

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL - PATHOLOGICAL IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA IN ALGERIA

Tabebibel Souraya

University Constantine, Algeria

Introduction: The hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most common malignant tumor of the liver that typically occurs in the setting of cirrhosis.

Methodology: This retrospective and analytical study concerns 50 patients (35 men and 15 women) with hepatocellular carcinomas post-cirrhosis C, collected from the Gastroenterology service of the Regional Military University Hospital of Constantine (HMRUC) and the Gastroenterology and Oncology service of University Hospital of Constantine Ibn Badis - Algeria.

Results and discussion: The average age of the sample is 68.5 years with a sex ratio of M/W 2.33. The results indicated that amino-transferases are 2-fold higher than normal in 78% of cases, these results are associated with an increase of GGT, PAL and total bilirubin levels in 82%, 36% and 40% of cases respectively. An hypoalbuminemia was observed in 34 subjects, ie 68% and a low prothrombin (TP) in 13 of the cases, ie 26%. Concerning underlying cirrhosis, half of the patients are classified as Child pugh B. The medical imaging (ultrasound, MRI or CT) showed a nodular appearance observed in all cases, 24 of the patients (48%) showed a solitary nodule whereas 13 of the subjects (36%) have diffuse nodules and 20 Patients (40%) have nodules located on a single segment. The hepatocellular carcinoma is a severe disease, the prognosis of this ailment remains one of the worst, because it is most often detected too late; it is generally discovered occasionally in diagnostic or examinations of chronic liver disease.

sourayatebibel@yahoo.fr