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Id1 基因表达与垂体腺瘤的侵袭性研究

马勃  李志强  沈赞

【摘要】目的探讨侵袭性垂体腺瘤的发病机制，提高临床治疗效果。方法从所收集的114例标本中选取15例侵袭性垂体腺瘤和15例非侵袭性垂体腺瘤组织，采用定量RT-PCR、Western blot及免疫组化方法，检测Id1基因和Id1蛋白在侵袭性垂体腺瘤组织中的表达和在非侵袭性垂体腺瘤组织中的表达；利用小片段干扰RNA(small interfering RNA)干扰Id1基因在NQ-04细胞中的表达。结果Id1基因在侵袭性垂体腺瘤组织中的表达明显高于非侵袭性垂体腺瘤组织(n=15，t=2.725，P=0.013)；干扰Id1组细胞的迁移能力显著减弱。结论Id1基因在侵袭性垂体腺瘤组织中表达显著上调，可能与其侵袭性相关。Id1有望成为评估垂体腺瘤预后的生物学标志物。

【关键词】Id1基因；垂体腺瘤；侵袭性

Study of the expression of Id1 gene to invasion of the pituitary adenoma Ma Bo, Li Zhiqiang, Shen Zan. Department of Immunology, Anhui University of Science & Technology, Huainan, Anhui, 232001, China

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the pathogenesis of invasive pituitary adenoma, and to improve the effect of clinical treatment. Methods 15 pairs of invasive pituitary adenoma tissues and noninvasive pituitary adenoma tissues were selected from 114 specimens collected and the Id1 gene expression and Id1 protein expression in invasive pituitary adenoma tissues and noninvasive pituitary adenoma tissues were tested by quantitative RT-PCR, Western blot and immunohistochemical methods; Then small interfering RNA(siRNA) was used to interfere Id1 gene expression in NQ-04 cells. Results The Id1 gene expression in invasive pituitary adenoma tissues was significantly higher than that in noninvasive pituitary adenoma tissues(n=15, t=2.725, P=0.013); The migration of pituitary adenoma cells interfered was significantly reduced. Conclusion The invasive pituitary adenoma tissues has high level of Id1 gene expression, which may be correlated with its invasion. And Id1 is expected to become a biological marker of diagnosis and determination in the prognosis of pituitary adenoma.

【Key words】Inhibitor of DNA binding 1(Id1)gene; Pituitary adenoma; Invasion

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论著

对 CN0 期甲状腺乳头状癌患者行术中颈内静脉旁淋巴结活检的价值

李德伟  王强

【摘要】目的 探讨 CN0 期甲状腺乳头状癌（PTC）患者术中行颈内静脉旁淋巴结活检的价值。方法 回顾性分析 103 例行手术治疗的 CN0 期 PTC 患者的临床资料，统计颈内静脉旁淋巴结转移率，并对患者临床病理因素如性别、年龄、肿瘤大小、是否侵犯甲状腺被膜进行分析。结果 103 例 CN0 期 PTC 患者中，颈内静脉旁淋巴结转移 32 例（31.1%）。其中肿瘤侵犯甲状腺被膜者 31 例，颈内静脉旁淋巴结转移为 21 例（67.7%），未侵犯被膜者 72 例，颈内静脉旁淋巴结转移为 11 例（15.3%），两者差异有统计学意义（χ² = 27.85，P < 0.05）。结论 CN0 期的 PTC 患者，术中常规行颈内静脉旁淋巴结活检是十分必要的。甲状腺被膜是否受侵是影响颈内静脉旁淋巴结转移的重要因素。

【关键词】 甲状腺肿瘤；淋巴结；活组织检查

The value of biopsy of lymph nodes alongside of internal jugular vein in surgery for papillary thyroid carcinoma patients at CN0 stage  Li Dewei, Wang Qiang. Department of General Surgery, Shanxi Provincial People’s Hospital, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030012, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the value of biopsy of lymph nodes alongside of internal jugular vein in surgery for papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) patients at CN0 stage. Methods Clinical data of 103 PTC patients with operation at CN0 stage were retrospectively analyzed. The lymph node ratio alongside of internal jugular vein was counted, and factors such as gender, age, tumor size, capsular foreign invasion were analyzed. Results Of all 103 cases of papillary thyroid carcinoma at CN0 stage, 32 cases had lymph node metastasis alongside of internal jugular vein (31.1%). Meanwhile 31 cases had the thyroid capsule invasion, and 21 cases had lymph node metastasis alongside of internal jugular vein (67.7%). The rest 72 cases had no the thyroid capsule invasion, and 11 cases had lymph node metastasis alongside of internal jugular vein (15.3%), the difference was statistically significance (χ² = 27.85, P < 0.05). Conclusion Routine biopsy of lymph nodes alongside of internal jugular vein is necessary of papillary thyroid carcinoma patients at CN0 stage. Whether the thyroid capsule is invased which is important factors affecting lymph node metastasis alongside of internal jugular vein.

【Key words】Thyroid neoplasms; Lymph node metastasis; Biopsy
复方守宫散对 S180 荷瘤小鼠免疫功能的影响

吴健  高家荣  韩燕全  罗欢

【摘要】目的 研究复方守宫散 (SGS) 对 S180 荷瘤小鼠免疫功能的影响。方法 将 S180 细胞株分别接种于昆明种小鼠制备荷瘤小鼠模型,待肿瘤模型制备成功后随机分为模型对照组、阳性对照组及 SGS (9.75, 19.50, 29.25 g/kg) 组,另设健康小鼠为正常对照组,除正常对照组外其余各组连续灌胃给药 7 d, 每天 1 次。各组分别采用碳廓清试验、溶血素生成试验、DNFB 诱导的迟发性超敏反应, 观察 SGS 对荷瘤小鼠非特异性免疫, 体液免疫和细胞免疫功能的影响。结果 与模型对照组相比, SGS 组荷瘤小鼠的胸腺和脾脏脏器指数均提高 (均 P < 0.05), 且碳廓清指数和吞噬指数提高 (均 P < 0.05), 血清 IgM、IgG 的生成和脾细胞溶血素的产生增多 (均 P < 0.05), CD4+、CD8+ 细胞数和 CD4+/CD8+ 的比值及脾淋巴细胞 IL-2 的含量升高 (均 P < 0.05)。结论 SGS 通过刺激荷瘤小鼠的特异性和非特异性免疫应答, 对荷瘤小鼠的免疫功能有良好的增强作用。

【关键词】肿瘤; 小鼠; 复方守宫散; 体液免疫; 细胞免疫

Immunomodulatory property of Compound Shougong powder on S180 tumor bearing mice  Wu Jian, Gao Jiarong, Han Yanquan, Luo Huan, The First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Hefei, Anhui 230031, China

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【Abstract】Objective To study the immunomodulatory property of Compound Shougong powder (SGS) on S180 tumor-bearing mice. Methods The S180 model of tumor-bearing mice by Kunming mice were prepared. Then, the tumor-bearing mice were randomized into the model group, positive control group, and SGS groups (29.25 g/kg, 19.50 g/kg, 9.75 g/kg). Besides the normal group, the other groups were used intragastric administration of into tumor-bearing mice by one time, 14 consecutive days. The carbon clearance, quantitative hemolysis and DNFB induced delayed-type hypersensitivity were applied to assay effects of SGS on nonspecific immunity, humoral immunity and cellular immunity. Results Compared with the model control group, in the SGS groups, the tumor-bearing mice with spleen and thymus index of organ improved (all P < 0.05), and the clearance index and values of phagocytic index were elevated (all P < 0.05), and the productions of IgM and IgG in serum and hemolysin in splenocytes were enhanced (all P < 0.05), and the percentages of T cells expressing CD4+, CD8+ and the ratio of two subset of T lymphocyte increased, and the IL-2 production of spleen lymphocytes was also improved (all P < 0.05). Conclusion SGS showed significant immunomodulatory property on tumor-bearing mice through specific and nonspecific immunity.

【Key words】Neoplasms; Mice; Compound Shougong powder; Humoral immunity; Cellular immunity

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奈达铂联合替吉奥治疗晚期转移性鼻咽癌
临床观察
邹燕

【摘要】目的 评价替吉奥(S-1)联合奈达铂方案治疗晚期转移性鼻咽癌的临床疗效及毒副反应。方法 晚期转移性鼻咽癌患者40例,根据数字表法随机分为两组,观察组19例给予S-1联合奈达铂治疗,对照组21例采用吉西他滨联合奈达铂治疗,按实体瘤疗效评价标准(RECIST)评价两组有效率(RR)、无进展生存期(PFS)和不良反应。结果 观察组、对照组RR分别为52.6%、52.3%,PFS分别5.5个月、5.2个月,两组差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05);观察组、对照组III~IV度血小板下降率分别为10.5%、38.0%,两组差异有统计学意义(χ²=4.89,P<0.05),其他不良反应均可以耐受。结论 S-1联合奈达铂治疗晚期转移性鼻咽癌的近期临床疗效与吉西他滨联合奈达铂相似,但不良反应较轻,患者依从性好,值得临床进一步研究验证。【关键词】鼻咽肿瘤;转移;替吉奥;奈达铂

Clinical observation of nedaplatin combined with Gimeracil and oteracil porassium capsules or gemcitabine in the treatment of patients with distant metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma  Zou Yan, Department of Medical Oncology, Quzhou People's Hospital, Quzhou, Zhejiang 324000, China

【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the efficacy and toxicity of gimeracil and oteracil porassium capsules combined with nedaplatin in the treatment of the patients with distant metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma. Methods Forty cases were randomly divided into the observation group and control group by random digital table. 19 cases in the observation group were treated with oteracil porassium capsules combined with nedaplatin. 21 cases in the observation group were treated with gemcitabine combined with nedaplatin. The response rate, response rate (RR) and progression free survival (PFS), toxicity were evaluated according to response evaluation criteria in solid tumors (RECIST). Results The response rate were 52.6%, 52.3% respectively, the median progression-free survival were 5.5 and 5.2 months, respectively. Grade III an IV platelet suppression were 10.5%, 38.0% between the observation group and control group. It was statistically significant between the two group(χ²=4.89,P<0.05). Conclusion Oteracil porassium capsules combined with nedaplatin is similar with gemcitabine combined with nedaplatin in the distant metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma, the adverse reaction was lighter than that of the control group.【Key words】nasopharyngeal, metastasis, gimeracil and oteracil porassium capsules, nedaplatin, gemcitabine, efficacy
胸腔镜下单纯滑石粉喷洒在恶性胸腔积液
治疗中的应用
张梅春 钟维农 谭锦文 魏树全 曾军 赵子文

【摘要】目的 观察胸腔镜下单纯干粉状滑石粉喷洒粘连胸膜治疗恶性胸腔积液的疗效及安全性。
方法 对 74 例接受胸腔镜下单纯干粉状滑石粉喷洒粘连胸膜治疗的恶性胸腔积液患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析。
结果 术中干粉状滑石粉使用量为 1~5 g , 平均 2.18 g。术后胸膜完全粘连成功、肺完全复张达完全缓解者 45 例 (60.8%) , 术后粘连不成功为无效者 5 例 (6.7%) , 术后胸膜粘连总有效率 93.3% (69/74)。
结论 胸腔镜下单纯滑石粉喷洒粘连胸膜治疗恶性胸腔积液疗效确切，具有安全、创伤小等特点。

【关键词】胸腔积液,恶性;胸腔镜检查;胸膜固定术;滑石粉

Treatment of malignant pleural effusion by simple powdery talcage under medical thoracoscopy
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【Abstract】Objective To study the therapeutic effect and safety of pleurodesis with medical thoracoscopy by powdery tale on treatment of malignant pleural effusion. Methods Retrospective analysis were done in 74 cases of malignant pleural effusion accepted simple powdery tale pleurodesis under medical thoracoscopy. Results The doses of powdery tale were from 1g to 5g ,average 2.18g in the course of the treatment. After operation, 45(60.8%) cases which were complete remission(CR) were full pleural adhesion and complete lung recruitment, 14cases (18.9%) , which were partial remission(PR) , were less pleural adhesion and most lung recruitment, and 10cases(13.6%) were stable diseases(SD), while 5cases(6.7%) ,which were progressive diseases(PD), were without pleural reaction. The total effective rate, including CR, PR and SD, was 93. 3 % (69/74). The complications of simple powdery talcage under medical thoracoscopy were included in,95. 9% (71/74) with chest pain,64. 8% (48/74) with fever,28. 4% (21/74) with shortness of breath,12. 2% (9/74) with mediastinal and subcutaneous emphysema, 5.4% (4/74) with nausea and vomiting, 4.1% (3/74) with abdominal distension, while the complications of acute pulmonary edema, massive hemorrhage, pulmonary embolism and wound infection were not observed. Conclusion Treatment of malignant pleural effusion by simple powdery talcage under medical thoracoscopy has definite clinic therapeutic effect, which is safe, cost – effective, less trauma and worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Pleural effusion, malignant; Thoracoscopy; Pleurodesis; Talc
脂联素受体 1 基因 +10225C/G 多态位点与 2 型糖尿病的关系

张丽丽  张晓乾

【摘要】目的 研究脂联素受体 1 基因 +10225C/G 多态位点与 2 型糖尿病的关系。方法 应用序列特异性引物-聚合酶链反应技术(PCR-SSP)检测 200 例 2 型糖尿病患者和 100 例健康对照者脂联素受体 1+10225C/G 单核苷酸多态性位点基因型，并测定所选人群的临床指标，采用 SPSS 13.0 统计软件进行统计分析。结果 2 型糖尿病人群 G 等位基因分布频率为 40.5%，健康人群 G 等位基因分布频率为 23.5%，差异有统计学意义(χ² = 128.0, P < 0.01)。结论 脂联素受体 1 基因 +10225 C/G 位点变异可能与 2 型糖尿病发生相关，G 等位基因可能是 2 型糖尿病的遗传危险因素。

【关键词】受体，脂联素；多态性，单核苷酸；糖尿病，2 型

Relationship between adiponectin receptor 1 gene +10225C/G variant and type 2 diabetes Zang Lili, Zhang Xiaqian. Department of Endocrinology, the General Hospital of Jincheng Mining Group, Jincheng, Shanxi 048006, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the relationship between single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at position +10225 in adiponectin receptor 1 gene and type 2 diabetes. Methods The genotypes of +10225C/G of adiponectin receptor 1 were detected by polymerase chain reaction with sequence specific primers (PCR-SSP) in 200 type 2 diabetes and 100 health controls. Fasting blood samples of all cases were obtained to extract DNA and detect genotype. Statistical software spss 13.0 was used to analyzed. Results Frequency of G - type allele in type 2 diabetes was 40.5 %,that in normal controls was 23.5% , there was significant differences in the genotype frequencies of SNP +10225 between type 2 diabetes and health controls (χ² = 128.0, P < 0.01). Conclusion AdipoR1 +10225C/G polymorphism was probably associated with type 2 diabetes, G - type allele might be a genetic risk factor of type 2 diabetes.

【Key words】Receptors, Adiponectin; Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2
尽早缝合法经鼻泪囊鼻腔吻合治疗急性泪囊炎的疗效观察

裘项旭 胡美君 叶响荣 何锐 沈凌飞

【摘要】 目的 探讨尽早缝合法内窥镜下经鼻泪囊鼻腔吻合(ET-DCR)治疗急性泪囊炎的疗效。
方法 回顾性分析行尽早缝合法ET-DCR治疗的32例(32眼)急性泪囊炎患者的临床资料。
结果 所有患者术区解剖层次清晰，术中出血增多3例，术后第1天红肿疼痛即迅速改善，泪囊区充血肿胀术后1~6d，平均3d消退，无感染扩散发生，除1例皮肤溃破外无面部瘢痕。随访12个月至5年，平均2年，无急性泪囊炎复发，所有吻合口开放；症状完全消失26例，部分溢泪6例证实为泪总管阻塞，后经泪道置管后好转。
结论 尽早缝合法ET-DCR可以作为急性泪囊炎安全、有效、经济的根治方法。
【关键词】 泪囊炎；泪囊鼻腔吻合术

Efficacy of endoscopic transnasal dacryocystorhinostomy by suture in the treatment of acute dacryocystitis as early as possible Qiu Xiangxu, Hu Meijun, Ye Xiangrong, He Rui, Shen Lingfei. Department of Ophthalmology, the First People’s Hospital of Yongkang, Yongkang, Zhejiang 321302, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the effect of endoscopic transnasal dacryocystorhinostomy (ET-DCR) by suture in the treatment of acute dacryocystitis (AD) as early as possible. Methods The clinical data of 32 patients with unilateral AD who underwent ET-DCR by suture as early as possible were retrospectively analyzed. Results All patients presented clear anatomic structure, intraoperative hemorrhage increased in 3 cases, swelling and pain was rapidly relieving in all patients in the first day of postoperation, the mean resolution time of congestion and swelling in the middle canthus was average 3 days (range 1~6 days), no spread of infection occurred, no facial scar appeared in all patients except one case of abscess rupture. Complete complaint relief in 26 cases, slight epiphora presented in 6 patients who confirmed for lacrimal duct obstruction and cured by intubation, and all ostial patency with no AD recurrences at the mean follow-up of 2 years (range 12 months~5 years). Conclusion ET-DCR by suture as early as possible can be used to cure acute dacryocystitis and it is effective safe and economy.

