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V5与兔放射性肺损伤发生相关性的实验研究

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摘要:目的 建立放射性肺损伤兔动物模型, 通过限定不同V5值, 测定肺组织中肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、转化生长因子 β 1(TGF- β 1)的表达情况, 考察其与放射性肺损伤发生的相关性。方法 健康新西兰种大白兔30只, 随机分为5组, 每组5只, 分别设定V5 40%、50%、60%、70%、80%, 对照组5只, 假性照射, 每只均进行CT模拟定位并进行照射, 6 MV能量射线, 3野调强适形放疗(IMRT), 等中心照射, 全肺剂量30 Gy/3F。观察并行HE染色、TGF- β 1、TNF- α 的检测。结果 病理染色提示自V5 50%开始出现放射性肺炎病理学改变, TNF- α 、TGF- β 1较对照组表达增强, 且与V5正相关。TGF- β 1表达情况: V5 40%组与70%、80%组有统计学差异, 与50%、60%及对照组无统计学差异;除V5 40%外, 所有实验组均与对照组有统计学差异($P<0.05$)。80%与70%和对照组有统计学差异, 其余各组两两间均无统计学差异。结论 当V5控制在40%时可减少放射性肺损伤, 预测放射性肺损伤发生的V5 “门槛值” 在50%附近。

关键词:辐射损伤; 辐射性肺炎; 肿瘤坏死因子 α ; 转化生长因子 β ; V5

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