

论著

肥大细胞在慢性肝病发生中的作用

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收稿日期 2006-10-15 修回日期 2006-11-30 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要

[摘要] 目的: 探讨肥大细胞(mast cell, MC)在慢性肝病中的作用及乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)感染是否引起慢性肝病中MC数量增加。方法: 本研究包括正常组(NL)8例、慢性肝炎组(CH)30例、肝硬化组(LC)43例、肝癌组(HCC)49例。采用甲苯胺蓝染色和免疫组织化学染色观察130例人肝组织中肥大细胞的密度和分布特征。另外, 采用免疫组织化学染色定性检测各组HBsAg, HBcAg的表达。结果: 各肝病组中(肝炎组、肝硬化组、肝癌组)肥大细胞密度比正常组显著增加($P < 0.05$); 肝硬化组、肝癌组中MC密度均比慢性肝炎组显著增加($P < 0.05$); 但肝硬化组与肝癌组之间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。MC分布以结缔组织区域多见。本组病例中肥大细胞密度与HBV感染无关。结论: 肥大细胞可能参与慢性肝病发生发展过程并发挥重要作用, 但其数量增加可能与HBV感染无直接关系。

关键词 [肥大细胞](#); [肝脏](#); [乙型肝炎病毒](#)

分类号

Role of mast cells in development of chronic liver diseases

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Abstract

Objective To investigate the role of mast cells in chronic liver diseases and the relation between the number of mast cells and hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. Methods The density and characteristic of distribution of the mast cells in 130 human liver tissue specimens, including normal livers (NL, n=8), chronic hepatitis (CH, n=30), liver cirrhosis (LC, n=43) and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC, n=49) were observed by using toluidine blue staining and immunohistochemistry. Additionally, HBsAg and HBcAg in all cases were detected qualitatively by using immunohistochemistry. Results The densities of mast cells in diseased liver tissue were significantly higher than those in normal liver tissue ($P < 0.05$), and the densities of mast cells in LC and HCC were significantly higher than those in CH ($P < 0.05$). But no significant difference was found between the mast cells densities in LC and HCC ($P > 0.05$). The distribution of mast cells was rich in the region of connective tissue. Additionally, the densities of mast cell in liver tissues did not associate with HBV infection. Conclusion Mast cells may participate in the progression of chronic liver diseases and play an important role, but the increases in number of mast cells may not directly associate with HBV infection.

Key words [mast cells](#) [liver](#) [hepatitis B virus](#)

DOI:

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