论著

大肠早期癌症血卟啉和组织卟啉浓度研究

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摘更

目的:研究癌变肠道局部卟啉浓度差异并阐述其在自体荧光光谱诊断中的应用。方法:检测30例大肠癌病人,30例正常人血原卟啉IX浓度差异,以及60例大肠组织(30例正常;30例异常)原卟啉IX的含量。结果:癌症病人血液中血原卟啉IX明显高于正常人(P<0.05),大肠癌组织原卟啉IX含量大于大肠正常组织的含量(P<0.05)。结论:癌变肠道局部卟啉含量异常升高,是大肠早期癌症自体荧光诊断技术(644.3±5.7) nm 处特异荧光峰值的物质基础。

关键词 大肠早癌; 自体荧光; 诊断; 卟啉区

分类号

Concentration of protoporphyrin ${\rm I\! X}$ in cancer tissues and blood in patients with colorectal cancer at early stage

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Abstract

ObjectiveTo determine the concentration difference in protoporphyrin in cancerous intestine and to discuss its application in laser-induced autofluorescence diagnosis for colorectal cancer at early stage. MethodsWe detected the concentration of protoporphyrin IX in 30 patients with colorectal cancer and 30 control patients, as well as that in 60 cases of intestinal tissues (30 control tissues and 30 cancer tissues). ResultsThe concentration of blood protoporphyrin IX in patients with colorectal cancer was significantly higher than that in the controls (P&It; 0.05). Protoporphyrin IX concentration in the cancer tissue was significantly higher than that in the control tissues (P&It; 0.05). ConclusionThat the concentration of protoporphyrin in cancerous intestine becomes abnormally high may be the material basis for spectrum intensity peak of (644.3± 5.7)nm in laser-induced autofluorescence diagnosis for colorectal cancer at early stage.

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