

# Diagnostic Value of Biochemical Markers in Urine of Bladder Cancer Patients

Thesis

Submitted for

(M.Sc. Degree in *Biochemistry*)

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1992

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my deepest gratitude to Prof. **DR. ZEINAB EL-DARDIRI**, Professor of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University. I am greatly appreciate her valuable constructive criticism and kind guidance and encouragement.

I would to express my sincere thanks and deepest gratitude to **DR. OMAR EL-AHMADY**, Head of Tumor Markers Oncology, Research Unit and Associate Professor of Biochemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Al-Azhar University, for his personal interest, guide, and professional direction all through my work.

I'm greatly thanks **DR. OSSAMA EL-MALT**, Lecturer of Surgery, Cancer Institute, Cairo University, for his kind help in clinical assessment and categorization of patients.

Lastly but not the least I'm greatly indebted to **DR. OSSAMA ABD EL-MOTAAL**, Lecturer of Biochemistry, Tumor Markers Oncology, Research Unit, Faculty of Pharmacy, Al-Azhar University, for his interest, help and assistance to fulfill this work.



# CONTENTS

■ INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK .....	1
• Anatomy of the Urinary Bladder .....	5
• Introduction to Bladder Tumors .....	8
• The Etiology of Bladder Cancer	
◦ Chemical Agents .....	12
◦ Dietary Factors .....	18
◦ Bilharziasis .....	21
• Carcinoma of the Urinary Bladder	
◦ Relative Frequency .....	24
◦ Age and Sex Distribution .....	26
◦ Clinical Presentation .....	27
◦ Relationship Between Schistosoma and Bladder Carcinoma ....	27
• Schistosomal Bladder Cancer	
◦ Gross Features .....	30
◦ Histopathologic Classification .....	31
◦ Pathologic Stage and Spread .....	36
Tumor Markers	
◦ History of Cancer Markers .....	40
◦ Definition .....	41
◦ Characteristics of Ideal Tumor Marker .....	41
◦ Importance of Tumor Markers .....	43
◦ Classification of Tumor Markers .....	45
• Tumor Markers in Bladder Cancer	
◦ Histological Predictors .....	48
◦ Immunochemical Predictors .....	50
◦ Biochemical Predictors .....	52
◦ Certain Tumor Markers in Bilharzial Patients in Relation to Bladder Cancer .....	55

• Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA)	
◦ History .....	57
◦ Chemistry .....	58
◦ Metabolism and Incidence of Elevation .....	59
◦ Clinical Applications .....	61
◦ Urinary Carcinoembryonic Antigen U-CEA .....	65
◦ Factors Affect U-CEA Level .....	67
• Squamous Cell Carcinoma Antigen SCC-A	
◦ Discovery and Chemistry .....	71
◦ Levels in Various Groups .....	73
◦ Distribution and Incidence of Elevation .....	73
◦ Clinical Applications .....	76
• Radioimmunoassay and Enzyme Linked Immunoassay .....	79
■ MATERIALS AND METHODS .....	83
• Assay of Carcinoembryonic Antigen in Urine .....	91
• Assay of Squamous Cell Carcinoma Antigen in Urine .....	95
• Statistical Analysis .....	98
■ RESULTS .....	99
■ DISCUSSION .....	133
■ SUMMARY .....	140
■ REFERENCES .....	143
■ ARABIC SUMMARY	

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFP	: Alphafetoprotein.
APR	: Acute phase reactants.
B-HCG	: Beta subunits of human chorionic gonadotropin.
CA 15-3	: Cancer antigen 15-3
CA 19-9	: Cancer antigen 19-3.
CA-50	: Cancer antigen 50.
CA-125	: Cancer antigen 125.
CEA	: Carcinoembryonic antigen.
CpK	: Creatinine phosphokinase.
DNCB	: Dinitrochlorobenzamine reaction.
EIA	: Enzyme linked immunoassay.
ELISA	: Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.
FDPs	: Fibrinogen degradation products.
FSA	: Fetal Sulfoglycoprotein antigen.
GGT	: Gamma-glutamyl transferase.
GT-II	: Glycosyl transferase II isoenzyme.
HpL	: Human placental lactogen.
IRMA	: Immunoradiometric assay,
LDH	: Lactate dehydrogenase.
MTGP	: Mammary tumor associated glycoprotein.
NSE	: Neuron-specific Enolase.
PAG	: Alpha 2 pregnancy associated globulin.
PAP	: Prostatic acid phosphatase.
PLAP	: Placental like alkaline phosphatase.
POA	: Pancreatic oncofetal antigen.
PSA	: Prostatic specific antigen.
PTA	: Parathyroid hormone.
RIA	: Radioimmunoassay.
SCC-A	: Squamous cell carcinoma antigen.
SHBG	: Sex hormone-binding globulin.
SP-I	: Pregnancy-specific glycoprotein.
TA-4	: Tumor associated antigen.
TATI	: Tumor associated trypsin inhibitor,
TdT	: Terminal deoxy nucleotidyl transferase.
TPA	: Prostatic acid phosphatase.

