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纳洛酮配合补阳还五汤加减治疗老年人脑梗死性痴呆的临床观察

刘宝华  白光辉  王志翊  林海燕  商萍  邬伟

【摘要】目的 观察纳洛酮配合补阳还五汤加减对老年人脑梗死性痴呆的临床疗效。方法 46例脑梗死性痴呆老年患者给予纳洛酮配合补阳还五汤加减治疗，10 d为1个疗程，3个疗程后对比治疗前后患者的日常生活能力、智力精神情况及缺血情况，客观评估临床疗效。结果 治疗后患者日常生活能力量表评分(ADL)及简易智能状态检查量表(MMSE)评分均高于治疗前(t = 3.247, 3.469, 均P < 0.05)，缺血量表(Hachinski)评分低于治疗前(t = 3.384, P < 0.05)。结论 纳洛酮配合补阳还五汤加减可有效改善老年人脑梗死性痴呆的主要临床症状、精神状态及日常生活能力。

【关键词】痴呆，多发性梗塞性；补阳还五汤；纳洛酮

Effect of naloxone combined with Buyanghuanwudecoction on congnitive function of multi–infarct dementia patients  Liu Baohua, Bai Guanghui, Wang Zhiyi, Lin Haiyan, Shang Ping, Wu Wei. Department of Rehabilitation Center, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical College, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 325027, China

Corresponding author: Wu Wei, Email: wuweiyj974@163.com

【Abstract】Objective To observe the efficacy of naloxone combined with Buyanghuanwudecoction on cognitive function of multi–infarct dementia (MID) patients. Methods 46 patients with MID were treated with Naloxone Hydrochloride and Buyanghuanwudecoction. Mini – mental state examination (MMSE), activity of daily living (ADL) scale and hachinski ischemic scale score (HIS) were used to estimate the therapeutic effect after the treatment for 30 days. Results Compared to 30 days before the treatment, the MMSE score and ADL score improved after the treatment(t = 3.247, 3.469, all P < 0.05), and the score of HIS declined(t = 3.384, P < 0.05). Conclusion Application of naloxone combined with Buyanghuanwudecoction can significantly improve cognitive level and ADL function in multi–infarct dementia patients.

【Key words】Dementia, multi–infarct; Buyanghuanwudecoction; Naloxone

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重型高血压基底节脑出血并破入脑室的手术治疗效果分析

江峰 吴淼经 吴檑 祝新根 江自强

【摘要】目的 探索重型高血压基底节脑出血并破入脑室治疗方法。方法 回顾性分析经中央后回后部-外侧裂上部入路显微手术治疗重型高血压基底节脑出血并破入脑室 16 例患者的临床资料，术中打通血肿腔与脑室，颅脑外引流器放置在血肿腔。结果 术后 6 个月依据 GOS 评分，16 例患者其中 6 例较好，4 例中残，2 例重残，1 例植物生存，3 例死亡。结论 经中央后回后部-外侧裂上部入路开颅显微手术是治疗重型高血压基底节脑出血并破入脑室的理想方法，可以降低病死率。

【关键词】 神经外科手术；脑出血

Curative effect of surgical treatment for severe hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhages in basal ganglia and broken into ventricles  Jiang Feng, Wu Miaojing, Wu Lei, Zhu Xingen, Jiang Ziqiang. Department of Neurosurgery, Guangzhou Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510800, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical treatment of severe hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage in basal ganglia and broken into ventricles. Methods 16 patients with severe hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage in basal ganglia and broken into ventricles received microsurgical treatment using posterior central gyrus posterior–lateral fissure upper approach. The hematoma cavity and ventricle were opened, and brain surgical department drainage was placed in the hematoma cavity in the operation. The curative effect was analyzed retrospectively 6 months after operation. Results According to Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS); 6 cases had good recovery; 4 cases had moderate disability; 2 cases had severe disability; 1 case was in persistent vegetative state and 3 cases were dead. Conclusion Craniotomy microsurgical operation using posterior central gyrus posterior–lateral fissure upper approach is an effective treatment of severe hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage in basal ganglia and broken into ventricles. The fatality rate was reduced.

【Key words】Neurosurgical procedures; Cerebral hemorrhage
低剂量 CT 检查在头部外伤中的诊断价值

陆重勋

目的  探讨头部外伤诊断中应用低剂量 CT 检查的临床价值，为临床诊断提供参考。

方法  选择头部外伤患者 48 例，初次 CT 头部检查应用常规剂量进行，复查分别使用 70%、50%、30% 低剂量 CT 检查。对比不同剂量 CT 检查图像结果及射线剂量。

结果  随着扫描剂量降低，图像优良率大致呈降低趋势，但四种剂量扫描图像优良率相近，对比差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）。常规剂量扫描时辐射水平达 96.59 mGy，随着扫描剂量降低，辐射水平明显降低，低剂量扫描辐射水平与常规剂量对比差异均有统计学意义（t = 4.293, P < 0.05; t = 7.547, P < 0.01; t = 9.438, P < 0.01）。结论  头部外伤应用 CT 检查时，低剂量 CT 检查结果可信，辐射剂量小，可优先考虑使用。

【关键词】 头部外伤；诊断；低剂量；体层摄影术，X 线计算机

Clinical value of low-dose CT diagnosing head trauma  Lu Zhongxun. Department of Radiology, the Second People's Hospital of Yuhang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 311121, China

Abstract  Objective  To investigate the clinical value of low-dose CT diagnosing head trauma, providing a reference for clinical diagnosis. Methods  48 patients with head trauma were selected, routine CT dose was applied in the initial diagnosis, then 70%, 50%, 30% (compared to routine CT dose) CT dose were applied in review diagnosis. Image results and radiation dose were compared in different doses. Results  With the scanning dose reduction, excellent rate of image decreased roughly, but rates of four doses were similar to each other, there was not significant statistical difference (P>0.05); during routine scanning, the radiation level was up to 96.59 mGy, with scan dose reduction, radiation levels were significantly lower, compared with routine radiation level, low-dose radiation level had significant statistical difference respectively (t = 4.293, P < 0.05; t = 7.547, P < 0.01; t = 9.438, P < 0.01). Conclusion  In CT diagnosis for head trauma, low-dose CT checkups are credible with small dose radiation, which can be a priority diagnosis option.

Key words  Head trauma; Diagnosis; Low dose; Tonography, X-ray computed

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不同剂量阿托伐他汀治疗脑梗死疗效观察

王慧君

【摘要】目的观察不同剂量阿托伐他汀治疗脑梗死的疗效及血清 CRP 的变化。方法将纳入研究的 131 例患者按照使用药物剂量不同分为大剂量 (40 mg) 组 69 例和小剂量 (10 mg) 组 62 例。治疗 4 周后观察两组患者的临床疗效及 CRP 变化。结果大剂量组总有效率 89.6% ；小剂量组总有效率 75.8% ；两组总有效率差异有统计学意义 \( \chi^2 = 4.61, P < 0.05 \) ；两组治疗前后 CRP 差异均有统计学意义 \( t = 16.82, 7.10, \) 均 \( P < 0.05 \) ；治疗后，大剂量组与小剂量组 CRP 差异有统计学意义 \( t = 9.64, P < 0.05 \) 。结论大剂量阿托伐他汀治疗脑梗死可显著提高疗效，并可明显降低 CRP 水平，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】脑梗塞；阿托伐他汀；C 反应蛋白质；剂量效应关系；药物

Effect of atorvastatin on the prognosis of cerebral infarction and the changes of serum CRP Wang Huijun. Department of Neurology, the General Hospital of Lu'an Group, Changzhi, Shanxi 046200, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of atorvastatin on the prognosis of cerebral infarction and the changes of serum CRP. Methods 131 cases of patients were divided into the high dose (40mg) group of 69 cases and small dose (10mg) group of 62 cases according to the use of drug doses. The efficiency and changes of CRP in two groups after 4 weeks of treatment was observed. Results Comparison of therapeutic results in patients after treatment, the total effective rate of the high dose group was 89.6% ，the low dose group was 75.8% ，the total efficiency of the two groups had significant difference \( \chi^2 = 4.61, P < 0.05 \) ；CRP of the two groups after treatment had significant difference \( t = 16.82, 7.10, \) all \( P < 0.05 \) ；CRP of the high dose group had significant difference with the low dose group \( t = 9.64, P < 0.05 \) 。 Conclusion High dose atorvastatin can significantly improve the prognosis of patients, and can obviously reduce the CRP level, which is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】Brain infarction; Atorvastatin; C – reactive protein; Dose – Response Relationship, drug

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头颈部肿瘤患者主观自我评价有效性及其与患者生存率的相关性

姚寿国

【摘要】目的探讨头颈部肿瘤患者主观评价对病情和预后预测的有效性。方法收集新诊断的头颈部鳞癌患者79例，患者主观评价采用Swal-QOL表和EuroQOL-5D-3L问卷调查表，临床客观评价疾病程度通过成人疾病评估表-27评价，体力状态通过肿瘤合作组织标准评估。结果患者平均随访时间为29个月（4~65个月），随访期间19例患者死亡，主要死亡原因为肿瘤进展（63.2%）。73.4%患者体质量下降0%~5%，60例患者（75.9%）ACE-27等级介于0~1之间，47例患者（59.5%）ECOG评分介于0~1之间。T分期、体质量减轻比例、性别与多个患者主观评价指标（日常获得能力、疼痛或不舒服、吞咽困难）相关，差异均有统计学意义（OR=1.9~7.7，P<0.05）。结论头颈部肿瘤患者自我主观评价与临床客观指标相关性较高，并能很好预测肿瘤严重程度及病程；吞咽困难是评估肿瘤患者病死率最有效的指标。

【关键词】头颈部肿瘤；生活质量；生存率；吞咽困难

The efficiency of head and neck cancer patients – self report quality of life and its relationship with survival rates  YAO SHOU GUO. Department of Otolaryngology, the First Hospital of Ningbo, Ningbo, Zhejiang 315010, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effectiveness of head and neck cancer patient subjective assessment of forecast of the disease and prognosis. Methods 79 patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma were collected for newly diagnosed cases. Swal-QOL scale and EuroQOL-5D-3L questionnaire was used to detect subjective evaluation. Clinical adult disease assessment scale - 27 evaluation was used to detect objective assessment of the extent of the disease. The tumor organization standard was used to evaluate physical state. Results The average follow-up time was 29 months (4 ~ 65 months), 19 patients died during the follow-up period, the main cause of death were tumor progression (63.2%). 0% ~ 5% decreased body mass of 73.4% patients, 60 patients (75.9%) between ACE-27 grade was between 0 ~ 1, 47 patients (59.5%) ECOG score between 0 ~ 1. T staging, loss of body mass ratio, sex with multiple patient subjective evaluation index (daily gain ability, pain or discomfort and dysphagia), the differences were statistically significant (OR = 1.9 ~ 7.7, P < 0.05). Conclusion The correlation is higher in patients with head and neck cancer subjective evaluation and clinical indexes, which can well predict the severity and duration of tumor. Dysphagia is the most effective index for evaluating tumor mortality rate.

