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锌指蛋白 A20 对大鼠急性重症胰腺炎 LPS-TLR4 信号通路的影响

史玉 王建华 李青梅 郭永泽 李校天

【摘要】目的 研究锌指蛋白 A20 对大鼠急性重症胰腺炎 LPS-TLR4 信号通路的影响。方法 采用 5% 牛磺胆酸钠溶液胰胆管注射诱发急性重症胰腺炎 (SAP) 大鼠模型，24 只大鼠按数字表法随机分为三组：A 组 (假手术组)、B 组 (SAP 模型组)、C 组 (SAP + LPS 组)，每组 8 只。免疫组织化学法检测胰腺组织 TLR4、NF-κBp65 和 p38MAPK 的水平。结果 与 A 组相比，B、C 组胰腺组织中锌指蛋白 A20 表达明显下降 (t = 17.234, 19.698, 均 P < 0.05)，而 TLR4、NF-κBp65 和 p38MAPK 表达均明显增加 (t = 15.909, 20.432, 16.543, 18.629, 22.105, 19.006, 均 P < 0.05)。C 组与 B 组相比锌指蛋白 A20 的表达减少，对 LPS-TLR4 信号通路的抑制作用减弱，使胰腺损伤加重。结论 SAP 时胰腺锌指蛋白 A20 的表达减少，对 LPS-TLR4 信号通路的抑制作用减弱，使胰腺损伤加重。

【关键词】胰腺炎；锌指蛋白 A20；Toll 样受体 4

Effects of the zinc finger protein A20 on LPS-TLR4 signaling pathways in severe acute pancreatitis rats

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effects of the zinc finger protein A20 on LPS-TLR4 signaling pathways in severe acute pancreatitis (SAP) rats. Methods 24 SD rats were randomly divided into 3 groups; group A (the sham operation group), group B (the SAP group), group C (the SAP group treated with LPS). SAP model was induced by retro-injection of intraductal 5% sodium taurocholate into the biliary-pancreatic duct as previously described. The protein expression of A20, TLR4, NF-κBp65 and p38MAPK in pancreatic tissues was evaluated by immunohistochemistry. Results The positive area of A20 in pancreatic tissues was decreased in group B and group C compared with that in group A (t = 17.234, 19.698, all P < 0.05). On the contrary, the expression of TLR4, NF-κBp65 and p38MAPK in pancreatic tissues were up-regulated (t = 15.909, 20.432, 16.543, 18.629, 22.105, 19.006, all P < 0.05). A20 was decreased in group C than that in group B (t = 14.894, P < 0.05), while TLR4, NF-κBp65 and p38MAPK were increased in group C than those in group B (t = 14.047, 15.582, 17.070, all P < 0.05). Conclusion The expression of A20 reduced and TLR4, NF-κBp65 and p38MAPK enhanced in the pancreas of rats with SAP, which indicated that A20 inhibited LPS-TLR4 signaling pathways which play important roles in the pathogenesis of SAP.

【Key words】Pancreatitis; Zinc finger protein A20; Toll-like receptor 4

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采用雅培 i4000 快速测定血浆地高辛浓度及临床应用

夏 宁 范久波 刘海菊 沈 伟 李智山 程 瑾

【摘要】 目的 探讨采用雅培 i4000 快速检测血浆地高辛 (Digoxin) 浓度，以指导临床快速诊断和合理用药。方法 收集 132 例患者血浆在雅培 i4000 上检测 Digoxin 浓度，比较 Digoxin 浓度与疗效的关系；按年龄和浓度分组统计药物浓度分布规律。结果 132 例患者中，106 例血药浓度在治疗剂量内的占 80.30%；用药后治疗总有效率为 86.36%。<0.8 μg/L 组、0.8~2.0 μg/L 组和 >2.0 μg/L 组，其有效率分别为 10.91%、95.28% 和 75.00%；11 例 <0.8 μg/L 患者和 4 例 >2.0 μg/L 的患者经调整用药剂量后，浓度回复至有效浓度内。60 岁以上年龄段患者的 Digoxin 平均浓度高于 50~60 岁组。7 例出现中毒症状的患者经调整剂量后症状消除。结论 采用雅培 i4000 检测血浆 Digoxin 浓度操作简便，快捷，结果准确可靠。

【关键词】 地高辛；药物监测；雅培 i4000

Rapid determination of plasma concentration of Digoxin with Abbott i4000 and its clinical application

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the possibility of guiding clinical fast diagnosis and rational use of drugs by rapid detection of plasma digoxin concentration (PDC) with i4000. Methods The plasma samples of 132 patients were collected and digoxin concentration in plasma was detected by i4000, and the relationship between PDC and clinical effect was analyzed. Then, the regularities of distribution of digoxin concentration also analyzed according to the age and PDC. The patients whose PDC beyond the effective concentration 0.8 ~ 2.0 μg/L, were treated with adjusted dose respectively according to the circumstance and continuous monitoring of PDC. Results In 132 cases, PDC of 106 patients within the therapeutic dose, accounted for 80.30% , and the total effective rate was 86.36% after treatment. The effective rates in <0.8 μg/L group, 0.8 ~ 2.0 μg/L group and >2.0 μg/L group were 10.91%, 95.28% and 75.00% respectively. After dosage adjusted for 11 cases with PDC <0.8 μg/L and 4 cases >2.0 μg/L, the PDC returned to the effective concentration. The PDC in over 60 years old group was higher than that in 50 ~ 60 years old group. Poisoning symptoms occurred in 7 cases, and symptoms disappeared through adjustment dosages.

Conclusion The PDC detection by Abbott i4000 is rapid and easy to operate, and the result is accurate and reliable.

【Key words】 Digoxin; Drug monitoring; Abbott i4000

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Effect of air pressure wave on the prevention of lower limb deep venous thrombosis in patients with cerebral stroke and the application value of color Doppler ultrasound  Gao Weizhen, He Mei. Department of Ultrasound, the Red Cross Branch of Ruian People's Hospital, Ruian, Zhejiang 325200, China

【Abstract】 Objective  To explore the effect of air pressure wave on the prevention of lower limb deep venous thrombosis in patients with cerebral stroke and the application value of color Doppler ultrasound (CDUS). Methods  72 stroke patients were randomly divided into experimental group (n = 37) and control group (n = 35) by random digits table. The control group received routine nursing, conventional and rehabilitation therapy. The experimental group was treated by the air pressure wave for 15 days on the basis of the control group. DVT formation of lower extremities and hemodynamic changes before and after treatment was observed by CDUS, and the results were compared with the X-ray phlebography examination results. Results  CDUS displayed the incidence rate of DVT in the experimental group was significantly lower than that in the control group (2.7% vs 20.0%, χ² = 5.449, P < 0.05). The changes of blood flow velocity and the average reflux time of femoral, popliteal vein in the experimental group had significant differences between before and after treatment (t = 8.503, 4.254, 8.578, 2.062, , all P < 0.05); and in the control group, only popliteal vein blood flow velocity had statistically significant difference (t = 6.895, 2.116, 4.169, all P < 0.05). Compared with the X-ray angiography, 8 cases of DVT diagnosed by CDUS were consistent, but 1 case of DVT in the control group was missed diagnosis. Conclusion  Air pressure wave can effectively reduce the occurrence of DVT in patients with cerebral stroke. CDUS can accurately diagnose the DVT formation, and can help to understand the hemodynamic change, it has important clinical value for monitoring the preventive effect of DVT.

【Key words】 Cerebrovascular accident; Venous thrombosis; Ultrasounography, doppler, color; Pneumatic compression devices
The analgesic effect of dezocine on patients after laparoscopic cholecystectomy  
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【摘要】 目的 探讨地佐辛不同剂量对给药时间用于腹腔镜胆囊切除术后镇痛效果和安全性。方法 选择 ASA I ~ II 级择期腹腔镜胆囊切除术患者 80 例,随机单纯法均分成四组,每组均 20 例。I组:术毕静脉注射地佐辛 0.10mg/kg; II组:术毕静脉注射地佐辛 0.15mg/kg; III组:术毕静脉注射地佐辛后 10min 静脉注射地佐辛 0.10mg/kg; IV组:术毕静脉注射地佐辛后 10 min 静脉注射地佐辛 0.15mg/kg。比较四组术后 1,6,12,24 小时的痛阈[采用视觉模拟评分法 (VAS)]。 强度评估分数 (BCS), 麻醉后恢复情况 (改良 Aldrete 评分) 及不良反应。 结果 四组术后 1h 的 VAS: I组与 III组比较差异有统计学意义 ($t=2.308, P=0.036$), I组与 IV组差异有统计学意义 ($t=2.106, P=0.042$), II组与 III组比较差异有统计学意义 ($t=2.711, P=0.014$), II组与 IV组比较差异有统计学意义 ($t=2.317, P=0.037$); BCS: I组与 IV组比较差异有统计学意义 ($t=2.309, P=0.038$), I组与 IV组比较差异有统计学意义 ($t=2.353, P=0.033$), II组与 IV组比较差异有统计学意义 ($t=2.361, P=0.036$); 各时间点的 VAS 和 BCS 评分间差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P>0.05$)。 结论 地佐辛 0.10 mg/kg 和 0.15 mg/kg 之间剂量可用于术后镇痛。0.15 mg/kg 剂量麻醉后手术开始前给药,能有效缓解术后疼痛,提高术后舒适度,不良反应少,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 胆囊切除术;腹腔镜;镇痛;地佐辛

The analgesic effect of dezocine on patients after laparoscopic cholecystectomy Yang Fangtiao, Cai Huohai, Zheng Haiyan, Wang Jue, Sheng Danying, Wang Xiaorong, Li Zhiping. Department of Anesthesiology, the People’s Hospital of Yueqing, Yueqing, Zhejiang 325600, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the efficacy and safety of different doses of dezocine at different administration time on analgesia after laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Methods 80 patients selected from ASA I - II grade laparoscopic cholecystectomy were randomly divided into four groups, 20 cases in each group. Group I was anesthetized by intravenously injected dezocine 0.10mg/kg before the surgery, group II was anesthetized by dezocine 0.15mg/kg before the surgery, group III was anesthetized by intravenously injected dezocine 0.10mg/kg after stopping anesthetic surgery, and group IV was anesthetized by intravenously injected dezocine 0.15mg/kg after stopping anesthetic surgery. The postoperative pain scores were observed 1, 6, 12, 24 hours after operation in the four groups by using visual analog scale (VAS), comfort score (BCS), and anesthesia recovery score (modified Aldrete score).

Results The VAS of the four groups 1 hour after surgery: group I and group III was significantly different ($t=2.308, P=0.036$), group I and group IV was significantly different ($t=2.106, P=0.042$), group II and group III was significantly different ($t=2.711, P=0.014$), group II and group IV was significantly different ($t=2.317, P=0.037$). The VAS 1 hour after surgery: group I and group III was significantly different ($t=2.353, P=0.033$), group II and group IV was significantly different ($t=2.361, P=0.036$). The VAS 6 hours after surgery: group I and group III was significantly different ($t=2.309, P=0.038$), group II and group III was significantly different ($t=2.361, P=0.036$). The VAS 12 hours after surgery: group I and group III was significantly different ($t=2.294, P=0.041$), group II and group III was significantly different ($t=2.317, P=0.037$). BCS 1 hour after surgery: group I and group III was significantly different ($t=2.108, P=0.042$), group I and group IV was significantly different ($t=2.317, P=0.048$), group II and group IV was significantly different ($t=2.317, P=0.047$).

Conclusion The analgesic effect of dezocine on patients after laparoscopic cholecystectomy using dosing of 0.10mg/kg or 0.15mg/kg, especially 0.15 mg/kg administered anesthesia before surgery, can effectively relieve postoperative pain and improve postoperative comfort, reduce postoperative analgesic (pain pump) and has less adverse reactions, which is worthy of promotion.
静脉麻醉下单肺通气对脑氧供需平衡和能量代谢的影响
张引吉 徐华琴 陈 晖 王槐青 陆联群 唐恩辉 胡芳宝

【摘要】目的 观察静脉麻醉下单肺通气（OLV）对脑氧供需平衡和能量代谢的影响。方法 选择30例择期行胸腔镜手术的患者，全身麻醉诱导插管后，以丙泊酚靶控输注维持脑电双频指数（BIS）在40～60，呼气末二氧化碳分压（PETCO2）在30～35 mmHg范围内。观察并记录患者侧卧位双肺通气10 min（TLV）、侧卧位单肺通气15 min（OLV +15），30 min（OLV +30），60 min（OLV +60）各时间点的MAP、HR、SpO2、PETCO2、脑血流速率（CBFv）、BIS值和鼻咽温度（NPT）；在相应时间点抽取动脉血和颈内静脉血分别进行血气分析，计算脑动脉-静脉血氧含量差（Da-jvO2）、脑氧摄取率（CERO）、脑氧代谢率（CMRO2）、脑动-静脉乳酸含量差（Da-jvLac）和脑动-静脉血糖含量差（Da-jvGlu）。结果 在OLV期间，患者的MAP（70±10）mmHg与（81±11）mmHg、（71±12）mmHg与（81±11）mmHg和PaO2（172±85）mmHg与（428±42）mmHg、（162±54）mmHg与（428±42）mmHg、（185±61）mmHg与（428±42）mmHg明显降低，差异有统计学意义（t=15.02，13.14，23.5，20，16，18.02，均P<0.05）；在OLV后15 min和30 min，患者的脑动脉-静脉血氧饱和度（SjvO2）明显下降（54.0±1.2% 与（65.0±0.8%）、（55.0±1.5%）与（65.0±0.8%）】（t=3.12，2.14，均P<0.05），Ca-jvO2（50±12% 与（40±12%），（54±11%）与（40±12%），CMRO2（186±40）与（162±35），（191±24）与（162±35）】和CERO（36±12）与（30±11），（35±10）与（30±11）】明显升高，差异有统计学意义（t=5.23，4.28，1.86，2.01，8.21，10.11，均P<0.05）；OLV后，患者的Da-jvGlu值明显增大【（0.22±0.30）% vs （0.52±0.20）% vs （0.40±0.20）% vs （0.22±0.30）%】（t=6.45，12.03，15.10，均P<0.05），Da-jvLac值和CBFv值差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）。结论 在丙泊酚静脉麻醉下，OLV 可引起脑的耗氧耗能增加，可能对脑的氧供需平衡和能量代谢产生不利影响，临床上要加强对脑电双频指数的监测。临床上要加强对脑电双频指数的监测。

【关键词】麻醉；单肺通气；脑能量代谢；胸腔镜手术

Effect of one-lung ventilation on cerebral oxygen balance and energy metabolism during total intravenous anesthesia for thorascopic surgery  Zhang Yinji, Xu Huaqin, Chen Hui, Wang Huaiqing, Lu Lianqun, Tang Enhui, Hu Fangbao, Department of Anesthesia, the Central Hospital of Fengxian District, Shanghai 201499, China Corresponding author: Hu Fangbao, Email: fyssh@sina.com

【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of one-lung ventilation (OLV) on cerebral oxygen balance and energy metabolism during total intravenous anesthesia for thorascopic surgery. Methods Thirty patients scheduled for thorascopic surgery were selected. After inducing and intubating, patients were assigned to maintenance of anesthesia with propofol by target controlled infusion in order to maintain a bispectral index (BIS) between 40 and 60, and end-tidal partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PETCO2) between 30 mmHg and 35 mmHg. Mean arterial pressure (MAP), heart rate (HR), SpO2, PetCO2, cerebral blood flow velocity (CBFv), BIS value and nasopharyngeal temperature (NPT) were measured, always in the patients in the lateral position, in four phases: 10 min after beginning two-lung ventilation (TLY), 15 min after beginning OLV (OLV + 15), 30 min after beginning OLV (OLV +30) and 60 min after beginning OLV (OLV +60). Blood samples were drawn simultaneously and analyzed within 5 min. The Da-jvO2, CMRO2, CERO2, Da-jvLac and Da-jvGlu at each phase were calculated. Results In all patients, a decrease in PaO2 [(172±85) mmHg vs (428±42); (162±54) mmHg vs (428±42); (185±61) mmHg vs (428±42)] and MAP [(70±10) mmHg vs (81±11); (71±12) mmHg vs (81±11)] occurred during OLV (t = 15.02, 13.14, 23.5, 20, 16, 18.02, all P<0.05). SjvO2 at the phase; OLV +15 and OLV +30 were significantly lower than those at TLY [(54.0±1.2%) vs (65.0±0.8%); (55.0±1.5%) vs (65.0±0.8%)】(t=3.12, 2.14, all P<0.05). Ca-jvO2 [(50±12%) vs (40±12%); (54±11%) vs (40±12%)] and MAP [(186±40) mmHg vs (162±35); (191±24) vs (162±35)] and CERO2 [(36±12)] vs (30±11), (35±10) vs (30±11)] at the phase; OLV +15 and OLV +30 were significantly higher than those at TLY (t=5.23, 4.28, 1.86, 2.01, 8.21, 10.11, all P<0.05). After OLV, Da-jvGlu [(0.45±0.10) % vs (0.22±0.30); (0.52±0.20) % vs (0.40±0.20); (0.22±0.30)] significantly increased (t=6.45, 12.03, 15.10, all P<0.05). Conclusion During total intravenous anesthesia, OLV resulted in an increase of consumption of cerebral oxygen and energy-
It may be not good for cerebral oxygen balance and energy metabolism. The efficient prevention is necessary clinically.

【Key words】 Anesthesia; One-lung ventilation; Cerebral energy metabolism; Thoracoscopic surgery
北京工业大学教工健康体检结果分析
陈智慧  张文杰  胡广芹

【摘要】目的了解北京工业大学教职工身体健康状况。方法对北京工业大学2012年教职工健康体检结果进行统计分析。结果参加体检的4191例中共检出异常者3687例，异常率达87.97%，共检出疾病36种，主要以咽炎、脂肪肝、高脂血症、高血压、乳腺增生症、糖尿病或空腹血糖≥7.0 mmol/L等多见，男教职工体检异常率明显高于女教职工(均P<0.05)。结论北京工业大学教职工健康状况不容乐观，应重视教职工定期体检，加强教职工医疗保健、健康教育，落实各项预防措施。

【关键词】体检；教职工

The results analysis of a Beijing University faculty health check-up  Chen Zhihui, Zhang Wenjie, Hu Guangqin. Department of Internal Medicine, the Affiliated Hospital of Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the health status of university faculty. Methods The healthy physical examination results of teaching staff in Beijing University of Technology in 2012 were statistically analyzed. Results Among 4191 people, 3678 were examined abnormal. The prevalence rate was 87.97%. A total of 36 kinds of diseases were detected, and mainly in chronic diseases such as pharyngitis, fatty liver, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, breast hyperplasia, diabetes or fasting glucose ≥7.0 mmol/L and others. The prevalence rate in the male staff was significantly higher than that in female staff (all P<0.05). Conclusion College teachers'health condition is not optimistic. Necessary preventive measures such as regularly medical examinations, strengthening health care and education should be taken and implemented.