【Key words】 Dacryocystitis; Dacryocystorhinostomy

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复方丁香罗勒口服混悬液治疗儿童脾胃湿热型急性腹泻 382 例

王震宇 陈宇 张雷 史慧 李艳

【摘要】目的 观察复方丁香罗勒口服混悬液治疗儿童脾胃湿热型急性腹泻的疗效及安全性。方法选择脾胃湿热型急性腹泻儿童患者 382 例，进行多中心、开放性临床试验。全部患儿给予复方丁香罗勒口服混悬液治疗，年龄<6 个月1次 3mL，每天 3 次；6 个月～<1 岁 1 次 5mL，每天 3 次；1～<2 岁 1 次 10mL，每天 3 次；2 岁及以上 1 次 20～40 mL，每天 3 次，3 d 为 1 个疗程。观察疗效及安全性。结果 382 例受试者中，显效 274 例，占 71.73%，有效 85 例，占 22.25%，总有效率为 93.98%；中医证候疗效分析，显效 280 例，占 73.30%，有效 87 例，占 22.77%，总有效率为 96.07%；排便次数、排便性状和排便不适感三者治疗前与治疗后差异均有统计学意义(\(\chi^2\) = 467.43, 524.51, 263.03，均 \(P<0.05\))。结论 复方丁香罗勒口服混悬液治疗儿童脾胃湿热型急性腹泻疗效显著且使用安全，可缩短病程，减少腹泻次数，改善临床症状。

【关键词】腹泻；复方丁香罗勒口服混悬液；儿童

Compound ocimum oil oral suspension in the treatment of 382 children with acute diarrhea (Piweixure Syndrome)  Wang Zhenyu, Chen Yu, Zhang Lei, Shi Hui, Li Yan. Department of Endocrinology, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Tangshan, Tangshan, Hebei 063000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the efficacy and safety of compound ocimum oil oral suspension in the treatment of children with acute diarrhea (Piweixure Syndrome). Methods 382 children with acute diarrhea (Piweixure Syndrome) were selected for the multi center and open clinical trial. All patients was treated by compound ocimum oil oral suspension based on age and weight, 6 months below 3mL thrice a day, 6 ~ <12 months 5mL thrice a day, 12 ~ <24 months 10mL thrice a day, 24 months upper 20 ~ 40 mL thrice a day. The course was three days. The efficacy and safety was observed. Results The total efficiency was 93.98%, there were 274 cases with marked effect and 85 case with effective in analysis on clinical efficacy. There were significant differences between before and after therapy on symptoms and signs as defecation frequency, defecation characters and defecation disesthesia (\(\chi^2\) = 467.43, 524.51, 263.03，all \(P < 0.05\) ). Conclusion Compound ocimum oil oral suspension in the treatment of children with acute diarrhea (Piweixure Syndrome) has definite effect and safety. It would be applied to clinical wildly with advantages as shorten the course, decreased diarrhea times and improved clinical symptoms.

【Key words】Diarrhea; Compound ocimum oil oral suspension; Children

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脾脏窦岸细胞血管瘤的螺旋 CT 和 MRI 表现

王艳艳 杨继虎 樊琳 郑芳 王秀云

【摘要】 目的 探讨脾脏窦岸细胞血管瘤 (LCA) 的影像学表现。方法 回顾性分析经手术病理证实的 6 例 LCA 患者的资料，其中 4 例行 CT 扫描，2 例行腹部 MRI 扫描。观察 LCA 的影像表现，并总结其影像特点。结果 所有患者均无脾功能亢进，4 例患者合并脾大，1 例为多发结节，5 例为单发病灶；所有病灶均未见钙化以及包膜。4 例 CT 扫描病灶多表现为稍低密度结节，边界尚可；增强扫描动脉期为低密度结节，呈逐渐缓慢强化，延时期呈较高密度。2 例 MRI 扫描病灶边界较清楚，呈长 T₁·混杂长 T₂ 信号，增强扫描动脉期为低信号，并延时强化。结论 LCA 有特殊的螺旋 CT 与 MRI 表现。【关键词】 脾；血管瘤；体层摄影术，X 线计算机；磁共振成像

CT and MRI findings of littoral cell angioma of spleen Wang Yanyan, Yang Jihu, Fan Ling, Zheng Fang, Wang Xiuyan. Department of Radiology, Shanxi Tumor Hospital, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030013, China

【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the value of CT and MRI in diagnosis of littoral cell angioma (LCA) of spleen. Methods CT and MRI findings the data of 6 patients with LCA were respectively analyzed, and all patients were proved LCA of spleen by pathology. Then enhanced CT (n = 4 cases) and MRI (n = 2 cases) were performed. The imaging performance of LCA was observed, and its imaging features was summarized. Results None of patients showed obvious signs and symptoms of hypersplenism, 4 cases were with splenomegaly. 5 patients had a single lesion, only one had few lesions. There were not any calcification or envelopement of all the lesions. On CT, all lesions demonstrated distinct borders. The enhanced scan for low – density nodules demonstrated slow progressive enhancement. On MRI, all the LAC had well circumscribed borders, and demonstrated T₁·hypointense and T₂ – equal, hyperintense signals, and progressive enhancement on the post contrast images. Conclusion CT and MRI imaging of littoral cell angioma of spleen have special imaging characteristics, those particular findings is helpful in the diagnosis.【Key words】 Splenic; Hemangioma; Tomography, X-ray computed; Magnetic resonance imaging

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产前焦虑抑郁情绪对产科并发症和妊娠结局的影响

丁海燕 安晨凤 孙超

【摘要】目的 探讨产前焦虑抑郁情绪对产科并发症和妊娠结局的影响。方法 选择100例孕妇为研究对象，采用焦虑自评量表(SAS)和抑郁自评量表(SDS)对孕妇的情绪进行评估，SAS标准分≥50分或SDS标准分≥53分者为观察组，SAS标准分<50分且SDS标准分<53分者为对照组。比较两组孕妇分娩方式、先兆子痫、妊娠剧吐、妊娠期糖尿病、围产期感染、羊水过多、羊水过少、胎儿宫内窘迫、早产、低体质量、新生儿窒息发生情况。结果 对照组初产妇剖宫产率明显低于观察组(4.00%比22.00%，χ²=7.161，P<0.05)，观察组产科并发症发生率明显高于对照组(32.00%比2.00%，χ²=15.946，P<0.05)，对照组围生儿结局显著优于观察组(4.00%比20.00%，χ²=6.061，P<0.05)。结论 产前焦虑抑郁情绪明显增加孕妇产科并发症，增加围生儿胎儿宫内窘迫、早产、低出生体质量、新生儿窒息的发生概率。

【关键词】焦虑;抑郁;妊娠并发症;妊娠结局

The influence of obstetric complications and pregnancy outcome because of prenatal anxiety and depression

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the influence of obstetric complications and pregnancy outcome because of prenatal anxiety and depression. Methods One hundred primipara were selected as the research objects, their emotions were evaluated by Self-Rating Anxiety Scale(SAS), Self-Rating depression Scale(SDS). The patients' scores of SAS≥50points or SDS≥53points were selected as the observation group, the patients' scores of SAS<50points and SDS<53points were selected as the control group. The pregnant women childbirth way, preeclampsia, hyperemesis gravidarum, gestational diabetes, perinatal infection, hydramnios, oligohydramnios, premature rupture of membranes, postpartum hemorrhage, fetal distress, premature birth, low birth quality, neonatal asphyxia of two groups were compared. Results The primipara cesarean delivery rate of the control group was lower than that of the observation group(4.00% vs 22.00%，χ²=7.161, P<0.05), the obstetric complications incidence of the observation group was higher than that of the control group (32.00% vs 2.00%，χ²=15.946, P<0.05), the birth outcomes incidence of the observation group was lower than that of the control group (4.00% vs 20.00%，χ²=6.061, P<0.05). Conclusion Prenatal anxiety and depression significantly increase pregnant women obstetric complications, increase the perinatal fetal intrauterine distress and the probability of premature birth, low birth quality and neonatal asphyxia.

【Key words】Anxiety; Depression; Pregnancy complications; Pregnancy outcomes

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老年人高血压与代谢综合征的关系分析

刘莉 王若雨 刘雅卓 孙晓杰

【摘要】 目的 分析老年高血压患者代谢综合征（MS）患病率及其与MS各组分的分布特点，分析高血压与MS的相关性。方法 随机抽选2013年大连大学附属中山医院体检中心体检的60岁以上高血压患者438例，测量每个研究对象腹围、身高、体质量、血压、计算体质量指数（BMI），并检测其空腹血糖（FPG）、总胆固醇（TC）、甘油三酯（TG）、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇（HDL-C）、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇（LDL-C）。结果 老年高血压患者MS的总患病率为37.7%，其中男性为39.0%，女性为36.7%，性别间差异无统计学意义（χ² = 0.46，P > 0.05）。MS组患者BMI、腹围、FPG、TG水平明显高于非MS组（t = 4.83，8.53，5.08，7.29，均P < 0.05），而MS组HDL-C水平低于非MS组（t = -9.67，P < 0.05）；在MS各组分中女性FPG明显高于男性（χ² = 5.82，P < 0.05），HDL-C明显低于男性（χ² = 8.73，P < 0.05）；MS相关因素的Logistic回归分析显示，BMI、腹围、FPG、TG为危险因素（OR值 = 2.139，1.106，2.156，2.315，均P < 0.05），而HDL-C为保护因素（OR值 = 0.039，P < 0.05）。结论 老年高血压人群罹患MS风险明显增高；高血压与MS各组分密切相关，其中危险因素包括BMI、腹围、FPG、TG，而HDL-C为保护因素。

【关键词】 老年人；高血压；代谢综合征；糖脂代谢紊乱

Relationship of the old people with hypertension and metabolic syndrome  Liu Li, Wang Ruoyu, Liu Yazhuo, Sun Xiaojie. Department of Chinese Traditional Medicine, Zhongshan Hospital Affiliated to Dalian University, Dalian, Liaoning 116001, China

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the morbidity of the old people with hypertension and metabolic syndrome (MS), the characteristics of MS components distribution, and correlation hypertension and MS. Methods 438 old patients over 60 with hypertension were selected randomly from check-up crowd in the physical examination center of Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital of Dalian University in 2013. Abdominal girth, height, body mass were measured, and then calculated BMI. The indicators such as FPG, TC, TG, HDL − C, LDL − C were detected and analyzed. Results The total morbidity of MS in the old people with hypertension was 37.7%, 39.0% from male people, 36.7% from female people, and there was no difference between genders (χ² = 0.46, P > 0.05). The level of BMI, abdominal girth, FPG, and TG in the old people with MS were higher than the people without MS (t = 4.83, 8.53, 5.08, 7.29, all P < 0.05), and HDL − C was lower than the people without MS (t = -9.67, P < 0.05). The level of FPG in women was higher than that in men apparently (χ² = 5.82, P < 0.05), and the level of HDL − C was lower than that in men apparently (χ² = 8.73, P < 0.01). The risk factors to MS include BMI, abdominal girth, FPG, TG (OR = 2.139, 1.106, 2.156, 2.315, all P < 0.05), and HDL − C is protective factor to MS (OR = 0.039, P < 0.05). Conclusion Hypertension might increase MS morbidity of old patients. Hypertension related with MS closely. The risk factors include BMI, abdominal girth, FPG, TG, on the other hand HDL − C is protective factor to MS.

【Key words】 Agedness; Hypertension; Metabolic syndrome; Glucose and lipid metabolism disorder
自拟三位一体综合疗法治疗青少年假性近视的疗效观察

赵丽芳  陆金英

【摘要】 目的 观察自拟三位一体综合疗法治疗青少年假性近视的疗效。方法 选择青少年假性近视患者149例(298眼),随机数字表法分为观察组75例(150眼)和对照组74例(148眼),观察组以自拟三位一体综合疗法治疗:中药穴位按摩、耳穴贴压、戴晶体调节仪;对照组采用0.5%托吡卡胺滴眼液治疗。以裸眼远视力为观察指标,观察两组的疗效并进行统计学分析。结果 观察组有效率(95.14%)明显高于对照组(78.26%)((Z = -12.563,\(P < 0.05\)),并且裸眼远视力在(0.8 ±0.1)的假性近视患者治疗效果明显高于裸眼远视力低的患者,治疗半年后视力下降率也明显低于对照组(\(P < 0.05\))。结论 三位一体综合疗法治疗青少年假性近视疗效明确,且疗效维持时间长。

【关键词】 近视;治疗学

Observation on the effect of the trinity comprehensive therapy for adolescent pseudo – myopia  Zhao Lifang, Lu Jinying. Department of Ophthalmology, The Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital of Jiaxing, Jiaxing, Zhejiang 314001, China

【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effect of the trinity comprehensive therapy for adolescent pseudo – myopia. Methods According to the digital table, 149 patients (298 eyes) were divided into the observation group 75 patients (150 eyes) and the control group 74 patients (148 eyes). The observation group were given with the trinity comprehensive therapy: herbal acupoint massage, auricular - plaster therapy and to wear the crystal apparatus. The control group were given with 0.5% tropicamide eye drops. Based on the naked distant vision, this paper will observe their respective curative effect, and then make the statistical analysis afterwards. Results The effective rate in the observation group was(95.14%), which was significantly higher than (78.26%) of the control group (\(Z = -12.563, P < 0.05\)). Meanwhile, the effect of the treatment on the naked visual acuity in pseudo – myopia who were with (0.8 ±0.1) was significantly higher than that of the naked visual acuity of the patients with low vision. And after a half – a – year treatment, the vision loss rate in the observation group was significantly lower than that in the control group (\(P < 0.05\)). Conclusion The curative effect of the trinity comprehensive therapy for adolescent pseudo – myopia is definite, and can be maintained for a long time, which has a certain value to prevent the occurrence and development of juvenile myopia.

【Key words】 Myopia; Therapeutics

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Application of somatostatin in nonoperative treatment of different kinds of intestinal obstruction
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the therapeutical effects of somatostatin in nonoperative treatment of different kinds of intestinal obstruction. Methods 338 cases of intestinal obstruction accepted by our hospital were retrospectively analyzed, which were divided into adhesive intestinal obstruction, inflammatory intestinal obstruction and malignant tumor intestinal obstruction. With nonoperative treatment, the control group were treated with routine therapy, including fasting, gastrointestinal decompression, intestinal lavage, intravenous replacement of fluid and electrolytes, disturbance of acid–base balance and the application of antibiotics. As for the treatment group, they were pumped with 6mg of somatostatin and 120mL physiological saline as well as routine therapy for 24 hours. The effects of the two groups were compared. Results The remission rate of abdominal distension and abdominal pains was 80.2% in the treatment group and 62.3% in the control group, the difference was statistical significance ($\chi^2 = 250.446, P < 0.05$). The remission rate of nausea and vomiting was 84.1% in the treatment group and 87.7% in the control group. The passage of gas and defecation by anus was 64.7% in the treatment group and 61.6% in the control group, there was no clear difference between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.902, P > 0.05$). The gastrointestinal decompression amounts reduced clearly, the treatment group was (328 ± 229) mL/d and (694 ± 381) mL/d in the control group, there was significant difference ($t = 2.883, P < 0.05$). After nonoperative conservative treatment, the effects between the two groups were as follows; the effective percentage was 95.7% in the treatment group and 94.0% in the control group, there was no significant difference ($\chi^2 = 0.007, P > 0.05$). Except intestinal obstruction patients with external tumors, the rates of transferring to operation was 2.4% in the treatment group and 2.8% in the control group, there was no statistical significance ($\chi^2 = 0.051, P > 0.05$). And except patients of intestinal obstruction with external tumors and transferring to operation, the hospital stay was (10.6 ± 4.9) d in the treatment group and (15.3 ± 4.1) d in the control group, the difference was significant ($t = 2.528, P < 0.05$). As for the treatment group with somatostatin, there was no significant difference ($\chi^2 = 0.008, P > 0.05$).Conclusion Somatostatin can rapidly relieve symptoms of different kinds of intestinal obstruction, the effectiveness is better than that of the control group. It improves the abdominal distension and abdominal pain, but it is not significantly different from that in the control group. The complications and the postoperative course of patients were similar. Somatostatin is an effective drug in the treatment of intestinal obstruction. Keywords Somatostatin; Intestinal obstruction
abdominal pains of adhesive and inflammatory intestinal obstruction, promoting the passage of gas and defecation by anus, the improvement of gastrointestinal decompression amounts in 24 hours. The improvement of tumor intestinal obstruction was worse. **Conclusion** Somatostatin treatment can help to ease the symptoms and physical signs of different kinds of intestinal obstruction rapidly and cut down hospital stay clearly, but can not reduce the rates of transferring to operation. If the time of treatment is ignored, it can not improve the therapeutical effective percentage of intestinal obstruction obviously. There is no significant difference for the application of adhesive and inflammatory intestinal obstruction. However, it can not completely and well improve the symptoms of tumor intestinal obstruction and the symptoms can recrudesce easily.

**Key words** Somatostatin; Intestinal Obstruction

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七叶皂苷钠联合人血白蛋白在高血压脑出血微创清除术后的应用效果

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【摘要】目的：评价七叶皂苷钠联合人血白蛋白在高血压脑出血颅内血肿微创清除术后的治疗作用。方法：50例高血压脑出血颅内血肿微创清除术后患者，按数字表法随机分为两组，治疗组27例术后采用七叶皂苷钠及人血白蛋白治疗，对照组23例术后采用常规内科方法治疗；观察术后1 d及15 d患者神经功能缺损评分及脑水肿面积，并观察两组临床疗效。结果：治疗组术后15 d灶周最大水肿面积（2.40±0.32）cm²，神经功能缺损评分（9.44±2.25）分（t=4.721，P<0.01）和（15.65±3.04）分（t=3.625，P<0.01）；治疗组临床总有效率88.9%，优于对照组的69.6%（χ²=13.58，P<0.01）。结论：七叶皂苷钠联合人血白蛋白能有效地减少高血压脑出血患者微创清除术后血肿周围水肿面积，改善神经功能缺损，提高临床治疗效果。

【关键词】脑出血；血肿；七叶皂苷钠；白蛋白类

Effect of aescine sodium combined with albumin treatment in hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage after minimally invasive scavenging surgery  Pan Tao, Sha Duijuan, Xu Peng, Li Qiming, Zhang Jun, Fan Guofeng. Department of Emergency, Drum Tower Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing University Medical School, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210008, China

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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the effect of aescine sodium combined with albumin in the treatment of hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage after intracranial hematoma minimally invasive removal surgery. Methods 50 patients with hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage after intracranial hematoma minimally invasive removal surgery were randomly divided into the two groups; the treatment group was treated with aescine sodium and albumin, the control group was treated with the conventional medical drugs. The neural function defect scale, brain edema area of post-operative patients after 1 d and 15 d, clinical effect after 15 d were observed. Results 15 d after operation, in the treatment group, the brain edema area was (2.40±0.32) cm², neural function defect scale was (9.44±2.25) points, which were better than (3.40±0.85) cm² (t=4.721, P<0.01) and (15.65±3.04) points (t=3.625, P<0.01). The total effective rate of the treatment group was 88.9%, which was better than 69.6% of the control group (χ²=13.58, P<0.01). Conclusion Aescine sodium combined with albumin can effectively reduce perihematomal brain edema area, improve nerve function defect and clinical effect in the patients with hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage after minimally invasive scavenging surgery. 