## LIST OF TABLES

Table (1):	Relative frequency of bladder carcinoma to other cancer in Egypt .....	25
Table (2):	Presenting symptoms in 304 patients with carcinoma of the bladder .....	27
Table (3):	Gross types of bladder carcinoma .....	31
Table (4):	Primary sites of bladder carcinoma .....	31
Table (5):	Histopathologic types of bladder carcinoma .....	32
Table (6):	Histopathologic grade of bilharzial bladder carcinoma .....	34
Table (7):	Pathologic staging of bladder carcinoma of UICC classification .....	37
Table (8):	Pathologic stages of schistosomal bladder cancer .....	38
Table (9):	A short history of cancer markers .....	40
Table (10):	Upper limits of normal urinary CEA .....	66
Table (11):	Characteristics of control and patients groups .....	83
Table (12):	Levels of U-CEA concentration in control, urinary tract bilharziasis and bladder cancer groups .....	100
Table (13):	Levels of U-SCC antigen concentration in control, urinary tract bilharziasis and bladder cancer groups .....	100
Table (14):	Levels of U-CEA in both sexes .....	103
Table (15):	Levels of U-SCC-A in both sexes .....	103
Table (16):	The mean of age in bilharzial and non-bilharzial bladder cancer patients .....	105
Table (17):	Levels of U-CEA in bilharzial and non-bilharzial bladder cancer groups .....	107
Table (18):	Levels of U-SCC-A in bilharzial and non-bilharzial bladder cancer groups .....	107

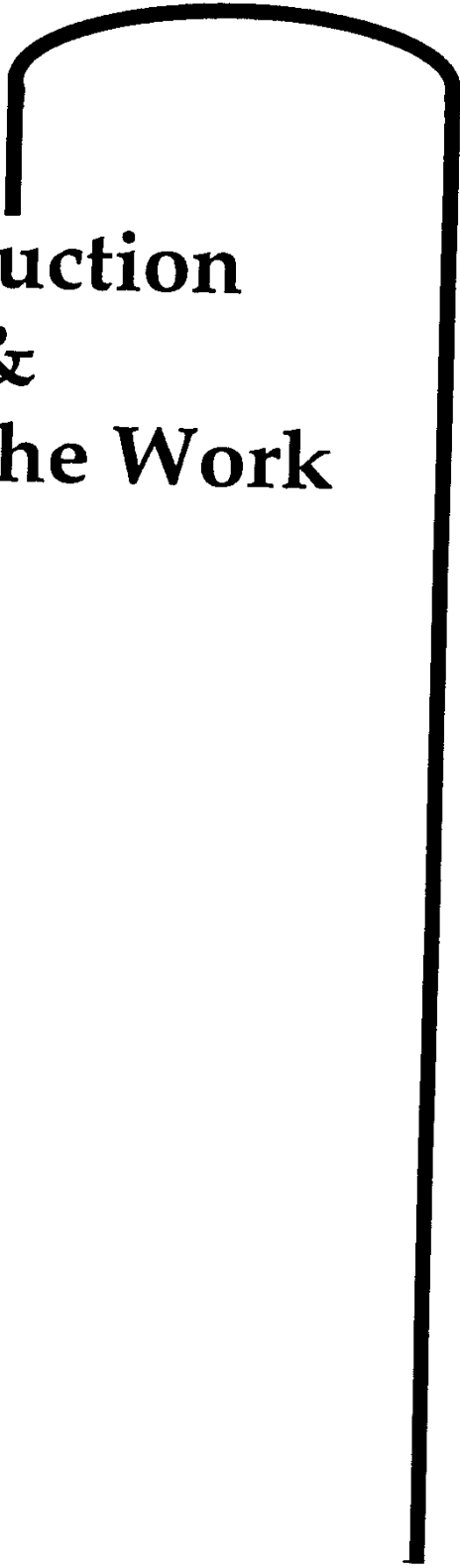
Table (19):	Levels of U-CEA in operable and inoperable bladder cancer groups .....	109
Table (20):	Levels of U-SCC in operable and inoperable bladder cancer groups .....	109
Table (21):	Levels of U-CEA in positive and negative lymph nodes metastases bladder cancer groups .....	112
Table (22):	Levels of U-SCC-A in positive and negative lymph nodes metastases bladder cancer groups .....	112
Table (23):	Levels of U-CEA in different tumor cell types .....	115
Table (24):	Levels of U-SCC-A in different tumor cell types .....	115
Table (25):	Levels of U-CEA in different tumor stages .....	118
Table (26):	Levels of U-SCC-A in different tumor stages .....	118
Table (27):	Levels of U-CEA in different tumor grades .....	121
Table (28):	Levels of U-SCC-A in different tumor grades .....	121
Table (29):	Levels of U-CEA in different tumor size .....	124
Table (30):	Levels of U-SCC-A in different tumor size .....	124
Table (31):	Sensitivity of urinary CEA an SCC-A in different histological types, grades and stages of bladder cancer patients .....	126
Table (32):	Clinical data and the levels of CEA and SCC-A in control group .....	129
Table (33):	Clinical data and the levels of CEA and SCC-A in urinary tract bilharzial group .....	130
Table (34):	Clinical data and the levels of CEA and SCC-A in bladder cancer group .....	131