【Key words】Examination; Teachers and staff members

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肩峰下间隙与肩峰撞击综合征相关性研究

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【摘要】目的探讨肩峰下间隙与肩峰撞击综合征（SIS）的相关性。方法回顾性分析40例经临床证实的SIS患者临床及影像资料。对肩峰形态及肩袖损伤进行分型，测量肩峰下间隙。结果40例患者中，肩峰平坦形（I型）9例，弧形（Ⅱ型）12例，钩状（Ⅲ型）19例，肩峰下间隙狭窄32例（<1cm），其中18例<0.5cm，肩上肌腱钙化7例，肩锁关节骨质增生10例。肩袖损伤Ⅰ级17例，Ⅱ级15例，Ⅲ级18例，肩峰下滑囊肿厚6例，肩峰下三角肌下囊积液5例，肩关节囊积液10例，肩上肌的萎缩3例，关节盂唇的撕裂2例，孟肱关节不稳定4例。X线检查与MRI检查间肩峰下间隙值差异无统计学意义（P=0.1370）。肩峰下间隙值与肩袖损伤MRI分级呈正相关（r=0.545，P=0.0001）。结论肩峰下间隙与SIS存在一定相关性，可根据肩峰下间隙狭窄程度对SIS进行诊断和分类。

【关键词】肩撞击综合征；撕裂伤

Correlativestudyofsubacromialspaceandacromialshoulderingmentesyn-dromeChenQingdong,ChenZhe,JiYingyao,WangXurong,WangJun,LyuJinchun.DepartmentofRadiology,thePeople’sHospitalofYueqing,Yueqing,Zhejiang325600,China


【Keywords】Shoulderimpingingesyn-drome;Lacerations
急性羰基镍染毒大鼠血清镍水平变化探讨

宣小强，马国煜，任秀芳，徐东伟，王秋英，程宁

【摘要】目的 探讨急性羰基镍染毒大鼠血清镍水平的变化规律，为临床救治急性羰基镍中毒患者提供实验室支持依据。方法 以羰基镍 250 mg/m³, 500 mg/m³ 两个剂量组给予 SPF 级大鼠各 54 只静态吸入 30 min, 分别于染毒后 30 min, 2 h, 4 h, 8 h, 12 h, 24 h, 48 h, 72 h, 7 d 将大鼠以乙醚在 15 s 内麻醉，立即剖腹暴露主动脉，采集 2～3 mL 血液，分离 0.5～1 mL 血清，用美国 PE 公司 AA800 原子吸收仪（石墨炉法）检测血清镍含量，并与健康大鼠相比较。结果 250 mg/m³ 剂量组 30 min, 2 h, 4 h, 8 h, 12 h, 24 h, 48 h, 72 h, 7 d 血清镍含量平均值分别为（33.69 ± 2.59）μg/L,（24.61 ± 3.03）μg/L,（27.83 ± 5.69）μg/L,（21.36 ± 4.14）μg/L,（20.39 ± 4.14）μg/L,（18.80 ± 7.02）μg/L,（14.51 ± 8.21）μg/L,（13.58 ± 5.78）μg/L,（12.83 ± 4.41）μg/L, 30 min 为峰值，为对照组的 5.30 倍，各时间段与健康大鼠差异均有统计学意义（t 值分别为 5.959, 5.958, 5.990, 5.998, 5.997, 5.994, 5.990, 4.317, 4.347, 均 P < 0.01）。500 mg/m³ 剂量组 30 min, 2 h, 4 h, 8 h, 12 h, 24 h, 48 h, 72 h, 7 d 血清镍含量平均值分别为（72.22 ± 6.12）μg/L,（57.78 ± 12.99）μg/L,（42.25 ± 7.25）μg/L,（103.77 ± 11.11）μg/L,（79.04 ± 12.26）μg/L,（26.35 ± 6.56）μg/L,（18.58 ± 4.92）μg/L,（17.22 ± 9.73）μg/L,（14.59 ± 5.27）μg/L, 8 h 为峰值，为健康大鼠的 16.33 倍，各时间段与健康大鼠差异均有统计学意义（t 值分别为 5.960, 5.947, 5.978, 5.927, 5.948, 5.959, 3.143, 2.447, 2.440, 均 P < 0.05）。两组 30 min, 2 h, 4 h, 8 h, 12 h 等时间段差差异有统计学意义（t 值分别为 5.208, 2.447, 2.449, 5.959, 5.959, P 值分别为 0.001, 0.049, 0.042, 0.000, 0.000）。结论 急性羰基镍染毒大鼠血清镍含量与染毒剂量呈明显的剂量-效应关系; 羰基镍或其代谢产物的排出主要在 24 h 内。

【关键词】羰基镍；血清镍

The changes of serum nickel levels in rats with acute nickel carbonyl poisoning  Xuan Xiaqiang, Ma Guoyu, Ren Xiuxiang, Xu Dongwei, Wang Qiyung, Cheng Ning. Department of Laboratory, Jinchuan Group Limited Company Hospital, Jinchang, Gansu 737103, China

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【Abstract】Objective To master the serum nickel change rule of acute nickel carbonyl poisoning in rats, and to provide laboratory support for clinical treatment of acute nickel carbonyl poisoning patients. Methods SPF rats were given nickel carbonyl (250mg/m³, 500mg/m³) in static inhalation for 30min. Rats were anesthetized by ether for 15 seconds after exposure for 30min, 2h, 4h, 8h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h and 7d respectively. Anatomized rats, kept blood collection 2-3mL, and separated serum 0.5-1mL. Serum nickel was detected by AA800 (American PE company). Results The average serum nickel levels of 250mg/m³ dose group at 30min, 2h, 4h, 8h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 7d were (33.69 ± 2.59), (24.61 ± 3.03), (27.83 ± 5.69), (21.36 ± 4.14), (20.39 ± 4.14), (18.80 ± 7.02), (14.51 ± 8.21), (13.58 ± 5.78) and (12.83 ± 4.41) μg/L. 30 minutes reached the peak, and was 3.0-fold of those in normal controls. There had significant differences compared with normal control (t = 5.959, 5.958, 5.990, 5.998, 5.997, 5.994, 5.990, 4.317, 4.347, all P < 0.01). The average serum nickel levels of 500mg/m³ dose group at 30min, 2h, 4h, 8h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 7d were (72.22 ± 6.12), (57.78 ± 12.99), (42.25 ± 7.25), (103.77 ± 11.11), (79.04 ± 12.26), (26.35 ± 6.56), (18.58 ± 4.92), (17.22 ± 9.73), (14.59 ± 5.27) μg/L. 8h reached the peak, and was 16.33-fold of normal controls. The differences were significant (t = 5.960, 5.947, 5.978, 5.927, 5.948, 5.959, 3.143, 2.447, 2.440, all P < 0.05). Meanwhile, there were significant differences between two groups of 30min, 2h, 4h, 8h, 12h (t = 5.208, 2.447, 2.449, 5.959, 5.959, P = 0.001, 0.049, 0.042, 0.000, 0.000), but there was no significant difference after 24h. Conclusion There was significant doses-effect relationship between serum nickel content of acute nickel carbonyl poisoning rats and the dosage. Nickel carbonyl or its metabolites were excreted mainly within 24h.

【Key words】Carbonyl nickel; Serum nickel

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【摘要】目的探讨无中线移位的重型颅脑外伤致急性弥漫性脑肿胀（PADBS）的临床治疗方法及疗效。方法对60例PADBS患者通过数字表法随机分为保守治疗组（n=30）和手术组（n=30），分别给予保守治疗和颅内压监护探头置入及行去骨瓣减压手术治疗，观察两组术后恢复情况。结果手术组在治疗7d和15d后，GCS评分分别为（11.21±2.24）分、（12.88±2.31）分，明显高于保守治疗组的（7.47±1.51）分、（8.19±1.28）分（t=2.215,2.321,均P<0.05）；术后随访显示，根据GOS评分，手术组治疗效果在术后恢复良好者（63.3%）明显高于保守治疗组（26.7%），在术后昏迷（6.7%）和死亡（10.0%）患者明显低于保守治疗组（χ²=15.721,4.172,3.84,均P<0.05）。结论在保守治疗基础上的颅内压监护探头置入及行去骨瓣减压治疗PADBS有助于客观评价创伤，及早发现病情变化，降低病死率。

【关键词】颅脑损伤；急性弥漫性脑肿胀；颅内压监测；去骨瓣减压术

Clinical treatment analysis of 60 cases with no midline shift-severe cranio-cerebral trauma accompanied with post-traumatic acute diffuse brain swelling Zheng Haijun, Lou Xiaohui, Zeng Shangfei, Yang Hongjun, Chen Peng, Department of Neurosurgery, the People’s Hospital of Ruian, Ruian, Zhejiang 325200, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy and treatment method for no midline shift-severe cranio-cerebral trauma accompanied with post-traumatic acute diffuse brain swelling (PADBS). Methods 60 PADBS patients were randomly divided into conservative treatment group and operation group, 30 patients in each group. The operation group was treated with intracranial pressure monitoring by implantation of the probe and decompressive craniectomy, while the conservative treatment group received conservative treatment. The postoperative recovery was observed. Results The GCS scores of operation group postoperative 7d and 15d were (11.21±2.24) and (12.88±2.31), which were obviously higher than (7.47±1.51) and (8.19±1.28) of the conservative treatment group (t=2.215,2.321, all P<0.05). Postoperative long-term follow-up results indicated that, according to GOS score, 63.3% patients in the operation group recovered well, which was significantly higher than 26.7% in the conservative treatment group. While the percent of patients with coma or dead was 6.7% and 10.0% in the operation group, which were significantly lower than the conservative treatment group (χ²=15.721, 4.172, 3.84, all P<0.05). Conclusion In general, PADBS could not be cured easliy, the operation methods of using intracranial pressure monitoring and decompressive craniectomy based on conservative treatment could help to evaluate the trauma objectively, detect the changes of disease earlier, treat in time and assess the prognosis accurately, all which would reduce the mortality.

【Key words】Cranio-cerebral trauma; Post-traumatic acute diffuse brain swelling; Intracranial pressure monitoring; Decompressive craniectomy

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比较不同内固定方法治疗老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者的临床疗效。

目的：回顾性分析270例老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者的临床诊治资料，依据内固定方式不同分为三组，分别为抗旋转髓内钉（PFNA）组、动力髋内钉（DHS）组和解剖型锁定钢板（LCP）组，每组90例。比较三组治疗过程中切口长度、手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、术后负重时间、术后渗血量、并发症发生情况；随访比较三组患者骨折愈合情况。

结果：PFNA组切口长度与DHS组比较（t=11.248，P=0.000），与LCP组比较（t=12.371，P=0.000）差异均有统计学意义；PFNA组手术时间与DHS组比较（t=15.048，P=0.000），与LCP组比较（t=12.822，P=0.000）差异均有统计学意义；PFNA组术中出血量与DHS组比较（t=5.803，P=0.000），与LCP组比较（t=10.879，P=0.000）差异均有统计学意义。PFNA组并发症发生率为3.33%（3/90例），DHS组并发症发生率为10.00%（9/90例），LCP组并发症发生率为13.33%（12/90例），三组比较，PFNA组较低（χ²=5.268，P=0.026）；PFNA组骨折愈合平均时间与DHS组比较（t=10.217，P=0.000），与LCP组比较（t=4.530，P=0.000）差异均有统计学意义（均P<0.05）。结论：PFNA治疗老年股骨粗隆间骨折，具有创伤小，手术时间短，失血少，并发症少，恢复快等优点，值得临床推广使用。

【关键词】股骨骨折；骨折固定，内

Comparision of the effects of different fixation methods in the treatment of elderly patients with intertrochanteric fracture  Feng Chuan, Department of Orthopedics, the First People’s Hospital of Dongping County, Shandong 271506, China

【Abstract】Objective To compare the clinical efficacy of different internal fixation methods in the treatment of intertrochanteric fractures. Methods The clinical data of 270 elderly patients with intertrochanteric fracture were retrospectively analyzed. According to the different internal fixation methods, the patients were divided into three groups, namely anti-rotation intramedullary nail (PFNA) group, dynamic hip screw (DHS) group and anatomic locking plate (LCP) group, 90 cases in each group. The incision length, operative time, blood loss, hospital stay, postoperative weight-bearing time, postoperative bleeding and postoperative complications were compared among the three groups.

The fracture healing was compared among the three groups during follow-up. Results The incision length of PFNA group compared with the DHS group (t=11.248, P=0.000) and the LCP group (t=12.371, P=0.000), the differences were significant. The average period of fracture healing in PFNA group compared with the DHS group (t=15.048, P=0.000) and the LCP group (t=12.822, P=0.000), the differences were significant. The incidence rates of complications in PFNA group, DHS group, LCP group were 3.33% (3/90), 10.00% (9/90), 13.33% (12/90), respectively, and the incidence rate of PFNA group was lower than the other two groups (χ²=5.268, P=0.026). The blood loss of PFNA group compared with the DHS group (t=5.803, P=0.000) and the LCP group (t=10.879, P=0.000), the differences were significant.

Conclusion PFNA in the treatment of senile intertrochanteric fractures has advantages such as less trauma, shorter operation time, less blood loss, fewer complications, faster recovery, it is worthy of clinical use.

【Key words】Femoral fracture; Fracture fixation, internal
天津市不同人群 2594 例病毒性乙型肝炎感染/免疫状况流行病学调查分析

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【摘要】 目的 了解天津市不同人群病毒性乙型肝炎的感染/免疫状况，为制订防治对策提供科学依据。方法 采用不等比例分层整群抽样抽取 1～59 岁人群 2594 例，用 ELISA 方法对其进行乙型肝炎病毒感染标志物检测。结果 2594 例中，HBV 感染/免疫检出率为 51.54% ，HBs-Ag、抗-HBs 和抗-HBc 阳性率分别为 2.62%、46.72% 和 10.60%。结论 HBV 感染/免疫、HBs-Ag 及抗-HBc 阳性率均显著低于天津市 1992 年的调查结果，抗-HBs 阳性率显著高于 1992 年结果，这与近年来实施以接种乙肝疫苗为主的综合措施有关。

【关键词】 肝炎病毒，乙型；感染；流行病学

An epidemiological survey of the prevalence of 2594 cases with viral hepatitis B infection in different populations

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【Abstract】Objective To find out the present situation of hepatitis B infection or immunity in Tianjin city, and to provide the scientific basis for the hepatitis B control and prevention. Methods 2594 samples were selected with the methods of different proportionate stratified and cluster sampling, and the hepatitis B infection markers were detected by ELISA. Results The positive rates of HBsAg, anti-HBs, anti-HBc and HBV were 2.62%, 46.72%, 10.60% and 51.54%. Conclusion Compared with the results in 1992, the positive rates of HBsAg, anti-HBc and HBV were decreased significantly, while the positive rate of anti-HBs increased significantly, which ascribed to the comprehensive measure with the vaccination against hepatitis B as a main strategy for control hepatitis B.

【Key words】 Hepatitis virus, type B;Infection;Epidemiology
液基薄层细胞学检查配合阴道镜检查对子宫颈病变的诊断价值

白杰

【摘要】目的探讨液基薄层细胞学检查（TCT）联合阴道镜检查对子宫颈病变的临床诊断应用价值。方法选取疑似子宫颈病变的患者980例，采用TCT联合阴道镜检查，其中，送检样本阳性涂片患者102例，均行阴道镜检查，于阴道镜下取组织活检。结果980例患者的102例阳性患者中，不典型鳞状上皮细胞（ASC）、低度鳞状上皮内病变（LSIL）、宫颈癌前病变（HSIL）及不典型腺细胞（AGC）的检出率分别为6.1%、0.6%、2.1%和1.5%；对细胞学阳性样本进行阴道镜组织活检，两种检测结果比较：LSIL为72.4%（21/29），HSIL为93.8%（15/16）。结论TCT筛查可增加宫颈病变阳性诊断率，对于高度疑似患者配合阴道镜检查及阴道组织活检可以进一步提高诊断的准确度，以便为临床治疗提供科学的方案。

【关键词】液基薄层细胞学检查；阴道镜；宫颈病变；诊断价值

The diagnostic value of thinprep cytology combined with colposcopy for cervical lesions Bai Jie. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the First People’s Hospital of Shangqiu, Shangqiu, Henan 476100, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the diagnostic value of ThinPrep cytology (TCT) combined with colposcopy for cervical lesions. Methods 980 patients with suspected cervical lesions were selected and received TCT combined with colposcopy examination. Among the 980 patients, 102 patients with positive smear were referred for colposcopy and were diagnosed by colposcopy biopsy. Results Of 102 patients with positive smear, the detection rates of the atypical squamous cells (ASC), low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LSIL), cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (HSIL) and atypical glandular cells (AGC) were 6.1%, 0.6%, 2.1% and 1.5%, respectively. Compared with the colposcopy biopsy for cytology samples, the test results were as follows: LSIL was 72.4% (21/29), HSIL was 93.8% (15/16). Conclusion The method of TCT could increase the screening rate of positive diagnosis of cervical lesions and for the highly suspected patients, the combination of vaginal colposcopy and biopsy could further improve the accuracy of diagnosis, in order to provide scientific solutions for clinical treatment.

【Key words】ThinPrep cytology; Colposcopy; Cervical lesions; Diagnostic value

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双歧杆菌乳杆菌三联活菌防治小儿抗生素相关性腹泻的临床观察

尹立岩

【摘要】 目的 探讨双歧杆菌乳杆菌三联活菌防治小儿抗生素相关性腹泻(AAD)的临床疗效。方法 选取300例呼吸道感染患儿，首先按照年龄大小分为A组(1个月至1岁)140例，B组(>1~3岁)160例，A、B两组再分成观察组150例(男70例，B组80例)与对照组150例(男70例，B组80例)。对照组应用抗生素治疗呼吸道感染，出现腹泻后给予常规治疗；观察组在应用抗生素治疗的同时给予双歧杆菌乳杆菌三联活菌片，出现腹泻后在常规治疗的基础上继续服用该药物。观察指标包括腹泻发生率、治疗总体有效率、腹泻持续时间三项。结果 A、B组中观察组与对照组腹泻发生率分别为10.0%、38.7%，观察组腹泻发生率明显低于两对照组(χ² = 4.883，P < 0.05)；A组中的观察组和对照组腹泻发生率分别为17.1%与40.0%，B组中分别为3.75%与37.5%，两个不同年龄组内观察组腹泻发生率明显低于对照组(χ² = 4.924、5.736，均P < 0.05)；A、B组中对照组腹泻发病率差异均无统计学意义(P > 0.05)；A、B组中观察组腹泻发病率差异有统计学意义(χ² = 4.427，P < 0.05)。观察组与对照组腹泻腹泻持续时间分别为(2.09±0.47)d、(5.27±1.78)d，两组差异有统计学意义(t = 2.097，P < 0.05)；A组中的观察组和对照组治疗腹泻持续时间分别为(2.13±0.54)d、(5.36±1.72)d，B组分别为(2.07±0.48)d、(5.22±1.77)d，差异有统计学意义(t = 2.984、3.002，均P < 0.05)。结论 双歧杆菌乳杆菌三联活菌防治小儿抗生素相关性腹泻临床疗效显著，尤其对于1~3岁年龄的小儿AAD预防效果更加突出，值得临床推广。

【关键词】 腹泻；双歧杆菌乳杆菌三联活菌；儿童

The clinical observation of pediatric antibiotic associated diarrhea prevented and treated by bifidobacterium lactobacillus triple living bacterium tablet  
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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical effect of bifidobacterium lactobacillus triple living bacterium tablet in the prevention and treatment of pediatric antibiotic associated diarrhea(AAD). Methods 300 children with respiratory tract infection were selected, firstly they were divided into group A (1 month-1year old) 140 cases and group B(1-3years old) 160 cases according to the age; secondly, they were randomly divided into observation group (group A:70 cases and group B:80 cases) and control group 150 cases (group A:70 cases and group B:80 cases) within the A, B groups. Control group was given antibiotics to treat respiratory tract infection, and received conventional treatment after diarrhea appeared. Observation group was given bifidobacterium lactobacillus triple living bacterium tablet combined with antibiotics, continued to receive this drug on the basis of conventional treatment after diarrhea appeared. The incidence rate of diarrhea, total effective rate, duration of diarrhea were observed. Results The incidence rate of diarrhea of observation group was obviously lower than the control group, diarrhea treatment overall effective rate obviously higher than control group, the duration of diarrhea significantly shorter than the control group, with significant difference (P < 0.05); The incidence rate of diarrhea of observation group in group B was obviously lower than the observation group in group A, with significant difference (P < 0.05). Conclusion The clinical effect of bifidobacterium lactobacillus triple living bacterium tablet in the prevention and treatment of pediatric AAD is significant, especially for 1-3 years old children, it is worth clinical promotion.