【Key words】Head and neck cancer; Quality of life; Survival rate; Dysphagia

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特发性中枢性早熟女童促性腺激素释放激素类似物治疗前后性腺轴及糖代谢变化

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【摘要】目的 观察特发性中枢性早熟(ICPP)女童使用促性腺激素释放激素类似物(GnRHa)治疗前后性腺轴的变化,并观察其对糖代谢的影响。方法 46例ICPP患儿用GnRHa治疗,疗程12个月,观察治疗前后子宫容积、卵巢容积、成熟卵泡数量、促性腺激素释放激素(GnRH)激发试验激素水平、骨龄(BA)、骨龄与生活年龄比值(BA/CA)、预测成年身高(PAH)的变化及空腹血糖、餐后2 h 血糖、空腹胰岛素、胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)、体质指数(BMI)的变化。结果 治疗后3个月子宫容积、卵巢容积较治疗前明显缩小,成熟卵泡数量减少,差异有统计学意义(F=36.157,14.314,27.085,均P<0.01);治疗后3个月与治疗后6个月,治疗后6个月与治疗后1年比较,差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。LH、FSH峰值,E2、BA/CA、PAH等指标的治疗前、治疗后6个月及治疗后1年的总体比较显示,上述指标差异均有统计学意义(F=23.907,22.485,14.584,96.503,13.364,14.661,均P<0.01)。BA/CA在治疗后6个月与治疗前差异无统计学意义(P=0.101),治疗后1年与治疗前差异有统计学意义(F=13.364, P<0.05)。LH、FSH峰值,E2、BA和PAH在治疗后6个月与治疗前差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。对治疗后6个月与治疗后1年的结果比较显示,LH和BA,两者差异有统计学意义(F=0.01),而FSH、E2和PAH差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。治疗后6个月,1年后空腹血糖、餐后2 h 血糖、空腹胰岛素、HOMA-IR、BMI与治疗前比较,差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。结论 GnRHa治疗ICPP能有效抑制中枢性早熟,持续用药可延缓骨龄成熟,改善患儿成年身高,且对患儿的糖代谢无影响。【关键词】 性早熟,特发性中枢性;促性腺激素释放激素类似物;糖代谢

The changes of gonadal axis and glucose metabolism in girls with idiopathic central precocious puberty before and after treatment with gonadotropin－releasing hormone analog  
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【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect and its influence of blood glucose metabolism about treatment with gonadotropin－releasing hormone analog (GnRHa) in girls with idiopathic central precocious puberty (CPP). Methods Forty－six girls with ICPP were treated for 12 months. Uterine volume, ovarian volume, mature follicle number, GnRH, hormone levels of GnRH stimulation test, BA, BA/CA, PAH, fasting glucose, 2 － hour postprandial fasting insulin, were measured and compared before and after the GnRHa treatment. Results 1) After 3months treatment, Uterine volume, ovarian volume and the mature follicle number were significantly decreased(F = 36.157, 14.314 and 27.085, all P < 0.01). There was no difference between 3 months after treatment and 6 months after treatment,6 months after treatment and 1 year after treatment(P > 0.05). 2) The overall comparison about LH, FSH Peak, E2, BA, BA/CA, PAH and other indicators before treatment,after 6 months treatment and after 1 year treatment showed these indicators were significantly different(F = 23.907, 22.485, 14.584, 96.503, 13.364 and 14.661, all P < 0.01). BA/CA was no significant different(P = 0.101) before and after 6 months treatment, but was significantly different(F = 13.364, P < 0.05) before and after 1 year treatment. LH, FSH peak, E2, BA and PAH before and after 6 months treatment were significantly different(P < 0.05) before and after 6 months treatment. The results about LH and BA were very significant different(P < 0.01) after treatment for 6 months and for 1 year, but FSH, E2 and PAH had no difference(P > 0.05). 3) Fasting blood glucose after 6 months and 1 year treatment, fasting insulin, HOMA－IR, BMI 2－hour after meal were not statistically significant(P > 0.05). Conclusion GnRHa treatment of ICPP could effectively inhibit the central precocious puberty, continuous medication could delay bone agemature and improveadult height of patient children, and had no effect on glucose metabolism of patient children.

【Key words】 Precocious puberty, idiopathic central; Gonadotropin－releasing hormone analog; Glucose metabolism
眼球后注射曲安奈德联合葛根素治疗非动脉炎性前部缺血性视神经病变的临床研究
黎雄豪

【摘要】目的 观察眼球后注射曲安奈德联合葛根素治疗非动脉炎性前部缺血性视神经病变的临床疗效。方法 将72例符合入组标准的非动脉炎性前部缺血性视神经病变患者按随机数字表法分为观察组36例(36眼)和对照组36例(37眼)，对照组患者球后注射曲安奈德20 mg，注射1次;观察组在对照组的基础上再静脉注射葛根素注射液200 mg，每天1次，治疗14 d。采用Octopus全自动视网膜血管分析系统检查患者视野变化情况，评价两组患者视力和视野疗效;采用光学相干断层成像(OCT)检查视盘厚度变化情况，评价视盘厚度变化效果;采用彩色超声多普勒显像仪测量视网膜中央动脉(CRA)及睫状后动脉(PCA)的血流动力学参数。结果 观察组和对照组治疗后视力、视野平均敏感度均较治疗前明显升高(\(t=5.471,3.623,6.045,3.822\),均 \(P<0.05\));观察组治疗后视力、视野平均敏感度明显高于对照组(\(t=3.642,3.786\),均 \(P<0.05\));观察组和对照组的视力恢复效果分别为91.67%和67.57%，视野恢复效果分别为91.67%和70.27%，视力和视野的改善率，减轻视盘水肿，作用机制与葛根素改善血流动力学异常有关。结论 眼球后注射曲安奈德联合葛根素治疗非动脉炎性前部缺血性视神经病变的临床疗效优于单纯曲安奈德疗效，提高了视力和视野的改善率，减轻视盘水肿，作用机制与葛根素改善血流动力学异常有关。

【关键词】视神经疾病;曲安奈德;葛根素

Clinical study of retrobulbar triamcinolone acetonide injection and puerarin in the treatment of nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy Li Xionghao. Department of Ophthalmology, the People’s Hospital of Tongcheng County, Hubei 437400, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of retrobulbar triamcinolone acetonide injection and puerarin in the treatment of nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy, optimize clinical outcomes. Methods 72 patients with nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy met the inclusion criteria were randomly divided into the observation group of 36 cases(36 eyes) and the control group of 36 cases(37 eyes), the control group were given retrobulbar triamcinolone acetonide injection, 20 mg, the observation group were given puerarin on the basis of the control group, 200 mg, qd, both groups had been treatment for 14 days, visual improvement and visual field were observed after treatment, made an evaluation of the effect of visual improvement and visual field improvement, optical coherence tomography(OCT) was used to check the disc thickness variation, made an evaluation of the effect of plate thickness variation, CRA and PCA were measured by American Acuson – 128 color Doppler imaging. Results The visual acuity and visual field mean sensitivity of the observation group and control group were higher than before treatment(\(t=5.471,3.623,6.045,3.822,\)all \(P<0.05\)), the visual acuity and visual field mean sensitivity of the observation group after treatment were higher than that of the control group(\(t=3.642,3.786,\)all \(P<0.05\)), the visual recovery effect of the observation group and control group were 91.67% and 67.57% (\(\chi^2 = 7.091, P<0.05\)), the vision restoration effect of the observation group and control group were 91.67% and 70.27% (\(\chi^2 = 6.091, P<0.05\)), the disc thickness variation effect of the observation group and control group were 88.89% and 67.57% (\(\chi^2 = 9.438, P<0.01\)); The PSV, EDV, TAMX of CRA and PCA of the observation group after treatment were higher than before treatment(\(t=3.854,3.623,3.842\) and 5.517, 3.849, 6.052, all \(P<0.05\)), the control group had no significant change before and after treatment(\(P>0.05\)).
ment were higher than those of the control group ($t = 3.212, 3.302, 3.429$ and $3.932, 3.621, 3.301$, all $P < 0.05$).

Conclusion Retrobulbar triamcinolone acetonide injection and puerarin had better clinical efficacy than retrobulbar triamcinolone acetonide injection in the treatment of nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy, which can improve the improvement rate of eyesight and vision, reduce the optic disc edema, whose mechanism may be related to puerarin improve hemodynamic abnormalities.

【Key words】Optic nerve diseases; Triamcinolone acetonide; Puerarin
Effects of irbesartan and captopril on left ventricular function and cardiac reserve function of elderly patients with cardiovascular disease  
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【Abstract】Objective To study the effects of irbesartan and captopril on left ventricular function and cardiac reserve function of elderly patients with cardiovascular disease. Methods 120 cases of elderly patients with cardiovascular disease were divided into A group and B group of 60 cases in each group according to the random number table method. A group received irbesartan while B group were given captopril for treatment, left ventricular end diastolic interventricular septal thickness (IVSd), left ventricular end diastolic diameter (LVDd), left ventricular end diastolic posterior wall thickness (LVPWd), left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), mitral early diastolic and peak flow velocity (VE), late diastolic peak flow velocity (VA), left ventricular weight (LVM) in patients of the two groups were measured by ultrasonic cardiogram. The first heart sound amplitude before and after cardiac (S1), cardiac reserve index (CCRI), cardiac reserve index (CRI) in the two groups of patients were measured by phonocardiogram exercise test, IVSd, LVEF, VE/VA, LVM, CCRI and CRI of the two groups before and after treatment were compared. Results After the treatment, IVSd, LVM of the two groups were (10.02 ± 0.02) mm, (162.3 ± 4.2) g and (10.03 ± 0.04) mm, (165.3 ± 4.5) g, LVEF and VE/VA were (64.8 ± 0.9) %, (1.13 ± 0.13) and (63.9 ± 1.8) %, (1.14 ± 0.05), with therapeutic difference with statistical significance (t = 10.975, 10.143, 9.875, 8.998, 10.899, 10.123, 9.698, 8.997, all P < 0.05); two groups treatment CCRI and CRI of the two groups were (6.82 ± 0.15), (6.02 ± 0.19) and (6.85 ± 0.07), (6.09 ± 0.08), with therapeutic difference with statistical significance (t = 11.086, 10.992, 11.029, 10.893, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Irbesartan and captopril has a good effect in treatment of elderly cardiovascular disease, which can significantly improve left ventricular function and cardiac reserve index.

【Key words】Cardiac reserve function; Irbesartan; Captopril; Aged
白花蛇舌草注射液对人骨肉瘤 MG-63 细胞增殖抑制作用的实验研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨白花蛇舌草注射液对人骨肉瘤 MG-63 细胞增殖的抑制作用。方法 通过培养人骨肉瘤 MG-63 细胞株,以 50 μL/mL, 100 μL/mL, 200 μL/mL, 400 μL/mL 4 个不同浓度的白花蛇舌草注射液作用于该细胞,在 12 h, 24 h 和 48 h 后通过 3-(4,5-二甲基噻唑-2)-2,5-二苯基四氮唑盐 (MTT) 法检测细胞的活性及数量。结果 50 μL/mL 白花蛇舌草注射液作用 12 h, 24 h 及 48 h 后, 对人骨肉瘤 MG-63 细胞增殖的抑制率分别为 (2.87 ± 2.22) %, (13.42 ± 2.14) %, (30.8 ± 3.67) %; 100 μL/mL 白花蛇舌草注射液作用 12 h, 24 h 及 48 h 后, 对人骨肉瘤 MG-63 细胞增殖的抑制率分别为 (22.25 ± 1.58) %, (43.34 ± 2.84) %, (66.46 ± 2.64) %; 抑制率逐渐增加, 差异有统计学意义 (t_{12} = 12.319, t_{24} = 14.573, t_{48} = 12.319, P < 0.05); 加药组 200 μL/mL 与 400 μL/mL 浓度作用 24 h 后细胞完全死亡, 镜下观察可见细胞变圆、漂浮, 核质比例减少, 细胞碎片较多。结论 白花蛇舌草注射液对人骨肉瘤 MG-63 细胞增殖有一定的抑制作用, 且抑制作用在一定的剂量范围内呈浓度、时间依赖性, 其机制值得进一步研究。

【关键词】人骨肉瘤 MG-63 细胞; 细胞增殖; 白花蛇舌草注射液

Experimental research of Hedyotic diffusa extract on the inhibition of the proliferation of human osteosarcoma cell line MG-63 in vitro  Xie Kegong, Tang Yujin, Huang Yulang, Zeng Wenrong, Huang Ke. Department of Surgery of Spinal Osteopathia, the Affiliated Hospital of Youjiang Medical College For Nationalities, Baise, Guangxi 533000, China

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the inhibition of Hedyotic diffusa extract on the proliferation of human osteosarcoma cell line MG-63 in vitro. Methods The human osteosarcoma cell line MG-63 was subcultivated aseptically in vitro. Different concentration of Hedyotic diffusa extract (50 μL/mL, 100 μL/mL, 200 μL/mL, 400 μL/mL) successively acted on such cell. A total three time points were selected to determine the activity and numbers of cells by MTT assay including 12h, 24h and 48h. Results The cellular proliferation inhibition rates of human osteosarcoma cell line MG-63 in drug groups of 50 μL/mL concentration holes were (2.87 ± 2.22) %, (13.42 ± 2.14) % and (30.8 ± 3.67) % after 12 h, 24 h and 48 h. The rates of 100 μL/mL concentration holes were (22.25 ± 1.58) %, (43.34 ± 2.84) % and (66.46 ± 2.64) % after 12 h, 24 h and 48 h. The rates gradually increased and had statistical meaning, t_{12} = 12.319, t_{24} = 14.573, t_{48} = 12.319, P < 0.05; the cell in drug groups of 200 μL/mL and 400 μL/mL concentration holes was totally dead, and pathological findings showed that there were circular and floating cells in which nucleoplasmic ratio decreased and small fragments of cells increased. Conclusion Hedyotic diffusa extract has a certain inhibition in vitro on the proliferation of human osteosarcoma cell line MG-63. Moreover, the strength of its inhibition is relevant probably with drug concentration, which deserves a further research.