【Key words】Cerebral Hemorrhage; Hematoma; Aescine sodium; Albumins
非酒精性脂肪性肝炎的临床特点分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨非酒精性脂肪性肝炎的临床特点，为早期诊断提供依据。方法收集 200 例非酒精性脂肪肝病患者，并按照临床分型标准分为单纯性脂肪肝组 115 例和脂肪性肝炎组 85 例，对其年龄、性别、体质指数、血压、消化道症状、伴随疾病、血生化和影像学检查进行统计分析，分析组间差异。结果脂肪性肝炎组最常见的消化道症状为乏力，占 40%，其次为腹胀、纳差、恶心呕吐、肝区隐痛和肝肿大，两组无症状者发生率均较高（44.7% 比 49.2% P > 0.05），与单纯性脂肪肝组比较差异均无统计学意义（均 P > 0.05）；脂肪性肝炎组伴随肥胖、2 型糖尿病、高血压等疾病的发病率与单纯性脂肪肝组比较差异均有统计学意义（分别为 45.9% 比 20.0% 41.2% 比 22.3%，28.2% 比 15.6%，均 P < 0.05）；脂肪性肝炎组在体质量指数、空腹血糖、餐后 2 h 血糖、血清铁蛋白、透明质酸、Ⅳ型胶原、胰岛素抵抗指数较单纯性脂肪肝组明显升高，差异有统计学意义（分别为 28.68 ± 0.92 比 22.21 ± 0.43）、(9.63 ± 0.64) mmol/L 比 (4.92 ± 0.78) mmol/L，(12.96 ± 0.28) mmol/L 比 (7.04 ± 0.13) mmol/L，(243.56 ± 7.95) ng/mL 比 (140.03 ± 6.80) ng/mL，(130.26 ± 9.16) ng/mL 比 (74.85 ± 6.54) ng/mL，(130.56 ± 8.16) ng/mL 比 (72.68 ± 7.24) ng/mL，(5.36 ± 0.45) 比 (2.63 ± 0.12)，P < 0.05）。结论 非酒精性脂肪肝炎消化道症状无特异性，多伴有肥胖、2 型糖尿病、高血压等代谢综合征，同时可能存在多种代谢异常。

【关键词】脂肪肝

Analysis of the clinical characteristics in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. Li Mingxian, Liu Shangzhong, Chen Jiaoyan. Department of Gastroenterology, the Yuebei People's Hospital Affiliated of Shantou University Medical College, Shaoguan, Guangdong 512025, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical characteristics in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), to provide the basis for the early clinical diagnosis. Methods 200 cases of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) were divided into NAFL group (115 cases) and NASH group (85 cases). Age, gender, body mass index, blood pressure, clinical symptoms, accompany illnesses, biochemical and image index in the two groups were analyzed and compared retrospectively. Results Asthenia, accounted for 40%, which was the most common gastrointestinal symptom of NASH group, and abdominal distension, anorexia, nausea and vomiting, liver area pain and liver were all involved. There were no significant differences in mainly gastrointestinal symptoms between patients with NASH and NAFL group (P > 0.05), but no symptoms incidence of the two group were higher (44.7% vs 49.2% P > 0.05); the incidence of obesity, hyperlipidemia, type 2 diabetes, hypertension in NASH group were significantly different compared with NAFL (45.9% vs 20%, 41.2% vs 22.3%, 28.2% vs 15.6% respectively P < 0.05); In NASH group, BMI, fasting glucose (FPG), 2hPG, serum ferritin, hyaluronic acid, IV collageninsulin resistance index (HOWA - IR) increased significantly compared with NAFL (28.68 ± 0.92 vs 22.21 ± 0.43), (9.63 ± 0.64) mmol/L vs (4.92 ± 0.78) mmol/L, (12.96 ± 0.28) mmol/L vs (7.04 ± 0.13) mmol/L, (243.56 ± 7.95) ng/mL vs (140.03 ± 6.80) ng/mL, (130.26 ± 9.16) ng/mL vs (74.85 ± 6.54) ng/mL, (130.56 ± 8.16) ng/mL vs (72.68 ± 7.24) ng/mL, (5.36 ± 0.45) vs (2.63 ± 0.12), respectively P < 0.05). Conclusion Patients with NASH had no obvious gastroenterology symptoms. Obesity, type 2 diabetes, hypertension are more with NASH, and there may be multiple metabolic disorders.

【Key words】Fatty liver
血清脂蛋白 a 水平与脑梗死及颈动脉粥样硬化关系的临床研究

申斌  于川  王东育

【摘要】目的 探讨血清脂蛋白 a (Lp(a)) 水平与脑梗死及颈动脉粥样硬化的相关性。方法 比较脑梗死伴颈动脉粥样硬化患者 60 例 (脑梗死组)、颈动脉粥样硬化不伴脑梗死患者 60 例 (简称无脑梗死组) 及健康体检者 60 例 (对照组) 的血清 Lp(a) 水平、异常值检出率，以及常见的脑梗死危险因素。结果 脑梗死组 Lp(a) 水平为 (512 ±156) mg/L，检出率 46.7%；无脑梗死组 Lp(a) 水平为 (316 ±87) mg/L，检出率 20.0%；对照组 Lp(a) 水平为 (199 ±123) mg/L，检出率 5.0%。三组之间 Lp(a) 水平及 Lp(a) 异常检出率差异有统计学意义 ( F = 13.87，χ² = 29.394，P < 0.01)。脑梗死组常见脑梗死危险因素 (如高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、吸烟饮酒、肥胖或缺乏运动等) 明显多于无脑梗死组 (χ² = 15.523，P < 0.01)。结论 Lp(a) 异常是脑梗死重要危险因素，普查 Lp(a) 对于脑梗死的一级、二级预防有重要意义，对于 Lp(a) 异常人群，应进一步进行各种可控性脑梗死危险因素的筛查与干预。

【关键词】 脂蛋白 a；脑梗死；颈动脉疾病；动脉粥样硬化

Clinical investigation on relationship among lipoprotein(a), cerebral infarction and carotid atherosclerosis

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the correlation among Lp(a), cerebral infarction and carotid atherosclerosis. Methods 180 cases were equally divided into 3 groups (60 cases in each group). The patients with both cerebral infarction and carotid atherosclerosis composed one group ( "cerebral infarction group" for short ); the patients of carotid atherosclerosis which without cerebral infarction composed another group ( "no cerebral infarction" group for short ); the control group composed with those who had neither cerebral infarction nor carotid atherosclerosis. The level, outlier detection rate about Lp(a) and usual risk factors of cerebral infarction were compared in this research. Results The level and detection rate of Lp(a) in the cerebral infarction group were (512 ±156) mg/L and 46.7% ; the level and detection rate of Lp(a) in the no cerebral infarction group were (316 ±87) mg/L and 20.0% ; the level and detection rate of Lp(a) in the control group were (199 ±123) mg/L and 5.0% . The differences of the level and outlier detection rate of Lp(a) among the three group were significant ( F = 13.87，χ² = 29.394，P < 0.01 ). Cerebral infarction patients had more usual risk factors of cerebral infarction ( hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipemia, drinking, smoking, obesity and lack of exercise ) than those who without cerebral infarction ( χ² = 15. 523，P < 0.01 ). Conclusion The abnormal of Lp(a) was an important risk factor of cerebral infarction. The general survey of Lp(a) was significant in the primary and secondary prevention of stroke. To the people whose assay of Lp(a) was abnormal, the control of governable risk factors of cerebral infarction should actively be carried out.

【Key words】 Lipoprotein(a); Cerebral infarction; Carotid artery diseases; Atherosclerosis

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Clinical studies of vitamin D intervention in patients with hypertension  
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of controlling blood pressure in treating patients with hypertension by taking quantitative vitamin D to provide support for the clinical treatment of patients with hypertension. Methods 100 cases with hypertension were randomly divided into the two groups voluntarily, 50 cases in each group and one group with a simple standard treatment was considered as the control group, and the other one was the study group, 25 μg/d vitamin D was taken besides standard treatment. Each group content of 25- hydroxyvitamin D [25 (OH) D] level were measured by Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and lasted for one year to detect the situation of controlling blood. Mean and variable coefficient of systolic and diastolic blood pressure were calculated and compared each other. Results After treatment, the content level of 25(OH)D was (110.3 ± 24.5) nmol/L, systolic pressure was (144 ± 16) mmHg, variable coefficient was 11.1%, diastolic pressure was (87 ± 9) mmHg, variable coefficient was 10.3% in experiment group; while the content of level of 25(OH)D was (30.1 ± 14.9) nmol/L, systolic pressure was (145 ± 27) mmHg, variable coefficient was 18.6%, diastolic pressure was (89 ± 10) mmHg, variable coefficient was 12.4% in control group. Conclusion Taking quantitative vitamin D besides standard treatment is benefit for controlling the level of systolic pressure in patients with hypertension but is meaningless to the level of diastolic pressure.

【Key words】 Vitamin D; Hypertension; Systolic pressure; Diastolic pressure; Variable coefficient
脑蛋白水解物溶液的灭活/去除病毒工艺研究

李凤霞 初云海 黄清玲 李宏伟

【摘要】目的 研究脑蛋白水解物灭活/去除病毒工艺。方法 选择细小病毒科细小病毒属的猪细小病毒(PPV),弹状病毒科水疱性口炎病毒属的水疱性口炎病毒(VSV)做为指示病毒,其中PPV代表无囊膜脱氧核糖核酸(DNA)病毒,VSV代表有囊膜核糖核酸(RNA)病毒。模拟生产工艺中的病毒灭活步骤100℃×30 min,超滤作为灭活/去除病毒条件。将病毒分别按照1:9加入到脑蛋白水解物溶液中,进行高温和超滤灭活/去除病毒。以猪肾细胞(PK-15)细胞培养PPV,以非洲绿猴肾细胞(Vero细胞)培养VSV,测定病毒滴度。结果 PPV、VSV通过灭活,病毒半数组织培养感染剂量(TCID₅₀)分别为6.15log/0.1 mL(logs)、5.37 log/0.1 mL(logs);去除工艺平均病毒降低系数分别为6.15log/0.1 mL(logs)、5.37 log/0.1 mL(logs)。结论 生产脑蛋白水解物溶液工艺中的高温和超滤是有效的病毒灭活/去除工艺。

【关键词】蛋白水解产物;脑;工艺学,制药;细小病毒,猪;疱疹病毒2型,牛

Process study of brain protein hydrolysate of inactivate and virus removal Li Fengxia, Chu Yunhai, Huang Qingling, Li Hongwei. Department of Pharmacy, the First Hospital Affiliated to Heilongjiang University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150040, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the process of brain protein hydrolysate of inactivate and virus removal. Methods The Paroviridae parvovirus genera of porcine parvovirus (PPV), vesicular stomatitis virus rhabdovirus genera of vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) were chosen as a model virus, wherein PPV represents no envelope deoxyribonucleic acid(DNA) virus, VSV represents the envelope ribonucleic acid (RNA) virus. Simulation of the production process of virus inactivation steps 100 ℃×30 min, ultrafiltration as inactivation/removal condition. The virus respectively according to 1 : 9 into the brain protein hydrolysate, high temperature and ultra filtration virus inactivation/removal. In pig kidney cells (PK-15) in PPV cell culture, Africa green monkey kidney cells (Vero cells) cultured VSV, determination of virus titer. Results PPV and VSV through the sterilization, virus median tissue culture infective dose(TCID₅₀) were 6.15log/0.1 mL(logs), 5.37 log/0.1 mL(logs); removal processsaverage virus reduction coefficient were 6.15log/0.1 mL(logs), 5.37 log/0.1 mL(logs). Conclusion The high temperature and ultra filtration produces brain protein hydrolysate solution process are effective virus inactivation/removal process.

【Key words】 Protein hydrolysate; Brain; Technology, pharmaceutical; Parovirus, porine; Herpesvirus2, bovine
脐血血清胆红素和溶血三项检测对预测新生儿高胆红素血症的应用价值

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【摘要】目的研究脐血血清溶血三项及胆红素在早期诊断新生儿高胆红素血症中的价值。方法选取1200例健康新生儿，其母亲为O型血，父亲非O型血，根据母婴血型情况，分为母婴血型相同组539例，母婴血型不同组661例；根据脐血胆红素浓度范围分成五组，分析脐血胆红素及脐血溶血三项预测新生儿发生高胆红素血症的价值。结果(1)母婴血型不同组脐血血清胆红素浓度、新生儿ABO溶血病(ABO-HDN)的发生率及新生儿高胆红素血症发生率分别为(38.1±10.3)μmol/L、47.35%、26.02%，均显著高于母婴血型相同组的(33.4±7.9)μmol/L、15.21%、14.66%(t=5.8，χ²=120.7，P=0.000)；(2)新生儿高胆红素血症的发生率随着脐血胆红素浓度的升高而增加，但敏感度及特异性均差；(3)联合脐血胆红素，根据溶血三项结果来预测新生儿高胆红素血症的发生率，在脐血胆红素浓度＜21μmol/L或≥55.1μmol/L时，特异性和阳性预测值均为100.00%，敏感性分别为75.00%、86.96%。结论联合分析脐血血清胆红素及溶血三项结果，可早期预测母婴ABO血型不合所致的新生儿高胆红素血症的发生，临床上具有一定的实用价值。

【关键词】高胆红素血症；溶血；胎血

The value of serum umbilical cord blood bilirubin and hemolysis three test in the prediction of neonatal hyperbilirubinemia

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【Abstract】Objective To study the application value of serum umbilical cord blood bilirubin and hemolysis three test in the prediction of neonatal hyperbilirubinemia. Methods 1200 cases of healthy newborn were selected, whose mothers were type O blood and fathers were not type O blood. According to the situation of maternal and infant blood type, they were divided into the same maternal and child blood type group with 539 cases and different blood type group with 661 cases; According to the umbilical cord blood bilirubin concentration range was divided into five groups, and analyzed umbilical cord blood bilirubin and hemolysis three test in the prediction of neonatal hyperbilirubinemia. Results (1) The concentrations of umbilical cord blood bilirubin, the incidence of ABO – HDN, the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia in the maternal – fetal blood (O – A/B) group were (38.1 ± 10.3) μmol/L, 47.35%, 26.02%, respectively, which were all significantly higher than (33.4 ± 7.9) μmol/L, 15.21%, 14.66% in the maternal blood type (O – O) group (t = 5.8, χ² = 120.7, χ² = 20.1, all P = 0.000); (2) When the concentrations of umbilical cord blood bilirubin was higher, the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia was higher, but the sensitivity and the specificity both were bad; (3) According to the result of hemolysis three to predict the neonatal hyperbilirubinemia, when the concentrations of umbilical cord blood bilirubin was less than 21μmol/L or more than 55μmol/L, the positive predictive value and the specificity both were 100.00%, and the sensitivity was not low (75.00% and 86.96%). Conclusion Detection of umbilical cord blood bilirubin and hemolysis three test in the maternal – fetal blood group incompatibility could predict early hyperbilirubinemia of newborn, which had certain clinically practical value.

【Key words】Hyperbilirubinemia; Hemolysis; Fetal Blood

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血液透析患者甲状旁腺素与骨钙素含量的相关性研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨血液透析(血透)患者甲状旁腺素(PTH)与骨钙素(N-MID)含量检测的临床意义及其相关性。方法 根据血透患者的透析年限分为(I透析时间<2年), II(透析时间2~5年), III(透析时间>5~10年), IV(透析时间>10年)四组,每组随机抽取50例,另设健康体检者50例为对照组,检测各组血清中PTH与N-MID含量,将结果进行比对分析。结果 I、II、III、IV组血透患者PTH含量分别为(170.9±45.9)ng/L,(405.4±65.3)ng/L,(717.1±199.6)ng/L,(1555.6±417.8)ng/L, N-MID含量分别为(79.23±31.62)μg/L,(140.22±50.98)μg/L,(496.11±159.49)μg/L,(617.9±386.18)μg/L,对照组PTH与N-MID含量分别为(6.85±3.74)μg/L,(16.6±8.57)μg/L,四组血透患者的PTH与N-MID含量与对照组相比差异均有统计学意义(四组PTH含量分别与对照组相比,t=25.199,P<0.01;四组与对照组相比,t=43.091,P<0.01;四组与对照组相比,t=21.229,P<0.01;四组与对照组相比,t=26.211,P<0.01)。四组N-MID含量分别与对照组相比; I组与对照组相比,t=13.518,P<0.01; II组与对照组相比,t=16.909,P<0.01; III组与对照组相比,t=18.858,P<0.01; IV组与对照组相比,t=23.295,P<0.01; II组与IV组相比,t=19.233,P<0.01; III组与IV组相比,t=12.805,P<0.01; IV组N-MID含量对比; I组与II组相比,t=7.189,P<0.01; I组与III组相比,t=18.130,P<0.01; I组与IV组相比,t=8.303,P<0.01; II组与III组相比,t=15.029,P<0.01; II组与IV组相比,t=8.671,P<0.01; III组与IV组相比,t=2.061,P<0.05)。结论 血透患者PTH水平与N-MID含量呈正相关,高PTH血透患者应提早预防骨质疏松症的病变可能,及时采取相应治疗措施。

【关键词】 血液透析;甲状旁腺素;骨钙素;骨质疏松

Study on the correlation of parathyroid hormone and osteocalcin in hemodialysis patients  Zhang Guifen, Zhang Aimin. Department of Clinical Laboratory, the Affiliated Hospital of Medical College of Chinese People’s Armed Police Force, Tianjin 300162, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical value and the correlation of parathyroid hormone and osteocalcin in hemodialysis patients. Methods According to the dialysis duration of hemodialysis patients, they are divided into the four groups, I (dialysis time < 2 years), II (dialysis time 2~5 years), III (dialysis time > 5~10 years), IV (dialysis time > 10 years), 50 cases are randomly selected from each group, 50 cases of healthy people were taken as a control group, to detect the contents of PTH and N-MID in serum and analyze the results. Results The content of PTH in hemodialysis patients of I, II, III, IV group were (170.9 ± 45.9) ng/L, (405.4 ± 65.3) ng/L, (717.1 ± 199.6) ng/L, the content of N-MID were (79.23 ± 31.62) μg/L, (140.22 ± 50.98) μg/L, (496.11 ± 159.49) μg/L, (617.9 ± 386.18) μg/L, the content of PTH and N-MID in control group were (6.85 ± 3.74) ng/L, (16.6 ± 8.57) μg/L, the levels of the four hemodialysis patients groups were significantly higher than those of normal control group, the differences had statistically significance (PTH levels of the four groups compared with the control group; group I compared with the control group, t=25.199, P<0.01; group II compared with the control group, t=43.091, P<0.01; group III compared with the control group, t=25.402, P<0.01; group IV compared with the control group, t=26.211, P<0.01; N-MID levels of the four groups compared with the control group; group I compared with the control group, t=13.518, P<0.01; group II compared with the control group, t=16.909, P<0.01; group III compared with the control group, t=21.229, P<0.01; group IV compared with the control group, t=11.007, P<0.01), the content of PTH and N-MID in I, II, III, IV groups had statistically significance (four groups of PTH levels compare to each other; group I compared with group II, t=20.774, P<0.01; group I
compared with group Ⅲ, $t = 18.858, P < 0.01$; group Ⅰ compared with group Ⅳ, $t = 23.295, P < 0.01$; group Ⅱ compared with group Ⅲ, $t = 10.495, P < 0.01$; group Ⅳ compared with group Ⅲ, $t = 12.805, P < 0.01$; Four groups of N-MID levels compare to each other; group Ⅰ compared with group Ⅱ, $t = 7.189, P < 0.01$; group Ⅰ compared with group Ⅲ, $t = 18.130, P < 0.01$; group Ⅰ compared with group Ⅳ, $t = 9.830, P < 0.01$; group Ⅱ compared with group Ⅲ, $t = 15.029, P < 0.01$; group Ⅱ compared with group Ⅳ, $t = 8.671, P < 0.01$; group Ⅲ compared with group Ⅳ, $t = 2.061, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion**  PTH levels were positively correlated with N-MID content in hemodialysis patients, high PTH hemodialysis patients should prevent osteoporosis early and to take appropriate treatment.

