

植物雌激素对DMBA诱导的雌性幼年SD大鼠乳腺癌发生发展的干预实验

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Experimental Intervention of Phytoestrogens on Breast Cancer Development in Young Female SD Rats

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摘要

目的

通过给予植物雌激素干预DMBA(二甲基苯恩)诱导的幼年SD大鼠乳腺癌模型的实验,了解植物雌激素对于幼年大鼠乳腺癌发生发展的作用。方法将30只大鼠随机分成两组:实验组和对照组。给予所有大鼠DMBA,实验组持续给予大豆异黄酮灌胃,对比两组之间乳腺癌的发病率、肿瘤直径及免疫组织化学结果。结果对于幼年SD大鼠,植物雌激素可以降低DMBA诱导的大鼠乳腺癌发病率,且患病大鼠肿瘤直径及免疫组织化学结果均和对照组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论植物雌激素可以降低DMBA诱导的幼年雌性SD大鼠乳腺癌发病率,幼年时期的干预可以降低乳腺癌发病率并改善预后。

关键词: 植物雌激素 乳腺癌 幼年SD大鼠

Abstract:

Objective

To detect the effect of phytoestrogen on DMBA induced breast cancer development of young female SD rats. Methods The 30 rats were randomly divided into two groups: experimental group and control group. All rats were given DMBA, the experimental group was additionally fed with soy isoflavones, and the incidence of breast cancer, the tumor diameter, the results of immunohistochemistry were compared between the two groups. Results For the young SD rats, phytoestrogens can significantly reduce the DMBA-induced breast cancer incidence, tumor size, and immunohistochemical results ($P<0.05$). Conclusion Phytoestrogens can reduce young female SD rats incidence of breast cancer induced by DMBA. Early childhood interventions can reduce the incidence of breast cancer and improve the prognosis.

Key words: Phytoestrogen Breast cancer Juvenile SD rat

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