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社区阿尔茨海默病影响因素分析

邹展平 周琳 王洁 陈陆松 胡安定 张方明

【摘要】 目的 了解浙江省海宁市社区老年人阿尔茨海默病患病的影响因素。方法 采用整群抽样方法抽取海宁市海昌街道7 437 名年龄≥60 岁的老年人作为研究对象，采用自行设计的《阿尔茨海默病患者发病原因》问卷调查及临床痴呆评定量表，了解阿尔茨海默病的可能影响因素及加重因素，并对资料进行多因素回归分析。结果 多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示，女性( Wald χ² = 19.96, P < 0.01)，高龄( Wald χ² = 96.01, P < 0.01)，丧偶( Wald χ² = 5.09, P < 0.05)，吸烟/饮酒( Wald χ² = 47.77, P < 0.01)，独居( Wald χ² = 16.14, P < 0.01)，抑郁( Wald χ² = 12.05, P < 0.01) 是患阿尔茨海默病危险因素；农村( Wald χ² = 458.11, P < 0.01)，文化低( Wald χ² = 121.39, P < 0.01) 是患阿尔茨海默病的保护因素；根据临床痴呆评定量表评定的疾病严重程度与发病原因进行有序多分类 Logistic 回归，结果显示；高龄( Wald χ² = 50.37, P < 0.01)，文化低( Wald χ² = 30.39, P < 0.01)，丧偶( Wald χ² = 5.20, P < 0.05)，独居( Wald χ² = 16.5, P < 0.01)，躯体疾病( Wald χ² = 16.58, P < 0.01) 和母孕期年龄过大( Wald χ² = 10.53, P < 0.01) 是加重疾病的重要因素。结论 年龄、丧偶、独居是阿尔茨海默病患病和加重的共同危险因素，应结合危险因素积极采取针对性慢病管理措施，预防和延缓阿尔茨海默病的发生、发展。

【关键词】 阿尔茨海默病；社区；影响因素

Analysis of the factors affecting the community of Alzheimer’s disease  Zou Zhanping, Zhou Li, Wang Jie, Chen Luosang, Hu Anding, Zhang Fangming. Department of Mental Health, the Fourth People’s Hospital, Haining, Zhejiang 314411, China

【Abstract】Objective To understand the risk factors of the elderly in community of Haining city in patients with Alzheimer’s disease. Methods Take the elderly Chang street Haining city selected cluster sampling method 7 437 ≥60 years as the research subjects, by using a self-designed questionnaire ”Alzheimer’s disease causes” and clinical dementia rating scale, understanding the factors that may affect Alzheimer’s disease and aggravating factors, and the data of multi factor regression analysis. Results Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that women ( Wald χ² = 19.96, P < 0.01 ), aged ( Wald χ² = 96.01, P < 0.01 ), widowed ( Wald χ² = 5.09, P < 0.05 ), smoking/drinking ( Wald χ² = 47.77, P < 0.01 ), living alone ( Wald χ² = 16.14, P < 0.01 ), depression ( Wald χ² = 12.05, P < 0.01 ) were the risk factors of Alzheimer’s disease; Rural ( Wald χ² = 458.11, P < 0.01 ); Low culture ( Wald χ² = 121.39, P < 0.01 ) were protective factors for Alzheimer’s disease. According to the clinical dementia rating scale of disease severity assessment and pathogenesis of polytomous Logistic regression, the results showed that the elderly ( Wald χ² = 50.37, P < 0.01 ), low culture ( Wald χ² = 30.39, P < 0.01 ), widowed ( Wald χ² = 5.20, P < 0.05 ), living alone ( Wald χ² = 16.5, P < 0.01 ), somatic diseases ( Wald χ² = 16.58, P < 0.01 ) and large maternal age ( Wald χ² = 10.53, P < 0.01 ) were risk factors for disease. Conclusion Age, widowed, solitude are common risk factors of Alzheimer’s disease and aggravating factors, should be combined with risk factors for chronic disease management actively take measures to prevent and delay the occurrence, the development of Alzheimer’s disease.

【Key words】 Alzheimer’s disease; Community; Influencing factors
慢性硬膜下血肿钻孔引流术后复发的回顾性分析

崔玉光  杨永荣  吕成林

【摘要】目的 探讨慢性硬膜下血肿（CSDH）钻孔引流术后复发的危险因素。方法 回顾性分析252例CSDH患者的临床资料，均行钻孔引流治疗，其中术后复发血肿40例，采用Logistic多因素直线回归分析术后血肿复发的相关危险因素。结果 252例CSDH患者钻孔引流术后复发血肿的复发率为15.9%（40/252）。单因素分析显示：血肿大小、CT示血肿密度、术后引流量、手术时间、复查CT颅内积气、年龄、血肿中线移位等可增加CSDH患者钻孔引流术后复发概率。Logistic多因素分析显示：血肿大小、CT示血肿密度、术后引流量、年龄等是CSDH患者钻孔引流术后血肿复发的独立危险因素。结论 影响CSDH患者行钻孔引流治疗后血肿复发的危险因素复杂，应加强术中、术后操作及护理，减少CSDH术后复发。

【关键词】 钻孔引流；硬膜下血肿

Retrospective analysis of drilling drainage for chronic subdural hematoma recurrence  Cui Yuguang, Yang Yongrong, Lyu Chenglin. Department of Neurosurgery, the Eighth People's Hospital of Qingdao, Qingdao, Shandong 266100, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the risk factors of the chronic subdural hematoma (CSDH) drilling drainage recurrence. Methods The clinical data of 252 CSDH patients were retrospectively analyzed. All patients underwent trepanation and drainage treatment, there were 40 cases with postoperative recurrence of hematoma. Multivariate logistic analysis of linear regression was used to analyze the risk factors for postoperative hematoma recurrence. Results In this study, of 252 CSDH patients received trepanation and hematoma, the probability of recurrence was 15.9% (40/252). Single factor analysis showed that the size of hematoma, CT shows the density of hematoma, postoperative drainage volume, operation time, review the CT intracranial pneumato sis, age, hematoma midline shift could increase the recurrence possibility. Logistic multivariate analysis showed that he size of hematoma, CT shows the density of hematoma, postoperative drainage volume, age were independent risk factors of recurrence of hematoma drainage in patients with CSDH after drilling. Conclusion The influence factor of recurrence of hematoma in CSDH patients received trepanation and drainage is complex, we should strengthen the intraoperative, postoperative nursing and operation to reduce postoperative recurrence of CSDH.

【Key words】 Drainage; Subdural hematoma
CT血管造影在缺血性脑血管病诊断中的应用

蔡成仕 黄立军

【摘要】目的观察头颈CT血管造影(CTA)诊断缺血性脑血管病的应用价值。方法430例疑诊为缺血性脑血管病患者行头颈CTA检查，观察患者颈动脉狭窄程度、分级情况及斑块形成情况，计算CTA诊断缺血性脑血管病的敏感性和特异性。结果430例患者中有293例(68.14%)颈动脉血管出现狭窄症状，其中轻度狭窄87例，中度狭窄169例，重度狭窄35例，闭塞2例。患者颅外动脉中存在软斑块81处，钙化斑块134处，混合性斑块107处，合计322处；颅内动脉中存在软斑块312处，钙化斑块115处，混合性斑块97处，合计524处。CTA对缺血性脑血管病诊断的敏感性为97.09%，特异性为83.33%。结论CTA能对缺血性脑血管病患者头颈血管的狭窄和斑块的情况进行直观地显示和评估，具有较高的敏感性、特异性。

【关键词】脑血管意外；脑血管造影术；体层摄影术，X线计算机

The application of CTA in the diagnosis of ischemic cerebrovascular disease Cai Chengshi, Huang Lijun.

Department of Radiology, the First Hospital of Huairou District, Beijing 101400, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the head and neck CTA application value in the diagnosis of ischemic cerebrovascular disease. Methods 430 patients with suspected diagnosis of ischemic cerebrovascular disease were adopted with head and neck CTA examination. The carotid artery stenosis degree, grade and plaque formation were observed, and the sensitivity and specificity of CTA in the diagnosis of ischemic cerebrovascular disease were calculated. Results After CTA examination, a total of 293 cases (68.14%) with carotid artery stenosis symptoms, among them 87 cases of mild stenosis, moderate stenosis in 169 cases, 35 cases of severe stenosis and occlusion in 2 cases. 430 plaques were detected in 430 patients, in extracranial arteries, 81 soft plaques were identified, as well as 134 calcified plaque and 107 cases of mixed plaque, totally 322 cases; in intracranial arteries 312 cases of the soft plaque were identified, as well as 115 cases of calcified plaque and 97 cases of mixed plaque, totally 524 cases. The sensitivity of CTA in the diagnosis of ischemic cerebrovascular disease was 97.09% and the specificity was 83.33%.

Conclusion In the diagnosis of ischemic cerebrovascular disease, head and neck CTA examination for head and neck vascular stenosis and plaques has visual assessment, and high sensitivity, specificity.

【Key words】Cerebrovascular accident; Cerebral angiography; Tomography, X-ray computed
急性硬膜外血肿伴漩涡征 36 例临床分析

王平振 栗超跃

【摘要】目的 分析急性硬膜外血肿伴漩涡征患者的临床特征及预后。方法 选择 36 例 CT 平扫显示有“漩涡征”的急性硬膜外血肿患者为观察组，选择同时间段无“漩涡征”急性硬膜外血肿患者 50 例为对照组，均接受手术治疗。比较两组格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS)、血肿出血量及预后情况。结果 观察组入院 GCS 评分、术前 GCS 评分、术前 CT 评估出血量分别为(10.6 ± 2.3) 分、(8.3 ± 2.5) 分、(56.4 ± 8.7) mL，对照组分别为(10.2 ± 2.7) 分、(9.9 ± 2.6) 分、(52.8 ± 7.9) mL。观察组死亡 11 例，病死率为 30.5% (11/36)。结论 伴“漩涡征”急性硬膜外血肿患者病情呈进行性加重，患者病死率高，预后差，应该采取积极的应对措施。

【关键词】硬膜外血肿；漩涡征；脑外伤；出血量；神经功能

Clinical analysis of 36 cases with whirlpool acute epidural hematoma Wang Pingzhen, Li Chaoyue. Department of Neurosurgery, the People's Hospital of Dancheng County, Henan 477150, China

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the clinical features and prognosis of patients with acute epidural hematoma in the whirlpool sign. Methods 36 cases of CT scan showed a "whirlpool sign" of acute subdural hematoma patients were selected as the observation group. During the same period, 50 acute epidural hematoma patients without the "whirlpool sign" were selected as the control group. All patients received operation treatment. The Glasgow coma score (GCS), amount of hemorrhage and prognosis were compared between the two groups. Results The preoperative GCS score of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group (P < 0.05). In the operation, the blood loss of the observation group was significantly increased compared with the control group (t = 3.232, 3.164, P < 0.05). Control group CT evaluation of preoperative and intraoperative measurement had no significant difference (P > 0.05). In the observation group, 11 patients died, the mortality rate was 30.5% (11/36). In the control group, 6 patients died, the mortality rate was 12.0% (6/50), the difference between the two groups was statistically significant (χ² = 4.134, P < 0.05). Conclusion Acute epidural hematoma patients with the "whirlpool sign" showed progressive disease, high mortality, poor prognosis, and active countermeasures should be taken.

【Key words】 Epidural hematoma; Whirlpool sign; Brain trauma; Hemorrhage; Nerve function

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早期应用纳洛酮对新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病患儿血清超敏 C 反应蛋白和 S100B 蛋白的影响

杜京辉

【摘要】目的 探讨早期应用纳洛酮对新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病(HIE)患儿血清超敏 C 反应蛋白(hs-CRP)和 S100B 蛋白的影响。方法 86 例 HIE 患儿按照数字表法随机分为两组，观察组与对照组各 43 例。对照组采用常规治疗，观察组在常规治疗的基础上早期加用纳洛酮，疗程 7~10 d。治疗前后测定血清 hs-CRP 和 S100B 蛋白，评价总疗效。结果 对照组总有效率为 86.0% (37/43)，观察组为 97.7% (42/43)，观察组总有效率明显高于对照组 ($\chi^2=5.78, P<0.05$)。观察组意识、反射、肌张力恢复时间均短于对照组 ($t=5.0172$、$3.9916$、$2.9048$，均 $P<0.05$)。两组治疗后血清 hs-CRP 和 S100B 蛋白均有明显降低 ($t=6.7762$、$10.9038$、$7.7728$、$11.0926$，均 $P<0.01$)，观察组治疗后较对照组降低更明显 ($t=3.3682$、$3.0928$，均 $P<0.05$)。结论 早期应用纳洛酮可以降低 HIE 患儿血清 hs-CRP 和 S100B 蛋白水平。

【关键词】纳洛酮；脑损伤，慢性；C 反应蛋白；钙结合蛋白质

Effect of early application of naloxone on serum hs – CRP and S100B protein in neonates with hypoxic – ischemic encephalopathy  Du Jinghui. Department of Pediatrics, the General Hospital of Yanzhou Mining Group Co., Ltd., Zoucheng, Shandong 273500, China

【Abstract】Objective To study the effect of early application of naloxone on serum high sensitivity C – reactive protein (hs – CRP) and S100B protein in neonates with hypoxic – ischemic encephalopathy. Methods According to the digital table, 86 neonates with hypoxic – ischemic encephalopathy were randomly divided into the control group (n=43 cases) and the observation group (n=43 cases). The control group was treated by conventional therapy, while the observation group was treated by conventional therapy plus naloxone. They were treated for 7 – 10 days. The clinical effect was evaluated. Serum hs – CRP and S100B protein were detected before and after treatment. Results The total effective rate of the control group was 86.0% , which was significantly lower than 97.7% of the observation group ($\chi^2=5.78, P<0.05$). The sense of recovery, reflecting the recovery and muscle tension recovery time of the observation group were less than those in the control group ($t=5.017 2,3.991 6,2.904 8,$ all $P<0.05$). After treatment, the serum hs – CRP and S100B protein in the two groups were significantly decreased ($t=6.776 2,10.903 8,7.772 8, 11.092 6,$ all $P<0.01$), compared with the control group, the decrease of the observation group was more significant ($t=3.368 2,3.092 8,$ all $P<0.05$). Conclusion Early application of naloxone in neonates with hypoxic – ischemic encephalopathy can decrease serum hs – CRP and S100B protein.

【Key words】 Naloxone; Brain injury, chronic; C – reactive protein; Calcium – binding proteins

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肝性脑病大脑组织中基质金属蛋白酶-9的表达变化及意义

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【摘要】目的 研究基质金属蛋白酶-9（MMP-9）的表达在肝性脑病发病中的作用和意义。方法180只大鼠按随机化原则分为对照组、肝性脑病组4、8、12h组，每组45只，应用D-氨基半乳糖（400mg/kg）和内毒素（100μg/kg）联合腹腔内注射建立肝性脑病大鼠模型。分别于造模后4、8、12h检测血氨浓度，伊文思蓝（EB）含量，脑组织含水量及Real-time Q-PCR法检测血脑屏障MMP-9mRNA含量。结果造模2h后肝性脑病组大鼠逐渐出现肝性脑病症状。造模后4h大鼠血氨浓度即开始升高[(74.27±1.77)μmol/L, F=5983.36, P<0.01]，且随时间延长血氨浓度升高更加明显[(136.32±3.88)μmol/L,(279.53±9.78)μmol/L,F=5983.36,P<0.01]；造模后4h大鼠脑组织EB含量即开始升高[(4.84±0.43)μg/g, F=111.54, P<0.01]，且随时间延长EB含量升高更加明显[(5.94±0.35)μg/g,(6.71±0.50)μg/g,F=111.54,P<0.01]；造模后4h大鼠脑组织含水量即开始升高[(78.63±0.46)%,(76.07±0.39)%,F=737.25,P<0.01]，且随时间延长脑组织含水量升高更加明显[(80.50±0.32)%,(82.14±0.30)%,F=737.25,P<0.01]；造模后4h大鼠脑组织MMP-9mRNA表达的相对含量即开始升高[(1.037±0.071)比(0.829±0.053),F=132.10,P<0.01]，且随时间延长脑组织MMP-9mRNA表达的相对含量升高更加明显[(1.235±0.095),(1.425±0.113),F=132.10,P<0.01]。结论肝性脑病时出现血脑屏障通透性增强及脑水肿，可能与MMP-9mRNA表达升高有关。

【关键词】肝性脑病；血脑屏障；基质金属蛋白酶-9

Expression of matrix metalloproteinases-9 in the brain tissue of experimental hepatic encephalopathy rats

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the significance of MMP-9 expression in the pathogenesis of hepatic encephalopathy. Methods 180 rats were randomly divided into the control group, hepatic encephalopathy 4, 8 and 12h groups, 45 rats in each group. In hepatic encephalopathy group, rats were intraperitoneally injected D-galactosamine (400mg/kg) with lipopolysaccharide (100μg/kg), and then the symptom was observed. Ammonia, the Evans blue (EB) content, the brain water content and the MMP-9 mRNA in the brain tissue were assessed by real-time Q-PCR after 4, 8 and 12h. Results 2h later the rats in hepatic encephalopathy groups began to appear the symptom. 4 hours later, ammonia, the EB content, the brain water content and MMP-9 mRNA content of the hepatic encephalopathy groups began to increase [(74.27±1.77)μmol/L vs (33.85±1.50)μmol/L,F=5983.36; (4.84±0.43)μg/g vs (3.96±0.48)μg/g,F=111.54; (78.63±0.46)% vs (76.07±0.39)% F=737.25, P<0.01] and with the extension of time increased obviously [(136.32±3.88)μmol/L and (279.53±9.78)μmol/L,F=5983.36; (5.94±0.35)μg/g and (6.71±0.50)μg/g,F=111.54,P<0.01]; [(80.50±0.32)% and (82.14±0.30)% F=737.25,P<0.01]; [(1.037±0.071) vs (0.829±0.053),F=132.10,P<0.01] and with the extension of time increased obviously [(1.235±0.095),(1.425±0.113),F=132.10,P<0.01]. Conclusion Blood brain barrier permeability enhancement and brain edema in hepatic encephalopathy rats may be related with MMP-9 mRNA increasing.

