

·血管介入 Vascular intervention·

## 布-加综合征隔膜组织病理学与相关因素研究

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**【摘要】目的** 研究布-加综合征(BCS)隔膜组织与正常下腔静脉中生长因子受体的表达, 观察分析 BCS 隔膜组织的病理改变与患者性别和肝功能储备间相关性, 进一步了解膜性 BCS 的发病机制。**方法** 隔膜组织标本来自我院 1988~2000 年 BCS 患者外科切除组织蜡块, 共 34 例, 设为实验组; 另外切取 16 例肾移植供体的下腔静脉组织, 设为对照组。免疫组化检测 TGF $\beta$ R、PDGFR、FGFR 和 ET-1 在隔膜组织内的表达。比较上述指标在 BCS 隔膜组织与正常下腔静脉表达的差异, 并研究病理表现与患者性别及肝功能分分级的关系。**结果** 正常血管与 BCS 隔膜组织中均有 TGF $\beta$ R、PDGFR、FGFR 及 ET-1 阳性细胞, 4 种指标在正常血管与 BCS 隔膜组织表达率分别为  $0.21 \pm 0.07$  和  $0.38 \pm 0.14$ (TGFR),  $0.30 \pm 0.08$  和  $0.52 \pm 0.07$  (PDGFR),  $0.24 \pm 0.06$  和  $0.50 \pm 0.11$ (FGFR),  $0.24 \pm 0.08$  和  $0.54 \pm 0.12$ (ET-1); 隔膜组织中上述指标的表达明显高于正常血管( $P < 0.05$ )。隔膜组织中的表达率与患者性别之间并无明显关系( $P > 0.05$ ); 不同级别肝功能患者的 ET-1 表达有明显差异( $P < 0.05$ ), 肝功储备良好患者的 ET-1 表达率高于肝功能差。**结论** ①炎症反应在一定程度上参与了 BCS 隔膜组织的形成。②BCS 隔膜组织与正常血管对比, TGF $\beta$ R、PDGFR、FGFR 及 ET-1 表达存在差异。③上述生物因子的表达受多种因素影响, 与患者性别无相关性, 而与患者肝功能储备相关。

**【关键词】** 布-加综合征; 病因学; 病理学; 免疫; 细胞因子

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**Study of the septal membranous organization pathology and the correlative factors of the Budd-Chiari syndrome BAI Wei-xing, LI Tian-xiao, ZHAI Shui-ting, MA Xiu-xian, CAO Hui-cun, WANG Zi-liang. Department of Interventional Radiology, Henan People's Provincial Hospital, Zhengzhou 450003, China**

**[Abstract]** Objective To investigate the difference of the expressions of growth factor receptors in normal inferior vena cava (IVC) with septal membranous organization of Budd-Chiari syndrome (BCS) and to observe the relationship between pathologic changes of septal membranous organization of BCS, with patient's gender and hepatic functions. Methods The membranous tissue samples obtained from the prepared wax blocks from BCS patients were enrolled from 1988 to 2000, including 34 cases as the experiment group. Samples in control group were taken from normal IVC of 16 donors for kidney transplantation. Immunohistochemical procedures were conducted to test expressions of TGF $\beta$ R, PDGFR, FGFR and ET-1, and differences of expression from the above indexes of BCS membranous tissue and normal IVC were analysed. The association of expression rates with the gender, grade of hepatic function was also studied. Results TGF $\beta$ R, PDGFR, FGFR and ET-1 immune positive cells were found in both BCS membranous tissue and normal IVC tissue; the expression rates of above 4 indexes in both normal IVC and BCS membranous tissue were  $0.21 \pm 0.07$  and  $0.38 \pm 0.14$ (TGFR),  $0.30 \pm 0.08$  and  $0.52 \pm 0.07$ (PDGFR),  $0.24 \pm 0.06$  and  $0.50 \pm 0.11$ (FGFR),  $0.24 \pm 0.08$  and  $0.54 \pm 0.12$  (ET-1). The expressions of above indexes in the BCS membranous tissue were remarkably higher than those in control group ( $P < 0.05$ ), and no significant correlation with the gender, ( $P < 0.01$ ). Patients with different grades of hepatic function showed significant differences in the expression of ET-1 ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the expression of ET-1 in patients with fine hepatic storage was higher than those with poor hepatic function. Conclusions ① Inflammation reaction seems to play a role in the formation of BCS membranous organization to some extent. ② Differences exist between the expressions of TGF $\beta$ R, PDGFR, FGFR and ET-1 of BCS membranous tissue and normal IVC. ③ The expressions of above indexes might be influenced by multiple factors including hepatic functional reserve, but no correlation with gender. (J Intervent Radiol,







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## · 消息 ·

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