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DNA 倍体分析技术在宫颈癌早期筛查中的临床应用价值

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Clinical Applications of DNA Ploidy Analysis in Screening Cervical Carcinoma

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摘要 目的: 与传统细胞学诊断方法相比较, 探讨细胞DNA倍体分析技术在宫颈癌早期筛查中的临床应用价值。方法: 以2010年4月至2011年5月就诊于天津市人民医院妇科的4 109例患者为研究对象, 其中2 189例采用联合应用液基超薄细胞制片技术及DNA倍体分析技术检测, 1 920例行传统宫颈细胞学检测。阳性者行宫颈活检检测, 并对两组结果进行比较分析。结果: 传统宫颈细胞学组共检出阳性病例50例 (2.61%), 均行阴道镜活检, 检出阳性病例6例 (12.0%); DNA倍体分析联合液基细胞学组共检出阳性病例201例 (9.18%), 其中183例行阴道镜活检, 检出阳性病例125例 (68.3%), 两组比较有显著性差异 ($P<0.05$)。对同时两种检出方法的135例病例进行比较, 传统细胞学技术筛查出阳性病例50例, 阴性病例85例; DNA倍体分析联合液基细胞学筛查出阳性病例74例, 阴性病例61例。两种筛查方法检出率比较有显著性差异 ($P<0.05$)。以宫颈活检组织学诊断CIN II及以上级别病变作为评价标准, 液基细胞学检测灵敏度为32.3%, 特异度为97.3%; DNA倍体分析技术灵敏度、特异度分别为62.4%和82.6%, 两者灵敏度与特异度比较均有显著性差异 ($P<0.05$)。结论: 联合应用液基超薄细胞制片及DNA倍体分析技术对宫颈癌及癌前病变的检出率显著高于传统宫颈细胞学检测。

关键词: 宫颈癌 宫颈细胞学 DNA倍体分析

Abstract: Objective: This study investigates the clinical applications of DNA ploidy analysis in the early screening of cervical carcinoma and compares it with traditional cytological diagnosis. Methods: A total of 4109 patients who were admitted to the Department of Gynecology of the Tianjin Union Hospital between April 2010 and May 2011 participated in this study. A combined application of liquid-based ultra-thin cell smearing technology and DNA ploidy analysis technique were administered to 2189 patients (Group A), whereas conventional cervical cytological diagnosis was administered to 1920 patients (Group B). The patients with positive results underwent cervical biopsies and histological examinations. Statistical analysis was conducted for the results of the two groups. Results: The conventional detection of cervical cytology obtained a positive rate of 2.61% (50/1920). All 50 cases underwent colposcopic biopsy, and positive results were determined in six cases (12%). Following DNA ploidy analysis combined with liquid-based cytology, 201 of the 2189 cases (9.18%) tested positive, of which 183 underwent colposcopic biopsy, a positive rate of 68.3%. Significant differences were found between the two groups ($P<0.05$). Among the 135 cases subjected to both the DNA ploidy analysis with liquid-based cytology and the routine cervical cytology, 50 positive and 85 negative cases were found after the routine cervical cytologic diagnosis, whereas 74 positive and 61 negative cases were tested with the DNA ploidy analysis with liquid-based cytology. Cervical biopsy with a histological diagnosis level of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia II and above for the lesion was established as the evaluation standard. The sensitivity of liquid-based cytology detection was 32.3%, and the specificity was 97.3%. The sensitivity and specificity of DNA ploidy analysis technique were 62.4% and 82.6%, respectively. Both the sensitivity and specificity were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: The detection rate of the combined application of liquid-based cytology and DNA ploidy analysis technique for cervical cancer and precancerous lesion detection was significantly higher than that of conventional cervical cytology detection methods. Thus, the combined technique of

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Key words: Cervical carcinoma Cytology DNA ploidy analysis

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