BACKGROUND AND HYPOTHESES

Physiological Condition*

- In the stomach, cells produce progastrin, which is maturated into gastrin. During digestion, 95% of progastrin is released as gastrin from the cell. A very small amount of progastrin is released as progastrin.

Pathological Condition**

- Progastrin released from the tumoral cell is not matured into gastrin. This process is independent of digestion.

Hypotheses:
- Progastrin is present in the primary tumor and in the metastases.
- It might thus be used as a biomarker for detection of cancer and follow-up of treatments.
- We tested its value as a biomarker for patients with a peritoneal carcinomatosis.

RESULTS

- High progastrin values in all types of GI cancers: no impact of gender, type of carcinoma, age, renal function
- Monitoring during treatments: progastrin level declines with treatments and increase at relapse
- Individual variations of progastrin concentration after surgery:

CONCLUSIONS

- Progastatin assay by CancerREAD LAB Test®:
  - Simple and inexpensive blood test
  - High diagnostic accuracy in GI carcinomas,
  - Promising longitudinal changes across sequential managements.

** PROGATSIN IS A NEW BIOMARKER THAT COULD POTENTIALLY BE EFFICIENTLY USED FOR TREATMENT FOLLOW-UP