

¹⁴C 尿素呼气试验的危害和使用限制

【摘要】¹⁴C 尿素呼气试验存在放射性; ¹⁴C 同位素发出 β 射线, 半衰期为 5730 年; 核医学设施条件下开展; 造成生殖损害, 进而导致患者和医务人员体内可能的累积效应。

【关键词】¹⁴C 尿素呼气试验, 放射性, 核医学设施, 穿透, 生殖损害, 累积效应。

目前通过呼气试验检测幽门螺杆菌的方法主要分为 ¹³C 尿素呼气试验和 ¹⁴C 尿素呼气试验。经过科学论证, ¹³C 尿素呼气试验为无放射性的安全的检测方法, 而 ¹⁴C 尿素呼气试验存在放射性, 对人体和环境有害, 不推荐使用。即便使用也要在特定环境下进行操作。以下文献明确的陈述了 ¹⁴C 尿素呼气试验的危害性和使用限制。

文献 (一)

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CMAJ Specialty Spotlight

Gastroenterology

The urea breath test for *Helicobacter pylori* infection: taking the wind out of the sails of endoscopy

Carlo A. Fallone, Sander J.O. Veldhuyzen van Zanten and Naoki Chiba

英文摘要:

The carbon-14 (radioactive) UBT is available at some university health centres but must be performed in a nuclear medicine facility. With the carbon-13 (nonradioactive, stable) UBT, breath samples can be collected anywhere (e.g., physician's office)

中文译文:

虽然放射性的 ¹⁴C 尿素呼气试验在一些大学的医学院是可以进行的, 但必须在有核医学设施的条件下开展。而非放射性稳定核素 ¹³C 尿素呼气试验则可以在诸如医生办公室的任何场所进行呼气样品的采集。

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文献 (二)

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ORIGINAL PAPER ARTIGO ORIGINAL

Urea breath test for the detection of *Helicobacter pylori* using a stable isotope (¹³C)

Teste respiratório com isótopo estável (¹³C-uréia) para detecção do *Helicobacter pylori*

Ana Paula Werneck de Castro^{1,2}; Ana Thereza Britto Gomes^{3,4}; Gilberto

João Padovan¹; Ricardo Brandt de Oliveira⁴; Julio Sérgio Marchini¹

英文摘要:

The ^{13}C UBT is harmless and simple to apply, while the ^{14}C -urea test is potentially harmful to humans and animals. ^{14}C emits β -radiation and has a half-life of 5.730 years. Although β -radiation is considered to exert few damaging effects and the dose used (5 μCi) is at least 400 times lower than that causing skin erythema, the isotope can spread several meters in the air and penetrate skin or mucosa to deep layers, damaging germinative regions, thus leading to its possible accumulation in the organism of both patients and the medical team.

中文译文:

^{13}C 尿素呼气试验具有无毒无害, 操作简便的特点, 而 ^{14}C 尿素呼气试验对人体和动物却存在潜在的危害。 ^{14}C 同位素发出 β 射线, 半衰期为 5730 年。虽然我们 know β 射线造成的损害效应不大, 5mCi 的辐射剂量也仅有引起皮肤红肿最低剂量的 1/400, 但是 ^{14}C 同位素本身在空气中可以传播好几米, 穿透皮肤或黏膜到达人体深层, 造成生殖损害, 进而导致患者和医务人员体内可能的累积效应。)

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