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Prognostic aspects of hepatocellular carcinoma

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Prognostic aspects of Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Hironori Kusano, December 4, 2013

1. Microvascular invasion in hepatocellular carcinoma is not only influenced by tumor characteristics but also by changes in the adjacent non-cancerous tissue. (This thesis)
2. The increased expression of placental growth factor and vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-1 in the tissue adjacent to hepatocellular carcinoma can stimulate the generation of abnormal vessels that are permissive to invasion. (This thesis)
3. The microvessels evaluated in microvessel density scoring do not represent the microvessels involved in microvascular invasion. (This thesis)
4. The association of microvascular invasion in hepatocellular carcinoma with the disappearance of Epithelial-Cell-Adhesion-Molecule positive ductules signifies the involvement of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (This thesis).
5. Combination therapy of interferon- α with sorafenib may improve the outcome of sorafenib monotherapy in a selected group of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma. (This thesis)
6. Microvessel density in hepatocellular carcinoma is not an appropriate parameter to evaluate the efficacy of anti-angiogenic drugs. (This thesis)
7. Pegylated interferon has a stronger antitumor effect than non-pegylated interferon. (This thesis)
8. *I no naka no kawazu, taikai wo shirazu.* (A frog in a well does not know the great sea). (Japanese proverb)