

ZNAČAJ PRAĆENJA B-HCG KAO SERUMSKI TUMOR MARKER

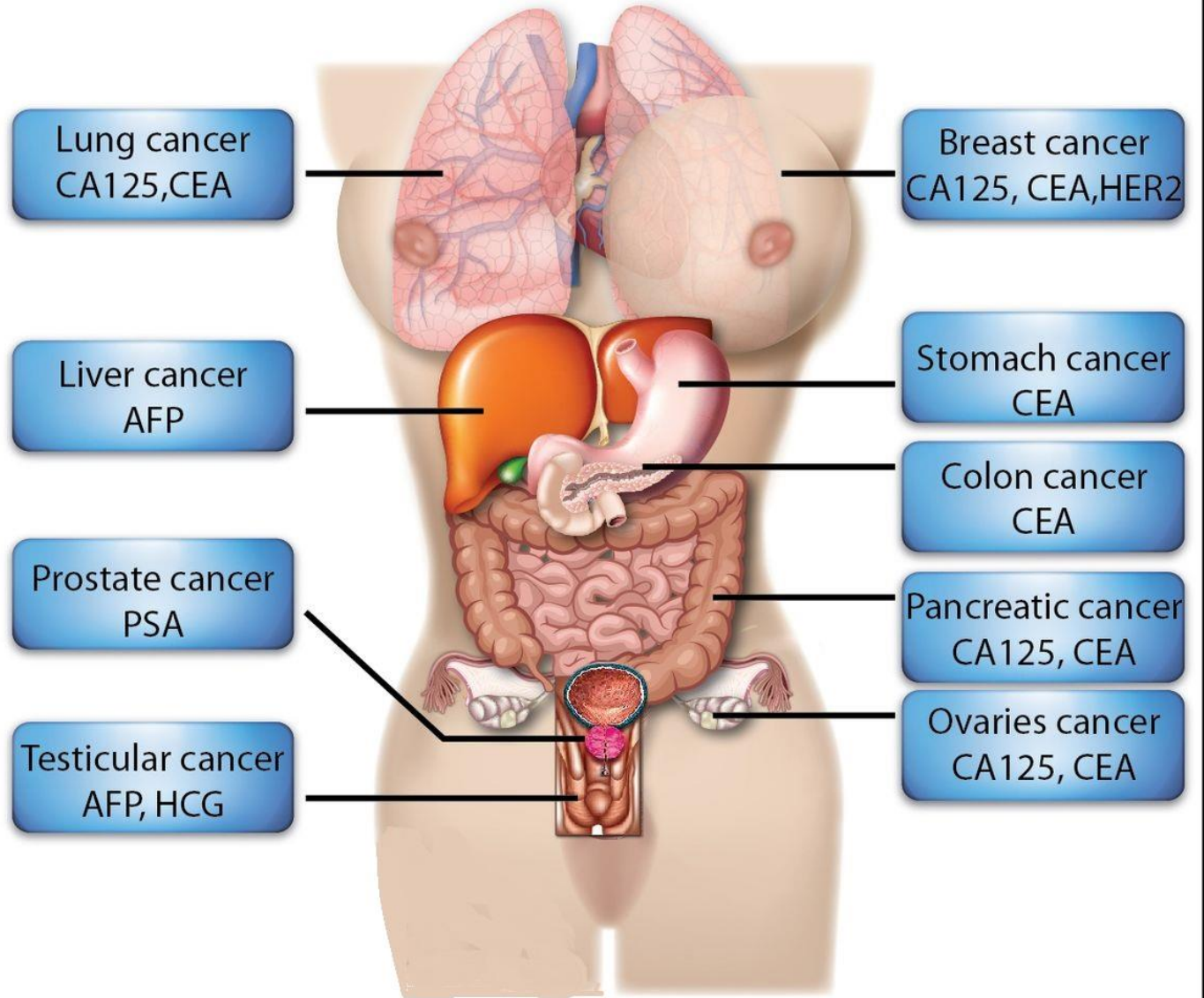


Velickova, N.

