

CA 19-9, CA 125, CEA, glucose, insulin and ACTH levels in the patients with gastric cancer

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Abstract

Gastric tumor remains a major health hazard during the decades. Generally, it is the third most common cases and has high mortality rates. In the presented study, it was aimed to investigate the serum levels of CA 19-9, CA 125, CEA, insulin, glucose in patients with gastric cancer. The blood samples of 22 male (45-74 years old), 12 female (50-75 years old) and 15 healthy subjects were taken before the breakfast and sera were separated and all analyzed were done immediately. The CA 19-9, CA 125, CEA levels were found in healthy and patients with gastric cancer as 2.09-17.32 ng/ml, 6.94-63.21 U/ml, 9.31-49.71 U/ml respectively. The differences between the groups of these 3 parameters were statistically significant ($p \leq 0.01$). The fasting blood glucose and insulin amount were found in normal and cancer cases as, mg/dl ($p \leq 0.05$), 10.22-8.17 μ U/ml ($p \leq 0.05$) respectively. ACTH levels were slightly higher in cancer patients compared with controls 58.31-44.28 pg/ml ($p \leq 0.05$) Tumor markers were increased in all patients with gastric cancer. Some of the patients had diabetic pattern but blood glucose levels over 120 mg/dl were only documented in 8 cases. The results were evaluated clinicopathologically. As conclusion, all analyzed parameters were changed in gastric cancer cases. Insulin and ACTH hormones can be properly assessed during various stages of cancer. As far, we can still use CA 19-9, CA 125, CEA as reliable tumor markers in gastric cancer.

Biography:

Kivanc is now working as an associate professor in the department of Biochemistry in University of Siirt. He has published more than 20 papers in different journals. The major research interest is in Gastric cancer

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