Objective Diagnostic Method in LPRD
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INTRODUCTION

LPRD has been a relatively common disease and been estimated by many diagnostic procedures. Objective LPRD diagnostic methods are invasive method, giving rise to disorder. High false positive rate, indirect methods are painful for patients and are simple tools to diagnose. Several investigators have confirmed that a correlation between LPRD and reflux finding score (RFS) were assigned either to the LPRD group (n=18) or to the control group (n=10). Tissue samples were obtained from the mucosa of the posterior commissure, and the Hsp70 staining was selected who gave informed consent and underwent laryngeal microsurgery for vocal cord benign lesion such as vocal cord polyp.

RESULTS

A total of 28 patients selected to perform immunohistochemical(IHC) staining was done for the CA-III and Hsp70, which were 10 patients with LPRD and 18 patients as normal control group. Smoking history, alcohol intake and body mass index (BMI) were checked for the patients. Also, specimens were taken from the laryngeal posterior commissure and immunohistochemical(IHC) staining was done for CA-III and Hsp70. These changes have shown the RFS correspond with the subjectively diagnostic results. This study provides evidence that correlation between RFS, RSI and expression of CA-III and Hsp70 at posterior commissure is statistically significant (p<0.05). The IHC scores of CA-III and Hsp70 in the LPRD group were 1.70 ± 0.87, respectively, indicating that CA-III and Hsp70 has statistical significant difference compared with normal control group. The p-value 0.000 * 0.000 * 0.000* 0.423 0.444 0.185

CONCLUSIONS

This study provides evidence that correlation between RFS, RSI and expression of CA-III, Hsp70 at posterior commissure is statistically significant and these expressions in LPRD group are significantly elevated compared to the normal control group. Thus, as an objective diagnostic method of LPRD, expression of CA-III and Hsp70 has meaningful diagnostic value, existing objective diagnostic method of LPRD, such as RFS and RSI is further needed. We focused on the laryngeal lesion that can detect expression of CA-III and Hsp70 in order to objectively diagnose LPRD.

REFERENCES


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