目  次
论  著
重症监护病房与非重症监护病房鲍曼不动杆菌分布
和耐药性比较………………………………………………………… 赵建平 周秀岚 2401
超声引导下微创旋切术治疗乳腺良性肿块
60 例临床分析 …………………………… 葛才锋 诸晓玲 孟 云等 2404
不同时机行连续性肾替代治疗对重症急性胰腺炎疗效的影响 ………………… 蔡建华 张近波 吴仙丹等 2406
微创小切口疝囊高位结扎术治疗小儿腹股沟斜疝的疗效观察 ………………… 柳长光 2408
CT 定位微创侧脑室穿刺置管加尿激酶溶解引流
治疗脑室内出血 70 例临床分析 ……… 宋明 宣宏飞 陈新治等 2410
老年人胃食管反流性慢性咳嗽 39 例诊治分析 …………… 王善慧 2412
布鲁菌病 172 例流行病学特点及临床分析 … 陈丽萍 卢冬梅 杨晓红 2414
替考拉宁与万古霉素治疗耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌肺炎的疗效比较 ………………… 全敬菊 2416
甲狀腺结节内钙化灶的临床意义 ………………… 吕明 张亚骏 张 勇 2418
腹腔镜下全结直肠切除术治疗溃疡性结肠炎疗效观察 ……… 宋同勋 2420
彩色多普勒超声检查在早期糖尿病肾病诊断中的应用价值 …………………… 于岩 2422
阿维 A 联合甲氨蝶呤治疗难治性泛发性脓疱型银屑病的疗效观察 …………… 卢庆芳 2426
膝骨性关节炎患者血清白细胞介素-1/6和转化生长因子-β水平的变化及意义 …… 梁建红 2428
轮状病毒性肠炎 68 例肠道外临床症状分析 ……… 杨 杰 王克芳 2430
成年女性性生活史慢性宫颈炎疗效比较 ………………… 傅春梅 2432
成年人活动性肺结核患者血清腺苷脱氨酶和降钙素原联合检测的临床意义 …杨晓燕 2434
老年冠心病心力衰竭患者预后与血脂的相关性分析 ………………… 张晓良 2436
β 受体阻滞剂治疗高血压的疗效荟萃分析 ………………… 彭 伊 叶远征 2348
氯沙坦联合美托洛尔治疗老年人冠心病心力衰竭的疗效及对患者心功能、血浆脑钠肽和血液流变学指标的影响

叶 明 聂绍平 2441

梗阻性大肠癌 26 例临床分析

潘竹楼 2444

单侧球囊径粒后凸成形术治疗老年人椎体压缩性骨折临床研究

俞雷均 2446

有限减压、固定、融合术在退行性腰椎管狭窄症治疗中的应用

陈新宇 2449

胸腰椎损伤严重程度评分系统应用于临床治疗的可重复性分析

李 明 唐 倚 刘 刚 2451

多西他赛联合顺铂同步放疗在ⅢA、ⅢB 期食管癌降期治疗中的应用

张汀荣 张 琰 赵 锋 2454

山东省枣庄市无偿献血者艾滋病知识调查

张乐天 2459

股骨颈骨折患者影响手术治疗效果因素分析

孙国锋 李晓东 于洪建 2461

手术治疗高血压脑出血的临床疗效分析

樊庆荣 王恩任 张 列 2463

腹腔镜下腹壁巨大切口疝修补术 10 例临床分析

孙 杰 陈先志 王从玉 2466

参附注射液联合化疗治疗小细胞肺癌的临床观察

王吉天 2468

三种手术方式治疗青光眼并白内障临床疗效比较

李健忠 温淑芬 饶小英 2471

不同集落刺激因子对完全缓解急性髓系白血病患者树突状细胞亚群的影响

陈莉 郭丽银 王 利 2473

选择性激光小梁成形术治疗硅油眼继发性青光眼的疗效观察

王 铭 2475

中毒性肝炎型毒蕈中毒 17 例临床分析

孙 慧 2478

瑞芬太尼复合硝酸甘油控制性降压在鼻内镜手术中的应用

汤庆林 2484

游离组织瓣在口腔-颌面头颈肿瘤缺损修复中的应用

徐家友 2487

铜绿假单胞菌对碳青酶烯类抗菌药物的耐药性分析

刘俊英 2489

参附注射液联合化疗治疗胃癌的临床观察

谭 震 吕友梅 2491

初诊 2 型糖尿病患者血清 25-羟维生素 D3 水平与胰岛 β 细胞功能的关系

杨 伟 马 淑 李 粤 2501

床边数字化 X 线摄影影像质量的影响因素分析

孙树果 秦 茶 谢 梅 2494

高屈曲度全膝关节假体置换术治疗老年人膝骨关节病的疗效观察

石群 段华秀 鲍 翔 2496

研究与实践

不同糖耐量老年人血清抵抗素水平及其与胰岛素抵抗相关性研究

杨 伟 马 淑 李 粤 2501

低分子肝素钙对紫癜性肾炎的治疗效果及肾保护作用研究

孙红亮 2502

右美托咪定联合丙泊酚在脊柱侧弯矫形术麻醉唤醒中的应用

吴新华 王全胜 徐桂萍 2505

纳洛酮联合依达拉奉辅助治疗急性脑梗死 73 例临床分析

唐景浩 张 静 吴梦秋 2507

经皮内镜下胃造瘘和外科手术胃造瘘成本-效果分析

蒋丽清 罗娟 晋明等 2509

高曲度全膝关节假体置换术治疗老年人膝骨关节病的疗效观察

阎金峰 2498

不同糖耐量老年人血清抵抗素水平及其与胰岛素抵抗相关性研究

杨 伟 马 淑 李 粤 2501

低分子肝素钙对紫癜性肾炎的治疗效果及肾保护作用研究

孙红亮 2502

右美托咪定联合丙泊酚在脊柱侧弯矫形术麻醉唤醒中的应用

吴新华 王全胜 徐桂萍 2505

纳洛酮联合依达拉奉辅助治疗急性脑梗死 73 例临床分析

唐景浩 张 静 吴梦秋 2507

经皮内镜下胃造瘘和外科手术胃造瘘成本-效果分析

蒋丽清 罗娟 晋明等 2509

阿奇霉素治疗急性细菌性呼吸道感染的疗效观察

徐燕平 2511

卡前列素氨丁三醇治疗剖宫产术后出血的临床观察

叶和军 2513

纳洛酮对改善慢性阻塞性肺疾病并呼吸衰竭患者肺功能的效果观察

徐 帅 叶和军 2515
重症监护病房与非重症监护病房
鲍曼不动杆菌分布和耐药性比较

赵建平 周秀岚

【摘要】目的 比较 ICU 与非 ICU 鲍曼不动杆菌分布和耐药性。方法 回顾性对比分析 ICU 分离出的 1079 株和非 ICU 分离出的 8413 株细菌，细菌鉴定和药敏试验采用 VITEK 2 Compact 全自动细菌培养鉴定仪。结果 ICU 分离鲍曼不动杆菌最多，构成比（29.2%）明显高于非 ICU（6.2%）（χ² = 625.955, P < 0.05）；ICU 耐亚胺培南鲍曼不动杆菌（IRAB）的检出率（91.7%）明显高于非 ICU（43.5%）（χ² = 193.541, P < 0.05）；ICU 和非 ICU 分离细菌的标本均主要来源于痰液，构成比分别为 64.0% 和 32.9%。ICU 和非 ICU 分离的鲍曼不动杆菌对阿米卡星耐药率较低（20.0%～21.6%），ICU 分离的鲍曼不动杆菌对三代、四代头孢菌素、酶抑制剂复合药物、碳青霉烯类、喹诺酮类等广谱抗菌药物的耐药率明显高于非 ICU（χ² = 146.124, 104.407, 253.171, 195.646, 186.580, 均 P < 0.05）。结论 多重耐药鲍曼不动杆菌在 ICU 的检出率高，应加强细菌监测，合理用药，降低细菌的耐药性。

【关键词】鲍曼不动杆菌；重症监护病房；抗菌药

Comparison of specimens of ICU and the ICU Acinetobacter baumannii distribution and drug resistance analysis Zhao Jianping, Zhou Xiulan. Department of Clinical Laboratory, Inner Mongolia Hospital, Huhhot, Inner Mongolia 010010, China

Corresponding author: Zhou Xiulan, Email: nmyyjykzjp@126.com

【Abstract】Objective To compare distribution and drug resistance of Acinetobacter baumannii specimen in the intensive care unit (ICU) and the ICU. Methods Retrospective analysis ICU of 1079 strains isolated and the 8413 strains of bacteria isolated from ICU, Bacteria identification and drug sensitive test instrument using VITEK 2 Compact automatic bacterial culture identification. Results Most ICU Acinetobacter baumannii separation, form (29.2%) was significantly higher than the ICU (6.2%), the difference was statistically significant (χ² = 625.955, P < 0.05). ICU imine resistant Acinetobacter baumannii from south (IRAB) detection rate (91.7%) was significantly higher (43.5%) than the ICU, difference was statistically significant (χ² = 193.541, P < 0.05); Specimens of ICU and the ICU isolated bacteria were mainly comes from sputum, constitute a ratio of 64.0% and 32.9% respectively. ICU and the separation of the ICU Acinetobacter baumanii to amikacin resistant rate was low (20.0% - 21.6%), the separation of ICU Acinetobacter baumanii for three or four generation of cephalosporin, composite inhibitor drugs, penicilium carbon alkene, quinolone antibacterial drugs, significantly higher percentages of ICU, difference was statistically significant (χ² = 146.124, 104.407, 253.171, 195.646, 186.580, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Multiple drug resistance of Acinetobacter baumannii in ICU detection rate is high, the bacteria monitoring should be strengthened, and the rational use of drugs, reduce the drug resistance of bacteria.

【Key words】Drug resistance; Intensive care unit; Acinetobacter baumannii

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.001

基金项目：内蒙古自治区自然科学基金项目（2013MS11113）

作者单位：010010 内蒙古自治区呼和浩特, 内蒙古自治区人民医院检验科（赵建平）；内蒙古医科大学附属医院药剂部（周秀岚）

通信作者：周秀岚, Email: nmyyjykzjp@126.com
超声引导下微创旋切术治疗乳腺良性肿块 60 例临床分析

葛才锋 褚晓玲 孟云 张玲

【摘要】目的 探讨超声引导下微创旋切技术治疗乳腺良性肿块临床效果。方法 对 60 例乳腺良性肿块患者，在超声引导下采用巴德微创旋切技术治疗单发、多发乳腺肿块，手术时间为 1～45 min，平均为 25 min；术后 3～6 个月临床检查结合超声检查均未发现局部病灶残留和复发，切口轻微形成不明显。结果 60 例患者手术时均能实时超声监测下进行，显示率 100%；微创旋切手术能够完整切除乳房肿块。切除肿块病理分型：纤维腺瘤 25 例、囊肿 2 例、乳腺囊性增生 3 例、乳腺腺病 12 例、脂肪瘤 3 例、叶状肿瘤 1 例，其他 14 例兼顾两项诊断。结论 超声引导下微创旋切系统对乳腺良性肿块穿刺准确、切除率高、创伤小、操作安全，是符合美学观点的治疗方法。

【关键词】超声检查；外科手术，微创性；乳腺肿瘤

Clinical application of ultrasound-guided minimally invasive operation for benign breast tumor Ge Caifeng, Chu Xiaoling, Meng Yun, Zhang Ling. Department of Ultrasound, Anhui Huainan Dongfang Hospital Group, Huainan, Anhui 232001, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of Ultrasound-guided minimal invasion technique used in the diagnosis and treatment of benign breast tumor. Methods 60 cases of benign breast tumors, including single or multiple breast lumps, were treated using minimally invasive technology under the guidance of ultrasound. The average operation time was 25min. Through 3-6 months after operations, any residue and recurrence at local lesion were not found by clinical and ultrasonic examination, and incision scar formation was not clear. Minimally invasive operation can completely amputate breast tumors. Results Under real time ultrasound monitoring, all the 60 cases of operation had 100% of display rate. The tumor pathologic classification is as follows: 25 cases of fibroadenomas, 2 cases of cyst, 3 cases breast cystic hyperplasia, 12 cases of adenosis of mammary glands, 3 cases of lipoma of the breast and one case of phylloides tumor. The other 14 cases have both two kinds of pathological types. Conclusion The system of ultrasound-guided minimally invasive technology can accurately puncture benign breast tumor with high resection rate, small trauma and is operated safely. It is a therapeutic method and consistent with the opinion of cosmetology.

【Key words】Ultrasonography; Surgical procedures, minimall invasive; Breast neoplasms

作者单位：232001 安徽省淮南，淮南东方医院集团总院超声科
不同时机行连续性肾替代治疗对重症急性胰腺炎疗效的影响

蔡建华  张近波  吴仙丹  许国斌

【摘要】目的 探讨连续性肾替代治疗（CRRT）时机对重症急性胰腺炎(SAP)患者疗效的影响。方法回顾性分析38例重症急性胰腺炎患者的临床资料，按开始CRRT时机分为两组，早期组（21例）为重症急性胰腺炎发病后48小时内行连续性肾替代治疗，晚期组（17例）为48小时以后行连续性肾替代治疗，比较两组APACHEⅡ评分、ICU住院时间、28d病死率。结果与早期组比较，晚期组第1、2天时APACHEⅡ评分均明显升高（t=2.231, 2.304, 均P<0.05）；与早期组比较，晚期组入院时、CRRT开始时APACHEⅡ评分差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05）；与早期组比较，晚期组ICU住院时间、28d病死率均明显升高（t=2.156, χ²=4.293, 均P<0.05）；两组入院时年龄、性别、APACHEⅡ评分等差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05）。结论早期行CRRT治疗，可以降低SAP患者病死率，减少住院时间。

【关键词】胰腺炎；治疗；临床研究性；肾替代疗法

Effects of CRRT started at different time on patients with severe acute pancreatitis Cai Jianhua, Zhang Jinbo, Wu Xiandan, Xu Guobin. Department of Emergency Intensive Care Unit, the Wenling Hospital Affiliated to Wenzhou Medical College, Wenling, Zhejiang 317500, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the effects of continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) on efficacy in severe acute pancreatitis (SAP) patients based on different time. Methods A total of 38 SAP patients were divided into two groups randomly: early group (CRRT within 48 h) for 21 patients and late group (CRRT after 48 h) for 17 patients. the APACHEⅡ score, the length of stay ICU and the mortality of 28d were compared between the two groups. Results The APACHEⅡ score was significantly higher in late group than that in early group in day 1 and 2 (t = 2.31, 2.30, both P < 0.05); there is no significant differences between late group and that early group in APACHEⅡ score before treatment (P > 0.05); the hospitalizing days and mortality were significantly higher in late group than that in early group (t = 2.16, χ² = 4.293, both P < 0.05); there was no significant differences between late group and early group in gender, age, APACHEⅡ score (all P > 0.05). Conclusion Early CRRT can decrease both the hospitalizing days and mortality in SAP patients. CRRT may provide more clinical benefits in the early phase (within 48 h) of SAP.

【Key words】Pancreatitis; Therapies, investigational; Renal replacement therapy

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.003
基金项目：浙江省温岭市科技局立项课题（2011wlch0095）
微创小切口疝囊高位结扎术治疗小儿腹股沟斜疝的疗效观察

徐臣光

【摘要】目的探讨微创小切口疝囊高位结扎术治疗小儿腹股沟斜疝的疗效。方法 选择 110 例腹股沟斜疝患儿，根据手术方式不同分为观察组与对照组，每组各 55 例，其中观察组患儿采用小切口疝囊高位结扎术，对照组患儿采用常规经腹斜切口手术方式。比较两组患儿的手术时间、术中出血量、疼痛评分、住院时间、治愈率、术后并发症及术后复发情况。结果两组手术治愈率均高达 100%，观察组手术时间、术中出血量、术后 24 h 疼痛评分、住院时间、术后复发率及并发症发生率均低于对照组（t = 2.10，2.98，2.14，2.46，χ^2 = 4.69，均 P < 0.05）。结论采用微创小切口疝囊高位结扎术治疗小儿腹股沟斜疝具有手术时间短、术中出血少、术后复发率及并发症发生率低等优点，是一种安全有效的手术方式。

【关键词】疝；腹股沟；结扎术；外科手术，微创性；儿童

Curative effect analysis of minithoracotomy herniography ligation to treat indirect inguinal hernia in children

Xu Chenguang. Department of General Surgery, the People’s Hospital of Taishun, Zhejiang 325500, China

【Abstract】Objective To discuss curative effect analysis of minithoracotomy herniography ligation to treat indirect inguinal hernia in children. Methods 110 cases of children with indirect inguinal hernia were selected and divided into experimental group and control group in accordance with different methods of operation with 55 cases of patients for each group respectively. The children in experimental group were given minithoracotomy herniography ligation, while the children in control group were given routine operation mode of abdominal incision. The operation time, operative blood loss, pain score, length of stay, cure rate, postoperative complication and reoccurrence. Results The cure rates of children in two groups were both 100%, the operation time, operative blood loss, pain score 24 hours after operation, length of stay, postoperative reoccurrences of reoccurrence and complication in experimental group [(31.47 ± 5.36) min, (10.53 ± 2.15) mL, (4.51 ± 1.05) score, (4.85 ± 1.17) d, 0.7%] were much better than that in control group [(34.15 ± 6.12) min, (18.17 ± 3.16) mL, (5.01 ± 1.31) score, (6.68 ± 1.58) d, 10.9%, 21.8%] (t = 2.10, 2.98, 2.14, 2.46, χ^2 = 4.69, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Minithoracotomy herniography ligation has the following advantages to treat indirect inguinal hernia in children, short operation time, little operative blood loss, light postoperative pain, quick postoperative recovery, low postoperative reoccurrence rates and complication rates and etc, which is a safe and effective operation method.

【Key words】Hernia, inguinal; ligation; Surgical procedures, minimally invasive; Child
【摘要】目的 探讨脑室内出血的治疗方法。方法 回顾性分析 70 例采用 CT 定位微创侧脑室穿刺置管加尿激酶溶解引流治疗脑室内出血患者的临床资料。结果 70 例患者中，存活 67 例 (95.7%)，其中 I ～ II 级 37 例 (52.9%)，Ⅲ级 21 例 (30.0%)，IV ～ V 级 9 例 (12.9%)；死亡 3 例 (4.3%)；无发生与引流有关的感染、出血等并发症。结论 CT 定位微创侧脑室穿刺置管加尿激酶溶解引流治疗脑室内出血，可提高治愈率，降低病死率及并发症的发生率。

【关键词】脑出血; 引流术; 尿激酶

Clinical study of 70 cases of ventricular hemorrhage with minimally invasive treatment of external ventricular drainage and injection of urokinase with CT stereotactic  Lu Ming, Xuan Hongfei, Chen Xinzi, Dong Weifeng, Yan Xiaofeng, Gu Shuijun. Department of Neurosurgery, the First People’s Hospital of Xiaoshan, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 311201, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the method of treatment on ventricular hemorrhage. Methods The clinical experience of 70 cases of ventricular hemorrhage with minimally invasive treatment of external ventricular drainage and injection of urokinase with CT stereotactic were summarized. Results Except for 3 cases of death, 67 cases survived (95.7%) , Grade I ～ II was 37 cases (52.9%) , Grade III was 21 cases (30.0%) , Grade IV ～ V was 9 cases (12.9%) , and there was no complication of infection and bleeding associated with drainage among 70 cases. Conclusion The minimally invasive treatment of external ventricular drainage and injection of urokinase with CT stereotactic on ventricular hemorrhage improves the cure rate significantly, reduces the mortality rate and the incidence of complications, which has important clinical value.

【Key words】Cerebral hemorrhage; Drainage; Urokinase
老年人胃食管反流性慢性咳嗽 39 例诊治分析

王善慧

【摘要】目的 探讨老年人胃食管反流性慢性咳嗽的诊治方法及治疗效果。方法 对 39 例老年胃食管反流慢性咳嗽患者的临床表现、治疗方法和疗效进行回顾性分析。结果 治疗 3 周后，咳嗽减轻 29 例（74.3%）；治疗 8 周后咳嗽完全消失 25 例(64.1%)，明显减轻 7 例(17.9%)，另 4 例在有咽痒症状时服用铝碳酸镁咀嚼片，咳嗽完全控制。结论 改变饮食、调整睡眠、祛除不良生活习惯、应用质子泵抑制剂和促胃肠动力药，对老年人胃食管反流性慢性咳嗽有良好疗效。

【关键词】胃食管反流；咳嗽；质子泵抑制剂

Clinical analysis of 39 cases of senile chronic cough caused by GER  Wang Shanhui. Department of Division of Health, the Chinese People’s Liberation Army General Staff, Beijing 100034, China

【Abstract】Objective To discuss the diagnosis and treatment by primary care physicians to chronic cough caused by SGER. Methods The data of 39 patients’ clinical feature, therapeutic method and curative effect were retrospectively analyzed. Results By explanation and education, together with treatment of PPI and gastrointestinal motility drugs, 29 (74.3%) patients’ symptom alleviated in 3 weeks; 25 (64.1%) patients’ symptom completely disappeared in 8 weeks, and 7 (18.1%) obviously alleviated. Another 4 patients, with the feeling of pharynx itching, was positively controlled by taking hydrotalcite chewable tablet. Conclusion Changing diet, adjusting sleeping, dispelling harmful habit together with PPI and gastrointestinal motility drugs will do good effect to chronic cough caused by SGER.

