

INFECTION OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS IN HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA: AN ANALYSIS OF HBV DNA IN SERUM AND LIVER

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To investigate the hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in hepatocellular carcinomas (HCCs), 36 patients with HCC were studied for HBV DNA in their sera and livers. By dot-blot hybridization with ^{32}P -probe of 3.2kb, HBV DNA was pick up from 20/36 (56%) of sera, 29/32 (91%) of cancerous, 29/33 (88%) of peri-cancerous and 16/20 (80%) of non-cancerous tissues. All the positivities were higher than that of some other reports when compared showing the closer correlation between HBV infection and HCC development in southern China. On the other hand, 6 serological HBV markers were also detected with respective positivities of HBsAg and PHSA.Re to be 83% (30/36) and 75% (27/36) suggesting the highly active replication of HBV in the majority of HCCs. Since HBsAb positive patients all had HBV DNA in their livers, the inability of this "protective" antibody to eliminate HBV infection was implied when HCC had developed.

Key words Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) HBV DNA Spot-blot HBsAg PHSA.Re

原位肝脏隔离灌注大剂量5-氟尿嘧啶的实验研究(摘要)

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用特制分流管隔离肝循环,以肝动脉为唯一灌注入路,常温灌注60分钟。19只猪随机分为3组。灌注液无5-氟尿嘧啶(5-FU)组4只猪死亡1只,余生存猪术后谷草转氨酶(GOT)、碱性磷酸酶(AKP)一过性升高,肝活检正常。5-FU(200mg/kg)灌注组9只猪,3只死于非5-FU毒性,余6只耐受灌注,肝活

检见少量散在肝细胞坏死。灌注期间5-FU平均浓度在肝内为1671.6 $\mu\text{g/ml}$,在体循环为5.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 。5-FU静脉滴注组6只猪全部2天内死亡。结果表明本方法有效地隔离肝循环,可进行肝脏局部大剂量化疗。