【Key words】Human osteosarcoma cell line MG-63; Cell proliferation; Hedyotic diffusa extract

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椎体成形术结合唑来膦酸治疗骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折的临床研究

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【摘要】目的 观察经皮椎体成形术结合唑来膦酸治疗骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折患者的临床疗效及安全性。方法 将56例骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折患者以数字表法随机分为两组，每组28例。所有患者人院后均卧硬板床，腰部垫高进行复位。治疗组接受经皮椎体成形术治疗，术后第3天静脉滴注唑来膦酸100 mL；对照组接受保守治疗，给予患者闭合复位，术后给予患者牵引悬吊，卧硬板床，将软枕垫在骨折处。比较两组患者治疗前、治疗后24 h及治疗后6个月的伤椎椎间高度、脊柱后凸Cobb's角、腰背部疼痛视觉模拟评分、Oswestry功能障碍指数评分。结果 (1)伤椎椎间高度。治疗前后不同时间伤椎椎间高度的差异有统计学意义，即存在时间效应[治疗组：(13.81±2.09) mm，(20.14±2.26) mm，(21.89±2.60) mm；对照组：(15.24±2.21) mm，(17.39±2.57) mm，(17.40±1.81) mm]，除治疗前外(t = 0.278，P > 0.05)；两组患者伤椎椎间高度的组间差异总体上有统计学意义(F = 60.721，P < 0.05)。表明均存在分组效应。 (2)脊柱后凸Cobb's角。治疗前后不同时间脊柱后凸Cobb's角的差异有统计学意义，即存在时间效应[治疗组：（21.17±2.03）°，（9.56±1.11）°，（9.57±1.08）°；对照组：（27.36±2.71）°，（14.59±1.28）°，（14.52±1.48）°]；除治疗前外(t = 1.836，P > 0.05)，其余各时点对照组的脊柱后凸Cobb's角均大于治疗组(t = 15.706，P < 0.05；t = 14.300，P < 0.05)；两组患者脊柱后凸Cobb's角的组间差异总体上有统计学意义(F = 14.381，P < 0.05)，即存在分组效应。 (3)腰背部疼痛视觉模拟评分。治疗前后不同时间腰背部疼痛视觉模拟评分的差异有统计学意义，即存在时间效应[治疗组：(3.81±0.94)分，(1.86±0.74)分，(1.87±0.77)分；对照组：(8.12±0.95)分，(3.85±1.07)分，(3.82±1.08)分]；除治疗前外(t = 0.752，P > 0.05)，其余各时点对照组的腰背部疼痛视觉模拟评分均大于治疗组(t = 8.095，P < 0.01；t = 7.812，P < 0.01)；两组患者腰背部疼痛视觉模拟评分的组间差异总体上有统计学意义(F = 23.330，P < 0.05)，即存在分组效应。 (4)Oswestry功能障碍指数评分。治疗前后不同时间Oswestry功能障碍指数评分的差异有统计学意义，即存在时间效应[治疗组：(73.27±4.55)分，(32.11±2.57)分，(29.14±3.60)分；对照组：(75.49±4.20)分，(43.83±2.98)分，(38.67±5.28)分]；除治疗前外(t = 1.897，P > 0.05)，其余各时点对照组的Oswestry功能障碍指数评分均大于治疗组(t = 14.413，P < 0.01；t = 7.895，P < 0.01)；两组患者Oswestry功能障碍指数评分的组间差异总体上有统计学意义(F = 9.358，P < 0.05)，即存在分组效应。

结论 椎体成形术结合唑来膦酸治疗骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折，能明显降低骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折所致的腰背部疼痛，提高骨密度，改善骨质量，提高生活质量，并能遏制骨质疏松症的进一步发展。

【关键词】椎体成形术；脊柱骨折；骨质疏松；胸椎；腰椎；唑来膦酸

Clinical study on vertebroplasty combined with zoledronic acid for osteoporotic thoracolumbar vertebral compression fractures Mo Chengmin, Cai Lajia, Lin Jianxiang. Department of Orthopedics, the Central Hospital of Chaozhou, Chaozhou, Guangdong 521000, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the clinical effects and safety of vertebroplasty combined with zoledronic acid for osteoporotic thoracolumbar vertebral compression fractures. Methods 56 osteoporotic thoracolumbar vertebral compression fractures patients were radomly divided into the two groups, each group had 28 cases. All patients had re-set treatment including lying on the hard bed and Padded waist. The treatment group had the surgery of vertebroplasty, 3 days after surgery these patients treated with 100mL Zoledronic acid by means of intravenous drip. The control group had the conservative treatment, these patients received the closed reduction, after operations the patients had the treatment of traction suspension, lying on the hard bed, padded the fractures. The two groups were compared at the time before treatment,24h after treatment and 6 months after treatment. The anterior height of vertebral body, kyphosis Cobb's angle, low back pain visual analog scale, Oswestry dysfunction index score and complications were included into the study. Results (1)The anterior height of vertebral body; The difference of the anterior height of vertebral body at different time before or after the treatment was statistically significant, that showed the time effect[ the treatment group: (13.81±2.09) mm, (20.14±2.26) mm, (21.89±2.60)mm; the control group: (15.24±2.21) mm, (17.39±
The difference of the overall anterior height of vertebral body between the two groups was statistically significant, which showed the grouping effect. (2) Kyphosis Cobb’s angle: The difference of Kyphosis Cobb’s angle at different time was statistically significant, which showed the time effect [the treatment group: (26.18 ± 2.03)°, (9.56 ± 1.11)°, (9.57 ± 1.08)°; the control group: (27.36 ± 2.71)°, (14.59 ± 1.28)°, (14.52 ± 1.48)°], the difference of the overall Kyphosis Cobb’s angle between the two groups was statistically significant, which showed the grouping effect. (3) Low back pain visual analog scale: The difference of low back pain visual analog scale at different time was statistically significant, which showed the time effect [the treatment group: (8.31 ± 0.94) points, (1.86 ± 0.74) points, (1.87 ± 0.77) points; the control group: (8.12 ± 0.95) points, (3.85 ± 1.07) points, (3.82 ± 1.08) points]. The difference of the overall low back pain visual analog scale between the two groups was statistically significant, which showed the grouping effect. (4) Oswestry dysfunction index score: The difference of Oswestry dysfunction index score at different time was statistically significant, which showed the time effect [the treatment group: (73.27 ± 4.55) points, (32.11 ± 2.57) points, (29.14 ± 3.60) points; the control group: (75.49 ± 4.20) points, (43.83 ± 2.98) points, (38.67 ± 5.28) points]. The difference of the overall Oswestry dysfunction index score between the two groups was statistically significant, which showed the grouping effect. **Conclusion**

The treatment of vertebroplasty combined with zoledronic acid for osteoporotic thoracolumbar vertebral compression fractures was effective. It is able to relieve low back pain, improve bone density and quality, improve life quality, and prevent Osteoporosis from further development.

**Key words** Vertebroplasty; Spinal fracture; Osteoporosis; Lumbar Vertebrae; Thoracic Vertebrae; Zoledronic Acid

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耳穴贴压时长对肝郁气滞型乳腺增生病疼痛的影响研究

朱国香

【摘要】目的 观察耳穴贴压时长对乳腺增生病疼痛的影响。方法 将90例在门诊乳腺外科就诊的乳腺增生且属于肝郁气滞型患者按数字表法随机分成3 d(A组)、5 d(B组)、7 d(C组)更换耳穴贴压组各30例。比较三组患者乳腺增生病症状改善情况。结果 A、B、C组治疗前疼痛症状评分差异均有统计学意义[治疗前: (4.57 ± 1.74)分, (4.63 ± 1.83)分, (4.81 ± 1.57)分;治疗后: (3.45 ± 1.52)分, (1.82 ± 0.96)分, (2.45 ± 1.03)分。t = 2.66, 7.45, 6.88, 均P < 0.05], 其中B组与C组效果差异亦有统计学意义(t = 7.45, 6.88), 且复发率低。结论 B组的耳穴贴压时长既能明显改善乳腺增生病疼痛症状还能有效缩短治疗时间, 且患者的依从性高复发率低, 值得临床推广。

【关键词】乳腺疾病;疼痛;穴位按压

A study of the effects of auricular point plaster therapeutic time on pain caused by cyclomastopathy

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the effects of auricular point plaster therapeutic time on pain caused by cyclomastopathy. Methods 90 patients who visited breast surgery outpatient clinic and were diagnosed as cyclomastopathy due to stagnation of liver – QI were randomly divided into the three groups by numerical table:3 days (group A), 5 days (group B), 7 days (group C) ear acupuncture therapy group, 30 cases each. Improved pain symptoms of cyclomastopathy were compared among the three groups. Results There was statistical significance to reduce pain symptoms in the three groups[ before the treatment: (4.57 ± 1.74) points, (4.63 ± 1.83) points, (4.81 ± 1.57) points; after the treatment: (3.45 ± 1.52) points, (1.82 ± 0.96) points, (2.45 ± 1.03) points. t = 2.66, 7.45, 6.88, all P < 0.05]. There was obvious statistical difference between group B and group C(t = 7.45, 6.88, all P < 0.01), and low recurrence rate. Conclusion 5 days auricular point plaster therapy is worthy of clinical popularization because which can improve pain symptom of cyclomastopathy, shorten time of therapy with high compliance and low recurrence rate.

【Key words】Breast Diseases; Pain; Acupressure
科玛嘉显色培养基快速诊断生殖器念珠菌病3507例

徐晓容 李佳玟 赖爱民 庄奕宏

【摘要】目的使用科玛嘉显色培养基(CHROMagar)对生殖器念珠菌病的致病菌进行快速诊断，并进行耐药性分析。方法采用直接镜检初检以及科玛嘉显色培养基菌种鉴定的方法对广东省汕头地区3507例生殖器念珠菌病患者进行致病菌研究，并对科玛嘉显色培养基鉴定阳性的2172株念珠菌进行药敏分析。结果3507份标本直接镜检阳性率38.0%(1332/3507)，科玛嘉显色培养基共鉴定出念珠菌2172株，检出率61.9%(2172/3507)，其中白色念珠菌占82.2%(1786/2172)，女性阴道分泌物中非白色念珠菌比例为26.0%(350/1347)。2172株念珠菌均未表现出对两性霉素B的耐药性；对制霉菌素、唑类抗真菌药均出现不同程度的耐药。结论科玛嘉显色培养基可快速诊断生殖器念珠菌病；广东省汕头地区生殖器念珠菌病主要由白色念珠菌引起，非白念珠菌所致的念珠菌性外阴阴道炎感染的比例增加；临床念珠菌对唑类药物出现了不同程度的耐药性。

【关键词】念珠菌病；科玛嘉显色培养基；药物耐受性

Rapid diagnosis for 3570 cases with genital candidiasis by CHROMagar Xu Xiaorong, Li Jiamin, Lai Aimin, Zhang Yihong. Department of Dermatology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Shantou University Medical College, Shantou, Guangdong 515041, China

【Abstract】Objective To identify the pathogen of genital candidiasis by CHROMagar and analyze the resistance status of antifungals. Methods Administer direct microscopy examination and CHROMagar culture after sampling from 3507 cases of genital candidiasis; then proceed the in vitro sensitivity analysis of antifungals for 2172 strains of Candida. Results Hyphae and spores were detected from 1332 cases (1332/3507). 2172 strains of Candida were isolated by CHROMagar culture (2172/3507), in which there were 1786 strains of Candida albicans (1786/2172), while 350 strains of non-Candida albicans in female vaginal discharge (350/1347). In vitro sensitivity analysis of the antifungal drugs showed none resistance to amphotericin B and different degrees of resistance to azole antifungals and nystatin. Conclusion CHROMagar culture is a useful and rapid diagnostic method for genital candidiasis. Genital candidiasis in local area is mainly caused by Candida albicans, while there were increasing portion of vulvovaginal candidiasis caused by non-Candida albicans. In vitro sensitivity analysis of the antifungal drugs showed different degrees of resistance to azole antifungals.

