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A preliminary study on the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer with a serum pancreatic cancer-associated antigen

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Abstract The sera of 40 normal controls, 61 cases of various malignant diseases except pancreatic cancer, 53 cases of various benign diseases, and 33 cases of pancreatic cancer were examined with ELISA to determine the serum level of pancreatic cancer-associated antigen (PCAAc). Its normal value was 12.59±6.34 mg/L ($\bar{x}\pm s$), and the value was 57.25±82.93 mg/L in the pancreatic cancer group, which was significantly higher than the normal value and that of the other malignant disease group ($P<0.0001$). When 25.27 μg/ml (M+2SD) was considered as the upper limit of normal variation, the serum level of PCAAc was elevated in 23/33 cases of pancreatic cancer, 2/19 cases of hepatic cancer, 1/10 case of gastric cancer, and 1/17 case of liver cirrhosis. Serum PCAAc varied within the normal range in other diseases. The overall sensitivity and specificity of serum PCAAc test for the dianosis of panceatic cancer were 69.70% and 96.49% respectively. In addition, the serum concentration of PCAAc in cases of pancreatic cancer was related to the location, size and differentiation of the cancer to certain extent.

It is believed that the detection of serum PCAAc is of diagnostic significance for pancreatic cancer.

Key words pancreatic neoplasms; antigens; tumor-associated; carbohydrate; enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

认识领悟心理疗法治愈恐怖症一例

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患者 女,27 岁,大专文化,干部,已婚。怕看别人眼睛 15 年。看别人眼睛时,感到紧张、害怕、出汗、头昏,2 h 后症状缓解。尤其害怕同学或同科室同事的眼睛。曾服用过奋乃静、丙米嗪均无效。病人为此痛苦,曾几次想自杀。

幼年家境困难。小时候常被同玩的小朋友取笑,自感自卑。1976 年其兄给上级写信,被视为精神病,自杀。看到其兄惨死的尸体十分害怕,晚上不敢单独睡觉。1977 年上初中,一次上课,无意间与一男生目光对视,当时该男生表情不自然地将头转过去。患者便推测男生认为她对他有爱慕之情,于是感到不安、紧张、不敢再看那位男生的眼睛,逐渐对班上其它同学、甚至老师的眼睛也不敢正视,随后症状加重至今。

通过了解病人上述情况及其问题发生、发展过程,并作心理测量。针对病人个性特征及文化程度,我们选用了认识领悟心理疗法。在与病人 11 次交谈中,重点分析病人早年心理挫伤是由于其胆怯、敏感的性格,误解了该男生认为她有"非份之想"造成的。在那个视"性"为禁区的年代,一个中学生被认为"向往异性"是会被视为不道德的。于是她便象做了错事一样感到不安、紧张、害怕、反复思虑,不敢再看那位男生眼睛。由于自卑、恐惧心理,害怕被更多同学知道此事,于是逐渐发展泛化到对周围其它同学。成年后,因

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A study on the labeling of melanocytic tumors and nevi with anti-human proliferative cell antibody Ki-67

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Abstract Fifteen cases of malignant melanoma, 17 cases of acquired nevus, 18 cases of congenital small nevus, and 3 cases of congenital giant nevus were labeled with anti-human proliferative cell antibody Ki-67 with ABC labeling method. It was found that 13 out of the 15 cases of malignant melanoma were positive and the positive rate of the tumor cells was ranged between 2% to 33%. After culture, the positive rate of the melanoma cells was 88%. But all the 3 types of melanocytic nevi were negative. The findings suggest that the labeling of anti-human proliferative cell antibody Ki-67 is a sensitive and specific method to identify melanocytic tumors and it is not sensitive enough to differentiate the minor changes of the 3 types of nevi.

Key words melanoma; melanocytic nevus; Ki-67

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害怕看到别人眼睛,在与人交往时,回避别人的目光,紧张、害怕不自然的表情,引起别人的惊讶,反馈给她,便强化了她认为别人又看到她内心想法的推测,长期这样形成恶性循环。在分析完病人问题性质之后,向病人介绍脱敏训练及放松训练方法,同时强调,只要她能与治疗者密切配合,采取行为自助,恐怖症预后是良好的。

病人第 3 次来咨询,自述经治疗者分析之后心情轻松了许多,并能按照治疗者的建议进行脱敏训练。在后几次咨询中,病人症状明显改善,但反反复复。此间重点放在肯定病人目前的能力;纠正其与人交往时错误认知——认为别人会看穿其内心思想,帮助病人建立正常交往心态;称赞病人取得的成绩;鼓励病人坚持脱敏训练,消除病人负性自动思想。同时予抗紧张、焦虑药物辅以改善紧张、焦虑的状态。经过 11 次咨询,长达 1 年多时间,病人症状完全消失。

讨论

中国心理分析在理论上,承认心理动力学的观点,承认潜意识内容对意识、行为的影响,承认幼年经验对成人心理的影响,认为将心理矛盾双方提到意识平面为治疗关键[1]。本文通过分析疏导,将压抑在病人内心深处的矛盾情绪引起来,然后以现实的态度加以分析之,使病人领悟到自己的想法是幼稚的、不成熟的,并自觉放弃它。这种领悟是病人内心深处的改变,从而为矫正外部行为跨出了关键一步。本例治疗中既重视了认知因素在行为中作用,也注意到已形成不良行为,所以也采用了行为治疗与高脱敏疗法,配合领悟疗法,以矫正外部已形成异常行为。

选择恰当的支持性谈话,及时掌握和消除病人在治疗中出现的心理阻抗,与病人建立良好的关系,争取到病人参与治疗过程本身,也是保证治疗过程的顺利进行及疗效的重要环节。

关键词 心理治疗;恐怖症

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