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Study of cytochemical changes of the liver and computer image analysis after thermal injury complicated with endocoxemia in rats

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Abstract The rats were inflicted with 20% TBSA full thickness burns and then the changes of endogenous peroxidase (PO) and acid phosphatase of the liver were studied quantitatively with cytochemistry and computer image analysis. It was found that positive reaction of PO was seen in the Kupffer's cells (KCs) only. The activity of PO in the KCs reached the highest level in the early stage and then came down, which suggests that the changes of PO activity are possibly compensatory and then decompensatory reactions of the KCs to endotoxin. In contrast to the changes of PO reaction, acid phosphatase was mostly localized in the hepatic parenchymatous cells especially those along the bile capillaries. Which suggests that the changes of the activity of acid phosphatase may reflect the functional stage of lysosomes in the early stage of hepatocytic damages after burn injury complicated with endotoxemia.

Key words liver/EN; burns; endotoxemia; enzyme cytochemistry

个案与短篇

葡萄胎后间隔绒癌一例报道

Report of one case of intermittent chorioepithelioma after hydatidiform mole

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女性,24岁,住院号129149。因咳嗽、右胸痛2月,咯血10 d,于1992年5月20日入院。1987年妊娠40 d人流一次,1989年妊娠3月,阴道大流血,诊断为葡萄胎,未给预防性治疗,半年后再次妊娠于1990年6月足月顺产一子,其后再无妊娠及流产史,节育环避孕,月经正常。

体格检查:T 36.5℃、P 100次/min、R 20次/min、BP 12/7 kPa。发育正常,贫血貌,皮肤正常,浅表淋巴结不大,气管稍左移。右胸饱满,间隙增宽,呼吸动度减低,语颤减弱,右肩胛角以下叩诊呈实音,呼吸音消失,左肺过清音,呼吸音增强。双肺无干音。心界向左移,心率100次/min,心音正常。腹软、无压痛,未扪及包块,肝脾未触及。妇科检查:子宫大小正常,附件无肿块。

实验室检查,WBC 11.0×10^9/L,RBC 2.8×10^{12}/L,HGB 58 g/L,PLT 246×10^9/L,中性0.88,淋巴细胞0.12,ESR 45 mm/h,LDH 526 u/L,血及胸水β-HCG>50 μg/L(正常值<3 μg/L),肝功、肾功正常。X线胸片见右肺有15 cm×15 cm高密度巨大包块,呈分叶状,左肺见4个结节影,约0.8~1.5 cm直径大小,考虑为双肺转移性癌。超声波检查示右侧胸液,肝、脾、子宫及附件超声波检查未见异常。经皮肺穿刺活检病理诊断为右肺绒癌。患者自动出院。

讨 论

绒癌是一种高度恶性肿瘤,多见于育龄期妇女。绝大多数绒癌继发于葡萄胎及妊娠后,肺部绒癌多由子宫转移而来[1]。本例在葡萄胎后2年,且中间又经过足月顺产才出现肺绒癌,临床较少见,是所谓的"葡萄胎后间隔绒癌",表明子宫的病变与肺部转移灶并不一致。在这种情况下,绒癌是继发于前次葡萄胎,还是这次足月顺产,可用染色体性别测定帮助判断,但这次绒癌与葡萄胎和足月顺产均为同一性别,则难以肯定,故不能根据它来确定肺内的病灶性质。同时,也表明滋养叶上皮细胞有长期潜伏的生物学特性。对子宫外绒癌病灶是来自末次妊娠,还是来自多次妊娠中的葡萄胎,目前仍有不同的看法。本例后者的可能性较大,因为在葡萄胎后再无异常妊娠或流产。

绒癌对化疗极为敏感,但肺内转移灶>3 cm者缓解并不理想。因此化疗使病灶缩小、变硬后,再手术治疗效果更好[2]。

关键词 绒毛膜癌;葡萄胎

中图法分类号 R737.3

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