【Key words】Candidiasis; CHROMagar; Drug tolerance
他汀类药物致横纹肌溶解症患者的用药行为分析

陆红柳  杨啸白  张楠  李桃园  夏文斌

【摘要】 目的 分析他汀类药物致横纹肌溶解症患者的用药行为，寻找他汀类药物导致严重不良反应发生的用药危险因素。方法 建立患者用药行为的评估方法，从知识、态度、能力三方面评估患者用药行为，以他汀类药物导致严重不良反应的病例为研究对象，临床药师参加现场调查，寻找患者发生不良反应的原因，参与患者严重不良反应的救治。结果 近三年有3例他汀类药物致严重不良反应，怀疑药品分别为辛伐他汀和阿托伐他汀，3例患者的用药行为都存在引起不良反应的危险因素。3例患者用药知识得分率均低于20%，不知道药品名称、用量、相互作用、禁用慎用、不良反应；健康态度得分率均低于70%，不会阅读说明书、不知道用药问题的解决方法；服药能力得分率均低于50%，慢性疾病长期用药依从性差。结论 药师在严重不良反应调查中，发现患者日常用药行为存在风险，是导致患者发生严重不良反应的重要原因。药师要针对患者用药行为风险从知识、态度、能力三方面加强用药教育与宣传，协助患者防范不良反应。

【关键词】 横纹肌溶解；不良反应；危险因素；用药行为

Analysis behavior of patients with serious adverse drug reaction using statins leading to rhabdomyolysis

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the behavior of patients with serious adverse drug reactions and look for risk factors leading to serious adverse drug reactions. Methods Patient medication behavior evaluation method was established, which was used in cases of serious adverse reaction caused by statins in recent three years in Beijing Chuiyangliu Hospital. Clinical pharmacists participated in field survey. Medication behavior of patients was analyzed from three aspects of knowledge, attitude and ability. Results Three patients had serious adverse reactions occurred in recent 3 years, drugs were suspected of simvastatin and atorvastatin. The score of medication knowledge was lower than 20%. The score of health attitude was lower than 20%. The score of taking ability was lower than 20%. Conclusion In the investigation of serious adverse reaction, pharmacists found the risk behavior of patients with daily medication is an important cause of patients with serious adverse reaction. Pharmacists should strengthen the drug education and publicity, especially in patients with risk factors of medication behavior such as knowledge, attitude and ability in their daily work.

【Key words】 Rhabdomyolysis; Serious adverse drug reaction; Risk factors; Medication behavior

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采用电热灸仪结合砭石治疗
原发性痛经 35 例疗效观察
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【摘要】 目的 比较采用电热灸仪结合砭石与单用电热灸仪治疗原发性痛经的临床疗效。方法 将 70 例原发性痛经采用随机数字表法分为治疗组 35 例，采用电热灸仪结合砭石治疗；对照组 35 例，采用单纯电热灸仪治疗。于月经前 5 d 开始治疗，连续治疗 5 d，3 个月经周期为 1 个疗程，1 个疗程后观察疗效及比较两组 COX 痛经症状量表 (CMSS) 评分变化。结果 治疗组有效率为 91.42%，对照组有效率为 88.57%，两组差异无统计学意义（）; 治疗组治愈率为 77.14%，对照组治愈率为 42.85%，两组差异有统计学意义（）。两组治疗后 VAS 评分，CMSS 持续时间、CMSS 严重程度比较，治疗组评分明显降低，与对照组比较差异均有统计学意义（）。结论 采用电热灸仪结合砭石治疗原发性痛经疗效确切，安全简便。

【关键词】 痛经；电热灸仪；砭石

Therapeuticeffectofelectronicmoxibustionapparatusandstoneneedlefor35caseswithprimarydysmenorrheadisease
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【Abstract】Objective To observe the therapeutic effect of electronic moxibustion apparatus and stone needle for primary dysmenorrhea disease in 35 cases. Methods 70 patients were randomly divided into the treatment group of 35 cases by random number table, using electronic moxibustion apparatus and stone needle for treatment; and control group of 35 cases, only using electronic moxibustion apparatus for treatment from 5 days before menstruation, the treatment was continuous for 5 days, a course including 3 menstruation cycles. The clinical therapeutic effect after one treatment course was observed. Results The curative effects of the two groups were respectively 91.42% and 88.57% (); recovery rates of the two groups were respectively 77.14% and 42.85% (). The scores of the VAS, CMSS of the treatment group were much lower than those of the control group after treatment (). Conclusion Electronic moxibustion apparatus and stone needle therapy is an effective method to treat primary dysmenorrhea, which is a safe and convenient method.

【Keywords】Dysmenorrhea;Electronicmoxibustionapparatus;Stoneneedle

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三种止血方法治疗骨盆骨折大出血的临床效果比较

李继凯 宋洁富

【摘要】目的：比较纱布填塞术、髂内动脉结扎术和动脉导管栓塞术在骨盆骨折大出血急救时的止血效果。方法：回顾性分析23例骨盆骨折合并大出血患者的临床资料，其中8例应用纱布填塞术（填塞组）、6例应用髂内动脉结扎术（结扎组）、9例应用动脉导管栓塞术（栓塞组）。比较三组患者的创伤严重程度评分（ISS）、术前休克指数、术中控制休克的时间、术后输血量、术后ICU住院天数、并发症等。结果：填塞组术中控制休克时间、术后输血量和术后ICU住院天数分别小于（70.00±24.50）min、（10.12±1.64）d和（7.22±1.56）d，结扎组分别为（40.83±12.01）min、（1800.00±400.00）mL和（11.17±1.72）d，栓塞组分别为（91.67±22.64）min、（1644.44±421.64）mL和（7.22±1.56）d，三组差异均有统计学意义（F=10.323、9.265、12.235，均P<0.05），并且结扎组术中控制休克时间最短；填塞组术后输血量最少；栓塞组术后ICU住院天数最短。填塞组4例感染，感染率50%，其中1例于术后第8天死亡；结扎组1例合并颅脑和腹腔脏器损伤，于术后第11天死于多器官功能衰竭。结论：纱布填塞术操作难度小，止血效果明确，适合于开放性骨折患者和基层医院对骨盆骨折的急救；髂内动脉结扎术操作快，能及时控制休克；动脉导管栓塞术对患者创伤小，止血效能明确，但专业性强，操作难度大。临床医生应灵活并综合利用各止血方法。

【关键词】骨盆；骨折；出血；填塞；结扎；栓塞

Clinical comparison of three hemostatic methods for controlling pelvic fracture hemorrhoea

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【Abstract】Objective: To compare the efficiency of gauze packing, internal iliac artery ligation and transcatheter arterial embolization for controlling pelvic fracture hemorrhoea. Methods: The clinical data of 23 consecutive patients with pelvic fracture hemorrhoea were retrospectively analyzed. There were 8 patients who had undergone gauze packing, 6 patients undergone artery ligation, 9 patients undergone angioembolization. The ISS, the preoperative shock index, the operation time of control the shock, the postoperative blood transfusion, the days in ICU after operation and the complication were all recorded respectively. Results: The operation time of control the shock, the postoperative blood transfusion and the days in ICU after operation of the packing group were (70.00±24.50) min, (10.12±1.64) d and (1800.00±400.00) mL, the ligation group were (40.83±12.01) min, (11.17±1.72) d and (7.22±1.56) d, the angioembolization group were (91.67±22.64) min, (1644.44±421.64) mL and (7.22±1.56) d. The difference between the three groups had statistical significance with the indexes above all (F=10.323, 9.265, 12.235, all P<0.05), and the ligation group had the shortest operation time to control the shock, the packing group had the least postoperative blood transfusion, the angioembolization group had the shortest days in ICU after operation. There were 4 cases in the packing group suffering the infection, the infection rates as high as 50%, one of them died on the 8d; there were one case in the ligation group died of MODS on the 11th day. Conclusion: The gauze packing is a sample and effective hemostasis, suitable for the patients with open fracture and the fist aid for pelvic fracture in the basic level hospitals; the internal iliac artery ligation can control the shock timely but the hemostatic efficacy is not better than the other two kinds of operation; the transcatheter arterial embolization has micro injury and effective hemostatic efficacy, however, the strong profession and the large difficulty may delay the patients’ condition. So the doctors should use the methods of hemostasis flexibly and comprehensively.

【Key words】Pelvis; Fractures; Hemorrhoea; Packing; Ligation; Embolization

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急性生理和慢性健康评分Ⅱ、急性肾小管坏死
个体病情严重性指数评分在急性肾损伤中的
应用价值

李钰 金献冠 胡明磊 徐建国

【摘要】目的 研究重症医学科（ICU）中急性肾损伤（AKI）患者的临床资料，评价急性生理和慢性健康评分Ⅱ（APACHE II）、急性肾小管坏死个体病情严重性指数（ATN-ISI）对 ICU 急性肾损伤患者预后的评估价值。方法 对收治的患者资料按照排除条件进行筛选，采集入选的 AKI 患者的病例资料进行统计分析，用受试者工作特征（ROC）曲线评价 APACHE II 及 ATN-ISI 评分对预后的评估价值。结果 选择 APACHE II 评分和 ATN-ISI 评分为检验变量，以死亡为状态变量拟合 ROC 曲线。结果显示，以 APACHE II 评分为检验变量时，AUC = 0.751，95% 置信区间为[0.663,0.840]，有显著的诊断价值（P < 0.01），以 ATN-ISI 评分为检验变量时，AUC = 0.690，95% 置信区间为[0.593,0.787]，有显著的诊断价值（P < 0.01）。选择 APACHE II 评分和 ATN-ISI 评分为检验变量，以肾功能转归为状态变量拟合 ROC 曲线。结果显示，以 APACHE II 评分为检验变量时，AUC = 0.694，95% 置信区间为[0.587,0.801]，有显著的诊断价值（P < 0.01），以 ATN-ISI 评分为检验变量时，AUC = 0.794，95% 置信区间为[0.699,0.888]，有显著的诊断价值（P < 0.01）。结论 ICU 中 AKI 患者 APACHE II 评分和 ATN-ISI 评分对死亡有相同的预测价值。ATN-ISI 评分和 APACHE II 评分对肾功能预后有相同的预测价值。

【关键词】肾；创伤和损伤；急性病生理学和长期健康评价

The evaluation of the prognosis of APACHE II and ATN – ISI for acute kidney injury in ICU  Li Yu, Jin Xianguan, Hu Minglei, Xu Jianguo. Department of ICU, the People′s Hospital in Wenzhou, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 325000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the clinical characteristics of patients with acute kidney injury (AKI) in intensive care unit (ICU) and evaluate the prognosis by APACHE II and ATN – ISI. Methods The cases which were diagnosed with AKI were retrospectively analyzed. Accuracy of prognostic variables, which was got by comparing APACHE II and ATN – ISI, was analyzed by ROC curves. Results The scores of APACHE II (AUC = 0.751, [0.663,0.840], P < 0.01) and ATN – ISI (AUC = 0.690, [0.593, 0.787], P < 0.01) as the system examination variables and death as the system state variables were evaluated by ROC curve fitting methods, and the results of which had significant diagnosis values. The scores of APACHE II (AUC = 0.694, [0.587,0.801], P < 0.01) and ATN – ISI (AUC = 0.794, [0.699,0.888], P < 0.01) as the system examination variables and the renal function as the system state variables were evaluated by ROC curve fitting methods, and the results of which also had significant diagnosis values. Conclusion APACHE II and ATN – ISI have the same predictive value for death and renal function.