【Key words】Senile gastro-esophageal reflux; Cough; Proton pump inhibitor

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.006

作者单位:100034 北京市,解放军总参谋部保健处
布鲁菌病 172 例流行病学特点及临床分析

陈丽萍  卢冬梅  杨晓红

【摘要】 目的  总结布鲁菌病的临床特点，探讨布鲁菌病诊断及治疗经验。方法  回顾性分析布鲁菌病 172 例患者的临床资料，总结患者的流行病学资料、临床表现及辅助检查的特点。结果  130 例患者获得确诊，发生误诊 42 例，其中误诊为腰椎病变 13 例，呼吸道感染 10 例，血细胞减少 8 例，睾丸炎附睾炎 5 例，肝炎 2 例，前列腺炎 1 例，心肌炎 1 例，类风湿关节炎 1 例。治疗后症状完全消失 142 例，好转 16 例，总有效率 100.0%。复发 2 例，时间为 3～15 个月（均为未规范用药者）。结论  布鲁菌病的临床表现缺乏特异性，误诊率高；早期规范的抗菌素联合治疗可获得较好疗效。

【关键词】 布鲁杆菌病；流行病学

Epidemiological and clinical study of 172 cases of Brucellosis  Chen Liping, Lu Dongmei, Yang Xiaohong, Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Autonomous Region People’s Hospital, Urumqi, Xinjiang 830001, China

Corresponding author: Yang Xiaohong, Email: clp651@126.com

【Abstract】 Objective  To summarize the clinical features of brucellosis and investigate the experience of diagnosis and treatment of the disease. Methods  Data from epidemic reports and clinical characteristics from 172 cases of patients with brucellosis were retrospectively analyzed. Results  130 out of 172 cases of were diagnosed as brucellosis. Of the misdiagnosed 42 cases, 13 cases were misdiagnosed as lumbar spine, 10 cases as upper respiratory tract infection, 8 cases as pancytopenia, 5 cases as orchitis epididymitis, 2 cases as hepatitis, 1 case as prostatitis, 1 case as cervical disease, 1 case as myocarditis, 1 case as rheumatoid arthritis. And after treatment, 142 cases recovered completely, 16 cases improved. The total efficiency was 100.0%. 2 cases without standard treatment recurred, an interval of 3 to 15 months. Conclusion  So the clinical manifestation of brucellosis is lack of specificity that misdiagnosis rate is high; The manipulation combined with standard antibiotic therapy may have certain effects on early-stage brucellosis.

【Key words】 Brucellosis; Epidemiology
替考拉宁与万古霉素治疗耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌肺炎的疗效比较

许敬菊

【摘要】目的 比较替考拉宁与万古霉素治疗耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌（MRSA）肺炎的安全性和有效性。方法 选取68例MRSA肺炎患者按照随机数字分组法分为两组：观察组34例，采用替考拉宁治疗；对照组34例，采用万古霉素治疗。观察和比较两组的临床疗效、细菌学疗效及不良反应。结果 观察组和对照组的临床总有效率分别为82.35%、76.47%，细菌总清除率分别为91.18%、85.29%，两组差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05）；观察组出现红斑、皮疹、腹泻各1例，对照组出现肾毒性4例及耳毒性、静脉炎、腹泻各1例，观察组的总不良反应发生率略低于对照组，但差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）。结论 替考拉宁治疗MRSA肺炎的疗效良好，肾损伤较轻，与万古霉素的治疗效果基本相当，值得临床推广和应用。

【关键词】耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌；替考拉宁；万古霉素

Efficacy evaluation of teicoplanin and vancomycin in the treatment of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) pneumonia  Xu Jingju. Department of Pharmacy, Central People's Hospital, Tengzhou, Shandong 277500, China

【Abstract】Objective To compare the safety and effectiveness of teicoplanin and vancomycin in treatment of MRSA pneumonia. Methods 68 cases of patients with MRSA pneumonia were divided into two groups by random numbers; the observation group of 34 cases with teicoplanin for treatment; the control group of 34 patients with the vancomycin for treatment. The clinical efficacy, bacteriological efficacy and adverse reactions for two groups were compared. Results the total efficacy for observation group and control group were 82.35% and 76.47%, respectively, and the total bacterial clearance rate were 91.18% and 85.29%, respectively. The clinical efficacy and bacteriological efficacy in observation group were slightly higher than that in control group(P>0.05); observation group had adverse events of erythema, rash and diarrhea for 1 patients each; the control group had adverse events of renal toxicity in four cases and otoxicity, phlebitis, diarrhea in 1 case, the total incidence of adverse reactions in observation group was slightly lower than that in the control group(P>0.05). Conclusion Teicoplanin in treatment of MRSA pneumonia has good efficacy with lighter kidney damage, which is similar to the vancomycin, and it is worthy clinical promotion and application.

【Key words】Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus; Teicoplanin; Vancomycin

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.008
作者单位:277500 山东省滕州，滕州市中心人民医院药剂科
甲状腺结节内钙化灶的临床意义

史枫 陈亚军 张勇

【摘要】 目的 探讨甲状腺结节钙化灶的临床意义。方法 回顾性分析行手术治疗的430例甲状腺结节患者的彩色超声检查和病理检查资料。结果 430例中，甲状腺癌49例(11.4%)，其中微钙化灶30例(61.2%)和粗钙化灶3例(6.1%)；良性结节381例(88.6%)，其中微钙化灶24例(6.3%)和粗钙化灶39例(10.2%)；两者差异有统计学意义（P=0.000）。甲状腺癌与钙化灶相关性分析：钙化类型：微钙化灶55.6%，粗钙化灶7.1%，P=0.000；年龄：<45岁48.8%，≥45岁22.6%，P=0.007；结节数量：单个结节45.0%，多个结节16.7%，P=0.005；甲状腺癌与性别无关(男性24.2%，女性39.7%，P=0.130)。结论 微钙化灶可以作为彩色超声检查诊断甲状腺癌的特异性指标。

【关键词】 甲状腺肿瘤；钙化微粒；超声检查，多普勒，彩色

The correlation between thyroid nodular and thyroid calcification  Shi Feng, Cheng Yajun, Zhang Yong. Department of General Surgery, Yangpu Hospital of Tongji University, Shanghai 200090, China
Corresponding author: Cheng Yajun, Email: sima_feng@163.com

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the relation between thyroid nodular and thyroid calcification. Methods The clinical data of 430 cases with nodular goiter admitted from January 2011 to December 2013 were reviewed. All cases were performed ultrasonography and pathologic examination. Results Of 430 cases, there was thyroid carcinoma in 49 cases(11.4%)，including microcalcification in 30 cases(61.2%) and macrocalcification in 3 cases(6.1%)；benign lesion in 381 cases (88.6%)，including microcalcification in 24 cases (6.3%) and macrocalcification in 39 cases (10.2%). The difference was remarkable (P=0.000). There was remarkable difference in malignant calcified nodules ratio between the patients with microcalcification and macrocalcification (55.6% vs 7.1%, P=0.000), between the patients aged 45 years below and above (48.8% vs 22.6%, P=0.007), between the patients with solitary and multiple nodules (45.0% vs 16.7%, P=0.005). But there was no statistic difference in malignant calcified nodules ratio between the male and female groups (24.2% vs 39.7%, P=0.130). Conclusion Microcalcification is a highly specific sign to predict thyroid carcinoma in ultrasonography exam. Positive intervention will be performed immediately when calcification appears in thyroid nodules.

【Key words】 Thyroid neoplasms; Goiter; Calcifying nanoparticles; Ultrasonography, doppler, color

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.009
作者单位：200090 上海市，同济大学附属杨浦医院 上海市杨浦区中心医院普外科
通信作者：陈亚军，Email：sima_feng@163.com
腹腔镜下全结直肠切除术治疗溃疡性结肠炎疗效观察

宋同勋

【摘要】目的观察腹腔镜下全结直肠切除术治疗溃疡性结肠炎的临床治疗效果。方法对采用腹腔镜下全结直肠切除术治疗的22例溃疡性结肠炎患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析。结果该组22例患者均顺利完成手术，术中无转开腹病例或死亡病例；术后1~2d即可下地活动，住院时间（12.5±2.8）d；无腹腔出血、肠粘连、吻合口瘘、盆腔感染等并发症发生，1例造瘘口早期感染，经换药和抗感染治疗好转。全部患者皆获随访，日常生活均可自理，痊愈后均恢复正常工作。结论腹腔镜下全结直肠切除术治疗溃疡性结肠炎近期手术效果良好，是一种安全可行的微创术式。

【关键词】腹腔镜检查；结直肠切除术；结肠炎；溃疡性

Effects of laparoscopic full colorectal resection on ulcerative colitis

Song Tongxun. Department of General Surgery, the People’s Hospital of Jiaozhou, Jiaozhou, Shandong 266300, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore clinical effect of laparoscopic colorectal resection treatment of ulcerative colitis. Methods The total laparoscopic colorectal resection in the treatment of 22 cases of ulcerative colitis were retrospectively reviewed the clinical data analysis. Results 22 patients were successfully operated, no conversion to open surgery cases or deaths; after 1 to 2 days to ambulation, length of hospital stay (12.5±2.8) d; without abdominal bleeding, adhesions, anastomotic leakage, pelvic infections and other complications, one case stoma early infection, and anti-infective therapy by dressing better. All patients had been followed up, daily life could take care of themselves, were to resume normal work after recovery. Conclusion Laparoscopic colorectal resection full UC recent surgery works well, which is a safe and feasible minimally invasive surgical procedures.

【Key words】Laparoscopy; Proctocolectomy; Colitis, ulcerative

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.010

作者单位：266300 山东省胶州，胶州市人民医院普外科
彩色多普勒超声检查在早期糖尿病肾病诊断中的应用价值

苏岩

【摘要】目的探讨彩色多普勒超声检查诊断早期糖尿病肾病(DN)的临床价值。方法选取I、Ⅱ期DN患者69例(A组)与Ⅲ期DN患者75例(B组)，行彩色多普勒超声肾动脉血流显像检查，统计分析两组肾动脉(IRA)、叶间动脉(SRA)、肾段动脉(MRA)的血流收缩期峰值速度(Vsmax)、阻力指数(RI)以及舒张期末速度(Vdmin)等血流参数的差异。结果A组MRA、IRA、SRA的Vsmax分别为(73.0±14.5)cm/s、(34.6±6.1)cm/s、(55.5±7.3)cm/s，B组分别为(71.0±14.9)cm/s、(30.8±6.7)cm/s、(53.1±8.1)cm/s，两组HIR的Vsmax差异有统计学意义(t=3.562，P<0.01)；A组MRA、IRA、SRA的Vdmin分别为(23.3±5.5)cm/s、(12.5±4.2)cm/s、(18.1±3.9)cm/s，B组分别为(20.5±6.3)cm/s、(9.1±3.5)cm/s、(14.7±4.4)cm/s，差异均有统计学意义(t=2.846，5.252，4.915，均P<0.01)；A组MRA、IRA、SRA的RI分别为(0.6±0.1)、(0.6±0.1)、(0.6±0.1)，B组的(0.7±0.1)、(0.7±0.1)、(0.7±0.1)差异均有统计学意义(t=8.717，8.717，8.717，均P<0.01)；A组肾脏体积平均为(121.8±27.9)cm³，B组的(105.8±28.9)cm³差异有统计学意义(t=3.379，P<0.01)。结论彩色多普勒超声能清晰地显示患者肾脏大小，检测出肾动脉血流参数，对早期DN的诊断具有一定价值。

【关键词】糖尿病肾病；超声检查；多普勒，彩色

Application value of color Doppler ultrasound in the early diagnosis of diabetic nephropathy Su Yan, Department of Ultrasound, Inner Mongolia Medical University First Affiliated Hospital, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region 010050, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical value of color Doppler in the early diagnosis of diabetic nephropathy (DN). Methods 69 cases of DN Phase I, II patients (group A) and 75 cases Phase III (B group) all underwent renal artery line Doppler flow imaging inspection. Renal aorta (MRA), interlobar artery (IRA), renal segmental artery blood flow (SRA) peak systolic velocity (Vsmax), resistance index (RI) and diastolic minimum speed (Vdmin) and other hemodynamic parameters of two groups were analyzed. Results The Doppler spectrum renal blood flow characteristics of early renal damage were; between group A, B, the main renal artery (MRA), the kidney arterial segment Vdmin significantly reduce, RI was significantly higher; the interlobar artery Vmax (t=3.562, P=0.000 5), Vdmin (t=5.252, P=0.000 0) were significantly lower, RI was significantly higher (t=9.166 0, P=0.000 0); with the severity of renal dysfunction, kidney color flow imaging reduce, the kidney volume was significantly reduced in patients with stage III. Conclusion Color Doppler ultrasound can clearly show the size of the patient’s kidney and renal artery blood flow parameters, which has certain value in the diagnosis of early DN.

【Keywords】Diabetic nephropathies; Ultrasonography, doppler, color

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.011
作者单位:010050 内蒙古自治区呼和浩特,内蒙古医科大学第一附属医院超声诊断科
Prolift 系统网片盆底重建术 24 例临床分析
吴 泉 周 萍 王 燕
【摘要】目的 评价采用 prolift 系统网片进行全盆底重建术治疗女性盆腔器官脱垂的有效性和安全性。方法 回顾性分析 24 例依据 POP-Q 分度生殖器官脱垂患者施行 prolift 系统网片全盆底重建术的效果和并发症处理情况。结果 prolift 系统网片全盆底重建术的平均手术时间为（97.5±23.3）min，术中出血量为（68.5±28.1）mL，术后住院时间为（8.9±2.3）d。所有患者术后盆腔脏器脱垂症状得到改善。随访中出现 2 例疼痛及网片侵蚀，1 例臀部脓肿，均经治疗后好转。结论 采用 prolift 系统网片全盆底重建术治疗盆腔脏器脱垂短期疗效肯定，手术有一定的并发症，选择手术方式时应综合考虑。
【关键词】 子宫脱垂; 全盆底重建; 手术后并发症
Clinical analysis of 24 cases of total pelvic floor reconstruction surgery with prolift system Wu Quan, Zhou Ping, Wang Yan. Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, the First People’s Hospital of Huainan, Huainan, Anhui 232007, China
【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of total pelvic floor reconstruction treating female pelvic organ prolapse with prolift system. Methods The effectiveness and complications 24 cases genital prolapse according to POP Q stages who underwent total pelvic floor reconstruction surgery with prolift system were retrospectively reviewed. Results The mean operative time was (97.5 ± 23.3) min. The average blood loss (68.5 ± 28.1) mL. The mean postoperative hospital’s day was (8.9 ± 2.3) days. The symptoms of all patients with pelvic floor prolapse disappeared. 2 cases suffered pain and mesh erosion, 1 case had buttock abscess during follow-up. All recovered after treatment. Conclusion The short-term curative of total pelvic floor reconstruction surgery with prolift system is good. These cases have some postoperative complication. Such operation mode should be selected comprehensively.
【Key words】 Uterine prolapse; Total pelvic floor reconstruction; Postoperative complications
DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.012
作者单位:232007 安徽省淮南,淮南市第一人民医院妇产科
Efficacy and security of etretin combined with methotrexate on refractory generalized pustular psoriasis

Lu Qingfang. Department of Dermatology, Zaozhuang Academy of Dermatology and Venereology, Zaozhuang, Shandong 277500, China

Objective To discuss the efficacy and security of the treatment of Etretin and Methotrexate on refractory generalized pustular psoriasis. Methods 169 patients with refractory generalized pustular psoriasis were selected and randomly divided into 3 groups by the random number table. The efficacy and security were observed. Results The total efficiency of the combination therapy group was 94.83% and it was obviously higher than that of the etretin group and methotrexate group ($\chi^2 = 5.210, P < 0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions of the combination therapy group was 41.38% and it was obviously higher than that of the etretin group (21.43%) ($\chi^2 = 5.251, P < 0.05$) and made no significant difference with the methotrexate group. Conclusion Etretin combined with methotrexate on refractory generalized pustular psoriasis has a significant efficacy and make no difference with methotrexate group on security and deserved promotion.

【Key words】 Psoriasis; Acitretin; Methotrexate

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.013
膝骨性关节炎患者血清白细胞介素-1、IL-6和转化生长因子-β1水平的变化及意义

梁建红

【摘要】目的 探讨血清IL-1、IL-6和TGF-β1水平在膝骨性关节炎患者中的变化及临床意义。方法应用酶联免疫吸附法检测80例膝骨性关节炎患者血清IL-1、IL-6和TGF-β1水平，并以80例健康体检者作对照。结果 膝骨性关节炎患者血清中IL-1和IL-6水平均高于对照组(t=71.132,78.503,均P<0.01),而TGF-β1水平则低于对照组(t=36.165,P<0.01);随著病变程度加重,血清中IL-1和IL-6水平显著增加,而TGF-β1水平则显著降低;血清IL-1、IL-6水平与血清TGF-β1水平呈显著负相关(r=-0.633,r=-0.615;均P<0.05);IL-1与IL-6呈显著正相关(r=0.730,P<0.01)。结论膝骨性关节炎患者血清IL-1、IL-6和TGF-β1水平反映了病情轻重及关节损伤程度,对病情和预后判断有重要价值。

【关键词】骨性关节炎;膝;白细胞介素1;白细胞介素6;转化生长因子β

Changes and clinical significance of serum IL-1, IL-6 and TGF-β1 in patients with knee osteoarthritis

Liang Jianhong. Department of Clinical Laboratory, the People’s Hospital of Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030032, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical significance of changes of serum IL-1, IL-6 and TGF-β1 in patients with Knee osteoarthritis(KOA). Methods Serum IL-1, IL-6 and TGF-β1 levels were measured by ELISA in 100 patients with KOA and 100 healthy control. Results The KOA group serum IL-1 and IL-6 levels were higher than those of the healthy control group(t=71.132,t=78.503,all P<0.01), while the level of TGF-β1 was converse(t=36.165,P<0.01); The levels of serum IL-1 and IL-6 increased gradually with the increase of the severity, while, the level of TGF-β1 was decreased; the serum level of TGF-β1 was negative correlation with the level of IL-6, IL-8 in patients with KOA(r=-0.633,r=-0.615,all P<0.05), the serum level of IL-1 was positive correlation with the level of IL-6(r=0.730,P<0.01). Conclusion The serum IL-2, IL-8 and TGF-β1 reflect situation of patients and extent of Joint injury, which is close relationship between the clinical process of KOA and has significance value to evaluate the pathogenetic condition and prognosis.

【Key words】Osteoarthritis, Knee; Interleukin-1; Interleukin-6; Transferring growth factor beta

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.014

作者单位:030032 山西省太原,太原市小店区人民医院检验科
轮状病毒性肠炎 68 例肠道外临床症状分析

杨杰 王克芳

【摘要】目的 分析轮状病毒性肠炎肠外临床表现的发生状况，了解轮状病毒性肠炎所致多器官损害的特点。方法 回顾性分析 68 例轮状病毒肠炎患儿临床资料，观察出现多脏器损伤的比例，并以发热，酸中毒作为分组标准分析其与肌酸激酶同工酶（CKMB）异常相关性。结果 68 例患者中，46 例出现 CKMB 升高，9 例心电图出现 T 波异常，37 例出现呼吸道感染症状，10 例出现肝功能损伤症状及 ALT 升高，37 例出现酸中毒，6 例出现肾脏损伤症状，3 例出现皮疹，2 例出现无热惊厥；发热，酸中毒与 CKMB 异常有明显相关性（χ² = 4.390，4.271，均 P < 0.05）。结论 轮状病毒性肠炎合并肠外多脏器损伤临床较为普遍，预后良好，控制体温及纠正酸中毒可能减少心肌损害。

【关键词】轮状病毒；腹泻；脏器损伤；肌酸激酶同工酶

Parenteral clinical manifestations of 68 cases caused by rotaviral enteritis Yang Jie, Wang Kefang. Department of Paediatrics, the Affiliated Hospital of Anhui University of Science and Technology, Huainan, Anhui 232001, China

【Abstract】Objective To analyze rotaviral enteritis outbreak situation parenteral clinical manifestations and understanding of characteristics of multiple organ damage caused by rotaviral enteritis. Methods The clinical data of 68 cases diagnosed as the infection of rotaviral enteritis were retrospectively analyzed. The proportion of observed appearance of multi-organ damage and fever, acidosis were used as grouping criteria to analyze the relationship with CK-MB abnormalities. Results In 68 cases, including 46 cases of the elevation of CKMB, 9 cases of ECG T wave abnormalities, symptoms of respiratory tract infection occurred in 37 patients, 10 cases of liver function damage symptoms and increase of ALT, 37 cases of acidosis, 6 cases with symptoms of kidney damage, skin rashes in 3 cases, 2 cases of non febrile convulsions; fever, acidosis and CKMB anomaly had obvious correlation (χ² = 4.390, 4.271, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Rotaviral enteritis with apparent clinical injury of multiple organ is relatively common. The regular treatments after symptoms are very effective and the prognosis is good. The activity of creatine kinase isoenzyme always is abnormal when the patients have fever, acidosis, which suggests that the active control of temperature and correction of acidosis may reduce myocardial injury.