【**Key words**】 Hemodialysis; Parathyroid hormone; Osteodystrophy; Osteoporosis

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Clinical analysis of 71 cases diagnosed first as Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia in AIDS  Wang Shanchang.
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Objective  To discuss the epidemiological and clinical features of patients with AIDS initially diagnosed as Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP). Methods  The retrospective epidemiological survey and clinical study was conducted on the material from 71 patients with AIDS who were initially diagnosed as PCP. Results  All cases in this group were admitted to hospital in a critical condition, with fever, dry cough, fatigue, dyspnea and hypoxemia; X-ray and CT showed increased lung markings, thickening, miliary and (or) ground glass–like changes 67 cases (62.0%); most cases had significantly lower CD4+ T lymphocyte and peripheral blood lymphocyte counts, leading to a high death rate. PCP were used sulfamethoxazole therapy, 64 cases cured, 7 death. Conclusion  PCP in AIDS has clinical and epidemiological characteristics. Paying more attention to epidemiological survey, along with timely confirmation and treatment will be beneficial to improve the prognosis of PCP.

Key words  Acquired immunodeficiency Syndrome; Pneumonia; Epidemiology
甲基丙二酸血症 12 例临床分析

王小军

【摘要】 目的 探讨甲基丙二酸血症的临床特征。方法 收集甲基丙二酸血症 12 例的临床资料，总结其临床表现、辅助检查、气相色谱/质谱串联分析尿有机酸测定结果、血气分析、血糖、乳酸、血氨等特点，并对其临床特征及转归情况进行总结。结果 1 岁以下首次就诊 8 例；12 例有 8 例来自农村；12 例主要就诊主诉纳差、精神差入院 5 例；抽搐发作入院 3 例；体质量不增入院 1 例；呕吐入院 3 例；嗜睡入院 3 例；昏迷入院 1 例。入院后查尿有机酸分析发现甲基丙二酸明显增高，同时分别有血氨、乳酸升高，高血糖，尿酸高，低蛋白血症，尿蛋白异常，尿酮体异常，阴离子间隙异常增高，影像学及电生理检查的异常。确诊为甲基丙二酸血症，根据情况分别给予维生素 B_{12}、甜菜碱、叶酸、左旋肉碱、限制蛋白质摄入量等治疗。对症治疗好转 7 例，失访 2 例；自动出院 1 例，2 例死亡。结论 依据甲基丙二酸血症发病特征，做到早发现、早诊断、早治疗，有利于改善预后。

【关键词】 甲基丙二酸；临床特征；气相色谱-质谱法

Clinical characteristics of 12 cases with methylmalonic acidemia  Wang Xiaojun, Department of Genetic Metabolic Endocrine Division, Shanxi Children’s Hospital, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030013, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical characteristics of methylmalonic acidemia. Methods Methylmalonic acidemia diagnosis and treatment of 12 cases of clinical data were collected, the clinical manifestations, laboratory examinations, gas chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry analysis of the measurement results of urine organic acids, blood gas analysis, glucose, lactic acid, ammonia and other characteristics were summarized, and the clinical features and outcome of the situation were also summarized. Results 1 year old first visit eight cases, 12 cases, 8 cases from rural areas; 12 cases of major treatment complained of anorexia, poor spirit hospitalized one case; respiratory infection hospitalized five cases; seizure hospitalized three cases; weight gain admission one case; vomiting admitted three cases, three cases of drowsiness, coma admitted one case, the movement behind the main complaint admitted two cases. After hospitalization check urine organic acid analysis found significantly increased methylmalonic acid, respectively, while ammonia, lactic acid increased, high blood sugar, high uric acid, low albumin, urine protein abnormalities, abnormal urine ketone bodies, abnormal increased anion gap, video science and abnormal electrophysiological examination. Diagnosed with methylmalonic acidemia, according to the case were given VitB_{12}, betaine, folic acid, L-carnitine, limiting protein intake and other treatment. Symptomatic treatment improved in seven patients, two patients were lost; automatically discharged one case, two cases of death. Conclusion Methylmalonic acidemia based on clinical characteristics, so early detection, early diagnosis, early treatment will help to improve prognosis.

【Key words】 Methylmalonic acid; Clinical features; Gas chromatography – mass spectrometry

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含莫西沙星方案与左氧氟沙星方案治疗老年人耐多药肺结核的效果比较

周望溪 黄艺群

【摘要】目的：比较含莫西沙星方案与左氧氟沙星不同方案治疗老年人耐多药肺结核的临床效果。方法：将纳入研究的136例老年耐多药肺结核患者按入组顺序单双号随机分为观察1组和观察2组，各68例。其中观察1组使用含莫西沙星方案治疗，观察2组使用含左氧氟沙星方案治疗，两组均治疗18个月。观察两组临床疗效以及痰转阴、肺部病变吸收、空洞变化情况以及不良反应。结果：观察1组总有效率为92.6%，观察2组总有效率为72.1%，两组总有效率差异有统计学意义（χ² = 9.917, P = 0.002）；观察1组3个月时痰转阴率显著高于观察2组（χ² = 4.115, P = 0.043），其余时间点差异均无统计学意义（均 P > 0.05）；治疗后，观察1组肺部病变明显吸收 + 吸收59例（86.8%），观察2组明显吸收 + 吸收48例（70.6%），两组肺部病变吸收情况差异有统计学意义（χ² = 5.303, P = 0.021）；观察1组肺部空洞闭合 + 缩小52例（76.4%），观察2组肺部空洞闭合 + 缩小41例（60.3%），两组肺部空洞变化差异有统计学意义（χ² = 4.115, P = 0.043）；两组不良反应差异无统计学意义（P > 0.05）。结论：含莫西沙星抗结核方案治疗老年耐多药肺结核疗效较好，应扩大应用。

【关键词】结核病，耐多药；莫西沙星；左氧氟沙星；老年人

Clinical effect of different scheme of moxifloxacin and levofloxacin for elderly multi drug resistant pulmonary tuberculosis Zhou Wangxi, Huang Yiqun. Department of Pharmacy, Yongzhou Central Hospital, Yongzhou, Hunan 425000, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical effect of different scheme of moxifloxacin and levofloxacin for elderly multi drug resistant pulmonary tuberculosis. Methods 136 cases of elderly patients included in the study were randomly divided into the observation group 1 and observation group 2 with 68 cases in each group according to the sequence in group. The observation group 1 used moxifloxacin regimen for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis while the observation group 2 used levofloxacin regimen. The two groups were treated for 18 months and observed the clinical curative effect, and the sputum negative, pulmonary lesions absorption, empty changes and adverse reactions. Results The total efficiency of the observation group 1 was 92.6%, which in the observation group 2 was 72.1%, the total efficiency of the two groups had a significant difference (χ² = 9.917, P = 0.002) ; the sputum negative conversion rate of the observation group 1 at the end of 3 months was significantly higher than that of the observation group 2 (χ² = 4.115, P = 0.043) , no significant difference was found at the other time points ( all P > 0.05 ) ; after treatment, the obvious absorption + absorption of lung lesion in the observation group 1 was 59 cases, accounting for 86.8% , that in observation group 2 was 48 cases, accounting for 70.6% , two groups of lung lesions absorption had significant difference (χ² = 5.303, P = 0.021) ; the pulmonary cavity closure + reduced in the observation group 1 was 52 cases, accounting for 76.4% , that in the observation group 2 was 41 cases, accounting for 60.3% , with significant difference between the two groups (χ² = 4.115, P = 0.043) ; there was no significant difference in adverse reaction of the two groups ( P > 0.05 ). Conclusion Moxifloxacin anti tuberculosis regimen has a better curative effect in treatment of elderly patients with multi drug resistant pulmonary tuberculosis, which should be expanded the application.

【Key words】Multidrug – resistant, tuberculosis; Moxifloxacin; Levofloxacin; Aged

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疏肝健脾法治疗腹泻型肠易激综合征的临床疗效观察

刘斐

【摘要】目的 评价疏肝健脾法治疗腹泻型肠易激综合征（D-IBS）肝郁脾虚证的临床疗效。方法 71例符合纳入标准的D-IBS患者按数字表法随机分为治疗组36例和对照组35例，治疗组采用疏肝健脾法治疗，服用中药痛泻要方合参苓白术散加减；对照组服用复合乳酸菌胶囊治疗。两组服药时间均为4周。观察并分析治疗前D-IBS症状积分变化及综合疗效。结果 两组治疗前症状总积分差异无统计学意义，治疗后治疗组、对照组症状总积分分别为（4.83±3.30）、（7.00±3.96），两组差异有统计学意义（t=2.51，P<0.05）；治疗组总有效率为91.67%，高于对照组的68.57%（χ²=5.98，P<0.05）。结论 运用以痛泻要方合参苓白术散为代表的疏肝健脾法治疗D-IBS肝郁脾虚型患者具有较为满意的临床疗效。

【关键词】疏肝健脾法；肠易激综合征

Observation of the clinical curative effect when adopt smoothing liver and invigorating spleen treatment to cure diarrhea – predominant irritable bowel syndrome  Liu Fei. Department of Spleen and Stomach, Suzhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215000, China

【Abstract】Objective  To evaluate the clinical effects and safety when adopt smoothing liver and invigorating spleen treatment to cure diarrhea – predominant irritable bowel syndrome (D – IBS) characterized by liver stagnation with spleen deficiency. Methods  71 patients met the inclusion criteria of D – IBS were randomly divided into the treatment group(36 cases) and control group(35 cases), the treatment group used Shugan Jianpi therapy, traditional Chinese medicine Tongxieyao Fang and additive Shenlingbaizhu Decoction; the control group taking Lactobacillus Complex Capsules treatment. Two groups of the time of taking medicine for 4 weeks. Observation and analysis of comprehensive effects and D – IBS symptom score before and after treatment. Results  There was no statistical significance between the two groups before treatment, symptom total score difference, after the treatment group and the control group of symptom score were (4.83 ± 3.30), (7.00 ± 3.96), with a significant difference between the two groups (t = 2.51, P < 0.05); the total effective rate of treatment group was 91.67%, which was higher than 68.57% in the control group (χ² = 5.98, P < 0.05). Conclusion  The adoption of the smoothing liver and invigorating spleen treatment characterized by the use of Tong Xie Yao Fang and additive Shen Ling Bai Zhu decoction to cure D – IBS patients with liver stagnation and spleen deficiency has a relatively satisfactory clinical curative effect.

【Key words】Smoothing liver and invigorating spleen treatment; Irritable bowel syndrome

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超声弹性成像应变率比值与等级评分法用于甲状腺结节性质鉴别的临床价值比较

徐庆 李园园 许伟莹

【摘要】目的 探讨并比较超声弹性成像应变率比值与等级评分法在甲状腺结节性质鉴别的临床价值。方法 选择经手术病理确诊的甲状腺结节患者120例，并进行超声弹性成像检查，分别采用超声弹性成像应变率比值和等级评分法鉴别甲状腺结节的性质，并分别与病理结果比较。结果 弹性等级评分的敏感性、特异性和准确性分别为79.4%、81.3%、81.0%，超声弹性成像应变率比值的敏感性、特异性和准确性分别为91.2%、90.3%、93.3%。超声弹性成像应变率比值的敏感性、特异性和准确性显著优于弹性等级评分（$\chi^2=28.170, P=0.000$；$\chi^2=34.219, P=0.000$；$\chi^2=17.928, P=0.000$）。结论 超声弹性成像应变率比值与等级评分法都可以作为甲状腺结节良、恶性鉴别判断的有效方法，可有效提高甲状腺结节的性质鉴别诊断的准确度，有效弥补传统超声评估法由于认知差异带来的诊断误差，但超声弹性成像应变率比值的评价效果更好，该方法操作方便，容易学习和掌握，值得在临床推广应用。

【关键词】超声检查；弹性成像；应变率；评分法；甲状腺结节

Comparative study on the clinical value of the elastic grades score evaluation method and ultrasound elasticity imaging strain ratio method in identifying thyroid nodules  Xu Qing, Li Yuanyuan, Xu Weiying. Department of Ultrasound, the People’s Hospital of Yueqing, Yueqing, Zhejiang 325600, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate and compare the clinical value of the elastic grades score evaluation method and ultrasound elasticity imaging strain ratio method in identifying thyroid nodules. Methods A total of 120 cases confirmed by operation and pathology of the patients with thyroid nodules in our hospital were undergone ultrasound elasticity imaging detection, the thyroid nodules were identified with the elastic grades score evaluation method and ultrasound elasticity imaging strain ratio method respectively, and were compared with pathological results separately. Results The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy rate were 79.4%, 81.3%, 81% with the elastic grades score evaluation method, the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy rate were 91.2%, 90.3%, 93.3% with ultrasound elasticity imaging strain ratio method, of which was significantly higher with ultrasound elasticity imaging strain ratio method than with the elastic grades score evaluation method by statistical analysis ($\chi^2=28.170, P=0.000$; $\chi^2=34.219, P=0.000$; $\chi^2=17.928, P=0.000$). Conclusion Ultrasound elastography strain ratio and rating score evaluation method can be used as an effective method in differentiating malignant from benign thyroid nodules, which can effectively improve the accuracy rate of the differential diagnosis of thyroid nodules and effectively remedy the diagnostic error band to cognitive differences with traditional ultrasound evaluation. The method of ultrasound elastography strain rate ratio was better with advantages of easy to operate, easy to learn and master, and easily accepted by patients, which is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】Ultrasonography; Elasticity imaging; Strain rate; Score evaluation method; Thyroid nodules

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肝硬化患者血清低密度脂蛋白胆固醇检测的临床意义

崔春吉 赞景红

【摘要】 目的 探讨肝硬化患者血清低密度脂蛋白胆固醇（LDL-C）检测的临床意义。方法 检测3573例肝硬化患者与168例健康者（对照组）的血清LDL-C水平，并分析血清LDL-C水平与肝硬化患者预后、肝功能分级以及某些并发症等的关系。结果 肝硬化组LDL-C水平为（1.67±0.94）mmol/L，显著低于对照组的（2.02±0.67）mmol/L（t=4.67，P<0.01）。肝硬化患者中死亡组LDL-C水平为（1.30±1.11）mmol/L，显著低于存活组的（1.73±0.90）mmol/L（t=9.45，P<0.01）。肝功能B级组LDL-C水平为（1.74±0.92）mmol/L，显著低于A级组的（2.04±0.76）mmol/L（q=11.55，P<0.01）。肝功能C级组LDL-C水平为（1.28±0.97）mmol/L，显著低于A级组的（2.04±0.76）mmol/L（q=29.25，P<0.01）。并发原发性肝癌组LDL-C水平为（1.93±1.10）mmol/L，显著高于未并发原发性肝癌的（1.54±0.82）mmol/L（t=12.02，P<0.01）。肝硬化组LDL-C水平与肝功能分级呈显著负相关（r=-0.43，P<0.01）。结论 肝硬化患者血清LDL-C水平明显降低，且与患者的预后、肝功能分级及并发上消化道出血、原发性肝癌等密切相关。

【关键词】 肝硬化；低密度脂蛋白胆固醇

The clinical significance of determination of serum low density lipoprotein cholesterol in patients with hepatocirrhosis  Cai Chunji, Zan Jinghong. Department of Gastroenterology, the Affiliated Hospital of Yanbian University, Yanji, Jilin 133000, China

【Abstract】Objective To study the changes of serum low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and clinical significance in patients with hepatocirrhosis. Methods The serum LDL-C contents in groups from 3573 cases hepatocirrhosis and 168 cases controls were determined. The relationship between serum LDL-C and the factors of prognosis, grades of liver function, some complications etc. in hepatocirrhosis patients were analyzed. Results The serum LDL-C contents in hepatocirrhosis group[(1.67±0.94) mmol/L] was significantly lower than that in control group[(2.02±0.67) mmol/L](t=4.67, P<0.01). The serum LDL-C contents in death[ (1.30±1.11) mmol/L], the grade of liver function Child – pugh B[(1.74±0.92) mmol/L], the grade of liver function Child – pugh C[(1.28±0.97) mmol/L], complicated upper gastrointestinal bleeding[(1.33±0.84) mmol/L], not complicated primary hepatic carcinoma[ (1.54±0.82) mmol/L] were significantly lower than that in survival[ (1.73±0.90) mmol/L](t=9.45, P<0.01), the grade of liver function Child – pugh A[(2.04±0.76) mmol/L] (q=11.55, P<0.01), the grade of liver function Child – pugh A[(2.04±0.76) mmol/L] (q=29.25, P<0.01) and B[(1.74±0.92) mmol/L] (q=17.71, P<0.01), not complicated upper gastrointestinal bleeding[(1.76±0.95) mmol/L](t=12.02, P<0.01), complicated primary hepatic carcinoma groups[(1.93±1.10) mmol/L](t=11.12, P<0.01) with hepatocirrhosis, respectively, significant negative correlation was shown between serum LDL-C contents and liver function grades in patients with hepatocirrhosis (r= -0.43, P<0.01). Conclusion The serum LDL-C contents was obviously decreased in hepatocirrhosis, and it is closely correlated to the factors of prognosis, grades of liver function, whether complicated upper gastrointestinal bleeding and primary hepatic carcinoma, etc.