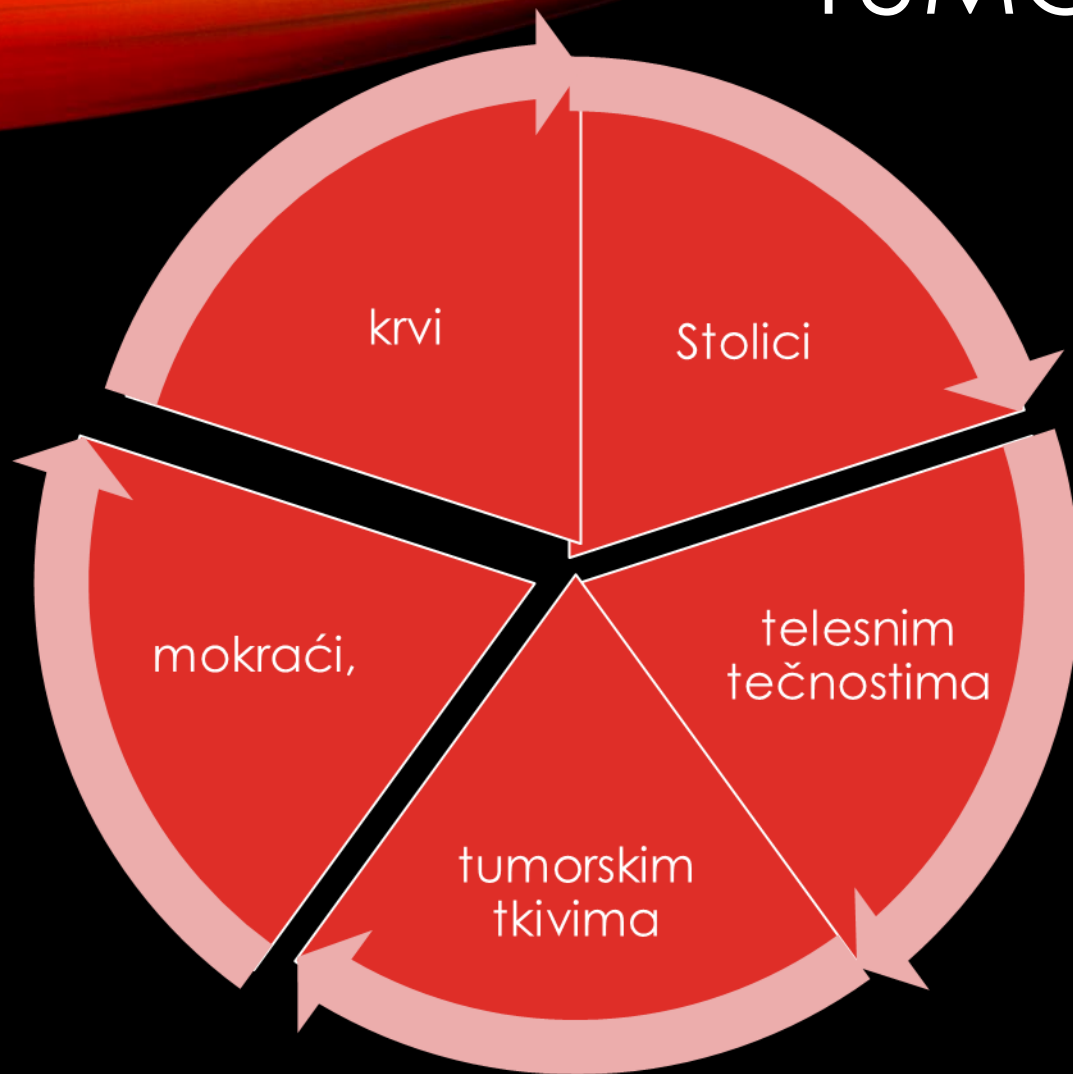
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