【Key words】Rotavirus; Diarrhea; Organ damage; Creatine kinase isoenzyme MB

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.015

作者单位：232001 安徽省淮南，安徽理工大学附属医院儿科
【摘要】 目的  比较腹腔镜与经腹子宫切除术的临床疗效、安全性和并发症发生情况。方法  对收治的154例有子宫切除指征患者采用非随机对照法分为两组，一组为观察组采用腹腔镜手术，另一组为对照组采用经腹手术；两组患者在年龄及病情上无明显差异；观察两组临床疗效、安全性及术后并发症。结果  观察组手术时间为(72.0±13.2)min，明显短于对照组的(98.0±20.7)min(t=3.396，P=0.021)；观察组术中出血量(96.0±75.4)mL，明显少于对照组的(159.4±98.0)mL(t=9.680，P=0.014)；观察组肛门排气时间(17.2±4.2)h，明显短于对照组的(28.6±6.1)h(t=9.760，P=0.013)；观察组平均住院日(5.2±1.9)d，明显短于对照组的(9.5±3.2)d(t=−5.025，P=0.000)。结论  腹腔镜子宫切除术安全、有效。值得在临床推广，同时提高操作技能是减少并发症的关键。

【关键词】 腹腔镜手术；子宫切除术；并发症

The efficacy comparison of between laparoscope and transabdominal hysterectomy  

Ni Chunmei. Department of Gynaecology, Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Taizhou, Taizhou, Jiangsu 225300, China

【Abstract】 Objective  To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety between laparoscopic and transabdominal hysterectomy, reduce the occurrence of complications measures. Methods  On 154 cases of hysterectomy indications were nonrandomly divided into two groups, one group for the observation group of 79 cases of laparoscopic operation, another group was control group of 75 patients with transabdominal operation; two groups had no significant difference in age and disease. The clinical effect, postoperative complications and safety between the two groups during and after operations were observed. Results  The operation time of the laparoscopic group (72.0 ± 13.2) min was significantly shorter than that of the control group (98.0 ± 20.7) min (t = 3.396, P = 0.021); The bleeding quantity of the laparoscopic group (96.0 ± 75.4) mL was significantly shorter than that of the control group (159.4 ± 98.0) mL (t = 9.680, P = 0.014); The aerofluxus time of the laparoscopic group (17.2 ± 4.2) h was significantly shorter than that of the control group (28.6 ± 6.1) h (t = 9.760, P = 0.013); The average postoperative hospital stay time was significantly shorter in laparoscopic group (5.2 ± 1.9) d than those in abdominal group (9.5 ± 3.2) d (t = −5.025, P = 0.000). Conclusion  Laparoscopic hysterectomy is safe and effective. It is worth to promote in clinical, while improving the operation skills is the key to reduce the complications.

【Key words】 Laparoscopy; Hysterectomy; Complications
成年人活动性肺结核患者血清腺苷脱氨酶和降钙素原联合检测的临床意义

杨晓燕

【摘要】目的 探讨成年人活动性肺结核患者血清腺苷脱氨酶(ADA)和降钙素原(PCT)检测的临床意义。方法 选择81例活动性肺结核患者作为A组，非结核性肺部感染患者43例作为B组，肺癌患者27例作为C组。测定三组患者血清ADA和PCT，并对结核患者进行6个月的抗痨治疗。结果 ADA水平：A组与B、C组差异均有统计学意义(t=12.983,10.630,均P<0.01)，B组与C组差异无统计学意义(t=0.144,P=0.885)；PCT水平：A组与B组差异有统计学意义(t=16.775,P<0.01)，A组与C组差异无统计学意义(t=1.571,P=0.119)，B组与C组差异有统计学意义(t=11.235,P<0.01)。81例肺结核患者经治疗后缓解67例，无缓解14例；缓解组患者血清ADA和PCT水平均明显低于无缓解组患者(t=3.087,3.404,均P<0.05)。结论 血清ADA可以作为活动性肺结核的诊断指标，ADA和PCT联合测定可以判断活动性肺结核的预后。

【关键词】结核；肺；腺苷脱氨酶；降钙素原

The clinical significance of the detection of adenosine deaminase combined with procalcitonin in adult patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis  Yang Xiaoyan. Department of Respiratory Medicine, Liaocheng City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Liaocheng, Shandong 252000, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical significance of the adenosine deaminase (ADA) and the procalcitonin (PCT) in adult patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis. Methods 81 patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis were enrolled into A group, 43 patients with non-tuberculous lung infection were enrolled into B group and 27 patients with lung cancer were enrolled into C group. Serum ADA and PCT were detected. Tuberculosis patients were treated for 6 months of anti-tuberculosis treatment. Results There was a significant difference between group A and B or C group about ADA (t = 12.983, 10.630, all P < 0.01), B and C groups showed no significant difference (t = 0.144, P = 0.885). Group A PCT compared with group B were significantly different (t = 16.775, P < 0.01), the A group and C group showed no significant difference (t = 1.571, P = 0.119), group B compared with group C were significantly different (t = 11.235, P < 0.01). Tuberculosis treatment remission in 67 cases, no relief in 14 cases. The levels of serum ADA and PCT in remission were significantly lower than in patients with no remission group (t = 3.087, 3.404, all P < 0.05). Conclusion The serum ADA can be used as diagnostic indicators of active tuberculosis, ADA and PCT joint determination can determine the prognosis of active tuberculosis.

【Key words】Tuberculosis, lung; Adenosine deaminase; Procalcitonin
老年冠心病心力衰竭患者预后与血脂的相关性分析

张晓良

【摘要】 目的 探讨老年冠心病心力衰竭患者预后与血脂水平之间的相互关系。方法 将 720 例老年冠心病心力衰竭患者按照随访期的存活状况分成存活组和死亡组，比较两组患者的血脂水平，利用多因素 Cox 回归分析探讨血脂对老年冠心病患者心力衰竭预后的影响。结果 死亡组的年龄、陈旧性心肌梗死、房颤、贫血的发生概率明显高于存活组（$\chi^2=5.626, 4.597, 5.632, 6.461, \text{均 } P<0.05$），HDL-C、EF、ACEI/ARB 及他汀类药物比例明显低于存活组（分别 $t=10.725, 9.563, 8.457, 9.170, P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$）；血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂（ACEI）/血管紧张素 II 受体拮抗剂（ARB）有利于改善预后（$r=0.678, P<0.01$），而低水平和较低水平的 HDL-C、NYHA III～IV 级、年龄是危险因素（$r=1.052, 2.298, 2.586, \text{均 } P<0.01$）。结论 HDL-C 与老年冠心病患者心力衰竭预后存在密切联系，为改善患者的预后，可以设法适当提升 HDL-C 水平。

【关键词】 冠状动脉疾病；心力衰竭；充血性；预后；脂蛋白类；老年人

Analysis of the correlation of the prognosis and blood lipids of heart failure in patients with coronary heart disease  Zhang Xiaoliang. Department of Cardiology, The People’s Hospital of Linfen, Linfen, Shanxi 041000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the relationship between the prognosis of patients with coronary heart disease in elderly heart failure between lipid levels. Methods 720 cases of coronary heart disease in elderly patients with heart failure, according to the survival of the follow-up period were divided into survival group and death group, comparing lipid levels in each group of patients, the use of multivariate Cox regression analysis to investigate the effects of lipids in elderly patients with heart failure, coronary artery disease prognosis. Results Age group of death, old myocardial infarction (OMI), the probability of occurrence of atrial fibrillation, anemia was significantly higher than that of the survival group ($\chi^2=5.626, 4.597, 5.632, 6.461, \text{all } P<0.05$), HDL-C, EF, ACEI/ARB and statins was significantly lower than those of the survival group ($t=10.725, 9.563, 8.457, 9.170, P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$). Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEI)/angiotensin II receptor antagonists (ARB) would help to improve the prognosis ($r=0.678, P<0.01$), whereas low levels and low levels of HDL-C, NYHA III - grade IV, age was a risk factor ($r=1.052, 2.298, 2.586, \text{all } P<0.01$). Conclusion There is a close contact between HDL-C and prognosis of heart failure in elderly patients with coronary heart disease, in order to improve the prognosis of patients, it can be appropriately managed to elevate HDL-C levels.

【Key words】 Coronary disease; Heart failure, congestive; Prognosis; Lipoproteins; Aged

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.018

作者单位:041000 山西省临汾, 临汾市人民医院心内科
【摘要】目的 用荟萃分析方法评价 β 受体阻滞剂与其他抗高血压药物治疗原发性高血压疗效。方法 计算机检索 The Cochrane Library, MEDLINE(1966 至 2013 年 7 月), EMBase(1980 年至 2013 年 7 月), CNKI (1980 至 2013 年 7 月), CBM(1980 至 2013 年 7 月) 和 WanFang Data(1978 至 2013 年 7 月), 收集 β 受体阻滞剂与其他抗高血压药物治疗高血压疗效随机对照试验(Randomized controlled trial, RCT)。2 位研究者筛选文献、提取资料并评价质量后, 用 RevMan 5.1.6 软件进行荟萃分析。结果 共纳入 12 个研究。Meta 结果显示 β 受体阻滞剂治疗高血压卒中发生数较其他类抗高血压药物高 [RR = 1.21, 95% CI: 1.04~1.41, P = 0.01], 与钙离子拮抗剂组比较其总死亡数较高 [RR = 1.07, 95% CI: 1.00~1.14, P = 0.05]。冠心病发生数、心血管病死亡数 [RR = 1.10, 95% CI: 0.97~1.25, P = 0.13] 等两者间差异均无统计学意义。结论 β 受体阻滞剂治疗高血压与其他抗高血压药物治疗比较, 卒中发生风险高, 与钙离子拮抗剂比较, 总死亡数高, 故 β 受体阻滞剂不应作为治疗原发性高血压首选药物。【关键词】 高血压; β 受体阻滞剂; Meta 分析

Efficacy of β blockers for hypertension: a systematic review and Meta-analysis  Peng Yi, Ye Yuanzheng, Zali Feiya, Musha, Fan Ping. Department of Cardiac Functional, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi, Xinjiang 830054, China

【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of β blockers and other antihypertensive drugs on morbidity and mortality endpoints in adults with essential hypertension. Methods We searched the Cochrane Library, MEDLINE(1966 to July 2013), EMBase(1980 to July 2013), CNKI(1980 to July 2013), CBM(1980 to July 2013), WanFang Data(1978 to July 2013). Randomized controlled trials or controlled clinical trials selection and assessment were undertaken by two reviewers. The quality of the included studies was evaluated by GRADE system and principle of Cochrane Reviewer Handbook 5.1.6 RCT. Meta-analyses were performed with RevMan 5.1.6 software. Results Twelve randomized studies were selected. The results showed that β blockers had a significantly higher risk of developing a stroke than those on other antihypertensive drugs[ RR = 1.21, 95% CI(1.04,1.41), P = 0.01] and total mortality was significantly higher for β blockers compared to CCBs[ RR = 1.07, 95% CI(1.00,1.14), P = 0.05]. The effect of β blockers therapy on coronary heart disease[ RR = 1.02, 95% CI(0.91,1.15), P = 0.74], cardiovascular mortality[ RR = 1.10, 95% CI(0.97,1.25), P = 0.13] etc. were no significantly different from other anti-hypertensive drugs[ RR = 1.02, 95% CI(0.91,1.15), P = 0.74]. Conclusion β blocker had a significantly higher risk of developing a stroke than other antihypertensive drugs and total mortality was significantly higher for β blocker compared to CCBs, so the available evidence does not support the use of beta-blockers as first line drugs in the treatment of hypertension. Because of the studies limited, further randomized controlled trials is required in this field to the quality of life after surgery and clarify the effect of surgery on ovarian function.【Key words】Hypertension; β-blockers; Meta-analysis

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.019

作者单位: 830054 新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐,新疆医科大学第一附属医院心功能科
氯沙坦联合美托洛尔治疗老年人冠心病心力衰竭的疗效及对患者心功能、血浆脑钠肽和血液流变学指标的影响

叶明 聂绍平

【摘要】目的：探讨氯沙坦联合美托洛尔治疗老年人冠心病心力衰竭的疗效及其对心功能、血浆脑钠肽(BNP)、血液流变学指标的影响。方法：88例老年冠心病心力衰竭患者按随机数字表法分为两组各44例，均行冠心病心力衰竭的常规治疗，对照组在此基础上给予氯沙坦治疗，观察组在对照组基础上加用美托洛尔治疗，观察两组患者的临床疗效及对心功能、血浆脑钠肽和血液流变学指标的影响。结果：观察组总有效率为95.45%，显著高于对照组的77.27%(χ²=7.728，P<0.05)；观察组各心功能指标和血浆BNP较对照组明显改善(t=6.55, 6.02, 7.41, 13.24, 均P<0.05)；除血小板黏附率外，观察组治疗后各项血液流变学指标均较对照组明显改善(t=7.84, 7.32, 6.55, 7.02, 5.89, 5.70, 均P<0.05)。结论：氯沙坦联合美托洛尔治疗老年人冠心病心力衰竭疗效显著，能有效改善患者的心功能、血浆脑钠肽水平及血液流变学指标，值得推广应用。

【关键词】冠状动脉疾病；心力衰竭，充血性；利钠肽，脑；氯沙坦；美托洛尔；老年人

The clinical effect of losartan combined with metoprolol tartrate in treatment of elderly patients with coronary heart failure and its effect on heart function, plasma brain natriuretic peptide and hemorheology

Ye Ming, Nie Shaoping. Department of Emergency Critical Care Center, Beijing Anzhen Hospital Affiliated to Capital Medical University, Beijing 100029, China

【Abstract】Objective：To investigate the clinical effect of losartan combined with metoprolol tartrate in treatment of elderly patients with coronary heart failure and its effect on heart function, plasma brain natriuretic peptide and hemorheology. Methods：88 elderly patients with coronary heart failure were randomly divided into two groups, and 44 cases were in each group. All of the patients were given conventional treatment, and the control group was given losartan while the observation group was received metoprolol tartrate on the basis of the control group, the clinical efficacy and effect on cardiac function, plasma brain natriuretic peptide, hemorheology indexes were compared between the two groups. Results：The total effective rate of the observation group was 95.45% significantly higher than 77.27% of the control group(χ²=7.728, P<0.05)；cardiac function and plasma BNP were significant improvement compared with the control group(t=6.55, 6.02, 7.41 and 13.24, all P<0.05)；after the treatment, except the platelet adhesion rate, the hemorheology of the observation group were significant improvement compared with the control group(t=7.84, 7.32, 6.55, 7.02, 5.89 and 5.70, all P<0.05). Conclusion：Losartan combined with metoprolol tartrate in treatment of coronary heart failure is significant effect, and it can effectively improve the patient’s cardiac function, plasma brain natriuretic peptide levels and blood rheology, and it is worth to be applied in clinical.

【Key words】Coronary disease；Heart failure, congestive；Natriuretic peptide, brain；Losartan；Metoprolol tartrate；Aged
梗阻性大肠癌 26 例临床分析
潘竹楼

【摘要】目的 探讨梗阻性大肠癌的诊断、手术时机及方式等，以提高救治成功率，改善预后。方法 对 142 例结直肠癌中梗阻性大肠癌 26 例的临床资料进行回顾性分析。结果 入院 3 d 内手术者 11 例，3 d 以上手术者 15 例；行肿瘤一期切除或根治者 24 例，肿瘤无法切除仅行造瘘者 2 例；行肿瘤切除或根治一期吻合者 14 例。围手术期出现感染性休克 2 例，低血容量休克 1 例，急性脑梗死 1 例，左支气管痰栓形成伴左肺不张 1 例，右肺不张伴Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭 1 例，肺部感染 4 例，吻合口瘘 2 例其中 1 例伴小肠瘘，切口脂肪液化或感染 5 例其中伴切口裂开 1 例。无住院死亡，2 例分别出现感染性休克及呼吸哀竭等原因而自动出院，其余患者及并发症均经相关处理痊愈或好转出院。结论 梗阻性大肠癌应及时行腹部立位平片、腹部 CT 等检查，尽早明确诊断，采用个体化治疗方案以保证手术安全、有效，同时亦要考虑提高术后 5 年生存率。

【关键词】结直肠肿瘤；肠梗阻；结直肠外科手术

Clinical analysis of 26 cases of obstructing colorectal carcinoma Pan Zhulou. Department of General Surgery, Red-cross Chaoyang Hospital, Huainan, Anhui 232007, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the diagnosis, surgical time and the suitable resection method, and improve the recovery rate and prognosis of colorectal carcinoma. Methods Clinical data in 26 suffered obstructing colorectal patients among 142 cases in our hospital were retrospectively analyzed. Results 11 patients received surgical operations within 3 days since they hospitalized, the rest 15 patients accepted operations after 3 days; 24 patients were excised tumors at once and got radical treatment, 2 patients just perfumed fistulizations cause their tumors could not be excised; 14 patients got intestinal anastomosis after the carcinoma had been excised. During the peroperative period, 2 septic shocks and 1 hypovolemic shock took piaces, 1 acute infarction of brain took place, 1 occurred left pulmonary atelectasis cause of sputum had corked the left bronchus, 1 occurred right pulmonary atelectasis besides 2-type respiratory failure, other 4 occurred pulmonary infections, within 2 anastomotic stoma fistulas 1 also occurred small bowel fistula, among 5 incision infections 1 occurred reveal besides. All the patients discharged the hospital after the complication were cured except 2 choosed auto-leave hospital because of economic reasons. Conclusion Erect position belly x-ray photogram and belly CT are helpful to diagnose the colorectal carcinoma early. To insure the safety and effection of the opration, the individualized treatment is necessary, to raise the 5-year survival rate, excision should be rational and prudent.

【Key words】Colorectal neoplasms; Intestinal obstruction; Colorectal surgery

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.021
作者单位：232007 安徽省淮南，安徽省红十字朝阳医院普外科
单侧球囊椎体后凸成形术治疗老年人椎体压缩性骨折临床研究

俞雷均

【摘要】目的探讨单侧球囊椎体后凸成形术在老年椎体压缩性骨折治疗中的应用。方法将77例老年椎体压缩性骨折患者采用随机数表分为经皮椎体成形术(PVP组)、单侧球囊椎体后凸成形术(单侧PKP组)以及双侧球囊椎体后凸成形术(双侧PKP组)。对患者术前及术后VAS评分、椎体高度、椎体后凸角、骨水泥渗漏发生率以及手术时间等指标进行观察与比较。结果与术前相比，所有患者术前6 d，6周VAS评分均显著降低，其中PVP组由术前的(8.47±1.42)分降低至术后6 d的(2.11±0.78)分(t=5.93,P<0.05)及术后6周的(2.04±0.75)分(t=2.05,P<0.05);双侧PKP组术前的(8.44±1.24)分降低至术后6 d的(2.14±0.82)分(t=6.29,P<0.05)及术后6周的(2.02±0.71)分(t=3.14,P<0.05);但6周时PVP组VAS评分显著高于单侧/双侧PKP组(t单侧PKP=5.19,t双侧PKP=6.82,P均P<0.05)。所有患者术后椎体前缘、后缘高度以及后凸角均较术前显著恢复，椎体前缘高度由术前(18.52±1.32)mm恢复至术后(20.17±1.66)mm(t=7.53,P<0.05)，椎体后缘高度由术前(23.62±0.71)mm恢复至术后(24.07±0.60)mm(t=6.18,P<0.05)，后凸角由术前(10.26±1.60)°恢复至术后(5.40±0.92)°(t=4.92,P<0.05);单侧PKP组椎体前缘高度由术前(19.17±1.12)mm恢复至术后(21.60±1.02)mm(t=5.51,P<0.05)，椎体后缘高度由术前(22.31±0.92)mm恢复至术后(24.98±0.30)mm(t=6.25,P<0.05)，后凸角由术前(10.55±1.48)°恢复至术后(5.28±0.43)°(t=5.44,P<0.05)。双侧PKP组椎体前缘高度由术前(18.63±1.24)mm恢复至术后(20.46±1.11)mm(t=4.28,P<0.05)，椎体后缘高度由术前(24.61±0.40)mm恢复至术后(25.09±0.43)mm(t=9.62,P<0.05)，后凸角由术前(10.72±1.52)°恢复至术后(5.32±0.48)°(t=8.36,P<0.05)，三组之间差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);双侧PKP组手术时间为(57.54±12.75)min，显著长于单侧PKP组的(40.39±11.40)min(t=7.10,P<0.05)及PVP组的(38.18±15.31)min(t=5.42,P<0.05);PVP组骨水泥渗漏发生率为64.00%，显著高于单侧PKP组的19.23%(χ²=10.59,P<0.05)及双侧PKP组的23.08%(χ²=8.66,P<0.05)。结论单侧PKP是治疗老年人椎体压缩性骨折的理想方式。

【关键词】球囊椎体后凸成形术;经皮椎体成形术;脊柱骨折;老年人

Clinical study of percutaneous kyphoplasty in treatment of vertebral compression fracture in elderly patients
Yu Leijun. Department of Orthopedics, Zhejiang Provincial Tongde Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310012, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical application of PKP in treatment of VCF in elderly patients. Methods 77 elderly patients with VCF were divided randomly into PVP group unilateral PKP group and bilateral PKP group by method of random number table. Preoperative and postoperative VAS scores, vertebral height, Cobb’s angle, operative duration and incidence of bone cement leakage were observed and compared before and after operations in different groups. Results VAS score after 6 days and 6 weeks after operation decreased significantly in all patients. In PVP group, VAS improved form (8.47±1.42) to (2.15±0.83) at 6 days after treatment (t=5.24) and to (2.89±0.82) at 6 weeks after treatment (t=4.82); In unilateral PKP group, VAS improved form (8.52±1.20) to (2.11±0.78) at 6 days after treatment (t=5.93) and to (2.04±0.75) at 6 weeks after treatment (t=2.05); In bilateral PKP group, VAS improved form (8.44±1.24) to (2.14±0.82) at 6 days after treatment (t=6.29) and to (2.02±0.71) at 6 weeks after treatment (t=3.14), (all P<0.05); VAS score after 6 weeks in PVP group was significantly higher than that in other two groups (unilateral PKP = 5.19, bilateral PKP = 6.82, P<0.05); vertebral height and Cobb’s angle were improved significantly after operations in all patients, In PVP group, vertebral leading edge height improved from (18.19±1.32)mm to (20.17±1.66)mm (t=7.53), vertebral back edge height improved from (23.62±0.71)mm to (24.07±0.60)mm (t=6.18), Cobb’s angle improved from (10.26±1.60) degrees to (5.40±0.92) degrees (t=4.92) (all P<0.05); In unilateral PKP group, vertebral leading edge height improved from (19.17±1.12)mm to (21.60±1.02)mm (t=5.51), vertebral back edge height im-
proved from (22.31 ± 0.92) mm to (24.98 ± 0.30) mm \((t = 6.25)\), Cobb’s angle improved from (10.55 ± 1.48) degrees to (5.28 ± 0.43) degrees \((t = 5.44)\) (all \(P < 0.05\)); in bilateral PKP group, vertebral leading edge height improved from (18.63 ± 1.24) mm to (20.46 ± 1.11) mm \((t = 4.28)\), vertebral back edge height improved from (24.61 ± 0.40) mm to (25.09 ± 0.43) mm \((t = 9.62)\), Cobb’s angle improved from (10.72 ± 1.52) degrees to (55.32 ± 0.48) degrees \((t = 8.36)\) (all \(P < 0.05\)). Operative duration was significantly longer in bilateral PKP group which was (57.54 ± 12.75) min than that in PVP group which was (40.39 ± 11.40) min \((t = 7.10)\), or unilateral group which was (38.18 ± 15.31) min \((t = 5.42)\), all \(P < 0.05\); incidence of bone cement leakage was significantly higher in PVP group (64.00%) than in bilateral (19.23%, \(\chi^2 = 10.59\))/unilateral groups (23.08%, \(\chi^2 = 8.66\)) (all \(P < 0.05\)). **Conclusion** Unilateral PKP is a proper method in treatment of VCF in elderly patients.