【Key words】 Liver cirrhosis; Low density lipoprotein cholesterol

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重组人Ⅱ型肿瘤坏死因子受体-抗体融合蛋白膝关节腔内注射治疗类风湿关节炎临床观察

焦娟 姜泉

【摘要】目的 观察重组人Ⅱ型肿瘤坏死因子受体-抗体融合蛋白关节腔多次穿刺注射治疗类风湿关节炎的临床效果。方法 对18例膝关节反复肿痛的RA患者采用膝关节腔多次穿刺注射重组人Ⅱ型肿瘤坏死因子受体-抗体融合蛋白（每4周1次，1次25mg，共3次），以目标膝关节健康状况和疼痛VAS评分为主观察指标，并收集治疗前和每次注射后4周的膝关节周径、疲乏VAS评分、健康评定问卷（HAQ）指数和DAS28评分，以及所抽取关节液量。结果18例患者均完成3次治疗，平均RA病程为（84.7±54.1）个月，膝关节健康状况在治疗1次及以后各访视点均明显优于治疗前（P=0.03，0.02，0.02），疼痛VAS评分亦明显优于治疗前（P=0.03，0.00，0.00）；治疗3次后，膝关节健康状况VAS评分（47.65±21.37）分，较治疗1次的（66.20±12.60）分及治疗2次的（55.29±20.09）分进一步减低（P=0.02，0.03），膝关节疼痛VAS评分（47.94±15.11）分，较治疗2次后的（59.12±13.49）分进一步减低（P=0.00）。关节周径、疲乏VAS评分、HAQ指数及DAS28评分均进一步减低。结论重组人Ⅱ型肿瘤坏死因子受体-抗体融合蛋白关节腔内多次穿刺注射可能对单关节反复肿痛的RA患者存在较好的局部及全身疗效，其关节腔穿刺给药有望成为反复单关节炎RA患者的治疗新方法。

【关键词】关节炎，类风湿；受体，肿瘤坏死因子，Ⅱ型

Exploring the clinical benefit with intra-articular injections of anti-TNF-α antibody fusion protein for patients with rheumatoid arthritis Jiao Juan, Jiang Quan. Department of Rheumatism, the Guang’ anmen Hospital, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beixiange 100053, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the efficacy of intra-articular (IA) blockade of TNF-α by 3 etanercept injections in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Methods Eighteen moderate activity RA patients with resistant knee synovitis underwent three monthly IA injection of etanercept (25mg). The primary outcomes were visual analogue scale of target knee general health (VAS – TKGH) and VAS target knee Pain Score, and we also collected diameter of target knee joint, VAS fatigue Score, Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ), the 28 – joint based disease activity score (DAS28) and joint fluid volume, which were all assessed at baseline and every four weeks after IA injection. Results All those 18 patients completed the treatment with the average disease duration of was (84.7 ± 54.1) months. After each IA injection, VAS – TKGH was significantly improved than baseline (P = 0.03, 0.02, 0.02), and VAS target knee pain score was also significantly improved than baseline (P = 0.03, 0.00, 0.00). After 3rd IA injection, VAS – TKGH was further reduced compared with those after 1st and 2nd IA injection (P = 0.02, 0.03); while, VAS target knee pain score was further reduced after 3rd IA injection (P = 0.00). Knee joint diameter, VAS fatigue score, HAQ and DAS28 were significantly lower after 1st IA injection than baseline (P = 0.03, 0.02, 0.03). After 2nd IA injection, VAS fatigue score, HAQ, and DAS28 were significantly further improved compared to treatment once (P = 0.00, 0.02, 0.02); after 3rd IA injection, HAQ and DAS28 were further improved compared to those after 2nd IA injection (P = 0.01, 0.02). Joint fluid volume was significantly decreased after 2nd IA injection (P = 0.01). Conclusion The tailor approach of intra-articular injections of anti-TNF-α agent might benefit RA patients who had resistant synovitis, and the side effect was rare. However, the sample was small and further observation is needed.

【Key words】Arthritis, rheumatoid; Repeaters, tumor necrosis factor, type II

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地佐辛用于老年患者术后镇痛有效性和安全性的研究

王小江

【摘要】目的 探讨老年患者应用地佐辛术后镇痛有效性与安全性。方法 将择期行胆囊切除术老年患者50例作为研究对象，按数字表法随机分为研究组和对照组，每组25例。对照组采取苏芬太尼+托烷司琼处理，而研究组采取苏芬太尼+地佐辛+托烷司琼处理，观察记录两组患者术后镇痛镇静评分，不良反应，并进行对比分析。结果 两组患者在术后镇痛镇静评分上差异无统计学意义（P>0.05），但研究组术后镇静评分要稍微低于对照组；研究组不良反应发生率为12%，明显低于对照组的40%（χ²=20.37, P<0.01）。结论 地佐辛用于老年患者术后镇痛与镇静效果良好，同时安全性较高。

【关键词】镇痛；手术后期间；地佐辛；老年人

Study on the efficacy and safety of dezocine applied in postoperative analgesia for elderly patients

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the efficacy and safety of dezocine applied in postoperative analgesia for elderly patients. Methods 50 elderly patients with elective cholecystectomy were selected as the research object, and they were randomly divided into the study group and control group. The control group patients took sufentanil + tropisetron treatment, while the study group took sufentanil + dezocine + tropisetron treatment. The postoperative analgesia sedation score, adverse reaction of the two groups were observed and recorded, and the contrast analysis was carried on. Results There was no significant difference in comparison of postoperative analgesia sedation score of the two groups (P>0.05); The incidence of adverse reaction of the study group was 12%, which was significantly lower than 40% of the control group (χ²=20.37, P<0.01). Conclusion Dezocine for postoperative elderly patients has obvious effect, postoperative analgesia and sedation, and high safety, which is worthy of reference.

【Key words】 Dezocine; Analgesia; Postoperative Period; Aged

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氯沙坦联合阿托伐他汀治疗原发性高血压的疗效及对血浆高敏 C 反应蛋白、内皮素和一氧化氮水平的影响

周波 朱粮 刘红臻

【摘要】 目的 探讨氯沙坦联合阿托伐他汀治疗原发性高血压的临床疗效及对血浆高敏 C 反应蛋白 (hs-CRP)、内皮素 (ET) 和一氧化氮 (NO) 水平的影响。方法 将 84 例原发性高血压患者采用数字表法随机分为两组, 每组各 42 例, 对照组给予氯沙坦治疗, 观察组采用氯沙坦联合阿托伐他汀治疗, 比较两组临床疗效及治疗前后血浆 hs-CRP、ET 和 NO 水平变化。结果 观察组有效率为 92.86%, 显著高于对照组的 80.95% ( \chi^2 = 7.85, P < 0.05); 观察组治疗后血浆 hs-CRP 和 ET 水平分别为 (3.02 ± 0.29) mg/L 和 (34.44 ± 4.59) μg/L, 显著低于治疗前的 (5.30 ± 0.38) mg/L 和 (58.30 ± 5.27) μg/L 及对照组的 (4.95 ± 0.36) mg/L 和 (55.93 ± 5.71) μg/L, 差异均有统计学意义 (t = 7.43, 8.10, 7.89, 8.56, 均 P < 0.05); 观察组治疗后 NO 水平为 (70.47 ± 4.58) μmol/L, 显著高于治疗前的 (44.43 ± 3.41) μmol/L 和对照组的 (46.33 ± 3.81) μmol/L (t = 8.69, 9.04, 均 P < 0.05)。结论 氯沙坦联合阿托伐他汀治疗原发性高血压疗效确切, 可明显改善患者炎症状态及内皮功能, 具有较好的临床应用价值。

【关键词】 高血压; 氯沙坦; 阿托伐他汀

Effect of losartan combined with atorvastatin in treatment of essential hypertension and its influence on the plasma high sensitive C reactive protein, endothelial factors, and levels of nitric oxide

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of losartan combined with atorvastatin in the treatment of essential hypertension and its influence on the plasma high sensitive C reactive protein (hs-CRP), endothelin (ET) and the level of nitric oxide (NO). Methods According to the digital table, 84 patients with primary hypertension were randomly divided into the two groups of 42 cases, the control group was given losartan for treatment, the observation group was treated with losartan combined with atorvastatin. The clinical curative effect and the changes of plasma hs-CRP, ET and the level of NO before and after treatment were compared between the two groups. Results The effective rate of the observation group was 92.86%, which was significantly higher than 80.95% of the control group ( \chi^2 = 7.85, P < 0.05); The levels of plasma hs-CRP and ET of the observation group after treatment were (3.02 ± 0.29) mg/L and (34.44 ± 4.59) μg/L, which were significantly lower than (5.30 ± 0.38) mg/L and (58.30 ± 5.27) μg/L of pretreatment and (4.95 ± 0.36) mg/L and (55.93 ± 5.71) μg/L of the control group (t = 7.43, 8.10, 7.89, 8.56, all P < 0.05); The NO level of the observation group after treatment was (70.47 ± 4.58) μmol/L, which were significantly higher than (44.43 ± 3.41) μmol/L of pretreatment and (46.33 ± 3.81) μmol/L of the control group (t = 8.69, 9.04, all P < 0.05). Conclusion A tovarvastatin combined with losartan has a definite effect in treatment of primary hypertension, which can significantly improve the inflammation and endothelial function of patients that has a good clinical application value.

【Key words】 Hypertension; Ato Vataatin; Losartan

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输尿管镜下钬激光技术治疗尿道狭窄的效果观察

迟宁

【摘要】 目的 探讨应用输尿管镜下钬激光技术治疗尿道狭窄的效果。方法 68例尿道狭窄患者按照数字表法随机分为两组，观察组34例，对照组34例，观察组采用输尿管镜下钬激光技术，对照组采用冷刀尿道内切开技术。观察两组手术时间，术中出血量，住院时间，最大尿流率，尿外渗，继发出血，直肠损伤及复发和再手术情况。结果 观察组手术时间(31.24±9.71)min，长于对照组的(22.37±9.22)min(t=3.914，P<0.05)；观察组术中出血量(13.28±5.24)mL，住院时间(4.06±1.16)d，均少于对照组的(28.31±7.19)mL，(5.92±1.71)d(t=4.091，2.776，均P<0.05)；两组治疗后患者的最大尿流率[(11.3±4.1)mL/s，(16.8±5.2)mL/s]均有明显提高(t=5.163，9.772，P<0.05，P<0.01)。术后对照组有1例患者发生并发症，发生率为35.3%；观察组有2例患者发生并发症，发生率为5.9%；观察组并发症发生率明显低于对照组(χ²=7.240，P<0.05)。术后随访1年，对照组复发率(16%)和再手术率(11%)均明显高于观察组(4%，1%) (χ²=11.290，13.860，均P<0.01)。结论 输尿管镜下钬激光技术治疗尿道狭窄创伤小，疗效显著，并发症少，复发及再手术发生率低。

【关键词】 尿道狭窄；激光

Transureteroscopic holmium laser technology in urethral stricture Chi Ning, Department of Urology, the People’s Hospital of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Huhhot, Inner Mongolia 010017, China

【Abstract】 Objective To study transureteroscopic holmium laser technology in urethral stricture. Methods 68 patients with urethral stricture were randomly divided into two groups, the observation group (n=34 cases) and the control group (n=34 cases). The patients in the observation group were operated through transureteroscopic holmium laser technology, while the patients in the control group were operated through cold knife urethrotomy technology. The operation time, blood loss, hospital stay, maximum urinary flow rate, urinary extravasation, secondary bleeding, rectal injury, recurrence and reoperation were observed. Results The operation time was longer in the control group [(31.24±9.71) min vs (22.37±9.22) min] (t=3.914, P<0.05). The blood loss, hospital stay in the observation group were less than those in the control group [(13.28±5.24) mL, (4.06±1.16) d vs (28.31±7.19) mL, (5.92±1.71) d] (t=4.091, 2.776, all P<0.05). After treatment, patients have a significantly increased maximum urinary flow rate (t=5.163, 9.772, P<0.05, P<0.01), and compared with the control group after treatment, the observation group was significantly more improved Qmax (t=4.291, P<0.05). Postoperative control group of 12 patients developed complications, the incidence was 35.3%. The observation group had complications occurred in 2 patients, the rate was 5.9%. The incidence of complications in the observation group was significantly less than the control group (χ²=7.240, P<0.05). Patients were followed up for 1 year, and the recurrence rate in the control group (16%, 11%) were significantly higher than those in the observation group (4%, 1%) (χ²=11.290, 13.860, all P<0.01). Conclusion Transureteroscopic holmium laser technology had a significant effect, fewer complications, a low incidence of recurrence and surgery in patients with urethral stricture.

【Key words】Urethral stricture; Laser

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点式内翻剥脱术与传统手术治疗大隐静脉曲张疗效比较

郑学智  王超  薛立峰

【摘要】目的：比较微创点式内翻大隐静脉剥脱术与传统手术治疗下肢静脉曲张的疗效。方法：将下肢静脉曲张患者 106 例简单随机化分为 A、B 两组，A 组采用微创点式内翻大隐静脉剥脱术，B 组行传统下肢静脉剥脱术，对术后结果进行比较评估。结果：A 组出血量（15.3 ± 5.4）mL，手术时间（58.9 ± 14.3）min，住院时间（4.8 ± 1.3）d，手术费用（5 124.5 ± 524.7）元，均明显低于 B 组（分别为（65.4 ± 25.1）mL，（72.5 ± 18.6）min，（6.8 ± 2.4）d 和（6179.6 ± 623.8）元）（P = 0.023，0.035，0.019，0.027）。结论：微创点式内翻大隐静脉剥脱术创伤小，操作简单，而且术后并发症少，恢复快，而在住院时间和住院费用上明显优于传统手术。

【关键词】静脉曲张；微创剥脱器；点式剥脱术

Evaluation of curative effect between minimally invasive point inversion stripping and the traditional treatment of saphenous vein  Zheng Xuezhi, Wang Chao, Xue Lifeng. Department of Surgery, the Eastern Branch of Dongzhimen Hospital Affiliated to Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing 101121, China

【Abstract】Objective To compare the treatment effects of minimally invasive exfoliation’s point of varicose veins pump–stripping surgery and traditional treatment of varicose veins of lower extremity surgery. Methods 106 cases with lower extremity varicose veins were simple randomly divided into A, B groups. A team exfoliation new minimally invasive devices for minimally invasive varicose veins stripping point–pumping operation, B group is the traditional line of lower extremity venous stripping pump surgery, after the results of comparative assessment. Results Hemorrhage (15.3 ± 5.4) mL, operation time (58.9 ± 14.3) min, hospitalization time (4.8 ± 1.3) d and operation cost (5124.5 ± 524.7) yuan of group A were lower than those of group B (65.4 ± 25.1) mL, (72.5 ± 18.6) min, (6.8 ± 2.4) d and (6179.6 ± 623.8) yuan (P = 0.023, 0.035, 0.019, 0.027). Conclusion The minimally invasive exfoliation’s saphenous vein high ligation stripping point–pumping operation not only small wounds, easy to operate, and less post–operative complications and rapid recovery, and on the cost of hospitalization is superior to traditional surgery.

【Key words】Varicose veins; Minimally invasive exfoliation’s; Punctuate stripping
中药灌肠联合微生态制剂治疗溃疡性结肠炎临床研究
葛畅 邝靖

【摘要】目的 探讨中药灌肠、氨基水杨酸制剂及微生态制剂治疗溃疡性结肠炎的临床疗效。方法 选取经内镜检查确诊为溃疡性结肠炎患者168例为研究对象，采用随机数字表法分为对照组84例和观察组84例，对照组采用柳氮磺吡啶(SASP)治疗，剂量为1.0 g, 4次/d，疗程28 d。观察组在口服SASP治疗基础上联用微生态制剂常美安及中药灌肠，美常安胶囊2粒(500 mg)/次, 3次/d, 餐后口服；中药灌肠采用白芷、白扁豆、苦参、蝉蜕、防风煎煮过滤后每晚睡前保留灌肠。比较两组临床疗效。结果 治疗后，观察组的Sutherland指数显著低于对照组[1.82±1.65比(5.51±1.59)]，两组差异有统计学意义(t = 10.436, P < 0.05)。观察组临床总有效率、镜下总有效率、组织学总有效率分别为88.1%、81.0%、76.2%，对照组分别为66.7%、57.1%、50.0%，两组差异均有统计学意义(χ² = 4.353, 4.512, 5.113, 均 P < 0.05)。结论 中药灌肠、氨基水杨酸制剂及微生态制剂治疗溃疡性结肠炎具有良好的疗效，可显著缓解患者临床症状，改善肠道病变程度。

【关键词】灌肠; 中草药; 柳氮磺胺吡啶; 结肠炎,溃疡性

Traditional Chinese medicine enema and probiotics in the treatment of ulcerative colitis  Ge Chang, Kuang Jing. Department of Anorectal, the Central Hospital of Jining City, Jining, Shandong 250013, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical curative effect of traditional Chinese medicine enema, amino salicylic acid preparation and probiotics in the treatment of ulcerative colitis. Methods 168 patients were selected as the research objects which were confirmed by endoscopic examination and the diagnosis of ulcerative colitis patients, randomly divided into the control group of 84 cases and observation group of 84 cases. The control group was given with sulfasalazine (SASP) treatment, a dose of 1 g, 4 times/d, period of treatment was 28 d. In the observation group, oral SASP treatment combined with microecological preparation often meian and traditional Chinese medicine enema, Chang An capsule, 2 capsules(500mg)/time, 3 times/d, postprandial oral; Herbal Enema with angelica, white lentils, flavescent sophora root, cicada, windproof suffering after filtering, every night before bed retention enema. The clinical efficacy was compared between the two groups. Results After the treatment, the Sutherland index of the observation group was (1.82 ± 1.65), which was significantly lower than (5.51 ± 1.59) of the control group (t = 10.436, P < 0.05). In observation group, the clinical total effective rate, the total efficiency of endoscopic and histological total effective rate was 88.1%, 81%, 76.2%, the control group were 66.7%, 57.1%, 50%, the two groups had significant difference(χ² = 4.353, 4.512, 5.113, P < 0.05). Conclusion The traditional Chinese medicine enema, amino salicylic acid preparation and probiotics in the treatment of ulcerative colitis has good curative effect, can relieve the clinical symptoms of patients, improve the degree of intestinal diseases.

