

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

It may be concluded from the study of protein patterns in patients with primary liver cell carcinoma, amoebic liver abscess, cirrhosis of liver, cholangiocarcinoma and carcinoma of the head of the pancreas that:

1. Acute-phase reactant proteins levels, namely α_2 -macroglobulin, haptoglobin and ceruloplasmin, were significantly increased in all groups of patients except haptoglobin levels in patients with cirrhosis of liver, carcinoma of the head of the pancreas and ceruloplasmin levels in patients with amoebic liver abscess. α_1 -acid glycoprotein levels were significantly increased in patients with amoebic liver abscess. Moreover among the diseases under consideration there were sufficiently significant differences in the levels of these proteins which indicate that these fast-reacting proteins may be helpful in the differential diagnosis of liver diseases.

2. Prealbumin, albumin, α_2 HS-glycoprotein and transferrin were significantly decreased in all groups of patients. A significant difference in the levels of these proteins was found in some liver diseases.

3. A significantly lower level of hemopexin was found in patients with cholangiocarcinoma.

4. There was no significant variability in levels of Gc-globulin in all groups of patients.

5. Transferrin levels determined by PAGE and rocket immunoelectrophoresis showed significant correlation.