【Key words】 Percutaneous kyphoplasty; Percutaneous vertebroplasty; Spinal fractures; Aged

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.022

作者单位: 310012 浙江省杭州，浙江省立同德医院骨科
有限减压，固定，融合术在退行性腰椎管狭窄症治疗中的应用

陈新宇

【摘要】目的探讨有限减压、固定、融合术治疗退行性腰椎管狭窄症的效果。方法92例退行性腰椎管狭窄症患者按照数字表法随机分为两组，观察组46例，采用有限减压、固定、融合治疗，对照组46例，采用全椎板切除减压内固定植骨融合治疗。观察两组患者手术时间、术中出血量及住院时间。随访6个月，比较两组JOA评分。结果观察组在手术时间、术中出血量及住院时间方面均少于对照组（t=6.092，7.114，3.714，均P<0.05）。平均随访6个月，两组JOA评分术前差异无统计学意义（均P>0.05），观察组与对照组术后1个月，术后3个月JOA评分差异无统计学意义（t=0.810，0.901，均P>0.05），观察组术后6个月JOA评分明显高于对照组（t=4.014，P<0.05）。术后6个月，观察组优良率为78.3%，对照组优良率为67.4%，观察组明显高于对照组（χ²=7.210，P<0.05）。结论有限减压、固定、融合术治疗退行性腰椎管狭窄症对患者创伤小，疗效显著。

【关键词】椎管狭窄；减压术

The application of limited decompression, fixation and fusion on the patients with degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis  Chen Xinyu. Department of Orthopedics, the Xiaoyi Bonesetting Hospital, Xiaoyi, Shanxi 032300, China

【Abstract】Objective To study the effectiveness of limited decompression, fixation and fusion on the patients with degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis. Methods 92 patients with degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis were randomly divided into two groups, the observation group (n=46 cases) who were operated through limited decompression, fixation and fusion, and the control group (n=46 cases) who were operated through the laminar resection decompression and internal fixation and interbody fusion. Two groups were observed about surgery time, blood loss and length of hospital stay. Follow-up for 6 months, the two groups of JOA score was compared. Results In the observation group, operative time, blood loss and length of hospital stay were shorter than that of the control group (t=6.092, 7.114, 3.714, all P<0.05). The average follow-up of six months, the two groups of preoperative JOA score and VAS scores were not significantly different (all P>0.05). After 1 month, 3 months after operation, the JOA score was no significant difference between the observation group and the control group (t=0.810, 0.901, P>0.05). JOA score in the observation group after 6 months of operation was higher (t=4.014, P<0.05). After 6 months, excellent rates were 78.3% in the observation group and 67.4% in the control group. The observation group was significantly higher than the control group (χ²=7.210, P<0.05). Conclusion Limited decompression, fixation and fusion had a low trauma and significant effect for patients with degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis.

【Key words】 Spinal stenosis; Limited decompression

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.023
作者单位:032300 山西省孝义，孝义正骨医院骨科
胸腰椎损伤严重程度评分系统应用于临床治疗的可重复性分析

李明 王倩 刘刚

【摘要】目的 评估胸腰段损伤严重程度评分系统（TLICS）的可重复性，并分析其对胸腰段损伤治疗的临床指导意义。方法 回顾性分析90例脊柱胸腰段骨折患者的临床及影像学资料，分别对患者脊柱损伤部位形态学、神经功能状态以及后方韧带复合体三方面作出TLICS评分，3个月后进行复查，采用Cohen加权kappa系数对TLICS进行评分，分析其可重复性。结果 根据TLICS系统对患者脊柱损伤部位形态、神经功能情况以及后方韧带复合体的完整性三方面内容进行评估，分别得出可重复性Kappa系数，经计算得手术组总分为0.47，非手术组总分为0.46，具有中度一致性。其中对神经功能评价一致性最高，具有高度一致性。两组重复性Kappa系数比较差异无统计学意义（检验值=0.674，P>0.05）。根据TLICS系统统计出诊断的准确率、敏感性、特异性比率分别为95.8%、86.4%、97.6%。结论 TLICS系统对胸腰段治疗的可靠性和可恢复性较高，评估相对全面，可以有效指导临床治疗。

【关键词】脊柱损伤；可重复性；结果；Kappa系数；TLICS系统

Repeatability of TLICS scoring system used in the thoracolumbar spine injury  Li Ming, Wang Qian, Liu Gang. Department of Orthopedics, The People's Hospital of Luanxian, Hebei 063700, China

【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the thoracolumbar injury severity score [thoracolumbar injury classification and severity score (TLICS) ] and repeatability, and analyze its clinical significance in the treatment of injury of thoracolumbar. Methods The clinical and imaging data of our hospital (thoracolumbar X ray, CT examination, MRI examination) of intact thoracolumbar fractures in 90 patients were retrospectively analyzed, respectively, TLICS score were made for their site of spinal injury morphology, neural function and the posterior ligamentous complex three. Three months after reviewed, TLICS was analyzed by using Cohen weighted kappa coefficient score. Its repeatability was analyzed. Results According to the TLICS system, spinal injury body, nerve function and the integrity of the posterior ligamentous complex were evaluated, respectively, the repeatability coefficient of Kappa, the calculated total to 0.47 non operation group, operation group, the total score was 0.46, with a moderate consistency. The neural function evaluation of the highest high consistency, consistency. No significant differences between the two groups of repetitive Kappa coefficient (statistical values = 0.674 5, P>0.05). According to the TLICS system of statistical accuracy, the diagnostic sensitivity, specificity ratios was 95.8%, 86. 4%, 97. 6%, respectively. Conclusion The reliability of TLICS system for thoracolumbar treatment and recovery is higher, relative comprehensive evaluation, which can effectively guide the clinical treatment.

【Key words】Spinal injuries; Repeatability, results; Kappa coefficient; Thoracolumbar injury classification and severity score system

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.024
作者单位：063700 河北省滦县人民医院骨科
多西他赛联合顺铂同步放疗在ⅢA、ⅢB期食管癌降期治疗中的应用

张汀荣 张瑶 赵韬

【摘要】目的 探讨周剂量多西他赛联合顺铂同步放疗在ⅢA、ⅢB期食管癌降期治疗中的应用效果。

方法 选取90例局部晚期食管鳞状细胞癌患者为研究对象，采用随机数字表法分为对照组（45例）和观察组（45例）。观察比较两组临床治疗效果、不良反应发生率及治疗前后的血清肿瘤标志物水平变化。

结果 观察组总有效率（64.44%）明显高于对照组（46.67%）（χ^2 =3.97，P<0.05），且观察组血清CA199、CEA及SCC水平明显低于对照组（t =4.11,3.84,3.29，均P<0.05）。两组各类不良反应发生率差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05）。

结论 多西他赛联合顺铂同步放疗在ⅢA、ⅢB期食管癌降期治疗中的应用效果较好，安全性高。

【关键词】食管肿瘤；多西他赛；顺铂

Study on the application effect of weekly dose of docetaxel combined with cisplatin and concurrent radiotherapy in the downstaging treatment of patients with esophageal carcinoma at at stage of Ⅲ A and Ⅲ B

Zhang Tingrong, Zhang Yao, Zhao Tao. Department of Oncology, the Affiliated Hospital of Medical College of Southeast University, Jiangyin, Jiangsu 214400, China

【Abstract】Objective To study the application effect of weekly dose of docetaxel combined with cisplatin and concurrent radiotherapy in the downstaging treatment of patients with esophageal carcinoma at at stage of Ⅲ A and Ⅲ B.

Methods 90 patients with locally advanced esophageal squamous cell carcinoma were the research object, and they were divided into control group (PF group) 45 cases and observation group (DP group) 45 cases by using random number table method, then the clinical effect, adverse reaction rates and serum tumor markers before and after the treatment of two groups were analyzed, and the analysis results were compared.

Results The clinical effect of observation group (64.44%) was better than those of control group (46.67%) (χ^2 =3.97, P<0.05), and the serum tumor markers were lower than those of control group (t =4.11,3.84,3.29, all P<0.05), there were all significant differences, while the various adverse reaction rates of two groups had no significant differences (all P >0.05).

Conclusion The application effect of weekly dose of docetaxel combined with cisplatin and concurrent radiotherapy in the downstaging treatment of patients with esophageal carcinoma at at stage of Ⅲ A and Ⅲ B is better, and the safety is worth affirmation.

【Key words】 Esophageal neoplasms; Docetaxel; Cisplatin

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.025

作者单位:214400 江苏省江阴，东南大学医学院附属江阴医院肿瘤科
山东省枣庄市无偿献血者艾滋病知识调查

赵 燕

【摘要】目的 调查山东省枣庄市辖区内无偿献血者对艾滋病知识掌握情况，以保证献血用血安全。方法 对来血站将要献血的3 842名无偿献血者采取匿名方式进行艾滋病基本知识的问卷调查，当场实际回收问卷3 576份(93.08%)。献血员艾滋病知识、态度有效问卷3 358份(87.40%)；其中性行为方面有效问卷1 201份(31.26%)。原始数据资料录入Excel并进行统计分析处理。结果 对艾滋病通过血液和性传播两种途径的认识分别为86.52%和80.23%；对母婴垂直传播认识正确率只有50.67%；对用安全套能预防艾滋病传播正确率为74.71%；对卖淫嫖娼易感艾滋病的正确率达到74.75%；对艾滋病只能预防不能治愈为93.26%。献血者在献血前1-2次献血后对艾滋病是传染病、输血可传播、可通过性传播、母婴传播、拥抱接吻传染、静脉吸毒传染、安全套能预防，能否治愈认知度正确率均显著提高(26.57%、64.51%、78.83%、51.54%、80.12%、89.61%、61.41%、73.57%、86.82%、59.56%、77.63%、88.79%、30.54%、68.48%、72.40%、59.83%、70.21%、85.62%、64.58%、81.27%、93.56%、68.59%、84.63%、85.28%)。结论 无偿献血员掌握一定的艾滋病知识；开展艾滋病健康教育及流行病学干预，是保证公民献血安全前置条件。

【关键词】供血者；获得性免疫缺陷综合征；知识；问卷调查

AIDS knowledge survey of unpaid blood donors in Zaozhuang Zhao Yan. Center Blood-Bank of Zaozhuang, Zaozhuang, Shandong 277101, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate unpaid donors of zaozhuang city on AIDS knowledge ensure the safety of blood. Methods 3 842 unpaid donors donating blood to blood-bank were randomized to the anonymous questionnaire survey of AIDS basic knowledge, practical recycling questionnaire on the spot 3 576(93.08%). Questionnaire on AIDS knowledge, attitude and effective was 3 358(87.40%); The sexual behavior effective questionnaire was 1 201(31.26%). The original data was put into Excel to statistical analysis and processing. Results The situation of understanding the knowledge of HIV/AIDS,understanding two ways of blood and sexually transmitted were 86.52% and 80.23% respectively; Understanding of mother-to-child vertical transmission accuracy was only 50.67%; The right to use condoms to prevent the spread of HIV was 74.71%; Accuracy up to 74.75% of prostitution susceptible to HIV/AIDS; Patients who were only prevented but couldn’t be cured of HIV was 93.26%. Blood donors before donating blood,donate blood once and donate twice correct awareness were significantly improved. About the HIV/AIDS can infectious,blood transfusion could pass and be transmitted through sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, embrace or kissing transmission, intravenous drug use, condom could prevent, could be cure the recognition accuracy rate was (26.57%, 64.51%, 78.83%), (51.54%, 80.12%, 89.61%), (61.41%, 73.57%, 86.82%), (59.56%, 77.63%, 88.79%), (30.54%, 68.48%, 72.40%), (59.83%, 70.21%, 85.62%), (64.58%, 81.27%, 93.56%), (68.59%, 84.63%, 85.28%). Before the blood supply and after donate blood twice the awareness for HIV/AIDS were significantly increased, there was a positive correlation between(all P<0.05). Unpaid blood donation AIDS knowledge source of propaganda materials and donating blood(43.67%), newspaper and magazine (28.12%), radio and television (2.71%), 5.60% family friends and colleagues. Conclusion Unpaid donors to master a certain knowledge of HIV/AIDS; Carry out AIDS health education and intervention of epidemiology, is to ensure that the citizens to donate blood safety preconditions.

【Key words】Blood donors; Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; knowledge; Questionnaires

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.026
作者单位:277101 山东省枣庄,枣庄市中心血站
序贯疗法与四联疗法治疗幽门螺杆菌阳性消化性溃疡的疗效比较

张乐天

【摘要】目的 比较序贯疗法与四联疗法治疗幽门螺杆菌（Hp）阳性消化性溃疡疗效及 Hp 除率。
方法 采用前瞻性的方法，将 120 例消化性溃疡患者按单双号随机分为治疗组与对照组各 60 例。治疗组采用序贯疗法，对照组采用四联疗法。
结果 治疗组与对照组总有效率分别为 86.7% 和 91.7%，两组比较差异无统计学意义（P＞0.05）。经检测，治疗组 Hp 除率 90.0%，对照组 Hp 除率 85.0%，两组 Hp 除率差异无统计学意义（P＞0.05）。结论 序贯疗法治疗消化性溃疡的有有效率和 Hp 除率较四联疗法无明显差异，可作为 Hp 感染初治患者的一线方案。
【关键词】序贯疗法;四联疗法;幽门螺杆菌;消化性溃疡

Comparison of sequential therapy versus quadruple therapy for Helicobacter pylori related peptic ulcer

Zhang Letian. Department of Gastroenterology, Huainan Chaoyan Hospital, Huainan, Anhui 232007, China

【Abstract】Objective  To compare the sequential therapy and quadruple therapy for Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) eradicate rate and the effective rate for the treatment of H. pylori related peptic ulcer. Methods Prespectively, 120 patients with H. pylori related peptic ulcer were randomly divided into the treatment group and the control group (n = 60). The treatment group was received the ten days sequential therapy and the control group received the quadruple therapy. Results There were no significant differences in the effective rate for the treatment of H. pylori related peptic ulcer (86.7% vs 91.7%, P > 0.05) and the eradication rate of H. pylori infection (90.0% vs 85.0%, P > 0.05) between the treatment group and the control group. Conclusion Ten days sequential therapy is an effective therapy for the treatment of H. pylori related peptic ulcer and H. pylori eradication, which can be used as an initial treatment of patients with H. pylori infection.

【Key words】Sequential therapy; Quadruple therapy; Helicobacter pylori; Peptic ulcer
股骨颈骨折患者影响手术治疗效果因素分析

孙国锋 李晓东 于洪建

【摘要】 目的 探讨股骨颈骨折患者术后临床结局的影响因素。方法 对 180 例股骨颈骨折患者的临床资料进行统计分析，记录所有患者的性别、年龄、血清白蛋白水平、血清 Hb 水平、受伤时间和手术时间的间隔时间、术前合并症及术前的身体状况，分析其对术后 1 年的临床结局的影响。结果 死亡患者与存活患者的合并症（89.6%与10.4%）、身体状况分级（84.9%与15.1%）、Hb 水平（98.4%与1.6%）、血清白蛋白水平（98.9%与1.1%）以及总淋巴细胞数目（96.6%与3.4%）之间差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 7.227, 13.855, 16.201, 6.678, 4.649, P < 0.05）。经多因素 Logistic 回归分析，合并症＞2 种、身体状况分级处于 III 级或 IV 级、Hb 水平<100 g/L、血清白蛋白水平<35 g/L 以及总淋巴细胞数目<1.5×10⁹/L 均为股骨颈骨折患者术后临床结局的危险因素。结论 合并症、身体状况分级、Hb 水平、血清白蛋白水平及总淋巴细胞数目为股骨颈骨折患者术后增加临床病死率的危险因素。

【关键词】 股骨颈骨折；影响因素；血清白蛋白；血红蛋白

Study on the influencing factors of the clinical outcome of patients with femoral neck fracture  Sun Guofeng, Li Xiaodong, Yu Hongjian. Department of Orthopedics Trauma, The People's Hospital of Binzhou, Binzhou, Shandong 256600, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the influencing factors of the clinical outcome of patients with femoral neck fracture after operation. Methods 180 patients with femoral neck fractures were chosen, the clinical data were statistically analyzed, recording body condition of concurrent disease and preoperative in all patients gender, age, level of hemoglobin, serum albumin level, injured time and operation time interval of time, before the operation, The influence of clinical outcome in patients of 1 year after fracture of neck was analyzed. Results The death patients and survival between patients with concurrent disease (89.6% vs 10.4%), physical status classification (84.9% vs 15.1%), hemoglobin (98.4% vs 1.6%), serum albumin level (98.9% vs 1.1%) and total lymphocyte number (96.6% vs 3.4%) had statistical significance (χ² = 7.227, 13.855, 16.201, 6.678, 4.649, all P < 0.05). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis, concurrent disease, > 2 physical status classification in the grade III or IV, level of hemoglobin < 100g/L, level of serum albumin < 35g/L and total lymphocyte number < 1.5×10⁹/L were risk factors of clinical outcome of femoral neck after surgery. Conclusion Concurrent disease, physical status classification, hemoglobin levels, serum albumin level and total lymphocyte number are clinical risk factors increased mortality for patients with fracture of neck of femur.

【Key words】Femoral neck fracture; Influencing factors; Serum albumin; Hemoglobin
手术治疗高血压脑出血的临床疗效分析

樊庆荣 王恩任 张列 邱治春 何明杰 霍钢

【摘要】目的 探讨CT定位小骨窗开颅血肿清除术治疗高血压脑出血的临床效果。方法 回顾性分析85例高血压脑出血患者的临床资料，根据治疗方法分为观察组和对照组，其中观察组55例采取CT定位小骨窗开颅血肿清除术治疗，对照组30例采取传统开颅血肿清除术治疗。比较两组平均手术时间、血肿消失时间、住院时间、再出血率及术后日常生活能力（ADL）评分。结果 观察组平均手术时间、血肿消失时间、住院时间分别为（66.5±12.8）min、（3.4±1.3）d和（9.3±1.7）d，均显著低于对照组的（193.5±23.7）min、（5.8±2.1）d和（15.2±3.8）d（t=2.874，3.125，3.433，均P＜0.05）；观察组术后再出血2例（3.6%），对照组术后再出血6例（20.0%），两组差异有统计学意义（χ²=6.097，P＜0.05）；观察组术后死亡4例（7.3%），对照组死亡4例（13.3%），两组病死率差异无统计学意义（χ²=0.836，P＞0.05）；术后随访6个月，对照组失访2例，观察组失访3例，对照组和观察组术后生存质量优于对照组（μ=3.325，P＜0.05）。结论 CT定位小骨窗开颅血肿清除术术后恢复快，是治疗高血压脑出血的有效方法。

【关键词】脑出血；神经外科手术

Clinical observation of using surgery to treat hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage (HICH) patients Fan Qiongrong, Wang Earen, Zhang Lie, Qiu Zhichun, He Mingjie, Huo Gang. Department of Neurosurgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of Chengdu Medical College, Chengdu, Sichuan 610500, China Corresponding author: Huo Gang, Email: xiaomin198171@tom.com

【Abstract】Objective To discuss the keyhole approach to treat hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage (HICH). Methods 85 cases of patients with hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage (HICH) were chosen and divided into two groups according to the operation methods: the observation group had 55 cases given CT positioning keyhole approach, while the control group had 30 cases treated with traditional cranial my hematoma removal operation. All patients were supplemented by postoperative blood pressure control and nutritional support treatment. The average operation time, hematoma disappearing time, and the length of hospital stay and re-bleeding rates and postoperative ability of daily life (ADL) scores of the two groups were all carefully recorded and compared. Results The average operation time, hematoma disappearing time and hospital stay of the observation group were (66.5±12.8) min, (3.4±1.3) d, and (9.3±1.7) day which were all significantly lower than those of the control group (193.5±23.7) min, (5.8±2.1) d and (15.2±3.8) d; T-test values of the two groups were 2.874, 3.125 and 3.433 separately (P<0.05); there were 2 cases (3.6%) of postoperative hemorrhage in the observation group of while 6 cases (20.0%) in the control group, whose difference was statistically significant (χ²=6.097, P<0.05); In the observation group 4 cases (7.3%) died after operation and also 4 cases (13.3%) died in the control group, and the mortality of the two groups had no statistical significance (χ²=0.836, P>0.05). 6 months’ follow-up after operation, in the control group 2 cases were lost to follow-up while in the observation group 3 cases were lost to follow-up; Using ADL to evaluate the two groups of patients with survival and continuous follow-up, we found that the observation group’s postoperative quality of life was better than that of the control group’s (μ=3.325, P<0.05). Conclusion Using CT positioning keyhole approach has smaller trauma, shorter operation time and faster postoperative recovery and other characteristics, which is an effective method for the treatment of hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage (HICH).