【Key words】Hepatic encephalopathy; Blood–brain barrier; Matrix metalloproteinases-9

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尤瑞克林联合巴曲酶治疗急性脑梗死的疗效观察

【摘要】目的观察尤瑞克林联合巴曲酶治疗急性脑梗死的疗效。方法收集急性脑梗死患者105例，将患者按治疗方法不同分成三组，尤瑞克林组35例，尤瑞克林和巴曲酶合用组（联合组）39例，巴曲酶组31例。三组在治疗前和治疗10d后，作NIHSS评分、巴氏量表评分、MRS评分，比较临床疗效。结果三组NIHSS评分治疗后较治疗前均下降（均P<0.05），联合组显著有效率为79.5%（31/39），优于尤瑞克林组的71.4%（25/35）和巴曲酶组的35.4%（11/31）（χ²=15.801，P=0.001），但改良Rankin量表（MRS）评分和日常生活活动能量表（巴氏量表）评分仅优于巴曲酶组（P=0.003），并不优于尤瑞克林组（P=0.766）。结论尤瑞克林联合巴曲酶治疗急性脑梗死有效，其近期疗效均优于单用尤瑞克林和巴曲酶。

【关键词】脑缺血；巴曲酶；尤瑞克林

The efficacy of urinary kallidinogenase plus batroxobin in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction  Mo Junning, Li Youjia, Huang Yan. Department of Neurology, the First People’s Hospital of Zhaoqing, Zhaoqing, Guangdong 526000, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the efficacy of urinary kallidinogenase plus batroxobin in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction. Methods 105 patients with acute cerebral infarction were selected and divided into 3 groups; urinary kallidinogenase group (35 cases), combined treatment group (39 cases), batroxobin group (31 cases). The NIHSS score, Barthel Index, MRS score were evaluated before treatment and 10 days after treatment, and the clinical efficacy was compared. Results The NIHSS score significantly decreased after treatment in the three groups (all P<0.05). The effective rate of combined treatment group was better than that of the single treatment group (urinary kallidinogenase group or batroxobin group) [79.5% (31/39), 71.4% (25/35), 35.4% (11/31) (χ²=15.801, P=0.001)]. The Barthel Index and MRS score of combined treatment group were better than those of the batroxobin group (P=0.003), not better than the urinary kallidinogenase group (P=0.766). Conclusion Urinary kallidinogenase plus batroxobin is effective in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction.

【Key words】Brain ischemia; Batroxobin; Urinary kallidinogenase

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布地奈德吸入治疗小儿肺炎的疗效观察

李桂新

【摘要】目的观察布地奈德吸入治疗小儿肺炎的临床疗效。方法选取小儿肺炎患儿100例作为观察对象，随机数字表分为两组，对照组50例给予常规药物治疗，观察组50例给予布地奈德吸入剂治疗，观察治疗1周后两组症状体征、肺功能指标的变化及临床疗效。结果观察组体温稳定，咳嗽、气急、肺部啰音消失，X线片炎症吸收及平均治愈时间分别为（1.28±1.04）d，（2.48±0.39）d，（2.04±0.22）d，（2.22±0.43）d，（3.39±0.35）d，（3.65±0.39）d，均明显优于对照组的（2.62±1.63）d，（4.85±1.38）d，（4.85±1.31）d，（4.63±0.84）d，（5.53±0.82）d，（5.58±1.20）d（t=2.62，1.86，3.72，1.46，1.68，2.71，均P<0.05）。观察组治疗前1秒用力呼气容积（FEV1）、呼吸峰流量（PEF）、用力呼出50%肺活量时呼气流量（FEF50%）、用力肺活量（FVC）分别为（70.24±10.46）L/（70.05±12.86）L/（66.74±11.77）%、（67.16±11.98）%，治疗后分别为（90.14±12.63）L/（92.64±10.75）L/（84.56±15.12）%、（81.65±13.96）%，治疗后各项观察指标均有明显改善（t=2.34，4.83，1.89，3.27，均P<0.05）；对照组治疗前FEV1、PEF、FEF50%、FVC分别为（70.56±9.95）L/（70.17±13.58）L/（66.45±11.58）%、（67.44±12.37）%，治疗后分别为（78.76±11.44）L/（9.46±14.36）L/（70.24±12.39）%、（72.03±12.47）%，治疗后各项观察指标均有明显改善（t=3.15，2.67，4.16，2.34，均P<0.05）；但观察组肺部功能改善程度优于对照组（t=2.64，2.85，1.58，2.72，均P<0.05）。观察组总有效率为92%，明显高于对照组的72%，差异有统计学意义（χ²=6.755，P<0.05）。结论布地奈德吸入治疗小儿肺炎可以显著缓解患儿的临床症状，提高治疗效果，改善呼吸功能。

【关键词】肺炎；布地奈德；投药，吸入；儿童

Clinical curative effect of budesonide inhalation in the treatment of children with pneumonia Li Guixin. The Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Qinhuangdao, Qinhuangdao, Hebei 066000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of budesonide inhalation in the treatment of children with pneumonia. Methods 100 children with pneumonia were randomly divided into the two groups. The control group received conventional oral medication, the observation group was given Pulmicort Turbuhaler (budesonide) inhalation therapy. The clinical efficacy and respiratory function changes were observed after treatment for 1 week. Results In the observation group, cough, shortness of breath, body temperature stable, pulmonary rales disappearance, X-ray absorption of inflammation and the average healing time were (1.28±1.04) d, (2.48±0.39) d, (2.04±0.22) d, (2.22±0.43) d, (3.39±0.35) d, (3.65±0.39) d, which were significantly better than those in the control group [(2.62±1.63) d, (4.85±1.38) d, (4.85±1.31) d, (4.63±0.84) d, (5.53±0.82) d, (5.58±1.20) d (t=2.62, 1.86, 3.72, 1.46, 1.68, 2.71, all P<0.05)]. In the observation group, the FEV1, PEF, FEF50%, FVC before treatment were (70.24±10.46) L, (70.05±12.86) L, (66.74±11.77) %, (67.16±11.98) %, after treatment were (90.14±12.63) L, (92.64±10.75) L, (84.56±15.12) %, (81.65±13.96) %, treatment time was significantly improved (t=2.34, 4.83, 1.89, 3.27, all P<0.05). In the control group, before treatment, the FEV1, PEF, FEF50%, FVC were (70.56±9.95) L, (70.17±13.58) L, (66.45±11.58) %, (67.44±12.37) %, after treatment were (78.76±11.44) L, (9.46±14.36) L, (70.24±12.39) %, (72.03±12.47) %, treatment time was significantly improved (t=3.15, 2.67, 4.16, 2.34, all P<0.05). The improvement of lung function in the observation group was significantly better than the control group (t=2.64, 2.85, 1.58, 2.72, P<0.05). The effective rate of the observation group was 92%, which was significantly higher than 72% of the control group (χ²=6.755, P<0.05). Conclusion Pulmicort Turbuhaler inhalation in the treatment of children with pneumonia can significantly relieve airway hyperresponsiveness, improve treatment effect, improve respiratory function.

【Key words】Pneumonia; Budesonide; Administration, inhalation; Child
术中应用透明质酸对腹腔镜手术治疗
异位妊娠术后受孕率的影响

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【摘要】 目的 观察术中应用透明质酸对腹腔镜下保留输卵管手术患者术后受孕的影响。方法 选取100例行腹腔镜下保留输卵管手术治疗的异位妊娠患者，其中术中使用透明质酸的50例患者为治疗组，对照组50例未使用任何防粘连制剂，术后月经干净3~7d随访两组输卵管通畅率，并观察1年内再次妊娠情况。结果 术后检查输卵管通畅率治疗组(84%)明显高于对照组(60%)，差异有统计学意义(χ²=7.155，P<0.05)。术后1年内随访，治疗组宫内妊娠40例，异位妊娠4例，不孕6例，宫内妊娠率(80%)明显高于对照组(56%)，差异有统计学意义(χ²=6.65，P<0.05)。结论 透明质酸在治疗异位妊娠腹腔镜保守性手术中预防术后粘连有明显效果，并能有效地提高术后输卵管通畅率及受孕率，值得临床应用。

【关键词】 透明质酸钠;异位妊娠;腹腔镜;受孕率

The effect of hyaluronic acid on conception rate of ectopic patients who underwent laparoscopic surgery treatment Yu Bixia, Fang Xia. Department of Gynecology, the People’s Hospital of Beilun District, Ningbo, Zhejiang 315800, China

【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical effect of hyaluronic acid on conception rate of ectopic pregnancy patients who received conservative tubal operation under laparoscopy. Methods 100 patients with ectopic pregnancy received conservative tubal operation under laparoscopy treatment were selected. Hyaluronic acid was used in 50 cases (the treatment group), unused anti blocking preparations for the control group in 50 cases. Then patients were followed up on the tubal patency, and observed pregnancy after 1 year. Results The rate of tubal patency after menstrual clean was 84% in the treatment group, which was significantly higher than 60% in the control group (χ² = 7.155, P < 0.05). In the treatment group, 40 cases were intrauterine pregnancy, 4 cases were ectopic pregnancy, 6 cases were infertility. The rate of intrauterine pregnancy after 1 year was 80% in the treatment group, which was significantly higher than 56% in the control group (χ² = 6.65, P < 0.05). Conclusion Hyaluronic acid is effective in preventing tubal adhesion in the ectopic pregnancy patients who received laparoscopic conservative surgery, and can improve the postoperative tubal patency rate and conception rate.

【Key words】 Sodium hyaluronate; Ectopic pregnancy; Laparoscope; Pregnancy rate

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Expression of adverse pregnancy in β–HCG, β–HCG doubling rate and progesterone levels  

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【Abstract】 Objective  To investigate the human chorionic gonadotropin (β–HCG) and its free β–subunit (β–HCG) content change, to observe the 48 hours multiplication factor, combined with progesterone value in the diagnosis of adverse pregnancy for clinical diagnosis and treatment of adverse pregnancy to provide guidance. Methods  The chemiluminescence technique was used to detect serum β–HCG, β–HCG and progesterone levels in early adverse pregnancy. According to pregnancy, the pregnant women were divided into threatened abortion group (65 cases), missed abortion group (43 cases) and ectopic pregnancy group (62 cases), while 60 normal pregnant women were selected as control group. The β–HCG, β–HCG, progesterone levels and 48 hours multiplication factor were measured. The results combined with the pregnancy outcomes were analyzed. Results  The serum β–HCG, β–HCG, progesterone levels in the threatened abortion group, missed abortion group and ectopic pregnancy group were (15 385 ± 4 350) IU/L, (77.2 ± 21.3) IU/L, (20.8 ± 6.3) μg/L; (1 584 ± 362) IU/L, (119.3 ± 34.1) IU/L, (6.1 ± 3.7) μg/L; (1 549 ± 493) IU/L, (132.1 ± 35.7) IU/L, (5.7 ± 3.4) μg/L; the β–HCG levels 48 hour doubling rates in three groups were (1.52 ± 0.51), (0.21 ± 0.26), (0.31 ± 0.08); the progesterone levels in the three groups were (77.2 ± 21.3), (20.8 ± 6.3) μg/L, (6.1 ± 3.7) μg/L; (1 584 ± 362) IU/L, (119.3 ± 34.1) IU/L, (5.7 ± 3.4) μg/L; the β–HCG levels 48 hour doubling rates in three groups were (1.52 ± 0.51), (0.21 ± 0.26), (0.31 ± 0.08); the progesterone levels in the three groups were (77.2 ± 21.3), (20.8 ± 6.3) μg/L, (6.1 ± 3.7) μg/L; (1 584 ± 362) IU/L, (119.3 ± 34.1) IU/L, (5.7 ± 3.4) μg/L; the β–HCG levels 48 hour doubling rates in three groups were (1.52 ± 0.51), (0.21 ± 0.26), (0.31 ± 0.08); the progesterone levels in the three groups were (77.2 ± 21.3), (20.8 ± 6.3) μg/L, (6.1 ± 3.7) μg/L; (1 584 ± 362) IU/L, (119.3 ± 34.1) IU/L, (5.7 ± 3.4) μg/L; the β–HCG levels 48 hour doubling rates in three groups were (1.52 ± 0.51), (0.21 ± 0.26), (0.31 ± 0.08). Conclusion β–HCG and progesterone combined 48 hours multiplication ratio values for monitoring miscarriage of important guiding significance for the diagnosis of missed abortion and ectopic pregnancy has important reference value trimester β–HCG 48 hour doubling rate of less than 0.5, abortion increased risk; β–HCG data descending indicates miscarriage treatment is effective.
【Key words】 Human chorionic gonadotropin; Chorionic gonadotropin, beta subunit, human; Progesterone; Ab-normal pregnancy
康艾注射液联合经导管肝动脉化疗栓塞术
治疗肝癌临床疗效的 Meta 分析

【摘要】目的 系统评价康艾注射液联合经导管肝动脉化疗栓塞术（TACE）治疗肝癌的临床疗效。
方法 计算机检索中国生物医学文献数据库（CBM）、中国期刊全文数据库（CNKI）、万方数据库及中文科技期刊全文数据库（VIP）。筛选康艾注射液联合 TACE 治疗肝癌的临床研究，对纳入文献进行方法学质量评价，对数据进行 Meta 分析。结果 共有 9 篇文献纳入该研究，合计 595 例患者。Meta 分析结果显示，联合组 TACE 抗癌疗效更显著（风险比 [RR] = 1.32, 95% CI: 1.10, 1.58, P = 0.003），联合组比 TACE 组更能改善患者生存质量 [RR = 1.85, 95% CI: 1.42, 2.41, P < 0.00001]。结论 康艾注射液联合 TACE 治疗肝癌较 TACE 单独治疗肝癌能得到额外收益，能提高疗效，显著改善患者生活质量。
【关键词】癌，肝细胞；中草药；化学栓塞，治疗性；Meta 分析

Meta-analysis for the clinical efficacy of Kangai injection combined with transcatheter arterial chemoembolization for treatment of hepatic cancer Yang Shichun, Chen Boyi, Li Song, Ou Rufen, Chen Lilian. Department of Pharmacy, the Central People’s Hospital of Zhanjiang, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 524037, China

【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the clinical effect of Kangai injection combined with transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE) in the treatment of hepatic cancer. Methods We searched CBM, CNKI, WanFang and VIP, clinical studies of Kangai injection combined with TACE in the treatment of hepatic cancer were included and compared. The methodological quality of included studies was assessed and Meta analysis was performed by RevMan 5.2 software. Results 9 studies involving 595 patients were included. Meta analysis results indicated that the difference of effective rate was significant [RR = 1.32, 95% CI: 1.10, 1.58, P = 0.003]; The quality of life improvement rate also had significant difference [RR = 1.85, 95% CI: 1.42, 2.41, P < 0.00001]. Conclusion Kangai injection combined with TACE in the treatment of hepatic cancer can get extra benefits compared with TACE alone. It can improve the curative effect, significantly improve the quality of life.

【Key words】Carcinoma, hepatocellular; Drugs, Chinese herbal; Chemoembolization, therapeutic; Meta - analysis
Research of three - dimensional localization for sentinel lymph node of breast cancer  

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Abstract  
Objective To investigate three - dimensional localization for sentinel lymph node (SLN) of breast cancer, and by which we can remove the SLNs directly. Methods The ipsilateral axillary lymph nodes of 40 patients were inspected by B - ultrasound and auxiliary artery and subscapular artery bifurcation point and its trend with Doppler B - ultrasound in the preoperation, then located them in the surface. We found SLNs using methylene blue as the mapping agent with endoscope during the operation, determined which lymphatic group the sentinel lymph node belonged and the spatial location and the surface projection according to the anatomical location. Results We found the three - dimensional location of SLNs in the group of 39 in 40 patients with endoscope, of which 34 cases located in central group, accounting for 87.18%; while 4 cases located in the subscapular group, accounting for 10.26%, and their spatial location was as follows; set the root of subscapular artery in this location as a starting point, the subscapular artery as a diameter, and made a diameter of 5cm circle to the bottom, then let the latissimus dorsi as the end, and made a quasi - cylinder through the circle to the axillary central. The height of the quasi - cylinder got up to the surface of the intercostal brachial nerve. Then set the nerve as the diameter of circle of quasi - cylinder, and the centre of circle was crosspoint of subscapular artery’s surface projection with intercostal brachial nerve. The height of quasi - cylinder varies with somatotypes of the patients, its height was less than or equal to 5cm. What’s more, the fifteen enlarged lymph nodes located by B - ultrasound in the preoperation were all in the quasi – cylinder, and they were SLNs. Conclusion SLN lies in quasi – cylinder consisting of spatial location of subscapular group and central group lymph nodes. If the enlarged lymph nodes found by B – ultrasound are in above mentioned quasi – cylinder, they can be considered as the SLNs. Make a 5cm – incision parallellelling the intercostal brachial nerve and intersecting the surface projection of subscapular artery in the surface of quasi – cylinder, then dissect toward the origin of the subscapular artery, you can find SLNs.

Key words  
Breast neoplasms; Lymph node; Biopsy; Stereotaxic techniques
药学监护对社区获得性肺炎患儿使用汤剂依从性的影响

林亮君  叶秋明

【摘要】目的 观察药学监护对儿童服用中药汤剂依从性的影响。方法 临床药师深入儿科病区,在社区获得性肺炎患儿中随机抽取252例使用中药汤剂治疗的患儿,将其分为对照组和观察组,其中临床药师对观察组患儿监护人和患儿进行药学监护,包括用药教育、用药指导,然后统计其用药依从率;而对照组不采用任何药学监护措施。结果 观察组用药依从率为78.1%,对照组为39.1%,两组差异有统计学意义(χ²=12.56,P<0.05)。结论 临床药师的用药监护提示对社区获得性肺炎患儿用药依从性具有非常重要的意义,能够提高中药汤剂的临床疗效和在社区获得性肺炎中的使用率。

【关键词】药学服务;肺炎;病人依从;儿童

The effect of on pharmaceutical care the decoction use compliance on pediatric community acquired pneumonia  Lin Liangjun, Ye Qiuming. Department of Pharmacy, the Western District Hospital, Zhongshan, Guangdong 528400, China

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the decoction use compliance of the children with the pediatric community acquired pneumonia (CAP) by providing the pharmaceutical care from the clinical pharmacist. Methods 252 patients with CAP were divided into the observation group and control group. The patients of the observation group were provided with pharmaceutical care, including drug use education, drug use guiding, etc, while the patients in the control group were not given any pharmaceutical care from the clinical pharmacist. Results The rate decoction use compliance in the observation group was 78.1%, which was 39.1% in the control group, the difference between the two groups was significant (χ² = 12.56, P < 0.05). Conclusion Pharmaceutical care can improve the rate decoction use compliance decrease the drug waste.