【Key words】 Kidney; Wounds and Injuries; APACHE
富硒蚕蛹氨基酸对\( S_{180} \)荷瘤小鼠抗肿瘤作用的实验研究

赵乔妹 施自伦 吕刚飞 王海滨

【摘要】 目的 探讨富硒蚕蛹氨基酸对\( S_{180} \)荷瘤小鼠的抗肿瘤作用。方法 健康昆明小鼠50只，于右腋皮下接种\( S_{180} \)肿瘤细胞，建立小鼠肿瘤模型。次日按性别、体质量完全随机分成五组：荷瘤对照组（0.9%氯化钠注射液）,阳性对照组（环磷酰胺0.03 mg/g）、富硒蚕蛹氨基酸高剂量组（0.2 mg/g）、中剂量组（0.1 mg/g）、低剂量组（0.05 mg/g）；连续给药10d，次日摘眼球取血并测定白细胞数和血小板数，称量小鼠体内肿瘤重并计算抑瘤率，观察肝体比、脾体比、肺体比以及用药前后的体质量变化等指标。结果 富硒蚕蛹氨基酸高剂量组、中剂量组和低剂量组与荷瘤对照组相比有显著抑瘤作用（\( F = 28.25, 29.67, 27.28, 27.28, 20.00, 0.05 \right)\)。阳性对照组白细胞数与荷瘤对照组相比差异无统计学意义（\( F = 3.57, 3.93, 4.14, 4.85, 4.27, 4.54, 4.85, 4.27, 4.54, 4.27 \right)\)。与荷瘤对照组相比，高剂量组肝体比差异有统计学意义（\( F = 6.31, P < 0.01 \right)\），肺体比、脾体比差异无统计学意义（\( F = 28.25, 29.67, 27.28, 27.28, 20.00, 0.05 \right)\）。中剂量组肝体比差异有统计学意义（\( F = 4.11, P < 0.01 \right)\），肺体比、脾体比差异均无统计学意义（\( F = 23.33, 18.28, 20.00, 0.05 \right)\）。低剂量组肝体比和脾体比差异有统计学意义（\( F = 3.83, 4.54, 4.27, 4.54, 4.27, 4.54, 4.27, 4.54, 4.27, 4.54, 4.27 \right)\）。结论 富硒蚕蛹氨基酸具有抑制\( S_{180} \)荷瘤小鼠肿瘤生长作用，虽然抑瘤效果不如环磷酰胺，但其毒性比环磷酰胺小，具有一定的应用价值。

【关键词】 氨基酸类；\( S_{180} \)荷瘤小鼠；抗肿瘤作用

Experimental study on the antineoplastic effect of rich selenium of amino acid of silkworm chrysalis on \( S_{180} \) tumor bearing mice  Zhao Qiaomei, Shi Zilun, Lyu Gangfei, Wang Haibin. Department of Clinical Laboratory, the First Affiliated Hospital of PLA General Hospital, Beijing, 100048, China  Corresponding author; Wang Haibin, Email: 119713586@qq.com

【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the antineoplastic effect of rich selenium of amino acid of silkworm chrysalis on \( S_{180} \) tumor bearing mice. Methods The models of tumor bearing mice were established by hypodermic inoculating fifty Kunming healthy mice's right armpit. The mice were randomly divided into 5 groups next day according to the sex and body weight; tumor control group (0.9% sodium chloride injection), positive control group (CTX 0.03mg/g), high dosage of rich selenium of amino acid of silkworm chrysalis group(0.2mg/g), middle dosage group (0.1mg/g), low dosage group (0.05mg/g). Successive medication to mice for ten days. The next day, we got blood by pick eyeball of mice, and determine its leucocyte number and platelet number. We measured the weight of tumor and calculated the ratio of tumor restriction. The ratio of liver and body weight, spleen and body weight, lung and body weight and the change of weight after medication were observed. Results Compared to tumor control group, the weight of high dosage group middle dosage group and low dosage group were grown down obviously, the ratio of tumor restriction were 30.06% , 25.43% and 22.54%. The leukocyte number and platelet number of positive group was lower than tumor group (\( F = 4.27, 5.33, 5.02, 5.37, 5.02, 5.37, 5.02, 5.37, 5.02, 5.37 \right)\). The leukocyte number between rich selenium of amino acid of silkworm chrysalis and tumor control group had no diversity (\( F = 22.72, 29.67, 27.28, 27.28, 20.00, 0.05 \right)\), and had statistical significance with positive group (\( F = 4.85, 5.02, 5.37, 5.02, 5.37, 5.02, 5.37, 5.02, 5.37, 5.02, 5.37 \right)\). Compared to tumor control group, the ratio of liver and body weight of high dosage group was lower (\( F = 6.31, P < 0.05 \right)\), the ratio of spleen and body weight, lung and body weight had no diversity (\( F = 28.25, 22.34, 18.28, 20.00, 0.05 \right)\); the ratio of liver and body weight of middle dosage group was lower (\( F = 4.11, P < 0.01 \right)\), the ratio of spleen and body weight, lung and body weight had no diversity (\( F = 23.33, 18.28, 20.00, 0.05 \right)\); the ratio of liver and body weight of low dosage group was lower (\( F = 6.31, P < 0.05 \right)\), the ratio of spleen and body weight, lung and body weight had no diversity (\( F = 23.33, 18.28, 20.00, 0.05 \right)\), the ratio of liver weight and body weight were observed.
and body weight, lung and body weight of low dosage group was lower ($F = 3.83, 4.54$, all $P < 0.01$), the ratio of spleen and body weight had no diversity ($F = 19.31, P > 0.05$). The ratio of liver and body weight, spleen and body weight, lung and body weight between rich selenium of amino acid of silkworm chrysalis and positive control group had statistics significance ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Amino acid of silkworm chrysalis could inhibit the growth of S180 tumor. Though the antineoplastic effect of rich selenium of amino acid of silkworm chrysalis was not as good as CTX, its toxicity was lower than CTX. It has application value.

【Key words】 Amino acid; S180 tumor bearing mice; Antineoplastic effect

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宫腔镜检查术在反复胚胎种植失败患者中的应用价值

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【摘要】目的探讨反复种植失败(RIF)的患者再次胚胎移植前行宫腔镜的临床意义及宫腔镜术后再次胚胎移植的最佳时机。方法回顾分析反复种植失败的病例281例患者的临床资料，根据是否在再次移植前接受宫腔镜(HSC)检查分为A、B两组，A组为观察组，再次移植前接受宫腔镜检查，共计210例；B组为对照组，再次移植前未接受宫腔镜检查，共计71例。宫腔镜手术中对宫腔异常者予以处理，对于无异常者轻柔搔刮内膜。术后再次行IVF-ET，分析两组再次移植的临床妊娠率，并探讨宫腔镜术后再次移植的最佳时机。

结果A组再次移植的临床妊娠率为27.1%(57/210)，B组再次移植的临床妊娠率11.3%(8/71)，A组与B组间的临床妊娠率差异有统计学意义(χ²=7.52，P<0.01)；宫腔镜术后再次移植的妊娠患者中有94.7%于术后6个月内妊娠。

结论反复种植失败患者在再次移植前行宫腔镜检查有助于提高临床妊娠率，建议再次移植在宫腔镜手术后6个月内进行。

【关键词】宫腔镜检查；胚胎植入；妊娠率

The application value of hysteroscopy in recurrent implantation failure Zhu Yiping, Duan Liyan, Li Kunming. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the First Maternity and Infant Hospital of Shanghai, Affiliated to Tongji University, Shanghai 200040, China

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the application value of hysteroscopy in recurrent implantation failure, and discuss what was the best time to transfer embryos after the operation. Methods The patients who had undergone two or more failed IVF-ET cycles were separated into two groups. The patients of group A (n = 210) received hysteroscopy, and the patients of group B (n = 71) did not receive hysteroscopy evaluation. Intrauterine lesions diagnosis were treated during the procedure. Patients without intrauterine pathologies were given slight curettage. The recurrent IVF-ET were performed after the procedure. Then we analyzed the clinical pregnancy rate of the two groups and determined the best time to transfer embryos after the operation. Results In group A, 57 patients were pregnant. In group B, 8 patients were pregnant. There was a significant difference in the clinical pregnancy rates between the two groups (χ² = 7.52, P<0.01). In the pregnant patients of group A, about 94.7% were pregnant in 6 months after hysteroscopy. Conclusion The patients with recurrent IVF-ET transfer failure should be evaluated prior to commencing IVF-ET cycle to improve the clinical pregnancy rate. It is better to transfer embryos within 6 months after hysteroscopy operation.

【Key words】Hysteroscopy; Embryo Implantation; Pregnancy Rate

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血管内皮生长因子和细胞分化抑制因子联合检测在宫颈癌诊疗中的应用价值

曹桂英

【摘要】目的检测宫颈癌组织中血管内皮生长因子（VEGF）及细胞分化抑制因子（Id-1）表达情况，分析其在宫颈癌组织中的表达与临床病理参数之间的关系。方法采用免疫组化法检测VEGF及Id-1在60例宫颈癌组织及30例正常宫颈组织中的表达水平。结果宫颈癌组织中VEGF在癌组织中阳性率80.00%(48/60),明显高于正常宫颈组织的6.67%(2/30)(χ²=43.56,P<0.01);宫颈癌组织中Id-1阳性率73.34%(44/60),明显高于正常宫颈组织的10.00%(3/30)(χ²=38.31,P<0.01);宫颈癌组织中VEGF及Id-1的表达与癌组织的分化程度、FIGO分期及脉管瘤栓密切相关(均P<0.05);而与患者年龄、肿瘤大小、病理类型、淋巴结转移无相关性(均P>0.05);且两者在宫颈癌组织中表达存在明显的正相关性(r=0.642,P=0.000)。多因素预后回归分析显示:VEGF、Id-1、分化程度、脉管浸润、FIGO分期是宫颈癌患者预后的独立危险因素。结论VEGF及Id-1表达异常与宫颈癌的发生和发展密切相关，两者呈正相关性，联合检测宫颈癌组织中两者的表达可作为临床早期诊断、监测转移及预后情况的依据。

【关键词】宫颈癌;血管内皮生长因子类;细胞分化抑制因子

Expression and clinical significance of VEGF and Id-1 in cervical cancer tissues Cao Guiying. Department of Gynaecology, the People's Hospital of Fenghua, Fenghua, Zhejiang, 315500, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the expression VEGF and Id-1 and its possible relationship with the clinical pathological features of cervical cancer. Methods The expression of VEGF and Id-1 were examined in cervical cancer and normal tissues by immunohistochemical SP technique. Results The positive expression rate of VEGF in cervical cancer was 80.00% (48/60), which was significantly higher than that in normal tissues 6.67% (2/30) (P<0.01); The positive expression rate of Id-1 protein in cervical cancer was 73.34% (44/60), which was significantly higher than that in normal tissues 10.00% (3/30) (P<0.01); The expressions of VEGF and Id-1 were positively correlated with the degree of differentiation, vascular invasion, and FIGO stage (P<0.05), and while was not significantly associated with age, tumor size, lymph node metastasis, and pathologic types. Expression of VEGF was positively related with expression of Id-1 in cervical cancer tissues (r=0.642, P=0.000). Multiple regression analysis showed that; VEGF, Id-1, differentiation, vascular invasion, and FIGO were independent prognosis factors for cervical cancer. Conclusion The expressions of VEGF and Id-1 are correlated with the development of cervical cancer. Detection of the expression of VEGF and Id-1 in cervical cancer can predict the metastasis and prognosis, which can provide the basis for clinical targeted therapy.

【Key words】Colorectal adenocarcinoma;Vascular endothelial growth factors;Cell differentiation inhibitory factors

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冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者并发室性心律失常特征分析

孙克陆  梁爱霞  徐敏  王景武  李彬彬

【摘要】 目的 分析冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者室性心律失常的治疗及发生情况。方法 选取100例冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者，并发室性心律失常44例，未并发室性心律失常56例；室性心律失常组氨基末端前脑钠肽（NT-proBNP）（3 110.00±522.00）pg/mL，明显低于无室性心律失常组的（2 200.00±486.00）pg/mL（t=8.996，P<0.05）；其LVEF（0.25±0.08）明显低于无室性心律失常组的（0.41±0.98）（t=11.625，P<0.05）；左心室内径≥70mm组室性期前收缩发生率（100.00%），明显高于左心室内径60~69mm组、50~59mm组、40~49mm组的室性期前收缩发生率（60.87%）、（37.04%）、（15.38%）（χ²=5.853,12.532,27.375,均P<0.05）；应用胺碘酮组β受体阻滞剂使用量（44.20±12.90）mg（t=5.284，P<0.05）。结论 冠心病慢性心力衰竭患者并发室性心律失常后NT-proBNP升高，应用胺碘酮可减少抗心衰药物的剂量。

【关键词】 冠状动脉疾病；心力衰竭，充血性；心律失常

Analysis of chronic heart failure of coronary heart disease and ventricular arrhythmia  Sun Kelu, Lian Aixia, Xu Min, Wang Jingwu, Li Binbin. Department of Cardiovascular, the No. 105 Hospital of PLA, Hefei, Anhui 230031, China

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the treatment and pathogenetic condition of chronic heart failure of coronary heart disease(CHD) and ventricular arrhythmia(VA). Methods 100 patients with chronic heart failure were collected to observe the treatment of chronic heart failure and pathogenetic condition of VA. Results 44 cases occurred VA and 56 cases without VA in 100 patients. NT-proBNP(3 110.00 ± 522.00) pg/mL of VA group was significantly higher than that (2 200.00 ± 486.00) pg/mL of non-VA group (t = 8.996, P < 0.05). LVEF (0.25 ± 0.08) of VA group was lower than that of non-VA group (0.41 ± 0.98) (t = 11.625, P < 0.05). The occurrence (100.00%) of premature ventricular contraction (PVC) of ≥70mm group in left ventricular internal diameter (LVID) was higher than that of 60~69mm group (60.87%), 50~59mm group (37.04%), 40~49mm group (15.38%) with statistically significant (χ² = 5.853, 12.532, 27.375, all P < 0.05). The amount (44.20 ± 12.90) mg of use β receptor blockers of amiodarone group was significantly lower than that of non-amiodarone group (44.20 ± 12.90) mg (t = 5.284, P < 0.05). Conclusion NT-proBNP of CHEF of CHD and VA patients will improve and amiodarone can reduce the amount of use anti-heart failure drug.