【Key words】Enema; Drugs, chinese herbal; Sulfasalazine; Colitis, ulcerative

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分析与研究急性肺部血栓栓塞对老年人的临床影响

【摘要】目的 结合基层医院的实际情况分析探讨老年人急性肺栓塞（PE）的临床特点，以提高诊治水平。方法 回顾性分析年龄≥60岁的41例 PE 住院患者的临床资料。结果 41例 PE 患者同时存在下肢深静脉血栓（DVT）21例（51.2%），发生 PE 的危险因素为高血压23例（56.1%）、恶性肿瘤12例（29.3%）、麻醉时间≥30 min 的手术11例（26.8%）、制动11例（26.8%）、糖尿病10例（24.4%）、高脂血症9例（22.0%）、肥胖8例（19.5%）、持续性心房颤动6例（14.6%）等。患者主要临床表现为呼吸困难36例（87.8%）、咳嗽11例（26.8%）、胸痛8例（19.5%）、晕厥6例（14.6%）、心悸5例（12.2%）、咯血5例（12.2%）、烦躁不安2例（4.9%）；主要体征为发绀38例（92.7%）、呼吸急促34例（82.9%）、心动过速34例（82.9%），下肢不对称性肿胀31例（73.2%），胸痛13例（31.7%），低血氧7例（17.1%）等。血气分析主要表现为低氧血症39例（95.1%）、低碳酸血症20例（48.8%），X线胸片较常见的表现为肺部浸润影和少量胸腔积液，心电图常见的表现为窦性心动过速。41例患者中有高危因素、临床表现同时合并DVT的15例（36.6%），经CTPA确诊22例（53.7%）。PE 抗凝治疗37例（90.2%），溶栓加抗凝治疗4例（9.8%），病死率19.5%。结论 老年人 PE 最常见的危险因素为慢性疾病如 COPD、高血压、高血脂、恶性肿瘤、手术和制动，其临床表现及辅助检查缺乏特异性，CTPA 是主要的确诊手段，抗凝治疗是老年 PE 患者最基本治疗方法，绝大多数安全有效，对次大面积的肺栓塞合并有出血风险的患者，溶栓治疗应持谨慎态度，防止过度溶栓。【关键词】 基层医院；老年人；急性肺栓塞

Analysis of the diagnosis and treatment of acute pulmonary embolism in elderly patients in primary hospital

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【Abstract】Objective To discuss the clinical characteristics of elderly patients with acute pulmonary embolism in common circumstance of primary hospital in order to improve the quality of diagnosis and treatment of such patients. Methods Retrospective analysis was made on case records of acute pulmonary embolism patients older than 60 years. Results Among 41 cases of acute pulmonary embolism, 21 cases (51.2%) have co-existing lower extremity deep vein thrombosis (DVT). The risk factors of pulmonary embolism include: hypertension (23 cases, 51.2%); malignant tumor (12 cases, 21.3%); operation with time of anesthesia longer than 30 minutes (11 cases, 26.8%); immobilization (11 cases, 26.8%); diabetes mellitus (10 cases, 24.4%); hyperlipidemia (9 cases, 22.0%); obesity (8 cases, 19.5%); prolonged atrial fibrillation (6 cases, 16.6%). The major symptoms include: dyspnea (36 cases, 87.8%); cough (11 cases, 26.8%); chest pain (8 cases, 19.5%); syncope (6 cases, 14.6%); palpitation (5 cases, 12.2%); hemoptysis (5 cases, 12.2%); agitation (2 cases, 4.9%). Common signs include: cyanosis (38 cases, 92.7%); tachypnea (34 cases, 82.9%); tachycardia (34 cases, 82.9%); asymmetrical swelling of lower extremities (13 cases, 31.7%); hypotension (7 cases, 17.1%). Common finding of the patient’s blood gas analysis is hypoxemia (39 cases, 95.1%) and hypocapnia (20 cases, 48.8%). Common findings of chest X-ray are infiltration of the lungs and small amounts of pleural effusion. 15 (36.6%) patients with DVT have both risk factors and typical clinical symptoms. Common findings of EKG were sinus tachycardia. Definite diagnosis of pulmonary embolism was made by CTPA (computerized tomography pulmonary angiography) in 22 cases (53.7%). 37 (90.2%) patients with PE (pulmonary thrombo-embolism) underwent anticoagulant therapy, 4 (9.8%) patients underwent anticoagulant plus thrombolysis. The mortality of this group was 19.5%. Conclusion The most common risk factors of elderly PE patients are chronic illness (most commonly COPD, hypertension, hyperlipidemia), malignant tumor, operation and immobilization. No clinical sign and laboratory test have high specificity. CTPA is the main way to make definite diagnosis. Anticoagulant is the primary therapy in elderly patients with PE, which is safe and efficacious. Thrombolysis of large area PE in elderly patients with risk factors of bleeding should be cautious. Excessive thrombolysis should be avoided.【Key words】 Primary hospital; Elderly patient; Acute pulmonary embolism

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慢性鼻-鼻窦炎围手术期应用黏液促排剂的临床研究

李霞 王芳 李炜 王丹 范晶晶

【摘要】 目的 观察围手术期应用黏液促排剂辅助治疗慢性鼻-鼻窦炎的临床疗效。方法 根据慢性鼻-鼻窦炎诊断和治疗指南，将符合纳入标准的84例慢性鼻-鼻窦炎患者按数字表法随机分为两组，对照组41例，观察组43例。对照组采用常规治疗；观察组在常规治疗的基础上，术后取出鼻腔堵塞物后口服黏液促排剂桉柠蒎肠溶软胶囊300mg，3次/d，治疗8周。随访6个月，比较两组治疗前后主观病情（VAS）评分、客观病变范围（Lund-Mackay）评分及临床疗效。结果 两组治疗前VAS评分及Lund-Mackay评分差异均无统计学意义。治疗后对照组VAS评分、Lund-Mackay评分分别为（3.63±1.71）分、（8.34±4.68）分，观察组分别为（2.03±1.67）分、（6.48±3.59）分，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=4.338，t=2.049，均P<0.05）。对照组病情完全控制19例，部分控制14例，未控制8例，总有效率为80.5%；观察组病情完全控制24例，部分控制17例，未控制2例，总有效率95.3%；观察组总有效率明显高于对照组，差异有统计学意义（χ²=4.420，P<0.05）。结论 应用黏液促排剂可改善患者主观症状及控制客观病变范围，有利于鼻窦生理功能的恢复，能提高慢性鼻-鼻窦炎治疗效果。

【关键词】 鼻炎；黏液促排剂；桉柠蒎肠溶软胶囊

Effectiveness of mucolytic agent treating with chronic rhinosinusitis; a randomized clinical research  Li Xia, Wang Fang, Li Wei, Wang Dan, Fan Jingjing. Department of Otolaryngology, Jiaxing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jiaxing, Zhejiang 314001, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of mucolytic agents during endoscopic sinus surgery. Methods 84 patients of chronic rhinosinusitis were employed in the study, which were randomly divided into the control group (41 subjects) and study group (43 subjects) according to the digital table. The patients in the control group adopted regular therapies, and study group were received regular therapies as well as mucolytic agents (eucalyptol – limonene – pinene soft capsule, 300 mg, three times a day) application for 8 weeks. Followed visiting lasted for 6 months. The VAS scores, Lund – Mackay scores and efficient rate were compared. Results The VAS scores and Lund – Mackay scores in the control group after treatment were (3.63±1.71) points and (8.34±4.68) points, and which in study group were (2.03±1.67) points and (6.48±3.59) points, and the difference was statistic significant (t = 4.338 and t = 2.049, P < 0.05). According to CPOS–2012, in the control group, 19 cases were controlled, 14 cases were partly controlled, and 8 cases were uncontrolled, the whole efficient rate was 80.5%. in the study group, 24 cases were controlled, 17 cases were partly controlled, and 2 cases were uncontrolled, the whole efficient rate was 95.3%. Compared to the control group, the efficient rate of the study group was higher, the result showed statistical significance ( χ² = 4.420, P < 0.05). Conclusion Using mucolytic agent after surgery can improve the controlled rate and affect the success of treatment of chronic rhinosinusitis.

【Key words】 Rhinitis; Agent Treat; eucalyptol – limonene – pinene soft capsule
不同全身麻醉方法对老年患者术后认知功能的影响

易晓辉 孟丹丹

目的 比较不同全身麻醉(全麻)方法对老年患者术后认知功能的影响。方法 选取行非心脏外科手术的老年患者82例,按照数字表法随机分为两组,每组41例。A组采用苏芬太尼联合丙泊酚静脉注射全麻,B组采用七氟烷吸入全麻。两组于术前、术后3 h,6 h,24 h采用简易智力量表(MMSE)评价患者的认知功能,同时评价患者术后恢复的各项指标。结果 A组患者术后睡眠时间为(6.9±1.2) min,语言能力恢复时间为(9.8±2.2) min,均长于B组(t=6.687, 5.640,均P<0.01)。A组患者术后3 h,6 h,24 h MMSE评分分别为(17.1±2.2)分,(19.6±2.7)分,(22.4±2.3)分,均低于B组(t=10.026,6.229,5.082,均P<0.01)。A组术后24 h认知功能障碍发生率为36.6%,显著高于B组的17.1%(χ²=3.98, P<0.05)。结论 采用吸入麻醉方法的患者术后恢复较快,认知功能障碍发生率低,临床效果更好。

关键词 麻醉,全身;认知障碍

Comparison of different general anesthesia method on preoperation cognitive function in elderly patients

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【Abstract】Objective To compare the effect of different general anesthesia method on preoperation cognitive function in elderly patients. Methods According to the digital table, 82 elderly patients (non cardiac surgical operation) were selected and divided into the two groups, each group 41 cases. The group A was given to sufentanil combined with propofol intravenous injection anesthesia, and the group B was given to sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia. The cognitive function of patients of two groups in preoperative, postoperative 3h, 6h, 24h were assessed by simple intelligence scale (MMSE), and the indicators of postoperative recovery were evaluated. Results The postoperative sleep time [(6.9±1.2) min], language ability recovery time [(9.8±2.2) min] in the group A were all higher than those of group B (t=6.687, 5.640, all P<0.01). The MMSE scores in group A after 3h [(17.1±2.2) points], 6h [(19.6±2.7) points], 24h [(22.4±2.3) points] were lower than those of group B (t=10.026, 6.229, 5.082, all P<0.01). And the PCOD rate in group A after 24h was 36.6%, which was higher than 17.1% in group B (χ²=3.98, P<0.05). Conclusion The inhalational anesthetic methods has more quickly postoperative recovery, lower incidence of cognitive dysfunction, better clinical effects.

【Key words】Anesthesia, General; Cognition Disorders

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磁共振成像对前交叉韧带损伤的诊断价值

李樑

【摘要】目的探讨前交叉韧带（ACL）损伤患者实施磁共振成像（MRI）诊断的临床意义，为临床选择诊断方式提供参考。方法选择ACL带损伤疑似患者42例，所有患者进行关节镜诊断及MRI诊断，对比诊断结果。结果43膝ACL疑似损伤，关节镜下诊断11膝正常，损伤32膝；MRI影像学诊断9膝正常，损伤34膝；关节镜下诊断与MRI诊断结果相符39膝，不符合4膝；MRI诊断灵敏度为96.88%，特异度为72.73%，假阳性率为6.98%，假阴性率为2.33%，准确率为90.70%。结论MRI诊断ACL带损伤准确率较高，假阳性及假阴性诊断需改变扫描方法并结合其他检查以避免误诊。

【关键词】前交叉韧带；磁共振成像；关节镜；诊断

Diagnostic value of MRI for anterior cruciate ligament Li Liang. Department of Radiology, the Fracture Hospital of Taizhou, Taizhou, Zhejiang 317500, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical value of MRI in diagnosis of anterior cruciate ligament, to provide a reference for clinical diagnosis. Methods 42 suspected patients with anterior cruciate ligament were selected, MRI and arthroscope were used in all patients, results were compared. Results 11 cases of 43 suspected ACL knees were detected normal under arthroscope, the other 32 cases were injured under MRI 9 cases were detected normal. 39 cases had same results under MRI and arthroscope; the sensitivity of MRI was 96.88%, the specificity rate was 72.73%, the false positive rate was 6.98%, the false negative rate was 2.33%, the accuracy rate was 90.70%. Conclusion MRI is a accurate way to diagnose anterior cruciate ligament, better scan methods and other diagnosis should be combined to decrease false results.

【Key words】Anterior cruciate ligament; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Arthroscope; Diagnosis

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肝硬化食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血
相关危险因素分析

李忠明

【摘要】目的探讨食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血（BEV）相关危险因素。方法选择69例肝硬化BEV患者作为观察组，选取60例肝硬化未发生BEV患者为对照组。观察组年龄、食管静脉曲张程度、脾门静脉内径（PVD）、脾门静脉内径（SVD）、脾厚度（SPT）、腹水最大液性暗区深度（ASmax）、凝血酶原时间（PT）、血清总胆红素（TBIL）、血清白蛋白（ALB）等指标。结果观察组年龄（52.7±4.33）岁，大于对照组的（46.8±5.19）岁（t=4.08，P<0.05）。观察组患者的Child-pugh分级A级和C级分别为78.33%和0.00%，与对照组比较差异有统计学意义（χ²=4.97，P<0.05）。观察组食管静脉曲张程度重度轻度分别为80.00%和1.67%，与对照组比较差异有统计学意义（χ²=4.08，5.48，P<0.05）。观察组Child-pugh分级A级和C级分别为52.71±4.33，高于对照组的46.90±6.26，均（t=4.97，P<0.05）。观察组PT为（17.66±2.08）s，长于对照组（13.93±1.67）s（t=4.75，P<0.05）。观察组Asmax为（172.63±16.50）μmol/L，长于对照组的（138.44±12.71）μmol/L（t=5.44，P<0.05）。观察组TBIL为（27.36±3.44）μmol/L，低于对照组的（30.85±2.75）μmol/L（t=7.09，P<0.05）。结论年龄、肝功能、PT及RC、PT、Asmax、PVD等是BEV患者的相关危险因素。

【关键词】食管和胃静脉曲张出血；肝硬化；危险因素

Analysis of the related risk factors of bleeding esophageal varices of cirrhosis Li Zhongming. Department of Emergency Internal Medicine, the Second Hospital of Yinzhou District, Ningbo, Zhejiang 315192, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the related risk factors of esophageal variceal bleeding (BEV).

Methods 69 liver cirrhosis patients with BEV were selected as the observation group. 60 liver cirrhosis patients without BEV were selected as the control group. The two groups were observed for age and the degree of esophageal varices, portal vein diameter (PVD), splenic vein diameter (SVD), thickness of spleen (SPT), the maximum depth of ascites fluid dark area (ASmax) and other related ultrasound indexes. Laboratory indexes were including prothrombin time (PT), serum total bilirubin (TBIL), and serum albumin (ALB).

Results The average age of the observation group was (52.7±4.33) years, which was higher than (46.8±5.19) years old of the control group (t=4.08, P<0.05). The liver function (Child-pugh) Grade A and grade C in the observation group patients were 78.33% and 0.00%, and compared with the control group, the difference was significant statistically (χ²=4.97, P<0.05). Esophageal varices with severe and mild of the observation group were 80.00% and 1.67%, and compared with the control group, the difference was statistically significant (χ²=4.08, 5.48, P<0.05). RC of the observation group was 78.33%, which was higher than 30.43% of the control group (χ²=5.11, P<0.05). PVD, SVD, SPT, and ASmax of the observation group were (16.05±3.14) mm, (11.24±3.21) mm, (46.90±6.26) mm, and (57.91±6.11) mm, respectively, and compared with the control group, the differences were significant statistically (t=4.37.6, 12.5, 18, 7.22, all P<0.05). PT of the observation group was (17.66±2.08) s, which was larger than (13.93±1.67) s of the control group (t=4.75, P<0.05). TBIL of the observation group was (172.36±16.50) μmol/L, which was higher than (138.44±12.71) μmol/L of the control group (t=5.44, P<0.05). ALB of the observation group patients was (27.36±3.44) g/L, which was lower than (30.85±2.75) g/L of the control group (t=7.09, P<0.05).

Conclusion Age, liver function, PT and RC, PT, ASmax, PVD were related risk factors of patients with BEV.