【Key words】 Diarrhea; Bifidobacterium lactobacillus triple living bacterium tablet; Child
阿托伐他汀联合氯吡格雷治疗老年人心绞痛
疗效观察
吕六彬 石亚萍 王晓芳

【摘要】 目的 探讨阿托伐他汀联合氯吡格雷治疗老年人心绞痛的疗效和安全性。方法 90例老年心绞痛患者按数字表法随机分为观察组和对照组，每组45例。所有患者均应用常规和阿托伐他汀治疗，观察组在此基础上加用氯吡格雷。比较两组治疗前后TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、心绞痛发作次数、持续时间及不良反应、心脏不良事件，并评价疗效。结果 观察组总有效率为93.3%（42/45），对照组为75.6%（34/45），差异有统计学意义（χ²=5.67，P<0.05）。两组治疗后TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C均较治疗前显著改善（t=5.34、4.78、4.56、4.92、4.31、3.92、4.11、4.62，均P<0.05），观察组改善显著优于对照组（t=4.20、4.08、3.98、4.03，均P<0.05）。两组治疗后心绞痛发作次数和持续时间均较治疗前显著下降（t=6.22、5.78、4.12、4.02，均P<0.05），且观察组较对照组下降更为显著（t=4.23、3.99，均P<0.05）。观察组不良反应3例，心脏不良事件1例，对照组不良反应2例，心脏不良事件3例。结论 阿托伐他汀联合氯吡格雷治疗老年人心绞痛既能调脂，又能改善心绞痛症状。

【关键词】 心绞痛；阿托伐他汀；氯吡格雷；老年人

Effect of atorvastatin combined with clopidogrel in the treatment of elderly patients with angina pectoris
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the efficacy and safety of atorvastatin combined with clopidogrel in the treatment of patients with angina pectoris. Methods 90 elderly patients with angina pectoris were randomly divided into the observation group and control group, 45 cases in each group. All patients were given conventional treatment and atorvastatin, the observation group was given clopidogrel based on this. The TC, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C, angina attack frequency, duration and adverse reactions, adverse cardiac events of two groups before and after treatment were compared, and the clinical effect was evaluated. Results The total effective rate of the observation group was 93.3% (42/45), which was significantly higher than 75.6% (34/45) in the control group (χ² = 5.67, P < 0.05). After treatment, the TC, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C of two groups were significantly improved than before treatment (t = 5.34, 4.78, 4.56, 4.92, 4.31, 3.92, 4.11, 4.62, all P < 0.05), the improvement in the observation group was significantly better than that in the control group (t = 4.20, 4.08, 3.98, 4.03, all P < 0.05). After treatment, the angina attack frequency and duration of two groups were significantly decreased compared with before treatment (t = 6.22, 5.78, 4.12, 4.02, all P < 0.05), and the observation group decreased significantly than the control group (t = 4.23, 3.99, all P < 0.05). 3 cases of adverse reactions and 1 case of adverse cardiac events occurred in observation group, 2 cases of adverse reaction and 3 cases of adverse cardiac events occurred in control group. Conclusion Atorvastatin combined with clopidogrel in the treatment of elderly patients with angina pectoris can regulate blood lipid and improve the symptoms of angina pectoris.

【Key words】 Angina pectoris; Atorvastatin; Clopidogrel; Aged

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复方敏维糖浆对慢性荨麻疹患者血清白细胞介素-4 和干扰素-γ 的影响

王国辉 王建茹 王艳会 张立新 贾慧军 王春艳 于桂兰

【摘要】 目的 探讨复方敏维糖浆对慢性荨麻疹患者血清 IL-4 和 IFN-γ 的影响。方法 189 例慢性荨麻疹患者作为观察组, 60 例非过敏性疾病患者作为对照组, 对观察组进行复方敏维糖浆治疗, 平均治疗 7 d。治疗前后测定两组血清 IL-4 和 IFN-γ , 观察不良反应。结果 经治疗后, 观察组痊愈 123 例, 显效 34 例, 有效 23 例, 无效 9 例, 总有效率为 95.2% ; 观察组治疗前血清 IL-4 较对照组明显升高 (t = 3.729, P < 0.01), IFN-γ 较对照组明显降低 (t = 3.064, P < 0.01); 观察组治疗后血清 IL-4 比治疗前明显降低 (t = 2.778, P < 0.05), IFN-γ 比对照组明显升高 (t = 2.467, P < 0.05)。观察组出现轻度嗜睡、困倦 2 例, 停药后症状消失。结论 复方敏维糖浆可明显改善慢性荨麻疹患者的 IL-4 和 IFN-γ 平衡。

【关键词】 荨麻疹; 复方敏维糖浆; 白细胞介素 4; 干扰素-γ

Effect of compound Minwei syrup on serum IL-4 and IFN-γ in patients with chronic urticaria  Wang Guohui, Wang Jianru, Wang Yanyui, Zhang Lixin, Jia Huijun, Wang Chunyan, Yu Guilan. Department of Pharmacy, the Woman and Child Health Hospital in Tangshan, Tangshan, Hebei 063000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of compound Minwei syrup on serum interleukin-4 (IL-4) and interferon-γ (IFN-γ) in patients with chronic urticaria. Methods 189 patients with chronic urticaria were enrolled as the observation group, 60 cases of non-allergic diseases were selected as the control group. The observation group was treated by compound Minwei syrup for average 7 days. Serum levels of IL-4 and IFN-γ before and after treatment were detected. Results After treatment, in the observation group 123 cases recovered, 34 cases had marked effect, effective in 23 cases, 9 cases without effect, the total effective rate was 95.2%. Serum IL-4 in the observation group before treatment was significantly higher than the control group (t = 3.729, P < 0.01), IFN-γ was significantly lower than the control group (t = 3.064, P < 0.01). After treatment, serum IL-4 in the observation group was significantly lower than before treatment (t = 2.778, P < 0.05), IFN-γ was significantly higher than the control group (t = 2.467, P < 0.05). Mild drowsiness and sleepiness appeared in 2 patients in the observation group, symptoms disappeared after drug withdrawal. Conclusion Minwei syrup can significantly improve IL-4 and IFN-γ balance in patients with chronic urticaria.

【Key words】 Urticaria; Compound Minwei syrup; Interleukin-4; Interferon-γ

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原发性肝癌患者血清性激素水平变化及临床意义

王劲松

【摘要】目的 探讨原发性肝癌患者血清性激素水平的变化及临床意义。方法 采用电化学发光免疫分析法检测健康人群 (28例,对照组),肝硬化患者 (28例,肝硬化组) 及肝癌患者 (28例,肝癌组) 血清雌二醇 (E2) 、睾酮 (T) 及催乳素 (PRL) 含量,计算雌二醇/睾酮比值 (E2/T)。应用 SPSS 13.0 统计软件单因素方差分析比较各组间差异。结果 肝癌组 E2 水平 (221.93 ± 11.78) pmol/L, PRL 水平 (1.48 ± 0.02) nmol/L, E2/T 水平 (3889.37 ± 14.28)、T 水平 (0.06 ± 0.08) nmol/L, 与对照组的 (117.64 ± 5.18) pmol/L, (0.78 ± 0.17) nmol/L, (558.23 ± 11.19), (0.21 ± 0.07) nmol/L 差异均有统计学意义 (t = 17.52, 10.73, 11.12, 14.69, 均 P < 0.05)。肝癌转移组与肝癌无转移组 E2 水平与 E2/T 差异均无统计学意义 (均 P > 0.05)。结论 性激素水平改变与原发性肝癌的发生过程紧密相关, E2/T 增高提示肝癌预后不良。

【关键词】 雌二醇; 睾酮; 催乳素; 肝肿瘤; 肝硬化

Clinical significance and changes of serum sex hormone levels in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the changes and clinical significance of sex hormone levels in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma. Methods The serum levels of estradiol, testosterone, prolactin and E2/T ratio in normal control group (n = 28), liver cirrhosis patients (n = 28) and hepatocellular carcinoma patients (n = 28) were determined by using chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay method. All the data collected were calculated by the statistic software SPSS13.0 and ANOVA. Results In hepatocellular carcinoma patients, the serum E2 (221.93 ± 11.78) pmol/L, PRL (1.48 ± 0.02) nmol/L and E2/T ratio (3889.37 ± 14.28) were significantly higher than those of normal control; E2 (117.64 ± 5.18) pmol/L, PRL (0.78 ± 0.17) nmol/L, E2/T (558.23 ± 11.19), while serum T level (0.06 ± 0.08) nmol/L in hepatocellular carcinoma patients was significantly lower than that of normal control group (0.21 ± 0.07) nmol/L (t = 17.52, 10.73, 11.12, 14.69, all P < 0.05). The comparison of sex hormone levels and E2/T ratio between metastasis patients and those without metastasis in hepatocellular carcinoma patients had no statistically significant difference (P > 0.05). Conclusion Sex hormones levels were related with the hepatocellular carcinoma development. The higher level of serum E2/T ratio would indicate poor prognosis.

【Key words】 Estradiol; Testosterone; Prolactin; Liver neoplasms; Liver cirrhosis

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舌系带矫治术对舌系带过短患儿语言发育的影响
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【摘要】目的 探讨舌系带矫治术对舌系带过短患儿语言发育的影响。方法 选择94例舌系带过短患儿，在患儿亲属同意前提下，按数字表法随机分为两组，治疗组行舌系带矫治术并进行语言训练；对照组只进行语言训练，比较两组的疗效，发音效果改善时间以及不良反应等。结果 治疗组的总有效率为91.49%（χ²=5.816，P<0.05），明显高于对照组的72.34%（χ²=5.816，P<0.05）；治疗组的发音效果改善时间也明显少于对照组（t=21.250，P<0.01）；两组均无严重不良反应。结论 舌系带矫治术可明显影响舌系带过短患儿的语言发育，发音效果改善时间短，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】矫形外科手术；舌系带；语言发展

Effect of tongue tie corrective surgery on the development of language in children with short lingual frenulum Shao Ruoheng, Guan Fei, Wang Mengxing, Zhao Liping. Department of Stomatology, the Children’s Hospital Affiliated to Capital Institute of Pediatrics, Beijing 100020, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of tongue tie corrective surgery on the development of language in children with short lingual frenulum. Methods 94 children with short lingual frenulum were selected, and under the permission of the patients’ family they were randomly divided into two groups. The treatment group received ankyloglostomy and language training. The control group was only given language training. The clinical efficacy, improvement time of pronunciation and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. Results The total effective rate of the treatment group was 91.49%, which was significantly higher than 72.34% of the control group (χ²=5.816, P<0.05). The improvement time of pronunciation in the treatment group was significantly shorter than the control group (t=21.250, P<0.01). There were no serious adverse reactions observed in two groups. Conclusion Tongue tie correction surgery can significantly affect the language development in children with short lingual frenulum, the improvement time of pronunciation is short, which is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】Orthopedic procedures; Lingual frenum; Language development

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腹腔镜手术与传统开放手术治疗左半结肠癌的疗效比较

吴中平

【摘要】 目的 比较腹腔镜手术与传统开放手术治疗左半结肠癌的临床疗效。 方法 采用简单随机化法将 58 例左半结肠癌患者随机分为对照组 27 例和治疗组 31 例。对照组采用传统开放手术治疗，治疗组采用腹腔镜技术进行手术。观察和比较两组的手术时间、术中出血量、术后排气时间、住院天数和清扫淋巴结数。观察两组的术后并发症发生情况。 结果 治疗组的术中出血量、术后排气时间、住院天数均少于对照组（t = 0.648, 0.619, 0.588, 0.497, 均 P < 0.05）；而两组的手术时间、淋巴结清扫数等差异无统计学意义（t = 0.135, 0.209, 均 P > 0.05）。对照组术后并发症发生率 18.5%，治疗组术后并发症发生率 9.7%，两组术后并发症发生率差异有统计学意义（χ^2 = 17.03, P < 0.05）。结论 腹腔镜手术治疗左半结肠癌出血量低，住院天数短，并发症少，有较高的临床推广应用价值。

【关键词】 腹腔镜检查；结直肠外科手术；结肠肿瘤

Comparison of the effects of laparoscopy and traditional open surgery in the treatment of left colon cancer

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the clinical effects of laparoscopy and traditional open surgery in the treatment of left colon cancer. Methods 58 patients with left colon cancer were randomly divided into the control group (27 cases) and the treatment group (31 cases). The control group was treated by traditional open surgery, the treatment group was treated by laparoscopic surgery. The operative time, blood loss, postoperative analgesia, postoperative exhaust time, length of hospital stay and number of lymph node dissection of the two groups were observed and compared. The postoperative complications were observed. Results The blood loss, postoperative analgesia, postoperative exhaust time, length of hospital stay of treatment group were less than those of the control group (t = 0.648, 0.619, 0.588, 0.497, all P < 0.05); while the operative time, the number of lymph nodes dissection of the two groups showed no significant differences (t = 0.135, 0.209, all P > 0.05). The incidence rate of postoperative complications of the control group was 18.5%, which was significantly higher than 9.7% of the treatment group (χ^2 = 17.03, P < 0.05). Conclusion Laparoscopic surgery in the treatment of left colon cancer has less blood loss, shorter hospital stay, fewer complications, it has high clinical application value.

【Key words】 Laparoscopy; Colorectal surgery; Colonic neoplasms

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【摘要】目的探讨输血前进行不规则抗体检验的临床意义和实际应用价值。方法对2500例输血患者进行输血前不规则抗体检验。结果2500例输血前不规则抗体检查中，出现有15例患者血清中含有不规则抗体，阳性率为0.60%；其中男性0.12%（3/2500），女性0.48%（12/2500），女性不规则抗体阳性率明显高于男性不规则抗体阳性率（χ²=7.34，P<0.05）。不规则抗体阳性输血者输血超敏反应发生率为100.0%，不规则抗体阴性输血者输血超敏反应发生率为0.0%，两组差异有统计学意义（χ²=9.28，P<0.05）。结论输血前对患者进行不规则抗体检验能够有效的指导患者进行正确的输血，并能够有效的预防和降低输血超敏反应，确保患者输血过程中的安全。

【关键词】输血；不规则抗体

Clinical analysis of irregular antibody detection before blood transfusion in 2500 cases Yang Xiuli. Department of Blood Transfusion, the First People’s Hospital of Shangqiu, Shangqiu, Henan 476000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical significance and application value of the irregular antibody test before transfusion. Methods The irregular antibody test was conducted in 2500 patients before blood transfusion. Results Through the analysis of irregular antibody examination of 2500 patients with blood transfusion, 15 cases appeared irregular antibodies in the serum, the positive rate was 0.60%. The positive rate of male irregular antibody was 0.12% (3/2500), the positive rate of female irregular antibody was 0.48% (12/2500). The positive rate of female irregular antibody was significantly higher than that of male irregular antibody (χ²=7.34, P<0.05); The irregular antibodies were mainly anti C, anti D, anti E and anti M type and non-specific antibody, the proportions were 13.3%, 26.7%, 20.0%, 33.3% and 6.7%. The incidence rate of blood transfusion hypersensitivity reactions in irregular antibody positive donor was 100.0%, that in irregular antibody negative patients was 0.0%, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant (χ²=9.28, P<0.05). Conclusion Irregular antibody test in patients before blood transfusion can effectively guide the patients to correct blood transfusion, and can effectively prevent and reduce blood transfusion hypersensitivity, improve the safety in the process of blood transfusion.

【Key words】Blood transfusion; Irregular antibody
优质康复模式对结直肠癌患者术后焦虑抑郁情绪及生活质量的影响

姚爱英  徐贞珍

【摘要】 目的 探讨优质康复模式对结直肠癌患者术后焦虑抑郁情绪及生活质量的影响。方法 60例结直肠癌患者按随机数字表法分为观察组与对照组，各30例。对照组采用常规专业康复措施。观察组在常规专业康复措施的基础之上，实施优质康复模式。采用焦虑自评量表（SAS）和抑郁自评量表（SDS）观察患者的心理状态，采用生活质量量表（SF-36）观察患者的生活质量。结果 术后2周时，观察组SAS、SDS评分分别为（47.5±5.2）分、（49.7±5.7）分，低于对照组的（55.2±6.3）分、（53.4±5.8）分（t=5.163，2.492，均P<0.01）；观察组总体健康、生理功能、心理职能、躯体疼痛、活力、社会功能、情感职能、精神健康等生活质量评分分别为（79.06±3.78）分、（79.57±3.96）分、（78.39±3.71）分、（76.98±3.52）分、（75.52±4.16）分、（79.28±4.91）分、（78.31±4.27）分，均高于对照组的（74.19±4.07）分、（75.24±4.12）分、（71.92±4.38）分、（73.25±3.47）分、（74.06±4.13）分、（72.17±4.21）分、（74.65±4.35）分、（73.87±3.92）分（t=4.802,4.150,6.174,4.133,3.298,2.857,3.866,均P<0.01）。结论 优质康复模式能明显改善结直肠癌患者术后的焦虑抑郁情绪，并明显改善患者的生活质量。

【关键词】 康复护理；结直肠癌；焦虑；抑郁；生活质量

Influence of high-quality rehabilitation model intervention on postoperative anxiety, depression and quality of life in patients with colorectal cancer  Yao Aiying, Xu Zhenzhen. Department of Operation Room, the First Affiliated Hospital of Huzhou Teachers College, Huzhou, Zhejiang 313000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the influence of high-quality rehabilitation model intervention on postoperative anxiety, depression and quality of life in patients with colorectal cancer. Methods 60 patients with colorectal cancer in our hospital were randomly divided into the observation group and the control group, 30 cases in each group. The control group was given routine nursing measures. The observation group received high-quality rehabilitation model intervention on the basis of routine nursing measures. SAS and SDS were used to observe the psychological status of the patients, SF-36 was used to observe the quality of life of patients. Results Two weeks after operation, SAS, SDS scores of the observation group were (47.5±5.2) points, (49.7±5.7) points, which were significantly lower than (55.2±6.3) points, (53.4±5.8) points of the control group (t=5.163,2.492, all P<0.01). Two weeks after operation, the general health, physiological function, physical function, body pain, activity, social function, emotional function, mental health, quality of life score in the observation group were (79.06±3.78) points, (79.57±3.96) points, (78.39±3.71) points, (76.98±3.52) points, (77.59±4.16) points, (75.52±4.85) points, (79.28±4.91) points, (78.31±4.27) points, which were significantly higher than those of the control group (74.19±4.07) points, (75.24±4.12) points, (71.92±4.38) points, (73.25±3.47) points, (74.06±4.13) points, (72.17±4.21) points, (74.65±4.35) points, (73.87±3.92) points (t=4.802,4.150,6.174,4.133,3.298,2.857,3.866, all P<0.01). Conclusion High-quality rehabilitation model can significantly improve the postoperative anxiety and depression, and improve the quality of life of patients with colorectal cancer.

