DOI:10.16016/j.1000-5404.1994.01.017

现场验证。

(对在本次实验研究中担负低压舱持续减压的杨伯成、邓忠才、李英和、刘福玉以及承担后勤保障的陈雪松、江玛莉等同志致谢。)

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(收稿:1993-06-30;修回:1993-11-09)

Prophylactic effects of KY-Ⅱ on "acute mountain sickness" at simulated altitude of 4 000～5 000 meters

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Abstract Twenty-three young adults with an age range of 18～25 were randomized into 2 groups. Group Ⅰ of 12 individuals served as the control and received KY-Ⅰ (actually a placebo) and Group Ⅱ of 11 received KY-Ⅱ which is a composite of Chinese herb drugs and certain western medicine and has been proved to be effective to reduce oxygen consumption, prolong the average surviving duration and increase the survival rate of the hypoxic mice. Both the groups were subjected to continuous hypoxia in a hypobaric chamber and its barometric pressure was kept at a level equivalent to 4 000 m altitude for 48 hours and subsequently to 5 000 m for 24 hours. Double blind method was used in observations. Symptoms and signs of "acute mountain sickness" (AMS) were recorded. It was found that the suffers of AMS were fewer in Group Ⅱ than in Group Ⅰ. The scores of symptoms and signs at the simulated altitudes of 4 000 m and 5 000 m were smaller in Group Ⅱ than in Group Ⅰ. The severity of AMS correlated with arterial oxygen saturation ($r=-0.998$, $P<0.05$) in both the groups. No significant difference of systolic time interval was observed between the 2 groups. These findings suggest that KY-Ⅱ is effective to reduce the morbidity and manifestations of AMS.

Key words altitude sickness/PC; KY-Ⅱ

大鼠实验性腺胃粘膜癌变过程中Ha-ras基因第12位密码子点突变的研究*

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癌基因的激活和抗癌基因的失活是肿瘤发生、发展的分子基础。ras基因家族是目前研究得较深入的癌基因之一,在人类它们主要通过第12、13或61位点的突变而被活化。胃癌组织中ras基因点突变的研究报道较少,且ras基因的突变类型及突变率国内外的检测结果很不一致。ras基因点突变是否是胃粘膜癌变过程中的主要事件,尚无人作过系统研究。本文应用PCR-RFLP的方法,对84例福尔马林固定、石蜡包埋、MNNG所诱发的大鼠实验性腺胃粘膜癌变过程中,不同病理变化阶段(包括正常胃粘膜、肠上皮化生、异型增生Ⅰ～Ⅲ级和胃癌)的组织标本进行Ha-ras第12位密码子点突变的分析,发现全部标本中无1例伴有Ha-ras第12位密码子的点突变。上述应用PCR-RFLP的检测结果提示,Ha-ras第12位密码子点突变在MNNG所诱发的大鼠实验性腺胃粘膜癌变过程中似乎不起主要作用;Ha-ras第12位密码子可能不是MNNG致癌时主要作用的靶位点。

关键词 胃肿瘤;癌前状态;癌基因蛋白P_{21};ras基因;突变;大鼠

中图法分类号 R730.2

* 国家"863"高技术研究发展计划生物技术领域资助课题

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