



中文标题

检索

跨刊检索

雾化吸入羟基喜树碱对小鼠B16黑色素瘤 实验性肺转移的影响

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中文摘要:目的:通过雾化10-羟基喜树碱(HCPT)用于治疗B16黑色素瘤肺转移小鼠,考察雾化吸入HCPT治疗肺部的可行性以及疗效。方法:制作B16黑色素瘤肺转移小鼠模型,不同剂量雾化给药考察肺转移结节数、肺湿重、肺瘤面积、平均直径等参数,计算脾脏指数和胸腺指数,并观察动物的生理生存状况,对肺组织进行病理组织学检查。结果:雾化给药组肺转移结节数、肺湿重、肺瘤面积等参数明显少于模型组,直径相关参数未发生统计学差异;雾化给药组脾脏指数有所减小,胸腺指数较模型组和正常组有显著性差异;给药过程中雾化给药组实验动物生理状态均正常。病理组织学检查显示雾化给药组动物肺脏瘤变组织状况有所改善。结论:雾化吸入HCPT给药对于黑色素瘤肺转移症的治疗效果明显,具有一定的应用前景和深入研究的潜力。

中文关键词:雾化 羟基喜树碱 肺癌

10-Hydroxycamptothecin aerosol treatment inhibits lung metastases in B16F10 melanoma mice models

Abstract:Objective : To estimate the effect of 10-hydroxycamptothecin (HCPT) to the melanoma lung metastasis mice models and the feasibility of aerosol delivery treatment for lung cancer therapy. Method : B16F10 melanoma lung metastasis mice models were made, and nodules number, inhibition rate, tumor area, mean nodules diameter and so on were investigated after the aerosol delivery treatment. Spleen index and thymus index were calculated at the end of the experiments. The change of body weight, physiological state and the lung tumor tissue in pathological histology were inspected. Result : The total number of tumor lesions, weight of lungs and the area of lung metastasis of aerosol treatment group had significant difference comparing with normal group and control group. Mean nodules diameter had no significant difference comparing with control group. The spleen index of aerosol treatment group was decreased and thymus index was significantly decreased comparing with normal group and control group. During the treatment there are no obvious changes in physiological state. The lung cancer tissue of aerosol delivery treatment group was recovered in pathological histology. Conclusion : The results suggested that aerosol delivery of HCPT demonstrated powerful antitumor activity and was useful for melanoma lung metastasis by aerosol delivery treatment.

keywords:aerosol 10-hydroxycamptothecin lung cancer

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