【Key words】Cerebral hemorrhage; Hypertension; Neurosurgical procedures

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.029

作者单位:610500 四川省成都，成都医学院第一附属医院神经外科（樊庆荣，王恩任，张列，邱治春，何明杰）；重庆医科大学附属第一医院神经外科（霍钢，樊庆荣）

通信作者：霍钢，xiaomin198171@tom.com
腹腔镜下腹壁巨大切口疝修补术 10 例
临床分析

孙 杰 陈先志 王从玉 王 琦

【摘要】目的 探讨腹腔镜下腹壁巨大切口疝修补术的手术方法及临床效果。方法 回顾性分析 10 例腹腔镜下腹壁巨大切口疝修补术患者的临床资料。结果 10 例患者手术均成功，手术时间 85～180 min，平均 150 min；出血量 40～120 mL，术后住院时间为 6～14 d，平均 8 d。术后 3 例患者出现不同程度的术区腹壁疼痛，1～2 个月后缓解；1 例患者出现浆液性水肿，经穿刺抽吸好转。无术后切口感染、出血、肠瘘、肠梗阻、死亡发生。随访 4 个月至 4 年，未见复发。结论 腹腔镜下采用复合补片修补腹壁巨大切口疝是一种安全、有效的术式，值得临床推广。
【关键词】 疝；补片；疝修补术；腹腔镜检查

Clinical analysis of 10 cases treated with laparoscopic repair for abdominal giant incisional hernia  Sun Jie, Chen Xianzhi, Wang Congyu, Wang Qi. Department of General Surgery, The First People's Hospital of Huainan, Huainan, Anhui 232007, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the operational methods and clinical effect of laparoscopic repair of abdominal incision hernia. Methods The clinical data of 10 cases with abdominal giant incisional hernia undergone laparoscopic repair were retrospectively analyzed. Results All the cases were successful. Operative time ranged from 85 to 180 minutes, with an average of 150 minutes. The bleeding was 40-120mL during the operation. Postoperative hospital stay was 6-14 (average 8) days. 3 cases developed pain in operation area after operation and were better after 1-2 months. The seroma was observed in 1 case witch cured by puncture treatment. No incisional infection, bleeding, intestinal fistula, intestinal obstruction, or death was observed during the follow-up. In the follow-up after 4 months to 4 years, no recurrence was occurred. Conclusion The laparoscopic repair of abdominal giant incision hernia using composite patch is a safe and effective method, which is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Hernia;Composite patch;Hernioplasty;Laparoscopy
参附注射液联合化疗治疗小细胞肺癌的临床观察

王吉天

【摘要】目的 探讨参附注射液联合化疗治疗小细胞肺癌的临床疗效。方法 100例小细胞肺癌患者采用数学表法均分为对照组与观察组，各为50例。对照组给予吉西他滨+卡铂方案进行治疗，观察组在此基础上给予参附注射液60mL，每天1次，连续使用10d。两组1个疗程均为3周。比较两组疗效、治疗前后淋巴细胞亚群变化、术后并发症发生率、生活质量及肺功能。结果对照组临床总有效率为54.0%，明显低于观察组的86.0%（χ²=8.36，P<0.05）；对照组、观察组治疗前后淋巴细胞亚群的变化比较，差异均有统计学意义（t₁=5.36，t₂=5.23，t₃=4.19，t₄=4.52，t₅=5.68，t₆=5.73，t₇=4.68，t₈=4.12，t₉=4.39，t₁₀=4.56，t₁₁=4.66，t₁₂=4.85，t₁₃=4.03，t₁₄=4.05，均P<0.05）。且对照组治疗后差异有统计学意义（t₁=5.22，t₂=5.73，t₃=4.56，t₄=4.03，t₅=4.85，t₆=4.05，均P<0.05）；对照组术后并发症的发生率为16.0%，与观察组（14.0%）差异无统计学意义（χ²=2.13，P>0.05）；两组SGQR评分差异均有统计学意义（t₁=4.29，t₂=5.34，t₃=4.93，t₄=4.62，t₅=4.05，均P<0.05）；两组肺功能指标（FEV₁，FEV₁％，FVC及6 MWD）差异均有统计学意义（t₁=4.19，t₂=5.23，t₃=4.52，t₄=4.39，t₅=4.05，均P<0.05）。结论 参附注射液联合化疗治疗小细胞肺癌，疗效显著，明显改善了患者的生活质量及肺功能，应在临床上加以推广并应用。

【关键词】癌，小细胞；参附注射液

Clinical observation of participation NOTES injection combined with chemotherapy in the treatment of small cell lung cancer  Wang Jitian. Department of Second Oncology, The People’s Hospital of Gaomi, Gaomi, Shandong 261500, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of shenfu injection combined with chemotherapy in the treatment of small cell lung cancer. Methods 100 cases of patients with small cell lung cancer were randomly divided into control group and observation group using the number table, each group was 50 cases. The control group was given only gemcitabine + carboplatin treatment, and the observation group was given 60ml shenfu injection twice per day on the basis of the control group, and it continued 10d. Two groups of a course of treatment was three weeks. Changes in lymphocyte subsets, the incidence of postoperative complications, quality of life and lung function were compared before and after treatment. Results The clinical total effective rate of control group was 54.0% which was significantly lower than that of the observation group (86.0%) (the difference existed statistical significance (χ²=8.36, P<0.05)). Changes in lymphocyte subsets before and after treatment between the control group and the observation group, the differences were statistically significant (t₁=5.36, t₂=5.23, t₃=4.68, t₄=5.68, t₅=4.78, t₆=5.28, t₇=5.13, t₈=4.12, t₉=4.66, all P<0.05) after treatment, the observation group than the control group, the difference was statistically significant (t₁=5.22, t₂=5.73, t₃=4.56, t₄=5.03, t₅=4.85, all P<0.05); the rate of postoperative complications in the control group was 16.0%, 14.0% in the observation group, the difference existed no statistical difference (χ²=2.13, P>0.05). According to the SGQR scoring standards, there was a statistical difference between the two groups (t₁=4.29, t₂=5.34, t₃=4.93, t₄=4.62, all P<0.05). There was a statistical difference of pulmonary function (FEV₁, FEV₁％, FVC and 6 MWD) between the two groups (t₁=4.19, t₂=5.23, t₃=4.52, t₄=4.39, all P<0.05). Conclusion Shenfu injection combined with chemotherapy is applied in the treatment of small cell lung cancer, which has a significant effect, it can obviously improve the patient’s quality of life and lung function, and it should be promoted and applied in clinical practice.

【Key words】Carcinoma, small cell; Shenfu Injection
三种手术方式治疗青光眼并白内障
临床疗效比较

李仕忠  溫淑芬  饒小英

【摘要】 目的 比较三种手术方式治疗青光眼并白内障的适应证和临床疗效。方法 90例青光眼并白内障患者按数字表法随机分为A、B、C三组，A组患者行单纯白内障超声乳化加人工晶状体植入术治疗，B组患者行白内障超声乳化加人工晶状体植入联合虹膜根切术治疗，C组患者行白内障超声乳化加人工晶状体植入联合小梁咬切除术治疗，比较三组患者临床疗效。结果 三组患者手术治疗前裸眼视力对比差异无统计学意义(P > 0.05)。经过手术治疗，所有患者的裸眼视力均有所改善，且三组患者的术后视力对比差异无统计学意义(P > 0.05)。三组患者术前、手术后1周、手术后6个月眼压差异均无统计学意义(均P > 0.05)；同组患者手术前后不同时点眼压差异均有统计学意义(均P < 0.05)。三组术后患者的虹膜根部较为平坦，房角有所增宽，且存留周边虹膜处黏膜面积有所缩小，可见范围变大；未发生严重并发症。结论 青光眼并白内障患者接受三种手术方式治疗，均能够显著改善患者的视力情况，因而具有较高的临床应用价值。

【关键词】 青光眼；白内障；手术方式

Comparison of three kinds of operation for glaucoma and cataract clinical curative effect  Li Shizhong, Wen Shufen, Rao Xiaoying. Department of Ophthalmology, Huangjiang Hospital in Dongguan, Dongguan, Guangdong 523750, China

【Abstract】 Objective To compare three kinds of operation method in the treatment of glaucoma with cataract indications and clinical efficacy. Methods 90 patients with glaucoma combined with cataract were randomly divided into A, B, C three groups, patients in group A underwent phacoemulsification and IOL implantation therapy, patients in group B underwent phacoemulsification and IOL implantation combined with peripheral iridectomy treatment, patients in group C underwent phacoemulsification and IOL implantation and trabecular bite resection, compared three groups of patients with clinical curative effect. Results of three groups of patients before treatment and operation visual acuity compared to no significant difference (P > 0.05), the treatment after operation, all patients visual acuity was improved, no significant difference in visual contrast and three group of patients after operation (P > 0.05). Three groups of patients before operation, 1 week after operation, 6 months after the IOP had no statistically significant difference (P > 0.05); the same group of patients before and after operation in different time points. The intraocular pressure had significant differences (P < 0.05). Three groups of patients with postoperative iris root is relatively flat, wide angle increases, and the remaining peripheral iris mucosal area has been narrowed, visible range become larger; no serious complication occurred. Conclusion Glaucoma patients with cataract treated with three kinds of operation mode, can significantly improve the visual acuity of patients, so it has high value in clinical application.

【Key words】 Glaucoma; Cataract; Operation mode

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.032
作者单位：523750 广东省东莞，东莞市黄江医院眼科
Different colony stimulating factor on the effect of acute myeloid leukemia in patients with complete remission of dendritic cell subsets 

Chen Li, Guo Liyin, Wang Li, Zhang Wenjing, Wang Hongxiang. Department of Hematology, the Central Hospital of Wuhan, Wuhan, Hubei 430014, China

【Abstract】Objective To study the granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) and granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) in complete remission of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) patients with dendritic cells (DC) changes in the function and its subsets. Methods 36 cases of complete remission according to AML patients were randomly divided into 3 groups, G group was given G-CSF 200μg/d, subcutaneous injection, GM group were given GM-CSF 200μg/d, subcutaneous injection, the control group were injected with normal saline. The curative effects were compared. Results The expression of G in group D, CD83 and CD86 on surface of CD80 were lower than that in GM group and C group (t=4.34, 4.43, 4.54, 4.54, 5, 5, 25, 3, 54, all P<0.05). GM group, DC expression of CD11c was higher than that of G group and C group (t=4.54, 4.27, all P<0.05). G group and GM group DC to promote the ability of CD4+ T lymphocyte proliferation were higher than that of C group (t=4.54, 4.23, 4, 32, 3, 87, all P<0.05). Conclusion G-CSF and GM-CSF can make the complete remission in patients with AML subgroup DC shift, the bias of G-CSF DC2 and certain immunosuppressive effect, while GM-CSF DC subsets of DC, and promotes cell immune deviation.

【Key words】Colony-stimulating factors; T-lymphocyte subsets; Leukemia, myeloid
选择性激光小梁成形术治疗硅油眼继发性青光眼的疗效观察
王锋

【摘要】 目的 探讨选择性激光小梁成形术治疗硅油眼继发性青光眼的疗效。方法 将32例硅油眼继发性青光眼患者作为观察组，并选择同期在该院进行治疗的原发性青光眼患者72例作为对照组，对两组采用选择性激光小梁成形术(SLT)进行治疗，并对两组患者治疗后视野、视力以及眼压、并发症等进行比较。结果 两组并发症发生率差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)；两组均无持续眼压升高、青光眼性视神经进展等严重并发症发生；观察组眼压由治疗前的(25.73±3.32)mmHg，降为治疗后的(18.21±2.23)mmHg；对照组治疗前后分别为(25.18±5.40)mmHg以及(17.82±2.93)mmHg，两组治疗后眼压差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)；两组视力：观察组治疗前后分别为(0.65±0.23)、(0.89±0.32)，对照组分别为(0.71±0.33)、(0.87±0.41)。结论 对硅油眼继发性青光眼患者采用选择性激光小梁成形术进行治疗，可以获得与治疗其他青光眼相同的临床疗效。

【关键词】 青光眼；硅油类；小梁切除术；激光手术

Effects of selective laser trabeculoplasty on silicone oil eye with secondary glaucoma  Wang Feng. Department of Ophthalmology, the Chinese Medicine Hospital of Tai’an, Tai’an, Shandong 271000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the selective laser trabeculoplasty on silicone oil eye with secondary glaucoma. Methods Silicone oil eye secondary glaucoma patients in our hospital were chosen as the experimental group, and the same treatment as the control group 72 cases, the two groups of patients using selective laser trabeculoplasty[selective laser trabeculoplasty(SLT)] treatment on vision, visual acuity, and intraocular pressure, complications were compared in the two groups of patients after treatment. Results There were complications compared two groups of patients with complications was no significant difference(P>0.05) ; and the two groups of patients had no obvious visual acuity, corneal edema, extensive peripheral anterior synechia, sustained elevation of intraocular pressure, glaucoma optic progress and other serious complications; IOP before treatment of (25.73 ± 3.32) mmHg of the experimental group after treatment was (18.21 ± 2.23) mmHg; control group before and after treatment were (25.18 ± 5.40) mmHg, and (17.82 ± 2.93) mmHg. Two groups patients showed no significant difference; comparison of the two groups of patients with vision, the experimental group before and after treatment were (0.65 ± 0.23) and (0.89 ± 0.32); control group were (0.71 ± 0.33) and (0.87 ± 0.41). Conclusion Silicone oil eye in patients with secondary glaucoma treatment using selective laser trabeculoplasty can get the treatment the other glaucoma same clinical efficacy.

【Key words】 Glaucoma; Silicone oils; Trabeculectomy; Laser surgery

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.034

作者单位: 271000 山东省泰安，泰安市中医医院眼科
中毒性肝炎型毒蕈中毒 17 例临床分析

孙慧

【摘要】 目的 分析中毒性肝炎型毒蕈中毒的发生和临床表现，探讨中毒性肝炎型毒蕈中毒的治疗方法。方法 选取中毒性肝炎型毒蕈中毒患儿共 17 例，对其进行回顾性临床分析。结果 17 例中毒性肝炎型毒蕈中毒患儿经药物治疗后，痊愈 12 例，死亡 5 例，痊愈率 70.6%；所有患儿的红细胞、白细胞及血红蛋白均正常，7 例出现便血，6 例出现血尿，所有患者肝功能检查转氨酶及黄疸指数均明显升高，心电图示窦性心动过缓 8 例，窦性心动过速 2 例，1 例出现肾功能损害。结论 中毒性肝炎型毒蕈中毒病死率较高，彻底清除毒物是救治关键，血浆置换治疗有一定疗效，肝移植是最有效的治疗手段。

【关键词】 蕈中毒；肝炎，中毒性

Characteristics and treatment methods of 17 cases toxic hepatitis type mushroom poisoning patient  Sun Hui. Department of Pediatrics, the Affiliated Hospital of Guiyang Medical College, Guiyang, Guizhou 550004, China

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the clinical feature of 17 cases children toxic hepatitis type mushroom poisoning, investigate toxic hepatitis type mushroom poisoning treatment. Methods 17 children with mushroom poisoning toxic hepatitis were chosen as the objects of study, who were retrospectively analyzed. Results 17 cases of toxic hepatitis type of mushroom poisoning in children were dealt with drug treatment, cured 12 cases, 5 deaths, the cure rate of 70.6% ; all patients, red blood cells, white blood cells and hemoglobin were normal, 7 cases of blood in the stool, 6 cases of hematuria. All patients transaminase liver function tests and jaundice index were significantly increased, electrocardiogram showed sinus bradycardia 8 cases, sinus tachycardia 2 cases, 1 case of renal damage. Conclusion Toxic hepatitis type mushroom poisoning mortality, the elimination of toxins is where the key to have a certain effect of plasma exchange therapy, liver transplantation is the most effective means of treatment, especially gastrointestinal bleeding with liver damage, should be carried out as soon as possible based treatment plasmapheresis.

【Key words】 Mushroom poisoning; Hepatitis, toxic

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.035

作者单位:550004 贵州省贵阳，贵阳医学院附属医院 PICU
Clinical efficacy and safety of two ways iron therapy in hemodialysis patients with renal anemia  Ding Zhiyong, Liu Ruilian, Feng Mei. Department of Nephrology, The Pepole’s Hospital of Rizhao Donggang, Rizhao, Shandong 276800, China

【Abstract】Objective To analyze the clinical efficacy and safety of different ways iron therapy in hemodialysis patients with renal anemia. Methods 68 cases of chronic renal failure patients treated with hemodialysis were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital form, each group had 34 cases. The control group was treated with oral iron while the observation group took intravenous iron, the clinical efficacy of the two groups was observed. Results The total effective rate of the observation group was 61.76% significantly higher than that of the control group’s 32.35% (χ² = 4.781, P = 0.029); Two groups of patients’ Hb, Hct, SF, TSAT were significantly improved after treatment than before (t = 4.931, 4.213, 5.429, 5.107, 7.018, 6.472, 7.821, 7.530, all P < 0.05), these parameters of the observation group were significantly improved than that of the control group (t = 4.082, 3.968, 4.395, 4.139, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Intravenous iron approach can significantly improve anemia state in patients with CRF hemodialysis, increased serum iron indicators significantly, improved erythropoiesis, and quickly replenish iron stores, correct anemia in patients with CRF.

【Key words】Anemia; Renal dialysis

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.036
瑞芬太尼复合硝酸甘油控制性降压在鼻内镜手术中的应用
马甫营 王胜斌

【摘要】目的 观察瑞芬太尼复合硝酸甘油行控制性降压在鼻内镜手术中的应用效果。方法 选择60例鼻内镜手术患者，ASA分级Ⅰ～Ⅱ级，采用数字表法随机分成三组：A组常规麻醉组，B组硝酸甘油组，C组瑞芬太尼复合硝酸甘油组。每组20例。观察各组在麻醉期间的血压、心率、术野质量、手术时间、拔管时间、术中出血量等指标的变化情况。结果 手术持续时间：A组（103.8±27.4）min，B组（80.8±32.0）min，C组（81.2±20.2）min，三组差异有统计学意义（F=4.792，P<0.05）；拔管时间：A组（25.9±7.5）min，B组（16.5±4.7）min，C组（10.4±4.4）min，三组差异有统计学意义（F=37.507，P<0.01）；术中出血量：A组（209.2±50.3）mL，B组（150.8±45.9）mL，C组（133.8±34.9）mL，三组差异有统计学意义（F=16.011，P<0.01）；术野质量评分：A组（3.61±0.56）分，B组（2.88±0.44）分，C组（1.91±0.32）分，三组术野质量评分差异有统计学意义（F=71.050，P<0.01）。结论 瑞芬太尼复合硝酸甘油控制性降压应用鼻内镜手术可达到明显降压效果，改善术野质量，缩短手术时间及缩短拔管时间。

【关键词】瑞芬太尼；硝酸甘油；控制性降压；鼻内镜手术

Observation of controlled hypotension induced with remifentanil nitroglycerin in endoscopic sinus surgery
Ma Fuying, Wang Shengbin. Department of Anesthesiology, Anqing Municipal Hospital, Anqing, Anhui 246003, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the effects of controlled hypotension induced with remifentanil nitroglycerin in endoscopic sinus surgery. Methods 60 ASA I-Ⅱ patients treated with endoscopic sinus surgery were randomly divided into 3 groups: general anesthesia (group A), nitroglycerin (group B), remifentanil nitroglycerin group (group C). The blood pressure, heart rate, the quality of the surgical field, surgical time, extubation time, blood loss and surgeon satisfaction of the surgical field were observed during anesthesia. Results The operative time showed statistic significance between the groups (F=4.792, P<0.05). In terms of the extubation time, there was a statistically significant difference between the groups (F=37.507, P<0.01). The blood loss and the quality of the surgical field were statistically significant between the groups respectively (F=16.011, P<0.01; F=71.050, P<0.01). Conclusion Controlled hypotension induced with remifentanil nitroglycerin in endoscopic sinus surgery can lower blood pressure effectively, improve the quality of surgical field, and shorten the operation time and the extubation time.

【Key words】Remifentanil; Nitroglycerin; Controlled hypotension; Endoscopic sinus surgery

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.037
作者单位:246003 安徽省安庆,安徽医科大学附属安庆医院麻醉科
丙泊酚、芬太尼复合小剂量咪达唑仑静脉麻醉在妇产科治疗中的应用

汤庆林

【摘要】目的 分析丙泊酚、芬太尼复合小剂量咪达唑仑在妇产科临床应用中的麻醉效果。方法 120例妇产科门诊手术患者，按照就诊顺序随机分为对照组和观察组，对照组使用丙泊酚复合芬太尼进行麻醉，观察组使用丙泊酚、芬太尼复合小剂量咪达唑仑进行麻醉。比较两组患者手术中 R、HR、SaO₂和平均动脉压（MAR），记录麻醉起效时间、恢复时间、丙泊酚用量及不良反应等情况。结果对照组麻醉后的 R、HR、SaO₂、MAR最低值与麻醉前相比，差异具有统计学意义（t = 6.328, 9.917, 9.476, 4.458, 均 P < 0.01）；观察组麻醉后的 R、HR、SaO₂、MAR最低值与麻醉前相比，差异亦具有统计学意义（t = 4.467, 9.351, 2.999, 3.979, 均 P < 0.01）；观察组药物起效时间及丙泊酚用量均显著低于对照组（t = 4.435, 6.017, 均 P < 0.01）；两组手术后不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义（P > 0.05）。结论 在妇产科门诊手术的麻醉中，丙泊酚、芬太尼复合小剂量咪达唑仑具有麻醉效果较好，镇痛镇静效果显著，不良反应较少。

【关键词】麻醉，产科；丙泊酚；芬太尼；咪达唑仑

Comparison of the effect of propofol, fentanyl and midazolam dose intravenous anesthesia in obstetrics and gynecology  Tang Qinglin. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the People’s Hospital of Yutai County, Shandong 272300, China

【Abstract】Objective To analyze the anesthetic effects of propofol, fentanyl and midazolam dose clinical applications in obstetrics and gynecology. Methods 120 cases were treated in our hospital obstetrics and gynecology outpatient surgery in accordance with the order of treatment, who were randomly divided into control group and observation group, control group were treated with propofol and fentanyl anesthesia, observe group were treated with propofol, fentanyl and midazolam anesthesia small doses. During surgery, contrast-detected the patient’s respiratory groups (RR), heart rate (HR), pulse oxygen saturation (SaO₂) and mean arterial pressure (MAR), recorded the onset time of anesthesia, recovery time, propofol and adverse reactions and so on. Results In the control group of patients after anesthesia RR, HR, SaO₂, MAR before anesthesia compared with the lowest value, and the difference were statistically significant (t = 6.328, P < 0.01; t = 9.917, P < 0.01; t = 9.476, P < 0.01; t = 4.458, P < 0.01); observation group were anesthetized RR, HR, SaO₂, MAR lowest values before anesthesia, the differences were statistically significant (t = 4.467, P < 0.01; t = 9.351, P < 0.01; t = 2.999, P < 0.01; t = 3.979, P < 0.01); observation group were drug onset time with propofol were significantly lower than the control group (t = 4.435, P < 0.01; t = 6.017, P < 0.01), there were statistically significant difference; groups incidence of adverse reactions after surgery was not significantly different. Conclusion In obstetrics and gynecology outpatient surgery anesthesia, propofol, fentanyl and midazolam with a small dose of anesthetic is better, analgesic sedative effect is significant, fewer adverse reactions occurs.