【Key words】Pharmaceutical services; Pneumonia; Patient compliance; Child

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不同时期哮喘患儿诱导痰中炎性细胞计数变化及意义

张晓蒙 任少敏

【摘要】目的 观察不同时期支气管哮喘患儿诱导痰炎性细胞的百分比变化，探讨儿童哮喘部分发病机制。方法 收集69例哮喘患儿，按临床症状分为急性发作期组、临床缓解期3个月组和6个月组，于同时间、同群体在该院儿科门诊健康体检儿童中，选取对照组22例，检测各组诱导痰液沉渣涂片中中性粒细胞和嗜酸粒细胞百分比，并分析比较。结果 四组间中性粒细胞百分比比较，急性发作期组比临床缓解期3个月组、临床缓解期6个月组和对照组高[(57.905±11.615)% vs (40.137±11.668)%，(33.825±12.457)%，(23.836±13.585)%，P=0.039，0.000，0.000]；临床缓解期3个月组及临床缓解期6个月组均高于对照组(P=0.000，0.032)；临床缓解期3个月组与临床缓解期6个月组差异无统 计学意义(P=0.538)；急性发作期组中性粒细胞百分比比临床缓解期3个月组、临床缓解期6个月组和对照组高[(4.090±1.452)% vs (2.685±1.190)%，(2.151±1.417)%，(1.848±0.887)%，P=0.002，0.000，0.000]；临床缓解期3个月组与对照组差异无统计学意义(P=0.937)。结论 支气管哮喘患儿诱导痰液中中性粒细胞百分比和嗜酸性粒细胞百分比在急性发作期显著增高，中性粒细胞及嗜酸性粒细胞可能参与儿童哮喘的部分发病机制。

【关键词】哮喘；粒细胞；痰；儿童

The changes and significance of inflammatory cell count in the induced sputum from children with different periods of asthma  
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【Abstract】Objective To study the different periods of childhood bronchial asthma induced sputum of the percentage change of inflammatory cells, and to explore part of the pathogenesis of asthma in children. Methods 69 children with asthma(the age ≥5 years old) were selected. By clinical symptoms, they were divided into acute exacerbation and clinical remission of 3 months and 6 months. At the same time, in the same groups of hospital pediatric clinic, 22 healthy children were chosen as control group. The percentage of neutrophils and eosinophils in induced sputum was detected. Through the comparison, we can explore the correlation between the two kinds of inflammatory cells in different periods of asthma. Results Comparing the percentage of neutrophils among the four groups, acute exacerbation group was compared with clinical remission three months group, clinical remission six months group and the normal control group, acute exacerbation group was higher than the clinical remission group of three months, clinical remission of six months and normal control group [(57.905±11.615)% vs (40.137±11.668)%，(33.825±12.457)%，(23.836±13.585)%，P=0.039，0.000，0.000]. The clinical remission of three months and clinical remission six months group were higher than the normal control group(P=0.000，0.032). The clinical remission of three months group and 6 months group had no significant difference (P=0.538). The percentage of eosinophils in acute exacerbation group was higher than the clinical remission of three months group, clinical remission of six months and normal control group [(4.090±1.452)% vs (2.685±1.190)%，(2.151±1.417)%，(1.848±0.887)%，P=0.002，0.000，0.000]. The clinical remission of three months group and the normal control group had no significant difference (P=0.937). Conclusion Asthma in children induced sputum neutrophil percentage and eosinophil percentage are significantly higher in acute exacerbation. The study shows that neutrophils and eosinophils are involved in the part of the pathogenesis of bronchial asthma in children.

【Key words】Asthma；Granulocytes；Sputum；Child
重组人肿瘤坏死因子相关凋亡诱导配体对人肺腺癌A549细胞裸鼠移植瘤内survivin基因表达的影响

张春梅 曾军 赵子文 刘朝晖

【摘要】目的 观察重组人肿瘤坏死因子相关凋亡诱导配体(rhTRAIL) 对人肺腺癌A549细胞裸鼠移植瘤内survivin基因表达的影响, 并探讨rhTRAIL抑制肺癌生长的可能作用机制。方法 用人肺腺癌细胞A549接种于24只裸鼠皮下, 建立人肺腺癌裸鼠移植瘤模型。将荷瘤裸鼠随机分为0.9%氯化钠注射液(NS)和顺铂(DDP)对照组, rhTRAIL单用组及rhTRAIL+DDP联合组四组, 每组各6只。将rhTRAIL单用或联合顺铂腹腔内注射, 隔天1次, 共8次。实验结束后处死荷瘤裸鼠, 完整剥离肿瘤, RT-PCR法和免疫组织化学法分别检测肿瘤组织中 survivin mRNA及蛋白表达水平。应用ELISA法检测荷瘤裸鼠血清survivin蛋白表达水平。结果 各组肿瘤细胞的survivin mRNA表达情况为: rhTRAIL组(48.7±2.5 )%, rhTRAIL+DDP组(53.1±4.6 )%, DDP组为(99.1±5.3 )%, NS组为(95.6±3.7 )%。各组裸鼠移植瘤组织内 survivin蛋白表达情况为: rhTRAIL组(0.319±0.025), rhTRAIL+DDP组(0.483±0.058), DDP组为(0.635±0.041), NS组为(0.619±0.017)。各组裸鼠血清 survivin蛋白表达情况为: rhTRAIL组(71.9±7.05), rhTRAIL+DDP组(80.26±10.80), DDP组为(112.75±15.41), NS组为(105.03±20.37)。含rhTRAIL组 survivin mRNA和蛋白的表达水平明显低于NS和DDP对照组(P<0.05); 与rhTRAIL+DDP组相比较, rhTRAIL组更低, 但差异无统计学意义(P>0.05); 与NS对照组比较, DDP组则表达略有增高, 但差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。结论 rhTRAIL可下调人肺腺癌A549细胞裸鼠移植瘤内survivin基因的表达。通过下调survivin基因的表现, 促进肿瘤细胞凋亡可能是rhTRAIL抑制肿瘤生长的分子机制之一。

【关键词】肿瘤坏死因子类; 肺肿瘤; 移植瘤; survivin基因; 小鼠, 肿瘤

Effect of rhTRAIL on survivin expression of human lung adenocarcinoma A549 xenografted tumor in nude mice Zhang Meichun, Zeng Jun, Zhao Zhiwen, Liu Zhaochun. Department of Respiratory Medicine, the First People′s Hospital of Guangzhou, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510180, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of rhTRAIL on survivin gene expression of human lung adenocarcinoma A549 xenografted tumor in nude mice, and investigate the possible inhibitory mechanism of rhTRAIL on the implanted – tumor growth. Methods The solid tumor model was formed in nude mice with human lung adenocarcinoma cell line A549. 24 mice were randomly divided into the four groups, rhTRAIL single treated group (1μg/mL), rhTRAIL combined with cisplatin (DDP) treated group, cisplatin treated (1.5mg/kg) and 0.9% sodium chloride injection(NS) control group. The rhTRAIL and DDP were injected once every other day by intraperitoneal injection to mice in the treated groups, lasting eight times, the same volume of saline solution was injected to the control group. After these, mice were killed and dissected completely. The expression level of survivin mRNA and protein in the tumor tissues was detected by real – time polymerase chain reaction(RT – PCR) and immunohistochemistry, respectively. The expression of survivin gene in serum of each group was tested by ELISA. Results The expression levels of survivin mRNA in implanted – tumor tissues in rhTRAIL, rhTRAIL combined with DDP, DDP and NS group were (48.7±2.5)%,(53.1±4.6)%,(99.1±5.3)% and (95.6±3.7)%, respectively. While the protein expressions of survivin gene in those groups were (0.319±0.025),(0.483±0.058),(0.635±0.041) and (0.619±0.017), respectively. Moreover, the serum levels of survivin were (71.9±7.05),(80.26±10.80),(112.75±15.41) and (105.03±20.37), respectively. The data showed that the expression levels of rhTRAIL and rhTRAIL combined with DDP group were lower than that of DDP – treated group or the NS control group (P<0.05). Compared with the rhTRAIL combined with DDP group, the survivin gene expression level of rhTRAIL – single treated group decreased a little lower, but the difference was not significant(P>0.05). Conversely, the survivin gene level was increased to some degree compared with the NS control group, and uniformly there was no significant difference(P>0.05).
Conclusion  rhTRAIL can downregulate the expression level of survivin gene of human lung adenocarcinoma A549 xenografted tumor in nude mice. It may be one of the possible inhibitory mechanisms of rhTRAIL on the implanted–tumor growth that rhTRAIL can downregulate survivin gene expression and promote tumor cell apoptosis.

【Key words】 Tumor necrosis factors; Lung neoplasms; Xenografted–tumor; Survivin gene; Mice, nude

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动态心电图检查对扩张型心肌病临床诊治的价值探讨
仇鑫  高敏

【摘要】目的探讨动态心电图检查在扩张型心肌病(DCM)诊治中的应用价值。方法选择67例DCM患者，按血浆氨基末端脑钠肽(NT-proBNP)>2000pg/mL，左室射血分数(LVEF)≤40%，纽约心脏病协会(NYHA)评级Ⅲ～Ⅳ级，分为高危组和非高危组，分别比较高危组和非高危组各种伴发心律失常患者比例，以期了解DCM伴发心律失常的高危因素。结果高危组室性心动过速患者有18例，发生率(66.7%)，显著高于非高危组的2例(5.0%)($\chi^2=29.271，P<0.01$)；而房性期前收缩、单发室性期前收缩、心房颤动等发生率差异均无统计学意义(均$P>0.05$)。结论DCM患者多伴有各种类型的心律失常，其中室性心动过速直接影响患者病情严重程度及预后，动态心电图的监测具有无可替代的作用。

【关键词】心电描记术，便携式；扩张型心肌病；室性心动过速

Clinical value of Holter monitor for clinical diagnosis and treatment of dilated cardiomyopathy Qiu Xin, Gao Min. Department of Electrocardiogram, the South District of Anhui Provincial Hospital, Hefei, Anhui 230001, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical value of Holter monitor(DCG) in the diagnosis and treatment of dilated cardiomyopathy(DCM). Methods According to NT-proBNP > 2000pg/mL, left ventricular ejection fraction(LVEF) ≤ 40%, New York Heart Association(NYHA) rated Ⅲ～Ⅳ, 67 patients with DCM were divided into the high risk group and nonhigh risk group. All kinds of arrhythmia patients proportion was compared between the two groups, in order to understand the risk factors of DCM and arrhythmias. Results In high risk group, 18 cases had ventricular tachycardia, the incidence rate was 66.7%, which was significantly higher than that of non high risk group (2 cases, 5.0%) ($\chi^2 = 29.271, P < 0.01$). While other arrhythmia, atrial premature beats, single premature ventricular contraction, atrial fibrillation and so on, had no statistical difference ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion The DCM patients with various types of arrhythmia, ventricular tachycardia in patients directly influence the severity and prognosis, Holter monitor has an irreplaceable role.

【Key words】 Electrocardiography, ambulatory; Dilated cardiomyopathy; Ventricular tachycardia

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双水平无创正压通气治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期并发肺性脑病的疗效观察

韩华廷 吴晓东 姜益

【摘要】 目的 探讨应用双水平无创正压通气(BiPAP)无创呼吸机进行序贯通气治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)并发肺性脑病临床疗效和预后,为临床治疗提供依据。方法 选取AECOPD合并肺性脑病患者62例,随机数字法分为两组,对照组30例,进行常规治疗;观察组32例,应用BiPAP无创呼吸机序贯通气治疗。观察两组治疗前后PaO_2、PaCO_2和SaO_2;心率、呼吸频率和平均动脉压变化及两组患者主要指标改善时间等。结果 两组治疗后PaO_2和SaO_2分别为(77.14±4.16)mmHg和(90.37±2.04)%;均高于对照组的(72.96±3.22)mmHg和(85.80±1.96)% (t=6.58,7.14,均P<0.05)。两组治疗后PaCO_2均低于治疗前(t=9.25,10.22,均P<0.05)。治疗后观察组PaCO_2为(50.12±2.86)mmHg,低于对照组的(54.27±3.01)mmHg(t=6.29,P<0.05)。两组治疗后心率、呼吸频率和平均动脉压均低于治疗前(t=10.11,9.43,8.66,11.28,8.56,9.15,均P<0.05);观察组治疗后心率、呼吸频率和平均动脉压分别为(76.52±4.35)次/min、(20.35±1.08)次/min和(83.26±3.07)mmHg,均低于对照组治疗后(t=6.44,5.82,6.70,均P<0.05)。观察组血气改善时间,呼吸支持时间和住院时间分别为(4.06±1.17)d、(4.53±0.90)d和(16.18±2.20)d,均短于对照组(t=6.13,7.05,5.97,均P<0.05)。结论 应用BiPAP无创呼吸机序贯通气治疗AECOPD并发肺性脑病临床疗效较好,可改善患者改善通气困难,避免缺氧和二氧化碳滞留,缩短治疗时间。

【关键词】 通气机;机械;肺疾病;慢性阻塞性;脑疾病

The effect and prognosis of noninvasive positive pressure ventilation for the treatment of acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with pulmonary encephalopathy  Han Huating, Wu Xiaodong, Jiang Yi. Department of Respiratory, the People's Hospital of Yuyao, Yuyao, Zhejiang 315400, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the treatment effect and prognosis of BiPAP non–invasive ventilator of sequential mechanical ventilation for the treatment of acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) complicated with pulmonary encephalopathy, and to provide the basis for clinical therapy. Methods According to the digital table, 62 AECOPD patients with pulmonary encephalopathy were selected and randomly divided into the two groups. And 30 cases in the control group received routine treatment, and 32 cases in the observation group received BiPAP non–invasive ventilator sequential ventilation. The partial pressure of oxygen (PaO_2), partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PaCO_2), and oxygen saturation (SaO_2) before and after treatment, the changes of heart rate, respiratory rate and average arterial pressure of the two groups and the improvement time were observed. Results PaO_2 and SaO_2 of the two groups after treatment were higher than those before treatment (t=12.30,10.37,11.42,13.71, all P<0.05). PaO_2 and SaO_2 of the observation group after treatment were (77.14±4.16)mmHg and (90.37±2.04)% , which were higher than those before treatment (t=72.96±3.22)mmHg and (85.80±1.96)% (t=6.58,7.14, all P<0.05). PaCO_2 of the two groups after treatment was lower than that before treatment (t=9.25,10.22, all P<0.05). PaCO_2 of the observation group after treatment was (50.12±2.86)mmHg, which was lower than that before treatment (54.27±3.01)mmHg (t=6.29,P<0.05). The heart rate, respiratory rate and mean arterial pressure of the control group and the observation group after treatment were lower than before treatment (t=10.11,9.43,8.66,11.28,8.56,9.15, all P<0.05). The heart rate, respiratory rate and mean arterial pressure of the observation group after treatment were (76.52±4.35) times/min, (20.35±1.08) times/min and (83.26±3.07)mmHg, which were lower than those before treatment (54.27±3.01)mmHg (t=6.29,P<0.05). Conclusion The BiPAP non–invasive ventilator sequential ventilation for the treatment of AECOPD with pulmonary encephalopathy has good treatment effect, which can improve the difficult ventilation of patients, avoid...
hypoxia and CO₂ retention, shorten treatment time.

【Key words】 Ventilators, mechanical; Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Brain diseases

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内镜下治疗大肠息肉 157 例临床分析

程龙生 杨彩虹 王俊先 王爱平 刘隽 李诚

【摘要】目的 分析大肠息肉临床特点、内镜下治疗方法及并发症的处理策略。方法 根据 157 例大肠息肉患者息肉的大小、部位、形态，选择相应内镜下治疗方法，观察内镜下治疗的并发症及治疗效果。结果 157 例患者共发现 219 枚大肠息肉，大肠息肉多发生于直肠及乙状结肠，炎症性息肉和增生性息肉占多数，部分息肉可发生癌变。内镜下治疗发生出血 12 例，出血发生率 5.5%。结论 内镜下多种方法治疗大肠息肉安全、有效、并发症少。

【关键词】肠息肉；内窥镜检查

The clinical analysis of 157 cases with colorectal polyps treated by endoscopic therapy Cheng Longsheng , Yang Caihong, Wang Junxian, Wang Aiping, Liu Jun, Li Cheng. Department of Digestive Diseases, the Second People’s Hospital of Anhui Province, Hefei, Anhui 230000, China

【Abstract】Objective To analyze the clinical feature, the endoscopic treatment, therapy of complication of colorectal polyps. Methods According to polyps’ size, location and shape in 157 patients with colorectal polyps, corresponding endoscopic treatment method was selected and observed the complication of the endoscopic treatment and therapeutic efficacy. Results 219 colorectal polyps were found in 157 patients. Colorectal polyps occurred frequently in rectum and sigmoid colon. Moreover, inflammatory polyps and hyperplastic polyp were the majority, and a small portion of polyps may turn cancerous. By using endoscopic therapy, hemorrhage was found in 12 samples, and the bleeding ratio was only 5.5%. Conclusion A diversity of methods used in endoscopic therapy of colorectal polyps is safe, efficient, resulting in less complications.

【Key words】Colorectal polyps; Endoscopic therapy

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鼻内镜下中鼻道联合泪前隐窝入路
治疗复杂上颌窦良性病变

任小东  蒋晓平  陈天宾

【摘要】 目的 探讨在鼻内镜下采用中鼻道联合泪前隐窝入路手术治疗复杂上颌窦良性病变的可行性及疗效。方法 回顾性分析 22 例采用中鼻道联合泪前隐窝入路手术治疗的复杂上颌窦良性病变患者的临床资料，其中内翻性乳头状瘤 11 例，真菌性上颌窦炎 5 例，出血坏死性息肉 3 例，复发性鼻息肉 3 例。术前均行 CT 或 MRI 检查。术中先处理鼻腔、其他鼻窦病变，通过中鼻道开放上颌窦口，再经过泪前隐窝入路清除上颌窦病变。结果 术后通过换药、鼻腔冲洗，随访 6~18 个月，所有患者切口均完全愈合，窦腔上皮化，临床症状逐渐消失，无鼻泪管损伤及面部麻木等并发症。结论 通过中鼻道联合泪前隐窝入路治疗复杂上颌窦良性病变，视野开阔，可彻底清除上颌窦病灶，手术操作方便，并发症少，术后疗效满意，是一个值得选用的手术方式。

【关键词】 上颌窦；鼻腔；自然腔道内镜手术

Treatment of complex maxillary sinus through windowing middle meatus maxillary sinus and the frontal recess of tears under nasal endoscope  Ren Xiaodong, Jiang Xiaoping, Chen Tianbin. Department of Otolaryngology, Three Gorges Central Hospital, Chongqing 404000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the feasibility and efficacy of windowing middle meatus maxillary sinus and the frontal recess of tears to treat complex maxillary sinus under the nasal endoscope. Methods Clinical data of 22 patients with complex maxillary sinus lesions were analyzed retrospectively, which were adopted by the approach surgical treatment of through windowing middle meatus maxillary sinus and the frontal recess of tears. In which varus papilloma in 11 cases, 5 cases of fungal maxillary sinusitis, 3 cases of hemorrhagic necrotic polyps, recurrent nasal polyps in 3 patients. After operation, they were all taken CT or MRI examination. Nasal cavity and other sinus lesions were first removed, the maxillary sinus ostium were opened through the nasal passages. Then, the maxillary sinus lesions were removed by the frontal recess of tears operation. Results Through the treatment of postoperative nasal cavity irrigation, these cases were followed up for 6 to 18 months. All cases incisions were healed completely, sinus cavity epithelium and clinical symptoms disappeared gradually. No injuries of nasolacrimal duct and complications such as facial numbness. Conclusion The method of the nasal passages joint the frontal recess of tears to treat the complex maxillary sinus benign lesions is a worthy selection of surgical procedures. Its eye shot is open and convenient operation, it can remove maxillary sinus lesions thoroughly and has fewer complications.