【Key words】 Rehabilitation nursing; Colonic neoplasms; Anxiety; Depression; Quality of life

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超声心动图评价新生儿持续性肺动脉高压的临床研究

吕雪芬 朱向明 王佐

【摘要】目的 观察新生儿持续性肺动脉高压（PPHN）心脏构型及左心功能指标参数，探讨持续性肺动脉高压对新生儿心脏构型及左心功能的影响。方法 选择持续性肺动脉高压患儿25例，其中轻度组（11例）、中度组（9例）、重度组（5例）。将新生儿黄疽患儿23例设为对照组，超声心动图测量左房内径（LAD）、右室舒张末内径（LVDd）、右室舒张末内径（RVDd）、右房内径（RAD）等指标，对其超声心动图结果进行对比分析。结果与对照组相比，肺动脉高压组均有左室舒张功能减退（均P<0.05），肺动脉高压组LVDd、LVPW及中度组LVDd、LVPW增大，并随肺动脉高压程度加重增大，差异均有统计学意义（t=2.53，7.09，2.14，4.77，2.88，2.04，4.59，7.12，2.34，5.12，3.07，均P<0.05）。重度组LVDd较对照组的（15.26±1.83）mm及轻度组（16.55±1.50）mm减小，差异均有统计学意义（t=3.76，4.80，3.74，均P<0.05）。结论 超声心动图是PPHN重要的无创诊断方法，它不仅可准确测量肺动脉压，还能提供心脏构型及功能指标，对临床判断病情轻重、指导治疗有重要价值。

【关键词】高血压；肺动脉高压；超声心动描记术；心室功能；左；婴儿，新生儿

Clinical research of echocardiography in the assessment of persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborns

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the parameters of echocardiography in persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN), and to discuss the influence of persistent pulmonary hypertension on cardiac geometry and left ventricular function. Methods 25 cases with PPHN were selected, including 11 mild, 9 moderate, and 5 severe cases. Another 23 cases of neonatal jaundice were selected as control group. The left atrium diameter (LAD), left ventricular end diastolic diameter (LVDd), right ventricular end diastolic diameter (RVDd), right atrium diameter (RAD), left ventricular posterior wall thickness (LVPW), interventricular septum thickness (IVS) were measured by echocardiography. The results of echocardiography were analyzed. Results Compared with the control group, the RVDd and RAD of PPHN group were significantly increased, RVDd and RAD dilated with the increasing of pulmonary artery systolic pressure in PPHN group (t = 2.53, 7.09, 2.14, 4.77, 2.88, 2.04, 4.59, 7.12, 2.34, 5.12, 3.07, all P < 0.05); LVDd decreased in severe group (14.80 ± 2.16) mm compared with that in the control group (15.26 ± 1.83) mm, mild (16.55 ± 1.50) mm and moderate group (15.67 ± 1.87) mm (t = 3.76, 4.80, 3.74, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Echocardiography is one of the most important method to diagnose PPHN, and can be observed in newborns with non-invasive cardiac changes directly. It has important value in judgement of severity degree, and provide a reliable basis for clinical diagnosis and treatment.

【Key words】Hypertension, pulmonary; Echocardiography; Ventricular function, left; Infant, newborn

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管状胃重建对食管癌患者呼吸功能和血清血管内皮生长因子水平的影响

刘景宪  孙传芬

【摘要】 目的 探讨管状胃重建对食管癌患者呼吸功能和血清 VEGF 水平的影响。方法 84 例食管癌患者随机分为两组，观察组 42 例和对照组 42 例，观察组采用管状胃重建消化道，对照组采用全胃代食管重建消化道，观察两组患者治疗前后，术后 2 个月的呼吸功能，测定患者血清 VEGF。结果 手术后两组患者呼吸功能有所下降，与手术前差异均有统计学意义 (均 P<0.05)；手术后 2 个月随访，患者的呼吸功能有明显改善，与手术前差异有统计学意义 (P<0.05, P<0.01)，并且两组间差异有统计学意义 (P<0.05)。两组治疗后患者血清 VEGF 均有明显下降 (均 P<0.01)，并且观察组降低更明显 (P<0.05)。结论 管状胃重建可以改善食管癌患者的呼吸功能和预后。

【关键词】 食管肿瘤；食管成形术；呼吸功能试验；血管内皮生长因子类

Effect of tubular stomach reconstruction on respiratory function and serum VEGF level in patients with esophageal cancer  Liu Jingxian, Sun Chuanfen. Department of General Surgery, Muping Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital in Muping District, Yantai, Shandong 264100, China

【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of tubular stomach reconstruction on respiratory function and serum vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) level in patients with esophageal cancer. Methods 84 patients with esophageal cancer were randomly divided into two groups. 42 patients in the observation group were operated through tubular stomach reconstruction, while 42 patients in the control group were operated through full stomach and esophagus reconstruction of digestive tract. The respiratory function and serum VEGF were detected in all patients. Results The respiratory function was significantly declined after operation compared with before operation (P<0.05). The respiratory function was significantly improved postoperative two months compared with before operation (P<0.05, P<0.01), there was a significant difference between the two groups (P<0.05). Serum VEGF level was significantly decreased after operation in both groups (P<0.01). Serum VEGF level of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group (P<0.05). Conclusion Tubular stomach reconstruction can improve respiratory function and prognosis of patients with esophageal cancer.

【Key words】 Esophageal neoplasms; Esophagoplasty; Respiratory function tests; Vascular endothelial growth factors

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安徽省淮南地区正常足月新生儿生后7 d 内
胆红素水平动态变化

姚强 潘家华

【摘要】目的 通过动态检测正常足月新生儿血清总胆红素 (TSB), 确定淮南地区正常足月新生儿生后7 d 内血清总胆红素变化范围, 为新生儿黄疸干预提供理论根据。方法 对收集的淮南地区1257例符合纳入标准的正常足月新生儿用微量法测定生后第1 ~ 7天血清总胆红素值, 计算各时间点第25、50、75、95百分位值, 观察其高峰值 (PSB) 及高峰出现时间。随机抽取50例新生儿血清标本, 用生化法测定血清总胆红素值, 并同步以微量法测定胆红素值, 计算未梢微量血清胆红素值与静脉血总胆红素值之间的相关系数, 检验其统计学意义, 并得出直线回归方程; 统计入选50例新生儿不同皮肤黄染范围相对应的静脉血总胆红素值, 得出皮肤黄染不同范围相对应的胆红素估计值。结果 1257例正常足月新生儿生后第1 ~ 7天血清总胆红素的第25、50、75、95百分位值分别是: 第1天58.64 μmol/L, 72.51 μmol/L, 102.44 μmol/L, 120.35 μmol/L, 第2天105.41 μmol/L, 119.72 μmol/L, 150.18 μmol/L, 185.30 μmol/L, 第3天128.85 μmol/L, 157.95 μmol/L, 191.22 μmol/L, 227.61 μmol/L, 第4天160.24 μmol/L, 191.40 μmol/L, 216.65 μmol/L, 277.49 μmol/L, 第5天164.26 μmol/L, 179.51 μmol/L, 209.88 μmol/L, 263.74 μmol/L, 第6天131.87 μmol/L, 172.73 μmol/L, 195.57 μmol/L, 231.26 μmol/L, 第7天118.94 μmol/L, 157.57 μmol/L, 204.83 μmol/L, 223.84 μmol/L, PSB为294.46 μmol/L。高峰出现在第4天; 微量法与生化法有良好的相关性 (r = 0.948, r = 21.067); 皮肤黄染在头面部其血清总胆红素值为 (112.3 ± 6.2) μmol/L, 到胸部为 (165.1 ± 26.7) μmol/L, 到腹部为 (214.0 ± 30.8) μmol/L, 到膝、肘为 (268.5 ± 28.2) μmol/L; 到手、足心为 > 271.7 μmol/L。结论 安徽省淮南地区正常足月新生儿生后第1 ~ 7天血清总胆红素的变化范围为120.35 ~ 223.84 μmol/L, 高峰值为294.46 μmol/L, 出现在第4天; 以微量法检测新生儿血清总胆红素结果准确可靠; 通过目测皮肤黄染范围, 初步估计其胆红素值, 不失为一种简便易行的方法。【关键词】 婴儿; 新生; 高胆红素血症; 新生儿

Dynamic measurement of total serum bilirubin of healthy term newborns during the first post-natal week; an experience from the Huainan region of Anhui province  Yao Qiang, Pan Jiahua. Department of Pediatrics, the First People’s Hospital of Hangzhou, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310006, China

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【Abstract】Objective To determine the range of total serum bilirubin (TSB) of healthy term newborns during the first postnatal week in Huainan region of Anhui province and provide the theoretical basis for the neonatal jaundice intervention in this region. Methods The bilirubin analyzer for capillary blood was used to measure TSB level of 1257 healthy term newborns during the first postnatal week, P25, P50, P75 and P95 were recorded at every time point, the peak serum bilirubin (PSB) and the time it appeared was observed. 50 blood samples were randomly selected and the TSB level was measured by the routine laboratory method, at the same time, the serum bilirubin level was measured by bilirubin analyzer for capillary blood. Then, the linear correlation coefficient of capillary blood bilirubin level and TSB level was calculated and statistically analyzed, and at last got the linear regression model. The newborns’ skin xanthochromia coverage scales and TSB levels were recorded in order to get the corresponding TSB level in terms of xanthochromia coverage. Results In this study, the serum bilirubin P25, P50, P75 and P95 of 1257 healthy term newborns were 58.64 μmol/L, 72.51 μmol/L, 102.44 μmol/L, 120.35 μmol/L, respectively in the first day, 2nd day 105.41 μmol/L, 119.72 μmol/L, 150.18 μmol/L, 185.30 μmol/L, 3rd day 128.85 μmol/L, 157.95 μmol/L, 191.22 μmol/L, 227.61 μmol/L, 4th day 160.24 μmol/L, 191.40 μmol/L, 216.65 μmol/L, 277.49 μmol/L, 5th day 164.26 μmol/L, 179.51 μmol/L, 209.88 μmol/L, 263.74 μmol/L, 6th day 131.87 μmol/L, 172.73 μmol/L, 195.57 μmol/L, 231.26 μmol/L, and the 7th day 118.94 μmol/L, 157.57 μmol/L, 204.83 μmol/L, 223.84 μmol/L, with PSB 294.46 μmol/L appeared at the fourth day. The correlationship was existed between the capillary blood bilirubin measurement and the routine laboratory method (r = 0.948, r = 21.067). The TSB level was (112.3 ± 6.2) μmol/L when the xanthochromia was on the head, (165.1 ± 26.7) μmol/L on the chest, (214.0 ± 30.8) μmol/L on the belly, (268.5 ± 28.2) μmol/L on the knee or elbow, and > 271.7 μmol/L on the palm or sole of the foot. Conclusion The TSB variation range is 120.35 ~ 223.84 μmol/L within 7 days after their birth in Huainan region of Anhui province, capillary blood bilirubin is reliable in measuring serum bilirubin level of newborn; visual...
assessment of xanthochromia coverage is also an easy and feasible way of estimating serum bilirubin level initially.

【Key words】 Infan, newborn; Hyperbilirubinemia, neonatal

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巩膜电凝对白内障术后角膜散光及切口愈合的影响

宋兹洋

【摘要】目的 探讨巩膜电凝 (SEC) 对小切口白内障囊外摘除术 (SIECCE) 后角膜散光及切口愈合的影响。方法 选取行 SIECCE 并人工晶体植入术 (IOLI) 的白内障患者 70 例，按随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组各 35 例，观察组采用 SEC，对照组不采用。采用角膜地形图仪比较两组术后角膜散光的变化，通过裂隙灯观察术后眼前房反应。结果 手术后 1 周，观察组与对照组角膜散光分别为（0.88 ± 0.47）°与（1.24 ± 0.79）°，观察组角膜散光明显小于对照组（t = 2.20，P < 0.05）；术后 1 个月两组角膜散光分别为（0.86 ± 0.54）°与（1.01 ± 0.69）°，差异无统计学意义（t = 1.14，P > 0.05）；术后 3 个月两组角膜散光分别为（0.79 ± 0.28）°与（0.87 ± 0.49）°，差异无统计学意义（t = 1.86，P > 0.05）；对照组术后发生浅前房、前房渗漏者分别有 2 例、3 例，并发症发生率为 14.28%。观察组无 1 例发生此类术后并发症（并发症发生率为 0.00%），观察组并发症发生率明显低于对照组（χ² = 13.83，P < 0.01）。结论 SIECCE 采用 SEC，不仅可以增强切口稳定性，减少术后早期角膜散光，并且可以促进切口愈合，避免术后并发症的发生。

【关键词】白内障；巩膜电凝；角膜散光

Effects of scleral electric coagulation on cataract postoperative astigmatism and incisional cicatrization

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the effects of scleral electric coagulation (SEC) on postoperative astigmatism and incisional cicatrization after small-incision extracapsular cataract extraction (SIECCE). Methods 70 cataract patients who received SIECCE and intraocular lens implantation (IOLI) in our hospital were selected and randomly divided into the observation group and control group, 35 cases in each group. The observation group received SEC, while the control group did not receive SEC. The postoperative corneal astigmatism of two groups was compared by using corneal topographic map meter, the postoperative anterior chamber reaction was observed through the slit lamp. Results 1 week after the surgery, the corneal astigmatism of the observation group and the control group were (0.88 ± 0.47)°, (1.24 ± 0.79)° respectively, the corneal astigmatism of observation group was smaller than the control group (P < 0.05). Postoperative 1 and 3 months, the corneal astigmatism of observation group and control group were (0.86 ± 0.54)° vs (1.01 ± 0.69)°, (0.79 ± 0.28)° vs (0.87 ± 0.49)°, there were no statistically significant differences between the two groups (t = 1.14, 1.86, all P > 0.05). Postoperative shallow anterior chamber, leakage of anterior chamber of control group occurred 2 cases, 3 cases respectively, the incidence rate of complications was 14.28%. No postoperative complications occurred in observation group, the incidence rate of complications in the observation group (0.00%) was obviously lower than control group (χ² = 13.83, P < 0.01). Conclusion Application of SEC in SIECCE not only can strengthen stability of incision, reduce early postoperative corneal astigmatism, but also can promote healing of incision, prevent postoperative complications such as shallow anterior chamber and anterior chamber leaks.

【Key words】Cataract; Sclera electric coagulation; Corneal astigmatism

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布拉氏酵母菌对肝硬化自发性细菌性腹膜炎患者血清载脂蛋白水平的影响

俞逊婕 翁明钢 沈 扬 蒋亚萍

【摘要】 目的 探讨布拉氏酵母菌对肝硬化自发性细菌性腹膜炎（SBP）患者血清载脂蛋白水平的影响。方法 选择乙型肝炎后肝硬化SBP患者74例，采用数字表法随机分为观察组和对照组。两组患者均予以常规保肝利尿、纠正低蛋白血症和抗感染等基础治疗。观察组加用布拉氏酵母菌口服，0.5 g/次，2次/d，连用4周。观察并比较两组患者治疗前后血清载脂蛋白A₁、B水平的变化，并进行临床疗效及安全性的观察。结果 治疗4周后，两组患者载脂蛋白A₁、B水平均较前明显上升（t=2.46, 2.37, 3.04, 2.87, P<0.05 或 P<0.01），且观察组上升值明显大于对照组（t=2.29, 2.33, 均P<0.05）；同时观察组患者的临床总有效率（91.89%）明显高于对照组（72.97%）（χ²=4.57, P<0.05）。对照组和观察组治疗期间分别出现不良反应3例和5例，症状均较轻，未发生严重药物不良反应。两组治疗期间药物不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义（χ²=0.14, P>0.05）。结论 布拉氏酵母菌治疗肝硬化SBP患者具有良好的疗效，安全性较好，作用与其能增加肝脏和肠道载脂蛋白A₁、B的合成，提高血清载脂蛋白A₁、B水平密切相关。

【关键词】 肝硬化；腹膜炎；布拉氏酵母菌；载脂蛋白

Influence of Saccharomyces boulardii on serum apolipoprotein levels in liver cirrhosis patients with spontaneous bacterial peritonitis

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【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the influence of Saccharomyces boulardii on serum apolipoprotein levels in liver cirrhosis patients with spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP). Methods 74 liver cirrhosis patients with SBP were selected and randomly divided into the observation group and control group. Patients in the two groups were given routine medical treatment such as liver protection and diuretic effect, correction of hypoproteinemia, anti-infection etc. Patients in the observation group were orally given Saccharomyces boulardii 0.5g for one time, two times daily for 4 weeks. The changes of serum apolipoprotein A₁ and B levels in two groups were observed and compared, and the curative effect and safety were also observed. Results After treatment for 4 weeks, the serum apolipoprotein A₁ and B levels in two groups were obviously increased compared with before treatment (t = 2.46, 2.37, 3.04, 2.87, P<0.05 or P<0.01), and the increase of observation group was much higher than that of control group (t = 2.29, 2.33, all P<0.05). Meanwhile, the total effective rate of the observation group (91.89%) was significantly higher than that of control group (72.97%) (χ² = 4.57, P<0.05). 3 cases and 5 cases of adverse reactions appeared in control group and observation group, the symptom was light and no serious drug adverse reaction (DAR) observed. The incidence rate of DAR between the two groups had no obviously statistical difference (χ² = 0.14, P>0.05). Conclusion Saccharomyces boulardii has reliable curative effect and high security in the treatment of liver cirrhosis patients with SBP, the mechanism may be related with increasing the synthesis of apolipoprotein A₁ and B in the liver and intestine, and increasing serum levels of apolipoprotein A₁ and B.

