

论文

联合检测诱导痰和纤支镜活组织端粒酶活性对肺癌诊断的意义

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摘要:

目的 探讨联合检测诱导痰和纤维支气管镜活组织端粒酶活性对肺癌的诊断价值。方法 采用端粒重复序列扩增-酶联免疫吸附实验方法, 对80例肺癌患者和50例肺部良性病变患者, 分别检测其诱导痰和纤维支气管镜活组织端粒酶的活性。结果 肺癌患者诱导痰和纤维支气管镜活组织端粒酶的活性均明显高于肺部良性病变患者(P<0.001), 不同病理类型的肺癌患者两种标本的端粒酶活性差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。诱导痰和纤维支气管镜活组织端粒酶活性的检测对肺癌的诊断敏感性、特异性、准确性分别为62.5%(50/80)和60.0%(48/80)、72.0%(36/50)和70.0%(35/50)、66.2%(86/130)和63.8%(83/130); 两项联合检测的敏感性、特异性和准确性分别为82.5%(66/80)、64.0%(32/50)和75.4%(98/130)。结论 诱导痰和纤维支气管镜活组织端粒酶活性的联合检测具有更高的敏感性, 可以提高肺癌的诊断率。

关键词: 端粒, 末端转移酶; 痰; 支气管镜; 肺肿瘤; 诊断

Significance of determination of telomerase activity in induced sputum and fibero bronchoscopic biopsy samples for lung cancer diagnosis

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Abstract:

Objective To investigate the significance of determination of telomerase activity in induced sputum and fibero bronchoscopic biopsy samples in lung cancer patients. Methods The technique of TRAP(telomeric repeat amplification protocol)-PCR-ELISA was employed to detect telomerase levels in induced sputum and fibero bronchoscopic biopsy samples in 80 lung cancer patients and 50 benign lung disease patients. Results Telomerase levels in induced sputum and fibero bronchoscopic biopsy samples were higher in patients with lung cancer than in those with benign lung disease(P<0.001). There was no significant difference in telomerase activity between the different pathologic types(P>0.05). The sensitivity, specificity and overall accuracy of telomerase activity was 62.5% (50/80), 72.0% (36/50) and 66.2%(86/130) in induced sputum, and 60.0%(48/80), 70.0%(35/50), and 63.8%(83/130) in fibero bronchoscopic biopsy sample respectively. The sensitivity, specificity and overall accuracy of telomerase activity determined by the above methods simultaneously as 82.5%(66/80), 64.0% (32/50) and 75.4%(98/130) respectively. Conclusion Determination of telomerase activity in induced sputum and fibero bronchoscopic biopsy samples has higher sensitivity and can improve the diagnostic accuracy for lung cancer.

Keywords: Telomerase; Sputum; Bronchoscopes; Lung neoplasms; Diagnosis

收稿日期 2009-12-14 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

山东省医药卫生科研资助项目(2007BW09)

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