Chapter Four Results

4. Results:

Forty blocks previously diagnosed as liver carcinoma were used in this study 20(50.0%) samples were hepatoclluler carcinoma 10(25.0%) samples were adenocarcinoma samples. and 10(25.0%) samples were metastaic adenocarcinoma (table 4.1). The patient ages ranged between 29-85 years with mean age 57 years, most of them 28(70.0%) were above 50 years and the remaining 12(30.0%) were less than 50 years (table 4.2). The patient sex revealed that 33(82.5%) patients were male and 7(17.5%) patients were female (table 4.3). Positive expression of hepar-1 among study samples was found in 19/40 samples. and negative expression was found in 21/40samples. The relation between hepar-1 and liver carcinomas revealed that Positive expression of hepar-1- is in 15/20 of hepatocelluler carcinomas adenocarcinoma samples and in 2/10 of metastatic samples, 2/10 of samples, negative expression of hepar-1 among study carcinomas population was 21/40 samples, negative expression of hepar-1was seen in adenocarcinoma 8/10 samples, metastatic carcinomas 8/10 samples and 5/20 samples with significant correlation hepatocelluler carcinomas between hepar-1 and liver carcinomas types (P. value 0.002),(table 4.5).

Table (4.1): Distribution of histopathological diagnosis of liver lesions among study samples:

| Histopathological diagnosis | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Hepatocelluler carcinoma | 20 | 50% |
| Adenocarcinoma | 10 | 25% |
| Metastatic adenocarcinoma | 10 | 25% |
| Total | 40 | 100% |

| Age group(years) | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| Less or equal 50 | 11 | 27.5% |
| More than 50 | 29 | 72.5% |
| Total | 40 | 100% |

 Table (4.2): Distribution of age groups among study population:

| Sex | Frequency | Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| Male | 33 | 82.5% |
| Female | 7 | 17.5% |
| Total | 40 | 100% |

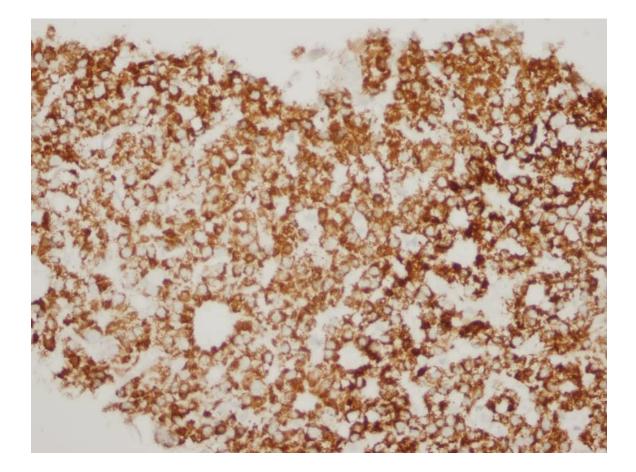
 Table (4.3): Distribution of sex among study population:

| Expression | Frequency | Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| Positive | 19 | 47.5% |
| Negative | 21 | 52.5% |
| Total | 40 | 100% |

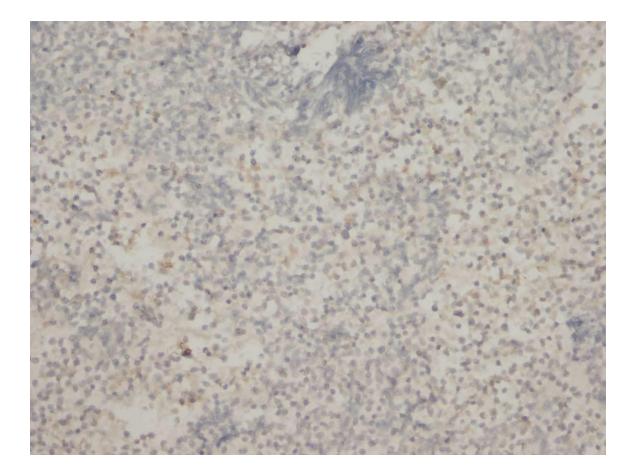
 Table (4.4):Expression of hepar-1 among study samples:

Table (4.5): Relation between hepar-1 expression and histopathologicaldiagnosis of liver lesions :

| Expression | Histopathologicaldiagnosis | | | Total | P. |
|------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------|---------|-----------|
| of Hepar-1 | Hepatocelluler | Adenocarcinoma | Metastatic | | value |
| | carcinoma | N (%) | carcinoma | | |
| | N(%) | | N (%) | | |
| Positive | 15(37.5%) | 2(5.0%) | 2(5.0%) | 19(47.5 | |
| | | | | %) | |
| Negative | 5(12.5%) | 8(20.0%) | 8(20.0%) | 21(52.5 | 0.002 |
| | | | | %) | 0.002 |
| Total | 20(50.0%) | 10(25.0%) | 10(25.0%) | 40(100 | - |
| | | | | %) | |



Photograph (4.1): hepatocellular carcinoma shows positive nuclear expression of hepar-1 (40x).



Photograph (4.2): hepatocellular carcinoma shows negative nuclear expression of hepar-1 (40x).