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure (1):	Possible chemical and biochemical risk factors in the etiology of bladder cancer .....	11
Figure (2):	Possible factors involved in the induction of bilharzial bladder cancer .....	23
Figure (3):	Preparation of squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) antigen from TA-4 .....	72
Figure (4):	Distribution of sex among control, bilharzial and bladder cancer groups .....	84
Figure (5):	Incidence of operability among bladder cancer cases .....	86
Figure (6):	Incidence of lymph nodes metastases in bladder cancer group .....	87
Figure (7):	Distribution of cancer cases according to histopathological tumor types .....	87
Figure (8):	Distribution of cancer cases according to stages of bladder carcinoma .....	88
Figure (9):	Distribution of cancer cases according to grades of bladder carcinoma .....	88
Figure (10):	Distribution of cancer cases according to tumor size of bladder carcinoma .....	89
Figure (11):	Incidence of bilharzial and non-bilharzial bladder cancer among cancer cases .....	89
Figure (12):	Distribution of bilharzial carcinoma cases according to histopathological tumor types .....	90
Figure (13):	Distribution of bilharzial squamous carcinomas according to grades of bladder carcinoma .....	90
Figure (14):	Urinary CEA levels in control, urinary tract bilharziasis and bladder cancer groups .....	101
Figure (15):	Urinary SCC-A levels in control, urinary tract bilharziasis and bladder cancer groups .....	101
Figure (16):	Urinary CEA levels in both sexes .....	104

Figure (17):	Urinary SCC-A levels in both sexes .....	104
Figure (18):	Age in bilharzial and non-bilharzial bladder cancer patients .....	105
Figure (19):	Urinary CEA levels in bilharzial and non-bilharzial bladder cancer patients .....	108
Figure (20):	Urinary SCC-A levels in bilharzial and non-bilharzial bladder cancer patients .....	108
Figure (21):	Urinary CEA levels in operable and inoperable bladder cancer cases .....	110
Figure (22):	Urinary SCC-A levels in operable and inoperable bladder cancer cases .....	110
Figure (23):	Urinary CEA levels in negative and positive lymph nodes metastases bladder cancer groups cases .....	113
Figure (24):	Urinary SCC-A levels in negative and positive lymph nodes metastases bladder cancer groups .....	113
Figure (25):	Urinary CEA levels in different tumor cell types .....	116
Figure (26):	Urinary SCC-A levels in different tumor cell types .....	116
Figure (27):	Urinary CEA levels in different stages of bladder carcinoma .....	119
Figure (28):	Urinary SCC-A levels in different stages of bladder carcinoma .....	119
Figure (29):	Urinary-CEA levels in different grades of bladder carcinoma .....	122
Figure (30):	Urinary-SCC A levels in different grades of bladder carcinoma .....	122
Figure (31):	Urinary CEA levels in different tumor size of bladder carcinoma .....	125
Figure (32):	Urinary SCC-A levels in different tumor size of bladder carcinoma .....	125
Figure (33):	Distribution of different CEA levels in control, bilharzial and bladder cancer groups .....	127
Figure (34):	Distribution of different SCC-A levels in control, bilharzial and bladder cancer groups .....	128



