Association of AFP with Hepatocellular Carcinoma Subtypes

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INTRODUCTION

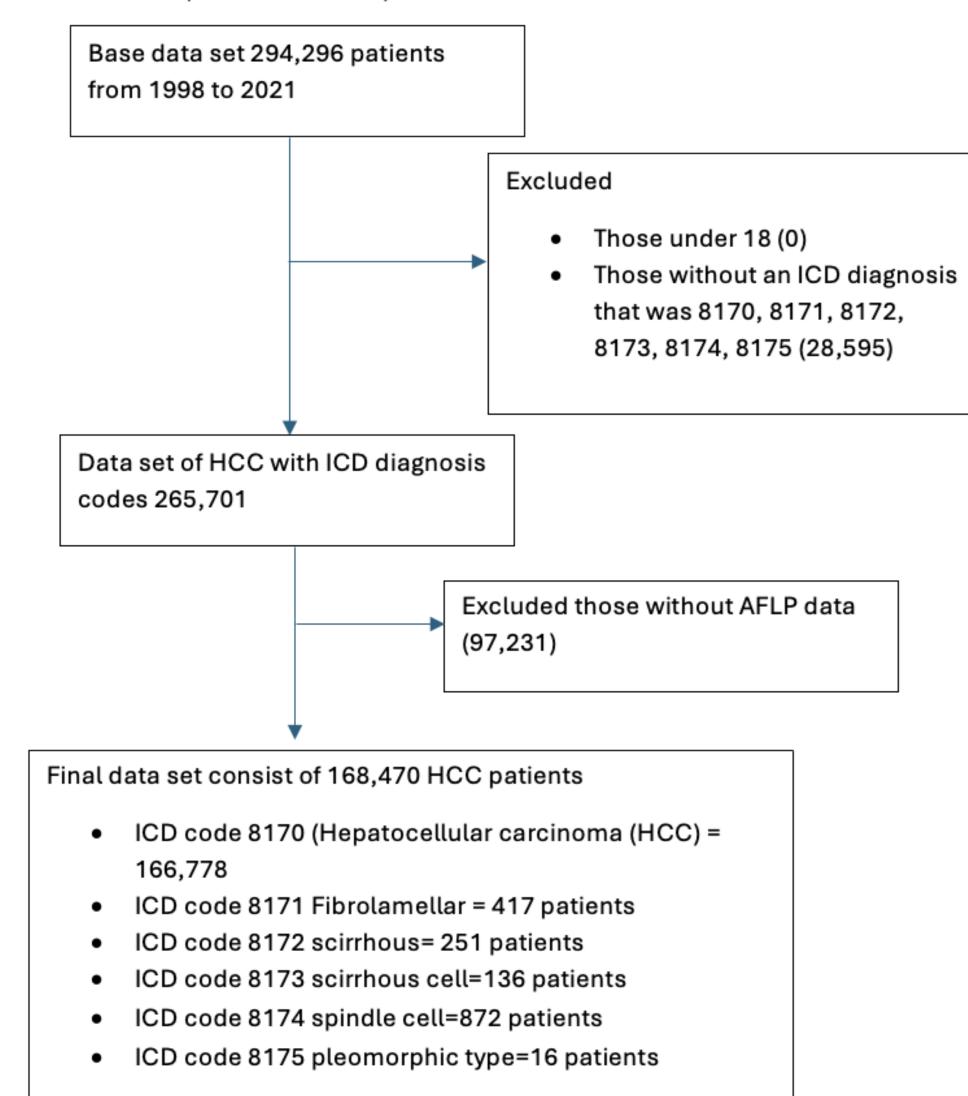
- HCC has many histological subtypes. Eight are currently recognized by the WHO classification¹. This study will focus on the fibrolamellar, scirrhous, clear-cell, spindlecell, and pleomorphic subtypes.
- An AFP level of >400-500 ng/mL is considered diagnostic for HCC². AFP has also been correlated with prognosis in several studies³.
- The objective of this study was to characterize the relationship between AFP and the fibrolamellar, scirrhous, clear-cell, pleomorphic, and spindle subtypes of HCC.

METHODS

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- Retrospective cohort study examining the differences in and factors influencing mortality when AFP is elevated across the HCC subtypes.
- Utilized data from the National Cancer Database (NCDB).
- Hepatocellular subtypes were defined by the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O-3)4.
- Elevated AFP was defined as greater than or equal to 400 ng/mL.
- A 2-sample student t-test was used for continuous variables and a chi-square test was used for categorical variables. Survival was calculated using the Kaplan-Meier test.