【Key words】 Coronary disease; Heart failure, congestive; Arrhythmia

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The effects of Telbivudine for the prevention of perinatal transmission of hepatitis B virus infection from pregnant women to newborn on the expression of IL-17A, IL-10, IL-6 in the maternal plasma, umbilical plasma, neonatal plasma

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the expression of interleukin-17A (IL-17A), interleukin-10 (IL-10), interleukin-6 (IL-6) in the maternal plasma, umbilical plasma, neonatal plasma from the pregnant women who accepted the Telbivudine for the prevention of perinatal transmission of hepatitis B virus infection. Methods 85 pregnant women who were delivered in the hospital were chosen [Telbivudine group 25 cases, HBVDNA high viral level group, HBVDNA negative group, non-infected group (health pregnant), each group included 20 cases]. The level of the serum of IL-17A, IL-10, IL-6 in the maternal plasma, umbilical plasma, neonatal plasma from the different group was prospectively analyzed by the CBA method. Results The levels of IL-17A in the maternal plasma, umbilical plasma, neonatal plasma of the Telbivudine group [ (15.29 ± 4.80) pg/mL, (19.45 ± 4.80) pg/mL, (17.32 ± 4.18) pg/mL] were lower than the HBVDNA high viral level group [ (26.03 ± 4.88) pg/mL, (34.07 ± 5.59) pg/mL, (24.12 ± 4.76) pg/mL], there were significant differences (P = 0.000, 0.001, 0.019); The level of IL-10 in the maternal plasma, umbilical plasma, neonatal plasma of the Telbivudine group [ (6.08 ± 1.32) pg/mL, (2.33 ± 0.68) pg/mL, (3.74 ± 0.61) pg/mL]高于高病毒组 [ (3.95 ± 1.21) pg/mL, (1.71 ± 0.53) pg/mL, (2.22 ± 0.55) pg/mL], there were significant differences (P = 0.023, 0.015, 0.012); The level of IL-6 in the maternal plasma, umbilical plasma, neonatal plasma of the Telbivudine group were lower than the HBVDNA high viral level group, there were significant differences (all P < 0.05). Conclusion Telbivudine can cause the inhibition of the replication of HBV virus, partially reverse the immunologic dissonance of the pregnant women with HBV virus, which is conducive to maintaining pregnancy.

【Key words】Hepatitis B virus; Interleukins; Telbivudine
吸入噻托溴铵干粉剂联合妥洛特罗贴剂
治疗 C、D 级慢性阻塞性肺疾病
稳定期的疗效与安全性

周毓 吴诗华 钟浩海 陈中红 苏惠清 周仲志

【摘要】目的 探讨吸入噻托溴铵干粉剂联合妥洛特罗贴剂治疗 C、D 级 COPD 稳定期的有
效性和安全性。方法 选取 255 例 C、D 级 COPD 稳定期患者按随机数表法分为研究组和对照
组。研究组给予吸入噻托溴铵干粉剂 (18 μg/次), 1 次/d, 并给予妥洛特罗贴剂 (2 mg/贴), 1 次/
日。对照组给予吸入噻托溴铵干粉剂 (18 μg/次) 1 次/d。观察用药前后肺功能、临床症状评分的
变化及吸入短效 β2 受体激动剂的使用, 6 min 步行实验、急性加重次数。结果 两组患者治疗后
肺功能指标、临床症状评分、吸入短效 β2 受体激动剂的使用、6 min 步行实验、急性加重次数
差异均有统计学意义 (均 \( P<0.05 \))。亚组分析研究组中肺气肿表型可见持续疗效, 慢性支气管炎表
型、ACOS 表型治疗初期有效, 半年后疗效下降。两组药物不良反应发生率分别为 19.7% 21.0\%
, 两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义 ( \( \chi^2 = 0.071, P>0.05 \) )。结论 吸入噻托溴铵干粉
剂联合妥洛特罗贴剂能改善部分 C、D 级 COPD 稳定期患者的临床症状和肺功能。

【关键词】肺疾病, 慢性阻塞性; 肺功能; 噻托溴铵; 妥洛特罗

Study on the efficacy and safety of tiotropium bromide inhalation agent with tulobuterol patch in the treat-ment of C and D level in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in stable period Zhou Yu, Wu Shihua, Zhong Haohai, Chen Zhonghong, Su Huiqing, Zhou Zhongzhi. Department of Respiration, the Central People’s Hospital of Huizhou, Huizhou, Guangdong 516001, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the effectiveness and safety of tiotropium bromide inhalation agent with tulobuterol patch in the treatment of C and D level of COPD in stable period. Methods According to the digital table, 255 cases of C and D level in patients with stable COPD were randomly divided into the study group and control group, the patients in study group received inhalation of tiotropium bromide dry powder 18μg/times, one time every day, and give tulobuterol patch (2mg/paste), one time every day. The control group received inhalation of tiotropium bromide dry powder 18μg/times, one time every day. The changes of lung function were observed before and after treatment, the clinical symptom score and inhaled short acting beta 2 agonists used, 6 min walk test, times of acute exacerbation condition. Results The patients in the two groups after treatment, pulmonary function, clinical symptoms score, inhaled short acting beta 2 agonists used, 6 min walk test, times of acute exacerbation compared with statistical significance (all \( P<0.05 \) ). Subgroup analysis in study group, emphysema phenotype visible persistent effect, chronic bronchitis phenotype, ACOS phenotype early effective treatment, decreased efficacy after half a year. The adverse reaction of two groups of drugs were respectively 19.7% and 21.0% , there was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reaction between the two groups ( \( \chi^2 = 0.071, P>0.05 \) ). Conclusion Tiotropium bromide inhalation agent with tulobuterol patch can improve clinical symptoms and pulmonary function in patients with C and D level part of the stable phase of COPD.

【Key words】 Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive; Pulmonary function; Tiotropium bromide; Tulobuterol

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新生儿败血症 342 例常见病原菌分布及耐药性分析

华秀芬 吴娜 许君 许毛宇

【摘要】 目的 研究新生儿败血症的临床常见病原菌分布以及抗菌药的耐药性，为临床合理使用抗生素药物提供理论基础。方法 选择342例新生儿败血症患儿作为研究对象，采用病例对照研究方法，回顾性收集患儿的临床资料和血培养标本，了解新生儿败血症患儿的病原菌培养情况，分析病原菌的分布及耐药性结果。结果 342例新生儿败血症感染率为5.4%，其中早产儿败血症患儿136例，感染率为10.9%，足月产败血症患儿206例，感染率为4.0%，早产儿败血症感染率高于足月产败血症（χ² = 88.07, P < 0.01）；早产儿败血症和足月儿败血病原菌菌株分布差异无统计学意义（P > 0.05）。新生儿败血症常见的两种革兰阳性菌凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌和金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素耐药，耐药率分别为97.1%和87.5%，其次对红霉素耐药性分别为86.9%和75.0%；三种常见革兰阴性菌均对抗生素亚胺培南敏感，对氨苄西林和头孢唑林耐药，耐药率均为100.0%，其次是哌拉西林、头孢吡肟、头孢噻肟和头孢他啶。结论 新生儿败血症革兰阳性菌主要以凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌和金黄色葡萄球菌为主，革兰阴性菌以克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌和大肠杆菌为主，常见病原菌具有耐药性，临床治疗时应合理应用抗生素类药物，加强耐药性监测。

【关键词】 败血症；病原菌；抗药性；细菌；婴儿，新生

Analysis of drug resistance and the distribution of common pathogens of 342 cases of neonatal sepsis  Hua Xiufen, Wu Na, Xu Jun, Xu Maoyu. Department of Children Internal Medicine, the Children’s Hospital of Hangzhou, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310006 China

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze clinical common pathogenic bacteria distribution of neonatal sepsis and antimicrobial resistance, in order to provide theoretical basis for clinical rational use of antibiotics. Methods 342 cases of neonatal sepsis were selected as the research objects, through the case control study, specimens were collected respectively the clinical data and blood culture, to understand the pathogenic bacteria children with neonatal septicemia culture. To understand the pathogenic bacteria in children with neonatal septicemia culture. Distribution and drug resistance of pathogenic bacteria were analyzed. Results 342 cases of neonatal septicemia infection rate was 5.4%, among the 136 cases of preterm infants with sepsis, infection rate is 10.9%, 206 cases of full-term infants with sepsis, infection rate was 4.0%, Septicemia in premature infants infection than full – term sepsis (χ² = 88.07, P < 0.01); No significant difference of septicemia in premature infants and full – term infants septicemia pathogen strain distribution (P > 0.05). Coagulase negative Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus aureus resistant to penicillin, drug resistance rates were 97.1% and 87.5%, secondly to erythromycin resistance, respectively were 86.9% and 75.0%; Three kinds of common gram negative bacteria were sensitive toimipenem, resistance to ampicillin and cefazolin, drug resistance rate was 100.0%; the second was piperacillin, cefepime, cefotaxime and ceftazidime. Conclusion Neonatal sepsicemia of gram positive bacteria mainly coagulase negative Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus aureus, gram negative bacteria mainly in grams of Klebsiella pneumoniae, Escherichia coli and Escherichia coli. Common pathogenic bacteria with drug resistance. Clinical treatment of neonatal sepsis should be rational use of antibiotics, to strengthen the monitoring of drug resistance.

【Key words】 Septicemia; Pathogen; Drug resistance, bacterial; Infant, newborn

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曲美他嗪治疗缺血性心肌病心力衰竭的疗效及对心功能和心率变异性的影响

李红娟 匡素清

【摘要】目的 探讨曲美他嗪治疗缺血性心肌病心力衰竭的临床疗效及对患者心功能和心率变异性的影响。方法 选择 160 例缺血性心肌病心力衰竭患者为研究对象，采用随机数字表法将其分为两组，每组为 80 例，两组均给予抗心衰常规治疗，观察组在此基础上加用曲美他嗪。观察组临床疗效及对患者心功能各项指标和心率变异性的影响。结果 经治疗后，观察组总有效率为 91.25%，显著高于对照组的 73.75%（\(\chi^2 = 9.57, P < 0.05\)）；观察组左室舒张末期内径（LVEDD）和左室收缩末期内径（LVESD）为（49.88 ± 4.60）mm 和（37.10 ± 3.15）mm，较治疗前（t = 7.44, 7.83，均 P < 0.05）和对照组（t = 6.60, 6.85，均 P < 0.05）均显著减少；而左室射血分数（LVEF）为（48.04 ± 4.20）%；较治疗前（t = 6.51，P < 0.05）和对照组（t = 7.11，P < 0.05）显著增加。观察组治疗后总体标准差、均值标准差、差值的均方根和相邻正常 R-R 间隔差值超过 50 ms 的百分比分别为（124.72 ± 7.02）ms，（111.20 ± 5.89）ms，（46.74 ± 4.22）ms 和（17.72 ± 2.08）%；均较治疗前（t = 7.43, 7.83, 7.06, 8.17，均 P < 0.05）和对照组（t = 6.66, 6.90, 6.15, 7.21，均 P < 0.05）显著增加。

结论 曲美他嗪治疗缺血性心肌病心力衰竭的临床疗效确切，可明显改善患者心功能及心率变异性，具有较高的临床应用和推广价值。

【关键词】心肌病，缺血性；心力衰竭；心功能；心率变异性；曲美他嗪

Effect of trimetazidine in treatment of ischemic cardiomyopathy heart failure and its influence on cardiac function and heart rate variability

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of trimetazidine in treatment of ischemic cardiomyopathy heart failure and its influence on cardiac function and heart rate variability. Methods 160 cases of patients with ischemic cardiomyopathy heart failure were randomly divided into the two groups with 80 cases in each group. The two groups were given conventional treatment of anti heart failure, the observation group used trimetazidine on basis of that, clinical effect and the influence on the index of heart rate variability and cardiac function of two groups were observed. Results The total effective rate of the observation group was 91.25% , significantly higher than 73.75% of the control group (\(\chi^2 = 9.57, P < 0.05\)）；LVEDD and LVESD of the observation group after treatment were (49.88 ± 4.60) mm and (37.10 ± 3.15) mm, significantly reduced than before treatment (t = 7.44, 7.83, all P < 0.05) and the control group (t = 6.60, 6.85, all P < 0.05)；while the LVEF was（48.04 ± 4.20）%；increased significantly than before treatment（t = 6.51, P < 0.05）and the control group（t = 7.11, P < 0.05）；SDNN, SDANN, rMSSD and PNN50 of the observation group after treatment were (124.72 ± 7.02) ms, (111.20 ± 5.89) ms, (46.74 ± 4.22) ms and (17.72 ± 2.08) %；increased significantly than before treatment（t = 7.43, 7.83, 7.06, 8.17, all P < 0.05）and the control group（t = 6.66, 6.90, 6.15, 7.21, all P < 0.05）。Conclusion Trimetazidine has an exact effect in treatment of ischemic cardiomyopathy heart failure, which can improve heart function and heart rate variability which has an important value in clinical application.

