

ABSTRACT

A cancer risk evaluation method is provided, which makes it possible to estimate the risk of suffering from cancer of a subject with high accuracy, which do not have the disadvantages of early degeneration and high cost that arise in the case where the in-blood amino acid concentrations are utilized, and which are capable of estimating which site of cancer a subject has.

This method includes the step S1 of measuring the concentrations of a set of evaluation elements contained in a serum sample 2 taken from a subject, the step S2 of applying concentration data of the set of elements thus measured and age data of the subject to a discriminant function or functions for discriminating to which of a case group and a control group the subject belongs to perform an operation; and the step S3 of obtaining an indicator for discriminating whether or not the subject suffers from any type of cancer based on a correlation among the set of evaluation elements obtained in the step S2. As the set of evaluation elements, a combination of 17 elements of Na, Mg, P, S, K, Ca, Fe, Cu, Zn, Se, Rb, Sr, As, Mo, Cs, Co, and Ag is used.

[FIG. 1]