【Key words】Anesthesia, obstetrical; Propofol; Fentanyl; Midazolam

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.038
作者单位：272300 山东省鱼台县人民医院妇产科
游离组织瓣在口腔-颌面头颈肿瘤缺损修复中的应用

徐家友

【摘要】目的探讨游离组织瓣移植在口腔颌面头颈肿瘤缺损修复术中的应用价值。方法选择154例口腔颌面组织缺损患者，有50例为舌口底区缺损，13例为面颊部缺损，35例为上颌骨缺损，27例为下颌骨缺损，28例为上颌骨缺损。对所有缺损患者行游离组织瓣口腔颌面部缺损修复术，其中前臂皮瓣43例，腓骨肌皮瓣24例，股前外侧皮瓣26例，游离胸大肌皮瓣12例，腓骨肌肌皮瓣15例，其它游离组织瓣34例，回顾性分析其成活率及术后并发症。结果154例游离组织瓣成活率为96.75%，其中前臂皮瓣成活率为97.67%，腓骨肌皮瓣成活率为95.83%，股前外侧皮瓣成活率为96.15%，游离胸大肌皮瓣成活率为93.33%，股前外侧皮瓣成活率为100.00%；154例中，138例患者清晰度达90.00%以上，另外16例患者语言清晰度达70.00%。结论口腔颌面部创伤性组织缺损采用游离组织瓣移植重建具有一定的安全性和有效性，最常用的游离组织瓣为前臂皮瓣和腓骨瓣，修复成功率高，术后语言功能恢复情况好，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】外科皮瓣；修复外科手术；面部肿瘤

The application of free flap in oral-maxillofacial defects in head and neck tumors Xu Jiayou. Department of Stomatology, The First People’ s Hospital of Shangqiu, Shangqiu, Henan 476100, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the free tissue flap in oral and maxillofacial surgery in head and neck cancer defects application value. Methods 154 cases of oral and maxillofacial tissue defects, 50 cases of tongue-mouth floor area defects, 13 cases of cheek palate defect, 35 cases of maxillary defect, 27 cases for the mandible, 28 cases of maxillary defects were selected. All patients underwent defect for free flap surgery oral and maxillofacial defects, of which 43 cases of forearm flap, fibula composite flap 15 cases, 24 cases of diaphragmatic bone flap, anterolateral thigh flap flap 26 cases, free chest major muscle flap in 12 cases, 15 cases of fibula flap, the other free flap, 34 patients were retrospectively analyzed the survival rate and postoperative complications. Results 154 cases of free flap, the survival rate was 96.75%. Which forearm flap survival rate was 97.67% ; pternum bone flap survival rate was 95.83% ; anterolateral thigh flap survival rate was 96.15% ; free pectoralis major flap survival rate was 91.67% ; fibula flap survival was 93.33% ; anterolateral thigh flap survival rate was 100.00%. Determination of the language definition, 154 patients, 138 patients more than 90.00% clarity, while 16 patients more than 70.00% speech intelligibility. Conclusion Oral and maxillofacial traumatic tissue defects using free tissue flap reconstruction has certain safety and efficacy, the most common forearm free flap and fibula. Traumatic soft tissue defects in the early positive selection of free flap can effectively prevent tissue deformation and shift repair success rate, postoperative language function recovery is good, it is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】Surgical flaps;Reconstructive surgical procedures;Facial neoplasms

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.039

作者单位：476100 河南省商丘，商丘市第一人民医院口腔科
铜绿假单胞菌对碳青酶烯类抗菌药物的耐药性分析
刘俊英

【摘要】目的通过分析铜绿假单胞菌感染患者的临床资料及细菌培养结果等，分析铜绿假单胞菌对碳青酶烯类抗菌药物的耐药性。方法选择160例铜绿假单胞菌感染患者为研究对象，首先对菌株进行耐药性实验检查。抗菌药卡包括美洛培南（MEM）、亚胺培南（IMI）、头孢他啶（CAZ）、庆大霉素（GEN）、阿米卡星（AK）、环丙沙星（CIP）、氨曲南（ATM）、左氧氟沙星（LEV）、美洛西林（MEZ）、氨曲南（CMP）、哌拉西林/他唑巴坦（TZP）和头孢哌酮/舒巴坦（SCF）。以亚胺培南（IMI）和头孢他啶（CAZ）为底物，对金属β-内酰胺酶表型进行筛选。结果铜绿假单胞菌对CMP耐药率最高，为93.75%。对MEM耐药率最低，为18.13%。铜绿假单胞菌对美洛培南敏感率为81.88%，显著高于亚胺培南的敏感率61.88%，差异有统计学意义（χ² = 4.34，4.34，均 P < 0.05）。美洛西林敏感铜绿假单胞杆菌MIC值≤1μg/mL菌株比例为76.9%，显著高于亚胺培南，MIC值2~4μg/mL菌株比例为23.1%，显著低于亚胺培南，差异具有统计学意义（χ² = 5.43, 5.43, 均 P < 0.05）。32株铜绿假单胞杆菌金属β-内酰胺酶阳性率为19.4%，以CAZ为底物阳性11例，以IMI为底物阳性21例。结论铜绿假单胞杆菌对多种抗生素耐药，而对美洛培南敏感性较高，耐药菌株金属β-内酰胺酶表达率高。

【关键词】铜绿假单胞杆菌；耐药性

Analysis of Pseudomonas aeruginosa to carbapenem antimicrobial resistance  Liu Junying. Department of Infectious Diseases, Meishan People’s Hospital, Meishan, Sichuan 620010, China

【Abstract】Objective To analyze the drug resistance of Pseudomonas aeruginosa to antibiotics carbapenems by analyzing clinical data and the results of bacterial culture of patients with Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection. Methods 160 patients with Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection were chosen as the research object, firstly experimental inspection of the strain resistance. Antimicrobial drug card including meropenem(MEM), imipenem(IMI), ceftazidime(CAZ), gentamicin(GEN), Amikacin(AK), ciprofloxacin(CIP), aztreonam((ATM)), levofloxacin(LEV), mezlocillin(MEZ), chloramphenicol(CMP), Pi La Shilling/tazobactam(TZP) and cefoperazone/Shubatan(SCF). In order to imipenem(IMI) and ceftazidime(CAZ) as substrate, the metallo beta lactamase phenotype screening. Results Pseudomonas aeruginosa resistant to CMP was the highest, accounted for 93.75%. The MEM resistance rate ratio was 18.13%. 2 Pseudomonas aeruginosa to meropenem sensitive rate was 81.88%, significantly higher than that of imipenem sensitive rate(61.88%), the difference was statistically significant(χ² = 4.34, 4.34, all P < 0.05). Meropenem sensitive Pseudomonas aeruginosa MIC value of 2~4 μg/mL strain ratio was 76.9%, significantly higher than that of imipenem, MIC value of 2~4μg/mL strain ratio was 23.1%, significantly lower than that of imipenem, the difference was statistically significant(χ² = 5.43, 5.43, all P < 0.05). 3 different substrates and inhibitors of metallo beta lactamase detection results showed that 32 strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa metallo beta lactamase positive, ratio of 19.4%. Taking CAZ as the low material was positive in 11 cases, 21 cases were positive with IMI as substrate. Conclusion The resistance of Pseudomonas aeruginosa to antibiotics, but sensitive to meropenem, resistant strains of metallo beta lactamase expression rat.

【Key words】 Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Resistance; Imipenem

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.040
作者单位: 620010 四川省眉山，眉山市人民医院感染科
依达拉奉联合七叶皂苷钠治疗急性脑出血的临床观察

谭震 吕友梅

【摘要】目的 探讨依达拉奉联合七叶皂苷钠治疗急性脑出血的临床研究。方法 将 60 例急性脑出血患者按数字表法随机分为对照组和观察组，每组各 30 例。对照组采用常规的内科治疗，观察组在对照组基础上分别给予依达拉奉和七叶皂苷钠静脉滴注。于治疗后 14 d、28 d 进行神经功能恢复情况、病灶体积、临床疗效评定。结果 与对照组相比治疗后 14 d、28 d，观察组 NIHSS 评分明显低于对照组（t = 2.136, t = 4.117, P < 0.05, P < 0.01）。治疗后 14 d，血肿、水肿差异均无统计学意义（t = 1.395, t = 0.737, 均 P > 0.05）；治疗后 28 d，血肿、水肿差异均有统计学意义（t = 3.140, t = 2.367, P < 0.01, P < 0.05）。两组总有效率差异有统计学意义（χ^2 = 6.650, P < 0.01）。结论 依达拉奉联合七叶皂苷钠治疗脑出血可显著改善患者的神经功能缺损、血肿吸收、临床疗效，安全可靠。

【关键词】脑出血；依达拉奉；七叶皂苷钠

The clinical study of edaravone combined with escin monosodium on acute cerebral hemorrhage

Tan Zhen, Lyu Youmei. Department of The New First Inpatient Area, General Hospital of HuaiNan Eastern Hospital Group, HuaiNan, Anhui 232001, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of edaravone combined with escin monosodium on the treatment of acute cerebral hemorrhage. Methods 60 patients suffered from acute cerebral hemorrhage were randomly divided into control group and observation group. Each group had 30 patients. The control group was conventionally treated by the internal medicine. On the basis of the research on the control group, the observation group were treated by edaravone combined with escin monosodium intravenous drip. After the treatment of 14 days, 28 days, the recovery of neural function, focus volume, clinical effect were evaluated. Results Compared with the control group, after the treatment of 14 days, 28 days, NIHSS score was obviously lower than that of the control group, the difference was significant (t = 2.136, t = 4.117, P < 0.05, P < 0.01). After the treatment of 14 days, hematoma and edema of the differences were not statistically significant(t = 1.395, t = 0.737, all P > 0.05). After the treatment of 28 days, hematoma and edema of the differences were statistically significant(t = 3.140, t = 2.367, P < 0.01, P < 0.05). The comparison of the clinic effect of the two groups, the total effect was statistically significant (χ^2 = 6.650, P < 0.01). Conclusion Edaravone combined with escin monosodium on the treatment of cerebral hemorrhage can significantly improve neurologic impairment and cerebral hematoma. Clinical effect is definite and safe.

【Key words】Hemorrhage; Edaravone; Escin monosodium
初诊2型糖尿病患者血清25-羟维生素D₃水平与胰岛β细胞功能的关系

孙树果 秦萌 薛梅

【摘要】目的探讨初诊2型糖尿病患者血清25-羟维生素D₃水平与胰岛素分泌及胰岛素抵抗的关系。方法选择新诊断的2型糖尿病患者60例为糖尿病组，正常糖耐量健康体检者48例为对照组。用高效液相色谱法测定两组血清25-羟维生素D₃水平，比较两组间的差异。在糖尿病组中分别用胰岛素抵抗指数（HOMA-IR）和胰岛β细胞分泌指数（HOMA-β）估测胰岛素敏感性及胰岛β细胞的分泌功能，分析25-羟维生素D₃与空腹血糖和HOMA-IR及HOMA-β的相关性。结果初诊2型糖尿病患者血清25-羟维生素D₃水平（28.68±1.61）ng/mL，显著低于对照组的（41.30±1.12）ng/mL（t=3.47，P<0.01）。空腹血糖与25-羟维生素D₃水平呈负相关（r=0.48，P<0.05）；25-羟维生素D₃水平与HOMA-β呈正相关（r=0.52，P<0.05）；25-羟维生素D₃水平与HOMA-IR无相关性（r=-0.06，P>0.05）。结论初诊2型糖尿病患者存在25-羟维生素D₃水平低下，维生素D的补充可能是减少2型糖尿病发生简单有效的方法。

【关键词】糖尿病，2型；25-羟维生素D₃；胰岛素抵抗指数；胰岛β细胞分泌指数

Relationship between serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D₃ level and function of islet beta cell in newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes

Sun Shuguo, Qin Meng, Xue Mei. Department of Endocrinology, The People’s Hospital of Donggang District, Rizhao, Shandong 276800, China

【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D₃ level in newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes, and its relationship with function of islet beta cell. Methods 60 newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes patients and 48 normal glucose tolerance healthy control cases were selected. The level of serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D₃ of two groups were measured using the way of high performance liquid chromatograph. The difference was compared between two groups. Insulin resistance index (HOMA-IR) and islet beta cell secrete index (HOMA-β) was used to respectively estimate insulin sensitivity and islet beta cell function in type 2 diabetes group. The correlation was analyzed between 25-hydroxy vitamin D₃ and fasting blood glucose, HOMA-IR, HOMA-β. Results The level of serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D₃ (28.68 ± 1.61) ng/mL in type 2 diabetes group was significantly lower than that of control group (41.30 ± 1.12) ng/mL (t = 3.47, P<0.01). There is negative correlation between 25-hydroxyl vitamin D₃ and fasting glucose (r = 0.48, P<0.05). There was positive correlation between 25-hydroxy vitamin D₃ and HOMA-IR (r = 0.52, P<0.05). There was no correlation between 25-hydroxy vitamin D₃ and HOMA-β (r = -0.06, P>0.05). Conclusion The level of 25-hydroxy vitamin D₃ was significantly low in newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes patients. Low serum 25-hydroxyl vitamin D₃ level affects islet beta secretion cell function, the supplementation of vitamin D₃ may be a simple and effective method to reduce the occurrence of type 2 diabetes.

【Key words】diabetes, type 2; 25-hydroxy vitamin D₃; Insulin resistance index; islet beta cell secrete index

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.042

作者单位:276800 山东省日照,日照市东港区人民医院内分泌科(孙树果,秦萌);日照市中心医院内科(薛梅)
床边数字化 X 线摄影影像质量的影响因素分析

石群，段华秀，鲍翔

【摘要】目的 通过对床边 DR 的影像质量的影响因素分析，总结 DR 床旁摄影的经验与教训，提出改进方法。方法 对 1265 份数字化 X 线影像资料（1265 张影像片）进行回顾性分析，并按部位、阳性率及图像质量进行统计和分析，探讨影响成像质量因素。结果 1265 份影像片中，甲级片 1032 张，甲级片率为 81.6%；乙级片 181 张，乙级片率为 14.3%；丙级片 52 张，丙级片率为 4.1%，没有废片。对 233 张非甲级片进行影像质量原因统计、分析及分类。其中由设备性能问题所致为 39 张，占 16.7%；图像噪声：15 张，占 6.4%；摄片技术：101 张，占 43.3%；图像后处理：31 张，占 13.3%；激光相机与打印：10 张，占 4.3%；人为因素的影响 37 张，占 15.9%。结论 影响 DR 照片质量因素很多，技术人员的操作技能和水平是其主要因素。

【关键词】数字化 X 线摄影；床边摄影；影像质量控制

Analysis of the influence factors of quality of bedside digital radiography DR image Shi Qun. Department of Radiology, Huainan Chaoyang Hospital, Huainan, Anhui 232001, China

【Abstract】Objective To analyze the influence factors of quality of bedside digital radiography DR image, and summarize the experience and lessons of DR bedside photography, and put forward some suggestions and improvement methods, and continuously improve the clinical value of DR. Methods The data of 1 265 cases of digital radiography DR imaging (1 265 imaging films) were retrospectively analyzed, and were statistically analyzed according to the site, the positive rate and image quality. Influence factors of the imaging quality was explored. Results In 1 265 films, the A-level images were 1032 cases, the rate of A-level was 81.65%, and the B-level images were 181 cases, the rate of B-level was 14.30%, and the C-level images were 52 cases, the rate of C-level was 4.10%, and there was no rejected film. The image quality of 233 non-A-level images were statistically analyzed and classified. 39 cases caused by the equipment performance problems, accounting for 16.70% ; 15 cases caused by the image noise, accounting for 6.40%; 101 cases caused by radiography technology, accounting for 43.30% ; 31 cases caused by image processing, 13.30%; 10 cases caused by laser printer and print, accounting for 4.30%; 37 cases caused by the influence of human factors, accounted for 15.90%. Conclusion It is demonstrated that there are many factors influence DR image quality and the main factor is operation skill of technician.

【Key words】Digital radiography; bedside radiography; Image quality control

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.043
作者单位:232001 安徽省淮南,淮南朝阳医院影像科
高屈曲度全膝关节假体置换术治疗老年人膝骨关节病的疗效观察

闫金峰

【摘要】目的 探讨高屈曲度全膝关节假体置换术治疗老年人膝骨关节病的临床疗效。方法 68例患者(68膝)按就诊顺序随机分为两组,分别采用高屈曲度全膝关节假体置换术治疗和普通后稳定假体置换治疗。比较两组术前、术后 3个月和术后 1年采用美国特种外科医院(HSS)评分标准和美国西部Ontario和McMaster大学骨性关节炎指数(WOMAC)评价膝关节功能、膝关节最大屈曲度和活动度及膝前痛发生率。结果 治疗后 3个月、1年HSS和WOMAC与治疗前差异均有统计学意义(观察组:t=6.28,7.36,对照组:t=5.23,7.35,均P<0.05);术后 1年,观察组HSS与对照组差异有统计学意义(t=4.69,P<0.05);术后 3个月起观察组WOMAC与对照组差异有统计学意义(t=6.49,P<0.05);治疗后 3个月、1年,两组患者膝关节活动度与治疗前差异均有统计学意义(观察组:t=5.24,4.66,对照组:t=5.81,4.64,均P<0.05);术后 1年,观察组最大屈曲度和关节活动度与对照组差异有统计学意义(t=6.64,5.33,均P<0.05)。观察组术后膝前痛发生率2.94%,对照组14.71%,两组发生率差异有统计学意义(χ²=5.23,P<0.05)。结论 高屈曲全膝关节假体置换治疗老年人膝骨关节病可以改善术后远期膝关节功能和关节活动度,减少膝前痛发生。

【关键词】骨关节炎;膝;膝关节;人工;老年人

Effects of high flexion total knee prosthesis treatment of senile knee osteoarthritis in elderly Yan Jinfeng. Department of Orthopaedics, the People’s Hospital of Linqu, Shandong 262600, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the elderly knee osteoarthritis high-flexion total knee prosthesis replacement therapy clinical efficacy. Methods 68 patients (68 knees) were randomly divided into two groups in accordance with the order of treatment, each group was treated with high flexion total knee prosthesis replacement therapy and the general treatment of posterior stabilized prosthesis, compared before and after surgery in March and after a year in HSS, WOMAC knee function, maximum knee flexion and knee activity before the pain incidence. Results Two groups of patients HSS and WOMAC after treatment, 3 months, 1 year compared with before treatment, the differences were statistically significant(t=6.28,7.36, all P<0.05), the control group after treatment, 3 months and 1 year compared with before treatment, there was statistically significant(t=5.23,7.35, all P<0.05); HSS in observation group after 1 year compared with the control group, the difference was statistically significant(t=4.69, P<0.05), WOMAC after 3 months compared with the control group, the difference was statistically significant(t=6.49, P<0.05); Two groups of patients knee activity after treatment, 3 months, 1 year compared with before treatment, the differences were statistically significant(t=5.24,4.66, all P<0.05), the control group after treatment, 3 months and 1 year compared with before treatment, the differences were statistically significant(t=5.81,4.64, all P<0.05); observation group after 1 year maximum flexion and range of motion and control group, the difference were statistically significant(t=6.64,5.33, all P<0.05). The incidence of postoperative anterior knee pain of observation group and control were 2.94%, 14.71%, there was statistically significant difference(χ²=5.23, P<0.05). Conclusion Elderly high flexion knee osteoarthritis total knee prosthesis replacement therapy can improve long-term postoperative knee function and range of motion, which also can reduce knee pain occur.