Figure 1. Stepwise extraction process from acquirement of database to creation of final data set.



RESULTS

Table 1: AFP levels in the histological subtypes

Fibrolamellar*	Scirrhous	Spindle-cell	Clear-cell*	Pleomorphic	HCC NOS
286 (68.6)	106 (42.2)	68 (50.0)	396 (45.4)	<10	69369 (41.6)
66 (15.8)	82 (32.7)	26 (19.1)	272 (31.2)	<10	48403 (29.0)
65 (15.6)	63 (25.1)	42 (30.9)	204 (23.4)	<10	49006 (29.4)
417(100.0)	251 (100)	136 (100.0)	872 (100.0)	16 (100)	166778 (100)
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*P<0.05 when compared to HCC NOS

Table 2: Kaplan-Meier survival of the histological subtypes when stratified by AFP

Median Survival Months	P-Value	
39	<0.0001	
9.7	~ 0.0001	
3.8	-0.0001	
24.2	<0.0001	
3.2	0.89	
3.7	0.03	
25.9	<0.0001	
7.2	\0.0001	
	39 9.7 3.8 24.2 3.2 3.7 25.9	

01041 0011 71	FP >400 ng	/IIIL	7.2				•	-	/doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0		otio ond
*All values made i	vith 95% cor	fidence inter	val					,	nostic value of the neutroph ting survival in patients with		
Table 3: Median	survival m	onths when	stratified by stag	ge of diseas	se .	of (Cancer Research	and Therapeution	cs 16(4):p 909-916. DOI: 1	0.4103/jcrt.JCRT_	366_19
Stage 1	Survival Months	P-Value	Stage 2	Survival Months	P-Value	Stage 3	Survival Months	P-Value	Stage 4	Survival Months	P-Value
Fibrolamellar + AFP <400 ng/mL	76.7	0.3	Fibrolamellar + AFP <400 ng/mL	80.2	0.76	Fibrolamellar + AFP <400 ng/mL	32.3	0.0076	Fibrolamellar + AFP <400 ng/mL	26.8	*
Fibrolamellar +AFP ≥400 ng/mL	38.7		Fibrolamellar +AFP ≥400 ng/mL	28.3		Fibrolamellar +AFP ≥400 ng/mL	8.6		Fibrolamellar +AFP ≥400 ng/mL	4.2	
Scirrhous + AFP <400 ng/mL	72.9	*	Scirrhous + AFP <400 ng/mL	8.1	0.0000	Scirrhous + AFP <400 ng/mL	96.9	0.29	Scirrhous + AFP <400 ng/mL	96.9	0.29
Scirrhous + AFP <u>></u> 400 ng/mL	11.5		Scirrhous + AFP <u>></u> 400 ng/mL	2.6	0.0082	Scirrhous + AFP <u>></u> 400 ng/mL	66.7		Scirrhous + AFP <u>></u> 400 ng/mL	66.7	
Spindle-cell+ AFP <400 ng/mL	12	0.32	Spindle-cell+ AFP <400 ng/mL	17.2	0.59	Spindle-cell + AFP <400 ng/mL	2.6	0.56	Spindle-cell+ AFP <400 ng/mL	2	0.89
Spindle-cell+ AFP <u>></u> 400 ng/mL	40		Spindle-cell+ AFP <u>></u> 400 ng/mL	9.4		Spindle-cell+ AFP <u>></u> 400 ng/mL	3.2		Spindle-cell+ AFP <u>></u> 400 ng/mL	1.97	
Clear-cell + AFP <400 ng/mL	47.6	0.026	Clear-cell + AFP <400 ng/mL	34.6		Clear-cell + AFP <400 ng/mL	10.6	0.25	Clear-cell + AFP <400 ng/mL	8.51	0.0029
Clear-cell + AFP <u>></u> 400 ng/mL L	30.7	*	Clear-cell + AFP >400 ng/mL	22.6	0.29	Clear-cell + AFP <u>></u> 400 ng/mL	7.5		Clear-cell + AFP <u>></u> 400 ng/mL	2.279	*

CONCLUSIONS

- Significant differences were observed between groups when AFP was elevated with spindle-cell having the highest percentage and fibrolamellar having the lowest⁵.
- Elevated AFP may be a marker of poorer prognosis for some subtypes. When AFP was elevated, median survival was significantly lower in fibrolamellar, scirrhous, and clear-cell. When stratified by stage and AFP, fibrolamellar and clear-cell continued to show a significant decrease in survival. AFP may act similarly, in some HCC subtypes, to CA 19-9 in pancreatic cancer^{6,7}.

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