中文題目：17 歲末期胃癌案例報告

英文題目：A 17 year-old male has advanced gastric cancer with TP53 mutation: A Case Report

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Background:

P53 is a tumor suppressor gene, which negatively regulates the cell cycle. This gene spans located at 17p13 and contains 11 exons, which encodes proteins of transcription factor for cell cycle function. Loss of P53 fuction may cause DNA replication defect and increase genetic instability, and may finally results in maliganancy. The tumor suppressor p53 is lost or mutated in approximately half of human cancers. In recent studies, mutant P53 also promote tumor invasion, metastasis and proliferation.

Case:

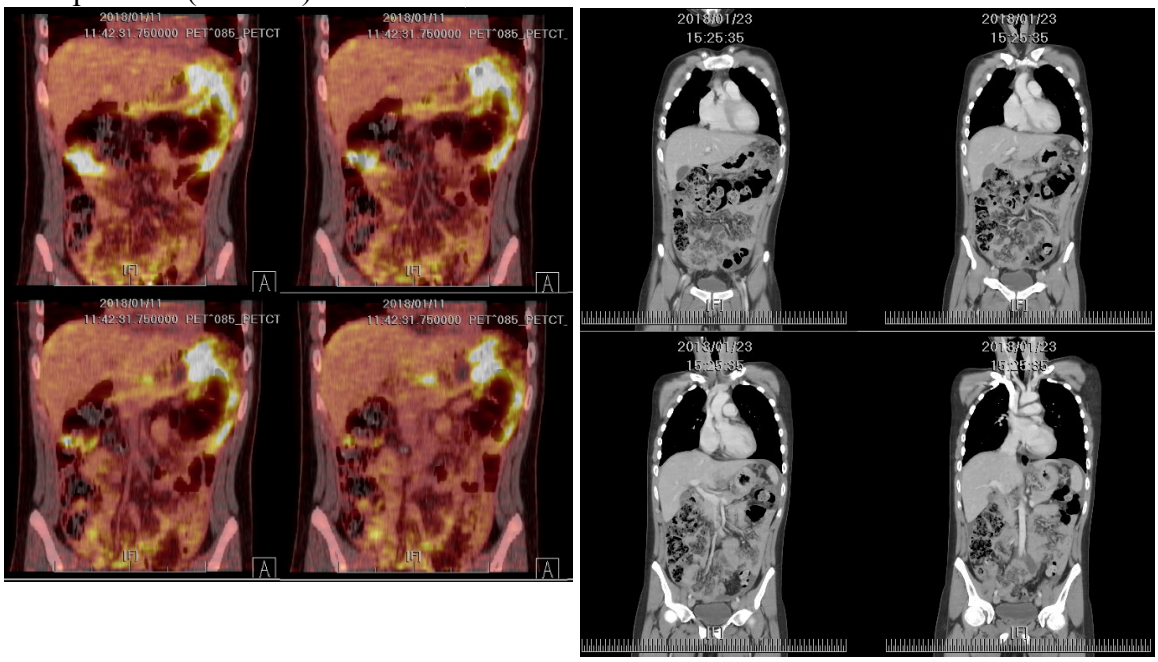
A 17-year-old male with past history of Asperger syndrome. He got dizziness, general weakness and tarry stool for three months. Anemia was found in local clinical department. Therefore, he went to regional hospital for further investigationa, but all the exam of upper GI panendoscopy, abdominal sonography and colonscopy showed negative results. However, intermittent periumbilical pain around 2~3 times per week developed. Abdominal CT scan was done and maliganancy was suspected. Exploratory laparoscopy with cytoreductive surgery and hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) with oxaliplatin 850 mg were performed.. Pathology revealed stomach, small intestine and colon, appendix metastatic adenocarcinoma. However, three months later, the follow-up CT scan reveal progressive change of peritoneal carcinomatosis and extensive tumor seeding with resultant small bowel obstruction, biliary tract dilatation and right hydronephrosis. We sent tumor sample for Cancer Mutation Detection for sequencing by Ion Torrent Personal Genome Machine. The examination implied TP53 mutation, variant frequency 35.91%.

After discussion by experts in cancer meeting, gastric cancer with multiple metastasis was impressed. Adjuvant chemotherapy combined with immunotherapy was administered. Oxaliplatin + Xeloda + Nivolumab, and 5FU+ Taxol + Nivolumab, and then Taxol+ gemcitabine + Ramucirumab were prescribed for following 5 months, but the disease still in progression.

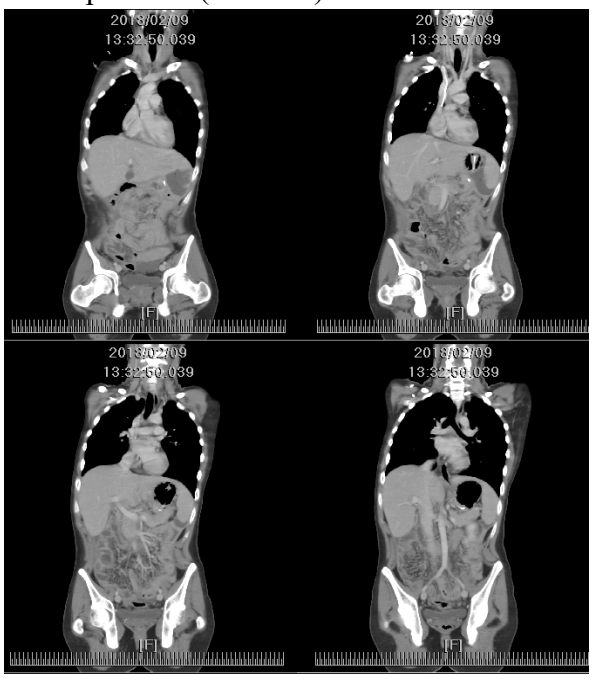
Conclusion:

In this case, gastric cancer with p53 mutation grows rapidly and reflects a poor response to chemotherapy, target therapy and immunotherapy. Because p53 protein is usually highly expressed in tumors and play an important role in tumor metastasis and proliferation, it may be a challenging target and led to many new approaches for cancer treatment. We believe the treatment of p53 mutant may be a key therapy and will bring huge benefit to human cancer in future.

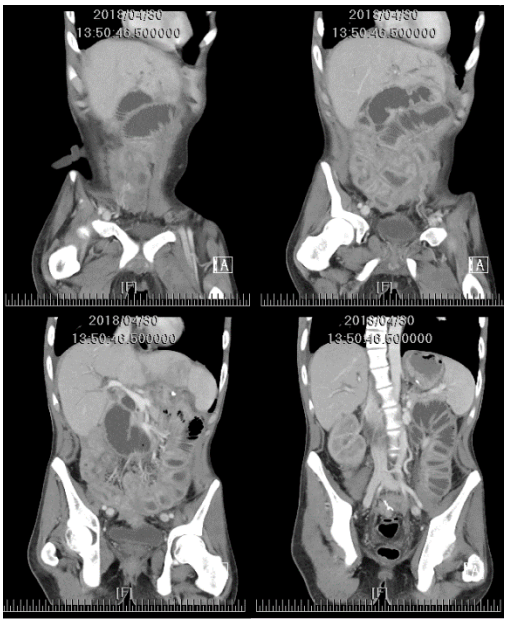
Pre-operation (2018/01)



Post-operation (2018/01)



After C/T for 3 month (2018/04)



After chemotherapy+Immunotherapy (2018/09)