【Key words】 Maxillary sinus; Nasal cavity; Natural orifice endoscopic surgery
α-硫辛酸对2型糖尿病周围神经病变的神经传导速度影响

高学梅

【摘要】目的观察α-硫辛酸对2型糖尿病周围神经病变的神经传导速度影响。方法选择90例2型糖尿病周围神经病变患者作为观察对象，按随机数字表分为观察组45例和对照组45例，对照组给予降血糖综合干预，营养神经等常规治疗，观察组在对照组的基础上再给予α-硫辛酸治疗，600mg/d，21d为1疗程，疗程结束后采用肌电图仪测定运动和感觉神经传导速度，观察治疗前后外周神经病变症状（肢端疼痛，麻木，发热，发凉，感觉减退）改善情况，评价两组临床疗效。结果观察组治疗后运动神经传导速度（正中神经、腓总神经）及感觉神经传导速度（正中神经、腓总神经）均较治疗前明显升高（t = 3.946, 4.175, 3.887, 3.915, 4.034, 均P < 0.05），但对照组正中神经末梢传导速度变化不显著（P > 0.05）。观察组治疗后运动神经传导速度（正中神经、腓总神经、腓总神经）均明显高于对照组（t = 3.488, 3.585, 3.362, 3.246, 3.505，均P < 0.05）。观察组肢体疼痛、麻木、发热、发凉、感觉减退总有效率分别为71.43%、78.95%、62.5%、61.54%、59.26%，对照组为36.36%、43.24%、21.4%、29.17%、28.0%。观察组明显高于对照组（χ² = 8.419, 10.077, 5.129, 5.265, 5.142，均P < 0.05）。观察组临床总有效率为84.44%，对照组为64.44%，观察组明显高于对照组（χ² = 6.925，P < 0.05）。结论α-硫辛酸能够有效提高2型糖尿病周围神经病变患者的运动神经传导速度和感觉神经传导速度，显著地缓解糖尿病周围神经病变阳性症状，临床疗效明显提高，值得临床推广使用。

【关键词】糖尿病，2型；周围神经病变；神经传导速度；α-硫辛酸

The influence of α-lipoic acid on nerve conduction velocity in the treatment of type 2 diabetes with peripheral neuropathy  Gao Xinmei. Department of Endocrinology, Feicheng Mining Central Hospital, Feicheng, Shandong 271608, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the influence of α-lipoic acid on nerve conduction velocity in the treatment of type 2 diabetes with peripheral neuropathy, to provide a theoretical basis for clinical treatment. Methods 90 type 2 diabetes patients with peripheral neuropathy were included in this study. The patients were randomly divided into the observation group and the control group, 45 cases in each group. The control group was given conventional therapy, containing hypoglycemic comprehensive intervention and neurotrophic treatment. The observation group was given α-lipoic acid treatment, 600mg/d, 21d for a course of treatment. The motor and sensory nerve conduction velocity were measured by EMG after a course, and the peripheral neuropathy symptoms (limb pain, numbness, fever, cold, feeling diminished) before and after treatment were observed, the clinical efficacy was evaluated. Results The motor nerve conduction velocity (median nerve, tibial nerve, peroneal nerve) and sensory nerve conduction velocity (median nerve, peroneal nerve) of the observation group after treatment were significantly higher than before treatment (t = 3.946, 4.175, 3.887, 3.915, 4.034, all P < 0.05), but the median nerve sensory conduction velocity of the control group had no significant difference before and after treatment (P > 0.05). The motor nerve conduction velocity (median nerve, tibial nerve, peroneal nerve) and sensory nerve conduction velocity (median nerve, peroneal nerve) of the observation group after treatment were significantly higher than the control group (t = 3.488, 3.585, 3.362, 3.246, 3.505, all P < 0.05). The efficacy of limb pain, numbness, fever, cold, feeling diminished of the observation group were 71.43%, 78.95%, 62.5%, 61.54%, 59.26%, which were significantly higher than 36.36%, 43.24%, 21.4%, 29.17%, 28.0% of the control group (all P < 0.05). The total effective rate of the observation group was 84.44%, which was significantly higher than 64.44% of the control group (χ² = 6.925, P < 0.05). Conclusion α-lipoic acid can improve the motor nerve conduction velocity and sensory nerve conduction velocity of type 2 diabetes patients with peripheral neuropathy, significantly relieve the positive symptoms of DPN and improve clinical efficacy, which is worthy of clinical use.
【摘要】目的 探讨原发性肺癌患者并发静脉血栓栓塞症(VTE)的临床特征及预后。方法选取原发性肺癌患者589例，根据是否发生VTE分为VTE组(n=49)和非VTE组(n=540)。将49例VTE患者分为肺血栓栓塞(PTE)组(n=15，包括单发PTE和PTE合并DVT)以及深静脉血栓形成(DVT)组(n=34)。采用单因素及Logistic回归分析原发性肺癌患者并发VTE的影响因素。分析VTE患者的临床表现、发病时间及预后。结果49例VTE患者中，单发PTE10例(20.4%)，单发DVT34例(69.4%)，PTE合并DVT5例(10.2%)。D-二聚体(OR=1.560，95%CI=1.018~2.392，χ²=4.161，P=0.041)、白细胞介素-1β(IL-1β，OR=1.846，95%CI=1.054~3.234，χ²=4.594，P=0.033)、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF，OR=1.486，95%CI=1.014~2.178，χ²=4.126，P=0.042)、腺癌(OR=2.854，95%CI=1.217~6.695，χ²=5.812，P=0.016)、Ⅲ～Ⅳ期(OR=2.198，95%CI=1.122~4.305，χ²=5.272，P=0.022)是原发性肺癌患者并发VTE的影响因素。胸闷、咳嗽、心率加快以及下肢肿痛是原发性肺癌患者并发VTE常见的临床表现。VTE多在原发性肺癌确诊后3个月内发病，PTE组与DVT组发病时间分布差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。截止2014年7月，49例VTE患者中有31例(63.2%)死亡，12例(24.5%)存活，6例(12.2%)失访。49例VTE患者的中位生存时间为9.5个月，其中PTE组为5.8个月，DVT组为15.2个月，但两组差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。结论D-二聚体升高，IL-1β升高，TNF升高，腺癌，Ⅲ～Ⅳ期的原发性肺癌患者并发VTE的风险增高，多在肺癌确诊后3个月内发生，临床症状多不典型，病死率较高，需要采取辅助检查进行早期诊治。

【关键词】肺癌；静脉血栓栓塞；预后

Study on clinical characteristic and outcomes of primary lung cancer combined with venous thromboembolism Ding Honghui, Huang Hecheng, Peng Weipeng, Ma Jiesheng, Liu Junda. Department of Respiratory Medicine, Shantou Chaoan Minsheng Hospital, Shantou, Guangdong 515144, China Corresponding author: Liu Junda, Email: sena2001@sina.com

【Abstract】Objective To observe the clinical characteristic and prognosis of primary lung cancer patients with venous thromboembolism (VTE). Methods 589 primary lung cancer patients were selected and divided into VTE group(n=49) and non-VTE group(n=540). 49 cases with VTE were divided into pulmonary thromboembolism (PTE) group(n=15)，including single PTE and PTE combined with deep venous thrombosis(DVT) and DVT group(n=34). Single factor and multiple logistic regression analysis were performed to determine the factors influencing primary lung cancer patients with VTE. Clinical manifestation, time of onset and prognosis of patients with VTE were analyzed. Results 49 patients with VTE included 10 patients(20.4%) with single PTE, 34 patients(69.4%) with single DVT and 5 PTE patients combined with DVT(10.2%). D-dimer(OR=1.560, 95%CI=1.018~2.392, χ²=4.161, P=0.041), interleukin-1β(IL-1β, OR=1.846, 95%CI=1.054~3.234, χ²=4.594, P=0.033), tumor necrosis factor(TNF, OR=1.486, 95%CI=1.014~2.178, χ²=4.126, P=0.042), adenocarcinoma(OR=2.854, 95%CI=1.217~6.695, χ²=5.812, P=0.016) and phase III~IV(OR=2.198, 95%CI=1.122~4.305, χ²=5.272, P=0.022) were the factors influencing primary lung cancer patients with VTE. Chest tightness, coughing, accelerated heart rate, swelling and pain in lower limb were common clinical manifestations of primary lung cancer patients with VTE. Most patients with VTE occurred within 3 months after a diagnosis of primary lung cancer. There was no significant difference in the time of onset between PTE group and DVT group( P>0.05). As of July 2014, 31 cases(63.2%) died, 12 cases(24.5%) survived, and 6 cases(12.2%) lost in 49 patients with VTE. The median survival time of 49 patients with VTE was 9.5 months. The median survival time of PTE group was 5.8 months, while DVT group was 15.2 months, but no significant difference between them( P>0.05). Conclusion Increased D-dimer, increased IL-1β, increased TNF, adenocarcinoma and phase III~IV could increase the risk of primary lung canc-
er patients with VTE. There were little typical clinical symptoms in most patients with VTE, which occurred with in 3 months after a diagnosis of primary lung cancer. They had high mortality and needed to take early diagnosis and treatment through auxiliary examination.

【Key words】 Lung neoplasms; Venous thromboembolism; Prognosis

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论著

枸地氯雷他定联合窄谱中波紫外线治疗玫瑰糠疹疗效观察

闫锐  徐爱国  黄晨

【摘要】目的  观察枸地氯雷他定口服联合窄谱中波紫外线（NB-UVB）照射治疗玫瑰糠疹的疗效。
方法  选择88例玫瑰糠疹患者，采用随机数字表法分为两组。治疗组45例采用口服枸地氯雷他定联合
NB-UVB照射，对照组43例口服枸地氯雷他定，两组均外用冰黄肤乐软膏。观察两组的治疗效果和安全性。
结果  治疗组痊愈率71.11%，有效率91.11%；对照组痊愈率51.16%，有效率69.77%。治疗组痊愈率优于
对照组，但差异无统计学意义（χ^2 = 3.69，P > 0.05）；两组有效率差异有统计学意义（χ^2 = 6.43，P < 0.05）。
结论  枸地氯雷他定联合NB-UVB照射治疗玫瑰糠疹安全有效，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】玫瑰糠疹；枸地氯雷他定；紫外线

TherapeuticeffectofdesloratadinecitratedisodiumtabletscombinedwithnarrowbandultravioletBinthetreatmentofpityriasisrosea

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【Abstract】Objective  To observe the clinical efficacy of desloratadine citrate disodium tablets combined with narrow band ultraviolet B in the treatment of pityriasis rosea. Methods  According to the digital table, 88 pityriasis rosea patients were randomly divided into the two groups. 45 cases of the study group were treated by desloratadine citrate disodium tablets combined with narrow ultraviolet B, 43 cases of the control group were treated by desloratadine citrate disodium tablets alone. The both two groups applied Binghuangfule cream. The therapeutic effect and safety of the two groups were compared. Results  The cure rate in study group was 71.11%, which of the control group was 51.16%, the difference was not statistically significant ( χ^2 = 3.69, P > 0.05 ). The effective rate of the treatment group was 91.11%, which of the control group was 69.77%, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ( χ^2 = 6.43, P < 0.05 ). Conclusion  The result reveals that desloratadine citrate disodium tablets combined with narrow band ultraviolet B is more effective and worthy to be used in clinical practice.

【Keywords】Pityriasisrosea;Desloratadinecitratedisodiumtablets;NarrowbandultravioletB

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药物超敏反应综合征 28 例分析

孟小斌 曲彩红

【摘要】目的 分析药物超敏反应综合征的药物流行病学特征，提高对药物超敏反应综合征特殊性的认识。方法 对近 4 年来诊治的药物超敏反应综合征 28 例进行回顾性分析。结果 28 例患者中，怀疑药物为别嘌醇的有 17 例，抗癫痫药有 4 例，抗结核药 3 例，非甾体抗炎药 4 例。大多以皮疹 (89.3%) 或发热 (85.7%) 为首发症状，其次可出现肝功能损害 (75.0%)，可伴黏膜、眼、生殖器损害 (53.6%)，嗜酸粒细胞明显增高 (32.1%)，肾功能损害 (17.9%) 等，甚至出现多脏器功能衰竭、死亡 (7.1%)。结论 如患者出现皮疹、反复高热、内脏损害等，经普通抗过敏或抗感染治疗效果不佳并且有以上几类药物用药史，应高度警惕药物超敏反应综合征。

【关键词】药物超敏反应综合征；别嘌醇；抗结核药；抗癫痫药；非甾体抗炎药

Analysis of 28 cases with drug – induced hypersensitivity syndrome  Meng Xiaobin, Qu Caihong. Department of Pharmacy, the People′s Hospital of Meizhou, Meizhou, Guangdong 514031, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the pharmacoepidemiologic features of drug – induced hypersensitivity syndrome (DHS) and improve the recognition of its particularity. Methods The clinical data of 28 patients with DHS were retrospectively analyzed and summarized. Results Of 28 DHS patients, the suspected drugs were allopurinol in 17 cases, anti – epileptic drugs in 4 cases, antiuberculotic drugs in 3 cases and non – steroidal anti – inflammatory drugs in 4 cases. The earliest symptoms of DHS were skin rash (89.3%) and fever (85.7%), secondly liver function damage (75.0%), which may be accompanied by mucosa, eye, genital damage (53.6%), eosinophilia (32.1%), renal impairment (17.9%), even multiple organ failure and death. Conclusion DHS should be on the alert when rash, repeated fever and visceral lesion occurred in a patient, without good therapeutic efficacy through ordinary anti – anaphylaxis and anti – infective therapy, as well as with the above medication history.

【Key words】Drug – induced hypersensitivity syndrome; Allopurinol; Antiuberculotic drugs; Anti – epileptic drugs; Non – steroidal anti – inflammatory drugs

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自荧光支气管镜的临床应用观察

王培颖

【摘要】目的 观察分析自荧光支气管镜的临床应用情况。方法 选择行支气管镜检查患者224例(男190例，女34例)，按照随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组，对照组112例(男96例，女16例)，采用普通支气管镜检查；观察组112例(男94例，女18例)，采用普通支气管镜联合自荧光支气管镜检查。以原位癌和不典型增生病理活检阳性率及活检后出血情况作为主要观察终点，并对研究数据进行分析。结果 原位癌病理活检阳性率，观察组为3.1%，对照组为1.0%，差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 19.761, P < 0.05$)；不典型增生病理活检阳性率，观察组为13.2%，对照组为5.5%，差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 21.426, P < 0.05$)；活检后观察组应用止血药物种类及次数明显低于对照组，差异有统计学意义($F = 9.574, 12.763$，均$P < 0.05$)；支气管镜检查时间，观察组为$(33.6 \pm 8.4)$ min，对照组为$(33.1 \pm 9.7)$ min，差异无统计学意义($t = 1.348, P > 0.05$)。结论 自荧光支气管镜检查对可疑病灶定位准确性高，病理活检阳性率高，且减轻活检后出血。

【关键词】支气管镜检查/方法；荧光；活组织检查；诊断

Observation of the clinical application of auto-fluorescence bronchoscopy  Wang Peiying, Department of Respiratory Medicine, Taigang General Hospital Affiliated to Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030003, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate and analyze the clinical application of auto-fluorescence bronchoscopy (AFB). Methods 224 patients (M/F = 190/34) performed bronchoscopy were selected and randomly divided into the control group ($n = 112, M/F = 96/16$) and observation group ($n = 112, M/F = 94/18$). Patients of control group were performed white light bronchoscopy (WLB). Patients of observation group were performed WLB combined AFB. The primary endpoint was masculine rate of pathology biopsy and bleeding after biopsy. The retrospective analysis was performed. Results The masculine rate of carcinoma in situ of the observation group was 3.1%, which of the control group was 1.0%, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 19.761, P < 0.05$). The masculine rate of atypical hyperplasia of the observation group was 13.2%, that of the control group was 5.5%, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 21.426, P < 0.05$). The category and frequency of arresting bleeding medicine used after biopsy in the observation group was less than the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($F = 9.574, 12.763$, all $P < 0.05$). The time of performed bronchoscopy of the observation group was $(33.6 \pm 8.4)$ min, that of the control group was $(33.1 \pm 9.7)$ min, the difference was not statistically significant ($t = 1.348, P > 0.05$). Conclusion AFB can improve site-specific accuracy of doubtful focus, improve masculine rate of pathology biopsy, and lessen bleeding after biopsy.

