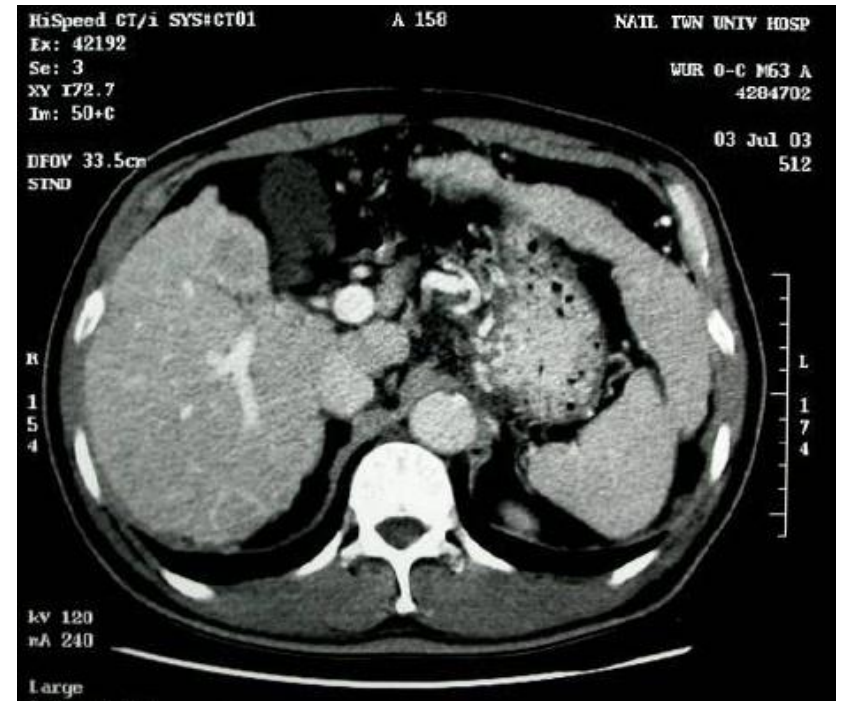
超音波



電腦斷層

- 篩檢為陽性的病人，作為第一線診斷工具
- 建議使用動態影像 (Triphasic image)
 - Arterial phase: enhanced
 - Portal-venous and/or delayed phases: washout

電腦斷層



核磁共振

- 可排除血管瘤或其他良性腫瘤
- 腎功能不佳患者

血管攝影：診斷兼治療（血管栓塞治療）



診斷準則

- 有慢性肝炎或肝硬化的病人，符合下列條件：腫瘤 $>1\text{cm}$ ，AFP值不限，一種相符合的動態影像學檢查。
- 病理學或細胞學證實（手術或切片）。