【Key words】Osteoarthritis, knee; Knee prosthesis; Aged

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.044

作者单位:262600 山东省临朐县人民医院骨科
不同糖耐量老年人血清抵抗素水平及其与胰岛素抵抗相关性研究

杨伟 马淑 李耘

【摘要】目的探讨不同糖耐量（GT）状态下老年人血清抵抗素水平及其与胰岛素抵抗（IR）的关系。方法45例糖耐量正常者（NGT组）、43例初诊老年糖尿病患者（T2DM组）及43例糖耐量减低患者（IGT组），常规测量体质量、身高，计算BMI，检测空腹血糖、血脂、胰岛素、抵抗素水平，用稳态模型计算胰岛素抵抗指数（HOMA-IR）。结果T2DM组、IGT组血清抵抗素水平[(4.59±2.06)ng/mL、(2.94±1.84)ng/mL]明显高于NGT组(2.08±1.32)ng/mL[(F=6.23,4.58,P<0.05或P<0.01), Spearman相关分析显示,在IGT组中,血清抵抗素与FIns显著性相关(r=0.278,P<0.05),在T2DM组血清抵抗素与IR显著性相关(r=0.311,P<0.01)。结论随着糖耐量损害的加重,血清抵抗素水平逐渐升高,胰岛素抵抗程度加重,血清抵抗素在由糖耐量正常至糖耐量异常到糖尿病过程中,发挥了重要作用。

【关键词】抵抗素;糖尿病,2型;糖耐量异常;老年人

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.045
基金项目:北京市卫生局青年基金项目(QN2008-030)
作者单位:100053北京市，首都医科大学宣武医院综合科
低分子肝素钙对紫癜性肾炎的治疗效果及肾保护作用研究

孙红亮

【摘要】目的探讨低分子肝素钙对紫癜性肾炎的辅助治疗效果及肾保护作用。方法选择86例紫癜性肾炎患者，按数字表法随机分为观察组和对照组各43例。两组均给予维生素C、抗过敏药物、激素等常规治疗，观察组在上述治疗的基础上给予小剂量低分子肝素钙腹部皮下注射，100 u·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹，连续治疗4周后，剂量改为50 u·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹，治疗4周。治疗8周后评价两组治疗效果，观察两组治疗前、治疗2、4、8周时尿红细胞及24 h尿蛋白水平。结果观察组治疗总有效率为90.7%，对照组治疗总有效率为79.1%，两组差异有统计学意义（χ²=3.872, P<0.05）；两组治疗前尿红细胞及24 h尿蛋白水平差异均已统计学意义（均P>0.05）；观察组治疗2周时尿红细胞及24 h尿蛋白水平明显降低（均P<0.05），对照组治疗2周时尿红细胞明显减少（P<0.05），治疗4周后24 h尿蛋白水平明显降低（P<0.05）；治疗2、4、8周时观察组尿红细胞及24 h尿蛋白水平均明显低于对照组（均P<0.05）。观察组治疗前后凝血时间、活化部分凝血酶原时间、血小板计数差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05）。结论低分子肝素钙辅助治疗紫癜性肾炎，可有效提高治疗效果，降低尿蛋白及尿红细胞水平，对肾功能明显保护作用，并且对凝血功能无明显影响，安全有效。

【关键词】肾炎，紫癜性；低分子肝素钙

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.046

作者单位：402260 重庆市，重庆市江津区中心医院肾内科
目的 探讨右美托咪定联合丙泊酚麻醉用于脊柱侧弯矫形术唤醒中的可行性，比较不同剂量右美托咪定联合丙泊酚麻醉在脊柱侧弯矫形术唤醒中的效果。方法 选择 60 例脊柱侧弯矫形术患者，按数字表法随机分成 A、B、C 三组，每组 20 例。三组在麻醉诱导前 10 min 内给予右美托咪定 1 μg/kg，丙泊酚血浆靶浓度设为 3~4 μg/mL，靶控丙泊酚待患者意识消失后，芬太尼 6 μg/kg，顺式阿曲库胺 2 mg/kg，且脑电双频指数（BIS）值达到 40~60 时行气管插管。A 组靶控丙泊酚复合右美托咪定 0.2 μg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ 维持，B 组靶控丙泊酚复合右美托咪定 0.4 μg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ 维持，C 组靶控丙泊酚复合右美托咪定 0.6 μg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ 维持，顺式阿曲库胺按 2 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹ 维持，比较三组患者的血流动力学变化、唤醒时间以及不良反应。结果 三组患者在唤醒期间均完成运动和感觉测试，唤醒后三组 MAP、HR 差异均无统计学意义（均 P > 0.05）；A、B、C 三组唤醒时间分别为（10.0 ± 1.8）min、（11.0 ± 2.4）min、（15.0 ± 2.1）min，A、B 两组在短时间唤醒患者，C 组唤醒时间长于 A、B 组，差异均有统计学意义（t = 2.97, 2.69, 均 P < 0.05）。结论 右美托咪定联合丙泊酚麻醉应用于脊柱侧弯矫形术唤醒中，以 0.4 μg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ 右美托咪定唤醒效果最佳，可提供稳定的血流动力学，无呼吸抑制且不延长苏醒时间，是良好的唤醒麻醉镇静镇痛用药。

【关键词】 麻醉；脊柱侧弯矫形术；右美托咪定；丙泊酚

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.047
作者单位: 830001 新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐，新疆维吾尔自治区人民医院麻醉科
纳洛酮联合依达拉奉辅助治疗急性脑梗死73例临床分析

唐景洁 张静 吴碎秋 陈玉桃

【摘要】目的分析纳洛酮联合依达拉奉辅助治疗急性脑梗死的临床效果。方法146例急性脑梗死患者，采用随机数字表法分为观察组与对照组两组，均予常规治疗，观察组加用纳洛酮联合依达拉奉辅助治疗，比较两组的临床治疗效果。结果观察组治疗后7d、14d神经功能缺损程度评分分别为(23.2±5.2)分,(16.1±7.2)分；对照组则分别为(28.3±7.5)分,(20.1±6.9)分，两组差异均有统计学意义(t=18.148,P=0.003;t=15.268,P=0.005)。观察组总有效率为90.4%(66/73)，对照组治疗总有效率为74.0%(54/73)，两组差异有统计学意义(χ²=6.738,P=0.008)。结论纳洛酮与依达拉奉联合辅助治疗急性脑梗死神经功能恢复良好，不良反应少，值得临床进一步推广应用。

【关键词】脑梗死;纳洛酮;依达拉奉

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.048

作者单位:325000 浙江省温州，温州医学院附属第二医院急症 ICU
经皮内镜下胃造瘘和外科手术胃造瘘
成本-效果分析

张海芳 石婷娟 晋明渊 李宝山

【摘要】 目的 探讨经皮内镜下胃造瘘术 (PEG) 与传统外科手术胃造瘘 (SG) 的经济效果。方法 回顾性分析胃造瘘术患者 86 例，其中 PEG 组 40 例，SG 组 46 例，并对两组患者的手术资料和临床效果进行比较。结果 两组手术成功率均为 100%，差异无统计学意义 (P > 0.05)；但 PEG 组手术时间和管饲起始时间分别
为 (24.85 ± 4.18) min 和 (24.52 ± 2.39) h，显著短于 SG 组，且其术后并发症及手术费也均显著优于 SG 组（手
术费用：t = -4.528，手术时间：t = -5.06，管饲时间：t = -5.413，均 P < 0.01）；术后并发症 PEG 组为
15.0%，SG 组为 30.4%，两组差异有统计学意义 (P < 0.05)。结论 PEG 是建立长期肠内营养的一种安全、
快捷、创伤小、费用低、效果好手术方式。
【关键词】 胃造瘘；内窥镜检查；成本；治疗效果

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.049
作者单位:044000 山西省运城，运城市中心医院消化内科（张海芳、石婷娟、晋明渊），重症医学科（李宝山）
阿奇霉素治疗急性细菌性呼吸道感染的疗效观察

徐燕平 侯韬

【摘要】目的 探讨急性细菌性呼吸道感染应用阿奇霉素的有效及安全性。方法 70例急性细菌性呼吸道感染患者按随机数字表法分为两组，每组35例。对照组给予红霉素治疗，观察组给予阿奇霉素治疗。比较两组临床疗效、细菌学疗效、退热时间、咳嗽消失时间、住院时间及不良反应。结果 观察组总有效率为97.14% (34/35)，对照组为77.14% (27/35)，两组差异有统计学意义（χ² = 5.12, P < 0.05）；观察组细菌清除率为94.29% (33/35)，对照组为85.71% (30/35)，两组差异无统计学意义（χ² = 1.55, P > 0.05）；观察组退热时间、咳嗽消失时间及住院时间均明显短于对照组（t = 4.23, 4.01, 4.51, 均 P < 0.05）；观察组不良反应发生率为8.57% (3/35)，对照组为31.43% (11/35)，两组差异有统计学意义（χ² = 4.12, P < 0.05）。结论 阿奇霉素治疗急性细菌性呼吸道感染起效更快，缩短病程，临床疗效更高，安全性好。

【关键词】呼吸道感染；阿奇霉素；红霉素

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.050
作者单位:312030 浙江省绍兴，中国医科大学绍兴医院儿科(徐燕平)，血液风湿科(侯韬)
卡前列素氨丁三醇治疗剖宫产术后出血的临床观察

庞素琴

【摘要】目的 探讨卡前列素氨丁三醇在剖宫产术后出血的临床应用及疗效。方法 回顾性分析采用卡前列素氨丁三醇子宫体注射42例剖宫产术后出血患者的临床资料。结果 42例患者中，41例止血疗效满意，其中7例配合宫腔填塞纱条止血效果更加显著；1例因胎盘植入，出血量＞2000mL，切除子宫。结论 剖宫产产后出血用卡前列素氨丁三醇治疗效果显著。

【关键词】剖宫产；产后出血；卡前列素氨丁三醇

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.051

作者单位:232033 安徽省淮南，淮南市第三人民医院妇产科
利多卡因复合芬太尼用于剖宫产硬膜外麻醉的效果观察及对新生儿的影响

姜瑞芝

【摘要】 目的 观察利多卡因复合芬太尼用于剖宫产硬膜外麻醉的效果及对新生儿的影响。 方法 选择110例符合人组标准的行剖宫产术产妇按随机数字表分为观察组55例和对照组55例,对照组给予2%利多卡因硬膜外麻醉,观察组给予利多卡因复合芬太尼硬膜外麻醉,观察感觉阻滞完善时间、达到高阻滞平面时间、感觉阻滞持续时间,采用疼痛视觉模式评分法评价镇痛效果,记录分娩各阶段的VAS评分,记录新生儿出生后1 min,5 min的Apgar评分,记录利多卡因用量及术中牵拉反应比例。 结果 观察组的感觉阻滞完善时间、达到高阻滞平面时间、全程局麻药用量、下肢阻滞程度评分明显低于对照组,观察组感觉阻滞持续时间明显高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 P<0.05);观察组和对照组在T2、T3、T4、T5的VAS评分分别为(0.64±0.33)分比(2.58±1.11)分,(0.61±0.31)分比(3.69±1.53)分,(0.22±0.08)分比(3.22±1.65)分,(0.11±0.06)分比(2.35±1.28)分,两组差异均有统计学意义(均 P<0.01);观察组的麻醉效果明显优于对照组(χ²=30.303,P<0.01),观察组和对照组牵拉反应发生率分别为7.27%比45.45%,差异有统计学意义(χ²=20.651,P<0.01)。 结论 利多卡因复合芬太尼用于硬膜外麻醉具有起效快、镇痛强、持续时间长、安全性好、可控性佳的特点。

【关键词】 剖宫产;麻醉;硬膜外;利多卡因;芬太尼

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.052
作者单位:100054 北京市,北京市西城区妇幼保健院麻醉科
纳洛酮对改善慢性阻塞性肺疾病并呼吸衰竭患者肺功能的效果观察

徐帅 叶和军

【摘要】目的 观察纳洛酮在改善慢性阻塞性肺疾病（简称慢阻肺）并呼吸衰竭患者肺功能中的效果。
方法 选取74例慢阻肺并呼吸衰竭患者为研究对象，按数字表法分为对照组（常规慢阻肺呼吸衰竭治疗组）37例和观察组（常规治疗加纳洛酮组）37例，对两组治疗24 h及72 h的总有效率与治疗前后的肺功能指标进行对比。
结果 观察组治疗24 h及72 h的总有效率分别为83.78%和94.59%，分别高于对照组同时间点的评估结果（χ²=6.371, 6.656, 均P<0.05），治疗后24 h及72 h的PEF、MMF及TLC分别为（76.35±5.15）%、（3.47±0.12）L/s、（3.24±0.19）L和（80.31±5.34）%、（1.62±0.14）L/s、（3.65±0.22）L，其均优于对照组（t=6.237, 5.846, 6.135, 6.357, 5.945, 6.246, 均P<0.05）。结论 纳洛酮在慢阻肺并呼吸衰竭患者中的疗效较好，且对改善肺功能也发挥着积极的作用。
【关键词】呼吸衰竭；肺功能；肺疾病，慢性阻塞性；纳洛酮

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.053
作者单位: 314000 浙江省嘉兴，武警浙江省总队医院急诊科
润燥止痒胶囊联合咪唑斯汀治疗老年人皮肤瘙痒症疗效观察

高洁婷  魏俊桃

【摘要】 目的 探讨润燥止痒胶囊与咪唑斯汀联合应用于老年人皮肤瘙痒症治疗的临床效果。方法 选择136例老年人皮肤瘙痒症患者，按随机数字表格分成两组，对照组49例口服抗组胺药物咪唑斯汀缓释片；观察组87例服用咪唑斯汀缓释片的同时，服用润燥止痒胶囊。参照《实用中西医结合诊断治疗学》中皮肤瘙痒症疗效标准对临床疗效进行评估。结果 观察组痊愈率52.9%，总有效率93.1%，明显优于对照组的38.8%、83.7%（χ²=14.5, 10.6，均P<0.05）；观察组无效率仅2.3%，显著低于对照组（χ²=15.7, P<0.05）。且观察组瘙痒缓解起效时间（6.0±1.9）d，瘙痒症状消失比例为52.9%，症状消失时间（12.4±5.7）d，均显著优于对照组（t=14.5，χ²=13.3, t=14.1，均P<0.05）。结论 润燥止痒胶囊联合咪唑斯汀治疗皮肤瘙痒症临床疗效显著，尤其适用于老年人皮肤瘙痒症的治疗。

【关键词】 瘙痒症；咪唑斯汀；润燥止痒胶囊

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.054
作者单位:030021 山西省太原,中化二建集团医院药剂科（高洁婷）,门诊部（魏俊桃）
环氧化酶-2 及解整合素样金属蛋白酶家族 8 对恶性胸腔积液与结核性胸腔积液的鉴别诊断价值

楼亚波  李玉苹

【摘要】 目的 探讨环氧化酶-2(COX-2)及解整合素样金属蛋白酶家族(ADAMs)8 对恶性胸腔积液与结核性胸腔积液的鉴别诊断价值。方法 选择恶性胸腔积液患者 42 例、结核性胸腔积液 38 例作为研究对象，患者入院后并在进行药物治疗前，采集胸腔积液，COX-2 及 ADAM8 均采用 ELISA 方法进行测定。结果 恶性胸腔积液患者 COX-2 及 ADAM8 分别为(36.37 ± 5.49) ng/mL 和(493.60 ± 23.82) pg/mL，高于结核性胸腔积液患者的(7.35 ± 3.76) ng/mL 和(263.18 ± 19.43) pg/mL，差异均有统计学意义(t = 27.30, 47.11，均 P < 0.01)。两者联合检测诊断恶性胸腔积液的灵敏度和特异度分别为 90.48% 和 80.95%。结论 与结核性胸腔积液患者相比，恶性胸腔积液患者 COX-2 及 ADAM8 明显升高，可作为二者鉴别诊断的重要参考。

【关键词】 胸腔积液;恶性; 结核; 胸膜; 环氧水解酶类; 解整合素样金属蛋白酶

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.055

作者单位:321000 浙江省金华，金华市人民医院十三病区呼吸内科(楼亚波);温州医学院附属第一医院呼吸内科(李玉苹)
单磷酸阿糖腺苷联合口腔炎喷剂治疗手足口病疗效观察
姜 波 余民浙 鲁春红

【摘要】目的观察单磷酸阿糖腺苷联合口腔炎喷剂治疗手足口病的临床疗效。方法172例手足口病患儿根据随机数字表法分为治疗组与对照组各86例，治疗组采用单磷酸阿糖腺苷联合口腔炎喷剂治疗，单磷酸阿糖腺苷用量：体质量10 kg以下5 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹；体质量10 kg以上5~10 mg/kg加入5%葡萄糖注射液中静脉滴注，1次/d，同时加口腔炎喷剂喷口腔2~3次/d，治疗5~7d；对照组采用利巴韦林治疗10~15 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹静脉滴注，1次/d，治疗5~10d，比较两者的疗效及不良反应。结果治疗组治疗总有效率为96.51%，显著高于对照组的84.88%（χ²=3.43，P<0.05）。治疗组体温恢复正常时间（2.26±0.53）d，皮疹消退时间（4.58±2.15）d，呕吐缓解时间（1.26±0.55）d，均显著低于对照组的（3.63±0.83）d，（6.37±2.97）d，（2.58±0.62）d（t=8.936，3.137，5.238，均P<0.01）。治疗组发生不良反应2例，分别为过敏样反应及血小板减少。对照组发生过敏样反应3例。两组患者不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）。结论单磷酸阿糖腺苷联合口腔炎喷剂治疗手足口病具有良好的疗效，安全性高，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】手足口病；单磷酸阿糖腺苷；利巴韦林

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.056
作者单位:066000 河北省秦皇岛，秦皇岛市海港医院儿科
静脉血标本放置时间对血细胞分析结果的影响

王明慧 杨 涛

【摘要】目的 探讨静脉血标本的放置时间对血细胞分析结果的影响。方法 好将40例进行健康体检者的空腹肘静脉血放入乙二胺四乙酸二钾抗凝管中，采用全自动血细胞分析仪分别在血液标本放置0, 1, 2, 4, 8 h进行测定，将5个时间段内的血细胞成分结果进行统计和分析。结果 WBC, RBC, Hb, HCT, MCV, MCH, MCHC, PLT在0~8 h内的检测结果差异均无统计学意义(t = 0.34, 0.41, 0.96, 0.45, 0.39, 0.53, 0.47, 0.87, 均 P > 0.05)。RDW-CV 和 RDW-SD 在 0 ~ 2 h 内的检测结果差异均无统计学意义 (t = 0.38, 0.42, 均 P > 0.05)。PDW, MPV, P-LCR, PCT 在 0 ~ 1 h 内的检测结果差异均无统计学意义 (t = 0.35, 0.48, 均 P > 0.05)。结论 静脉血标本采集后应8 h内送检可以基本满足日常常规检验工作的需求。

【关键词】静脉血标本; 放置时间; 检测结果; 影响

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.057

作者单位:100088 北京市,北京市红十字血液中心供血科(王明慧);北京市海淀医院肾脏病内科(杨涛)

通信作者:杨涛,Email:yangtaodoctor@163.com

中国基层医药 2014年8月第21卷第16期 Chin J Prim Med Pharm, August 2014, Vol. 21, No. 16
药品不良反应报告 895 例分析

孙佩玉 张 盈 陆宇雯

【摘要】目的 分析药品不良反应(ADR)发生的特点及规律，为临床合理用药提供依据，确保临床用药的安全。方法 回顾性分析 ADR 报告 895 例临床资料。结果 895 例 ADR 报告中，60 岁以上患者发生 ADR 比例最高，构成比为 41.34%；引发 ADR 的给药途径中，以静脉滴注最高，构成比为 66.26%；最易引起 ADR 的药物为抗微生物药，构成比 49.05%，而在抗微生物引起的 ADR 的报告中，头孢菌素类引发例数最多；ADR 累及器官或系统中以皮肤及附件损害最多，构成比 40.17%。结论 临床应重视和加强 ADR 监测，严格掌握用量与疗程，确保药物治疗全过程安全、合理、有效。

【关键词】 药品不良反应；用药安全

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.058
作者单位:314000 浙江省嘉兴，嘉兴市第一医院药剂科

中国基层医药 2014 年 8 月第 21 卷第 16 期 Chin J Prim Med Pharm, August 2014, Vol.21, No.16
跟骨骨折内固定术 56 例临床分析

葛生浩

【摘要】 目的 探讨成年人复杂跟骨骨折内固定的手术技巧及并发症。方法 分析 56 例成年人复杂跟骨骨折患者的临床资料，对术后手术技巧和并发症进行总结分析。结果 56 例患者均获 4～18 个月随访，所有病例均恢复了跟骨的解剖形态，X 线片示跟骨形态恢复良好，关节面平整，骨折骨性愈合。其中切口感染 2 例、皮缘坏死 1 例、切口延期愈合 5 例，腓肠神经损伤 1 例，内固定松动断裂 1 例，创伤性关节炎 2 例，无深部感染及钢板外露等情况。根据 Maryland 足部功能评分系统评估跟骨术后功能，评定结果为优 33 例、良 15 例，可 8 例，优良率为 85.7%。结论 跟骨解剖钢板内固定是治疗成年人复杂跟骨骨折的好方法，恰当的手术技巧和手术时机选择可以大大降低手术并发症的发生。

【关键词】 跟骨；骨折固定术；内；并发症

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.059
作者单位: 474500 河南省西峡县人民医院脊柱骨关节外科
米非司酮联合米索前列醇用于孕8~15周流产的效果观察

王淑琴

【摘要】目的：观察米非司酮联合米索前列醇在孕8~15周流产中的临床效果及不良反应。方法：对孕8~15周妊娠841例采用米非司酮联合米索前列醇进行药物流产，观察流产效果、不良反应及血β-HCG、月经恢复正常时间。结果：841例流产成功831例，流产成功率98.8%；腹痛程度轻度及以下550例(66.0%)，中度277例(33.0%)，无剧烈疼痛或需用止痛药者；流产2h内和流产后2~24h内阴道流血量分别为(30.0±21.6)mL和(30.0±25.3)mL；流产后阴道流血时间为(6.0±3.7)d,1个月后血β-HCG水平大多数恢复正常；流产后月经恢复时间为(38.0±14.8)d；流产过程中无宫颈撕裂、子宫穿孔、脏器损伤、羊水栓塞等严重并发症。结论：米非司酮联合米索前列醇用于孕8~15周流产临床疗效显著，不良反应的发生率较低。

【关键词】流产；人工；米非司酮；米索前列醇

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.060

作者单位:528478广东省中山，中山市横栏医院妇产科
气管切开术用于婴幼儿气道梗阻 41 例
临床分析
柴 华 乔 凌 刘 燕

【摘要】 目的 探讨婴幼儿气道梗阻气管切开的适应证及时机、手术注意事项及并发症。方法 回顾性分析 41 例因气道梗阻行气管切开手术患儿的临床资料。结果 41 例患儿中，3 例死亡（均为 1 岁以内患儿），32 例在治疗原发病后顺利拔管。有 6 例未愈带管出院：喉乳头状瘤 4 例，先天性声门下气管狭窄 1 例，喉喘鸣 1 例。其中喉乳头状瘤及喉喘鸣患儿在 1～2 年内均顺利拔管。气管切开术后并发症共发生 5 例（其中 3 例为 1 岁以下婴儿）：皮下气肿 1 例，出血 3 例，拔管困难 1 例。结论 气管切开术并发症的发生率与患儿的年龄、原发病、治疗的及时性等因素有关，其中 1 岁以下婴儿的并发症明显较高。