【Key words】Bronchoscopy/methods; Fluorescence; Biopsy; Diagnosis

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坚固内固定与颌间结扎用于下颌骨体部单纯线性骨折的效果比较

彭冲 项琳怡

【摘要】目的 比较坚固内固定与牙弓夹板颌间结扎固定法治疗下颌骨体部单纯线性骨折的临床效果，探讨下颌骨骨折治疗的最佳方案。方法 将252例下颌骨体部单纯线性骨折患者按随机数字表法分为两组，A组126例采用坚固内固定，B组126例采用牙弓夹板颌间结扎固定，术后6个月随访，比较两组并发症发生情况，咬合关系，张口度，并进行统计分析。结果 A组120例咬合关系恢复良好，颌面部外形和咀嚼功能得以改善，张口度平均值3.90 cm，口腔卫生情况良好，4例术后感染，1例发生钛板断裂行二次手术取出。B组118例咬合关系恢复良好，无术后感染，无牙弓夹板折断情况，其中10例口腔卫生情况较差，出现牙龈肿胀，牙齿轻度松动等并发症，8例术后咬合关系不佳。两组咬合关系、张口度差异均无统计学意义（χ² = 0.30，0.86，均 P > 0.05）。结论 在下颌骨体部单纯线性骨折的患者治疗中应用坚固内定法或牙弓夹板颌间结扎固定法均为有效的方法，应用时需严格掌握各自适应证。

【关键词】 下颌骨折；颌骨固定技术

Comparison of the effects of small titanium plate rigid internal fixation and intermaxillary fixation in the treatment of simple mandibular fracture Peng Chong, Xiang Linyi. Department of Stomatology, the Fifth People’s Hospital of Dongguan, Dongguan, Guangdong 523900, China

【Abstract】 Objective To compare the clinical efficacy of small titanium plate rigid internal fixation and intermaxillary fixation in the treatment of simple mandibular fracture, and to explore the best treatment method for the reduction of fractures of the mandible. Methods 252 cases with simple fractures of the mandible were randomly divided into the two groups. 126 cases of group A were treated by rigid internal fixation, 126 cases of group B were treated by intermaxillary fixation. The patients were followed up for 6 months after operation. The complications, occlusion and mouth opening were compared between the two groups. And then, the data were analyzed. Results 120 cases of group A occlusal relation recovered to normal, the appearance and function were recovered well. The average mouth opening was 3.90 cm. 4 cases got postoperative infection, 1 case titanium plate was broken. 118 patients of B group occlusal relation recovered to normal, the appearance and function were restored, no case of infection and clamp plate broken. 10 cases happened bad oral health condition, gingiva swell and teeth loosen. 8 cases complicated with bad occlusion. There were no statistical differences between A and B group about occlusion and mouth opening (χ² = 0.30, 0.86, all P > 0.05). Conclusion Two treatment methods are effective in the treatment of simple mandibular fracture, rigid skillfully master indication to get best efficacy.

【Key words】 Mandibular fractures; Jaw fixation techniques

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过敏性紫癜患者血清超敏C反应蛋白、心肌酶谱和心肌肌钙蛋白I的变化及其临床意义

刘黎霞  苗丽

【摘要】目的 探讨过敏性紫癜患者血清超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、心肌酶谱和心肌肌钙蛋白I(cTnI)的变化及其临床意义。方法 选取过敏性紫癜患者100例，其中仅皮肤受累者50例作为单纯组，皮肤并伴有心肌受累者50例作为混合组，另外选择同期在该院健康体检的成年人50例作为对照组。检测并对比三组血清hs-CRP、心肌酶谱和cTnI。结果 混合组和单纯组血清hs-CRP、心肌酶谱和cTnI水平均明显高于对照组(均P<0.05)；混合组血清肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)、cTnI和hs-CRP水平均明显高于单纯组(均P<0.05)。过敏性紫癜患者中以cTnI异常最多，CK-MB次之，分别占33%(33/100)和32%(32/100)，混合组血清CK-MB和cTnI异常患者构成比明显高于单纯组(χ^2=4.047,3.908,均P<0.05)；经Pearson相关系数分析显示：血清hs-CRP与CK-MB，cTnI水平存在直线关系，呈正相关(r=0.872,0.801,均P<0.05)。结论 过敏性紫癜患者及尽早检测血清hs-CRP、心肌酶谱和cTnI水平并及时针对心肌损害进行治疗。

【关键词】紫癜，过敏性；C反应蛋白；肌钙蛋白I；心肌酶谱

The clinical significance of hs – CRP and myocardial enzymes, cTn I changes in allergic purpura patients with the myocardial injury  Liu Lixia, Miao Li. Department of Cardiology, Wendeng Central Hospital of Weihai, Weihai, Shandong 264400, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical significance of the changes of hypersensitive C – reactive protein (hs – CRP) and myocardial enzyme spectrum, cardiac troponin I (cTn I ) in patients with Henoch – Schleun purpura. Methods 100 patients with Henoch – Schleun purpura were selected. 50 patients only skin involved were selected as the simple group, 50 patients accompanied by other organs involved were selected as mixed group. 50 healthy people in the same period were selected as the control group. The serum hs – CRP, myocardial enzyme spectrum and cTn I were tested and compared. Results The hs – CRP, serum myocardial enzyme spectrum and cTn I levels of mixed and simple group were significantly higher than the control group (all P<0.05) ; Serum CK – MB, cTn I and hs – CRP levels of the mixed group were significantly higher than those of simple group (all P<0.05). The abnormalities number of CK – MB and cTn I respectively accounted for 33% (33/100) and 32% (32/100); The constituent ratio of the number of abnormal serum CK – MB and cTn I of the mixed group was significantly higher than the simple group ( χ^2 =4.047,3.908,all P<0.05); The Pearson correlation analysis showed that the relationship between the serum hs – CRP and CK – MB,cTn I levels was linear, which were positively correlated ( r =0.872, 0.801, all P<0.05). Conclusion Patients with allergic purpura should early detect the serum levels of hs – CRP, myocardial enzyme spectrum and cTn I , and treat the myocardial injury in time.

【Key words】Purpura, schonlein – henoch; C – reactive protein; Troponin I; Myocardial enzyme spectrum

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原发性肝癌介入治疗前后 DKK1 表达水平的变化及临床意义

姚俊

【摘要】目的 研究原发性肝癌介入治疗前后 DKK1 表达水平的变化及其临床意义。方法 选取原发性肝癌患者120例（研究组），另选取健康体检者120例（对照组），应用酶联免疫吸附法（ELISA）检测研究组治疗前后和对照组血清中 DKK1 水平，并分析其与临床特征的关系。结果 治疗前研究组血清 DKK1 水平（54.2±1.8）pg/mL，显著高于对照组的（25.8±2.4）pg/mL，差异有统计学意义（t=10.692，P=0.024）；DKK1 水平和肿瘤包膜、肝门淋巴结转移、TNM 分期以及血管侵犯有关系（χ²=12.528,11.792,14.829,13.078, P = 0.024,0.028,0.015,0.019）；介入治疗后第1天血清 DKK1 水平（53.9±1.3）pg/mL，与治疗前差异无统计学意义（t=6.038, P = 0.075）；治疗后第7天、1个月 DKK1 水平为（35.2±1.5）pg/mL，治疗后1个月血清 DKK1 水平为（28.9±0.32）pg/mL，与治疗前差异均有统计学意义（t=9.056,10.639, P = 0.019,0.017）。结论 治疗前血清 DKK1 水平有助于原发性肝细胞癌诊断，且与临床特征有关，治疗后显著降低，有助于评价其治疗效果。

【关键词】癌，肝细胞；糖蛋白类

The changes and clinical significance of DKK1 level before and after treatment in primary liver cancer

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【Abstract】Objective To study the changes and clinical significance of DKK1 level before and after treatment in primary liver cancer. Methods 120 cases with primary liver cancer were selected as the study group, 120 healthy people were selected as the control group. The serum level of DKK1 before and after treatment was detected by enzyme–linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), and its relationship with clinical features was analyzed. Results Before treatment, the serum level of DKK1 in the study group was (54.2±1.8) pg/mL, which was significantly higher than (25.8±2.4) pg/mL in the control group (t = 10.692, P = 0.024). The level of DKK1 had relationship with tumor capsule, hilar lymph node metastasis, TNM stage and vascular invasion (χ² = 12.528,11.792, 14.829,13.078, P = 0.024,0.028,0.015,0.019); The level of DKK1 in the first day after interventional treatment was (53.9±1.3) pg/mL, which had no statistically significant difference compared with before treatment (t = 6.038, P = 0.075); 7 days and one month after treatment, the DKK1 levels were (35.2±1.5) pg/mL and (28.9±0.32) pg/mL, which were significantly lower than those before treatment (t = 9.056,10.639, P = 0.019,0.017). Conclusion Before treatment, the serum DKK1 level is contribute to the diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma, and related with clinical characteristics, DKK1 level significantly decreased after treatment, which can help in evaluating the therapeutic effect.

【Key words】Carcinoma, hepatocellular; Glycoproteins
腹膜外剖宫产联合产钳在瘢痕子宫再次剖宫产术中的应用

纪国欣 董瑞峰 张倩 孟岚 徐风森

【摘要】目的 观察腹膜外剖宫产联合产钳在瘢痕子宫孕妇再次剖宫产术中的临床应用价值。方法 对再次剖宫产产妇98例的临床资料进行回顾性分析，其中腹膜外剖宫产联合产钳产妇47例(A组)，腹膜内剖宫产产妇51例(B组)，比较两组临床效果。结果 A组从切皮至胎儿娩出时间、手术总时间分别为(7.7±2.8) min、(42.8±9.7) min，较B组的(9.3±3.2) min、(47.6±9.4) min显著缩短(t=2.700, 2.497, P=0.008, 0.014)；两组术中及术后2 h出血量分别为(310.4±106.3) mL、(365.3±142.8) mL，两组差异有统计学意义(t=2.142, P=0.035)；术后疼痛VAS评分A组(2.8±1.8)分，显著少于B组的(4.1±1.9)分(t=3.252, P=0.002)；术后胃肠功能恢复时间A组(12.5±5.9) h，显著短于B组的(16.0±6.6) h(t=2.771, P=0.007)；术后发热率A组(8.5%, 4/47)显著低于B组(25.5%, 13/51)(χ²=4.918, P=0.033)；术后随访慢性盆腔痛A组3例，B组12例，两组差异有统计学意义(χ²=5.143, P=0.026)。新生儿1 min Apgar评分，新生儿窒息发生率两组差异无统计学意义。结论 腹膜外剖宫产联合产钳较腹膜内再次剖宫产具有手术时间短、出血量少、术后病率低、并发症少等优点，且最大程度地克服了胎头娩出困难，不增加新生儿病率，手术适应证可等同于腹膜内剖宫产。

【关键词】剖宫产术；产钳；剖宫产术，再

Clinical analysis of extraperitoneal cesarean section plus forceps in repeated cesarean section  Ji Guoxin, Dong Raifeng, Zhang Qian, Meng Lan, Xu Fengsen. Department of Obstetrics, Qingdao Municipal Hospital, Qingdao, Shandong 266011, China
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【Abstract】Objectives To observe the clinical application of extraperitoneal cesarean section (ECS) plus forceps vs transperitoneal cesarean sections (TCS) in repeated cesarean section. Methods 98 multiparous women with scar uterus for elective repeated cesarean sections were recruited retrospectively, 47 cases for ECS plus forceps (group A), and 51 cases for TCS (group B). The multiparous women with hyperglycemia not controlled, severe preeclampsia, heart disease, placenta previa, premature rupture of membrane, a history of >1 cesarean section, myoma and/or ovarian neoplasm were excluded. Results Skin incision to baby delivery time and total operation time of group A were (7.7±2.8) min and (42.8±9.7) min, respectively, which were significantly shorter than (9.3±3.2) min and (47.6±9.4) min of group B, (t=2.700, 2.497, P=0.008, 0.014). There was significant difference in blood loss volume during the operation and postoperative 2 hours, which was (310.4±106.3) mL, (365.3±142.8) mL respectively (t=2.142, P=0.035). The Visual Analog Scale for pain (VAS pain) was (2.8±1.8) in group A and (4.1±1.9) in group B, respectively (t=3.252, P=0.002). The gastrointestinal function recovery mean time of group A was significantly shorter than that of group B (12.5h vs 16.0h, t=2.771, P=0.007). And the postoperative febrile morbidity was significantly lower in group A than in group B (8.5% vs 25.5%; χ²=4.918, P=0.033). The patients with chronic pelvic pain followed up after operation was 3 versus 12, and the difference was significant (χ²=5.143, P=0.026). There were no differences in neonatal Apgar score at 1 minute, birth asphyxia and wound healing rates. Conclusion ECS plus forceps can be safely used for repeated cesarean section, with the advantages of less operation time, less bleeding volume, lower postoperative morbidity, and fewer complications than TCS.

【Key words】 Cesarean section; Obstetrical forceps; Cesarean section, repeat
【摘要】目的探讨不同糖代谢状态下慢性乙型肝炎肝硬化患者发生胰岛素抵抗、胰岛β细胞功能与肝功能状况的关系及相关因素。方法入选247例乙型肝炎肝硬化患者，根据其空腹血糖及75g口服葡萄糖耐量试验2h血糖（2hPG）测定值分为肝硬化型代谢正常组（A组，47例）、肝硬化型代谢轻度减退组（B组，103例）、肝硬化合并糖尿病组（C组，97例），测量各组空腹血糖（FBG）及餐后2h血糖、C肽、胰岛素、糖化血红蛋白（HbA1c）、胰岛β细胞功能指数（HBCI）、胰岛素敏感指数（ISI）、乙型肝炎病毒载量。结果乙型肝炎肝硬化型患者合并肝代谢异常者占81.0%，其中肝源性糖尿病患者占39.3%。A组、B组、C组三组2hPG[(6.29±3.78)mmol/L、(10.56±4.26)mmol/L、(17.34±5.9)mmol/L]，FBG[(4.72±2.15)mmol/L、(5.68±5.21)mmol/L、(9.82±5.1)mmol/L]，HbA1c[(4.5±1.2)%、(10.56±4.26)%、(9.5±3.0)]%，乙型肝炎病毒载量[(3.78±0.52)、(4.82±0.61)、(6.02±0.63)]比较，A组各项观察指标均较其他两组低，差异均有统计学意义（F=93.23,41.35,84.93,237.2,均P<0.05）。C、B、A组空腹胰岛素[(15.65±4.17)、(26.53±7.22)、(30.18±3.23)]mU/L，餐后胰岛素[(45.28±10.22)mU/L、(106.8±20.74)mU/L、(141.68±20.25)mU/L]，餐后C肽[(5.96±4.82)mU/L、(9.86±5.46)mU/L、(9.54±6.42)mU/L]以及ISI[(−5.96±0.61)、(−4.92±0.42)、(−5.03±0.51)]比较，C组各值均低于A和B组，差异均有统计学意义（均P<0.05）。三组患者HBCI分别为(5.66±0.64)、(5.32±1.01)、(4.30±1.53)，呈依次降低，且差异有统计学意义（F=27.55,P<0.05）。C组患者Child-Pugh C级的例数较其他两组多（χ²=48.6,P<0.01）。结论乙型肝炎肝硬化患者存在高胰岛素素症、胰岛素抵抗、胰岛β细胞分泌功能下降，与患者肝功能状况相关。

【关键词】乙型肝炎；肝硬化；肝功能试验；葡萄糖代谢障碍；胰岛素抵抗；胰岛素分泌受体

Relationship between pancreatic beta cell function and liver function in hepatitis B cirrhosis Guo Genglong, Chen Rullie, Wu Lingjie, Lin Shaorui. Department of Infectious Diseases, Shantou Central Hospital, Shantou, Guangdong 515031, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the relationship between pancreatic beta cell function and liver function in hepatitis B cirrhosis with different glucose metabolism status. Methods A total of 247 patients with hepatitis B cirrhosis were included and divided into 3 groups according to measurement of fasting blood glucose (FBG), and 2h blood glucose in 75g oral glucose tolerance test (2hPG), normal glucose metabolic status group (group A, n = 47), glucose tolerance impairment group (group B, n = 103) and diabetes mellitus group (group C, n = 97). Data of fasting and 2h postprandial blood glucose, C-peptide, insulin and glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), pancreatic beta cell function index (HBCI), insulin sensitivity index (ISI), hepatitis B virus load were collected and analyzed. Results Abnormal glucose metabolism was observed in 81% patients with hepatitis B cirrhosis, while hepatogenic diabetes accounted for 39.3%. 2hPG[(6.29±3.78)mmol/L、(10.56±4.26)mmol/L、(17.34±5.9)mmol/L]，FBG[(4.72±2.15)mmol/L、(5.68±2.81)mmol/L、(9.82±5.1)mmol/L]，HbA1c[(4.5±1.2)%、(10.56±4.26)%、(9.5±3.0)]%，HBV DNA[(3.78±0.52)、(4.82±0.61)、(6.02±0.63)] were compared in group A, group B and C, 2hPG, FBG, HbA1c and HBV viral loads in group A were significantly lower than group B and group C (F = 93.23, 41.35, 84.93, 237.2, P < 0.05). Fasting insulin[(15.65±4.17)mU/L, (26.53±7.22)mU/L, (30.18±3.23)mU/L], postprandial insulin[(45.28±10.22)mU/L, (106.8±20.74)mU/L, (141.68±20.25)mU/L], postprandial C peptide[(5.96±4.82)mU/L, (9.86±5.46)mU/L, (9.54±6.42)mU/L] and ISI[(−5.96±0.61), (−4.92±0.42), (−5.03±0.51)] were compared in group C, group B and A, those values in group C were lower than group B and A, the differences were statistically significant (P < 0.05). HBCI in three groups were (5.66±0.64), (5.32±1.01), (4.30±1.53), respectively, the differences were statistically significant (F = 27.55, P < 0.05). Patients in group C with Child–Pugh C score was much more than group A and B, the deference was statistically significant (χ² = 48.6, P < 0.01). Conclusion Hyperinsulinemia, increased insulin re-
Insistance and decreased insulin secretion exist in hepatitis B cirrhosis patients, and they are closely related to liver function.

【Key words】 Hepatitis B; Liver cirrhosis; Liver function tests; Glucose metabolism disorders; Insulin resistance; Insulin-secreting cells
论著

超声支气管镜引导下经针吸活检术
对肺部隐球菌病的诊断价值

林瑜  戴琳

【摘要】目的  评价超声支气管镜引导下的经支气管针吸活检(EBUS-TBNA)对肺隐球菌病的诊断价值。方法  回顾性分析行 EBUS-TBNA 检查诊断肺隐球菌病的 15 例患者资料,15 例患者均经过痰涂片、胸部 X 线、CT 和 EBUS-TBNA 检查。结果  15 例患者均经过 EBUS-TBNA 检查取得病理组织学结果,经细菌培养而确诊隐球菌感染,穿刺过程中均未出现明显并发症。结论  对临床症状缺乏特异性的肺隐球菌病,EBUS-TBNA 是一种安全有效的诊断方法。

【关键词】肺隐球菌病;活组织检查,针吸;超声检查,介入性

The diagnosis value of endobronchial ultrasound – guided transbronchial needle aspiration for pulmonary cryptococcosis  Lin Yu, Dai Lin. Department of Internal Medicine, Yongkang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Yongkang, Zhejiang 321300, China

【Abstract】Objective  To investigate the value of endobronchial ultrasound – guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS – TBNA) in the diagnosis of pulmonary cryptococcosis. Methods  15 patients who were diagnosed as pulmonary cryptococcosis were retrospectively studied, all of them were examined by sputum smear, X ray, CT and EBUS – TBNA. Results  15 patients who received EBUS – TBNA were diagnosed pulmonary cryptococcosis by pathological methods and germiculture, during the process no complication was detected. Conclusion  EBUS – TBNA is a safe and effective means in the diagnosis of pulmonary cryptococcosis for pulmonary cryptococcosis patients hard to be diagnosed clinically.

