

To detect erythrocyte G-6PD deficiency four common screen-methods, the methemoglobin reduction test(MHb-T), the methylene blue absorption test, the fluorescence spot test, and the modified nitroblue tetrazolium spot test(NBT-T), were compared with the enzyme quantitative assay.

The results suggest that the fluorescence spot test and modified NBT-test agrees well with the G-6PD activity determinations, and are more favorable due to their high-speed, simplicity and specificity.

The MHb-T and methylene blue absorption test were also evaluated.



舌癌 241 例的远期疗效报告

李振权等

中华肿瘤杂志 2(1): 11, 1980

本文报告中山医学院附属肿瘤医院头颈科和附属第一医院肿瘤科自 1958~1972 年共 14 年间治疗的舌癌 241 例的远期疗效。全组病例均获随访, 随诊率 100%, 平均五年生存率为 53.9(130/241)。其中, 计划综合治疗组(即原发灶外照射+镭针插植术, 并加颈淋巴结清除术)五年生存率为 68.3%(28/41); 联合根治术组五年生存率为 59.3%(70/118); 镭针插植术组五年生存率为 39.1%(32/82)。全组共有 159 例行颈淋巴结清除术, 术后病理检查有淋巴结转移的 51 例(颈淋巴结转移率为 32.1%)。

本文分析了舌癌治疗各种方法的优点, 认为计划综合治疗组疗效的提高可能与下列因素有关: (1) 镭针插植前⁶⁰钴外照射量 3,500~4,000 拉德/20~25 天, 可抑制癌细胞生长, 防止镭针插植时癌细胞扩散, 同时可消除炎症, 使病灶缩小, 边界清楚, 便于镭针植入。作者认为, 镭疗剂量以 8,000~9,000 拉德为宜。(2) 镭针插植术后, 常规施行预防性颈淋巴结清除术, 可提高疗效。