

## 联合动态检测VEGF、CEA和CA199水平 及其与胃癌肝微转移的相关性

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Relationship of Combined VEGF, CEA and CA199 Dynamic Assay and Hepatic Micro metastasis of Gastric Carcinoma

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- 摘要
- 参考文献
- 相关文章

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### 摘要

目的 研究血清VEGF、CEA和CA199水平与胃癌肝微转移的相关性及其临床意义。方法 将168例胃癌患者分为未发生同时性肝转移组(未转移组)和发生同时性肝转移组(转移组), 分别在治疗前及治疗后第1、3、6、12、18、24月, 采用ELISA法检测血清VEGF、CEA水平, 采用微粒子酶免分析法检测血清CA199水平。结果 治疗前血清VEGF、CEA、CA199阳性率未转移组和转移组分别为25.0%和87.5%、16.1%和51.8%、33.0%和50.0%, ( $P<0.01$ )。治疗后1、3、6、12、18、24月转移组VEGF、CEA、CA199的阳性率均明显高于未转移组。未转移组中无复发转移的患者43例、有微转移患者40例、有复发或肝外转移的患者29例, 其CEA和CA199两者同时阳性率分别为30.2%、77.5%、75.9%, VEGF、CEA和CA199三者同时阳性率分别为34.8%、92.5%、86.2%。结论 联合动态检测胃癌患者的血清VEGF、CEA及CA199水平可以早期发现胃癌肝微转移。

关键词: 胃癌 肝微转移 VEGF CEA CA199 联合检测

### Abstract:

Abstract: Objective To study the effect of rotary magnetic field (RMF) combining 5-Fu on the cycle and apoptosis of mouse cell line SP2/O in vitro. Methods SP2/O cells were randomly divided into four groups: control group (N), 5-Fu group (C), magnetic group (M) and magnetic combining 5-Fu group (M+C). The M and M+C groups were treated with a RMF for two hours once a day. On day 4, the C and M+C groups were treated with 5-Fu 20  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . On day 5, cell cycle and apoptosis were measured by the flow cytometric (FCM). Results The S phase proportion of the M group and the G1 phase proportion of the C group were higher than that of the other three groups ( $P<0.05$ ). The S phase proportion of the M+C group decreased and lower than that of the M group, but was still higher than that of the N and C groups ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in apoptosis rates between the N and M groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The apoptosis rates of the C and M+C groups were remarkably higher than those of the N and M groups and the M+C group had the highest apoptosis rate. Conclusion The RMF can't induce the apoptosis. But it can enhance the cytotoxicity of 5-Fu and promote the cell apoptosis. The mechanism of the apoptosis may be related to SP2/O cell line arrested at S phase. Objective To study the correlation and its clinical significance between the serum VEGF, CEA, CA199 levels and liver micro metastasis of gastric carcinoma. Methods 168 patients with gastric carcinoma were studied in our study and were divided into simultaneous hepatic metastasis group (SHMG) and no simultaneous hepatic metastasis group (NSHMG). All of the patients, blood was harvested before and after 1st, 3rd, 6th, 12nd, 18th, 24th month of the treatment, the serum VEGF, CEA were assayed by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), and the serum CA199 level was evaluated by Adopt Micro particle enzyme immunoassay analysis (MEIA). Results Before the treatment, the positive rates of VEGF, CEA, CA199 in NSHMG and SHMG were

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25.0% and 87.5%, 16.1% and 51.8%, 33.0% and 50.0%, respectively ( $P < 0.01$ ). After the treatment, the SHMG's negative rates of VEGF, CEA, CA199 at 1st, 3rd, 6th, 12nd, 18th, 24th month were higher than those of NSHMG with statistical difference. In NSHMG, there were 43 patients with no recurrence, 40 patients with hepatic micro metastasis and 29 patients with recurrence or extrahepatic metastasis. The CEA and CA199 double positive rates were 30.2%, 77.5%, 75.9% respectively and VEGF, CEA, CA199 triple positive rates were 34.8%, 92.5% and 86.2%, respectively. Conclusion For patients with gastric carcinoma, the dynamic and combined assay of serum VEGF, CEA and CA199 levels might be beneficial for early detection of hepatic micrometastasis.

**Key words:** Gastric carcinoma Hepatic micrometastasis VEGF CEA CA199 Combined assay

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