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实验性大鼠胸膜恶性间皮瘤的病理形态学观察

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## Pathomorphologic Observation of Experimental Rats' Mal ignant Pleural Mesothelioma

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## 摘要

目的 研究建立实验性大鼠胸膜恶性间皮瘤模型,旨在为临床胸膜恶性间皮瘤的诊治提供形态学基础。方法 120只Wister大鼠随机 分为注入云南大姚产石棉纤维溶液染尘组(实验组)及注入灭菌生理盐水组(对照组),死亡及垂死动物尸解并取肿瘤组织及相关脏器做 病理学检查,15例肿瘤免疫组化检测EMA和Vim蛋白表达。结果 实验组发生胸膜间皮瘤66例,诱发率71. 74%,大体形态肉眼结 节型间皮瘤较多见(72. 73%)组织形态可见上皮型、梭形细胞型及混合型双向多潜能分化,13例免疫组化EMA及Vim双向阳性,并 可见12例胸膜间皮细胞增生性病变,诱发瘤在病因,发病部位,组织形态学以及浸润转移的生物学行为方面与人体间皮瘤极为相 似。结论 云南大姚产青石棉诱发大鼠胸膜恶性间皮瘤,很有价值作为一种实验性肿瘤模型,研究防治措施,指导临床诊治。

### 关键词: 大鼠 胸膜恶性间皮瘤 病理组织形态

Abstract: Objective To study and construct model of experimental rats malignant pleural mesothelioma (MPM), Which will provide us with morphologieal forndation for clinical diagnosis and curing MPM. Methods 120 wister rat s were divided into two groups randomly group one was injected asbestos fibrous mixed fluid of YunNan Dayao (test group) and group two was injected sterilized 0. 9 % NaCl (control group). Died and dying rats were performed by autopsy Observing the pathological change in tumor and interrelated organ. 15 cases of tumor were performed by immunohist rochemical staining EMA and Vim. Results 66 rat s suffer from MPM among 92 rats of experimental rats, The induction rats was 71. 74 %. The nodular type MPM of pathological change were dominated (72. 73 %) in the micrography. The Pathological change included of epithelial type, fibrous type and mixed type in the micrography. 13 cases of tumor was performed by immunohist rochemical staining EMA and Vim were positive. 12 cases were hyperplasic lesions of mesothelial cell. Induced rat s' MPM had a higher similarity with human' s MPM, especially in pathogenicity, positions, histological type and biological behavior of invasion and metastesis. Conclusion Induced rats? MPM in YunNan DaYao may be a valuable tumor model to study MPM measures of prevention, and to guide clinical diagnosis and treatment.

Key words: Rat Malignant pleural mesothelioma Pathomorphologic

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