ウイルスおよびアルコールに起因する肝硬変からの肝癌発癌機構の比較研究

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1987 Fiscal Year Final Research Report Summary

Comparative studies on the mechanism of the development of liver cancer associated with viral and/or alcoholic liver cirrhosis

Research Project

Project/Area Number

62041804

Research Category

Grant-in-Aid for Overseas Scientific Research

Allocation Type

Single-year Grants

Section

Special Cancer Research

Research Institution

Kanazawa University

Principal Investigator

HATTORI Nobu Kanazawa University, Dept. of Medicine, professor, 医学部, 教授 (30019640)

Co-Investigator(Kenkyū-buntansha)

クローディオ ティリベリ トリエステ大学, 医学部, 教授
レナルド ギアレリ トリエステ大学, 医学部, 教授
KOJIRO Masamichi Kurume University, Dept. of Medicine, professor, 医学部, 教授 (90080580)
OKUDA Kunio Chiba University, Dept. of Medicine, professor, 医学部, 教授 (40009519)
KOBAYASHI Kenichi Kanazawa University, Dept. of Medicine, Associate professor, 医学部, 助教授 (70019933)
TIRIBRLLI Claudio Trieste University, Dept. of Medicine, prossor
GIARELRI Leonard Trieste University, Dept. of Medicine, prossor

Project Period (FY)

1987

Keywords

Alcoholic liver cirrhosis / Posthepatitic liver cirrhosis / Liver cancer / Multinodular type / Nodules-in-nokules / Dyspalasia / Corrected age / Mantel-Haenszel

Research Abstract

Mainly bassed on autopsy materials in Trieste University including those in Bologna University, over half of the cases with liver cirrhosis were classified to micronodular alcoholic liver cirrhosis. The major type of liver cancer was multi-nodular type composed of several tumor nodules. There was no lision such as nodules- in-nodules sometimes seen in Japan and there were few casws showed bysplasia in non-cancerous region. Approximately 70% of the cases with cirrhosis were posthepatitic type of cirrhosis in Japan. Namely, there were several differences between the findings of liver cancer and underlying cirrhosis of both countries.
Epedemiologically thire was a prominent difference between ages of the association of cancer in both countries,i.e., the peak age in Trieste was approximately 70 years old..In contrast the peak age in Japan was approximately 50 years old. This difference was significant using corrected age by the examination method of Mantei-Haenszel. Moreover, the cases cancer sometimes died of liver failure itself.
From these results, it is suggested that alcohol per se may have a week role in producing lever cancer compared with hepatitis virus itself.

Research Products (8 results)

All Other

All Publications (8 results)

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