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Tumor markeri u dijagnostici pleuralnih izliva.

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SUMMARY :

Pleural effusions may occur as a consequence of a malignant disease specific and non-specific inflammation ,congestiv changes ,etc. The study anal the level of tumor markers in serum and pleural effusions with the aim of differentiating of the effusions of malignant and non-malignant (inflammatory) etiology. The values of carcinoembryonic antigen, alpha fetoprotein and carbohydrate antigen 19-9 antigen were determined at 38 patients (15 with established malignant disease of the lungs and pleura and 23 with tuberculosis and non- specific pleuropneumonia).It was found that alpha fetoprotein had the values within the normal limits in all the effusions and that it could not be the parameter in the diagnostic of the causes of their incidence.Carcioembryonic antigen and carbohydrate antigen19-9 were increased in majority (73%) of the effusions occurred due to the malignance of lungs and pleura. The patients with malignant disease had a significantly higher average value of the carcinoembrionic antigen and carbohydrate antigen 19-9 in the effusion than in sera. Increased level of the carcinoembryonic antigen and carbohydrate antigen 19-9 in pleural effusions is a reliable sign of a malignant disease.