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Clinical significance of A, B and H blood group antigen expression in the differentiation between prostatic adenocarcinoma and benign prostatic disorders

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Abstract The expression of A, B and H blood group antigens was studied in 70 specimens of prostatic carcinoma (PC), 85 of prostatic benign hyperplasia (PBH), 25 of prostatic atypical hyperplasia (PAH) and 25 of normal prostate with monoclonal antibodies and ABC immunohistochemical assay. It was found that blood group antigen expression was positive in 9 specimens of PC (12.9%), 56 of PBH (60.9%), and 11 of PAH (44.0%) ($P<0.05\sim0.01$). It is suggested that A, B and H blood group antigen expression is a more sensitive marker to differentiate the malignant lesions of prostate from those benign ones.

Key words prostatic neoplasms; hyperplasia; ABH antigen; immunohistochemical assay

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慢性重型病毒性肝炎中性粒细胞超微结构的初步观察

个案与短篇

Ultrastructural observation on the neutrophils of patients with chronic severe viral hepatitis

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我们在以往对慢性重型病毒性肝炎(慢性重型肝炎)患者血小板超微结构的研究中,发现其中性粒细胞也有明显的超微结构改变。经对保留含有核细胞层的11例患者标本重新置光镜下准确定位做半薄切片和超薄切片后,进行了慢性重型肝炎粒细胞超微结构的初步观察,现将结果报告如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本组11例,均为慢性乙型重型肝炎,其中7例经肝组织病理检查证实。临床分期[1]:重型肝炎早期和晚期各2例,余为典型期患者。

1.2 电镜标本的制备

用硅化注射器采静脉血4.5 ml,以0.13 mol/L枸橼酸钠0.5 ml抗凝,充分混匀后100×g离心5 min,于所分离的血浆中缓慢加入0.03 mol/L戊二醛0.2 ml,室温放置5 min。再以1000×g离心10 min,吸出上清液,沿试管壁加入0.3 mol/L戊二醛缓冲液2 ml,室温下固定5 h。轻轻拨出试管内的有核细胞层,用0.1 mol/L磷酸缓冲液冲洗,将标本修成1.5 mm^3的小块,置0.3 mol/L戊二醛缓冲液内4℃下固定3 h。以0.039 mol/L锇酸作为固定,醋酸铀块染,系列丙酮脱水,环氧树脂

(下转314页)

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Application of determination of airway resistance and conductance in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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Abstract The plethysmograph of airway resiatance (Raw), airway conductance (Gaw), specific Raw (sRaw), specific Gaw (sGaw), and the volume of thoracic gas (Vtg) was determined in 134 healthy adult nonsmokers and 169 patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The formula for normal value prediction was calculated out with multiple linear regression from the data of 134 nonsmokers. It was found that in the smokers sRaw was increased but sGaw decreased ($P<0..01$) and Raw, Gaw and Vtg showed no significant difference ($P>0.05$). In the patients with chronic bronchitis pulmonnary emphysema and cor pulmonale, Raw sRaw and Vtg were significantly increased and Gaw and sGaw decreased ($P<0.01$). These findings indicate that the functional disorder of the lungs involves only the small airways in the smokers but it involves both the large and small airways in other 3 groups of COPD.

Key words airway resistance; thoracic gas volume; pulmonary disease

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(上接 307 页)

618包埋,半薄切片定位后作超薄切片,双铅液染色,H－300型透射电镜下观察并拍片。

2 结果

与正常对照组相比,慢性重型肝炎患者中性粒细胞胞突及伪足普遍减少,部分可见胞膜有局限性缺损。胞质有不同程度的变质性改变,或表现为灶性胞质空化、退变,或为整个细胞胞浆的疏松、肿胀,变性胞质中吞噬泡甚少,低密度的继发性颗粒和致密的原发性颗粒均显著减少,以后者减少为显著,线粒体数量显著减少,个别严重患者有线粒体缺失现象;残存线粒体均发生不同程度的肿胀、嵴断溶,严重者整个线粒体完全呈空泡化,偶可见其内含有少量致密物质,部分发生膜破损并与疏松的胞浆相融合。细胞核见有明显的改变,表现为核浆比例失调,染色质浓缩,电子密度增高,并伴有局灶性核周间隙消失。此外,一些中性粒细胞内微管数量增多,呈灶性聚集,部分中性粒细胞中内质网高度扩张,内含均匀一致的细颗粒状物质,部分形成大空泡,并呈髓鞘样变性。

3 讨论

既往的研究显示严重肝病患者(主要为肝硬化患者)存在着中性粒细胞的功能障碍,表现为细胞脱粒、胞内杀伤功能不全以及吞噬和化学趋向作用降低等[2,3]。我们通过电镜观察见慢性重型肝炎患者中性粒细胞伪足甚少,线粒体变性肿胀,细胞核胞质浓缩。慢性重型肝炎时中性粒细胞的这些超微结构改变可能正是其功能异常的形态学基础。Itoh 等[4]发现肝病患者中性粒细胞产生过氧化物的能力显著降低,由于任何过氧化物减少必然影响到中性粒细胞依氧性杀菌作用,因而推测肝病时细菌易感性的增高与此有关。本研究观察到慢性重型肝炎患者中性粒细胞内原发性和继发性颗粒显著减少,尤以原发性颗粒减少为著,由于该颗粒的主要内容物之一是髓过氧化物酶,故推测慢性重型肝炎中性粒细胞过氧化物的产生亦可能减少,并可导致其吞噬、杀菌等防御感染功能障碍,这可能是慢性重型肝炎患者临床过程中极易发生细菌感染的原因之一。

(本观察承蒙基础部病理教研室刘友生老师指导和帮助,谨致谢意!)

关键词 肝炎,病毒性;粒细胞

中图法分类号 R512.6

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