【Key words】 Liver cirrhosis; Peritonitis; Saccharomyces boulardii; Apolipoprotein
瑞舒伐他汀对急性心肌梗死患者血清高敏C反应蛋白、白细胞介素-18 水平的影响

朱峻 邓晓华 陈劲松 李刚

【摘要】目的 观察瑞舒伐他汀对急性心肌梗死患者血清高敏C反应蛋白(hsCRP)和IL-18水平的影响。方法采用随机、双盲、对照的研究方法,将102例急性心肌梗死患者随机分为治疗组(瑞舒伐他汀10 mg/d,连续用药14 d)和对照组(未用瑞舒伐他汀,其余治疗护理同治疗组相同)。药物治疗前及治疗24 h后,随访2个月后分别检测血清hsCRP和IL-18的水平。结果治疗后两组患者的血清hsCRP水平均为先上升后下降,24 h后治疗组上升为(15.54 ± 2.51) mg/L,显著低于对照组的(19.26 ± 2.92) mg/L(t = 4.65,P < 0.05)。治疗后2个月两组患者血清hsCRP水平分别下降至(3.21 ± 1.39) mg/L和(7.67 ± 2.07) mg/L,差异有统计学意义(t = 3.87,P < 0.05)。治疗后两组患者的血清IL-18水平均有所下降,24 h后治疗组下降为(29.13 ± 6.34) pg/L,显著低于对照组的(33.01 ± 7.34) pg/L(t = 3.59,P < 0.05)。治疗后2个月两组患者血清IL-18水平分别下降至(27.52 ± 5.33) pg/L和(32.01 ± 6.24) pg/L,差异有统计学意义(t = 3.87,3.28,P < 0.05)。结论瑞舒伐他汀能更好的降低急性冠脉综合征患者血清hsCRP和IL-18的水平,从而具有更好的抗炎作用,可作为治疗急性心肌梗死的新措施。

【关键词】急性心肌梗死;C反应蛋白;白细胞介素18

Effect of rosuvastatin on serum hsCRP, IL-18 levels in patients with acute myocardial infarction Zhu Jun, Su Xiaohua, Chen Jinsong, Li Gang, Department of Cardiovascular Internal Medicine, General Hospital of Chengdu Military Region, Chengdu, Sichuan 610083, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of rosuvastatin on serum hs-CRP, IL-18 levels in patients with acute myocardial infarction. Methods By randomized,double-blind, controlled study,102 patients with acute myocardial infarction were randomly divided into the treatment group(rosuvastatin 10mg/d, continuous medication 14d) and the control group(not used rosuvastatin, other treatment and care were same with the treatment group). Before treatment, 24 h after treatment, after 2 months of follow-up, the serum hs-CRP and IL-18 levels were detected and compared. Results After treatment, the serum hs-CRP level increased and then decreased, 24 h after treatment, the serum hs-CRP level of the treatment group increased to (15.54 ± 2.51) mg/L, which was significantly lower than the control group (19.26 ± 2.92) mg/L(t = 4.65, all P < 0.05). 2 months after treatment, the serum hs-CRP levels of the two groups were decreased to (3.21 ± 1.39) mg/L and (7.67 ± 2.07) mg/L, the difference was statistically significant (t = 3.87,4.63, all P < 0.05). After treatment, the serum IL-18 level decreased, 24 h after treatment, the serum IL-18 level of the treatment group decreased to (29.13 ± 6.34) pg/L, which was significantly lower than the control group (33.01 ± 7.34) pg/L(t = 3.59, P < 0.05). 2 months after treatment, serum IL-18 levels of the two groups were decreased to (27.52 ± 5.33) pg/L and (32.01 ± 6.24) pg/L, the difference was statistically significant (t = 3.87, 3.28,P < 0.05). Conclusion Rosuvastatin can significantly reduce the serum hsCRP and IL-18 levels in patients with acute coronary syndrome, it has better anti-inflammatory effect and can be used as a new therapeutic target for acute myocardial infarction.

【Key words】Myocardial infarction; C-reactive protein; Interleukin 18
采用联合手术治疗玻璃体视网膜疾病合并白内障的疗效观察

王震宇

【摘要】目的探讨采用联合手术方法治疗玻璃体视网膜疾病合并白内障的临床疗效及并发症发生情况。方法回顾性分析294眼玻璃体切割术联合白内障摘除术治疗的各类玻璃体视网膜疾病合并白内障的效果及并发症资料。结果该组294眼中，术后视力提高的有236眼（占80.3%）；视力不变32眼；视力下降26眼。I期进行植入人工晶状体的共有34眼，视力均得到了提高（100.0%），未植入人工晶状体的有260眼，矫正视力提高的有202眼（占78.0%），两组改善视力的差异无统计学意义（χ² = 0.301，P > 0.05）。结论联合手术是治疗玻璃体视网膜疾病合并白内障的有效办法，临床效果较好，值得推广。

【关键词】白内障；视网膜疾病；白内障摘除术；玻璃体切除术

Evaluation of effect of vitreoretinal diseases and cataract treated with combined surgery Wang Zhenyu.

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical efficacy and complications of vitreoretinal diseases and cataract treated with combined surgical approach. Methods A retrospective analysis of 294 eyes received vitrectomy combined with cataract surgery was conducted. The clinical effect and complications of combined surgery in the treatment of various vitreoretinal diseases with cataract were analyzed. Results Of 294 eyes, visual acuity improved in 236 eyes (80.3%); unchanged vision in 32 eyes; vision loss in 26 eyes. Phase I of the implanted IOL for a total of 34 eyes, visual acuity was improved (100.0%), there were 260 eyes not implanted IOL, corrected visual acuity improved in 202 eyes (78.0%), the vision improvement between the two groups had no statistically significant difference (χ² = 0.301, P > 0.05). Conclusion The combined treatment of vitreoretinal surgery is an effective way to cataract disease, the clinical effect is good, which is worthy of promotion.

【Key words】Cataract; Retinal diseases; Cataract extraction; Vitrectomy

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手法整复外固定支架固定与切开复位钢板内固定治疗克雷氏骨折的效果比较

罗绍春

【摘要】目的 比较采用手法整复外固定支架固定与切开复位钢板内固定治疗克雷氏骨折的临床效果。

方法 选取120例克雷氏骨折患者，利用随机数字表法进行分组，分别设为观察组和对照组，每组各60例。对照组采取手法整复外固定架固定治疗，而观察组则实施切开复位钢板内固定治疗。记录两组患者骨折预后情况及并发症发生率，并做好对比。

结果 观察组总有效率为93.3%，对照组总有效率为91.7%，两组差异无统计学意义（χ²=2.083, P > 0.05）；观察组显效率83.3%，对照组显效率66.7%，两组差异有统计学意义（χ²=5.436, P < 0.05）。观察组并发症发生率为3.3%（2/60），对照组为8.3%（5/60），差异有统计学意义（χ²=6.172, P < 0.05）。

结论 两种方案在治疗克雷氏骨折方面的效果相当，对不愿接受手术治疗患者可实施手法整复外固定架固定治疗，若存在粉碎性骨折则实施切开复位钢板内固定治疗。

【关键词】克雷氏骨折；骨折固定术；内

Comparison of the effect of manipulative reduction and external fixation and internal fixation in the treatment of Colles fracture Luo Shaochun. Department of Orthopedics, the People’s Hospital of Wudi County, Shandong, 251900, China

【Abstract】Objective To compare the effect of different fracture fixation in the treatment of patients with Colles fracture.

Methods 120 patients with Colles fracture were randomly divided into the study group and control group, 60 cases in each group. The control group received the manipulative reduction and external fixation frame, while the study group was treated with open reduction and plate fixation of implementation. The fracture prognosis and the incidence of complications were recorded and compared.

Results The total effective rate of the study group was 93.3%, the total effective rate of the control group was 91.7%, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups (χ²=2.083, P > 0.05). The obvious effective rate of the study group was 83.3%, that of the control group was 66.7%, the difference was statistically significant (χ²=5.436, P < 0.05). The incidence rate of complications between the two groups had no significant difference [3.3% (2/60) vs 8.3% (5/60), P < 0.05].

Conclusion The two plans in the treatment of Colles fracture had similar clinical effect, patients who unwilling to accept operation treatment can be given manipulative reduction and external fixation, if there is comminuted fracture, the open reduction and plate fixation should be implemented.

【Key words】Colles fracture; Fracture fixation, internal

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强化胰岛素治疗对重型颅脑外伤患者预后的影响

姚宏伟

【摘要】目的 探讨强化胰岛素治疗对重型颅脑外伤患者预后的影响。方法 将130例重型颅脑外伤患者按数字表法随机分为观察组65例和对照组65例，分别接受强化胰岛素治疗和传统的胰岛素治疗，观察两组感染率、住院时间、病死率及随访6个月的总体病死率等指标。结果 观察组感染率(32.4%)明显低于对照组(46.7%) (χ^2 = 1.946, P < 0.05)，观察组的住院时间[(23.7 ± 2.4) d]明显短于对照组[(36.3 ± 2.9) d] (t = 9.247, P < 0.05)；对照组院内病死率、随访6个月的总体病死率分别为27.6%、56.8%，观察组分别为26.8%、55.2%，两组差异均无统计学意义(χ^2 = 0.086, 0.484, 均P > 0.05)；随访6个月，观察组格拉斯哥评分4~5分(37.2%)明显高于对照组(19.8%) (χ^2 = 6.407, P < 0.05)。结论 强化胰岛素治疗能有效改善重型颅脑外伤患者预后。

【关键词】颅脑损伤；强化胰岛素；血糖

Effect of intensive insulin therapy on prognosis of patients with severe traumatic brain injury  Yao Hongwei. Department of Neurosurgery, the First People's Hospital of Shangqiu, Shangqiu, Henan 476100, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effects of intensive insulin therapy on prognosis of patients with severe traumatic brain injury. Methods 130 patients with severe traumatic brain injury (GCS score 3-8) were randomly divided into the observation group (65 cases) and the control group (65 cases). The observation group received intensive insulin therapy, while the control group received conventional insulin therapy. The infection rate, hospital stay, in-hospital mortality and the 6-month mortality were observed. Results The infection rate of the observation group(32.4%) was significantly lower than that of the control group(46.7%) (χ^2 = 1.946, P < 0.05). The hospital stay of the observation group was significantly shorter than that of the control group(t = 9.247, P < 0.05). The in-hospital mortality and the 6-month mortality were similar in the two groups (χ^2 = 0.086, 0.484, all P > 0.05). The neurologic outcome according to Glasgow Outcome Score(GOS 4-5) at 6 months in the observation group was better than that in the control group(χ^2 = 6.407, P < 0.05). Conclusion Intensive insulin therapy can improve the prognosis of patients with severe traumatic brain injury.

【Key words】Traumatic brain injury; Intensive insulin therapy; Blood glucose

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【摘要】目的　观察强心通脉汤对慢性心力衰竭患者(CHF)的疗效及对血浆脑钠肽(BNP)水平的影响。方法　60例CHF患者按随机数字表法分为两组，对照组30例采用慢性心力衰竭的常规西药治疗；治疗组30例在西药常规治疗基础上联合强心通脉汤。观察比较两组心功能分级改善和BNP水平变化。结果　治疗组总有效率为93.3%，明显高于对照组的70.0%(χ²=5.455，P<0.05)；治疗组血浆BNP水平为(211.3±87.7)ng/L，明显低于对照组的(410.8±94.3)ng/L(t=8.485，P<0.01)。结论　强心通脉汤可明显改善CHF患者的心功能，显著降低血浆BNP水平。
【关键词】心力衰竭，充血性；心功能试验；利钠肽，脑；强心通脉汤

Influence of Qiangxin Tongmai decotion on heart function and plasma brain natriuretic peptide level in patients with chronic heart failure  Lin Dong, Shang Zhi, Department of First Internal Medicine, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Pingyang County, Zhejiang, 325401, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the effect of conventional western medicine combined with Qiangxin Tongmai decotion in the treatment of patients with chronic heart failure (CHF). Methods According to the digital table, 60 patients with CHF were randomly divided into two groups, 30 cases in each group. The control group was treated with conventional western medicine, while the treatment group received combination therapy of conventional western medicine and Qiangxin Tongmai decotion. The heart function and plasma brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) level were observed. Results The total effective rate of the treatment group was 93.3%, which was significantly higher than 70.0% of the control group (χ² = 5.455, P < 0.05). After treatment, the level of BNP in the treatment group was (211.3 ± 87.7) ng/L, which was significantly lower than that of the control group [(410.8 ± 94.3) ng/L] (t = 8.485, P < 0.01). Conclusion Qiangxin Tongmai decotion can obviously improve the heart function and reduce the level of BNP in patients with CHF.
【Key words】Heart failure, congestive; Heart function tests; Natriuretic peptide, brain; Qiangxin Tongmai decotion
【摘要】目的 比较保乳手术与改良根治术治疗早期乳腺癌的临床疗效及对患者生活质量的影响。方法 将78例早期乳腺癌患者按照随机数字表法分为两组，每组各39例，其中对照组采取改良根治术，观察组实施保乳手术，比较两组临床疗效、手术情况及生活质量评分。结果 观察组手术时间，术中出血量，切口长度及平均住院时间分别为(60.23±5.21) min,(44.73±4.22) mL,(4.72±1.02) cm和(9.52±0.86) d，均显著少于对照组(t=7.88,8.32,8.89,6.42,均P<0.05)；观察组术后躯体因子、精神因子、心理因子及社会因子等各方面评分分别为(67.44±3.87)分,(48.64±3.73)分,(117.34±8.33)分和(61.56±5.32)分，均显著高于对照组(t=5.43,5.87,6.29,7.11,均P<0.05)；两组术后3年局部复发、远处转移及生存率比较差异均无统计学意义(χ^2=1.22,1.09,1.29,均P>0.05)。结论 保乳手术治疗早期乳腺癌效果显著，具有创伤小、出血少和美容效果好的优势，可作为早期乳腺癌治疗的首选方法，值得临床进一步推广和应用。

【关键词】乳腺肿瘤；保乳手术；改良根治术；生活质量

Comparison of the clinical effect of breast-conserving surgery and modified radical mastectomy in the treatment of early breast cancer

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【Abstract】Objective To compare the clinical efficacy of breast-conserving surgery and modified radical mastectomy for early breast cancer and their influence on quality of life. Methods 78 patients with early stage breast cancer were divided into two groups by random number table, and 39 cases in each group. The control group was given modified radical mastectomy, while the observation group was given breast-conserving surgery. The clinical efficacy, surgical conditions and quality of life scores were compared between the two groups. Results The operative time, blood loss, incision length and the average hospital stay of the observation group were (60.23±5.21) min, (44.73±4.22) mL, (4.72±1.02) cm and (9.52±0.86) d, which were significantly lower than those of the control group(t=7.88,8.32,8.89,6.42, all P<0.05). The postoperative physical factors, mental factors, psychological factors and social factors scores of the observation group were (67.44±3.87), (48.64±3.73), (117.34±8.33) and (61.56±5.32), which were significantly higher than those of the control group(t=5.43,5.87,6.29,7.11, all P<0.05). The postoperative 3-year local recurrence, distant metastasis and survival rate showed no significant differences between the two groups(χ^2=1.22,1.09,1.29, all P>0.05). Conclusion Breast-conserving surgery in the treatment of early breast cancer has significant effect, and it has less trauma, less bleeding and cosmetic results, and it can be used as the preferred method for the treatment of early breast cancer, which is worth to be further applied in clinical.

【Key words】Breast neoplasms; Breast-conserving surgery; Modified radical mastectomy; Quality of life
氨氯地平阿托伐他汀钙治疗高血压合并血脂异常疗效观察

何苏利

【摘要】目的探讨氨氯地平阿托伐他汀钙治疗高血压合并血脂异常的临床效果。方法采用回顾性调查的方法，对200例高血压合并血脂异常患者的临床资料进行分析，根据治疗方法分为对照组和干预组，两组各100例，对照组在常规治疗基础上服用苯磺酸氨氯地平，干预组患者给予氨氯地平阿托伐他汀钙治疗。观察比较两组临床治疗效果。结果两组治疗后收缩压和舒张压均低于治疗前(t=4.57, 5.32, 4.72, 4.61, 均P<0.05);两组治疗后IMT和斑块面积结果比较均低于治疗前(t=3.16, 3.43, 均P<0.05);干预组治疗后IMT和斑块面积分别为(0.71±0.29) mm和(11.13±3.61) mm²，均低于对照组治疗后(0.82±0.26) mm和(13.64±2.86) mm²(t=3.28, 4.05, 均P<0.05)。结论氨氯地平阿托伐他汀钙能够有效地降低高血压，有良好的协同效应;并对血管有较好的保护作用。

【关键词】高血压;动脉粥样硬化;氨氯地平阿托伐他汀钙

Clinical effect of amlodipine atorvastatin calcium in the treatment of hypertensive patients with dyslipidemia

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the treatment effect of amlodipine atorvastatin calcium for hypertensive patients with dyslipidemia. Methods The clinical data of 200 hypertensive patients with dyslipidemia were retrospectively studied. They were divided into the control group and the intervention group according to treatment method, 100 cases in each group. The control group was given amlodipine besylate based on the conventional treatment, the intervention group was treated with amlodipine besylate and atorvastatin calcium tablets. The clinical effect was observed and compared between the two groups. Results After treatment, the systolic and diastolic blood pressure of the two groups were significantly lower than before treatment (t=4.57, 5.32, 4.72, 4.61, all P<0.05); After treatment, IMT and plaque area of the two groups were obviously lower than before treatment(t=3.16, 3.43, all P<0.05); After treatment, IMT and plaque area of the intervention group were (0.71±0.29) mm and (11.13±3.61) mm², which were significantly lower than those of the control group[(0.82±0.26) mm and (13.64±2.86) mm²](t=3.28, 4.05, all P<0.05). Conclusion Amlodipine besylate and atorvastatin calcium tablets can effectively reduce hypertension, which has good synergistic effect and protective effect on blood vessels.