【Key words】Esophageal and Gastric Varices; Hemorrhage; Liver Cirrhosis; Risk Factors
再次剖宫产术产妇并发症分析

王丽新

【摘要】目的 探讨再次剖宫产产妇术中并发症情况。方法 回顾性分析行再次剖宫产分娩的 543 例产妇(A组)的临床资料，将其与同期再次阴道自然分娩的 963 例(B组)、第一次剖宫产分娩 + 再次阴道分娩 (C组) 的 225 例产妇进行对比分析。统计三种不同分娩方式近、远期并发症发生情况。结果 (1)术后并发症：A组 141 例 (26%)，B组 29 例 (3%)，C组 27 例 (12%)，三组间并发症发生率差异均有统计学意义 (χ² = 182.711, 29.712, 43.040, 均 P < 0.05)。(2) A组产妇术后出血、盆腔粘连等并发症均显著高于 C 组 (均 P < 0.05)；而 A, C 组产妇的产后出血、切口感染、产后发热等近期并发症以及慢性盆腔炎、盆腔粘连等远期并发症均显著高于 B 组 (均 P < 0.05)。结论 剖宫产可显著增加产妇术中、术后并发症，临床医师应尽量避免无指征剖宫产，有效降低剖宫产率；对于剖宫产术后再次妊娠者，可在严密观察下予以阴道试产。

【关键词】剖宫产术，再；分娩并发症

Analysis of the postoperative complications of pregnant women with two caesarean section  Wang Lixin. Department of Obstetric and Gynecology, the Fourth People's Hospital of Yangquan, Yangquan, Shanxi 045000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the postoperative complications of pregnant women with two cesarean section. Methods Clinical data of 543 cases of pregnant women with two cesarean section (group A) were retrospective analyzed, and at the same period two spontaneous vaginal delivery in 963 cases (group B). 225 cases of pregnant women with the first cesarean delivery add second vaginal delivery (group C) were analyzed in contrast. The postoperative close, long – term complications of three different delivery way were censused. Results (1) Postoperative complications: 141 cases (26%) in group A, 29 cases (3%) in group B, 27 cases (12%) in group C, and three complications occurrence rate had significant difference (χ² = 182.711, 29.712, 43.040, all P < 0.05). (2) The complications of postpartum bleeding, pelvic adhesions in group A were significantly higher than those of C group (all P < 0.05); And the close complications of postpartum hemorrhage, infection of incision, postpartum fever and the long – term complications of chronic pelvic inflammation, pelvic adhesion in group A, C were significantly higher than those in group B (all P < 0.05). Conclusion The cesarean section is traumatic, which can significantly increase maternal intraoperative, postoperative complications. Clinicians should avoid no indications of cesarean section, reduce the cesarean section rate; For secondary pregnancy after cesarean section, vaginal delivery can be given under the strict observation.

【Key words】Cesarean Section, Repeat; Obstetric Labor Complications
中西医结合治疗急性阑尾炎术后腹泻 59 例疗效观察

【摘要】 目的 观察中西医结合治疗急性阑尾炎术后腹泻的临床疗效。方法 109 例急性阑尾炎术后腹泻患者采用简单随机化法随机分为治疗组 59 例和对照组 50 例。对照组采用常规治疗和西药治疗，治疗组在对照组治疗基础上采用中医药治疗。观察两组粪便标本的病原菌检测结果、疗效评价结果和药物不良反应发生情况。结果 两组患者的粪便标本共检出病原菌 96 株，构成比在前 4 位的分别是弧菌属、志贺菌属、气单胞菌属和变形杆菌属，构成比分别是 36.5%、22.9%、18.8% 和 11.5%。治疗组显效率、总有效率分别为 83.1%、96.6%，显著高于对照组的 58.0%、84.0%（$\chi^2=8.426, 4.598, P<0.05$）。治疗组药物不良反应发生率为 5.1%，对照组为 6.0%，两组药物不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义（$\chi^2=1.028, P>0.05$）。结论 中西医结合疗法治疗急性阑尾炎术后腹泻的疗效显著，且药物不良反应发生率较低。

【关键词】 阑尾炎；手术后并发症；腹泻；医学，中国传统

Effects of the combination therapy of the West and Traditional Chinese Medicine for 59 acute appendicitis patients with postoperative diarrhea  Shenchu. Department of TCM Internal Medicine, the Wokers' Hospital of Hangzhou Iron and Steel Group Company, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310022, China

【Abstract】 Objective To find out the efficacy of the combination therapy of the West and Traditional Chinese Medicine for acute appendicitis patients with postoperative diarrhea. Methods According to the digital table, 109 acute appendicitis patients with postoperative diarrhea were randomly divided into 59 cases of the treatment group and 50 cases of the control group. The control group were given with the conventional therapy and Western medicine therapy, and the treatment group were given with the Traditional Chinese Medicine based on the control group. Test results of stool specimens pathogen, the efficacy and the occurrence of adverse drug reactions were observed. Results 96 pathogens were detected in stool specimens of the two groups of patients, the four pathogens with the largest constituent ratios were Vibrio, Shigella, Aeromonas and Proteus, and the constituent ratio were respectively 36.5%, 22.9%, 18.8% and 11.5%. The remarkable effective rate and total efficiency of the treatment group was 83.1%, 96.6%, respectively, which were significantly higher than 58.0%, 84.0% of the control group ($\chi^2=8.426, 4.598, P<0.05$). The incidence of adverse drug reactions of treatment group and the control group were 5.1%, 6.0%, respectively, there was no significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2=1.028, P>0.05$). Conclusion The efficacy of the combination therapy of the West and Traditional Chinese Medicine for acute appendicitis patients with postoperative diarrhea was significant effect, and the incidence of adverse drug reactions was less.

【Key words】 Appendicitis; Postoperative Complications; Diarrhea; Medicine, Chinese Traditional
经皮空心螺钉固定用于不稳定骨盆骨折的效果观察

宋晓杰

【摘要】目的 探讨经皮空心螺钉固定治疗不稳定骨盆骨折的疗效。方法 98例不稳定骨盆骨折患者按照数字表法随机分为两组，观察组49例，对照组49例，观察组采用经皮空心螺钉固定不稳定骨盆骨折，对照组采用钢板内固定不稳定骨盆骨折。观察组手术时间、术中出血量、骨痂出现时间、骨折愈合时间，伤口长度及术后优良率。结果 对照组优良率为89.8%，观察组优良率为98.0%，观察组优良率明显高于对照组（χ² = 4.68，P < 0.05）。对照组手术时间，术中出血量、伤口长度分别为（121.6 ± 26.4）min，（416.3 ± 39.2）mL，（134.5 ± 21.3）cm，观察组手术时间，术中出血量，伤口长度分别为（81.3 ± 19.2）min，（63.5 ± 12.8）mL，（15.8 ± 2.1）cm，观察组手术时间、术中出血量、伤口长度均明显优于对照组（t = 2.961，3.012，8.061，P < 0.05，P < 0.01）。对照组的骨痂愈合时间和骨折愈合时间分别为（14.2 ± 2.7）周和（10.1 ± 2.9）周，观察组的骨痂愈合时间和骨折愈合时间分别为（9.1 ± 1.4）周和（6.5 ± 1.5）周。观察组骨痂出现时间，骨折愈合时间均短于对照组（t = 3.061，2.772，P < 0.05）。对照组术后有10例患者发生并发症，发生率为20.4%；观察组有3例发生并发症，发生率为6.1%；观察组并发症发生率明显低于对照组（χ² = 6.14，P < 0.05）。结论 经皮空心螺钉固定治疗不稳定骨盆骨折疗效显著，并且并发症少。

【关键词】骨盆骨折；螺钉；内固定

The application of percutaneous cannulated screw fixation in patients with unstable pelvic fractures

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【Abstract】Objective To study the application of percutaneous cannulated screw fixation in patients with unstable pelvic fractures. Methods According to the digital table, 98 patients were randomly divided into the two groups, the control group were operated through plate fixation, and the observation group were operated through percutaneous cannulated screw fixation. Results After the surgery, the excellent rates were 89.8% in the control group and 98.0% in the observation group, which was significantly higher than that of the control group (χ² = 4.68, P < 0.05). The operative time, blood loss, wound length were (121.6 ± 26.4) min, (416.3 ± 39.2) mL, (134.5 ± 21.3) cm in the control group and (81.3 ± 19.2) min, (63.5 ± 12.8) mL, (15.8 ± 2.1) cm in the observation group. The operative time, blood loss, wound length were significantly lower than those of the control group (t = 2.961, 3.012, 8.061, P < 0.05, P < 0.01). Callus occurrence, fracture healing time were (14.2 ± 2.7) weeks, (10.1 ± 2.9) weeks in the control group and (9.1 ± 1.4) weeks, (6.5 ± 1.5) weeks in the observation group. Callus occurrence, fracture healing time in the observation group were less than that of the control group (t = 3.061, 2.772, P < 0.05). The control group had postoperative complications occurred in 10 patients, with an incidence of 20.4%, and the observation group had three cases of complications, the rate was 6.1%, the complications incidence of the observation group was significantly less than the control group (χ² = 6.14, P < 0.05). Conclusion Percutaneous cannulated screw fixation had significant effectiveness for patient with unstable pelvic fractures and fewer complications.

【Key words】Pelvic fractures; Screw; Fixation
补脑止痫散对戊四氮致痫大鼠脑组织中半胱氨酸蛋白酶3蛋白表达的影响

冯铁为 程为平 孙丽

【摘要】目的 观察中药复方补脑止痫散对戊四氮(PTZ)致痫大鼠脑组织相关凋亡因子半胱氨酸蛋白酶3(caspase-3)蛋白表达的影响,从分子生物学水平探讨其抗癫痫的机制。方法 采用PTZ腹腔注射法制作癫痫大鼠模型,造模成功的癫痫大鼠随机分为癫痫模型组、补脑止痫散低剂量组、补脑止痫散中剂量组、补脑止痫散高剂量组、丙戊酸钠治疗组(西药组)、空白对照组。空白对照组和癫痫模型组灌服相应量0.9%氯化钠注射液,西药组灌服丙戊酸钠,补脑止痫散低剂量组、中剂量组、高剂量组分别灌服不同剂量的补脑止痫散溶液,均连续灌服6周。采用免疫组化和免疫印迹两种方法检测各组大鼠脑组织中caspase-3蛋白的表达情况。结果 免疫组化法检测各组大鼠脑组织中caspase-3蛋白阳性表达密度值,分别为(0.0853±0.0092)、(0.0502±0.0075)、(0.0437±0.0065)、(0.0342±0.0024)、(0.0415±0.0051)、(0.0135±0.0011)。免疫印迹法检测结果分别为(1.62±0.19)、(1.15±0.10)、(1.14±0.19)、(1.05±0.16)、(1.03±0.02)、(1.00±0.00)。不同剂量补脑止痫散灌服治疗6周后,致痫大鼠脑组织中caspase-3蛋白阳性表达明显低于其他各组,差异均有统计学意义(t=2.32,3.37,2.78,2.47,均P<0.05)。结论 中药复方补脑止痫散可以通过降低大鼠脑组织中Caspase-3蛋白表达水平来减少神经元细胞凋亡,起到良好的抗痫作用。

【关键词】补脑止痫散;戊四氮;大鼠;免疫组化;免疫印迹;半胱氨酸蛋白酶3
术前彩色多普勒超声联合术中亚甲蓝示踪在乳腺癌前哨淋巴结检测中的临床应用分析

张前进 胡伯年 裴俊烽 金涛

【摘要】目的 探讨术前彩色多普勒超声联合术中亚甲蓝染色示踪在乳腺癌前哨淋巴结检测中的临床价值。方法 回顾性分析 80 例 I、II 期乳腺癌患者前哨淋巴结（SLN）检测情况，其中 40 例患者行术中亚甲蓝示踪检测 SLN（对照组），40 例患者则行术前彩色多普勒超声定位联合术中亚甲蓝示踪检测 SLN（观察组）。所有淋巴结均行病理检查，将病理检查结果与彩色多普勒超声下影像进行对照分析，并统计分析两组 SLN 检出情况。结果 对照组 SLN 检出率为 77.5%，观察组为 95.0%，两组检出率差异有统计学意义（P = 0.023）；彩色多普勒超声对淋巴结良、恶性判断准确率为 84.2%。结论 彩色多普勒超声联合术中亚甲蓝示踪对乳腺癌前哨淋巴结的检出及良恶性判断具有较高临床应用价值。

【关键词】乳腺肿瘤；超声检查；多普勒；彩色；亚甲蓝；前哨淋巴结；活组织检查

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无偿献血者丙氨酸氨基转移酶与 HBV、HCV 感染的相关性分析

【摘要】 目的 通过分析 ALT 与 HBV、HCV 感染的相关性, 探讨 ALT 检测对提高血液安全的作用。方法 对青岛市 2012 年 1 月至 2013 年 3 月 119029 例无偿献血者 ALT、HBsAg、抗 HCV 和 NAT 的检测结果进行回顾分析。结果 在 119029 例无偿献血者中, 单纯 ALT 异常者 1272 例, HBsAg 阳性 + ALT 异常者 3 例, 抗-HCV 阳性 + ALT 阳性者 6 例。血清学检测阴性 + 核酸检测阳性 128 例 (ALT 均正常)。ALT 不合格率与 HBV 感染导致 ALT 不合格率的差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.021, P > 0.05$); ALT 不合格率与 HCV 感染导致 ALT 不合格率的差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 7.265, P < 0.05$)。结论 ALT 升高是造成血液报废的主要原因, 在开展核酸检测的前提下, ALT 的检测对于筛查隐匿性乙型肝炎和窗口期 HBV、HCV 感染的重要性还需要进一步探讨。

【关键词】 丙氨酸氨基转移酶; 肝炎表面抗原, 乙型; 肝炎抗体; 核酸探针
索他洛尔联合厄贝沙坦用于高血压合并阵发性心房颤动疗效观察

杨新滨 王明毅 张宇静 徐健

【摘要】 目的 观察索他洛尔联合厄贝沙坦治疗高血压合并阵发性心房颤动（房颤）患者的临床疗效。方法 选择88例高血压合并阵发性房颤患者为研究对象，按数字表法随机分为两组，索他洛尔组采用索他洛尔加氨氯地平治疗，联合用药组采用索他洛尔加厄贝沙坦治疗，观察两组患者治疗前后血压控制情况、房颤持续时间、房颤发生率及N末端脑利钠肽原（NT-proBNP）的变化。结果 治疗后，索他洛尔组收缩压、舒张压、房颤持续时间分别为（136.38±5.36）mmHg、（85.35±4.41）mmHg、（5.85±4.1）h，联合用药组分别为（129.91±3.44）mmHg、（89.67±3.32）mmHg、（4.16±3.8）h，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=37.71，-17.02，8.76，均P＜0.05）；治疗12个月，索他洛尔组房颤发生率、NT-proBNP分别为22.7%、（170.5±100.3）ng/L，联合用药组分别为15.9%、（132.9±76.9）ng/L，两组差异均有统计学意义（χ²=4.47，t=110.78，均P＜0.05）。结论 索他洛尔有减少房颤复发的作用，且与厄贝沙坦联合应用效果更佳。

【关键词】 索他洛尔；厄贝沙坦；心房颤动；高血压
甘精胰岛素与 50/50 混合重组人胰岛素治疗 2 型糖尿病疗效比较

马欢杰

【摘要】 目的 比较甘精胰岛素与 50/50 混合重组人胰岛素治疗 2 型糖尿病的疗效。方法 回顾性分析 2 型糖尿病患者 229 例的临床资料，依据治疗方法分为观察组 119 例和对照组 110 例，对照组采用甘精胰岛素注射液治疗，观察组采用 50/50 混合重组人胰岛素注射液治疗。观察两组的 FPG、1hPG、2hPG、HbA1c 和低血糖不良事件发生情况。结果 对照组治疗第 14 天的 FPG、1hPG、2hPG 和 HbA1c 分别为 (7.4 ± 2.0) mmol/L、(13.5 ± 2.8) mmol/L、(10.8 ± 2.1) mmol/L、(7.0 ± 0.5) %，观察组分别为 (6.4 ± 2.1) mmol/L、(11.2 ± 2.5) mmol/L、(9.6 ± 2.3) mmol/L、(6.3 ± 0.7) %；对照组治疗第 28 天的 FPG、1hPG、2hPG 和 HbA1c 分别为 (7.0 ± 1.5) mmol/L、(13.2 ± 2.6) mmol/L、(9.9 ± 1.4) mmol/L、(6.7 ± 0.6) %，观察组分别为 (6.3 ± 1.3) mmol/L、(10.9 ± 2.2) mmol/L、(8.7 ± 1.8) mmol/L、(6.2 ± 0.5) %，两组均显著低于第 0 天 \( (t = 0.452, 0.369, 0.718, 0.663, 0.516, 0.898, 0.467, 0.550, 0.912, 0.872, 0.454, 0.440, 0.603, 0.714, 0.433, 0.571, \text{ 均 } P<0.05) \)。对照组第 14 天的 FPG、1hPG、2hPG 和 HbA1c 均显著低于对照组第 14 天 \( (t = 0.559, 0.408, 0.801, 0.630, \text{ 均 } P<0.05) \)；观察组第 28 天的 1hPG、2hPG 均显著低于对照组第 28 天 \( (t = 0.505, 0.671, \text{ 均 } P<0.05) \)。观察组的低血糖不良事件发生率 15.1 %，显著低于对照组 \( (\chi^2 = 8.712, P<0.05) \)。结论 与甘精胰岛素相比，50/50 混合重组人胰岛素可更好地控制血糖和 HbA1c，减少低血糖不良反应发生率。

【关键词】 重组人胰岛素；甘精胰岛素；胰岛素类似物；糖尿病，2 型

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硬性耳内镜下大蒜片修补外伤性鼓膜穿孔临床分析

胡俊 陈天宾

【摘要】目的探讨硬性耳内镜下大蒜片修补治疗外伤性鼓膜穿孔的临床疗效。方法对26例(27耳)外伤性鼓膜穿孔患者采用硬性耳内镜下大蒜片修补治疗,观察临床疗效。结果术后1个月鼓膜穿孔愈合19耳,术后2个月愈合4耳,4耳术后2个月仍未愈合。结论硬性耳内镜下大蒜片修补外伤性鼓膜穿孔是一种简单、经济、安全、有效的方法,具有较高的临床价值,值得基层医院推广。

【关键词】鼓膜穿孔;耳内镜;修补术
经输尿管硬镜钬激光碎石治疗输尿管结石临床观察

苟成毅  曲小勇  高永峰  孙天明

【摘要】 目的 探讨经输尿管硬镜钬激光碎石技术治疗输尿管结石的安全性及疗效。方法 回顾分析115例输尿管结石的临床资料。结果 105例（109枚）顺利完成输尿管硬镜钬激光碎石术，结石击碎；失败10例（11枚），上段4枚，中段4枚，下段3枚。单次碎石成功率：上段结石88.6%（31/35），中段结石90.2%（37/41），下段结石95.7%（41/44）。术后1周结石排净率：上段结石90.3%（28/31），中段结石91.9%（34/37），下段结石95.1%（39/41）。术中发生输尿管穿孔3例，黏膜下假道形成4例，术后发热2例。结论 输尿管硬镜钬激光碎石治疗输尿管结石具有微创、安全，恢复快等特点，可作为输尿管结石的首选治疗方法。