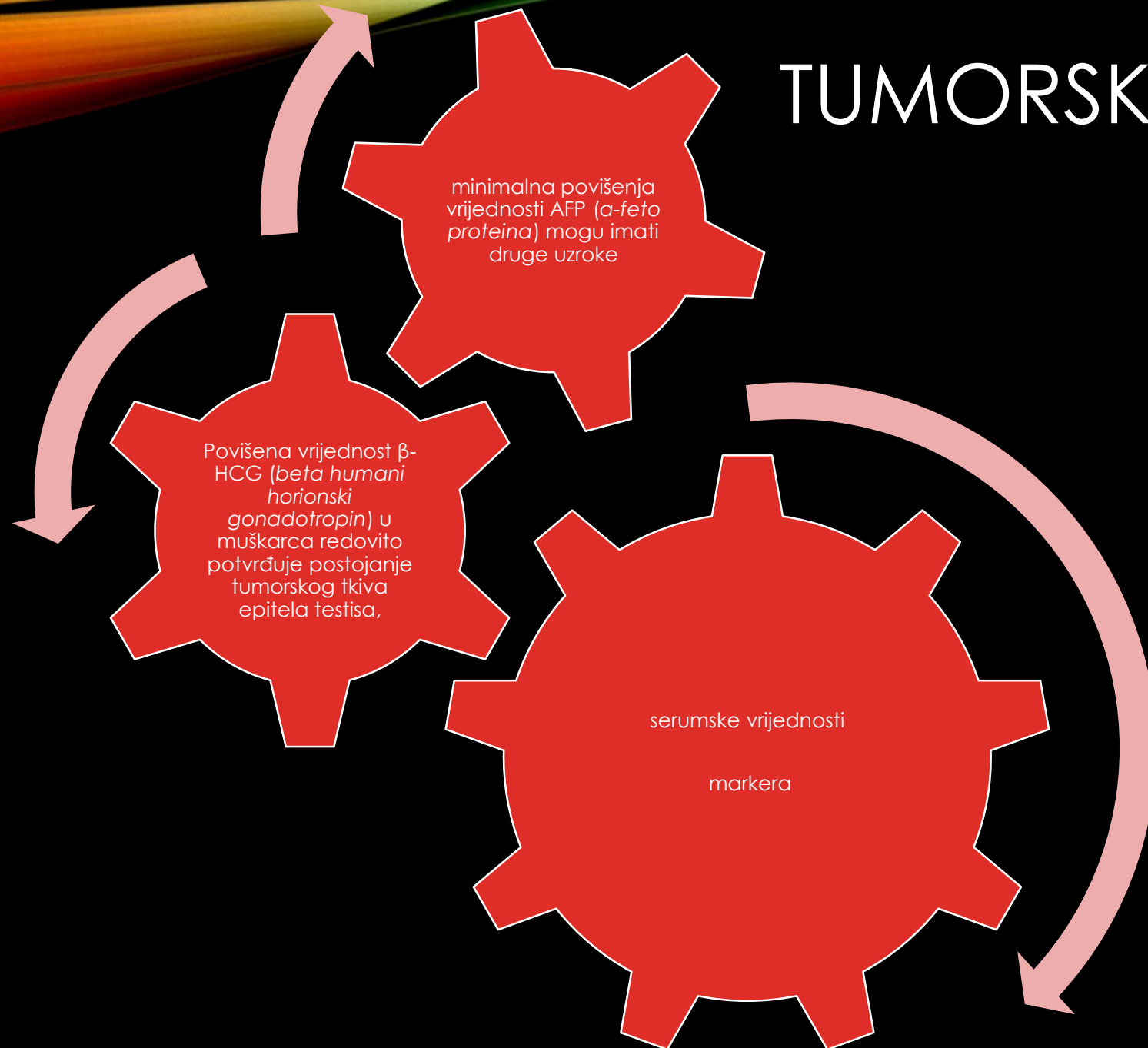
Tumor markers



