

Carcinoembryonic Antigen as a Marker for Prognosis of Colo-Rectal Cancers

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ABSTRACT

Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) is a protein normally present in very low amount in the adult's blood. It can be elevated in some conditions; malignant and non-malignant. Serum carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) is one of the most frequently used instruments for monitoring colorectal cancer. Its ease of use, speed, accessibility and low cost have facilitated its continuation since its discovery in 1965. Despite the presence of more advanced tools, which, due to their high cost and relatively limited accessibility, are complex to use as screening tests. We aimed to establish the correlation between elevated serum concentration of carcinoembryonic antigen and the prognosis of colon and rectal cancers. We conducted a diagnostic and observational retrospective analytically study included patients diagnosed with colon and rectal neoplasms. Surgical interventions were performed with a curative objective.³ We found that . Carcinoembryonic antigen was good prognostic marker for predicting clinical progression in terms of survival, oncologic persistence, and death in patients diagnosed with colon and rectal cancer. The elevation prior to treatment provides data on the increased risk of: persistence, recurrence, progression, and patient mortality. These data have a statistical sensitivity that facilitates therapeutic decision-making and optimizes the duration between oncologic surveillance visits and the assignment of subsequent studies to treatments with a higher cost-benefit ratio, when assigned to patients with a high risk of adverse prognosis, without conflicting with the international standards established for oncologic care.

Keywords: Colo-Rectal Cancers, Prognosis, Markers, Carcinoembryonic Antigen

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