【关键词】 气管切开术；气道梗阻；婴幼儿

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.061

作者单位：232052 安徽省淮南，淮南新华医疗集团新华医院耳鼻咽喉头颈外科
乳腺癌皮瓣厚度及切除范围合理性的研究
郐占波  于程远  孙凡华

【摘要】目的 探讨乳腺癌改良根治术中皮瓣厚度及切除范围的合理选择，降低术后并发症发生率。

方法 回顾分析52例乳腺癌患者的临床资料，其中薄层皮瓣组24例，真皮下血管网皮瓣组28例。观察两组皮下积液、皮瓣坏死、局部复发的情况。

结果 真皮下血管网皮瓣组的手术中出血量(150±50)mL、术后皮瓣坏死发生率33.33%，高于薄皮瓣组的(50±25)mL、3.57% (t = 11.96, 8.62 均 P < 0.05)；手术后皮下积液发生率两组差异无统计学意义 (P > 0.05)。随访2年，两组均无局部复发。结论 保留真皮下血管网及浅筋膜外皮下脂肪组织，适当缩小皮肤切除范围，未增加局部复发率，可有效降低术后并发症的发生率。

【关键词】乳腺肿瘤；并发症；复发

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.062

作者单位:264500 山东省乳山，乳山市人民医院普外科
通信作者:于程远，Email:tigeryuan782@163.com
两种三联疗法治疗幽门螺杆菌阳性消化道溃疡的效果比较

李虹 肖宏伟

【摘要】目的：比较两种三联疗法治疗幽门螺杆菌（Hp）阳性消化道溃疡的效果。方法：90例消化道溃疡患者按随机数字表法分为两组，每组45例。对照组给予奥美拉唑+克拉霉素+阿莫西林，观察组给予奥美拉唑+克拉霉素+左氧氟沙星。观察比较两组临床疗效和不良反应。结果：观察组总有效率为91.1%（41/45），对照组为82.2%（37/45），差异无统计学意义（\(\chi^2 = 2.44, P > 0.05\)）。两组治疗后症状评分较治疗前均有显著降低（均 \(P < 0.05\)），两组间差异无统计学意义（\(P > 0.05\)）。观察组Hp根除率为93.33%（42/45），明显高于对照组的71.1%（32/45）（\(\chi^2 = 4.67, P < 0.05\)）。观察组不良反应发生率为8.9%（4/45），明显低于对照组的26.7%（12/45）（\(\chi^2 = 4.46, P < 0.05\)）。结论：含左氧氟沙星的三联疗法疗效确切，可以获得更好的Hp根除率，不良反应发生率低，可以被推荐用于一线治疗Hp感染。

【关键词】消化道溃疡；幽门螺旋杆菌；奥美拉唑；抗生素类

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.063
作者单位:323600 浙江省云和县人民医院药剂科
氯吡格雷联合阿司匹林治疗老年人冠心病的临床疗效及对凝血指标、血小板聚集率的影响

吴水珍

【摘要】目的 观察氯吡格雷联合阿司匹林治疗老年人冠心病的临床疗效及对凝血指标、血小板聚集率的影响。

方法 选择 98 例老年冠心病患者作为研究对象，按随机数字表分为对照组 49 例和观察组 49 例，两组均进行常规对症治疗，对照组再口服阿司匹林肠溶片治疗，75 mg/次，1次/d，观察组再口服硫酸氢氯吡格雷片联合阿司匹林肠溶片治疗，阿司匹林，75 mg/次，1次/d，氯吡格雷 75 mg/次，1次/d，两组均观察 4 周，治疗前后观察症状体征改善情况，评价两组临床疗效，治疗前后进行心电图检查，评价心电图疗效，治疗前后空腹抽血，采用比浊法测定血小板聚集率，采用凝固法测定凝血指标[部分凝血酶原时间（PT）、凝血酶原活动度（PA）、活化部分凝血酶时间（APTT）]。

结果 观察组和对照组治疗后 PT、APTT 明显延长（t = 5.498, 6.485，均 P < 0.01），血小板聚集率明显降低（t = 6.471，P < 0.01），观察组治疗后 PT、APTT 较对照组明显延长（t = 3.378, 3.443，均 P < 0.05），血小板聚集率明显低于对照组（t = 3.371，P < 0.05）。观察组和对照组的临床疗效及心电图疗效分别为 97.96% 比 85.71%，95.92% 比 89.80%，差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 8.555, 6.474，均 P < 0.05）。

结论 氯吡格雷联合阿司匹林能够通过更加有效地抗血小板聚集及抑制凝血功能达到快速、高效抗栓作用，提高冠心病治疗的临床疗效及心电图疗效，且短期使用安全性良好。

【关键词】冠状动脉疾病；氯吡格雷；阿司匹林；血小板聚集率；老年人

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.064

作者单位:031400 山西省霍州，山西霍州煤电集团总医院内科
泮托拉唑隔日维持治疗非糜烂性反流病的效果观察

童瑶娣  毛儿芬

【摘要】  目的  探讨泮托拉唑隔日维持治疗非糜烂性反流病的临床效果。方法  90 例非糜烂性反流病患者按随机数字法分为观察组和对照组,每组 45 例,两组患者均给予 2 个月相同的基础治疗,2 个月后对照组每天早餐前 30 min 口服泮托拉唑肠溶胶囊 40 mg,观察组隔日在早餐前口服泮托拉唑肠溶胶囊 40 mg,两组均连续用药 2 个月。比较两组患者治疗前后中国胃食管反流研究协作组制定的反流性疾病问卷 (RDQ) 评分,并记录不良反应,评价疗效。结果  观察组总有效率为 88.89% (40/45),对照组为 84.44% (38/45), 两组差异无统计学意义 (χ² = 1.03, P > 0.05); 治疗 2 个月和 4 个月后, 两组 RDQ 评分均较治疗前显著降低 (t = 9.13, 12.23, 6.54, 7.14, P < 0.05), 但两组治疗后差异均无统计学意义 (P > 0.05); 观察组不良反应发生率为 4.44% (2/45), 明显低于对照组的 17.78% (8/45) (χ² = 4.46, P < 0.05)。结论  泮托拉唑隔日维持治疗非糜烂性反流病可较好的控制症状, 减少不良反应, 值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】  胃食管反流; 泮托拉唑

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.065
作者单位: 315040 浙江省宁波, 宁波市第六医院消化内科(童瑶娣), 胃镜室(毛儿芬)
尿沉渣分析对尿路感染的诊断价值

吴瑞雪  梁文霞

【摘要】目的 探讨尿沉渣分析应用于尿路感染的诊断价值。方法 对60例血尿患者采用LX-5000尿沉渣分析仪对患者尿中的红细胞数、白细胞数、上皮细胞数、管型进行检测，同时通过终端的显微摄像系统对患者畸形RBC的形态和种类进行观察，并与Neubauer板的计数结果进行对比分析。结果 经过分析显示，患者尿RBC畸形率≥7%，肾小球性血尿的诊断敏感性为72.7%，诊断特异性为100.0%，诊断符合率为96.7%。尿沉渣分析中红细胞变异系数为5.0%，白细胞变异系数为3.3%，上皮细胞变异系数为6.7%，管型的变异系数为8.3%，其与Neubauer板法所测结果相比，差异无统计学意义（t = 1.773, P > 0.05）。结论尿沉渣检查操作简单，敏感度和特异度都比较高，尤其是对于肾小球性血尿具有非常好的临床诊断价值。

【关键词】泌尿道感染;血尿;尿沉渣分析

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.066
作者单位:317511 浙江省温岭，温岭市第四人民医院检验科
艾滋病合并肿瘤 66 例临床分析

邬 焱 冯秀岭 赵瑞银

【摘要】目的 总结 HIV/AIDS 患者合并恶性肿瘤的治疗方法。方法 回顾性分析 66 例 HIV/AIDS 合并恶性肿瘤的临床资料和处理方法。结果 66 例患者中，采用外科手术治疗 44 例（66.67%），放疗 16 例，化疗 20 例，介入治疗 6 例。无手术死亡病例。随访至 2013 年 10 月共有 21 例死亡，死亡原因是合并机会感染、中枢系统侵袭肿瘤转移致多器官衰竭。结论 手术、化疗、放疗联合高效抗逆转录病毒治疗 HIV/AIDS 合并恶性肿瘤有效方法。

【关键词】艾滋病；恶性肿瘤

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.067

作者单位:450000 河南省郑州, 郑州市第六人民医院感染外科
氯普鲁卡因、利多卡因、罗哌卡因用于急诊剖宫产硬膜外麻醉的效果比较

章良 何根华 周海慧 王晓丽

【摘要】目的 比较 3%氯普鲁卡因、2%利多卡因和 0.75%罗哌卡因用于硬膜外分娩镇痛改急诊剖宫产硬膜外麻醉的效果。方法 选择硬膜外分娩镇痛改急诊剖宫产的足月单胎孕妇 120 例 (ASA Ⅰ ~ Ⅱ 级)，随机分为三组，3%氯普鲁卡因组 40 例，2%利多卡因组 40 例，0.75%罗哌卡因组 40 例，选择 L2~3 行硬膜外穿刺向头侧置管 3 cm。分别注入首次量 3%氯普鲁卡因，2%利多卡因和 0.75%罗哌卡因各 3 mL。试验量 5 min 后再分别注入对应药物各 12 mL，分别观察心率、血压、呼吸次数和氧饱和度及麻醉起效时间、痛觉消失时间、疼痛恢复时间、运动阻滞最大程度 (Bromage 评分)、运动阻滞恢复时间和麻醉效果评定。结果 0.75%罗哌卡因麻醉起效时间 (4.57 ± 1.68) min，痛觉消失时间、疼痛恢复时间、运动阻滞恢复时间明显长于 2%利多卡因、3%氯普鲁卡因 (F = 4.636，均 P < 0.05)，3%氯普鲁卡因的起效时间最短，与 2%利多卡因和 0.75%罗哌卡因比较差异有统计学意义 (均 P < 0.05) ; 3%氯普鲁卡因组麻醉起效时间、麻醉上界平面、运动阻滞最大程度 (Bromage 评分)、运动阻滞恢复时间和麻醉效果评定。结论 3%氯普鲁卡因麻醉效果良好，起效迅速，阻滞完善，更适合硬膜外分娩镇痛改急诊剖宫产麻醉。而 2%利多卡因、0.75%罗哌卡因出现部分麻醉效果不满意，其机制尚有待进一步研究证实。

【关键词】麻醉；剖宫产；氯普鲁卡因；利多卡因；罗哌卡因

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.068
作者单位:325200 浙江省瑞安，瑞安市妇幼保健院麻醉科
加味当归芍药散联合厄贝沙坦对早期糖尿病肾病患者炎性因子的影响

朱铭卿 夏佳燕

【摘要】目 的 探讨早期糖尿病肾病患者采用加味当归芍药散联合厄贝沙坦治疗前后的炎性因子的变化情况。方法糖尿病早期肾病患者116例按照随机数字表法分为对照组（n=58）和观察组（n=58），对照组单独采用厄贝沙坦治疗，观察组采用厄贝沙坦联合加味当归芍药散治疗，治疗前、治疗12周后检测临床指标。结果治疗后，两组各项观察指标均优于治疗前（均P<0.05）；观察组治疗后24h尿蛋白含量、UAER、ALB/Cr、CRP、TNF-α、IL-6、IL-18、TGF-β1分别为（117.8±30.5）mg/（52.3±14.5）μg/min、（107.0±18.1）mg/g、（4.5±1.2）mg/L、（39.8±11.0）ng/L、（14.3±2.1）ng/L、（137.1±28.7）ng/L和（40.0±11.2）ng/L，均明显优于对照组治疗后分别为（151±51.3）mg、（65.5±18.6）μg/min、（124.8±31.2）mg/g、（5.0±1.4）mg/L、（44.4±18.5）ng/L、（16.1±2.4）ng/L、（140.6±27.9）ng/L和（45.4±14.8）ng/L（t=6.24、5.33、6.11、5.96、7.02、5.14、4.98、8.13，均P<0.05）。结论早期糖尿病肾病患者在常规治疗的基础上加服中药加味当归芍药散有助于延缓肾功能损害，降低炎性因子水平，有效阻止肾病的进一步发展。

【关键词】糖尿病肾病；炎性因子；厄贝沙坦；当归芍药散

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.069
作者单位:314300 浙江省海盐县中医医院内科
基于高效液相色谱技术的中药制剂指纹图谱构建及应用现状

王 芳 张 贺 葛 平 王晓玉 孟 楷

高效液相色谱（HPLC）是一种具有高灵敏度、高选择性、高效、快速的分离分析技术，自1985年开始为《中国药典》所收载，但仅限于少数化学药品的含量测定项目，直至2010年版则达到1643项[1]。指纹图谱主要有色谱分析、光谱分析、DNA分子标记或蛋白质电泳等分析方法构建的指纹图谱，但色谱最为常用，在色谱中HPLC指纹图谱无论在检测技术，还是在应用例数方面，都是最成熟、最优，在中药质量控制进一步研究中逐渐被接受的方法[2]。笔者对中药制剂HPLC指纹图谱的构建过程及应用作综述。

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.070
基金项目: 国家科技支撑计划“新安医学民方验方筛选评价研究”课题（2012BA126B03）；安徽省科技厅重点实验室计划项目（10111406029）
作者单位: 230031 安徽省合肥市，安徽中医药大学药物分析教研室（王芳、张贺、葛平、孟楷）；
安徽中医药大学第一附属医院 国家中医药管理局中药制剂三级实验室（王晓玉、孟楷）
通信作者：孟楷，Email: ahzyymm@163.com
临床路径应用于肝部分切除患者健康教育的效果分析

张 红  沈红燕

【摘要】 目的 探讨临床路径在肝部分切除术患者健康教育中的应用效果, 为临床提供参考。方法 选取肝部分切除术患者 72 例, 通过随机数字表法将其分为观察组和对照组各 36 例, 对照组采用传统的健康教育方法, 观察组在临床路径的指导下实施健康教育。对比两组患者的住院情况, 并通过自制的调查问卷, 评估两组患者住院期间对健康教育知识的掌握情况。结果 观察组术后卧床时间为 \((8.21 \pm 0.41)\) h, 住院费用为 \((20197.54 \pm 6772.35)\) 元, 住院天数为 \((10.28 \pm 1.47)\) d; 对照组术后卧床时间为 \((9.26 \pm 0.68)\) h, 住院费用为 \((26732.61 \pm 7290.53)\) 元, 住院天数为 \((13.38 \pm 2.82)\) d, 两组差异均有统计学意义 \((t = 4.010, 12.948, 8.552, \text{均} P < 0.05)\); 观察组优的比例为 77.78\%, 优良率为 91.67\%, 对照组优的比例为 33.33\%, 优良率为 52.78\%, 两组差异均有统计学意义 \((\chi^2 = 14.400, 11.700, \text{均} P < 0.05)\)。结论 临床路径能够提高肝部分切除术患者健康教育的效果, 帮助患者更好掌握健康教育知识, 提高手术的临床疗效。

【关键词】 临床路径; 肝切除术; 健康教育

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.071

作者单位: 311225 浙江省杭州市萧山区第四人民医院外二科
健康教育对肾活检术患者的影响

高 燕 王秋妹

【摘要】目的 研究健康教育路径对肾活检术患者的影响。方法 选取肾活检术者120例作为研究对象，按照入院顺序随机分为观察组和对照组，每组各60例。对照组采用常规的宣传教育方式，观察组采用健康教育路径方式进行系统的健康教育。评价两组健康教育后认知情况、患者治疗过程中配合情况和对护理质量的满意度。结果 观察组术前对肾活检的意义和方法、术前各项准备、呼吸练习的意义和方法、术后注意事项和减轻心理压力的方法掌握程度的评分分别为（6.78±0.91）分、（5.84±1.24）分、（5.49±0.91）分、（5.82±0.94）分和（4.78±0.73）分，高于对照组的（4.25±0.83）分、（3.69±1.12）分、（3.26±0.77）分、（3.78±0.81）分和（2.95±0.62）分（t=15.91, 9.97, 14.49, 12.74, 14.80, 均 P<0.01）。观察组肾穿前配合、术后平卧正常排尿、肾穿期间配合和正确对待疼痛评分分别为（4.13±0.79）分、（4.26±0.88）分、（4.09±0.87）分、（3.85±0.71）分，高于对照组的（3.22±0.76）分、（3.41±0.83）分、（3.17±0.92）分、（2.96±0.66）分（t=6.43, 5.44, 5.63, 7.11, 均 P<0.01）。观察组和对照组满意率分别为90.00% (54/60) 和30.00% (18/60)，观察组高于对照组（χ²=45.00, P<0.01）。结论 健康教育路径能明显提高肾穿患者的认知、行为配合度和对护理质量的满意度，值得在临床上广泛推广。

【关键词】肾；活组织检查；健康教育

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.072
作者单位：310006 浙江省杭州，杭州市第一人民医院二东肾内科
早期康复训练及护理对脑卒中患者肢体功能恢复的影响

马玉萍 李晓华 闫晓洁 王丽贤

【摘要】目的 探讨早期康复训练及护理对脑卒中患者肢体功能恢复的作用。方法 选择103例脑卒中偏瘫患者为观察组，均开展早期康复训练及护理；收集之前未开展早期康复训练的脑卒中偏瘫患者68例作为对照组。采用Fugl-Meyer法、巴氏指数（barthel index）法分别对两组康复训练及治疗前后患者瘫肢运动功能及日常生活能力进行评估。结果 两组治疗前Fugl-Meyer评分，巴氏指数差异无统计学意义（t=3.24、2.26，P>0.05）；但经相应治疗后，观察组在治疗后1、3及6个月后的Fugl-Meyer评分分别为（60.1±22.9）、（72.4±24.3）、（83.6±26.6），巴氏指数分别为（60.1±22.9）、（82.6±24.3）、（90.1±26.7），均优于对照组的Fugl-Meyer评分（t=12.07、11.45、10.35，均P<0.05）及巴氏指数评分（t=12.21、12.36、12.65，均P<0.05）。结论 早期康复训练及护理可降低致残率，提高脑卒中偏瘫患者日常生活自理能力，具有重要的临床应用价值。

【关键词】脑血管意外；偏瘫；康复护理

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.073
作者单位:063000 河北省唐山，唐山康复医疗中心
护理干预对全身麻醉术后呼吸循环异常的效果观察

陈冯琳 王红珠 许菊霞

【摘要】目的 观察护理干预对全身麻醉术后呼吸循环异常并发症的控制效果并对其进行分析。

方法 选择2012年11月至2013年10月2956例全身麻醉术后患者，接受护理干预作为干预组，并将2011年11月至2012年10月2890例全身麻醉术后仅接受常规护理的患者作为对照组，比较两组患者呼吸循环异常并发症的发生情况。

结果 干预组发生并发症21例，占0.7%，其中低氧血症16例，严重低血压3例，严重高血压1例，严重心律失常1例；对照组发生并发症48例，占2.0%，其中低氧血症33例，严重低血压9例，严重高血压4例，严重心律失常2例；两组并发症发生率差异有统计学意义（χ²=11.32, P<0.05）。结论 护理干预能有效减少全身麻醉术后呼吸循环并发症的发生。

【关键词】麻醉;并发症;护理干预

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.074

作者单位:317000 浙江省台州,浙江省台州医院麻醉科
心理干预对胃癌根治术患者康复的影响

曹 影

【摘要】目的观察心理干预对胃癌根治术患者康复的影响。方法选择2012年3月至2014年3月淮北矿工总医院收治的胃癌患者40例，根据患者入院时住院号随机分为干预组与对照组各20例，干预组采用心理干预方法，对照组采用常规的护理方法，并对两组分别采用医学应对问卷(MCMQ)和精神症状自评量表SCL-90进行评分，在患者入院的第1天、第12天进行评定。结果治疗干预12d后，MCMQ评分：对照组面对(17.55±0.01)分，回避(16.64±0.12)分，屈服(14.06±0.38)分，较干预组的(33.45±0.52)分，(8.23±0.60)分，(5.03±0.20)分，差异均有统计学意义(t=4.11,4.45,7.05,均P<0.05)；SCL-90评分：干预组的人际关系敏感、抑郁、焦虑、恐惧等评分与对照组差异均有统计学意义(t=3.91,4.78,5.57,3.86,均P<0.05)。结论对胃癌根治术患者实施心理干预可有效缓解患者的焦虑、抑郁情绪，具有一定的临床价值。

【关键词】胃肿瘤；心理干预；康复

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.075
作者单位:235000 安徽省淮北,淮北矿工总医院特需病房
头皮静脉采血在儿科的应用

汤红艳

【摘要】目的探讨头皮静脉采血对提高儿科采血成功率的影响。方法对儿科门诊285例患儿采用头皮静脉采血，与住院部283例患儿采用肘部静脉、颈静脉、股静脉采血成功率进行对比。结果头皮静脉采血一次采血成功266例，成功率达93%，二次采血成功13例，三次采血成功6例。采用前臂静脉、颈部静脉及股静脉采血一次性成功244例，成功率为85%，二次采血成功24例，三次采血成功7例，失败9例。两种方法比较：头皮静脉采血的技术操作更加简便易行，成功率高，减轻患儿的痛苦，减少护理人员的心理压力。结论小儿头皮静脉是一种操作简便、穿刺成功率高、患儿痛苦小，家长易接受的有效静脉采血法。

【关键词】头皮静脉；静脉采血；运用

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2014.16.076
作者单位:232007 安徽省淮南,淮南市第一人民医院儿科