【Key words】Cardiomyopathy, ischemic; Heart failure, congestive; Heart rate variability; Trimetazidine
早期微量喂养防治极低出生体质量儿喂养不耐受的临床分析

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【摘要】目的探讨早期微量喂养防治极低出生体质量儿喂养不耐受的疗效。方法选择2011年1月至2012年12月收治的极低出生体质量儿45例，按收治时间分为两组，观察组23例为2012年住院的患儿，对照组22例为2011年住院的患儿，观察组采用早期微量喂养，对照组采用常规喂养，比较两组发生喂养不耐受情况。结果观察组23例发生喂养不耐受5例，发生率为21.74%；对照组22例发生喂养不耐受16例，发生率为72.73%。观察组喂养不耐受发生率明显低于对照组，差异有统计学意义（χ²=11.745，P<0.05）。结论对极低出生体质量儿实施早期微量喂养，有利于减少极低出生体质量儿喂养不耐受的发生，较快地达到全胃肠道喂养，缩短住院时间，提高生存质量。

【关键词】婴儿，极低出生体重；喂养

Clinical analysis on early minimal enteral feeding’s prevention and treatment of feeding intolerance of very low birth weight infants    Ling Hua, Xie Shuhua. Department of Pediatrics, the Second People’s Hospital of Shantou, Shantou, Guangdong 515011, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effectiveness of early minimal enteral feeding’s prevention and cure of feeding intolerance of very low birth weight infants (VLBWs). Methods A total of 45 VLBWs from the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) of the second people’s hospital of Shantou, were included, from 2011 Jan to 2012 Dec. 23 infants in the intervention group which were hospitalized in 2012, received early minimal enteral feeding (MEF), while 22 infants in the control group which were hospitalized in 2011, received routine feeding. The incidence of feeding intolerance of the two groups was observed. Results The incidence rate of feeding intolerance was 21.74% (5 cases) in the intervention group and 72.73% (16 cases) in the control group. The incidence rate of feeding intolerance of the intervention group was lower than that of the control group obviously and the difference was statistical significance (P<0.05). The time to achieve full enteral feeding of the intervention group [28.22±1.97] days] was significantly shorter than that of the control group [34.23±3.10] days] (P<0.05). Conclusion An early MEF is beneficial to reduce the occurrence rate of feeding intolerance, achieve full enteral feeding sooner, decrease the length of hospital stay and improve the life quality of VLBWs.

【Key words】Infant, very low birth weight; Feeding

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奥曲肽联合奥美拉唑治疗食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血疗效观察

伍小青

【摘要】目的 探讨奥曲肽联合奥美拉唑治疗食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血（BEV）的临床效果，并观察、分析其安全性，为临床提供客观依据。方法 选择92例BEV患者，根据治疗方法分为对照组和观察组，对照组45例，应用奥曲肽治疗；观察组47例，在对照组基础上联合奥美拉唑治疗。观察两组治疗效果，48h再出血率、止血时间，输血量以及不良反应。结果 观察组总有效率为93.62%，高于对照组的82.22%，差异有统计学意义（$\chi^2=6.24, P<0.05$）；观察组无效率为6.38%，低于对照组的17.78%，差异有统计学意义（$\chi^2=6.17, P<0.05$）；观察组止血时间（30.41±1.82）h，短于对照组的（41.83±2.69）h，差异有统计学意义（$t=9.47, P<0.05$）；观察组输血量为（374.16±28.30）mL，少于对照组的（582.33±36.19）mL，差异有统计学意义（$t=12.31, P<0.05$）；观察组48h再出血率为6.38%，低于对照组的20.00%，差异有统计学意义（$\chi^2=5.90, P<0.05$）；两组不良反应差异无统计学意义（$\chi^2=2.78, P>0.05$）。结论 奥曲肽联合奥美拉唑治疗BEV能够显著提高治疗效果，降低再出血率，缩短止血时间，减少输血量，且无明显不良反应。

【关键词】食管和胃静脉曲张；奥曲肽；奥美拉唑

The curative effect observation of combined octreotide and omeprazole for the treatment of esophageal variceal bleeding  

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical effect of combined octreotide and omeprazole for the treatment of bleeding of esophageal and gastric varices (BEV), analyze its security and provide objective basis for clinical treatment.

Methods 92 patients with BEV were randomly selected. According to the treatment methods, they were randomly divided into the control group and observation group. 45 cases in the control group were treated with octreotide, 47 cases in observation group were treated with omeprazole on the basis of the control group. The main indexes were the treatment effect, 48h rebleeding rate, bleeding time and volume of blood transfusion and adverse reaction. Results The total effective rate of the observation group was 93.62%, more than that of control group 82.22%, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=6.24, P<0.05$). The effective rate of the observation group was 6.38%, lower than that of the control group 17.78%, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=6.17, P<0.05$). The bleeding time of the observation group was (30.41±1.82) h, less than that of the control group (41.83±2.69) h, the difference was statistically significant ($t=9.47, P<0.05$). The blood transfusion of the observation group was (374.16±28.30) mL, less than the control group (582.33±36.19) mL, the difference was statistically significant ($t=12.31, P<0.05$). 48h the rebleeding rate of the observation group was 6.38%, lower than that of the control group 20.00%, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=5.90, P<0.05$). The adverse reactions of two groups had no significant difference ($\chi^2=2.78, P>0.05$). Conclusion There is the better for clinical effect of combined octreotide and omeprazole for the treatment of BEV, which could reduce the rebleeding rate, shorten the bleeding time, decrease the volume of blood transfusion, and there was no obvious adverse reactions.

【Key words】Esophageal and gastric varices; Octreotide; Omeprazole

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磷酸肌酸钠治疗老年人缺血性心肌病
并发顽固性心力衰竭的疗效观察
丁玲岩 马志芳 源美 何平平 刘现亮

【摘要】目的 观察磷酸肌酸钠治疗老年人缺血性心肌病并发顽固性心力衰竭的疗效及对氧耗未端前脑钠尿肽(NT-proBNP)水平、心功能的影响。方法 选择老年(年龄>60岁)缺血性心肌病顽固性心力衰竭患者70例,随机分配入对照组(n=33)及治疗组(n=37),对照组给予常规抗心衰药物;洋地黄制剂、利尿剂、血管扩张剂、ACEI等治疗10 d。治疗组在此基础上给予磷酸肌酸钠1 g溶于5%葡萄糖溶液100 mL,2次/d,持续应用10 d。观察两组患者治疗前后心衰症状、体征,评估NYHA分级,应用超声心动图检测患者左心室收缩末直径(LVESD),左心室舒张末直径(LVEDD)及左室射血分数(LVEF);实验室检测NT-proBNP水平。结果 治疗后,治疗组LVESD、LVEDD(47.16±4.30,57.92±4.30)mm与对照组比较[(50.63±4.67),(61.30±4.58)mm]均明显下降(t=5.53,4.96,P<0.01),LVEF明显增加[(40.57±4.51)%(37.63±4.53%)](t=5.53,P<0.01)。两组NT-proBNP[(1659.2±248.18)pg/mL,(1899.3±205.45)pg/mL]均较治疗前[(2043.46±217.04)pg/mL,(2105.46±239.09)pg/mL]降低(t=3.23,3.64,P<0.05),治疗组与对照组比较下降更显著(t=4.11,P<0.05)。结论磷酸肌酸钠可以明显改善老年缺血性心肌病顽固性心衰患者的心功能,提高射血分数,改善患者临床症状。

【关键词】 缺血性心肌病;心力衰竭;充血性;磷酸肌酸钠

The effects of creatine phosphate sodium on heart function and NT – proBNP in older patients combination with ischemic cardiomyopathy and intractable heart failure Ding Lingyan, Ma Zhifang, You Mei, He Pingping, Liu Xianliang. Department of Medicine – Cardiovascular, Binzhou Central Hospital, Binzhou 251700, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the effects of creatine phosphate sodium on heart function and B – type natriuretic peptide in patients combination with ischemic cardiomyopathy and intractable heart failure. Methods 70 cases of coronary heart disease combined with ischemic cardiomyopathy and intractable heart failure were randomly divided into the control group(n=33) and the creatine phosphate sodium treatment group(n=37). The control group treated with conventional therapy (digitalis, diuretics, vasodilator, ACEI, et al) ten days; the treatment group with creatine phosphate sodium treatment on the basis of conventional therapy. The symptom, sign of the heart failure patients of the two groups before and after treatment were observed. NYHA cardiac functional grading were estimated. Echocardiography was used to detect left ventricular end – systolic diameter(LVESD), left ventricular end diastolic diameter(LVEDD) and left ventricular ejection fraction(LVEF); amino terminal pro brain natriuretic peptide (NT – proBNP) tested by laboratory of the two groups. Drug treatment for 10 days, the changes of the indicators before and after treatment were observed. Results After treatment, compared with the control group[(50.63±4.67),(61.30±4.58) mm], LVESD, LVEDD of the creatine phosphate sodium treatment[(47.16±4.30),(57.92±4.30) mm] significantly decreased(t=5.73,4.96,all P<0.01),LVEF[(40.57±4.51)%,37.63±4.53%] increased significantly(t=5.53,P<0.01). After ten days of treatment levels of NT – proBNP decreased in both two groups[(1659.2±248.18) pg/mL,1899.3±205.45] than before treatment[(2043.46±217.04),(2105.46±239.09) pg/mL](t=3.23,3.64,all P<0.05), and the decrease degree of the creatine phosphate sodium treatment group was more obvious than those of the control group(t=4.11,P<0.05). Conclusion Creatine phosphate sodium can improve the cardiac function and left ventricular ejection fraction of ischemic cardiomyopathy and intractable heart failure patients, enhance the clinical symptoms of patients.

【Key words】 Ischemic cardiomyopathy; Heart failure, congestive; Creatine phosphate sodium

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Pathological and prognosis analysis of acute kidney injury associated with clindamycin  
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical and pathological manifestation of acute kidney injury (AKI) following infusion of clindamycin. Methods 12 patients were diagnosed as the infusion of clindamycin induced AKI. The clinical and pathological manifestations of these patients were investigated. Results 8 patients (66.7%) had episodes of gross hematuria. Oliguria and anuria was in 6 patients (50.0%). The histological diagnosis of acute interstitial nephritis(AIN) included 5 patients (83.3%). The immunofluorescent examination was negative in all cases. Renal replacement therapy were delivered to four patients. Prednisone was prescribed to 7 patients. All of patients discharged from the hospital and free of renal replacement therapy. The level of serum creatinine decreased to normal 6 months later. Conclusion Most of the AKI associated with clindamycin was oliguria with episodes of gross hematuria, while the manifestations of skin rash were uncommon. The histological changes revealed AIN. The recent prognosis was relatively good, but the long-term prognosis should be investigated.

