

Squamous Cell Carcinoma Antigen

_____ : Squamous Cell Carcinoma Antigen (SCC) 가 가

_____ : 1998 12 1999 8 13 1 ,

_____ : SCC , .

_____ : 13 9 9 7 SCC 가 . 7

6 5 SCC 가 .

1 SCC 가 . 13 4 3

SCC 가

10 7 9 Gy SCC 가 . SCC가

9 Gy 3 가 7 가 . 18 Gy 4

가 6 . 18 Gy 가 SCC 가

_____ : SCC 9 Gy 가 18 Gy

SCC 가 .

_____ : , , SCC Ag,

squamous cell carcinoma antigen (SCC)
 carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)
 가
 가 .
 squamous cell carcinoma antigen (SCC) carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)
)

2000

2000 11 6 2001 4 4

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SCC 가
 SCC CEA

SCC 가 CEA 가 SCC 가

Squamous Cell Carcinoma Antigen (SCC)

I 2 , II가 6 , III 3 , IVA가 2 (Table 1).

SCC

1).

SCC

8.38 ng/ml

SCC 13

10 (76.9%) 2 ng/ml

(Table 1).

가

13

9

가

7

SCC 가

7

6

6

5

1.

SCC 가

1

2.7

1998 12

1999 8

3

SCC

SCC

1

SCC

13

가 6.76

(Fig. 1).

2.

13

4

가

SCC

9 Gy (5) , 18 Gy

(10) , 27 Gy (15) , 36 Gy (20)

가

3

, 45 Gy (25)

SCC (intracavitary radiation)

가

SCC

SCC

3

6

SCC

10

2

SCC

Abott SCC Riabead^R

)

SCC 가

(Fig.

“sandwich”

(solid phase radioimmunoassay)

2

Table 1. Patients' Characteristics

ng/ml

Varian Clinac 1800 가 10 MV

5 6 (chest PA)

Nucletron

microselectron HDR^R

A 4 Gy 7 A

70 78 Gy가

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42 78 66

		No. of patient (%)
Age (yrs)		
40	49	2 (15.4)
50	59	0 (0.0)
60	69	5 (38.5)
70	79	6 (46.1)
Stage		
I		2 (15.4)
II		6 (46.1)
III		3 (23.1)
IVA		2 (15.4)
SCC Ag (ng/ml)		
0.99		1 (7.7)
1.00	1.99	2 (15.4)
2.00	3.99	3 (23.1)
4.00	9.99	3 (23.1)
10.00	19.99	3 (23.1)
20.00	29.99	1 (7.7)

2). 3 1 SCC 가 24.64
 가 4.5 가 10 SCC 302.3
 가
 2 SCC 가
 가
 SCC 가
 bone scan
 SCC 3.5 (Fig. 2).
 CEA

가
 SCC 가 10 7 9 Gy
 (5) SCC 가
 가가 . 18 Gy (10)
 SCC
 4 가 6 가 9
 Gy . 3 가 7
 10 18 Gy 가 3
 SCC 가
 . , 9 Gy (5)
 가 18 Gy (10)
 (Fig. 1, 2).
 SCC

가 3
 1 (Fig. 2), 2
 SCC
 SCC (Fig. 1).

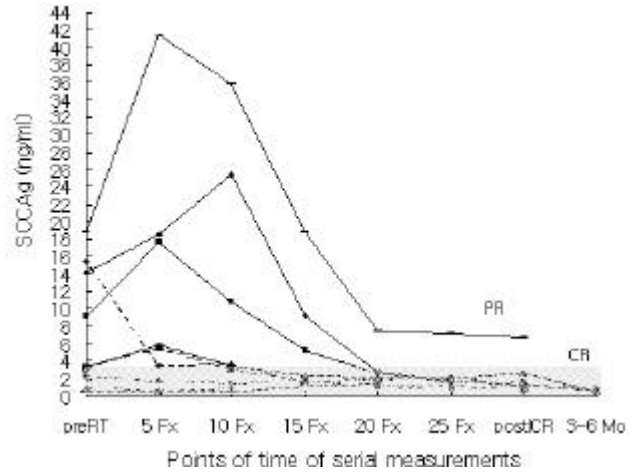


Fig. 1. Serum SCC antigen concentrations for uterine cervical squamous cell carcinoma in cases with no metastasis at completion of external RT (preRT :before start of RT, 5 Fx : after 5 fractions of RT, postICR :after ICR, 3 6 Mo :at 3 6 months after completion of RT, PR :partial remission, CR : complete remission).