【关键词】 输尿管硬镜检查；碎石术；激光；输尿管结石症

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超声介导穿刺注射治疗第3腰椎横突综合征的应用价值

侯祎 杨沛林 刘艳娇

【摘要】目的 分析超声介导穿刺注射治疗第3腰椎横突综合征的应用价值。方法 选择第3腰椎横突综合征患者140例，分别在无介导下与超声介导下穿刺第3腰椎横突注射治疗，比较两种方法穿刺准确率。结果 无介导下穿刺准确率为80.0%，超声介导下穿刺准确率为98.5%，两种穿刺方法准确率差异有统计学意义（χ² = 11.73，P < 0.05）。结论 超声介导下可显著提高第3腰椎横突综合征穿刺治疗准确率，降低穿刺风险。

【关键词】超声检查;腰椎横突综合征;穿刺注射
布地奈德辅助治疗儿童支原体肺炎疗效观察

王秋苓

【摘要】目的探讨布地奈德雾化吸入辅助治疗儿童支原体肺炎的疗效。方法将46例支原体肺炎患儿按数字表法随机分成两组，治疗组23例，给予常规静脉滴注阿奇霉素加布地奈德雾化吸入；对照组23例，单用阿奇霉素静脉滴注治疗。用药后观察治疗组及对照组退热、咳嗽消失、肺部啰音消失及住院时间，记录雾化吸入后出现的不良反应。结果治疗组总有效为100.0%，优于对照组的79.4%（¥2 = 10.973，P < 0.01），治疗组退热时间、肺部啰音消失时间、咳嗽消失时间、住院时间分别为（4.8 ± 1.4）d、（5.1 ± 1.5）d、（8.2 ± 2.1）d、（6.5 ± 0.3）d，均较对照组显著缩短（t = 3.602，3.834，7.052，6.716，均P < 0.05）。结论布地奈德雾化吸入辅助治疗儿童支原体肺炎疗效优于单纯抗感染治疗。

【关键词】肺炎支原体；布地奈德；雾化吸入；儿童
糠酸莫米松鼻喷剂治疗非变应性鼻炎的临床研究

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【摘要】  目的  探讨糠酸莫米松鼻喷剂治疗非变应性鼻炎的疗效。方法  选取160例非变应性鼻炎患者按入院先后顺序分为观察组和对照组，每组80例。观察组患者给予糠酸莫米松喷鼻剂，对照组患者给予丙酸氟替卡松鼻喷雾剂。比较两组患者治疗前后症状及体征积分，并评价疗效。结果  观察组总有效率为93.7%，对照组为92.5%，两组差异无统计学意义（χ²=1.26，P＞0.05）。两组治疗后症状和体征评分均较治疗前显著降低（t=4.22，4.78，4.03，4.32，均P＜0.05），但两组间差异均无统计学意义（t=0.61，0.52，均P＞0.05）。观察组出现不良反应4例，对照组7例，两组差异无统计学意义（χ²=0.84，P＞0.05）。结论  糠酸莫米松鼻喷剂治疗非变应性鼻炎疗效确切，能明显缓解症状及体征，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】  糠酸莫米松喷鼻剂；通窍鼻炎颗粒；变应性鼻炎

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苯妥英钠治疗儿童偏头痛疗效观察

摘要 目的 探讨苯妥英钠对偏头痛患儿的临床疗效及生活质量的影响。方法 选取96例偏头痛患儿作为研究对象，根据数字表法随机分为观察组和对照组，观察组予以苯妥英钠治疗，对照组予以镇脑宁治疗，比较两组患儿头痛指数及治疗前后生活质量变化情况。结果 治疗前两组患儿头痛指数差异均无统计学意义（均P＞0.05）；治疗后两组头痛指数明显低于治疗前（t=7.65,8.21,均P＜0.05）；同组治疗前及治疗后患儿生理、情感、社会、角色、心理及生活质量总分差异均无统计学意义（均P＞0.05）；相比于治疗前，两组治疗后生理、情感、社会、角色、心理及生活质量总分明显升高，差异均有统计学意义（t=4.65,4.78,4.21,4.66,4.87,4.12,均P＜0.05）。结论 采用苯妥英钠治疗儿童偏头痛疗效显著，并能显著改善患儿生活质量，可作为治疗偏头痛的有效药物之一。

关键词 偏头痛；生活质量；苯妥英钠；儿童

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不同麻醉方法在高龄高危患者人工关节置换术的临床应用

张细明 陈啸非 李世锋

【摘要】目的 探讨不同麻醉方法在高龄高危患者人工关节置换术中的应用效果。方法 将60例需进行人工关节置换术的高龄高危患者按数字表法随机分为两组。观察组30例使用全身麻醉(静吸全麻)，对照组30例使用硬膜外联合麻醉。观察并记录两组患者麻醉前、开始手术、术后30 min以及术毕 MAP、HR以及辅助用药，阻滞起效时间，阻滞完善时间及静脉血栓发生情况，并进行对比分析。结果 两组麻醉前的MAP、HR 均较麻醉后有明显的改变(均 P < 0.05)，两组 MAP、HR 差异均有统计学意义(t = -3.896, 5.043, 均 P < 0.05)；观察组辅助用药，阻滞起效时间，阻滞完善时间及静脉血栓发生情况分别为0.0%、(25.6 ± 52.8)s、(20.1 ± 5.5)s，33.3%；对照组的10.0%、(43.2 ± 13.4)s、(11.1 ± 5.4)s、6.7%差异均有统计学意义(χ² = 26.738, t = 4.480, t = 5.397, χ² = 32.027, 均 P < 0.05)。结论 对需进行人工关节置换术的高龄高危患者进行全身麻醉，在早期容易进行容量管理，稳定性好，对维持患者的有效通气和供氧以及血流动力学稳定，减轻患者的心肺负担有积极作用，但是全身麻醉患者容易发生深静脉血栓，临床使用全身麻醉时要对患者进行全面的评估。

【关键词】关节成形术，置换；麻醉，全身；麻醉，硬膜外；老年人

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皮肤保护膜对胃肠造瘘口周围皮肤的保护作用

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【摘要】目的 探讨在胃肠造瘘口周围皮肤的护理中应用皮肤保护膜的效果。方法 选取行胃肠造瘘口手术的患者80例作为研究对象,按照数字表法随机分为观察组和对照组,每组40例。两组患者均每天进行一次换药,在清每伤口后用5%聚维酮碘对造瘘口周围皮肤进行消毒,后垫以无菌纱布。观察组在消毒后用0.9%氯化钠注射液进行冲洗,干燥后涂抹皮肤保护膜,再垫以纱布。护理5d后比较两组患者的护理效果,并统计比较两组患者皮肤炎症的痊愈时间。结果 手术后经过5d的皮肤护理,观察组总有效率为92.5%,显著高于对照组的67.5%(χ²=13.205,P<0.05)。观察组患者的痊愈时间为(4.78±2.16)d,短于对照组的(7.32±2.32)d( t =11.856,P<0.05)。结论 使用皮肤保护膜对造瘘口周围皮肤护理可以显著提高皮肤护理的效果。

【关键词】皮肤保护膜;肠胃造瘘口;周围皮肤

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17-丙烯氨基-17-去甲氧基格尔德霉素治疗肿瘤增敏作用及其纳米颗粒的研究进展

王叶 薛莲 于冬

17-丙烯氨基-17-去甲氧基格尔德霉素(17-allylamino-17-demethoxygeldanamycin, 17-AAG) 是一类格尔德霉素的衍生物，分子质量为 585.69，化学式 C₃₁H₄₃N₃O₈。在水中溶解度极低，在配制使用液时常需二甲基亚枫 (DMSO) 助溶[1]。

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健康教育路径对经外周中心静脉置管肿瘤患者自我护理能力的干预效果及对早期导管相关并发症的影响

吕霞

【摘要】目的观察健康教育路径对经外周中心静脉置管(PICC)肿瘤患者自我护理能力的干预效果及对早期导管相关并发症的影响。方法选择80例PICC置管肿瘤患者作为观察对象，按随机数字表法分为观察组40例和对照组40例，对照组实施常规护理，观察组在常规护理的基础上实施健康教育路径干预，两组均干预30 d，干预前后采用自我护理能力测定量表、焦虑自评量表、护理工作满意度问卷调查表分别评判患者自我护理能力水平、焦虑发生率及对护理的满意度，干预过程中记录并发症(静脉炎、局部感染、脱管、堵管、血栓)发生情况。结果观察组干预后自护技能、自护责任感、健康知识、自我概念及总评分分别为(25.83±4.21)分、(15.72±3.11)分、(46.56±9.85)分、(18.17±4.02)分、(104.15±15.43)分，均较治疗前明显升高(t=3.756、3.654、4.738、3.835、6.976，P<0.05)，对照组干预前后自我护理能力各项指标差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)。观察组焦虑得分为(38.23±4.38)分，较干预前明显降低(t=3.601，P<0.05)，对照组干预前后焦虑得分差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。观察组静脉炎、局部感染、脱管、堵管、血栓的发生率为2.5%、2.5%、2.5%、0.0%、0.0%，均明显低于对照组(χ²=6.135、3.914、3.914、5.333、4.211，P<0.05)。观察组护理满意度为97.5%，明显高于对照组的82.5%(χ²=5.000，P<0.01)。结论健康教育路径能有效提高PICC置管肿瘤患者的自我护理能力，预防肿瘤患者PICC置管早期并发症的发生，提高护理满意度，改善患者生活质量。

【关键词】PICC置管；健康教育路径；自我护理能力；并发症；疗效

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健康教育对妇科经阴道手术患者心理状态的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨健康教育对妇科经阴道手术患者心理状态的影响。方法 选择经阴道手术患者130例，根据入院顺序分为观察组和对照组，每组各65例。对照组接受妇科常规的临床护理；观察组在对照组的基础上，接受与疾病相关的健康教育。结果 健康教育后，两组SAS评分为（40.9±3.5）分和（46.8±3.8）分，SDS评分为（35.7±3.3）分和（42.1±3.7）分，观察组均低于对照组（t=9.21,10.41,均P<0.01）。术前观察组心理状态评分（6.6±2.2）分，高于对照组的（5.2±1.7）分（t=4.06,P<0.01）；术后对照组心理状态评分虽然有明显升高，但仍然低于观察组（t=2.76,P<0.05）。观察组和对照组对护理工作质量评分分别为（7.8±2.9）分和（6.2±3.4）分，两组差异有统计学意义（t=2.89,P<0.05）。结论 对患者进行健康教育，可明显改善患者术前及术后的心理状态，提高护理质量和改善患者预后。

【关键词】健康教育；经阴道手术；心理状态

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健康教育执行单应用于新入院患者健康教育的作用研究

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【摘要】 目的 研究健康教育执行单在新入院患者健康教育中的临床作用。方法 选取132例患者为研究对象，按随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组各66例。观察组采用健康教育执行单进行健康教育，对照组予以常规健康教育方式，比较两组患者健康教育掌握执行率及对护理工作的满意度。结果 观察组患者掌握并执行、掌握未执行、未掌握例数分别为56例、4例、6例，掌握执行率为84.85%；对照组患者掌握并执行、掌握未执行、未掌握例数分别为21例、18例、27例，掌握执行率为31.82%。观察组患者健康教育掌握执行率明显高于对照组（χ²=38.18，P<0.05）。观察组患者满意、基本满意、不满意例数分别为61例、3例、2例，满意度为96.97%；对照组患者满意、基本满意、不满意分别为42例、12例、12例，满意度为81.82%。观察组患者对护理工作的满意度明显高于对照组（χ²=15.95，P<0.05）。结论 健康教育执行单可真实、全面、动态、及时的反映患者住院期间健康教育的执行情况，减少护理工作的疏失，有利于增加患者对健康教育内容的掌握程度，提高对护理工作的满意度。

【关键词】 健康教育;满意度

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健康教育对妊娠期糖尿病患者预后的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨健康教育在妊娠期糖尿病患者治疗、护理中的应用效果。方法 选择妊娠期糖尿病患者 172 例，采用数字表法随机分为观察组和对照组，各 86 例，对照组接受内科控制血糖治疗及妇产科相关检查、治疗，观察组在对照组基础上结合健康教育。比较两组患者胰岛素使用情况、并发症发生率及剖宫产率。结果 观察组使用胰岛素患者 27 例，占 31.4%，显著低于对照组的 79.1%（68 例），差异有统计学意义（χ² = 39.50, P = 0.00）；观察组发生并发症 21 例，少于对照组的 33 例（χ² = 3.88, P = 0.04）；观察组剖宫产 21 例，显著少于对照组的 33 例，差异有统计学意义（χ² = 4.26, P = 0.03）。结论 健康教育有助于妊娠期糖尿病患者血糖的控制，能够降低并发症发生率和剖宫产率。

【关键词】健康教育; 妊娠; 糖尿病; 预后

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契约学习法在手术室实习护生带教中的应用

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【摘要】 目的 探讨契约学习法在手术室实习护生带教中的应用及其效果。方法 将在手术室实习的医学院校实习护生 78 人，按随机数字表分为对照组与研究组各 39 人，对照组采用传统教学法，研究组采用契约学习法，比较两组带教效果。结果 研究组护生测评分自导学习倾向（116.42 ± 16.03）分、自导学习技能（45.36 ± 5.63）分、理论考试成绩（83.56 ± 8.64）分、操作考试成绩（93.12 ± 5.23）分，均高于对照组实习护生，差异均有统计学意义（t = 2.27、2.38、2.29、2.45，均 P < 0.05）。结论 运用契约学习法进行手术室护生的临床带教，能克服学生的被动学习，激发学生的学习动机和自导学习能力，提高教学质量。

【关键词】 医院; 教学; 临床实习; 手术室护理; 学生

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宏观视角下社区首诊推行的困境及对策

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【摘要】目的 探索宏观视角下推行社区首诊的有效途径。方法 回顾研究社区首诊制度的起源和内涵，从政府、大医院、社区医院、社会对我国推行社区首诊存在问题进行系统分析。结果 宏观视角下推行社区首诊的具体举措包括整合医疗资源，建立合理的分层就诊体系；调控医保政策，引导患者社区首诊；完善补偿机制，提升社区医院服务能力；规范流程监管，建立便捷的双向转诊体系；明确功能定位，重构社区医院、社会互信；绩效考核到位，构建社区首诊长效机制。结论 社区首诊是一项系统工程，只有形成“政府主导、卫生出力、部门配合、社会支持”的合力格局，才可能达到缓解看病难、看病贵的目标。

【关键词】社区医学；首诊；对策；宏观

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耳鼻喉科病区加床所致不安全因素及改进措施

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【摘要】 目的 探讨有效的挂床管理方法，确保临床护理安全，提高护理质量。方法 控制加床患者的病种、责任制护理落实到加床患者，加床患者资料统一管理、建立转床流程，录入医嘱时以住院号代替床号，对改进前后的效果进行比较。结果 改进后的 8 项指标均优于改进前，差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 14.94, 13.51, 3.84, 6.38, 4.33, 10.71, 4.76, 5.26, 均 P < 0.05）；实施改进方法后患者投诉明显减少，医生及护士知晓率提高，检查、治疗可有效落实，转床后患者相关信息（含治疗单、床头卡、病历卡、一览表、输液瓶、手腕带等）得到及时更改，医生、护士对患者了解，医嘱录入的正确率明显提高，患者、医生、护士满意度明显提高。结论 改进后的管理方法可减少安全隐患，患者投诉及临床安全隐患，既保证临床工作安全，又提高医护患的满意度。

【关键词】 五官科；加床；改进；效果

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经皮肝穿刺微波消融术治疗肝癌的并发症及护理对策

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【摘要】目的探讨经皮肝穿刺微波消融术（PMCT）治疗肝癌的并发症及护理对策。方法回顾性分析247例在CT引导下行PMCT治疗的肝癌患者的临床资料，分析与手术相关并发症发生情况及护理措施。结果该组发生并发症15例，发生率6.073%（15/247）。其中胆道损伤2例（胆汁瘤1例）、胸腔内出血1例、腹腔内出血5例、感染4例、严重心律失常1例、急性肾功能衰竭1例、皮肤烫伤1例。结论PMCT具有操作方法简单、局部热效率高、肿瘤局部灭活彻底、创伤小、并发症少等优点，但对于肿瘤部位复杂特殊、凝血功能较差的患者治疗可能发生严重并发症。掌握好适应证，熟练的操作技术，认真细致的围手术期护理，早发现、早干预是避免和降低并发症的关键。

【关键词】肝肿瘤；消融技术；手术中并发症；手术后并发症；护理

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临床基本能力评价表在急诊科新护士规范化培训中的应用

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【摘要】目的 观察临床基本能力评价表在急诊科新护士规范化培训中的应用效果，分析其价值。方法 选择急诊科新招聘护士120例，采取随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组各60例，对照组采用传统的带教法教学模式，观察组设计临床基本能力评价表应用在急诊科教学中，观察两组教学效果。结果 观察组护士评判性思维各维度评分为：寻求真相（43.87±3.69）分，开放思维（45.98±1.61）分，分析能力（46.87±1.23）分，系统化能力（46.71±1.43）分，评判性思维自信心（45.38±0.87）分，求知欲望（47.88±0.98）分，认知成熟度（44.86±1.35）分，总分（317.69±5.38）分，上述评分均高于对照组，组间比较差异均有统计学意义（t=15.107、23.607、38.028、26.077、37.444、26.583、23.399，均P<0.05）。观察组护士理论评分（82.35±6.11）分，技能评分（93.25±2.54）分，离职率1.67%，带教老师满意度96.67%，与对照组比较差异均有统计学意义（t=8.746、17.129，χ²=4.821、6.988，均P<0.05）。结论 临床基本能力评价表应用于急诊科新护士规范化培训中可以提高新护士临床护理操作和专业胜任能力，可以激发护士的求知欲望，为今后临床护理工作与专业发展奠定坚实的基础。

【关键词】临床工作能力；护士；急诊室；医院；在职培训