

哮喘血清白三烯E4及总IgE水平测定的临床意义

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中文摘要:目的探讨哮喘急性期患儿血清LTE4和总IgE水平的变化及临床意义。方法采用ELISA法检测39例哮喘患儿及19例健康儿童的血清LTE4和总IgE (T-IgE) 水平, 并进行比较。结果哮喘组的血清LTE4及T-IgE水平明显升高, 与正常对照组相比($P < 0.01$), 差异有统计学意义。结论LTE4、T-IgE参与了哮喘的发病过程。

中文关键词: [哮喘](#) [血清LTE4](#) [T-IgE](#)

Significance of Serum Leukotriene E4 and T-IgE in Patents with Asthma

Abstract: Objective To study the changes and clinical significance of serum LTE4 and T-IgE in asthma children. Methods The serum LTE4 and T-IgE level in 39 asthma children were detected by ELISA method. The results were compared with those of the healthy control children. Results The serum LTE4 and T-IgE of asthma children in acute attack stage was significantly higher than that of the controls ($P < 0.01$). The discrepancy was significant in statistics. Conclusion LTE4, T-IgE takes part in the attack process of the asthma.

keywords: [Asthma](#) [Serum leukotriene E4](#) [T-IgE](#)

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