Pancreatic inflammation and cancer

T109

EXOBIOTIC DETOXIFICATION AND ANTIOXIDANT PROFILING IN 'HEALTHY' CONTROLS FROM MANCHESTER (UK) AND MADRAS (INDIA)

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Background: Oxidative stress may predispose to the formation of intraductal protein plugs and thus calcific chronic pancreatitis.

Methods: Thirty-five healthy volunteers (17 males, 18 females, mean age 39 years) were studied. Serum levels of antioxidants were determined.

Results: There were significant differences in the levels of antioxidants between the two groups. The antioxidants levels were lower in the Indian group.

Conclusions: Oxidative stress may predispose to the formation of intraductal protein plugs and thus calcific chronic pancreatitis.

T110

CAN TERBUTALINE INHIBIT HYPERENZYMASEAS AFTER ERCP?


Background: Hyperamylasaemia occurs in 15-70% of patients after ERCP although acute pancreatitis (AP) develops in only 3-5%. At present, the factors determining these changes are unknown.

Methods: A B-agonist, is known to inhibit neutrophil migration in vitro. We postulated that this mechanism might be involved in hyperenzymasia.

Results: A randomised, placebo-controlled double-blind study was performed. Patients randomised to receive terbutaline (group 1) were given 0.25mg sc with the premedication and again 6 hours after ERCP. Controls (group 2) received an identical injection containing an equivalent volume of saline at the same time. Venous blood samples were taken before (A), immediately after ERCP (B) and the next day (C).

Conclusions: This study was not able to show any significant difference in the levels of antioxidants between the two groups.

T111

T112

A COMPARISON OF TWO SIALOSYLTn ANTIGEN BINDING NONOCYTOC ANTIBODIES AS HISTOLOGICAL MARKERS IN EXOCRINE PANCREATIC CANCER

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Monoclonal antibodies (MoAb) MLS102 and B72.3 have previously been found to identify the blood group sialosyl-Tn (STn) antigen which is a tumour associated antigen in epithelial cancers. Their usefulness as a histological marker for exocrine pancreatic cancer was evaluated in this study.

Five micrometre thick sections were cut from formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded pancreatic cancer (PC, n=13) and normal pancreas (N, n=10) on and 15 weeks gestation fetal pancreas. They were used for immunohistochemistry with MLS102 and B72.3 as the primary antibodies and biotin-labelled rabbit anti-mouse antibody as the secondary antibody. The latter was visualised by sequential incubation with avidin-biotin complex/peroxidase and 3,3'diaminobenzidine in H2O, containing buffer.

13/13 (100%) PC were stained strongly and diffusely by MLS102 and B72.3. MoAb. None of the Ch.P. or N controls bound MLS102. However, 15/20 (75%) Ch.P. and 5/10 (50%) N showed positive staining for acini and duct staining with B72.3. The only fetal pancreas studied showed both acini and duct staining by these two MoAb.

Although MLS102 and B72.3 both identify STn epitope. the results of this study indicate that there is an intrinsic difference between the two. MLS102 distinguishes PC from Ch.P. and is better than B72.3. Furthermore, MLS102 identifies an oncocyte pancreatic epitope. Immunohistochemistry using MLS102 should help to differentiate malignant from benign pancreatic biopsies.