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穿刺法兔VX2肺移植瘤模型的建立及其影像学评价

Establishment and imaging observation of VX2 lung cancer model in rabbits

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中文关键词: [体层摄影术](#), [X线计算机](#) [肺肿瘤](#) [模型](#), [动物](#)

英文关键词: [Tomography](#), [X-ray computed](#) [Lung neoplasms](#) [Models](#), [animal](#)

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中文摘要:

目的 尝试建立适于影像学评价的兔VX2肺移植瘤模型。方法 新西兰大白兔30只,随机分为两组,实验组采用CT引导下穿刺VX2肿瘤组织块注入法建立兔肺移植瘤模型,以常用的VX2肿瘤组织悬液注射法作为对照组,以病理结果作为金标准。结果 实验组肺内成瘤率86.67%(13/15),胸膜种植率40.00%(6/15),平均生存时间(57.84±6.00)天。对照组成瘤率100%(15/15),胸膜种植率86.67%(13/15),平均生存时间(29.00±7.01)天。生存时间采用Kaplan-Meier曲线分析,两组差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$);实验组胸膜及胸壁种植率低于对照组($P<0.05$),两组肿瘤种植成功率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论 CT引导下穿刺VX2肿瘤组织块注入法建立兔肺移植瘤模型在肺内形成孤立结节,较常用的肿瘤组织悬液注射法明显降低了胸膜及胸壁种植率,延长了实验动物生存时间,适合于影像学研究。

英文摘要:

Objective To establish VX2 lung transplanted tumor model suitable for imaging observation in rabbits. **Methods** Thirty rabbits were divided into 2 groups. VX2 tumor tissue masses was punctured into pulmonary parenchyma of the rabbits under the guidance of CT in 15 rabbits in the experiment group, meanwhile, VX2 tumor tissue suspensions were ejected under the guidance of CT in 15 control rabbits (control group). **Results** VX2 tumor tissue were implanted successfully in 13 rabbits of experiment group, the lung tumor formation rate was 86.67% (13/15), the rate of the chest seeding was 40.00% (6/15), and the mean survival time was (57.84±6.00)days. VX2 tumor tissue were implanted successfully in all 15 rabbits in control group, the lung tumor formation rate was 100% (15/15), the rate of the chest seeding was 86.67% (13/15), the mean survival time was (29.00±7.01)days. The life span of two groups was analyzed with Kaplan-Meier curve, and significant difference was found ($P<0.01$). Implantation ratio of pleura and chest wall of experiment group was lower than that of control group ($P<0.05$). The achievement ratio of tumor implantation into the lung had no statistical significance ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Implantation VX2 tumor tissue masses into pulmonary parenchyma under the guidance of CT will form single nodule in lung, significantly decrease implantation ratio of pleura and chest wall, and therefore increase the mean survival time of animals. This model is suitable for imaging study.

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