分期及治療概論

肝硬化



肝硬化評估 : Child-Pugh Score

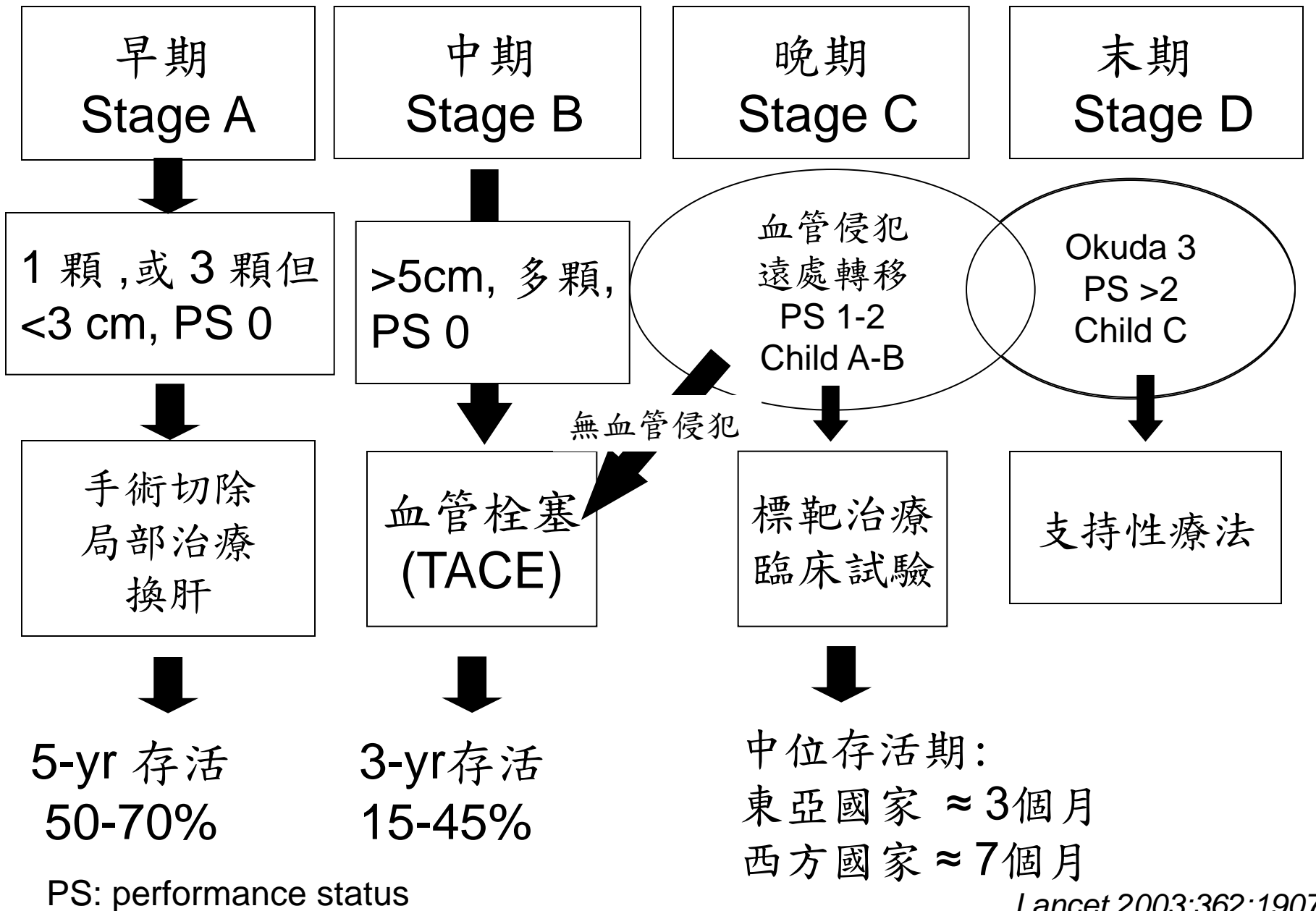
point	1	2	3
肝性腦病變	Non	Stage I - II	Stage III-IV
腹水	無	少量	中量以上
白蛋白 (g/dl)	> 3.5	2.8-3.5	< 2.8
凝血功能(PT)	< 4 Sec	4-6 sec	> 6 sec
膽色素 (mg/dl)	< 2.0	2.0-3.0	> 3.0
總分			
Class	A	B	C
總分	5-6	7-9	10-15

身體狀況評估 (Performance Status)

分級	Performance Status
0	Fully active, able to carry on all pre-disease performance without restriction
1	Restricted in physically strenuous activity but ambulatory and able to carry out work of a light or sedentary nature, e.g., light house work, office work
2	Ambulatory and capable of all selfcare but unable to carry out any work activities. Up and about more than 50% of waking hours
3	Capable of only limited selfcare, confined to bed or chair more than 50% of waking hours
4	Completely disabled. Cannot carry on any selfcare. Totally confined to bed or chair
5	Dead

