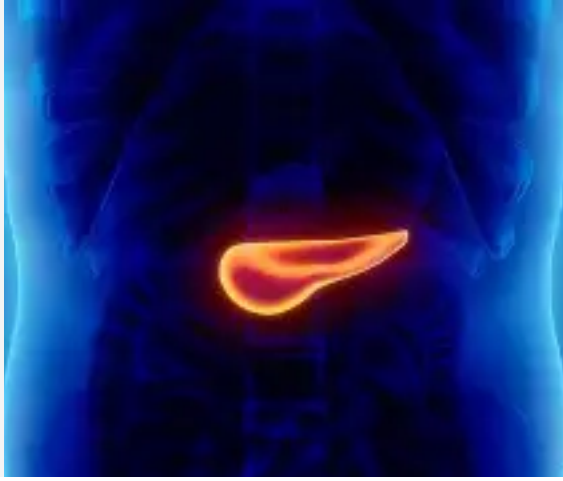
Pancreatic Cancer



Case Report: Advanced Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

Patient Information

- Gender: Female
- Age: 65 years

Diagnosis: Advanced pancreatic tail carcinoma with synchronous liver and spleen metastases.

Initial Presentation (September 30, 2021)

- Imaging (CT):
  - Liver: Metastatic lesion with a maximum cross-sectional diameter of 2.3 cm.
  - Pancreas: Primary tumor in the tail, measuring 5.5 x 3.4 cm.
- Tumor Marker: CA19-9 was significantly elevated at 1843.93 U/mL (Normal Range: 0-37 U/mL).

Treatment Approach:

Cell-Based Immunotherapy

- First Course (October 9, 2021): Initiated first course of allogeneic CIK (Cytokine-Induced Killer) cell therapy from healthy donors.
- Second Course (November 25, 2021): Received a second course of allogeneic CIK cell therapy.

Treatment Response and Outcomes

- Early Response (December 1, 2021 - CT & Labs):
  - Imaging (CT):
    - Liver Metastasis: Reduced by ~48% in maximum diameter to 1.2 cm (representing approx. 70% reduction in volume).
    - Primary Pancreatic Tumor: Reduced to 4.6 x 2.5 cm (representing approx. 40% reduction in volume).
  - Tumor Marker: CA19-9 decreased by 67% to 616 U/mL.
- Continued Response (January 25, 2022 - Labs & Imaging):
  - Tumor Markers: All tumor markers, including CA19-9, had normalized.
  - Imaging (CT):
    - Liver Metastasis: 80% reduction in volume compared to baseline.
    - Primary Pancreatic Tumor: 60% reduction in volume compared to baseline.

- Long-Term Follow-Up: Long-term efficacy remains under continued observation.

	单位	2021/11/4	2021/12/1	标准	降幅
CA199	u/ml	2103	616	(0-39)	70.71%
CA50	iu/ml	500	234.7	(0-25)	53.06%
CA724	u/ml	17.33	19.58	(0-6.9)	-12.98%
CA242	iu/ml	200	116.9	(0-15)	41.55%
CEA	ng/ml	9.87	4.2	(0-3.4)	57.45%

Decreased in Cancer Markers readings

Conclusion

This patient with advanced, metastatic pancreatic cancer (notoriously resistant to treatment) achieved a rapid, significant, and continuous radiographic and biochemical response following two courses of first-line allogeneic CIK cell therapy. The dramatic reduction in tumor burden (>60% in the primary tumor, 80% in metastases) and the normalization of the key biomarker CA19-9 within four months suggest a potent biological effect of the immunotherapy.

This case provides compelling evidence that allogeneic CIK cell therapy may be a highly effective primary treatment strategy for inducing rapid disease control in advanced pancreatic cancer, a setting with traditionally very poor outcomes and limited treatment options. Long-term monitoring is ongoing.