

肿瘤防治

肺癌患者痰液端粒酶活性检测的临床研究

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摘要 目的: 分析研究肺癌患者痰液端粒酶活性表达的临床意义。 方法: 运用端粒酶PCR-TRAP酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)测定法对30例肺癌患者及25例肺部良性疾病患者(对照组)的痰液进行端粒酶活性检测。 结果: 肺癌患者痰液标本中端粒酶活性阳性率为56.7 % (17/30), 肺部良性疾病患者(对照组)的痰液标本端粒酶活性阳性率为24 % (6/25), 二者经统计学处理, 有显著性差异($P < 0.05$)。 结论: 检测肺癌患者痰液端粒酶活性有助于肺癌与其它良性肺部疾病的诊断及鉴别诊断, 且具有方法相对简便、无创、标本易得等优点。

关键词 [肺癌](#); [痰标本](#); [端粒酶活性](#)

THE CLINICAL RESEARCH OF TELOMERASE ACTIVITY IN SPUTUM OF LUNG CANCER PATIENTS

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Abstract Purpose: To study the clinical significance of the expression of telomerase activity in sputa of lung cancer patients. Methods: The sputa of 30 lung cancer patients and 25 benign lung disease patients(control group) were checked for telomerase activity with PCR-TRAP ELISA. Results: The positive rates of telomerase activity in sputum was 56.7 % (17/30) in lung cancer group and 24 % (6/25) in control group. The difference is statistically significant($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The detection of telomerase activity in sputum of lung cancer patient is helpful for not only the diagnosis of lung cancer but also the differential diagnosis with other benign lung diseases. The assay method is comparatively convenient and nontraumatic, and the specimen is easy to collect.

Keywords [lung tumor](#); [sputum specimen](#); [telomerase activity](#)

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