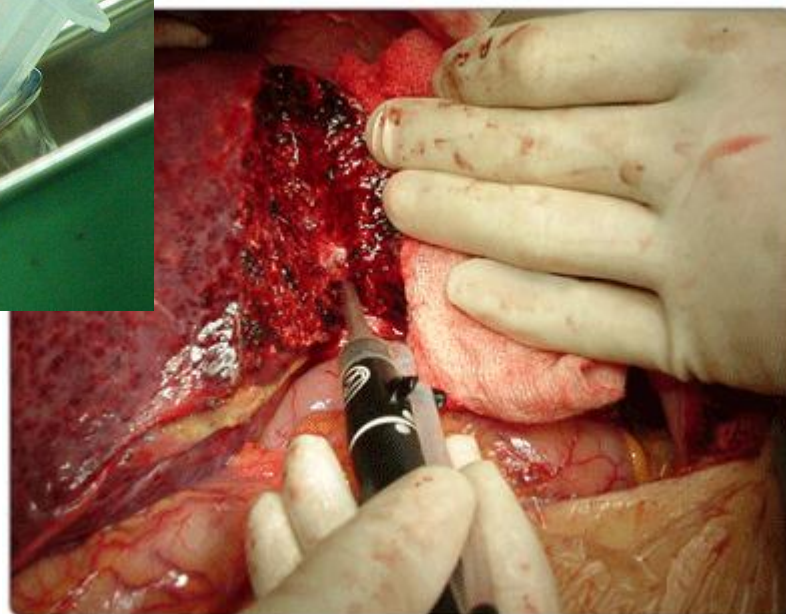
肝癌分期

- TNM (AJCC)
- Okuda
- BCLC : Barcelona-Clinic Liver Cancer Staging
- CLIP : Cancer of the Liver Italian Program
- CUPI: Chinese University Prognostic Index
- JIS: Japan Integrated Staging
- GRETCH

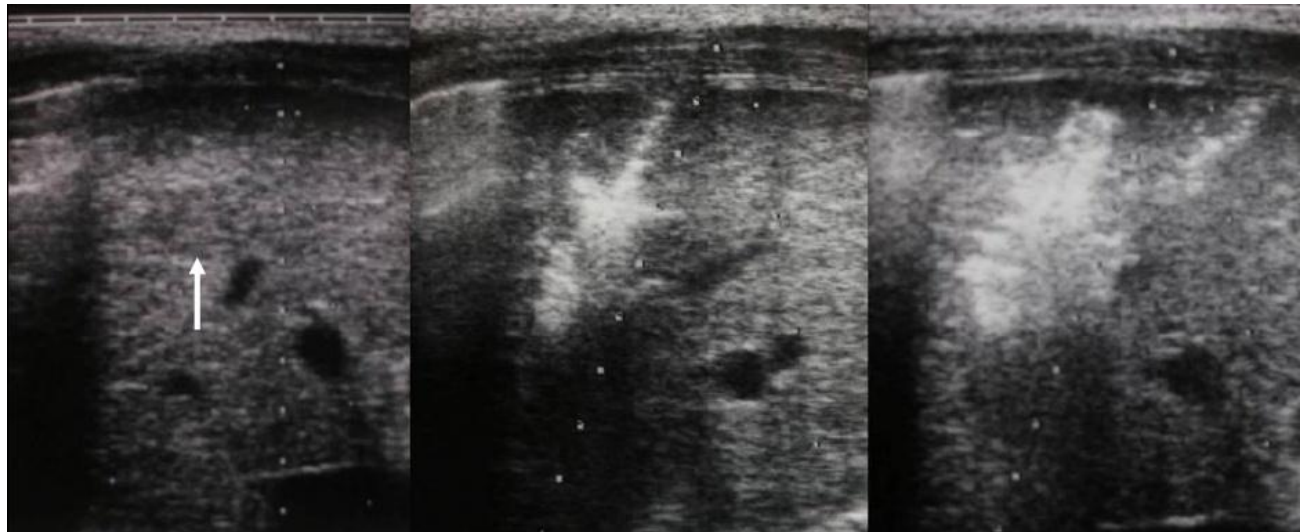


Lancet 2003;362:1907
 Hepatology 2005; 42: 1208
 Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol 2007;30:6