TUMORSKI MARKERI

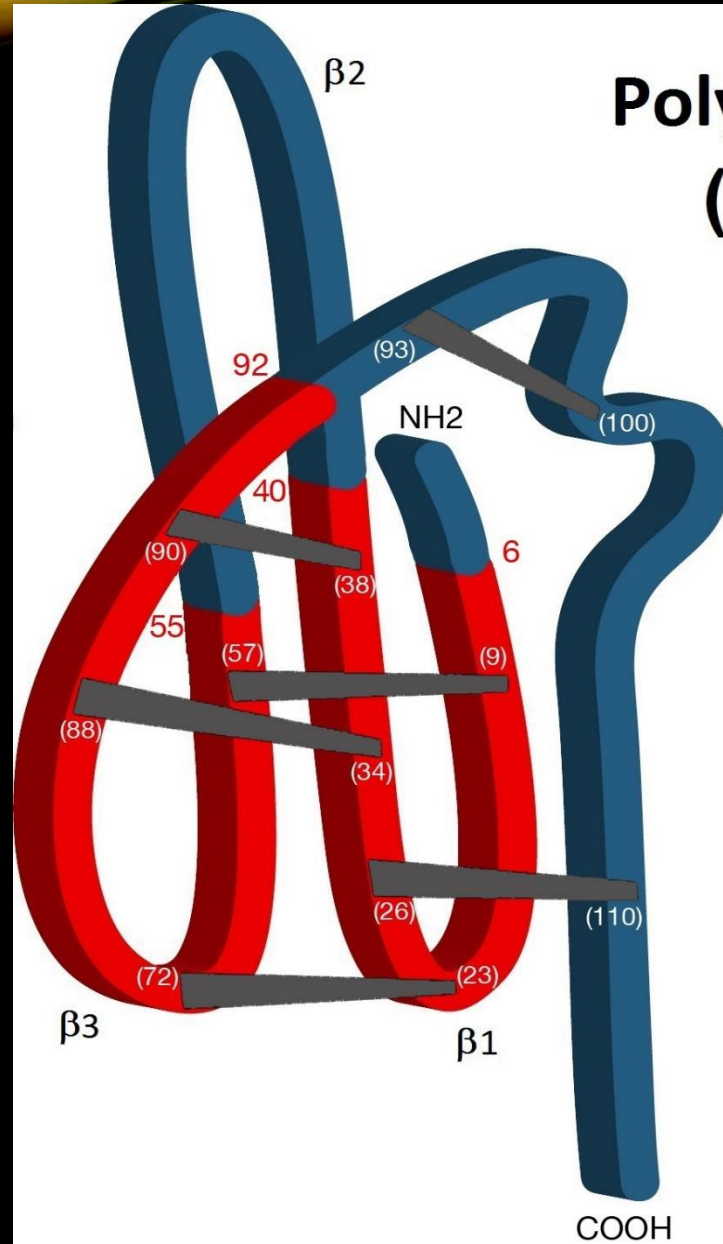




TUMORSKI MARKERI

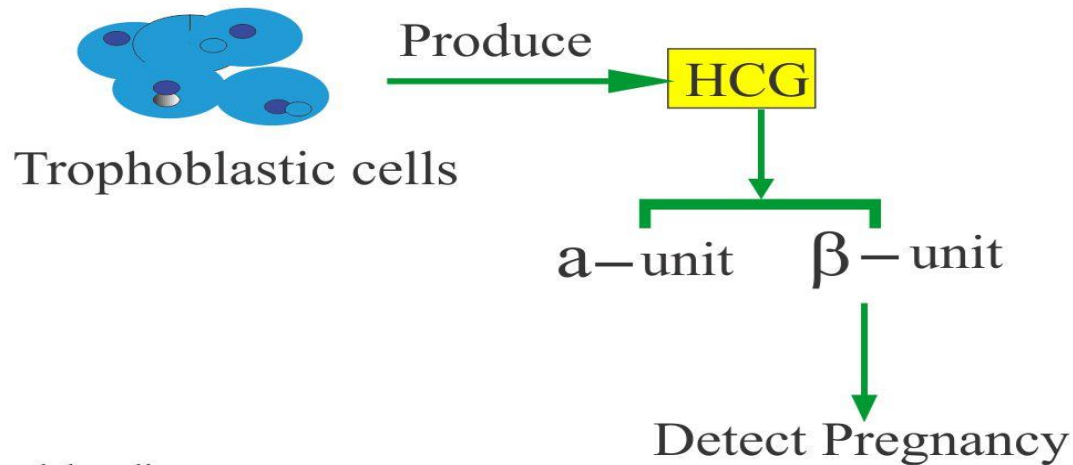
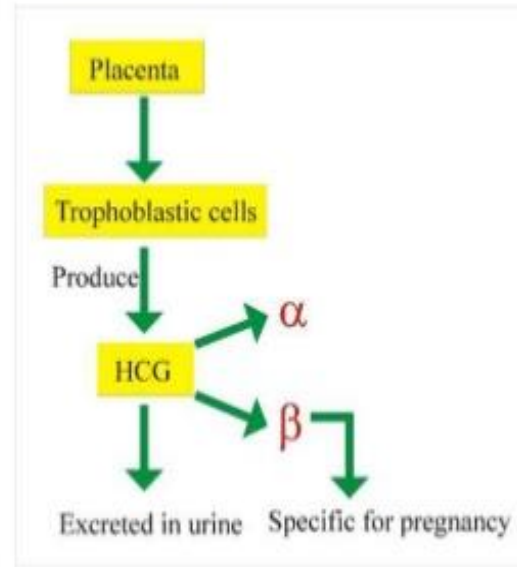
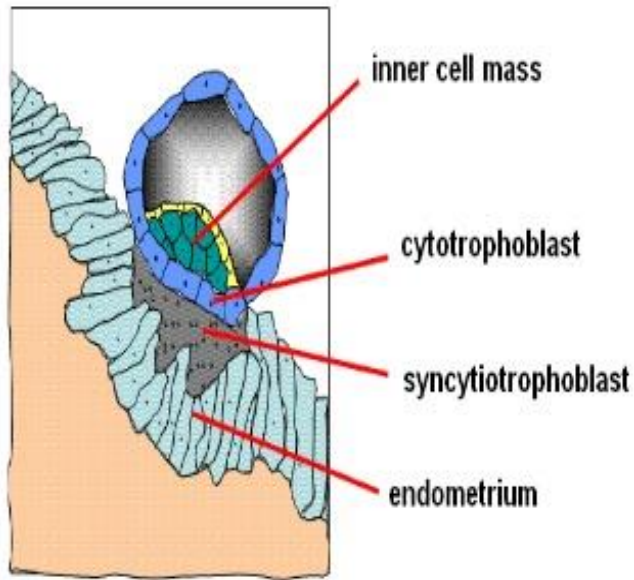




