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# DETECTION OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS DNA IN PARAFFIN-EMBEDDED LIVER TISSUES FROM HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMAS BY POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION

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PCR technique was used to detect HBV DNA in paraffin-embedded liver tissues to study the prevalence of HBV-DNA in tumorous and nearby nontumorous liver tissues from 16 hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patients. The positive rates in amplification of HBV DNA by C regions primers in paraffin-embedded samples and freshly frozen samples were 71.8% and 81.25% respectively ($x^2 = 0.57$, $P > 0.05$). The detection limit with agarose gel electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining (PCR-EB) was 10 fg, and with Southern blot hybridization was 1ag. The identification of postPCR amplification products using non-radioactive digoxigenin labelled probes for hybridization gave higher sensitivity and reached the same detecting level as $^{32}p$ labelled probes.

**Key words** polymerase chain reaction; hepatitis B virus; deoxyribonucleic acid; hepatocellular carcinoma; paraffin-embedded tissue

# 小儿股骨头无菌性坏死的发病机理研究

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小儿股骨头无菌性坏死（legg-perthse disease 简称 LPD）是并不少见的小儿致残性疾病。长期以来被认为是单纯动脉缺血所致的股骨头坏死。作者对小儿股骨头无菌性坏死的发病机理进行了研究，论证了股骨头颈静脉回流障碍与骨内压增高是 LPD 发病机理的关键。这一新理论否定了单纯动脉缺血性坏死的传统观点；在国内外首次创立了 $^{99m}$Tc-MDP 动态骨显象对人体双侧股骨头血供的半定量测定；在国内外首次成功建立了股骨头颈静脉回流障碍与骨内压增高的幼狗股骨头坏死模型；并应用尸体解剖与骨髓造影相结合的方法，研究了正常人体髋关节静脉的分布与正常回流路线；还研制了带电脑的骨内压测定仪。该研究成果获 1992 年国家教委科技进步一等奖。

（冯世容）

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