# 中国成年男子脾脏中8种生物元素分析及两种消解方法比较研究

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摘　要：在我国4个不同膳食类型地区，采集16例急死正常成年男子尸体的脾脏样品。采用湿法和微波法消解样品。ICP-AES直接测定样液中K，Na，Mg，Ca，Zn，Fe，P，Ba；内标元素钇补偿基体效应；选择人发标准物质，GBW 09101为质控盲样，测得值与标准值基本符合，方法简便、快速、灵敏和准确。微波法较湿法消化具有空白低、消解快的显著优点。

关键词：人体,脾脏,微波消解,ICP-AES,微量元素



# Determination of 8 biological elements in spleen of chinese adult man and comparison of two digesting assays

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Abstract: Human spleen samples were obtained in autopsy from 16 subjects died suddenly, who were healthy, normal before death and lived in 4 different areas with different dietary types in China. The samples were digested with wet digesting and microwave digesting assays before determination. The solution was directly analyzed by ICP-AES for the determination of K, Na, Mg, Ca, Zn, Fe, P and Ba with Yttrium internal calibration. Reference material of human hair GBW 09101 was analyzed by the described method. The analytical values of standard reference material showed closed agreement with the reference values. The method is simple, rapid, sensitive and accurate. Microwave digesting assay has the advantage of lower baseline and more rapid in digesting compared to that of wet digesting assay.

Key words: Human spleen,Microwave digesting,ICP-AES,Micro-quantity elements