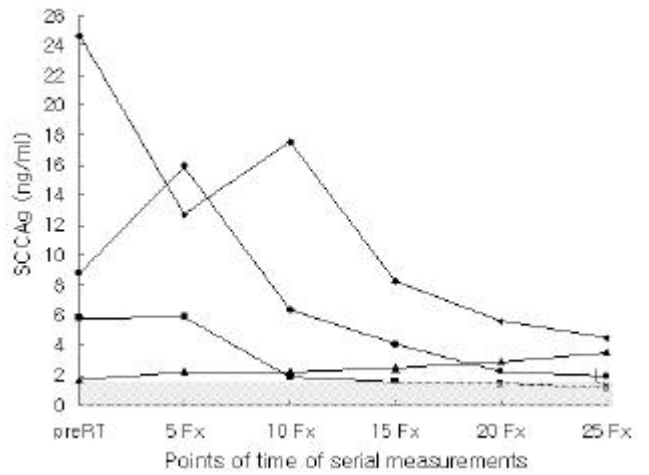


Fig. 2. Serum SCC antigen concentrations for uterine cervical squamous cell carcinoma in cases with clinical appearance of distant metastasis at completion of external RT (preRT :before start of RT, 5 Fx :after 5 fractions of RT, L :lung metastasis, B: bone metastasis).

가
 (tumor burden)
 가 가
 SCC
 TA-4 1977 Kato
 2)

가 (neoplastic transformation) 가 . SCC 가 가 20 Gy
 SCC 가 가 40 Gy 60 Gy
 (intermediate cell layer) (basal cell)
 cell) (basement mebrane) . SCC
 . (dysplasia)
 SCC 가 .
 가 . large cell nonkeratinizing
 SCC가 small cell non-
 keratinizing keratinizing SCC 17)
 가 EGF (membrane-associated) CEA가
 SCC CEA
 EGF (dedifferentiation) 가
 CaSki SCC EGF 9 Gy CEA 가
 6) . 2, 15, 17) CEA 가
 가 가 SCC 가 SCC
 69.2% 1) 4 16
 68.2% 53
 77% 8 14) 20 Gy SCC 가 가
 가 가 SCC 가 SCC
 가 SCC 가 Maruo 10 20 Gy
 1) SCC Maruo 20 Gy EGF
 가 SCC 가 가 SCC
 SCC 72 가 가 EGF
 가 가 13 4
 가 13, 16)
 SCC 가 가
 가 9 Gy 가 가
 가 18 Gy 가 가
 . Maruo 3, 5)

가 SCC
 가
 SCC
 SCC 가
 3 2
 SCC 1/6 3 SCC
 SCC 가 1 100 가
 가 SCC
 가 3
 SCC 가 1 가
 가 SCC
 SCC 가
 가
 가
 가 SCC
 가가
 SCC 가 9 Gy 18 Gy
 가
 SCC
 SCC 가

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Abstract

Serial Determinations of Serum Squamous Cell Carcinoma
Antigen (SCC) during Radiotherapy for Uterine Cervix Cancer

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Purpose : To evaluate the significance of serum SCC for the monitoring of treatment response and the early detection of distant metastasis during radiotherapy (RT).

Materials and Methods : In 13 patients with histologically proven primary squamous cell carcinoma of uterine cervix, serum SCC values were checked in pre-RT point, weekly during RT, and in post-RT point.

Results : In 4 of 13 cases, metastasis appeared at the end of external RT, so that intracavitary radiation couldn't be performed. Of these 4 cases, 3 with elevated pre-RT SCC level, who resulted in lung metastasis on chest PA at the end of external RT showed decreased post-RT SCC value despite of metastasis. Of all 10 cases with elevated pre-RT SCC value (including 3 with metastasis at the end of external RT), SCC value was higher than pre-RT value in 7 at 9 Gy and the difference was statistically significant. At 18 Gy, SCC was higher in 4 and lower in 6 than pre-RT value. After 18 Gy, SCC value decreased continuously to the end of RT in all 10 cases.

Conclusion : During RT, SCC value increased initially at 9 Gy. To 18 Gy, SCC value decreased to the nearly same with pre-RT value. After 18 Gy, to the end of RT, SCC value decreased continuously and normalized in completely responded cases. In cases with appearance of lung metastasis, SCC value also decreased with the disappearance of main mass of uterine cervix despite of metastasis.

Key Words : Uterine cervical cancer, SCC Ag, Radiotherapy