【Key words】Pulmonary cryptococcosis; Biopsy, needle; Ultrasonography, interventional

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研究舌簧活动矫治器和垂直开大曲联合直丝弓矫治器治疗恒牙早期骨性Ⅲ类错合的疗效评价

常忠福

【摘要】目的 评价舌簧活动矫治器和垂直开大曲联合直丝弓矫治器治疗恒牙早期骨性Ⅲ类错合的疗效。方法 对采用舌簧活动矫治器和垂直开大曲联合直丝弓矫治器治疗恒牙早期骨性Ⅲ类错合30例患者的临床资料进行分析，在矫治前和矫治后拍摄并分析头颅侧位定位X线片，比较治疗前后的变化。结果 治疗后，由蝶鞍中心鼻根点及上齿槽座点所构成的角（SNA）增加（3.20±0.36）°，由蝶鞍中心鼻根点及下齿槽座点所构成的角（SNB）减少（－0.39±0.48）°，上齿槽座点鼻根点及下齿槽座点所构成的角（ANB）减少（4.69±1.34）°，上唇最凸点至E平面的距离（Ls－E）增大（3.50±1.14）mm，与治疗前比较，差异均有统计学意义（t = －4.65, 2.73, －8.42, －4.32，均P < 0.01）。结论 舌簧活动矫治器和垂直开大曲联合直丝弓矫治器治疗恒牙早期骨性Ⅲ类错合的疗效明显，值得推广。

【关键词】牙畸形；正畸矫治器；矫正装置

Research of treatment effects of double parabolic lingual springs appliance and open vertical loops in combination with straight wire appliance therapy on skeletal class III malocclusion in early permanent dentition

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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the treatment effects of double parabolic lingual springs appliances and open vertical loops in combination with straight wire appliance therapy on skeletal class III malocclusion in early permanent dentition. Methods 30 cases with skeletal class III malocclusion in early permanent dentition were treated by double parabolic lingual springs appliance and open vertical loops in combination with straight wire appliance. Cephalometric tracing measurement was taken to analyze and compare between pretreatment and posttreatment. Results The comparison of before and after orthodontic treatment showed angle SNA increased (3.20±0.36)°，angle SNB decreased (－0.39±0.48)°，angle ANB decreased (4.69±1.34)°，Ls－E increased (3.50±1.14) mm (t = －4.65, 2.73, －8.42, －4.32，all P < 0.01) . Conclusion The above mentioned technique could be a reliable way to treat mild and moderate skeletal class III malocclusion.

【Key words】Tooth abnormalities; Orthodontic appliances; Orthotic devices
The comparison of vaginal and laparoscopic myomectomy  Qian Yali. Department of Gynecology, General Hospital of Jizhong Energy Xingtai Mining Group, Xingtai, Hebei 054000, China

【Abstract】 Objective  To compare the effect of vaginal and laparoscopic myomectomy. Methods  According to the digital table, 98 patients with uterine fibroids were randomly divided into the two groups, the control group (n = 49 cases) and the observation group (n = 49 cases). The patients in the control group were operated through laparoscopic myomectomy, while the patients in the observation group were operated through vaginal myomectomy. The operative time, blood loss, postoperative gastric function recovery time, exhaust time, complications, recurrence and quality of life, etc. were observed. Results  The operative time, blood volume were (115.4 ± 29.4) min, (191.4 ± 30.2) mL in the control group and (70.1 ± 18.2) min, (156.1 ± 21.6) mL in the observation group. The operative time, blood volume in the control group were more than those in the observation group, there were significant differences between the two groups (t = 3.169 4.2,162.8, P < 0.05). Gastric function recovery and exhaust time were (2.8 ± 0.7) h, (23.1 ± 4.1) h in the control group and (1.3 ± 0.5) h, (15.1 ± 3.5) h in the observation group. Gastric function recovery and exhaust time in the control group were higher than those in the observation group (t = 2.091 4.3, 771.8, all P < 0.05). The number of cases of complications and recurrence were 1, 2 in the control group and 2, 1 in the observation group. There was no significant difference between the two groups about the number of cases of complications and recurrence (χ² = 2.02, 0.00, all P > 0.05). Quality of life after operation was (7.26 ± 2.01) in the control group, and (8.42 ± 2.17) in the observation group. The quality of life in the observation group improved more significantly than the control group (t = 3.901 6, P < 0.05). Conclusion  Vaginal myomectomy had less trauma, quicker recovery, and help to improve the quality of life.

【Key words】 Leiomyoma; Gynecologic surgical procedures
丝裂原活化蛋白激酶激酶-4
在骨肉瘤中表达的意义
张丽娟 陈芸 吴迪

【摘要】目的 检测丝裂原活化蛋白激酶激酶-4(MKK4)在骨肉瘤中的表达,探讨MKK4与骨肉瘤发生发展及其预后的关系。方法 应用免疫组织化学法检测骨肉瘤标本30例中MKK4蛋白的表达。结果MKK4在骨肉瘤细胞核和细胞质中的表达明显, MKK4在骨肉瘤细胞质的表达与临床分期成正相关(r = 0.72, P = 0.000), MKK4在骨肉瘤细胞核中的表达与临床分期无相关性(r = 0.44, P = 0.080); MKK4在有转移的骨肉瘤细胞质中的表达明显高于无转移的骨肉瘤(χ² = 9.69, P < 0.01),而在细胞核中表达差异无统计学意义(χ² = 1.00, P = 1.000)。结论 MKK4在骨肉瘤细胞质和细胞核中表达明显,提示MKK4对骨肉瘤的发生发展可能有促进作用; MKK4在细胞质中的表达强度与骨肉瘤的恶性程度、转移及预后有关,可能可作为一个潜在的判断骨肉瘤预后的指标之一。

【关键词】JNK 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶类; 骨肉瘤

The expression and clinical significance of MKK4 in osteosarcoma  Zhanh Lijuan, Chen Yun, Wu Di. Department of Pathology, the Third Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University, Kunming, Yunnan 650118, China

【Abstract】Objective  To explore the clinical significance of expression of MKK4 in osteosarcoma, and to discuss the relationship between MKK4 and osteosarcoma occurrence, development and prognosis. Methods  The expression of MKK4 protein was determined with immunohistochemical SP method in 30 cases of osteosarcoma. Results  The MKK4 was obviously expressed in both nucleus and cytoplasm in osteosarcoma. The expression of MKK4 in the cytoplasm of osteosarcoma was positively correlated with clinical stage (r = 0. 72, P = 0. 000), the expression of MKK4 in the nucleus of osteosarcoma had no correlation with clinical stage (r = 0. 44, P = 0. 080). MKK4 expression in the cytoplasm was higher in transfer osteosarcoma than no transfer osteosarcoma(χ² = 9.69, P < 0.01), while no obvious difference in the nucleus of osteosarcoma(χ² = 1.00, P = 1.000). Conclusion  The MKK4 is highly expressed in the nucleus and cytoplasm of osteosarcoma, suggests that MKK4 may be related with the carcinogenesis development of osteosarcoma. The expression of MKK4 in the cytoplasm of osteosarcoma is related to the malignant,metastasis and prognosis of osteosarcoma, may be used as a potential prognostic indicator of judgment osteosarcoma.

【Key words】JNK mitogen – activated protein kinases; Osteosarcoma

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论著

老年急性 ST 段抬高心肌梗死患者血浆 B 型钠尿肽水平与心功能的关系

张秀梅

【摘要】 目的 探讨老年急性 ST 段抬高心肌梗死患者血浆 B 型钠尿肽（BNP）水平与心功能的关系。 方法 选择急性 ST 段抬高性心肌梗死患者，将其中于发病早期（≤6 h）行溶栓治疗且考虑再通的 92 例患者作为研究对象，依据 Killip 心功能分级标准对其进行分级，采用超声心动图测量左室射血分数（LVEF），比较不同心功能分级，LVEF 患者的血浆 BNP 水平，分析其相关性。 结果 随着心功能等级的增高，患者的血浆 BNP 水平逐渐升高，差异有统计学意义（F = 56.144，P < 0.05）；随着 LVEF 的降低，患者的血浆 BNP 水平逐渐升高，差异有统计学意义（F = 79.234，P < 0.05）。 结论 急性 ST 段抬高心肌梗死患者的血浆 BNP 水平越高，心功能越差，BNP 可作为急性心肌梗死临床诊断、疗效观察、病情及预后评估的重要指标。

【关键词】 心肌缺血；利钠肽，脑；心室功能；老年人

Relationship of plasma BNP monitoring and cardiac function classification in elderly patients with ST – segment elevation acute myocardial infarction  Zhang Xiumei. Department of Internal Medicine, Fengnan District Hospital of Tangshan, Tangshan, Hebei 063300, China

【Abstract】 Objective To study the relationship of plasma BNP monitoring and cardiac function classification in elderly patients with ST – segment elevation acute myocardial infarction which intravenous thrombolysis of the early period. Methods 92 patients with acute myocardial infarction who got recanalization therapies by intravenous thrombolysis within 6 hours after myocardial infarction were selected. All the patients were divided into four groups by Killip classification criteria, the BNP level was compared. Comparison of plasma BNP levels in patients with different LVEF, and statistical analysis were conducted. Results With the increase of cardiac function classification, AMI in patients with BNP levels gradually increased（F = 56.144，P < 0.05）, LVEF reduction in AMI serum BNP levels gradually increased, the difference was statistically significant（F = 79.234，P < 0.05）。 Conclusion The plasma BNP levels of patients with acute myocardial infarction was higher, the heart function was lower. BNP can reflect the heart function, and can be served as an effective marker of clinical diagnosis observation of therapeutic effect, risk stratification and judgement of prognosis in patients with acute myocardial infarction.

【Key words】 Myocardial ischemia; Natriuretic peptide, brain; Ventricular function; Aged
不稳定型心绞痛C反应蛋白、白介素-6和纤维蛋白原水平的动态测定及意义

姜虹 厉吉霞 王梅春

【摘要】目的 探讨动态测定不稳定型心绞痛(UAP)患者血清CRP,IL-6和纤维蛋白原(Fib)水平的临床意义。方法 选择UAP患者162例为UAP组(其中低危组52例,中危组53例,高危组57例),另选择同期体检的健康人58例为对照组,检测两组CRP,IL-6和Fib含量,观察UAP患者出院后心脏事件发生情况。结果出院时UAP低危组CRP,IL-6,Fib含量分别为(3.47±0.55)ng/L,(10.38±1.57)ng/L,(1.64±0.65)g/L,均显著低于入院时含量[(6.50±0.87)ng/L,(14.35±1.22)ng/L,(3.01±0.28)g/L](t=2.761,2.945,2.118,P=0.028,0.003,0.031);中危组CRP,IL-6,Fib含量分别为(6.87±0.75)ng/L,(14.35±1.02)ng/L,(2.26±0.33)g/L,均显著低于入院时含量[(9.21±1.03)ng/L,(19.24±1.58)ng/L,(4.15±0.47)g/L](t=2.985,3.157,3.548,P=0.003,0.001,0.000);高危组CRP,IL-6,Fib含量分别为(6.60±1.08)ng/L,(17.37±1.26)ng/L,(4.67±0.85)g/L,均显著低于入院时含量[(12.48±1.24)ng/L,(25.13±1.84)ng/L,(7.28±0.64)g/L](t=3.472,4.018,5.097,P=0.000,0.000,0.000)。出院后半年CRP,IL-6,Fib升高组心脏事件发生率分别为40.20%,40.35%,47.50%,均显著高于正常组的5.00%,4.17%,4.29%(χ²=23,655,2,211,14,442,P=0.000,0.000,0.000)。结论UAP患者CRP,IL-6,Fib含量明显高于健康人群,且随着病情缓解,含量有所降低,是反映UAP患者病情严重程度的有效指标,但其特异性差,需慎重使用。

【关键词】心绞痛,不稳定型;C反应蛋白;白细胞介素-6;纤维蛋白原

Dynamic measurement of CRP, IL-6 and Fib levels of unstable angina and its clinical significance

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【Abstract】Objective To study the clinical significance of dynamic determination of serum CRP, IL-6 and fibrogen (Fib) levels in unstable angina pectoris (UAP) patients. Methods 162 UAP patients were selected as UAP group(including 52 cases of low risk group, 53 cases in medium risk group and 57 cases in high risk group), 58 healthy people were selected as control group. The CRP, IL-6 and Fib contents were observed in UAP patients after cardiac events. Results At discharge, CRP, IL-6, Fib in UAP low risk group were (3.47±0.55) ng/L, (10.38±1.57) ng/L, (1.64±0.65) g/L, which were significantly lower than the admission contents [(6.50±0.87)ng/L,(14.35±1.22)ng/L,(3.01±0.28)g/L](t=2.761,2.945,2.118,P=0.028,0.003,0.031). CRP, IL-6, Fib levels in the medium risk group were (6.87±0.75) ng/L, (14.35±1.02) ng/L, (2.26±0.33) g/L, which were significantly lower than the admission contents [(9.21±1.03)ng/L,(19.24±1.58)ng/L,(4.15±0.47)g/L](t=2.985,3.157,3.548,P=0.003,0.001,0.000). CRP, IL-6, Fib levels in the high risk group were (8.71±0.84) ng/L, (17.37±1.26) ng/L, (4.67±0.85) g/L, which were significantly lower than the admission contents[(12.48±1.24)ng/L,(25.13±1.84)ng/L,(7.28±0.64)g/L](t=3.472,4.018,5.097,P=0.000,0.000,0.000). Six months after hospital discharge, in CRP, IL-6, Fib elevated groups, the incidence rates of cardiac event were 40.20%,40.35% and 47.50%, which were significantly higher than those in normal group (5.0%, 4.17%, 4.29%, χ²=23,655,2,211,14,442,P=0.000,0.000,0.000). Conclusion CRP, IL-6 and Fib levels in UAP patients were significantly higher than those in healthy people, and with remission, contents would be lower, which was the index to reflect the severity of UAP, but its specificity is bad, need to use caution.

【Key words】Angina, unstable; C-reactive protein; Interleukin-6; Fibrogen
糖尿病视网膜病变患者激光治疗后视力以及黄斑水肿的情况分析

杨新爱

【摘要】目的探讨糖尿病视网膜病变患者激光治疗后视力以及黄斑水肿变化情况。方法选取92例糖尿病视网膜病变患者为研究对象，均采用激光治疗，其中增殖性糖尿病视网膜病变组（NPDR组）患者采用全视网膜光凝治疗，非增殖性糖尿病视网膜病变组（PDR组）患者采用次全视网膜光凝治疗，比较两组治疗前后视力变化情况及黄斑水肿改善情况。结果接受治疗后，相比于治疗前，两组患者视力均显著改善[（0.49±0.08）°与（0.43±0.09）°；（0.48±0.09）°与（0.44±0.07）°]，差异具有统计学意义（t=3.728、2.104，均P<0.05）；治疗后NPDR组与PDR组视力差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）；相比于治疗前，两组治疗后黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度均显著降低[（253.41±66.73）μm与（393.36±92.18）μm；（287.25±61.57）μm与（388.02±89.83）μm]，差异具有统计学意义（t=6.233、3.541，均P<0.05）；治疗后NPDR组较PDR组黄斑中心凹视网膜厚度显著降低，差异具有统计学意义（t=2.445，P<0.05）。结论采用激光治疗糖尿病视网膜病变能显著改善患者视力及黄斑水肿，且在非增殖性糖尿病视网膜病变效果更佳，值得在临床上进一步推广。

【关键词】糖尿病/并发症；视网膜病变；激光凝固术；视力；黄斑

Analysis of vision and the situation macular edema lesions after laser treatment of diabetic retinopathy

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the changes in visual acuity and macular edema lesions after laser treatment of diabetic retinopathy. Methods 92 patients with diabetic retinopathy were chosen for this study, they were treated with laser treatment, proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR group) to take the whole retinal photocoagulation treatment of patients with non–proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR group) patients to take time full retinal photocoagulation treatment. Before and after treatment, visual acuity and macular edema changes were observed. Results Compared to pre – treatment, visual acuity after treatment in both two groups were significantly improved (0.49±0.08)° vs (0.43±0.09)°; (0.48±0.09)° vs (0.44±0.07)°, the difference was statistically significant (t=3.728,2.104, all P<0.05). Between NPDR and PDR group, the vision improvement had no statistically significant difference (P>0.05); compared with before treatment, foveal retinal thickness were significantly lower after treatment [（253.41±66.73）μm vs（393.36±92.18）μm；（287.25±61.57）μm vs（388.02±89.83）μm] , the difference was statistically significant (t=6.233,3.541, all P<0.05); the thickness of the retinal foveal in NPDR group was significantly lower than PDR group, the difference was statistically significant (t=2.445, P<0.05). Conclusion Laser in the treatment of diabetic retinopathy can significantly improve visual acuity and macular edema, and it is better in non – proliferative diabetic retinopathy, which worthy of further promotion in clinical practice.

