

論文審査の結果の要旨

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(論文審査の結果の要旨)

Combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema (CPFE) is an important risk factor for lung cancer (LC), because most patients with CPFE are smokers. However, the histological characteristics of LC in patients with CPFE (LC - CPFE) remain unclear. Therefore, we explored the clinicopathological characteristics of LC - CPFE in this study.

We retrospectively reviewed data from 985 patients, which were resected for primary lung cancer at Shinshu University Hospital between December 1995 and December 2013. Then, according to Cottin et al.'s criteria of lungs with CPFE, we divided lung cancer patients into four groups (LC - CPFE, LC - PF, LC - Emp, and LC - Norm) based on their HRCT findings. To evaluate the clinicopathological significance of LC-CPFE patients after lung resection, we compared the clinicopathological characteristics and survival outcomes of four groups. To explore the histological characteristics of LC - CPFE, all histological slides from LC-CPFE and LC-PF group were histologically evaluated, and their clinicopathological characteristics were compared, especially for the changes of tumor background (including epithelium changes among tumor surrounding lesions).

The following conclusions are obtained from this study.

1. The patients with LC-CPFE were essentially smokers, and were predominantly male and older, compared to those with LC-non-CPFE.
2. The patients with LC-CPFE were diagnosed at a relatively high stage, and they exhibited poor survival outcomes.
3. Squamous cell carcinoma was a predominant histological subtype in the LC-CPFE patients.
4. In the LC-CPFE patients, most lung cancers can derived from the fibrotic area.
5. CPFE should be considered as an important background disease for patients who have undergone resection of lung cancer.

Our study indicate that LC - CPFE has a distinct histological phenotype, may arise from the dysplastic epithelium in the fibrotic area around the tumor, and is associated with poor survival outcomes.

以上より、主査、副査は一致して本論文を学位論文として価値があるものと認めた。