P-545  Significance of micropapillary pattern in small size lung adenocarcinoma

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Micropapillary pattern (MPP) is known as a poor prognosis factor in various cancers. Correlations between MPP ratio (MPP area/tumor area × 100) and clinicopathological factors were examined in 185 patients with small size (≤ 3cm) lung adenocarcinoma. The patients with high MPP ratio (≥ 1%, 21/185) showed frequent lymphatic invasion (p < 0.0005) and lymph node metastasis (P < 0.05). They had shorter disease free interval (p < 0.0002) and survival (p<0.027) than those with low MPP ratio. In the patients with high MPP ratio, MUC1 antigen was strongly expressed on the whole surface in MPP area, while surfactant apoprotein A (SP-A) showed no specific tendency. Surprisingly, even in the patients with high MPP ratio, 4 patients with expression pattern of SP-A ≥ MUC1 in MPP area showed a good prognosis. In conclusion, surface expression of MUC1 is a specific character of MPP showing a poor prognosis. But SP-A expression in MPP may be a good prognostic factor in small size lung adenocarcinoma even with high MPP ratio.