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Studies of deletion of Rb gene in HCC

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LOH of Rb gene at intron 1 was detected by PCR-RFLP in 24 HCCs. 25% (3/12) LOH was found. At same time we also analyzed the structural alteration of the Rb gene from 10 cases by Southern hybridization using the Rb cDNA. The deletion was found at 4.5kb band in one case, at 9.8kb and 7.5kb bands in another case. All the cases with Rb gene aberration were found only in markedly advanced HCC. It suggests that deletion of Rb gene may participate in the progression of HCC.

Key words: Hepatocellular Carcinoma; Retinoblastoma gene; Polymerase Chain reaction; Restriction fragment length polymorphism; Southern hybridization blot

联合化疗治疗中晚期食管、贲门癌 25 例报告

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该报告采用 IFO、VDS、5-Fu 联合方案治疗中晚期食管、贲门癌 25 例,取得了较好的疗效。

临床资料:男 21 例、女 4 例;年龄 35~72 岁;食管中上段癌 11 例、中下段癌 8 例,贲门癌 6 例;其中鳞癌 12 例、腺癌 11 例、鳞腺癌 2 例,治疗方法见附表。

附表		治疗方法		
药物	剂量	用法	周期数	
IFO	1.0g/m ²	ivg ^{††} 第 1-5 天	21 天为 1 周期	
Mesna	400mg/m ²	iv 分成第	2-3 周期	
	0,4,8 小时	用第 1-5 天		
VDS	3mg/m ²	iv 第 1,8 天		
5-Fu	500mg/m ²	ivg ^{††} 第 1,3,8,10 天		

结果:本组 25 例,CR1 例、PR12 例、S6 例、P6 例,有效率 52%。

讨论:IFO 于 90 年代开始应用于临床,根据报

道介绍 IFO 对鳞癌及腺癌均有一定疗效。本研究应用 IFO、VDS、5-Fu 联合治疗食管、贲门癌的有效率为 52%,其中治疗食管癌有效率为 67.9%,贲门癌有效率为 32.1%;该方案对食管上段、鳞癌疗效较好,对食管下段、腺癌疗效较差;该方案对放化疗失败的病人仍可取得一定的疗效;对有转移的病例疗效较差。该方案毒性反应轻,仅有轻度的骨髓抑制、消化道反应及脱发等,经对症治疗均可缓解,没有发生肾功能损害、尿路刺激症状及其它严重反应。通过该研究结果,作者认为该方案对治疗中晚期食管、贲门癌有一定疗效,且毒副反应轻、初步结果较满意,但仍需作进一步临床研究进行总结。

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