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Establishment and evaluation of the cadmium-induced mouse model of chronic renal failure

Yuan Fahuan, Liao Lisheng (Department of Nephrology, Xinqiao Hospital, Third Military Medical College, Chongqing, 630037)

Abstract Young Kunming mice were fed with the food containing mercuric chloride, lithium carbonate, lead acetate or cadmium chloride for 45 days. It was found that these 4 salts of metals could all result in different degrees of functional and structural damages of the kidneys of the mice. In the mercuric chloride and lead acetate groups, the liver and the duodenum were also severely damaged besides the renal damages and the mice suffered a high mortality during the period of taking the toxicants. In the lithium carbonate group, the mortality was also very high but the histological damages of the kidneys were less severe. In the cadmium chloride group, the renal damages were more severe than in the other 3 groups, the mortality of the mice was relatively low, the histology of the heart, the liver and the duodenum was essentially normal, and the renal damages became worse even the toxicant was stopped. It is concluded that cadmium chloride is the agent of choice to establish the mouse model of chronic renal failure.

Key words mice; cadmium poisoning; chlorides; kidney failure, chronic; disease models, animal

个案与短篇

以左颈部转移肿块为特征的隐性卵巢癌一例

唐开业 陈素莲 (第三军医大学新桥医院普外科) 630037

患者,女 54 岁,医师,因左颈部不适、发现肿块 2 月,在当地医院检查未能确诊而入本院。查体:发育正常,营养良好、颈软、颈静脉不怒张、甲状腺大小正常、左侧胸锁乳突肌外缘扪及 3cm×3cm 肿块、质硬活动度差,有压痛。左锁骨上凹可触及蚕豆大小淋巴结,活动无压痛。双侧乳腺及腋窝无肿块。心肺(-),腹部检查无异常。甲状腺同位素扫描及 B 超(-),胃肠 X 线钡餐检查(-),胸片(-),骨髓穿刺正常骨髓象。1991 年 4 月在颈丛麻醉下行肿块切除,术中见肿块位于左胸锁乳突肌深部偏后,包膜完整质硬。病理报告为淋巴结转移性乳头状腺癌。为了找原发病灶请有关专科会诊,盆腔检查未扪及包块、子宫附件 B 超正常。纤维支气管镜检查(-),鼻咽喉纤维内镜检查无异常发现,腹部 CT,B 超检查,肝胆胰脾肾盆腔(-)。钡灌肠,乙状结肠镜检查(-)。癌胚抗原 11μg/L,甲胎球<25ng/ml。原发病灶仍不能确定、行颈部放疗后出院。半年后复查子宫附件 B 超时发现左侧卵巢包块而行剖腹探查术,证实原发灶系卵巢癌。

讨论

卵巢癌早期常无自觉症状,多数病人就诊已较晚,其转移扩散主要以直接蔓延和腹腔种植。该患者早期临床表现以颈部转移性肿块为特征,而原发病灶卵巢癌病变隐匿,经两家医院多科室反复全面检查,时间长达一年,后经剖腹手术才明确诊断。因此对颈部有转移肿块而原发灶不能确定的女性患者,除详细检查身体各系统外,应警惕卵巢隐匿性癌的存在。

关键词 卵巢肿瘤;肿瘤转移

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