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• 中文關鍵字	稻米；抗腫瘤；大腸癌；預防		
• 英文關鍵字	Rice；Anti-tumor；Colorectal Cancer；Prevention		
• 中文摘要	本研究以動物模式評估米對大腸癌前期病變及大腸腫瘤之預防作用。雄性 F344 鼠餵食含 5%、10%、20%糙米之飼料，並注射大腸癌特異性致癌物二甲基肼。分別於誘發 8 週及 16 週後取出結腸分析大腸癌前期病變－異常腺窩病灶(ACF)及大腸腫瘤。實驗結果發現在誘發 8 週之實驗中，糙米未顯著降低 ACF 數、異常腺窩數及腺窩多發性。大部分 ACF 出現於中段及遠端結腸，糙米未顯著抑制各段結腸 ACF 之形成。在誘發 16 週之實驗中，糙米未顯著降低腫瘤發生率及腫瘤體積。以上結果顯示在本研究條件下糙米無法抑制大腸癌形成。		
• 英文摘要	This study evaluated the preventive effect of rice against preneoplastic lesions and tumors of the colon using an animal model. Male F344 rats were fed diets containing different doses (5, 10, and 20%) of brown rice and received the colon-specific carcinogen, 1,2-dimethylhydrazine (DMH). Colons were examined for preneoplastic aberrant crypt foci (ACF) and tumors after 8 and 16 weeks of induction, respectively. The results showed that brown rice did not reduce the numbers of ACF and aberrant crypts and crypt multiplicity in the 8-week experiment. Most ACF were found in the middle and distal colons; brown rice did not suppress the formation of ACF in each section of colons. In the 16-week experiment, brown rice did not reduce both the incidence and volume of colon tumors. These findings suggest that brown rice fails to inhibit colon carcinogenesis under our experimental conditions.		