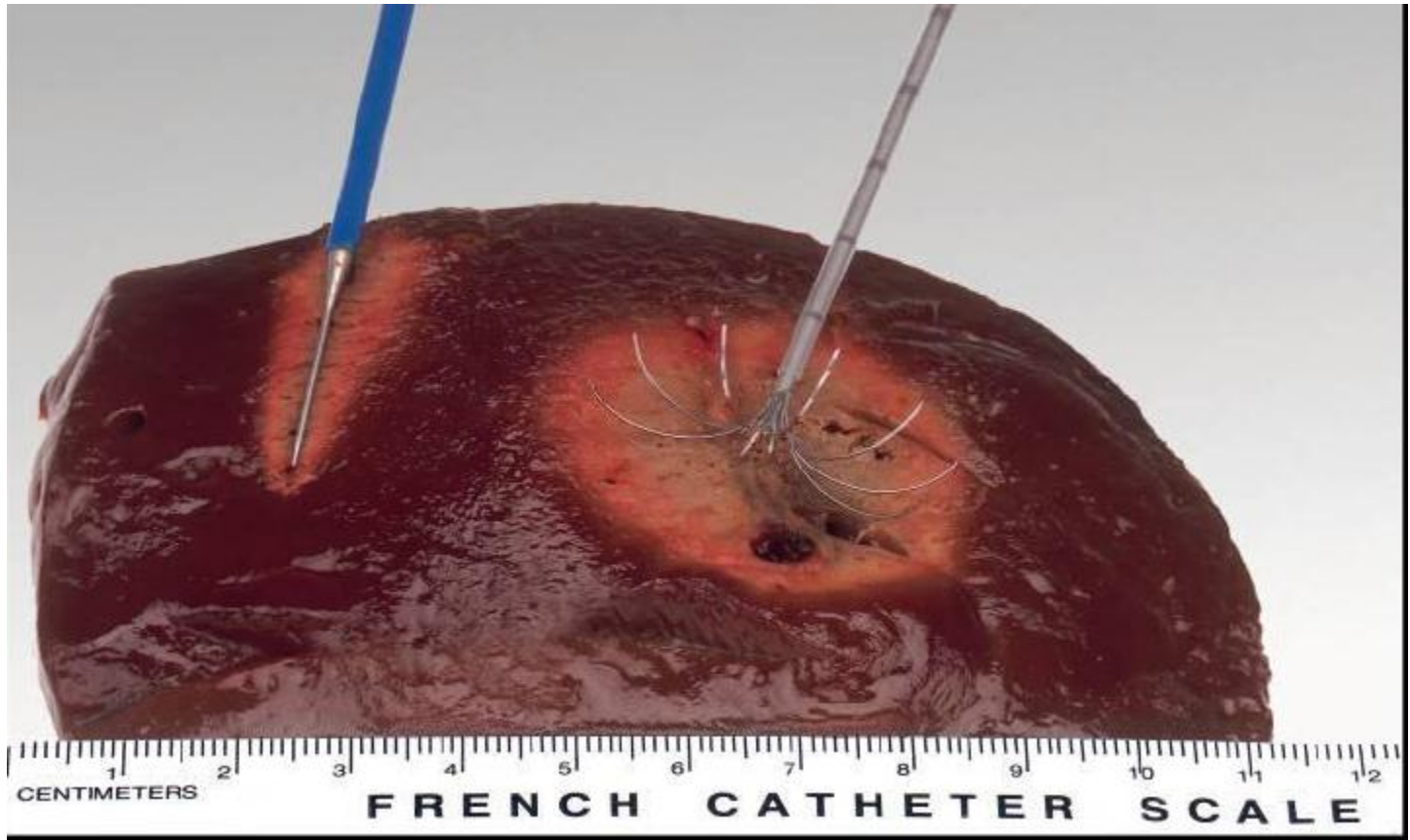
早期肝癌：手術切除



早期肝癌： 局部治療 -酒精注射



早期肝癌：局部治療 - 電燒



中期肝癌：血管栓塞

(TACE: Transarterial chemoembolization)



晚期肝癌：標靶治療