【Key words】Diabetes mellitus/complication, retinopathy; Laser coagulation; Vision; Macula

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剖宫产术后再次妊娠不同分娩方式的临床结局比较

杜青平 刘铎

【摘要】目的观察阴道分娩与再次剖宫产两种方式对剖宫产术后再次妊娠孕妇母婴结局的影响。
方法选取剖宫产术后再次妊娠孕妇258例，将孕妇按分娩方式不同分为阴道分娩组73例和再次剖宫产组185例，比较两组产褥感染率、产后24 h出血量、住院天数、住院费用、恶露时间及新生儿情况。结果阴道分娩成功率为69.52%，剖宫产率为71.71%。阴道分娩组产妇产褥感染率、产后24 h出血量、住院天数、住院费用、恶露时间分别为1.73%、(201.54±107.54) mL、(3.41±0.09) d、(1540.12±117.21)元、(21.36±13.12) d，均显著优于再次剖宫产组的8.11%、(354.64±215.54) mL、(7.45±0.32) d、(4932.62±786.35)元、(27.11±17.04) d，差异均有统计学意义(χ^2=4.08，t=4.75，7.24，8.91，3.98，均P<0.05)。两种分娩方式分娩的新生儿在出生体质量、Apgar评分、感染率、颅内出血率及窒息率等差异均无统计学意义(t=0.15，0.09，χ^2=0.03，0.46，0.00，均P>0.05)。结论剖宫产术后再次妊娠不是选择剖宫产手术分娩的临床指征，当孕妇有试产指征时，可在严密监护下行阴道分娩。

【关键词】剖宫产术；再次妊娠；阴道分娩；再次剖宫产；并发症

Comparison of the clinical effect of different delivery mode of the re – pregnancy after cesarean section
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【Abstract】Objective To observe and research the influence of vaginal delivery and cesarean section by two kinds of mode of delivery on maternal infant outcome of re – pregnancy after cesarean section. Methods 258 patients with re – pregnancy after cesarean section were selected, they were divided into vaginal delivery group(73 cases) and cesarean section group(185 cases) according to the different delivery mode. The maternal puerperal infection rate, 24h postpartum hemorrhage volume, days, cost of hospitalization, lochia time and neonatal in hospital of both two groups were compared. Results The success rate of vaginal delivery was 69.52%, the rate of cesarean section was 71.71%. In vaginal delivery group, maternal puerperal infection rate, 24 h postpartum hemorrhage volume, length of hospital stay, cost of hospitalization, lochia time were 1.73%, (201.54±107.54) mL, (3.41±0.09) d, (1540.12±117.21), (21.36±13.12) d, which were significantly better than the second cesarean section group [ 8.11% , (354.64±215.54) mL, (7.45±0.32) d, (4932.62±786.35)] d], the differences were statistically significant(χ^2=4.08, t=4.75, 7.24, 8.91, 3.98, all P<0.05). Delivery of two kinds of mode of delivery of the newborn had no significant differences in weight, Apgar score, the rate of infection, intracranial hemorrhage rate and the asphyxia rate(t=0.15, 0.09, 0.46, 0.00, χ^2=0.03, all P>0.05). Conclusion Re – pregnancy after cesarean section is not the choice of cesarean section delivery clinical indications of operation, when the pregnant women with indications of trial production, in strict monitoring downlink vaginal delivery.

【Key words】Cesarean section; Subsequent pregnancy; Vaginal delivery; Surgical operation; Complications

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体内和体外条件下埋伏牙表面粘接正畸托槽抗剪切强度的研究

李孝明  李征纲  唐胜剑

【摘要】目的比较体内和体外条件下埋伏牙表面粘接正畸托槽抗剪切强度。方法将82例双侧第三磨牙埋伏阻生的患者按数字表法随机分为两组，各41例。第一组（体内组）右侧的埋伏阻生第三磨牙被用来进行体内正畸托槽粘接实验，而左侧的埋伏阻生第三磨牙则被拔出用来进行体外实验。第二组（体外组）正好相反，右侧拔除，左侧进行体内实验。正畸托槽材料分别采用陶瓷和不锈钢。比较埋伏牙表面粘接正畸托槽抗剪切强度。结果体外或体内粘接的抗剪切力强度在不锈钢托槽上差异无统计学意义（P＞0.05），但陶瓷托槽的体外粘接强度SD为24.10 N，明显高于体内的21.54 N（F=4.452，P=0.039）。陶瓷托槽的粘接强度大于不锈钢托槽（F=8.724，P=0.003）。不锈钢托槽的抗剪切力强度也足够临床应用。体内和体外不锈钢、陶瓷托槽间的粘接剂残留指数差异无统计学意义（χ²=2.2646，P=0.674）。结论体内粘接效果要弱于图外粘接效果，陶瓷托槽的粘接效果优于不锈钢托槽。对于各种粘接剂残留及处理，还有待进一步研究。

【关键词】正畸托槽；牙科粘固剂
补阳还五汤配方颗粒与传统饮片中黄芪甲苷的含量比较

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【摘要】目的 比较补阳还五汤传统饮片与免煎颗粒中黄芪甲苷的含量。方法 采用 ODS 柱，黄芪甲苷测定；蒸发光散射检测器，流动相为甲醇：水 = 75：25（v/v）；漂移管温度 65 ℃；气体流速为 1.8 L/min；柱温 40 ℃。结果 补阳还五汤中药饮片和颗粒剂的黄芪甲苷含量分别为 0.0382 mg/g 和 0.1628 mg/g。结论 与传统饮片比较，补阳还五汤配方颗粒中黄芪甲苷的含量更高。

【关键词】补阳还五汤；黄芪甲苷；中药配方颗粒；传统饮片；高效液相色谱法

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产后康复干预对产妇乳汁分泌及产后恢复的影响

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【摘要】目的探讨产后康复干预对产妇乳汁分泌及产后恢复的影响。方法对226例产妇采用数字表法随机分为观察组与对照组，对照组予常规护理，观察组采用产后康复治疗仪予额外的产后康复干预，比较两组的乳汁分泌、疼痛控制、子宫恢复等指标。结果观察组经产后康复干预后乳汁分泌与对照组相比较，优良率（77.9%比54.9%）差异有统计学意义（$\chi^2 = 13.401, P = 0.000$）。观察组经产后康复干预后疼痛控制满意率88.5%（100/113）与对照组76.1%（86/113）相比较，差异有统计学意义（$\chi^2 = 5.954, P = 0.011$）。观察组经产后康复干预后宫底高度与对照相比较，产后3 d、5 d、7 d差异均有统计学意义（$t_{3d} = 5.124, P_{3d} = 0.014$；$t_{5d} = 7.258, P_{5d} = 0.008$；$t_{7d} = 9.652, P_{7d} = 0.001$）；恶露时间差异亦有统计学意义（$t = 10.248, P = 0.003$）。结论产后康复干预能够促进乳汁分泌，改善疼痛控制，促进子宫恢复，有利于产妇健康。

【关键词】产后康复；乳汁分泌；按摩治疗；低频脉冲电流

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翼状胬肉切除联合自体结膜瓣移植术中或术后应用丝裂霉素的临床观察

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【摘要】目的研究翼状胬肉切除联合自体结膜瓣移植术中或术后应用丝裂霉素的临床效果。方法选择需行翼状胬肉切除术患者120例。以数字表法随机分成观察组（60例）和对照组（60例）。两组均行显微镜下胬肉切除带蒂结膜瓣转位移植术。观察组术中应用丝裂霉素，对照组术后应用丝裂霉素。比较两组临床疗效、复发情况、并发症等。结果观察组疗效为优者70.00%（42/60），优良率为95.00%（57/60），均显著高于对照组的23.33%（14/60），55.00%（33/60），差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 26.250, 25.630, 均P < 0.05）。观察组恢复时间（24.56 ± 3.15）d，复发率（3.61 ± 0.25）%，均显著少于对照组的（36.80 ± 2.18）d，（15.54 ± 0.83）%，差异均有统计学意义（t = 24.750, 16.606, 均P < 0.05）。两组术后均出现不同并发症，观察组出现结膜创口愈合延迟2例，结膜肉芽肿形成1例，结膜刺激3例，结膜充血4例，合计10例，均显著少于对照组的8例，7例，10例，13例，38例，差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 3.927, 4.821, 4.227, 5.551, 27.220, 均P < 0.05）。结论在翼状胬肉切除联合自体结膜瓣移植术中局部应用丝裂霉素能有显著减少翼状胬肉复发率和并发症，安全性较高，操作简单易行，值得在临床常规治疗中广泛推广。

【关键词】丝裂霉素；自体结膜瓣移植术；翼状胬肉切除术

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【摘要】目的 探讨宫腔镜在稽留流产清宫和随访中的临床应用价值。方法 选择稽留流产待清宫患者 128 例按住院顺序采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组各 64 例，两组均给予预处理：口服 3 mg 戊酸雌二醇 3 次/d，共 3 d；1 d 后口服 50 mg 米非司酮 2 次/d，共 2 d；观察组：于第 4 天行宫腔镜下清宫手术；对照组：于第 4 天晨 7:00 口服米索前列醇 600 μg(或放置于阴道后穹窿)，2~3 h 后行常规清宫手术。两组患者于术后第 1 次月经来潮干净 3~7 d(月经未来潮者术后 30 d) 再次复查宫腔镜。比较两组患者手术时间、术中断出血量、术后阴道残留时间、宫腔镜随访术后宫腔残留、宫腔粘连及经量改变例数。结果 术后阴道流血时间观察组明显短于对照组，差异有统计学意义（P<0.05）。宫腔镜随访比较宫腔残留、宫腔粘连、经量改变等指标观察组均低于对照组，差异有统计学意义（P<0.05）。结论 宫腔镜技术在稽留流产清宫和随访中有很大的临床价值。

【关键词】宫腔镜；稽留流产；清宫；随访

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宫腔镜与子宫动脉栓塞术联合治疗剖宫产切口瘢痕妊娠的可行性研究

王利英  潘丽翔

【摘要】 目的 探讨子宫动脉栓塞术联合宫腔镜电切术治疗剖宫产切口瘢痕妊娠 (CSP) 的临床效果。方法 选择经超声诊断、清宫病理组会学确诊的剖宫产切口瘢痕妊娠患者 100 例，随机数字表法分为研究组和对照组各 50 例，研究组采用子宫动脉栓塞术联合宫腔镜电切术治疗，并与在子宫动脉栓塞术后联合负压吸引清宫术治疗的对照组进行术中和术后恢复情况比较。结果 两组患者年龄、停经时间、术前血清 β-HCG 值及术前 B 超瘢痕处病灶直径等术前情况差异均无统计学意义（t = 0.37, 0.26, 0.13, 0.71，均 P > 0.05）。研究组平均手术时间和术中出血量均较对照组明显下降（t = 2.82, 2.21，均 P < 0.05）；另外研究组术后血清 β-HCG 下降至正常的时间及月经恢复正常时间均较对照组明显缩短，且差异具有统计学意义（t = 4.33, 4.211，均 P < 0.05）。结论 作为 CSP 子宫动脉栓塞术术后的一种后续治疗措施，联合宫腔镜电切术治疗剖宫产切口瘢痕妊娠有效、安全、方便，患者损伤小，恢复快。

【关键词】 宫腔镜; 子宫动脉栓塞术; 剖宫产; 瘢痕妊娠

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联合吸入噻托溴铵及沙美特罗丙酸氟替卡松治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病的临床研究

王玮 皇甫秋强

【摘要】目的 探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者联合吸入噻托溴铵及沙美特罗丙酸氟替卡松治疗的临床效果，为临床提供重要参考。方法 选择慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者146例，采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组，每组73例。对照组给予吸入沙美特罗丙酸氟替卡松治疗，观察组给予吸入噻托溴铵和沙美特罗丙酸氟替卡松治疗。观察两组治疗前后呼吸困难评分、肺部功能改善情况、医疗费用、住院次数和不良反应发生情况。结果 治疗后观察组呼吸困难评分为(2.04±0.58)分，显著低于对照组的(2.21±0.55)分;观察组FEV₁、FVC和FEV₁/FVC分别为(1.36±0.55) L、(2.47±0.45) L、(50.15±11.8) %，显著优于对照组的(1.07±0.41) L、(2.09±0.42) L、(40.13±9.8) %;观察组医疗费用为(12 486.56±436.39)元，高于对照组的(4 268.16±382.92)元;观察组住院次数为(0.24±0.06)次，显著少于对照组的(0.98±0.05)次，差异均有统计学意义(t = 5.334, 4.235, 6.735, 9.462, 70.235, 6.631, 均 P < 0.05)。治疗后观察组不良反应发生率为6.85%，与对照组的8.22%差异无统计学意义(χ² = 0.738, P > 0.05)。结论 联合吸入噻托溴铵及沙美特罗丙酸氟替卡松治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病，能明显改善患者肺部功能，疗效显著，不良反应少，值得推广与使用。

【关键词】肺疾病;慢性阻塞性;噻托溴铵;沙美特罗丙酸氟替卡松

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粤东地区宫颈病变筛查情况分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析粤东地区宫颈病变筛查结果，探讨该地区宫颈病变的临床及病理特征。方法 回顾性分析 11205 例妇科宫颈液基细胞学检查 (LCT) 结果，并结合部分宫颈活检结果，对该地区宫颈病变的临床特点及病理特征进行总结、分析。结果 11205 例 LCT 中宫颈上皮内病变的阳性率为 7.22%，阳性病例中，非典型鳞状上皮细胞意义不明确 (ASC-US) 425 例 (52.53%)，不除外高度病变 (ASC-H) 64 例 (7.91%)，低度鳞状上皮内病变 (LSIL) 158 例 (19.53%)，高度鳞状上皮内病变 (HSIL) 149 例 (18.42%)；鳞状细胞癌 (SCC) 4 例 (0.49%)，非典型腺细胞 (AGC) 9 例 (1.11%)。行宫颈活检 302 例，其中慢性宫颈炎 35 例 (11.59%)，低级别鳞状上皮内病变 101 例 (31.56%)，高级别鳞状上皮内病变 96 例 (31.79%)，鳞状细胞癌 67 例 (22.19%)，腺癌 3 例 (0.99%)。各年龄组阳性检出率差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 129.677, P < 0.01$)，并随年龄增长呈上升趋势 ($r = 0.926, P < 0.01$)。微生物情况为：真菌感染 998 例，滴虫感染 15 例，提示菌群失调 219 例。结论 粤东地区宫颈病变发病率高，病情较重，微生物感染方面以真菌感染最为常见，临床医生应充分了解该地区的宫颈病变特点，制定筛查及治疗方案。

【关键词】 子宫颈肿瘤；细胞学 DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.02.045

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硫酸镁、酚妥拉明和硝苯地平联合治疗妊娠期高血压疾病的疗效观察

周素云

【摘要】 目的 探讨硫酸镁、酚妥拉明和硝苯地平联合治疗妊娠期高血压疾病的临床疗效。方法 将妊娠期高血压疾病患者116例按随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组，各58例。对照组予以吸氧等对症支持及静脉滴注硫酸镁治疗，观察组在对照组基础上加用酚妥拉明和硝苯地平。比较两组治疗总有效率、血压，并发症发生情况及分娩方式。结果 观察组总有效率为93.10%，明显高于对照组的74.14%（χ² = 7.61, P < 0.05）；观察组治疗后血压水平均明显低于对照组（t = 3.77, 4.01，均 P < 0.05）；观察组并发症发生率为5.17%，低于对照组的25.86%（χ² = 9.46, P < 0.05）；观察组顺产率为69.23%，明显高于对照组的28.85%（χ² = 18.24, P < 0.05）；观察组剖宫产率为19.23%，明显低于对照组的53.85%（χ² = 14.90, P < 0.05）。结论 硫酸镁、酚妥拉明、硝苯地平三药联合治疗妊娠期高血压疾病临床疗效好，安全性高，可显著改善母儿结局。

【关键词】 高血压；妊娠性；硫酸镁；酚妥拉明；硝苯地平

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血尿酸水平对老年冠心病心力衰竭患者预后的影响

李军 夏玉琨

【摘要】目的探讨血尿酸水平对老年冠心病心力衰竭患者预后的影响，为临床病情的判断和预后的评估提供依据。方法回顾性分析539例老年冠心病心力衰竭患者的临床资料，根据四分位间距法，以患者血尿酸水平从低到高分为A组、B组、C组各134例和D组137例。同时根据随访结果将患者分为死亡组137例和存活组402例。对比不同血尿酸水平患者随访过程中的病死率；对比存活组和死亡组患者的相关临床资料，同时通过Cox回归分析探讨影响老年冠心病心力衰竭患者预后的因素。结果D组患者的病死率为43.07%，显著高于A组、B组和C组（均P<0.05）；死亡组平均年齢为（73.37±8.46）岁，血尿酸水平为（424.99±190.87）μmol/L，合并房颤比例为31.39%，均显著高于存活组（均P<0.05），而死亡组左心室射血分数为（49.09±11.93）%，服用血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂/血管紧张素Ⅱ受体拮抗剂比例为70.80%，均显著低于对照组（均P<0.05）；多变量Cox回归分析结果显示，尿酸水平高（≥340.9μmol/L）、年龄、NYHA≥Ⅲ级，合并房颤为影响老年冠心病心力衰竭患者预后的独立危险因素（均P<0.05）。结论血尿酸升高是老年冠心病心力衰竭患者预后不良的独立危险因素，动态监测患者的血尿酸水平有助于临床对患者预后的评估。

【关键词】血尿酸 冠状动脉疾病 心力衰竭 预后 老年人
瑞格列奈联合二甲双胍治疗2型糖尿病疗效观察

吴素英  唐绍军

【摘要】 目的 研究瑞格列奈联合二甲双胍治疗2型糖尿病的临床效果。方法 将104例2型糖尿病患者按数字表法随机分成观察组和对照组，每组52例。观察组患者采用瑞格列奈联合二甲双胍进行治疗，对照组给予格列美脲联合二甲双胍治疗。对两组治疗后的疗效结果，空腹血糖（PFG）、餐后血糖（PBG）等指标进行比较。结果 观察组优良率为82.69％，显著高于对照组的48.03％（χ² = 13.7647, P < 0.05）。治疗后观察组 PFG 由（15.21 ± 2.21）mmol/L 降低至（11.21 ± 1.21）mmol/L，对照组 PFG 由（12.21 ± 0.91）mmol/L 降低至（7.51 ± 1.21）mmol/L，观察组 PBG 值降低到（12.07 ± 2.91）mmol/L，对照组降低至（12.07 ± 1.07）mmol/L，治疗后 PFG、PBG 值观察组显著低于对照组（t = 2.3310, 3.8394, 均 P < 0.05）。结论 瑞格列奈联合二甲双胍可以明显提升治疗效果，缩短患者的治疗时间，安全性好。

【关键词】 糖尿病，2型；瑞格列奈；格列美脲；二甲双胍

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脑钠肽、C 反应蛋白与高敏肌钙蛋白联合检测
在急性心肌梗死诊断中的意义