【Key words】Hypertension; Artherosclerosis; Amlodipine and atorvastatin calcium

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冻干重组人脑利钠肽治疗充血性心力衰竭疗效观察

苏素缺  郑朝霞  代东艳  王鹏

【摘要】目的：探讨冻干重组人脑利钠肽治疗充血性心力衰竭的临床疗效和安全性。方法：选择120例充血性心力衰竭患者，按照随机数字分组法分为两组，观察组58例患者采用冻干重组人脑利钠肽进行治疗，对照组62例患者采用硝普钠进行治疗，比较两组患者的临床疗效、超声心动图指标、血流动力学指标的变化情况以及不良反应的发生情况。结果：治疗后，观察组总有效率为91.37%，明显高于对照组（$\chi^2 = 4.23, P < 0.05$），观察组治疗后的LVEF、氨基末端脑钠肽前体水平分别为（59.0±8.2）%和（535.4±123.8）ng/L，其改善程度较对照组更为明显（$P < 0.05$），两组不良反应的发生率基本相当（$P > 0.05$）。结论：冻干重组人脑利钠肽在治疗充血性心力衰竭具有十分显著的疗效，其安全可靠。

【关键词】心力衰竭，充血性；利钠肽，脑

Clinical efficacy of lyophilized recombinant human brain natriuretic peptide in the treatment of patients with congestive heart failure  Su Suque, Zheng Zhaoxia, Dai Dongyan, Wang Peng. Department of Cardiology, the Fourth People’s Hospital of Langfang, Langfang, Hebei 065700, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of lyophilized recombinant human brain natriuretic peptide (rhBNP) in the treatment of patients with congestive heart failure (CHF). Methods 120 CHF patients were randomly divided into two groups. 58 cases in the observation group were given lyophilized rhBNP, and 62 patients in the control group were given sodium nitroprusside. The clinical effect, changes of echocardiographic indicators and hemodynamic parameters, adverse reactions were observed. Results After treatment, the total effective rate of the observation group was 91.37%, which was significantly higher than that of the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.23, P < 0.05$). The LVEF and NT-proBNP levels in observation group were (59.0 ± 8.2)% and (535.4 ± 123.8) ng/L, which had higher improvement than control group ($P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions between the two groups had no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion Lyophilized rhBNP in the treatment of CHF has significant effect, and it is worthy of clinical application and promotion.

【Key words】Heart failure, congestive; Natriuretic peptide, brain
目的 Ⅲ、Ⅳ期胃癌新辅助化疗后再手术的疗效观察

方法 选择Ⅲ、Ⅳ期胃癌患者120例，其中常规手术组52例，观察组68例，采用新辅助化疗+手术治疗。观察指标为手术切除率、实体瘤进展评估和术后3个月、6个月和1年复发率。

结果 观察组根治术62.24% (43/68)，高于对照组46.15% (24/52) (χ² = 5.81, P < 0.05)；观察组姑息性切除术和探查术分别为20.59% (14/68)和16.18% (11/68)，均低于对照组 (χ² = 4.04, 4.92, 均 P < 0.05)。观察组患者肿瘤缓解61.76% (43/68)，高于对照组50.00% (26/52) (χ² = 4.33, P < 0.05)；观察组患者肿瘤进展为17.65% (12/68)，低于对照组28.85% (15/52) (χ² = 4.17, P < 0.05)；观察组患者术后3个月与6个月肿瘤复发率分别为10.29% (7/68)和17.65% (12/68)，均低于对照组 (χ² = 4.61, P < 0.05)。

结论 新辅助化疗后再手术可以提高手术切除率，降低患者的复发率，延缓胃癌的转移和复发，改善患者的预后。

【关键词】 胃肿瘤；化学疗法，辅助

The effect of operation after neoadjuvant chemotherapy on gastric cancer patients with Ⅲ, Ⅳ grade

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Objective To study the effect of operation after neoadjuvant chemotherapy on gastric cancer patients with Ⅲ, Ⅳ grade. Methods 120 gastric cancer patients with Ⅲ, Ⅳ grade were selected. 52 cases in the control group were given routine operation, 68 cases in the observation group received neoadjuvant chemotherapy plus operation treatment. The operation resection rate, solid tumor progress assessment and postoperative recurrence rate in three months, six months and one year were observed. Results The radical resection of the observation group was 62.24% (43/68), which was significantly higher than that of the control group 46.15% (24/52) (χ² = 5.81, P < 0.05). The palliative resection and laparotomy of observation group were 20.59% (14/68) and 16.18% (11/68), which were significantly lower than those of the control group (χ² = 4.04, 4.92, all P < 0.05). Tumor remission of the observation group was 61.76% (43/68), which was significantly higher than that of the control group 50% (26/52) (P < 0.05). The tumor progress of the observation group was 17.65% (12/68), which was significantly lower than that of the control group 28.85% (15/52) (χ² = 4.17, P < 0.05). The tumor recurrence rates in 3 months and 6 months of the observation group were 10.29% (7/68) and 17.65% (12/68), which were significantly lower than those of the control group (χ² = 4.61, P < 0.05). Conclusion Neoadjuvant chemotherapy before operation can improve the operation resection rate, reduce the relapse rate, delay the recurrence and metastasis of gastric cancer, improve the prognosis of the patients.

【Key words】 Stomach neoplasms; Chemotherapy, adjuvant

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**Cost-effectiveness analysis of three kinds of schemes in the treatment of acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis**  Zheng Hongliang, Zhong Songyang, Xu Zhanchi. Department of Pharmacy, the People’s Hospital of Qzhou, Qzhou, Zhejiang 324000, China

**Objective** From the point of view of pharmaceutical economics, to analyze and compare the clinical efficacy, safety, compliance and economic effect of three kinds of scheme: 1. moxifloxacin, 2. moxifloxacin combined with ambroxol, 3. azithromycin combined with levofloxacin in the treatment of acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis (AECB).

**Methods** Retrieval Chinese journal full-text database, Wanfang medical database and Chinese science and technology periodical full-text database, included three options for the treatment of AECB randomized controlled trial (RCT) literature, through the analysis of the data to make drug economics evaluation.

**Results** The total effective rates of three programs were 94.92%, 95.08%, 94.90%, the difference was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). The cost-effectiveness ratios were 213.34, 536.40, 61.22.

**Conclusion** The efficacy of three treatment options is similar, azithromycin combined with levofloxacin has economic advantages.

**Key words** Bronchitis, chronic; Cost-effectiveness analysis
胸腔镜辅助小切口手术治疗肺癌对患者血清 CK19mRNA 和 LunxmRNA 的影响

王东涛

【摘要】 目的 胸腔镜辅助小切口手术治疗肺癌对患者血清 CK19mRNA 和 LunxmRNA 的影响。方法 90 例肺癌患者分为两组，对照组 45 例，观察组 45 例，对照组采用开胸手术，观察组采用胸腔镜辅助小切口治疗，采用 RT-PCR 测定患者手术前后血 CK19mRNA 和 LunxmRNA 的表达。结果 手术后两组患者血清 CK19mRNA 和 LunxmRNA 阳性例数均明显减少 (t = 19.682, 12.784, 7.824, 7.085, 均 P < 0.01)，且观察组减少更显著 (t = 1.900, 1.438, 均 P < 0.05)。结论 胸腔镜辅助小切口手术可以明显降低肺癌患者血清 CK19mRNA 和 LunxmRNA 的表达，减少患者微转移。

【关键词】 肺肿瘤；胸腔镜检查；CK19mRNA；LunxmRNA

Effect of assisted thoracic small incision on serum CK19 mRNA and Lunx mRNA in patients with lung cancer

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of assisted thoracic small incision on serum CK19 mRNA and Lunx mRNA in patients with lung cancer. Methods 90 patients with lung cancer were randomly divided into the control group and the observation group. 45 patients in the control group were operated through thoracotomy, while 45 patients in the observation group were operated through assisted thoracic small incision. Serum CK19 mRNA and Lunx mRNA were detected before and after operation through RT-PCR. Results Serum CK19 mRNA and Lunx mRNA were decreased after operation (t = 19.682, 12.784, 7.824, 7.085, all P < 0.01). And the mRNA levels in the observation group were lower than those in the control group (t = 1.900, 1.438, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Assisted thoracic small incision can decrease serum CK19 mRNA and Lunx mRNA in patients with lung cancer, which can improve micrometastasis.

【Key words】 Lung neoplasms; Thoracoscopy; CK19 mRNA; Lunx mRNA

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去甲肾上腺素与多巴胺治疗休克的临床疗效
及对肾功能的影响比较

赵光瑞  段团周  任 愿

【摘要】  目的  比较多巴胺与去甲肾上腺素治疗休克的临床疗效及两者对肾功能的影响。方法  选取
休克患者 100 例，按数字表法随机分为去甲肾上腺素组和多巴胺组，每组 50 例，接受其他抗休克治疗的同时
分别应用去甲肾上腺素和多巴胺进行治疗。观察指标为第 7 天患者病死率及治疗前、治疗后 12 h,72 h 的
BUN 值和肌酐 (CRE) 值。结果  两组患者第 7 天的病死率差异无统计学意义 ( \chi^2 = 0.765, P > 0.05 )。但多
巴胺组心律失常发生率为 34%，显著高于去甲肾上腺素组的 16% ( \chi^2 = 3.84, P < 0.05 )。治疗后，两组 BUN
和 CRE 均有所恢复，但都略高于正常值，去甲肾上腺素组更接近正常值。结论  应用去甲肾上腺素与多巴胺
治疗休克的临床疗效相当，但去甲肾上腺素比多巴胺更能有效地改善肾功能。

【关键词】  休克;血尿素氮;去甲肾上腺素;多巴胺

Clinical efficacy of norepinephrine and dopamine in the treatment of shock and the impact on renal function
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【Abstract】  Objective  To compare the effect of dopamine and norepinephrine in the treatment of shock and
the effect on renal function. Methods  100 shock patients were randomly divided into norepinephrine group and dopa-
mine group, 50 cases in each group. On the basis of other anti-shock treatment, norepinephrine or dopamine was
used in group A and group B. The mortality of the 7th day and urea nitrogen (BUN), creatinine values (CRE) 12h, 72h
after treatment were observed. Results  There was no significant difference between two groups in the 7th
day mortality ( \chi^2 = 0.765, P > 0.05 ). However, the proportion of arrhythmia in dopamine group was 34%, which was
significantly higher than the norepinephrine group (16%) ( \chi^2 = 3.84, P < 0.05 ). After treatment, the BUN and CRE
levels in both two groups recovered, the norepinephrine group recovered better than the dopamine group ( P < 0.05 ).
Conclusion  Norepinephrine and dopamine in the treatment of shock has similar clinical effect, but norepinephrine is
more effective in the improvement of renal function compared with dopamine.

【Key words】  Shock; Blood urea nitrogen; Norepinephrine; Dopamine
不同年龄慢性肾病患者发生急性肾损伤相关因素及临床治疗效果比较

崔玉波

【摘要】目的比较青年人及老年人慢性肾脏病并发急性肾损伤相关因素及临床疗效。方法180例慢性肾脏病并发急性肾损伤患者选为研究对象，其中老年组和中青年组各90例，比较两组基础疾病、急性肾损伤相关危险因素及临床疗效的不同。结果老年组糖尿病肾病及高血压肾病的比例分别为31.1%和24.4%，显著高于中青年组的6.7%和4.4%（均 P < 0.05）。老年组感染及肾毒性药物的比例分别为28.9%和22.2%，显著高于中青年组的11.1%和6.7%（均 P < 0.05）。中青年组恶性高血压及原发病恶化的比例分别为22.2%和26.7%，均显著高于老年组的4.4%和4.4%（均 P < 0.05）。中青年组治疗有效率为88.9%，显著高于老年组的71.1%（χ² = 6.846, P < 0.05）。结论老年与中青年慢性肾脏病并发急性肾损伤患者在基础疾病、危险因素及临床疗效方面存在显著差异。

【关键词】肾病；肾损伤；危险因素；年龄组

Analysis of the risk factors of chronic kidney disease complicated with acute kidney injury Cui Yubo. Department of Nephrology, the People’s Hospital of Zaoqiang County, Hebei 053100, China

【Abstract】Objective To analyze the risk factors of chronic kidney disease complicated with acute kidney injury and its treatment efficacy. Methods 180 chronic kidney disease patients complicated with acute kidney injury were divided into the elderly group and the young group. The underlying diseases, risk factors of acute kidney injury and clinical efficacy were compared between the two groups. Results The proportions of chronic glomerulonephritis, nephrotic syndrome and lupus nephritis in young and middle-aged group were 37.8%, 15.6% and 20.0%, which were significantly higher than those in the elderly group (17.8%, 8.9%, 2.2%) (P < 0.05). The proportions of diabetic nephropathy and hypertensive renal injury in elderly patients were 31.1% and 24.4%, which were significantly higher than those in the young and middle-aged group (6.7%, 4.4%) (P < 0.05). In the old age group, the proportions of infections and renal toxicity drugs were 28.9% and 22.2%, which were significantly higher than those in the young group. In the young and middle-aged group, the proportions of malignant hypertension and deterioration of the primary disease were 22.2% and 26.7%, which were significantly higher than those in the elderly group (P < 0.05). The total effective rate of the young group was 88.9%, which was significantly higher than 71.1% of the elderly group (χ² = 6.846, P < 0.05). Conclusion Elderly and young and middle-aged chronic kidney disease patients complicated with acute kidney injury have differences in risk factors and clinical efficacy.

【Key words】Nephrosis; Kidney injury; Risk factors; Age groups

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Combined anterior and posterior operation in the treatment of 50 cases with cervical spondylotic myelopathy
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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical efficacy of combined anterior and posterior operation in the treatment of cervical spondylotic myelopathy. Methods 50 patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy, in accordance with anterior, posterior surgery and combined anterior and posterior operation three different surgical methods, were divided into the treatment group A(21 cases), group B(16 cases) and group C(13 cases). The surgical efficacy was analyzed. Results Before treatment, the JOA score among the three groups had no significant difference [C group (9.3±2.3) points, B group (9.4±1.4) points, A group (9.2±2.2) points]. After treatment, the JOA score in group C (14.5±3.4) points was significantly higher than that of group A (12.6±1.2) points (t=4.62, P<0.05) and group B (11.3±1.4) points (t=3.09, P<0.05). The excellent and good rate of C group was 76.9%, which was significantly higher than that in group A 43.8% (χ²=3.84, P<0.05) and group B 42.8% (χ²=4.11, P<0.05). Conclusion Combined anterior and posterior operation in the treatment of cervical spondylotic myelopathy has better recovery of spinal cord function, complete decompression, significant effect, less complications, etc., it is an effective, safe and reliable treatment.

【Key words】 Cervical spondylotic myelopathy; Anterior-posterior operation
目的 探讨不同炮制方法对金银花化学成分的影响。方法 炮制金银花炒黄品、烘制品，以绿原酸为指标性成分，采用高效液相色谱-二极管阵列检测方法，通过指纹图谱对比对金银花生品、炒黄品、烘制品的成分进行对比分析。结果 炒黄品与烘制品指纹图谱上的 2 号峰为绿原酸；炒黄品指纹图谱的 11 个色谱峰的面积均大于生品；烘制品指纹图谱的 1, 3, 6, 8 号色谱峰的面积 (262320, 337986, 342635, 190073) 均大于生品 (108872, 267823, 308942, 143829)，其他均小于生品，11 号色谱峰消失。结论 不同炮制方法对金银花化学成分影响较大。

【关键词】 金银花；炮制；化学成分

The influence of different processing methods on chemical ingredient of Flos Lonicerae  Xiao Guixiu, Department of Pharmacy, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Rucheng County, Hunan 424100, China

Objective To investigate the influence of different processing methods on chemical ingredient of Flos Lonicerae. Methods Prepared the fried yellow products and baked products of Flos Lonicerae, chlorogenic acid was used as indexity ingredients, using high performance liquid chromatography with diode array detection method, compared and analyzed the ingredient through the fingerprint chromatogram. Results The no. 2 peak on the fingerprint chromatogram of fried yellow products and baked products was chlorogenic acid; The area of 11 chromatogram peak on the fingerprint chromatogram of fried yellow products was greater than the raw product, this accounted for most of the dissolution rate of the chemical ingredient increased after Flos Lonicerae fried yellow; The areas of 1, 3, 6, 8 number chromatogram peak (262320, 337986, 342635, 190073) on the fingerprint chromatogram of baked products were greater than the raw product (108872, 267823, 308942, 143829), the rest was smaller than the raw product, the 11 number chromatogram peak disappeared, this accounted for most of the dissolution rate of the chemical ingredient was reduced, a few chemical ingredient increased, one chemical ingredient disappeared after baked. Conclusion The different processing methods of Flos Lonicerae had great influence on the chemical ingredient.

【Key words】 Flos Lonicerae; Processing; Chemical composition

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腹腔镜手术治疗中低位直肠癌对患者生活质量的影响

申洪宇 韩聪

【摘要】目的 探讨腹腔镜手术治疗中低位直肠癌对患者生活质量的影响。方法 108例中低位直肠癌患者按照数字表法随机分为两组，观察组54例，对照组54例，观察组采用腹腔镜手术，对照组采用传统开腹手术。随访6个月，评估患者的生活质量（QOL）。结果 在手术时间、术中出血量和住院时间等方面，观察组均少于对照组（均P＜0.01）；两组淋巴结清扫数差异无统计学意义（P＞0.05）。观察组保肛患者47例，保肛率87.0%；对照组保肛患者37例，保肛率68.5%；两组差异有统计学意义（χ²=4.92，P＜0.05）。两组手术后生活质量均比术前有所提高，并且观察组比对照组提高更明显（P＜0.05）。结论 腹腔镜手术治疗中低位直肠癌可以明显提高患者的生活质量。

【关键词】直肠肿瘤；腹腔镜检查；生活质量

Effect of laparoscopic surgery on the quality of life in patients with middle and low rectal cancer

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【Abstract】Objective To study the effect of laparoscopic surgery on the quality of life in patients with middle and low rectal cancer. Methods 108 cases with middle and low rectal cancer in accordance with the number table were randomly divided into two groups. 54 patients in the observation group were operated through laparoscopic surgery and 54 patients in the control group received traditional open surgery. The patients were followed up for 6 months, the patients’ quality of life were assessed. Results The operative time, blood loss and length of hospital stay in the observation group were less than the control group (P < 0.01). The lymph node dissection between the two groups had no significant difference (P > 0.05). 47 patients in the observation group were rectal sphincter preservation, the rate was 87.0%. 37 patients in the control group with rectal sphincter preservation, the rate was 68.5%, the difference between the two groups was significant (χ² = 4.92, P < 0.05). The patients’ quality of life after surgery in two groups was increased than before surgery, and the observation group increased more significantly than the control group (P < 0.05). Conclusion Laparoscopic surgery can significantly improve the quality of life in patients with middle and low rectal cancer.

