功能提供了快速、准确、高效的技术平台, 使得以前极其复杂的研究过程变得简单快速, 研究成果日新月异。然而, 肿瘤早期检测的基础-肿瘤标志物研究尚处于研究室探索阶段, 目前的成果尚处于发现阶段, 将其用于临床检测也仅仅是对实验室研究结果的对照。但是, 如同一切对人类生活有过重大影响的科学研究一样, 肿瘤标志物的研究必将对人类生活产生重大影响, 对它的研究已经站到了生命科学研究的前沿。下一步的研究将可能向下面的方向发展: ①展开所有癌症种类肿瘤标志物的基础研究, 尽可能多的发现特异表达的肿瘤标志物。②对已发现的肿瘤标志物进行临床应用研究, 扩大临床验证范围, 对有效的蛋白质波谱模型进行确定。③对特异表达的肿瘤标志物进行提纯、确定结构, 为下一步研究提供原材料。④制定现阶段的临床应用标准, 争取早日将科研成果应用于临床。

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·药物不良反应·

阿司米唑致皮肤瘙痒、皮疹 1 例

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1 临床资料

患者, 男, 42 岁, 体重 58kg, 响水县小尖街人, 无即往药品过敏史和家族药品不良反应史。患者因鼻内红肿、胀痛、流鼻涕, 于 2003 年 10 月 26 日到响水县第二人民医院门诊就医, 经医生诊断为过敏性鼻炎, 给予阿司米唑片剂(西安杨森制药有限公司, 批号: 0211124-3) 口服, 9mg/d, 患者自服药后, 出现皮肤瘙痒、大面积皮疹, 高于皮肤表面, 逐渐遍及全身。第 2 天, 患者又去该院就医, 医生嘱咐立即停药观察, 后逐渐好转, 第 3 天痊愈。

2 讨论

临床上常用阿司米唑片剂口服抗过敏, 但出现过敏反应, 实属罕见, 特此报告, 以引起重视。用药后要严密观察有无用药反应, 以免延误病情。

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