汤春波  陆培红

【摘要】目的  探讨脑钠肽、C 反应蛋白与高敏肌钙蛋白等不同的心脏标志物联合检测在急性心肌梗死诊断中的临床意义。方法  选取 60 例诊断为急性心肌梗死的患者作为研究对象，对其从就诊时起 0、2、8、16、24、36、48 h 分别抽血进行的脑钠肽、C 反应蛋白与高敏肌钙蛋白的检测数据与健康人同时期的指标进行对比分析。结果  观察组脑钠肽水平从发病开始是逐渐升高，而对照组无明显变化，差异均有统计学意义（t = 12.699 ~ 19.654, 均 P < 0.05); 观察组 C 反应蛋白水平和高敏肌钙蛋白水平在发病后快速升高，至 24 h 达高峰后缓慢降低，而同期对照组无明显变化，差异均有统计学意义（t = 4.648 ~ 82.329, 均 P < 0.05）。结论  血清中的脑钠肽、C 反应蛋白、高敏肌钙蛋白是诊断急性心肌梗死的敏感指标，它们的联合检测能够更高效的应用在临床的诊断和治疗中。

【关键词】心肌梗塞; 利钠肽, 脑; C 反应蛋白质; 肌钙蛋白

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拉米夫定治疗初治涂阳肺结核合并乙肝病毒携带者的临床疗效及对 T 淋巴细胞的影响

厉景南  李朝霞  任琅  洪俐  施云珍  蔡承红  王燕儿  万汝根

【摘要】目的 观察拉米夫定治疗初治涂阳肺结核合并 HBV 携带者的临床疗效及对 T淋巴细胞的影响，改善临床预后。方法 选择 80 例初治涂阳肺结核合并 HBV 携带患者作为观察对象，按随机数字表法分为观察组 40 例和对照组 40 例，对照组给予常规抗结核及护肝治疗，抗结核方案为 2HRZE/4HR 方案，强化期：异烟肼、利福平、吡嗪酰胺和乙胺丁醇，顿服 2 个月。巩固期：异烟肼、利福平，顿服 4 个月。肝护药物为护肝片或甘利欣胶囊，护肝片 4 片/次，3 次/d，甘利欣胶囊 0.15g/次，3 次/d，观察组在对照组的基础上再给予拉米夫定治疗，0.1g/次，1 次/d，至抗结核治疗结束 6 个月，治疗前后检测肝功能指标 (ALT、AST、TBIL、DBIL) 及 HBV-DNA 拷贝数，统计治疗后肝损病例数。结果 观察组治疗后 ALT、AST、TBIL、HBV-DNA 拷贝数 [（71.25±8.76）U/L，（69.72±7.6）U/L，（16.32±3.17）μmol/L，（3.48±0.65）拷贝数/mL] 明显小于对照组 [（114.51±4.15）U/L，（104.62±16.57）U/L，（23.86±6.21）μmol/L，（6.25±0.68）拷贝数/mL] (t = 6.347, 9.054, 3.977, 6.042, P < 0.01 或 P < 0.05)；观察组肝损率为 10.0%，对照组为 42.5%，观察组明显低于对照组（χ² = 10.912, 均 P < 0.05）；观察组痰菌阴转率及病灶显吸率为 95% 和 87.5%，对照组为 65.0% 和 57.5%，观察组明显高于对照组（χ² = 11.250, 9.028, 均 P < 0.05）。观察组 CD4+/CD8+、CD4+、CD4+/CD8+ 为（61.3±6.3）%、（45.5±4.9）% 、（1.83±0.28）%，较治疗前明显升高 (t = 6.245, 5.665, 0.966, 均 P < 0.01)；CD8+ 为（24.8±2.4）%，较治疗前明显降低 (t = 6.026, P < 0.01)，对照组治疗前后 CD4+/CD8+、CD4+、CD4+/CD8+ 微变量无明显变化（均 P > 0.05）；观察组治疗后 CD4+/CD8+、CD4+、CD4+/CD8+ 明显高于对照组 (t = 3.453, 3.967, 0.072, P < 0.01, 均 P < 0.05，CD8+ 明显低于对照组 (t = 5.026, P < 0.01)。结论 拉米夫定能够改善初治涂阳肺结核合并 HBV 携带者的临床预后，利于患者细胞免疫功能改善，抑制体内 HBV 复制，值得临床推广使用。

【关键词】肺结核；HBV 携带者；拉米夫定；细胞免疫

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孕期妇女尿石症41例治疗分析

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【摘要】目的探讨妊娠合并尿石症的不同治疗方法，从而对临床术式的选择提供指导。方法回顾性分析43例妊娠合并尿石症患者的临床资料。结果43例病例中，14例接受了双J管置入术，29例实施了输尿管镜术，其中41例患者（95.3%）结石都得到了完全的清除。仅2例患者（14.1%）结石逆流至肾盂处，待妊娠结束后行体外体外冲击波碎石术完全清除结石。所有患者足月妊娠，且无严重的产科或泌尿系统并发症。结论当妊娠合并尿石症保守治疗无效时，双J管置入术以及输尿管镜技术都是安全有效的术式。通常输尿管镜术（特别是使用钬激光碎石术）是患者接受度更高，更有效的首选。

【关键词】输尿管结石；输尿管镜检查；孕妇

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中国基层医药 2015年1月第22卷第2期 Chin J Prim Med Pharm, January 2015, Vol. 22, No. 2
非洛地平联合缬沙坦治疗肾性高血压的疗效观察

狄君斐

【摘要】目的 观察非洛地平联合缬沙坦治疗肾性高血压的临床疗效，指导临床合理治疗。方法 选取80例肾性高血压患者作为观察对象，按随机数字表分为观察组40例和对照组40例。对照组单纯给予非洛地平治疗，5 mg/次，1次/d，观察组给予非洛地平联合缬沙坦治疗，非洛地平5 mg/次，缬沙坦80 mg/次，均1次/d，晨服30 d为1个疗程。治疗前后采用带袖套式电子血压计测量血压，采用全自动生化分析仪上用免疫透射比浊法测量24 h尿蛋白水平，采用酶法测量血肌酐(Cr)、尿素氮(BUN)，评价两组临床疗效，观察不良反应发生情况。结果 观察组和对照组治疗后收缩压[(125.5 ± 8.2) mmHg与(140.4 ± 9.2) mmHg]、舒张压[(82.3 ± 3.5) mmHg与(93.5 ± 4.5) mmHg]均治疗前明显降低(t = 11.477和4.331, 9.601和3.713,均P < 0.05)，观察组治疗后收缩压、舒张压明显低于对照(t = 3.774, 3.898,均P < 0.05)。观察组和对照组治疗后24 h尿蛋白[(1.01 ± 0.72) g/L和(1.55 ± 0.83) g/L]、血肌酐(Cr) [(150 ± 18) μmol/L和(185 ± 16) μmol/L]、尿素氮(BUN) [(8.11 ± 4.02) mmol/L和(9.55 ± 3.56) mmol/L]均治疗前明显降低(t = 6.753和3.332, 10.714和5.312, 4.633和3.723,均P < 0.05)。观察组治疗后24 h尿蛋白、血肌酐(Cr)、尿素氮(BUN)明显低于对照组(t = 3.577, 3.834, 3.335,均P < 0.05)；观察组的临床有效率分别为82.5%(33/40)比65.0%(26/40)，两组临床疗效差异具有统计学意义(χ² = 5.977, P < 0.05)。观察组和对照组不良反应发生率分别为22.5%和20.0%，差异无统计学意义(χ² = 0.075, P > 0.05)。结论 非洛地平联合缬沙坦是治疗肾性高血压的良好方法，能够有效降低血压，降低尿蛋白，血肌酐，尿素氮水平，减轻肾脏损伤，改善肾功能，且患者耐受性良好。

【关键词】 肾性高血压；非洛地平；缬沙坦

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高位硬膜外麻醉在手术中的应用进展

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将用于局部麻醉的药物注入人体硬膜外腔，阻滞脊神经根，从而使支配区域产生麻痹的麻醉方法称为硬膜外间隙阻滞麻醉，简称为硬膜外阻滞或硬膜外麻醉。根据给药方式的不同，可分为单次法和连续法两种，而临床上采用连续法。与此同时，根据穿刺部位的不同可分为高位、中位、低位及骶管阻滞。其中高位硬膜外麻醉广泛用于乳腺癌根治术、甲状腺切除术等。高位硬膜外麻醉的缺点是麻醉后常会引起患者呼吸功能的抑制，而呼吸抑制程度，主要因麻药的浓度和用量而异，现在普遍的观点是认为所用麻醉浓度越高，用量越大，对呼吸功能的抑制也越大。而临床研究人员发现，高位硬膜外麻醉操作严谨、规范，可大幅增加手术成功的几率，例如在甲状腺手术高位硬膜外麻醉中应用甲磺酸罗哌卡因、以及持续进行微泵给药等可明显减少患者的呼吸功能的抑制等。笔者就现今手术中高位硬膜外麻醉的应用进行分析综述。

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AIDET 沟通模式在骨科术后患者功能锻炼中的应用

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护患沟通是护士与患者之间信息交流及相互作用的过程，由此取得彼此间的了解、信任及良好的人际关系[1]。而护理差错和投诉产生的一个重要原因就是护理人员在患者就医过程中未与患者及其家庭成员进行有效的沟通[2]。

骨折患者术后由于局部疼痛、患肢肿胀等原因而不敢在早期进行功能锻炼，导致患肢制动时间过长而发生软组织粘连、挛缩及肌肉萎缩，最终导致关节僵硬[3]，有可能进一步转变成永久性残疾。影响手术效果及患者的生活质量。也由此，骨折患者的术后功能锻炼越来越受到医护人员的重视，应及早在医护人员的指导下进行功能锻炼[4]。本研究选择北京市朝阳区第二医院骨科从2013年3月至2014年6月经手术治疗的骨折患者，采用AIDET沟通模式进行术后功能锻炼的健康教育，效果满意，现报告如下。

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健康教育为主的特定护理干预对冠心病心力衰竭患者恢复期抑郁情绪和血清皮质醇水平的影响

王丽霞  郑海霞

【摘要】 目的 观察以健康教育为主的特定护理干预对冠心病心力衰竭患者抑郁评分与血清皮质醇（COR）水平的影响。方法 选取冠心病心力衰竭患者182例，依据随机数字表法随机分为干预组（91例）和对照组（91例）。对照组实施专科护理常规，干预组在此基础上实施以健康教育为主的特定护理干预，应用抑郁自评量表（SDS）评价两组干预后的抑郁评分，应用化学发光法检测干预后血清皮质醇水平。结果 干预组干预后抑郁评分（38.71±2.74）分，COR（68.81±7.24）ng/L，均明显低于对照组的（42.72±2.49）分，（77.53±9.32）ng/L（t=8.26，P=0.009；t=10.86，P=0.001）。结论 冠心病心力衰竭康复期患者积极应用特定护理干预，可有效下调抑郁评分和血清皮质醇水平，对提高患者心理水平和生活质量有一定意义。

【关键词】 冠状动脉疾病；心力衰竭；健康教育；护理；抑郁；皮质醇
健康教育在医院清创缝合术中的应用

韩慧华  韩月萍

【摘要】目的 探讨健康教育在清创缝合术中的应用价值。方法 将240例行清创缝合的患者按数字表法随机分为观察组和对照组。对照组采用常规护理方法，观察组在常规护理的基础上予以健康教育，比较两组患者满意度、伤口一期愈合率、手术时间及护理质量。结果 观察组患者满意度、伤口一期愈合率分别为97.50%、98.33%，均高于对照组的81.67%、91.67%（χ² = 16.12，5.61，均P < 0.05）；观察组手术时间、护理质量评分标准差为19.655 min、98.451 分，均优于对照组的35.425 min、93.741 分（t = 12.35，9.50，均P < 0.05）。结论 采用健康教育护理清创缝合术患者能显著提高患者满意度、护理质量及临床疗效，缩短手术时间。

【关键词】健康教育；清创术

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护理路径教育在脑出血患者中的应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨护理路径教育在脑出血患者中的应用效果，为临床提供参考。方法 选取急性脑出血患者86例，按数字法随机分为观察组和对照组各43例。两组患者均按照急性脑出血常规治疗和护理方案进行干预，对照组采用传统健康教育方式，观察组通过临床护理路径教育。对比两组患者的住院天数和住院费用，同时通过自制健康知识问卷和满意度调查表对比两组患者的健康知识掌握程度和对护理质量的满意度。结果 观察组平均住院天数为（15.21 ± 0.81）d，平均住院费用为（14197.54 ± 572.35）元，均显著少于对照组（t = 5.35, 6.27, 均 P < 0.05）；观察组健康知识的掌握率为62.79%，满意率为90.70%；对照组掌握率为39.53%，满意率为65.12%。观察组健康知识的掌握率和满意率均显著高于对照组（χ² = 4.91, 4.96, 均 P < 0.05）。结论 应用护理路径教育，可有效提高健康教育质量，缩短住院时间，减轻经济负担，提高患者的满意度，值得进一步推广应用。

【关键词】临床护理路径；脑出血；健康教育

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双向评价法在基层医院放射科住院医师规范化培训中的应用

卢晓林  张小平

【摘要】 目的 探索双向评价法在基层医院放射科住院医师规范化培训中的作用。方法 将 2011 年 9 月至 2012 年 9 月在嵊州市人民医院放射科轮转的 40 位住院医师作为对照组，将 2012 年 10 月至 2013 年 10 月在放射科轮转的 43 位住院医师作为观察组。对照组采取传统评价方法，观察组采用背对背的评价方法。比较两组出科考核成绩。结果 观察组出科考核成绩为(85.75 ± 4.77)分，优于对照组(79.05 ± 5.22)分，差异有统计学意义(t = 3.748, P < 0.05)。结论 双向评价法有利于增加住院医师的学习积极性和动力，提高出科考核成绩；有利于提高带教老师的带教水平和业务能力；从而提升教学质量。

【关键词】 放射科, 医院, 实习医师和住院医师职务, 在职培训

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情绪调控在气管镜引导下介入治疗中的应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨情绪调控护理干预对气管镜下介入治疗患者的影响效果。方法 200例气管镜下介入治疗支气管结核患者按随机数字化原则分为两组，对照组100例给予常规护理措施，观察组100例给予情绪调控护理措施，对比两组患者的舒适度、心理状态、并发症的发生情况及护理满意度等指标。结果 观察组气管镜下介入开始后0,10,20,30min的舒适度评分均显著高于对照组(t=5.39,11.43,4.38,14.37,均P<0.05)；观察组干介入后躯体化、抑郁、焦虑、强迫、人际关系敏感等5个因子得分与介入前相比明显降低(t=2.45,1.74,3.21,1.89,2.17,2.64,均P<0.05)。观察组并发症发生率为10.00%,明显少于对照组的18.0%(χ²=14.16,P<0.05)。观察组患者的护理满意率94%,显著高于对照组的67%(χ²=6.73,P<0.05)。结论 对于气管镜下介入治疗EPTB患者，情绪调控护理能够显著减轻患者痛苦，改善患者舒适度，提高护理满意度。

【关键词】 支气管镜检查;护理

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【摘 要】目的 探讨综合护理联合大剂量阿托伐他汀应用在冠状动脉造影中的效果及对造影剂肾病的预防效果。方法 将134例行冠状动脉造影患者分为观察组与对照组，对照组给予小剂量阿托伐他汀，观察组给予大剂量阿托伐他汀同时进行综合护理，观察两组护理效果及造影剂肾病发生情况。结果 观察组干预后尿素氮（8.19±2.52）mmol/L，肌酐（111.74±14.31）μmol/L，肌酐清除率（64.01±15.77）mL/min；对照组干预后尿素氮（9.43±1.46）mmol/L，肌酐（129.68±16.89）μmol/L，肌酐清除率（58.03±9.21）mL/min，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=3.485、6.633、2.680，均P<0.05）。观察组干预后焦虑自评量表评分（41.66±4.38）分，抑郁自评量表评分（46.79±5.13）分；对照组干预后焦虑自评量表评分（46.89±5.95）分，抑郁自评量表评分（52.44±6.76）分，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=5.794，5.449，均P<0.05）。观察组护理满意度为97.01%，造影剂肾病发生率为2.98%；对照组护理满意度为76.12%，造影剂肾病发生率为11.94%，两组差异均有统计学意义（χ²=12.578，3.890，均P<0.05）。结论 采用综合护理联合大剂量阿托伐他汀应用于冠状动脉造影患者，可改善患者的负性情绪，提高临床护理满意度，降低造影剂肾病的发生。

【关键词】护理; 冠状动脉造影术; 肾脏疾病; 阿托伐他汀

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不同穿刺方向对自体动静脉内瘘的研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨不同穿刺方向对于自体动静脉内瘘功能的影响。方法 将66例使用自体动静脉内瘘维持血液透析的患者采用随机数字表法分为向心穿刺组、离心穿刺组和顺反穿交替穿刺组，每组各22例，分析三组透析效果及穿刺并发症发生情况。结果 向心穿刺组肌酐（67.32±8.13）μmol/L，尿素氮（21.02±2.24）mg/dL，尿素清除率（1.30±0.34）mL/s；离心穿刺组肌酐（67.92±8.21）μmol/L，尿素氮（21.05±2.23）mg/dL，尿素清除率（1.31±0.33）mL/s；顺反穿交替穿刺组肌酐（69.05±8.44）μmol/L，尿素氮（21.81±2.23）mg/dL，尿素清除率（1.34±0.35）mL/s，差异均无统计学意义（F=0.450、1.130、0.293，均P>0.05）。顺反穿交替穿刺组内瘘止血时间为（341.53±50.12）s，内瘘最大横径（4.03±1.07）mm，穿刺过程中发生假性动脉瘤1例，内瘘狭窄1例，穿刺成功率为95.45%，同其他两组比较差异有统计学意义（F=4.165、11.665、χ²=7.112、12.233、7.095，均P<0.05）。结论 采用离心和向心交替穿刺应用在自体动静脉内瘘患者中能够降低穿刺并发症发生，延长内瘘的使用寿命，不影响透析效果，值得在临床上推广应用。

【关键词】动静脉瘘；穿刺术

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优质护理对冠心病心理状态及治疗依从性的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨优质护理对冠心病患者心理状态以及治疗依从性的影响。方法 选取冠心病患者120例，按数学随机方法分为对照组与观察组，各60例。对照组实施常规用药护理、饮食护理等，观察组在对照组基础上实施优质护理，加强对患者心理干预、行为干预等内容。3个月后对比两组患者负性心理状态及治疗依从性。结果 两组SAS、SDS评分护理前差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)；护理后观察组SAS(39.62±5.12)分、SDS(41.32±5.44)分，与对照组差异有统计学意义(t=9.332,P=0.011；t=8.554,P=0.019)；观察组护理后治疗依从性良好率96.67%，明显高于对照组的79.44%(χ²=14.323,P=0.003)。结论 优质护理可以有效改善冠心病患者负性心理状态以及治疗依从性，从而改善患者生活质量，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】冠心病；护理；心理状态；依从性

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