# **Introduction & Aim of the Work**

## INTRODUCTION

The incidence rates for bladder cancer in many countries are increasing to variable degrees (*Mcphée and Hill, 1981*). In U.S.A, bladder cancer accounts for about 4% of malignant diseases. It has been estimated by the American Cancer Society that 37,000 new cases of bladder cancer in United States were diagnosed in 1982, with about 27,000 occurring in males and 10,000 appearing in females (*Cancer Facts, 1982*). While in 1988 it has been estimated that there were 46,600 new cases of bladder with an estimated 10,400 deaths (*Silverberg and Lubera, 1988*). Thus, bladder cancer is significant and important public health problem in United States and other countries (*Richie et al., 1989*).

Bladder cancer continues to be the most frequent cancer today in Egyptian men. It accounts for about 33% of malignant tumors (*Ragaa et al., 1988*). At the Cancer Institute in Cairo alone, over 700 new cases are seen every year (*O'Connor, 1981*). The high frequency of bladder cancer in Egypt led Ferguson in 1911 to suggest an association with the Urinary Schistosomiasis. There is a universal correlation between the endemicity of *S. haematobium* and the frequency of bladder cancer.

Schistosomiasis is a disease recorded in antiquity, presently known as bilharziasis to credit "Theodor Bilharz" the discoverer of the parasite. Schistosomiasis has become and persists as one of the most important public health problems affecting more than 200 millions people in many countries, where the climatic conditions provide favorable circumstance for the maintenance of the life cycle of the parasites (*Adamson, 1976*). It has been

suggested that the cradle of Schistosomiasis lies in the region of the African Great Lakes. The trading routes and practices of ancient times provide for the subsequent establishment of the parasites as well as the snail hosts in upper Egypt. From there, a wider dissemination into and throughout the Delta region was readily accomplished. The presence, location and density of the intermediate Snail hosts are the determining factors for the geographical distribution of the parasites and the diseases with which they are associated. Today *S. haematobium* infection is endemic throughout most of Africa and in many countries of the Middle East and in India (*O'Connor, 1981*). Carcinoma of the urinary bladder predominates in the rural communities, in Egypt 65-70% of the bladder cancer patients are farm workers. The age incidence of cancer of the schistosomal bladder is much lower than that of the non-schistosomal cancer. A period of 10-15 years of bilharzial infection usually elapses before the carcinoma develops (*El-Ahmady et al., 1988*). The bladder cancer associated with schistosomiasis is predominantly of the squamous cell type. Chronic inflammation and obstruction clearly play a role, but a variety of interacting factors may also be involved in the tumorigenic process.

Human neoplasma may produce and release into the circulation a variety of substances collectively referred to as "Tumor Markers". The oncofetal antigens comprise one particular group of markers of which the carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) has been the most widely studied. The CEA can be released by these tumors into the circulation to cause raised levels that may be measured by sensitive radioimmunoassay and related methods (*Goldenberg et al., 1981*).

Squamous cell carcinoma antigen (SCC), a tumor related antigen is currently attracting attention, it is a clinically important marker specific to cervical squamous cell carcinoma. Increased squamous cell carcinoma antigen levels have been found in the serum of patients with the SCC of uterine cervix (53.6%), skin (50%), lung (47%), esophagus (46%) and head and neck (24%) (*Cook et al., 1989*). Squamous cell carcinoma antigen was never tried in urine of bladder cancer patients specially of SCC (the famous type in Egypt).

## AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this work is to estimate the carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) and squamous cell carcinoma antigen (SCC) in urine of patients with bladder cancer and compare the results with that of bilharzial and normal control cases to clarify the diagnostic importance of both markers in such cases.