【Key words】Rectal neoplasms; Laparoscopic; Quality of life

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【摘要】目的探讨2型糖尿病并发肾病的相关危险因素，为制定糖尿病肾病防治策略提供理论依据。方法采用病例对照的研究方法，选择98例2型糖尿病肾病患者作为观察组，选取同期收治98例2型糖尿病不伴有肾病的患者做为对照组，对两组的相关危险因素进行单因素和多因素非条件的Logistic回归分析。结果单因素分析结果显示糖尿病家族史、糖尿病病程、合并高血压、合并糖尿病视网膜病变、BMI、冠心病、糖化血红蛋白（HbA1c）、空腹血糖（FPG）、餐后2小时血糖（2hPG）、CRP等因素是2型糖尿病并发肾病的危险因素（均P<0.05）；多因素非条件的Logistic回归分析显示糖尿病病程、合并糖尿病视网膜病变、CRP、HbA1c、FPG是2型糖尿病并发肾病的独立危险因素（均P<0.05）。结论糖尿病病程、合并糖尿病视网膜病变、CRP、HbA1c、FPG是2型糖尿病并发肾病的独立危险因素。【关键词】糖尿病肾病；Logistic回归分析；危险因素
去骨瓣减压术治疗重型颅脑损伤 78 例
临床观察

高国梁

【摘要】目的 观察去骨瓣减压术治疗重型颅脑损伤的临床疗效。方法 采用简单随机化法将 128 例重型颅脑损伤患者按简单随机化法分成治疗组 78 例与对照组 50 例，对照组采用常规去骨瓣减压术治疗；治疗组采用标准去骨瓣减压术治疗。观察两组术后 1 d, 3 d, 7 d 时的颅内压；观察两组的术后并发症发生情况。两组治疗 3 个月后采用 GOS 评分标准判定疗效。结果 治疗组术后 1 d, 3 d, 7 d 的颅内压分别为 (315.1 ± 53.9) mmH₂O, (266.2 ± 39.3) mmH₂O 和 (236.9 ± 28.4) mmH₂O，均显著低于对照组（t = 0.371, 0.412, 0.437，均 P < 0.05）。两组的术后脑脊液漏、外伤性癫痫的发生率差异无统计学意义。治疗组迟发性血肿、术后脑积水的发生率分别为 5.1%、7.7%，均显著低于对照组（χ² = 19.58, 15.42，均 P < 0.05）。结论 标准去骨瓣减压术治疗重型颅脑损伤的疗效显著，术后并发症发生率低，是治疗重型颅脑损伤的有效治疗术式，具有较高的临床推广应用价值。

【关键词】颅脑损伤；减压术，外科

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缺血性脑卒中后血管性认知障碍相关影响因素分析

许岱昀

【摘要】 目的 探讨缺血性脑卒中患者卒中后血管性认知障碍(VCI)的患病率及影响因素。方法 选择127例缺血性脑卒中患者，采用长沙版蒙特利尔认知评估量表(MoCA)和简易智能精神状态检查量表(MMSE)进行认知功能评估，参考北京天坛医院的血管性认知障碍诊断标准进行患者评判，根据诊断结果将最后入选的115例患者分为认知正常(CN)组和VCI组，统计分析人口学资料、血管危险因素、脑卒中的严重程度对VCI发病的影响。结果缺血性脑卒中后VCI的患病率为40.8%；单因素分析显示：文化程度、年龄、饮酒、尿失禁、球麻痹、癫痫、运动功能障碍与缺血性脑卒中后VCI的发生相关；多因素Logistic回归分析显示：文化程度、年龄、饮酒、尿失禁及运动障碍是缺血性脑卒中后VCI的独立影响因素。结论缺血性脑卒中患者中VCI的患病率高，年龄、文化程度、饮酒、尿失禁和运动障碍是其独立的影响因素。

【关键词】脑血管疾病；认知障碍；因素分析；统计学

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【摘要】目的观察变应性鼻支气管炎患者血浆血小板活化因子乙酰水解酶（PAF-AH）水平及临床意义。方法选取65例变应性鼻支气管炎患者作为观察组，同时选取65名健康者作为对照组，测定并对比两组PAF-AH活性。结果对照组PAF-AH活性（879.49±363.51）U/L，明显高于观察组（t=39.56，P<0.05）。结论变应性鼻支气管炎患者的PAF-AH活性较低，PAF-AH活性与变应性鼻支气管炎的发病有关。【关键词】变应性鼻支气管炎；血小板活化因子；乙酰水解酶

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替普瑞酮与枸橼酸铋钾治疗慢性萎缩性胃炎的效果比较

庄新英

【摘要】 目的 比较替普瑞酮与枸橼酸铋钾治疗慢性萎缩性胃炎的效果。方法 90例慢性萎缩性胃炎患者,对应随机数字为偶数者为观察组,奇数者为对照组。对照组给予枸橼酸铋钾24周,观察组给予替普瑞酮24周,幽门螺杆菌(Hp)阳性患者两组均给予泮托拉唑40mg,1次/d,阿莫西林1.0g,2次/d,连续2周。比较两组治疗前后症状积分变化、Hp根除率、不良反应,并评价疗效。结果 观察组总有效率为91.11%(41/45),对照组为71.11%(32/45),差异有统计学意义(χ²=5.44,P<0.05)。两组治疗后症状评分较治疗前均有显著降低(t=5.91,5.02,P<0.05);观察组治疗后症状评分显著低于对照组(t=4.06,P<0.05)。观察组Hp阳性27例转阴25例(92.95%),对照组Hp阳性28例转阴24例(85.71%),差异无统计学意义(χ²=2.27,P>0.05)。观察组不良反应发生率为8.89%(4/45),对照组为6.67%(3/45),差异无统计学意义(χ²=1.12,P>0.05)。结论 替普瑞酮可通过多种机制有效保护、修复受损的胃黏膜,逆转萎缩性胃炎的病理状态,并能有效清除Hp,安全性高,较枸橼酸铋钾具有明显优势,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 胃炎,萎缩性;替普瑞酮;枸橼酸铋钾

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硫辛酸联合前列地尔治疗糖尿病周围神经病变
临床观察

沈鸣华 孙 如

【摘要】 目的 观察硫辛酸联合前列地尔治疗糖尿病周围神经病变的临床疗效和安全性。方法 90 例 2 型糖尿病并周围神经病变的患者,采用随机数字表法将其分为观察组和对照组各 45 例。两组患者均给予强化降糖治疗,对照组加用前列地尔静脉滴注,观察组在对照组治疗方案的基础上,加用硫辛酸静脉滴注,对比两组的临床疗效,肌电图检查结果以及不良反应的发生情况。结果 观察组总有效率(84.44%)显著高于对照组(62.22%)($\chi^2=4.353, P<0.05$);两组治疗后腓总神经和正中神经的运动神经传导速度与感觉神经传导速度均较治疗前显著增加($t=2.886, 3.125, \text{均 } P<0.05$),观察组显著快于对照组($t=3.276, 2.984, \text{均 } P<0.05$)。治疗过程中,所有患者均未发生严重的肝肾功能损害等严重不良反应。结论 硫辛酸联合前列地尔治疗糖尿病周围神经病变具有良好的临床疗效,且安全性高,值得进一步推广应用。

【关键词】 糖尿病周围神经病变;硫辛酸;前列地尔

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高胆红素血症新生儿血清 β2 微球蛋白及血小板活化率的变化及临床意义

周佳磊  徐冬新  李 仪

【摘要】目的 探讨高胆红素血症新生儿血清 β2 微球蛋白(β2-MG)及血小板活化率的变化及临床意义。方法 选取高胆红素血症新生儿 60 例，设为观察组，给予积极的治疗；另取健康新生儿 60 例，设为对照组。检测对照组及观察组治疗前后的血 β2-MG 及血小板活化率(CD62P)。结果 观察组血 β2-MG、CD62P 水平均高于对照组(t=5.71,6.87, P<0.01)；观察组治疗后血清总胆红素、β2-MG、CD62P 水平均低于治疗前水平(t=6.55,4.57,3.86, P<0.01 或 P<0.05)。观察组血清总胆红素、β2-MG、CD62P 两两之间呈正相关(r=0.59~0.86, P<0.01 或 P<0.05)。结论 高胆红素血症新生儿存在程度不一的肾小球滤过率降低和血小板的活化，存在肾脏损伤和血流动力学的改变，应给予积极治疗，减少并发症。

【关键词】高胆红素血症; β2 微球蛋白; 血小板; 婴儿; 新生

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银杏达莫联合低分子肝素钙在慢性肺源性心脏病急性加重期治疗中的应用

祁平 徐金明

【摘要】 目的 探究银杏达莫与低分子肝素钙联合应用于慢性肺源性心脏病急性加重期的临床治疗效果。方法 50例急性加重期的慢性肺源性心脏病患者按数字表法随机分为对照组与观察组各25例,对照组使用常规方法进行治疗,观察组患者在常规治疗基础上加用银杏达莫以及低分子肝素钙进行治疗。对比两组患者的治疗效果,并观察药物的不良反应。结果 与对照组相比,观察者临床治疗总有效率明显优于对照组(χ² = 6.349, P = 0.025)。结论 对慢性肺源性心脏病急性加重期患者应用银杏达莫联合低分子肝素钙进行治疗,有安全、高效等优点,值得临床推广。

【关键词】 心脏病;肺疾病,慢性阻塞性;银杏达莫;低分子肝素钙

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贝那普利联合瑞舒伐他汀治疗糖尿病肾病疗效观察

张丰姣

【摘要】目的 探讨贝那普利联合瑞舒伐他汀治疗糖尿病肾病的临床效果。方法 94例糖尿病肾病患者按数字表法随机分为对照组、贝那普利组、贝那普利联合瑞舒伐他汀组 (联合组)，疗程均为12周，观察比较三组24 h 尿微量白蛋白变化。结果 治疗12周后，联合组24 h 尿微量白蛋白 (83.37 ± 21.83) mg，明显低于对照组的 (143.24 ± 40.22) mg (t = 2.706, P < 0.01)，贝那普利组的 (115.39 ± 29.34) mg (t = 2.662, P < 0.01)。结论 贝那普利联合瑞舒伐他汀可有效降低糖尿病肾病患者24 h 尿白蛋白排泄率。

【关键词】糖尿病肾病；贝那普利，瑞舒伐他汀

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巴曲酶联合高压氧治疗突发性聋疗效观察

金慧君

【摘要】 目的 探讨巴曲酶联合高压氧治疗突发性聋的临床优势及疗效影响因素，指导临床安全有效治疗突发性聋。方法 将150例符合入组标准的突发性聋患者按数字表法随机分为观察组75例和对照组75例，两组均进行常规方法治疗。对照组再给予巴曲酶治疗，观察组再给予巴曲酶联合高压氧治疗，10d为1个疗程，治疗2个疗程，治疗结束后观察患者听力改善情况，评估不同年龄、不同病程、不同病情、不同疗程的临床疗效。结果 观察组和对照组总有效率分别为90.67%比70.67%，差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=11.229$，$P<0.05$)；≤50岁患者和>50岁的患者的临床总有效率分别为98.21%比80.00%，病程≤7d和病程>7d患者的临床总有效率分别为100.00%比80.00%，观察组轻度、中度、重度的临床总有效率分别为97.73%、92.59%、76.00%，1、2个疗程的临床总有效率分别为60.00%比90.30%，差异均有统计学意义(均$P<0.01$)。结论 巴曲酶联合高压氧治疗突发性聋的临床疗效确切，可快速缓解症状，提高听力水平，缩短治疗疗程，其疗效与患者年龄、病情、病程、疗程有关，应在突发性聋早期合理推广使用，提高临床治疗效果。

【关键词】 聋；高压氧；巴曲酶

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老年人肺部感染 117 例临床分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨老年人肺部感染的相关因素、临床特点，提高对老年人肺部感染的认识及诊疗效果。方法 回顾性总结 117 例老年人肺部感染的临床资料。结果 老年人肺部感染的临床表现多不典型，并发症多，病死率高，发病以冬春两季多见，主要诱因为受凉及上呼吸道感染。治愈 39 例（33.3%），好转 65 例（55.5%），死亡 13 例（11.1%），其中死于多脏器功能障碍 10 例。结论 早期积极抗感染，同时采用综合治疗，可取得满意的临床效果。

【关键词】 肺部感染；老年人

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超声乳化人工晶状体植入联合小梁切除术治疗闭角型青光眼合并白内障

陈金桃

【摘要】目的 探讨对闭角型青光眼合并白内障的患者进行超声乳化人工晶状体植入与小梁切除术相结合的联合手术治疗的疗效。方法 选取100例青光眼合并白内障的患者,均行超声乳化联合手术治疗,手术后观察记录下患者的眼压、视力、滤过泡等情况。结果 术前眼压为(24.31±3.24)mmHg,术后为(12.82±3.01)mmHg,术前术后眼压差异有统计学意义(t=19.71, P<0.05)。术后经过矫正视力>0.4的有86眼,占86% ,与术前的0例差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。结论 对闭角型青光眼合并白内障的患者进行超声乳化人工晶状体植入与小梁切除术相结合的联合手术可缩短手术时间,术后视力恢复快,眼压控制好,并发症少。

【关键词】青光眼;白内障;小梁切除术;超声乳化联合术

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地塞米松联合利多卡因下鼻甲封闭治疗过敏性鼻炎 289 例疗效分析

黄晓云

目的 观察地塞米松+利多卡因作下鼻甲封闭治疗过敏性鼻炎的临床效果。方法 选择过敏性鼻炎患者 289 例，将下鼻甲黏膜局部麻醉后注射地塞米松注射液10 mg + 2% 利多卡因5 mL，注射完成后压迫止血，每次注射治疗之间间隔1周，连续治疗3周为1个疗程。观察并记录治疗过程中不良反应的发生情况，所有患者治疗后均随访超过1年。结果 两组患者治疗过程中均未发生明显不良反应。1年随访结果显示治愈231例，治愈率79.93%，好转49例，治疗总有效率96.89%。结论 采用地塞米松联合利多卡因作下鼻甲封闭治疗过敏性鼻炎起效时间短，药效持续时间长，对全身的影响极小，用药次数少，患者依从性好。

关键词 鼻炎，变应性，常年性；地塞米松；利多卡因；封闭治疗

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三种尿液检查方法临床应用比较

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【摘要】 目的  比较尿分析仪干化学法、全自动尿液分析仪与尿沉渣镜检法的临床应用效果。方法  对462例尿液标本利用尿干化学方法、全自动尿液分析仪与尿沉渣镜检法的分析比对。结果  尿沉渣镜检白细胞阳性率为18.39%，尿分析仪干化学法检测阳性率为9.52%，尿沉渣分析仪检测阳性率为27.71%，后二者与尿沉渣镜检阳性率差异有统计学意义（χ² = 25.37, 21.64, 均 P < 0.05）。尿沉渣镜检红细胞阳性率为25.11%，尿分析仪干化学法检测阳性率为29.65%，尿沉渣分析仪检测阳性率为31.60%，后二者与尿沉渣镜检阳性率差异有统计学意义（χ² = 16.45, 19.81, 均 P < 0.05）。结论  尿干化学方法与全自动尿液分析仪的检测方法各有局限性，尿沉渣镜检对检测结果准确性有重要意义。

【关键词】 尿沉渣检查；干化学法；尿液分析仪

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【摘要】目的 探讨孟鲁司特联合布地奈德在缓解期哮喘治疗中的应用价值。方法 将纳入研究的缓解期哮喘患儿90例按数字表法随机分为两组，观察组45例采用孟鲁司特联合布地奈德治疗，对照组45例给予布地奈德治疗，比较两组症状缓解情况及血清细胞因子水平变化。结果 治疗后，观察组近期哮喘症状积分、远期哮喘症状积分、近期哮喘发作次数、远期哮喘发作次数、近期无喘息症状天数、远期无喘息症状天数分别为(10.35±3.85)分、(12.08±4.35)分、(1.24±0.62)次、(3.85±1.67)次、(53.24±4.81)d、(228.35±19.27)d，均明显优于对照组的(11.94±5.11)分,(15.47±5.20)次、(1.48±0.71)次、(5.32±1.73)次、(197.54±16.33)d(t=1.667,3.156,4.101,1.708,2.950,8.183，均P<0.05)；观察组IFN-γ为(485.08±38.50)ng/L，明显高于对照组的(412.55±36.27)ng/L(t=9.198，P<0.05)；观察组IL-4(73.85±14.67)ng/L，IL-5(19.54±8.33)ng/L，均明显低于对照组的(101.32±18.53)ng/L，(30.85±11.27)ng/L(t=7.796,5.414，均P<0.05)。结论 孟鲁司特联合布地奈德用于儿童缓解期哮喘的疗效肯定。

【关键词】哮喘；孟鲁司特；布地奈德
乳腺超声图像报告与数据系统在乳腺肿块检查中的应用

杨崇泽 邵 倩 项 海 黄兆浪 杨章慧 吕新校

【摘要】目的 探讨乳腺影像报告与数据系统即(BI-RADS)在应用超声检查乳腺肿块中的诊断价值。
方法 选择经手术病理及穿刺活检证实的120例乳腺肿块患者(女性)为观察对象,均行双侧乳腺检查,同时再应用乳腺影像报告与数据系统予以评价分析,且全部患者均属BI-RADS3-5类别,参考金标准以病理学诊断结果为依据。结果 在120例乳腺肿块中,经BI-RADS评价确认为3类共38例,经组织病理学结果分析证实良性36例(94.74%)、恶性2例(5.26%);经BI-RADS评价确认为4类共46例,由组织病理学结果分析证实良性29例(63.04%)、恶性17例(36.96%);经BI-RADS评价确认为5类共36例,由组织病理学结果分析证实良性2例(5.56%)、恶性34例(94.44%)。结论 乳腺影像报告数据系统均能够较好描述与评价乳腺各等级病灶,非常有助于对乳腺疾病影像诊断特异性的提高,为进一步的治疗提供了更好的指导依据。
【关键词】乳腺肿瘤;乳腺影像报告数据系统;超声检查,彩色,多普勒

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【摘要】目的 观察培美曲塞治疗晚期肺腺癌并胸腔积液的临床效果。方法 38例晚期肺腺癌并恶性胸腔积液患者随机分为两组各19例，分别使用培美曲塞、多西他赛单药化疗，根据WHO恶性胸水疗效评定标准观察两药化疗有效率。结果 培美曲塞组17例有效（有效率89.5%），多西他赛组10例有效（有效率52.6%），两组有效率差异有统计学意义（P=0.029）；培美曲塞组化疗过程中骨髓移植、胃肠道反应、皮肤等化疗副作用较轻、较少（U=94.5，P=0.011）。结论培美曲塞对晚期肺腺癌并胸腔积液的控制率更高，且毒副反应较低。

【关键词】肺肿瘤；胸腔积液；培美曲塞；多西他赛

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经后腹膜腔腹腔镜去顶减压术与经皮穿刺硬化术治疗单纯性肾囊肿的疗效比较

范跃宇 袁红科

【摘要】目的比较经后腹膜腔腹腔镜去顶减压术与经皮穿刺硬化术治疗单纯性肾囊肿的疗效。方法选择100例单纯性肾囊肿患者，机械抽样随机将其54例分为I组，采取腹腔镜去顶减压术；余者46例分为Ⅱ组，采取经皮穿刺硬化术。结果I组患者手术成功率为100.0%，Ⅱ组患者手术成功率为91.3%，两组患者显效率和有效率差异均无统计学意义(P > 0.05)，而Ⅱ组患者再发率(8.7%)显著高于I组(0.0%)(χ² = 4.98, P < 0.05)。Ⅱ组手术时间、住院时间和住院费用均显著低于I组患者(t = 6.54, 4.21, 10.08, 均 P < 0.05)。Ⅱ组患者术后并发症发生率为10.6%(5/47)，I组患者术后并发症发生率为8.7%(4/46)，两组术后并发症发生率差异无统计学意义(P > 0.05)。结论经皮穿刺硬化术应用于单纯性肾囊肿的治疗，疗效确切，操作简便，且花费低，更易于在临床中广泛开展。

