

The Expression of p53-Tumor Suppressor Gene in Neoplastic Lesions of Salivary Glands

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Abstract

The aim of present study is to assess the expression of p53 protein in benign and malignant lesions of salivary glands using immunohistochemistry. A total of 37 cases of neoplastic lesions comprising benign pleomorphic adenoma (PA) and malignant lesions (mucoepidermoid carcinoma, acinic cell carcinoma, adenoid cystic carcinoma and malignant PA) were evaluated. p53 overexpression was detected in 18/37 total neoplastic cases, in 8 of 25 benign PAs and in 10 of 12 malignant neoplasms. A frequent incidence of p53 expression was present in the neoplasms of salivary glands, particularly higher in malignant lesions when compared with benign lesions.

• 方法介绍 •

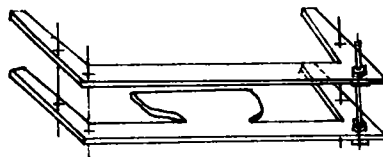
后部殆平面定位商榷及简易试殆仪

管声潮

确定颌位关系是全口义齿修复成败的关键之一,也是无牙颌修复的重要临床步骤。以往教科书及有关文献介绍:要求前定位殆堤平面与瞳孔连线平行,在上唇下缘下显露约 2mm;后部定位殆堤平面与耳鼻喉线(耳屏中点与鼻翼中点的连线)平行。笔者从 1989 年至今,对 100 例无牙颌患者进行测试,发现如按常规确定后殆堤平面,有 85% 的患者上后殆堤间距显得过小,殆平面前低后高,无法排列上后义齿,且咬合障碍,只有 15% 的患者能按常规方法定位及排列义齿。故而对 85 例患者的后部殆堤平面降低 4 mm,改为鼻翼、耳屏和屏间切迹中点连线平行。用自制简易试殆仪快速而准确地一次成型上殆堤,义齿稳固,咀嚼功能满意。

简易试殆仪由面弓指示杆、殆平面导板及可调螺杆 3 部分组成(附图)。根据前牙殆堤平面与鼻翼基底的距离(一般为 2.5~2.7 cm),调整螺杆并固定试殆仪,使之前后距离相等。蜡基托试戴合适,将 8~10 mm 厚,7~8 mm 宽的蜡卷烤软,弯曲成颌弓形状,预热粘着于牙槽嵴顶区的基托上。趁蜡尚软,迅速放入口内,将试殆仪的殆平面导板放入蜡堤下,缓慢上压,使试殆

仪面弓指示杆抵达两侧鼻翼基底,双翼与耳屏和屏间切迹的中点平行。取出殆托,冲冷,修整。按常规完成下殆托的制作及校对正中殆关系并记录。



附图 简易试殆仪

简易试殆仪由面弓、殆平面导板和螺杆组合而成,制作简单,使用方便,配合简单殆架,定位准确快速。根据前上殆堤的高度调整固定好螺杆,可使前后左右殆堤平面保持在同一平面上,避免了用单杆指示目测之误差,从而提高了全口义齿的修复效果。

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