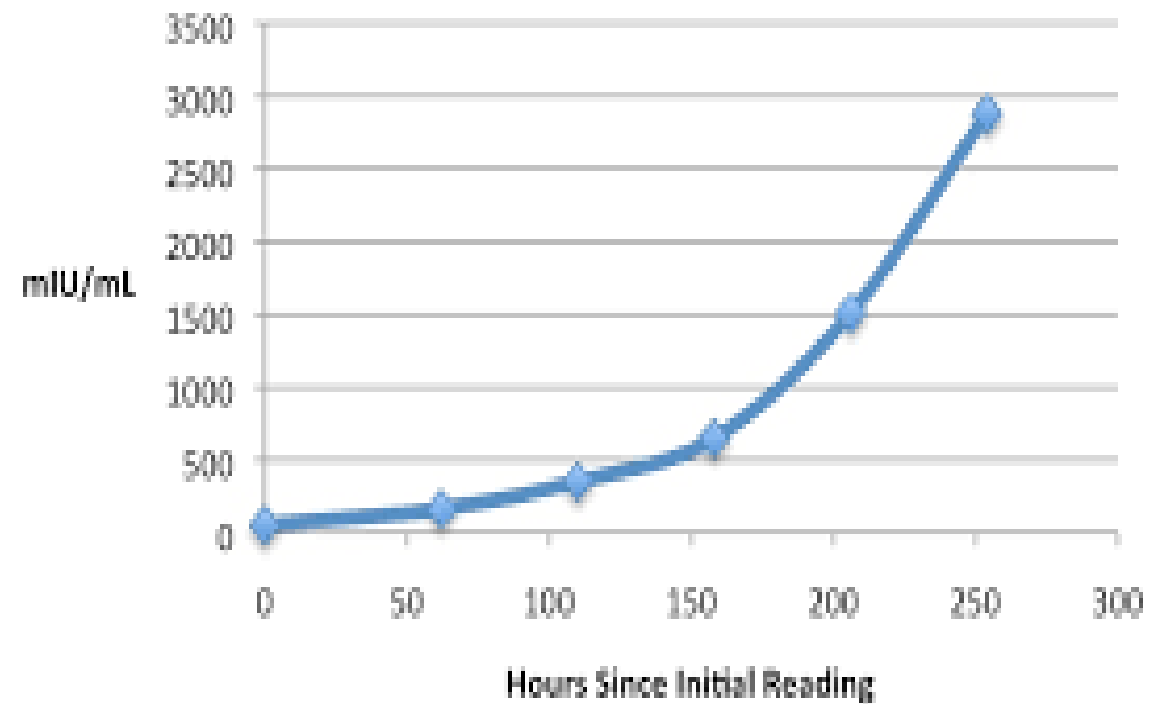
Polypeptide Chain of β -hCG (β Core Fragment in red)



