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Expression of tumor-associated glycoprotein (TAG-72) in gastric carcinoma and its precancerous lesions

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Abstract The expression of tumor-associated glycoprotein (TAG-72) identified by monoclonal antibody B72.3 was investigated in 110 resected specimens of gastric carcinoma, 36 biopsied specimens of dysplasia, and 303 specimens of intestinal metaplasia (IM). IM was subdivided into complete Type I and incomplete Types II and III based on whether sulphomucin is present or absent in the mucin secreting columnar cells. The positive rate of TAG-72 in gastric carcinoma was 60.9%, and it was significantly higher in IM specimens with gastric carcinoma than in those with benign gastric lesions ($P<0.05\sim0.001$). The positive rate of TAG-72 was significantly higher in Type III IM than in Types I and II IM ($P<0.01$), which suggests the close relationship between Type III IM and gastric carcinoma. It is believed that TAG-72 is a useful tumor marker in the diagnosis of signet ring carcinoma, in the defining of the high-risk group, and in the detection of early cases of gastric carcinoma.

Key words stomach neoplasms/DI; metaplasia; intestines/PA; glycoproteins

绿色瘤一例报告

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绿色瘤较罕见。其临床表现较复杂，X线检查在早期诊断上有重要意义。现报告一例。

患者 女性，11岁，川籍，学生，1月前出现眼球突出，肿胀，眼角有一赘生物呈红色，同时伴发热，头痛，流泪。以后头顶部发现3个小包块，约1 cm×2 cm，质硬。实验室检查：WBC 4.7×10^3/L，RBC 2.3×10^6/L，Hb 69g/L，PLT 4.6万。骨髓象特征：粒系显著增生，原幼89%，胞体大小不一，形态不规则，核仁1～4个，较清晰，部分细胞核仁增大，多数细胞浆量丰富，浆中颗粒粗细不一，分布不均，可见Auer小体，该类细胞POX（+～卅），红巨细胞二系受抑，血片分类：原早粒占64%，晚幼红1:100，骨髓象结论：绿色瘤。

X线表现：瓦氏位示双眶内上份骨质稀疏、模糊，边缘不清晰，左侧为甚。双上颌窦区密度增高，窦腔变小，骨壁有不规则破坏，毛刷状，尤以内上份明显，呈虫蚀状、网织状改变，头颅正侧位片见顶骨有一小的类圆形透光区，边界清楚。

讨 论

绿色瘤系急性粒细胞性白血病的一种特殊类型，因肿瘤的病理切片呈特殊的碧绿色，故得名为绿色

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Effects of human fetal hepatic stimulator substance on D-galactosamine-induced liver necrosis in rats

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Abstract The effects of human fetal hepatic stimulator substance (h-HSS) and liver cytosol (h-FLC) on the survival rate, the intensity of liver damage, and liver regeneration in rats with liver necrosis induced with D-galactosamine were observed. The physico-chemical properties of h-HSS were preliminarily determined.

It was found that both h-HSS and H-FLC could markedly increase the survival rate of the rats with toxic liver necrosis, significantly decrease the serum level of ornithine carbamoyl transferase and mitochondria aspartic transaminase, improve the hepaplastin activity, and elevate the incorporation rate of ^{3}H-thymidine with liver DNA. h-HSS was stable after heated to 95° C for 30 minutes, and sensitive to trypsin treatment. It demonstrated one major band at 15 000 daltons and 3 minor ones at 24 000, 34 000, and 40 000 daltons respectively on sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The relative content of the major band was 47.57%.

Key words hepatic stimulator substance; cytosol; human fetal liver; toxic liver necrosis; D-Gal

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瘤[1]。肿瘤组织的显微镜观察，主要由原始粒细胞及早幼粒细胞构成，中幼、晚幼粒细胞较少[2]。绿色瘤的死亡率极高，一般在数周及半年内死亡。临床表现有发热、头痛，眼球突出，肿胀等。在周围血象改变之前，往往先出现一些骨质改变，所以X线检查对早期诊断有重要价值。最易受累的是颅骨，特别是眼眶骨质破坏和明显的眼球突出，为其特征性表现[3]。其它骨骼如脊柱、肋骨、骨盆等亦易受累。本例主要为双上颌窦、双眶骨质破坏，顶骨破坏轻微，其它部位未摄片。破坏特点为骨质疏松、模糊、毛刷状、网织状等不规则改变，与文献记载类似。入院后用HOCP方案治疗，疗效不明显，两周后家属要求而出院。

关键词 绿色瘤，X线诊断

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