

ABSTRACT

A cancer evaluation method is provided, which makes it possible to estimate the risk of suffering cancer of a subject with high accuracy, which does 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 can be easily applied to group or mass examinations.

This method includes the step S1 of measuring the concentrations of a set of evaluation elements in a serum sample 2 taken from a subject, the step S2 of applying the concentration data of the set of elements to a predetermined discriminant function to perform an operation; and the step S3 of discriminating whether or not the subject suffers from any type of cancer based on the operation result obtained using the concentration data and the discriminant function. The discrimination is carried out in accordance with the concentration balance (pattern) of the set of elements. Preferably, the set of elements are 7 elements of S, P, Mg, Zn, Cu, Ti, and Rb, or 16 elements of Na, Mg, Al, P, K, Ca, Ti, Mn, Fe, Zn, Cu, Se, Rb, Ag, Sn, and S.