【关键词】腹腔镜检查；去顶减压术；硬化术；肾囊肿

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剖宫产术后再次妊娠 210 例临床分析

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【摘要】目的 分析剖宫产术后再次妊娠分娩方式。方法 对 210 例剖宫产术后足月妊娠产妇分娩方式进行回顾性分析。将 100 例产妇无阴道试产禁忌症，要求阴道试产，阴道试产成功 64 例产妇作为第一组，36 例产妇失败与 9 例已临产孕满月瘢痕子宫产妇因存在相对头盆不称或先兆子宫破裂情况行急诊再次剖宫产术患者为第二组，选择性剖宫产术患者 100 例为第三组，比较各组术中情况。结果 210 例产妇中阴道试产 100 例，阴道分娩 64 例（64%），均未发生子宫破裂；试产失败 36 例，9 例患者行急诊再次剖宫产术；选择性重复剖宫产术 100 例；1 例患者入院时发生完全子宫破裂，胎死腹内。阴道试产成功组与再次剖宫产组相比，产后出血量、住院天数、住院费用明显降低（t = 5.298, 20.442, 50.716, 均 P < 0.05）。结论 阴道试产是剖宫产术后再次妊娠分娩方式的一种选择，选择性重复剖宫产术，急诊再次剖宫产术中出血量多，手术难度大，手术时间长，住院费用高。

【关键词】剖宫产术；阴道分娩

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张昊天

【摘要】目的探讨经脐单孔腹腔镜胆囊切除术治疗结石性胆囊炎治疗效果。方法分析收治的结石性胆囊炎患者临床资料，依据手术治疗方式不同分为腹腔镜组30例和经脐单孔腹腔镜组30例。结果经脐单孔腹腔镜组组术中出血量、术后排气时间、术后胃肠功能恢复时间、住院时间均低于腹腔镜组\(^{t = 8.56, 9.77, 6.69, 5.11, 2.45, \text{均} P < 0.05}\);经脐单孔腹腔镜组术后肩背部疼痛、切口疼痛、感染发生率、美容满意度明显优于腹腔镜组\(\chi^2 = 3.62, 3.62, 6.93, 39.95, \text{均} P < 0.05\)。结论经脐单孔腹腔镜胆囊切除术治疗结石性胆囊炎患者创伤小、出血少、恢复快，术后并发症少，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】腹腔镜胆囊切除术；单孔

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鼻内窥镜在鼻内翻性乳头状瘤治疗中的应用

徐建华

【摘要】目的探讨鼻内窥镜在鼻内翻性乳头状瘤治疗中的应用效果。方法76例鼻内翻性乳头状瘤患者根据手术方式不同分为观察组（鼻内窥镜）和对照组（鼻侧切开），对两组患者手术时间、住院时间、术中出血量、治愈率、术后并发症等进行比较分析。结果观察组患者平均手术时间、术后恢复时间明显优于对照组（均P<0.05）。经过18个月随访，观察组39例患者治愈34例，治愈率87.18%；对照组37例患者治愈33例，治愈率89.19%，两组治愈率差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）；观察组复发2例，另有1例涕中带血；对照组轻微头痛3例，2例涕中带血。结论经鼻内窥镜治疗鼻内翻性乳头状瘤具有住院时间短，术中出血少的优势，临床疗效可靠，值得推广应用。

【关键词】内窥镜检查；内翻性乳头状瘤

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乳康软胶囊联合门冬酰胺治疗乳腺增生病
疗效观察

罗金丹

【摘要】目的 观察乳康软胶囊联合门冬酰胺治疗乳腺增生病的疗效。方法 将 161 例乳腺增生病的患者分成两组，其中 A 组 76 例，以乳康软胶囊联合门冬酰胺治疗；B 组 85 例，单独以乳康软胶囊治疗。结果 A 组总有效率为 97.37%，B 组总有效率为 90.59%。两组治疗总有效率差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）。结论 乳康软胶囊治疗乳腺增生病疗效显著，联合门冬酰胺治疗，治疗更加有效。

【关键词】乳腺增生病；乳康软胶囊；门冬酰胺

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应用 CAP 质量模型分析 1187 份血液标本
拒收原因

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老年性痴呆临床治疗新进展

王川贤

老年性痴呆（Alzheimer’s disease, AD）以进行性认知障碍和记忆损害为主要表现，以神经元纤维缠结为主要病理改变的中枢神经系统退行性疾病。据统计学调查研究发现，我国老年性痴呆的患病率呈现上升趋势，在20世纪80年代，我国的AD患病率为0.07% - 0.46%，90年代上升为2.9%，2000年则达4.2%；患病率有每五年增长一倍的趋势，已经成为继心血管疾病、癌症和中风之后的威胁老年人健康的第四大疾病。

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规范化健康教育对剖宫产术后产妇乳汁分泌及母乳喂养的影响

陈红英 陈婵

【摘要】目的 探讨规范化健康教育对剖宫产术后产妇的乳汁分泌及母乳喂养的影响。方法 选择行剖宫产患者68例（干预组），均实施规范化健康教育，同期未接受规范化健康教育的20例剖宫产产妇作为对照组。比较分析两组患者泌乳启动时间及在产后24 h、48 h、72 h的母乳喂养成功率。结果 干预组泌乳启动时间小于24 h者所占比率及在产后24 h、48 h、72 h的母乳喂养成功率均显著高于对照组（χ² = 5.028、3.114、4.026、5.771，均P < 0.05）。结论 通过规范化健康教育可解除剖宫产患者对产后母乳喂养的疑虑，减轻患者心理负担，更好地保障了母乳喂养的成功率。

【关键词】健康教育；剖宫产术；母乳喂养

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健康教育对高血压患者不良生活方式的影响

郜燕霞

【摘要】目的 探讨健康教育对高血压患者不良生活方式的干预效果。方法 选取高血压患者140例，根据随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组各 70例，对照组患者应用常规对症支持护理。观察组患者在常规治疗护理基础上从心理、饮食、运动、烟酒、疾病知识、用药方面实施健康教育干预，比较两组患者干预前后各项生活质量指标的变化情况。结果 健康教育干预后，观察组患者的不良生活方式较对照组明显改善（χ² = 4.913, 5.329, 6.892, 7.431, 均 P < 0.05）。两组干预后的日常生活能力、情绪性格、生活满意度、人际关系、社会活动、生活方式、环境条件等各项生活质量评分均较干预前明显提高（t = 4.235, 5.673, 2.783, 3.541, 5.238, 6.342, 5.896, 7.634, 5.762, 5.892, 9.278, 8.341, 6.793, 11.783, 均 P < 0.05），且观察组较对照组提高更显著（t = 7.342, 6.236, 4.783, 5.163, 6.743, 8.341, 7.893, 11.534, 均 P < 0.05）。结论 通过对高血压患者开展全方位的健康教育干预，可以改变高血压患者的不良生活方式，提高患者的生活质量。

【关键词】高血压；健康教育；生活质量

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人文关怀式健康教育在外伤性蛛网膜下腔出血患者治疗中的应用

马铭爽  熊  飞

【摘要】  目的  探讨人文关怀式健康教育在外伤性蛛网膜下腔出血患者治疗中的应用效果。

方法  106例外伤性蛛网膜下腔出血患者采用随机法将其分为对照组（n=53，给予神经外科常规护理）和观察组（n=53，给予人文关怀式健康教育），比较两组患者治疗效果、相关知识的掌握情况及对护理工作满意度。

结果  观察组患者对蛛网膜下腔出血相关知识的掌握率为91.9%，对护理工作的满意度为97.7%，与对照组的56.3%、79.3%相比，差异均具有统计学意义（$\chi^2=5.623, 6.892, \text{均} P<0.05$）；观察组显效率、总有效率分别为95.3%、100.0%，与对照组的70.1%、91.9%相比，差异均有统计学意义（$\chi^2=4.032, 5.032, \text{均} P<0.05$）。

结论  外伤性蛛网膜下腔出血患者实施人文关怀式健康教育临床效果显著，值得在临床上推广。

【关键词】  健康教育；蛛网膜下腔出血；人文关怀

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基层医院药房管理存在的问题及对策

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医院药房是医疗服务体系中的重要组成部分，药房的管理直接参与医院的经济活动，药房的管理直接关系到患者的临床用药安全和有效，同时还关系到医院的经济效益和声誉。基层医院药房的管理与医院的发展关系紧密[1]。但基层医院药房管理中存在诸多问题，笔者针对药房的普遍问题进行探讨并采取有效的应对措施，为临床提供疗效确切、安全可靠的药物。

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构建医务人员交流机制的设想

孙悦

公务员交流制度在公务员队伍的发展过程中起到了重要的作用，作为事业编制的医院，也存在着种种如公务员队伍的不足，却没有设立相应的交流制度加以解决。笔者以公务员交流制度为参照，对医务人员交流制度的建立进行探讨，现简述如下。
临床护理路径在腮腺多形性腺瘤切除术护理中的应用

董敏杰 彭 沓

【摘要】目的 探讨采用临床护理路径这种新型护理方式应用于腮腺多形性腺瘤手术患者的综合效果。方法 选取腮腺多形性腺瘤切除术患者120例，按数字表格法随机法分为两组各60例。对照组患者口腔颌面外科常规护理管理模式，观察组患者采用临床路径法护理，患者出院时回收整理数据，并分别统计两组患者术后并发症，对数据进行统计分析。结果 患者住院天数(\(t = 1.68, P < 0.05\))及满意度(\(\chi^2 = 15.48, P < 0.05\))均优于对照组；观察组并发症发生率除轻度并发症一项外(\(\chi^2 = 0.69, P > 0.05\))，严重(\(\chi^2 = 4.22, P < 0.05\))及中度(\(\chi^2 = 5.18, P < 0.05\))并发症发生率均优于对照组。结论 临床护理路径应用于腮腺多形性腺瘤患者，有利于减轻术后并发症，促进患者康复，提高了护理质量和患者的满意度，值得推广应用。

【关键词】临床护理路径；腮腺多形性腺瘤切除术；护理

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赛肤润治疗头颈部放射性皮炎疗效观察与护理

李  丹  王国权  郭  颖  阮付容  姜晓雪

【摘要】  目的  观察赛肤润治疗头颈部放疗时所致皮炎的治疗效果。方法  68 例放射性皮炎患者按照随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组各 34 例，其中观察组采用赛肤润涂抹治疗，对照组则使用比亚芬涂抹治疗，比较两种药物治疗放射性皮炎的临床疗效。结果  观察组 0 级 0 例，Ⅰ级 11 例，Ⅱ级 20 例，Ⅲ级 3 例，Ⅳ级 0 例；对照组 0 级 0 例，Ⅰ级 9 例，Ⅱ级 21 例，Ⅲ级 4 例，Ⅳ级 0 例；观察组患者放疗结束时皮肤反应明显轻于对照组（Z = 7.21, P < 0.05）。观察组治愈 34 例，有效率达 100.0%；对照组治愈 28 例，有效率 82.3%，观察组的治疗有效率明显高于对照组（χ² = 6.58, P < 0.05）。其中 1 例患者在放疗第 20 次时涂抹赛肤润，至放疗结束后 15 d 放射性皮炎完全治愈。结论  赛肤润能有效地预防头颈部放疗放射性皮炎的发生，减少患者痛苦，提高患者的生活质量。

【关键词】  放射性皮炎；护理；赛肤润；

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有宗教信仰的精神分裂症患者的心理护理

石艳 尹秀萍 邓芳

【摘要】目的通过对精神分裂症住院患者的宗教信仰及相关因素的调查，探讨对患者的心理护理方法。方法随机抽取256例精神分裂症患者进行一般情况和宗教仪式求助问卷调查。结果精神分裂症患者目前宗教信仰率(95% CI)、终生和近一年宗教仪式的求助率(95% CI)分别为32.8%(27.1%,38.6%）、30.5%(24.8%,36.1%)和23.4%(18.3%,28.6%)。结论精神分裂症患者有较高的宗教信仰和宗教仪式求助率，对其实施适宜的心理护理，有利于精神患者的疾病康复。

【关键词】精神分裂症；宗教仪式；求助率；心理护理

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快速康复外科理念在腹腔镜下肝部分切除术护理中的应用

孙丽莉 潘利亚 王利娟

【摘要】目的 探讨快速康复外科（FTS）理念在腹腔镜下肝部分切除术围手术期护理中的应用效果。
方法 48例腹腔镜下肝部分切除术治疗的患者按照随机数字表法分为观察组（30例）和对照组（18例），其中对照组患者采取传统的护理措施，观察组患者则在采取传统的护理措施的基础上将FTS理念应用于腹腔镜下肝切除术围术期护理中，比较两组术后下床活动时间、进食时间、肛门排气时间、术后住院天数、满意度、住院费用和并发症的发生情况等。
结果 与对照组比较，观察组术后下床活动时间、进食时间、肛门排气时间及术后住院天数均明显缩短（t = 5.57, 4.32, 3.33, 3.55, 均 P < 0.05），观察组手术时间、术后下床时间明显缩短，术中出血量则明显下降（t = 3.55, 14.32, 9.33, 均 P < 0.05）。
观察组30例患者中非常满意12例，满意16例，不满意2例，满意度为93.33%；对照组18例患者中非常满意6例，满意8例，不满意4例，满意度为77.78%；观察组的满意度明显高于对照组（χ² = 5.69, P < 0.05）。
结论 FTS理念应用于腹腔镜下肝部分切除术围术期护理中，可有效促进患者术后康复，缩短住院时间，降低术后并发症的发生率。

【关键词】快速康复外科；腹腔镜检查；肝切除术；护理
循证护理教育在心脏瓣膜置换术中的应用

谢 琴 马西宁

【摘要】目的 探讨循证护理教育在心脏瓣膜置换术治疗过程中的应用效果。方法 选择120例行心脏瓣膜置换术治疗的患者，按数字表法随机分为对照组和观察组，每组各60例，对照组采用一般的常规护理，观察组采用循证护理教育方式进行护理，比较两组患者并发症、护理效果及术后满意度的差异。结果120例患者中均没有死亡病例。观察组出现心律失常、低血压及其他并发症的发生率为15.0%，明显少于对照组的36.7%（χ2 = 7.35, P < 0.05），观察组住院时间、术后卧床时间及医疗费用等均明显低于对照组（t = 3.73, 11.49, 2.17, 均P < 0.05），且观察组术后满意度明显优于对照组（χ2 = 10.38, P < 0.05）。结论循证护理教育不仅能有效减少并发症发生，提高患者的护理效果，更能明显改善患者的满意度，值得临床推广。

【关键词】循证护理;心脏瓣膜置换术;健康教育

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安全管理在手术室护理中的应用
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【摘要】目的观察护理安全管理在手术室的应用效果，提高手术室整体护理质量。方法选择2412例手术患者为观察对象，以2012年1~6月的1138例为对照组，未接受安全管理，按照常规护理方法处理；以2012年7~12月的1274例为观察组，在对照组的基础上针对风险因素实施安全管理，比较两组用药差错比例、护理满意度、护理纠纷比例、统计切口感染率，进行护理质控评分。结果观察组和对照组的用药差错比例、护理满意度、护理纠纷比例、切口感染率、护理质控评分分别为0.47%比1.80%、99.53%比80.30%、0.47%比2.27%、1.65%比10.36%、(98.9±0.8)分比(84.5±1.2)分，各项指标差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.01)。结论针对风险因素实施的护理安全管理能够最大限度地控制手术室护理的各种不安全因素，提高手术室整体护理质量，提高了患者对护理满意度，是符合“以人为本”新型医学模式。

【关键词】手术室；护理；安全管理

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硬膜外分娩镇痛对围产结局的影响及护理

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【摘要】目的 探讨硬膜外分娩镇痛对围产结局的影响及护理体会。方法98例孕妇按是否愿意接受自控硬膜外分娩镇痛分为观察组与对照组，观察组49例行自控硬膜外分娩镇痛，对照组49例行常规分娩；比较两组镇痛效果及围产结局。结果观察组视觉模拟评分法（VAS）较对照组明显降低（t=9.707，P<0.05），潜伏期及第二产程时间较对照组延长（t=18.331，7.358，均P<0.05），缩宫素使用率较对照组高（χ²=10.040，P<0.05），产后出血量、新生儿体重、新生儿Apgar评分、剖宫产率、助产率及Ⅱ度及以上羊胎粪污染发生率差异无统计学意义（t或χ²=1.309，0.049，0.560，0.517，0.443，0.515，均P>0.05）。结论自控硬膜外镇痛并做好护理工作能减轻分娩疼痛，但并不影响母儿围产结局。

【关键词】麻醉镇痛；护理

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多样性护理在糖尿病合并冠心病护理中的应用

吴小红

【摘要】目的 探讨多样性护理方式在糖尿病合并冠心病患者护理中的应用效果。方法 176例糖尿病合并冠心病患者采用简单随机分组方法分为观察组和对照组各88例，两组均接受常规治疗措施和护理措施，观察组在此基础上实施包括药物护理、饮食护理、心理护理等措施在内的多样性护理，统计并分析两组患者治疗依从性、治疗效果、不良反应发生率及3个月后遵医行为调查得分等。结果 观察组患者治疗依从性良好率(96.6%)显著高于对照组(80.7%)(χ²=11.056, P<0.05);观察组临床有效率(61.4%)显著高于对照组(23.9%)(χ²=25.302, P<0.05);观察组患者不良发生发生率(5.7%)显著低于对照组(23.9%)(χ²=11.553, P<0.05);观察组3个月后遵医行为调查得分优秀率(81.8%)显著优于对照组(52.3%)(χ²=17.384, P<0.05)。结论 多样性护理可明显提高糖尿病合并冠心病患者治疗依从性，改善临床症状，降低不良反应的发生率。

【关键词】护理;糖尿病;冠状动脉疾病

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循证护理在预防肿瘤患者留置尿管致尿路感染中的作用

沈丹薇 孟宪静 张景华 崔明武 刘淑正 赵红

循证护理是20世纪90年代末受循证医学的影响而产生的一种全新的、科学的工作方法。其核心是使以经验为基础的传统护理向以科学为依据的现代护理发展[1]。留置导尿管在临床已经广泛使用，其并发症如泌尿系统感染已成为临床面临的问题，不但影响患者的康复，也直接加重患者的经济负担，造成住时间延长，费用增加，医疗资源的浪费[2]。笔者将循证护理运用到预防肿瘤患者留置尿管致尿路感染的护理实践中，取得较满意的效果。现报告如下。

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基层医院优质护理服务实施情况调查分析

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国务院办公厅在《关于公立医院改革试点工作安排的通知》及全国卫生工作会议中强调深化“以患者为中心”的服务理念，为人民提供高质量的护理服务，继续在全国开展“优质护理服务示范工程”活动，进一步明确了开展“优质护理服务示范工程”的指导思想、目标任务、工作原则和工作部署，为今后我国护理事业的发展指明了方向。至此，我国覆盖全民的优质护理服务体系雏形基本形成。

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丘疹性坏死性皮肤结核的观察与护理

施晓丽

皮肤结核的临床表现多种多样，丘疹性坏死性结核疹是其中较少见的一种。一般认为该病系结核杆菌血行播散至皮肤，并在皮肤迅速被消灭所致。笔者3例丘疹性坏死性皮肤结核患者的护理方法进行总结，报告如下。

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