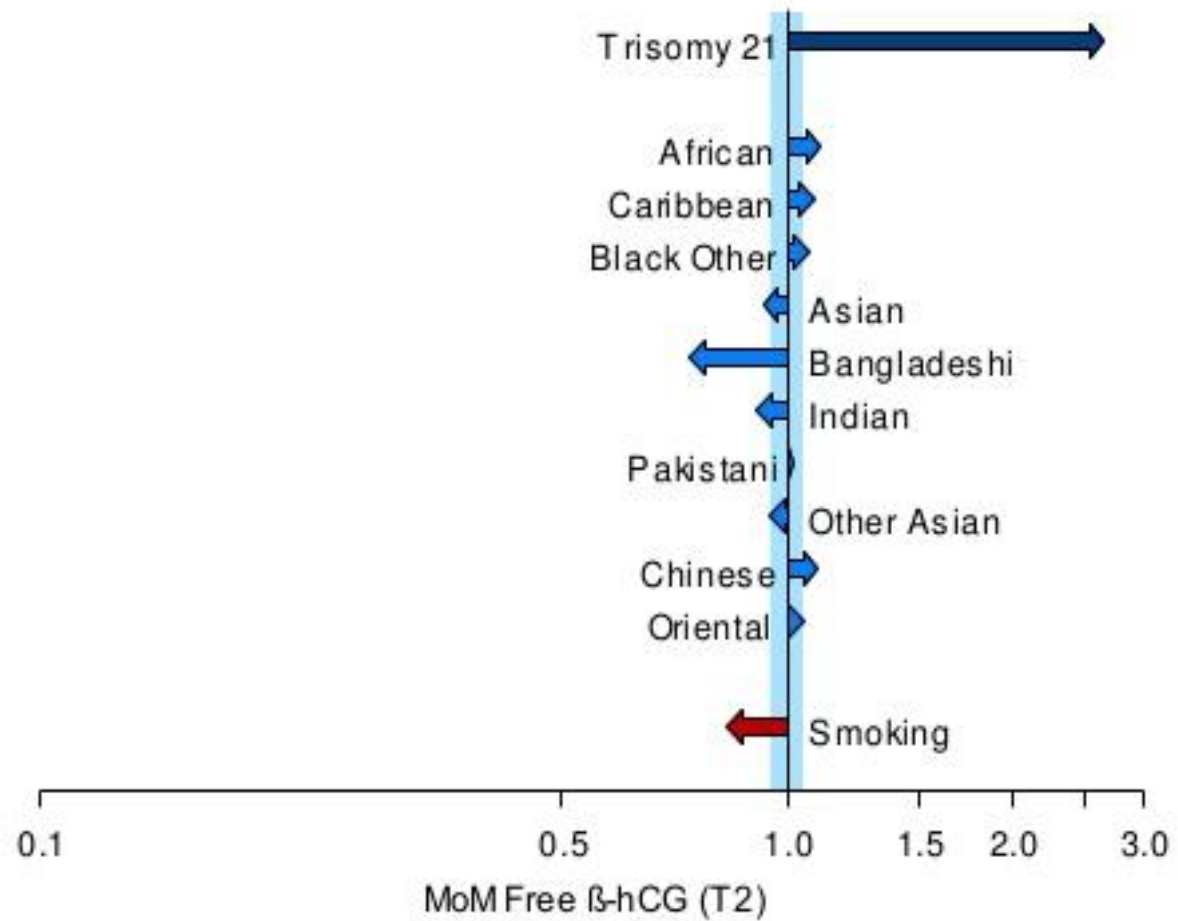
-  Two peptides of the hCG β Core Fragment: amino acids 6-40 & 55-92
-  Disulfide Bonds in β -hCG as defined by de Medeiros & Norman¹
- $\beta 1-3$ Three structural loops of β -hCG



Beta hCG



Free β -hCG (T2)



METODE

- imunoradiometrijske i imunohemijske metode
- referentne vrednosti uzima se nivo od 0 do 3 IU/mL
- tumorski biljezi se ne smiju koristiti u dijagnozi maligne bolesti jer kod konkretno sumnje na tumor testisa treba obaviti najprije klinički pregled, a zatim ultrazvučni pregled koji će sa 100% sigurnošću utvrditi ima li tumora testisa ili ne
- Porast tumor markera kao što su β -HCG i AFP povezana su ili ih povećano izlučuju tumori testisa, neseminomskog porijekla.



ZAKLUCAK

Serumski tumor markeri se koriste u cilju određivanja lokacije primarnog tumora

Povišen nivo markera može da sugeriše primarno mesto, ali ne i da potvrdi preciznu dijagnozu primarnog tumora

Izuzeci su PSA u dijagnostici kancera prostate, β -HCG za dijagnozu germ-cell tumora

i AFP za dijagnozu germ-cell tumora

hepatomaistaknuti značaj imunohistohemiske metode koji pomazu u ranoj dijagnostici naročito u slučajevima nediferentovanih karcinoma, kako i kod terapije ovih bolesti.

Hvala vam!

