

中文題目：非酒精性脂肪肝疾病和胰臟癌的關聯

英文題目：The correlation between Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and pancreatic cancer

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Background: The incidence of pancreatic cancer was increased in recent years and its high mortality could not be ignored while diagnosed usually on advanced stage[1]. Several studies postulated that there were correlation between metabolic syndrome and cancers[2, 3]. Especially nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) was a prevalent disease in metabolic syndrome. We would like to investigate the correlation between nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and pancreatic cancer.

Aim: The purpose is to retrospectively study the correlation between NAFLD and pancreatic cancer.

Material and methods: We reviewed cases with diagnosed pancreatic cancer in our hospital between 2010 and 2013, and a cancer group of 143 patients were identified. Meanwhile, a non-cancer group was 414 patients were randomized selected in the same period. Clinical parameters including age, gender, diagnosis date, survival time, medication and comorbidities were from medical record. All cases received unenhanced abdominal computer tomography, and hepatic steatosis was confirmed by the attenuation of liver less than 40 Hounsfield units (HU) or the liver at least 10 HU less than that of the spleen.

Results: During the retrospective observation, the risk of developing pancreatic cancer was significant for those with NAFLD ($p = 0.011$; odds ratio, 2.63; 95% confidence interval, 1.24–5.58). After adjustment other risk factors, we also observed that those with diabetes had the higher risk for pancreatic cancer. Meanwhile, using lipid lowering drugs would lower the risk of pancreatic cancer.

Conclusion: There was positive correlation between NAFLD and pancreatic cancer from our study. Many studies postulated that metabolic syndrome was closely correlated with pancreatic cancer[4]. However, the definite mechanism remained unclear, and further studies to investigate were need.

References:

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