隐血广谱筛查空腔脏器慢性炎症、癌前疾病和早期癌

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摘　要:收集验证并总结腔道系统微量出血是慢性炎症长期不愈、早期癌变的病理基础,从而作为广谱筛查癌症手段。经过 40 多年的临床研究和全国数十家医院发表的文章现场验证,已在 230 多个县市筛查 1700 多万人群,癌前病变数十万人,查出早中期癌上万例。所有空腔脏器都不应该有微量出血,有出血就是不正常,应严密观察。凡是阳性人群经过严密观察近期都能发现 5%~10%有癌前病变,或 1%~3%早期癌。

关键词:隐血筛查;早癌筛查;腔道系统;微量出血
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Screening of Chronic Inflammation, Precancerous Disease and Early Cancer of Hollow Organ by Occult Blood Test in General Population

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Abstract: To prove that micro-bleeding is one of the pathological changes of chronic inflammation and early stage cancer, and micro-blood testing can be used as a method for public early cancer screening. Screening of hollow-organ cancers using occult blood test has been carried out for 40 years in China, and has been proved effective by practice of dozens of hospitals and their published results. Until now, we have screened more than 17 million people in more than 230 cities and counties in China, and hundreds of thousand precancerous diseases were detected and more than 10 000 early and middle stage cancers were discovered. All of the micro-bleeding in hollow organs is abnormal, and should be closely monitored. Under intensive monitor, in micro-blood positive population, 10%~15% precancerous disease and 1%~3% early cancer could be discovered.
Key words: occult blood screening; early cancer screening; hollow organ micro-blood screening

人类上皮细胞癌 80%发生在腔道系统,如呼吸道、消化道、泌尿生殖道,这些癌症最早都是由局部慢性炎症、溃疡长期不愈,发展到癌变。微量出血是它们的初期表现，不易被发现，到肿瘤医院看病的80%都是因为肉眼看到出血而就诊。如果我们在早期检测到这些器官有持续微量出血现象，就可以提前预警癌前病变或早期癌的蛛丝马迹[1~16]。

目前国际上尚无一种简易的广谱癌症筛查方法,作者经过 40 多年的临床研究和现场筛查空腔脏器微量出血，可以提前 5~10 年将 80%的腔道系统癌症预警,做这种检查无任何创伤或痛苦,既简单又快捷、省时、省事省钱,重复性好、科学性强。在全国 1600 多万人群大样本多脏器筛查验证是安全、有效可靠[4],在北京大学、清华大学等高校验证检出不少癌前病变和早中期癌。全国 230 个县市有几十家医院都在医学杂志上发表文章报道:例如痰隐血筛查6万多人[4],痰隐血阳性率占 10%(列为一级高危人群),其中 10%痰涂片中上皮细胞有化生或增生者占10%(列为二级高危人群)，再进一步精检痰细胞学涂片,10%发现有可疑癌细胞或早期癌。在广东四会

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市肿瘤研究所黄启洪医生用检测鼻毛微量出血，纤维鼻咽镜精查发现 2 例早期鼻咽癌[5]。

隐血珠由卫生部下属中国初级保健基金会 2001~2004 年在全国 230 个省市筛查食管癌-胃癌近 1700 多万人，胃镜精查近 100 万人，检出上消化道炎症以及癌前病变数十万人，其中溃疡、早期癌 7000 多例。山东滨州市筛查 364 000 人次，江苏杨中市筛查 4 万多人，盐城市筛查 7 万多人，山东莱州、荣城，四川等地在数十万人中筛查出的早期癌上千例。杨中市医院报道筛查出的癌症手术切除早期食管癌-胃癌 210 例，5 年生存率为 93.3%，随访结果显示 10 年后隐血阳性高危人群比阴性对照组组癌发病率仍然高出 1.08 倍。

慢性炎症长年不愈是癌变的基础。我院统计肺癌患者中 80%都因痰带血而就诊，那些肉眼痰无血的病人只占 20%；进一步查痰隐血检测约 90%呈阳性反应，肺癌患者中痰中无血者采用隐血法检测约 80%痰呈阳性反应，说明极为少量出血必须用隐血检测技术。有 3 例痰隐血阳性原发灶随访 5~10 年后找到肺内原发癌灶。例如首都钢铁公司张某痰隐血阳性，当时痰涂片有鳞癌细胞，持续观察 10 年后才显现肿瘤病灶确诊肺癌。

隐血检测是癌症较好的预警方法。作者在北京大学和清华大学曾获得国家九五攻关课题资助，连续 5 年每年固定 5 千人筛查，每年固定的 5000 人群中共捡查出 48 例腔道器官癌症患者，大多数为早中期癌。显示凡是某一个空腔脏器隐血阳性持续存在时，只要严密追踪都能检出癌前病变或早期癌病人。

总之，所有空腔脏器都不应该有微量出血，有出血就是不正常，应严密观察。

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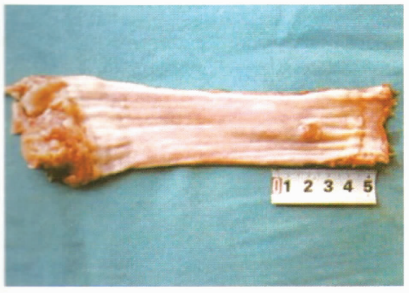
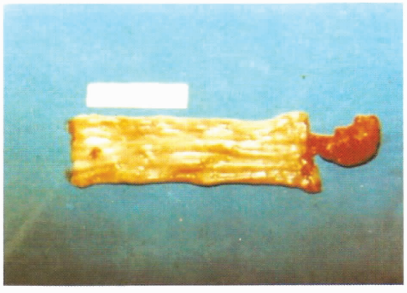

早期食管癌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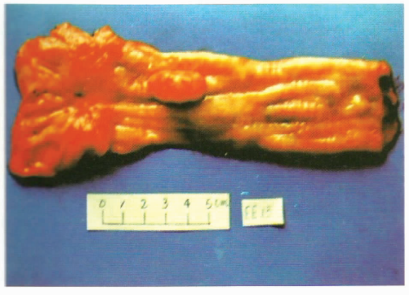
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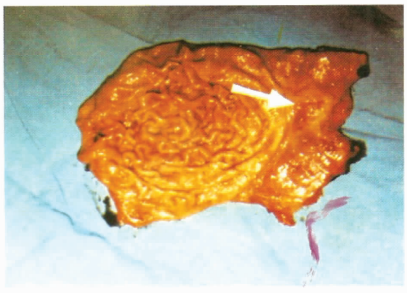
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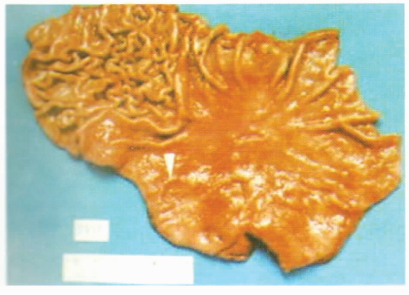
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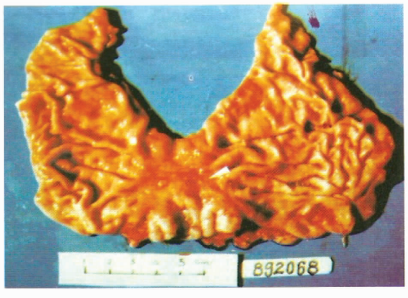

早期胃癌

附录：江苏杨中市医院隐血珠筛查出来病例经手术切除标本

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