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Effects of three sample preservation methods on total DNA preparation of porcie whole blood*

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the effects of different blood sample preservation methods on total DNA preparation of porcine whole blood. Methods: The three methods used in the study were as followings: 1) Method I—the blood sample was stored at 4℃. 2) Method II—leukocyte sediment was added to the digestive solution and then stored at room temperature. 3) Method III—the blood sample was mixed with SDS-EDTANa2 and then stored at room temperature. Total DNA was purified by Phenol/Chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation. Results: Pure and intact total DNA was obtained with all the three methods. Though the use of method III resulted in more DNA, DNA was destroyed to some extent. Conclusion: Method II does not need low temperature storage condition. Therefore, it is the best way to store blood samples for outdoor sample collection.

Key words porcine whole blood; total DNA; preparation; preservation

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双眼视乳头小凹伴黄斑部脱离 1例

A case report pit of the optic disc with bilateral macula detachment

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1 临床资料

患者男, 27岁。因双眼视力逐渐下降一月于 1997年 1月 10日就诊。眼部检查: 视力右 0.5/ 右 0.6/ 双角膜透明, KP (-), 前房 (-), 虹膜瞳孔未见异常。三面镜检查: 右视乳头颞上方可见一 1/6DD大小黄白色小凹深约 4D, 左眼视乳头颞上方可见一 1/8DD大小黄白色小凹深约 2D, 小凹边缘呈峭壁状, 其底部偏颞侧边缘可见一只血管。双眼颞侧视网膜水肿, 黄斑部脱离。诊断: 双眼视乳头小凹伴黄斑部脱离。

荧光血管造影: ① 静脉早期小凹呈弱荧光, 1 min后小凹内逐渐有荧光漫延, 17 min后小凹内荧光染料外溢形成强荧光区。② 静脉早期双眼后极部有窗样缺损区, 其形态大小无变化, 随背景荧光消退而逐渐减弱。诊断: ① 双眼视乳头小凹; ② 双眼后极部色素上皮损害。

视野: 双眼生理盲点扩大, 中心暗点。

2 讨论

视乳头小凹是视盘上的小凹陷, 属先天性视盘异常, 是一种较少见的神经外胚叶发育缺陷[1]。小凹多位于视盘颞侧, 数量多为一个。多系单眼发病, 约 10% ~ 15% 为双侧性。50% 以上的病例在小凹底部或边缘可见一只或两只视网膜睫状血管。约有 25% ~ 75% 的患者于 20~ 40岁左右发生浆液性黄斑脱离[2]。当合并黄斑部视网膜脱离时出现视力障碍。荧光血管造影显示: 早期低荧光, 静脉期后染料由小凹边缘逐渐漫延到小凹内, 晚期可见染料向小凹外溢形成高荧光, 荧光素不向视网膜下间隙扩展至黄斑部[3]。视野常有生理盲点扩大, 中心或旁中心暗点, 牛角形暗点。本病不需治疗, 合并黄斑部网脱离时尚无理想疗法, 但其常有自愈倾向, 近年来有报道用玻璃体切出、注气, 眼内光凝可增进远期视力[2]。

本例患者双眼视乳小凹伴双眼黄斑部脱离实属罕见, 同时也提醒临床医生, 对双眼黄斑浆液性脱离的病人, 应注意有无视乳头小凹的存在。另外, 本例患者的双眼色素上皮损害是否与视乳头小凹有关, 有待进一步观察和探讨。

关键词 视乳头小凹, 黄斑脱离

中图法分类号 R774.5

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