【Key words】Acute kidney injury; Clindamycin
干扰素联合阿奇霉素治疗衣原体、支原体性宫颈炎的临床效果分析

云树萍

【摘要】目的探讨干扰素联合阿奇霉素用于衣原体、支原体性宫颈炎的临床治疗效果。方法将96例衣原体、支原体性宫颈炎患者按照随机数字表法分为两组，每组48例。对照组单纯给予干扰素栓治疗，观察组在此基础上加用阿奇霉素分散片，观察并比较两组临床治疗效果及转阴率、复发率。结果观察组有效率（91.67%）显著高于对照组（72.92%），复发率（6.25%）显著低于对照组（18.75%），差异均有统计学意义（χ²=9.34, 10.52, 均P<0.05）；观察组转阴率为81.25%，显著高于对照组的60.42%（χ²=9.51, P<0.05）。结论干扰素联合阿奇霉素治疗衣原体、支原体性宫颈炎疗效显著，可明显改善患者临床症状，降低其复发率，具有较好的临床应用价值。

【关键词】宫颈炎；衣原体；支原体；干扰素栓；阿奇霉素

Clinical effect of interferon combined with azithromycin in treatment of Chlamydia, Mycoplasma cervicitis

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical therapeutic effect of interferon combined with azithromycin for Chlamydia, Mycoplasma cervicitis. Methods 96 cases of patients with Chlamydia, Mycoplasma cervicitis were randomly divided into the two groups, 48 cases in each group according to the number table methods, the control group only received interferon for treatment while the observation group used Azithromycin dispersible tablets on basis of that, and to compare the clinical therapeutic effect and negative rate, recurrence rate of the two groups. Results The effective rate of the observation group was 91.67%, significantly higher than 72.92% of the control group, and its recurrence rate was 6.25%, significantly lower than 18.75% of the control group, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant (χ²=9.34, 10.52, all P<0.05); The negative conversion ratio of the observation group was 81.25%, significantly higher than 60.42% of the control group (χ²=9.51, P<0.05). Conclusion Interferon combined with azithromycin has a significant effect in treatment of Chlamydia, Mycoplasma cervicitis, which can significantly improve the clinical symptoms of patients, reduce the relapse rate, which has a good clinical application value.

【Key words】Cervicitis; Trachomatis; Mycoplasma; Interferon; Azithromycin

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百癣夏塔热联合依巴斯汀、复方氟米松治疗中老年人慢性湿疹临床观察

杨春生 王纯 周武军 袁荔 刘萍 张玉书

【摘要】目的观察百癣夏塔热联合依巴斯汀、复方氟米松治疗中老年慢性湿疹患者的临床效果。
方法将160例中老年慢性湿疹患者按就诊顺序随机分成观察组和对照组，各80例，观察组采用百癣夏塔热联合依巴斯汀、复方氟米松治疗，对照组采用依巴斯汀联合复方氟米松治疗，持续治疗4周，比较两组临床疗效。结果观察组有效率94.7%，对照组有效率82.1%，两组有效率差异有统计学意义（χ²=5.862，P<0.05）。结论百癣夏塔热联合依巴斯汀、复方氟米松治疗中老年慢性湿疹患者的临床效果明显优于依巴斯汀联合复方氟米松。

【关键词】湿疹；百癣夏塔热胶囊

Clinical observation of baixuan xiatare capsules combined with ebastine tablets and orsalin ointment therapy in elderly patients with chronic eczema Yang Chunsheng, Wang Chun, Zhou Wujun, Yuan Li, Liu Ping, Zhang Yushu. Department of Dermatology and Venereology, the Second People’ Hospital of Huai’an, Huai’an, Jiangsu 223002, China
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【Abstract】Objective To observe clinical effects of Baixuan xiatare capsules combined with Baskin and compound Flumetasone on elderly patients with chronic eczema. Methods 160 elderly patients with chronic eczema were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 80 cases in each group, the observation group with XTR combined with Baskin, compound Flumetasone treatment, control group using Baskin combined with compound Flumetasone treatment for 4 weeks, the clinical efficacy was compared between the two groups. Results In the observation group, the effective rate was 94.7%, the effective rate of control group was 82.1%, two groups have statistical significance with the efficiency difference( χ² = 5.862, P<0.05). Conclusion The XTR combined with Baskin and compound Flumetasone have better clinical effects than Baskin combined with compound flumetasone treatment with elderly patients with chronic eczema.

【Key words】 Eczema; Baixuan xiatare capsules

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西替利嗪联合抗幽门螺杆菌三联疗法治疗儿童慢性荨麻疹的疗效观察及其对血清炎性因子、免疫球蛋白水平的影响

【摘要】目的 探讨西替利嗪联合抗幽门螺杆菌（Hp）三联疗法治疗慢性荨麻疹的效果及对其血清炎性因子、免疫球蛋白水平的影响。方法 选择Hp检测为阳性慢性荨麻疹患者86例，按随机数字法分为两组，每组43例。对照组患儿给予西替利嗪治疗（4周），观察组患儿在对照组治疗的基础上加用抗Hp三联疗法（奥美拉唑+阿莫西林+克拉霉素干混悬剂）治疗1周。两组于治疗1周后观察组患儿行Hp检测，判定Hp转阴情况。全部患儿治疗4周后根据临床症状积分变化情况判定治疗效果，并且治疗前后均采集外周静脉血，以检测白细胞介素-4（IL-4）、肿瘤坏死因子-α（TNF-α）、免疫球蛋白（IgE）水平。结果观察组治疗总有效率为90.0%，明显高于对照组（63.4%），差异有统计学意义（χ²=4.036，P<0.05）。两组治疗前IL-4、TNF-α、IgE水平无明显差异（P>0.05），治疗后观察组IL-4、TNF-α、IgE水平明显低于对照组（t=11.362, 6.581, 17.393，均P<0.05）。观察组Hp转阴患儿总有效率为96.6%，明显高于Hp未转阴患儿（72.7%），差异有统计学意义（χ²=3.975，P<0.05），且治疗后Hp转阴患儿IL-4、TNF-α、IgE水平明显低于Hp未转阴患儿，差异有统计学意义（t=10.274, 5.983, 9.146，均P<0.05）。结论Hp感染可能是引起儿童慢性荨麻疹的重要因素，西替利嗪联合抗Hp三联疗法治疗慢性荨麻疹可有效降低血清炎性因子、免疫球蛋白水平，缓解临床症状，提高临床疗效，值得进一步研究应用。

【关键词】荨麻疹；螺杆菌；幽门；细胞因子类；免疫球蛋白类；西替利嗪

Curative effect of cetirizine combined with anti- Helicobacter pylori triple therapy in treatment of chronic urticaria in children and its influence on serum levels of inflammatory cytokines, immunoglobulin Qiqi Zhenghong, Lin Xianyao, Xu Ruji, Shao Qimin, Song Wen, Zhao Shiyong. Department of Infections, the Children’s Hospital of Hangzhou, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310014, China Corresponding author: Zhao Shiyong, Email: jzsyjh@163.com

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of cetirizine combined with anti-Helicobacter pylori (Hp) triple therapy in treatment of chronic urticaria in children and its influence on serum levels of inflammatory cytokines, immunoglobulin. Methods 86 children of chronic urticaria with positive Hp testing were randomly divided into two groups, each of 43 cases. The children in the control group were given cetirizine triazine treatment (4 weeks), the patients in the observation group were given anti-Hp triple therapy (omeprazole, amoxicillin and clarithromycin for oral suspension) once a week on the basis of the control group, and after one week of treatment children underwent Hp testing in order to determine Hp negative situation. After four weeks of treatment, therapeutic effect of all patients were judged by clinical symptom score changes; and before and after treatment, peripheral blood were collected to detect interleukin-4 (IL-4), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), immunoglobulin protein (IgE) levels. Results Total effective rate of observation group was 90.0%, significantly higher than that of control group (63.4%), the difference was significant ( χ² = 4.036, P<0.05); Before treatment, IL-4, TNF-α, IgE levels of two groups were not significantly different (P>0.05), but after treatment, the IL-4, TNF-α, IgE levels of observation group were significantly lower than that of control group (t = 11.362, 6.581, 17.393, all P<0.05). In the observation group, total effective rate of Hp negative children was 96.6%, significantly higher than that of non-Hp negative patients (72.7%), the difference was significant ( χ² = 3.975, P<0.05); and IL-4, TNF-α, IgE levels of Hp negative children were significantly lower than non-Hp negative patients, the difference was significant (t = 10.274, 5.983, 9.146, P<0.05). Conclusion Hp infection may be an important factor in children with chronic urticaria. Cetirizine combined with anti-Helicobacter pylori triple therapy in treatment of chronic urticaria can effectively reduce serum inflammatory cytokines, immunoglobulin levels, relieve symptoms, improve the clinical efficacy and worthy of further study.
study and applications.

【Key words】 Urticaria; Helicobacter pylori; Cytokines; Immunoglobulins; Cetirizine

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应用超声造影鉴别肝硬化合并肝内小病灶的临床价值

刘军

【摘要】目的观察超声造影在鉴别肝硬化合并肝内小病灶的价值。方法回顾性分析肝硬化合并肝内小病灶患者72例，其中病灶有82个。对所有患者进行常规超声和超声造影检查。结果49例肝硬化合并良性病灶超声造影表现为各时相增强时均与肝实质同步，33例肝硬化合并恶性病灶动脉相表现出快速均匀性增强。良性病灶组和恶性病灶组在始增时间方面差异无统计学意义（\(t = 0.812, P > 0.05\)）；恶性病灶组的达峰时间、增强时间、始消时间方面均少于良性病灶组（\(t = 2.836, 3.771, 7.062, P < 0.05, P < 0.01\)）。常规超声的敏感性、特异性、准确性分别为46.9%、76.2%、68.3%；超声造影的敏感性、特异性、准确性分别为97.1%、97.8%、97.6%；超声造影的敏感性、特异性、准确性均高于对照组（\(\chi^2 = 5.36, 7.22, 8.04, \text{均} P < 0.05\)）。结论超声造影可以更准确的鉴别出肝硬化合并肝内小病灶的性质。

【关键词】肝硬化；肝肿瘤；超声检查

Clinical value of contrast-enhanced ultrasound to identify cirrhosis combined with small lesions in the liver

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【Abstract】Objective To study the value of contrast-enhanced ultrasound in identifying cirrhosis combined with small lesions in the liver. Methods A retrospective analysis of patients with small lesions in liver cirrhosis were 72 cases, including 82 lesions. All patients were routine ultrasound and angiography. Results 49 cases of liver cirrhosis with benign lesions for the performance of ultrasound contrast enhancement phase were synchronized with the liver parenchyma, 33 cases of liver cirrhosis with malignant lesions in the arterial phase showed a rapid and uniform enhancement. Benign lesions and malignant lesions were no significant differences in the timing of the beginning of growth (\(t = 0.812, P > 0.05\)). The peak time, enhance time before they eliminate time aspects of malignant lesion group were less benign lesion group (\(t = 2.836, 3.771, 7.062, P < 0.05, P < 0.01\)). The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy through conventional ultrasound were 46.9%, 76.2%, 68.3%. The sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy through contrast enhanced ultrasound were 97.1%, 97.8%, 97.6%. Ultrasound contrast sensitivity, specificity, accuracy were higher (\(\chi^2 = 5.36, 7.22, 8.04, \text{all} P < 0.05\)). Conclusion Contrast enhanced ultrasound can more accurately identify nature of small lesions of liver cirrhosis.

【Key words】Liver cirrhosis; Liver neoplasms; Ultrasonography

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论著

右室流出道间隔部起搏的临床观察

程凌 霍志成

【摘要】目的 通过对永久起搏器植入术后患者的长期临床随访观察比较右室流出道(RVOT)间隔部起搏及右室心尖部(RVA)起搏对左右心室同步性、心功能的影响。方法 30例因高度房室传导阻滞需要安置心脏永久起搏器的患者,按照数字表法随机分为RVA组和RVOT组,各15例,置入DDD或VVI型起搏器。术后分别于3、12个月程控起搏器,行多普勒超声观察左右室同步时间、左室舒张末径(LVDd)、左室射血分数(EF),心电图QRS波宽度(QRSd)、6min步行距离(6MWT)检查。结果 随访12个月未见电极移位、脱位及其它并发症。RVOT组间隔部起搏左右心室同步性[(59±10)ms]明显好于RVA组[(80±11)ms](P<0.05)。术后随访RVOT组EF[(60±4)%],LVDd[(45±6)mm],6MWT[(440±10)m],均优于RVA组[(48±5)%,(54±7)mm,(380±13)m](均P<0.05),RVOT组的QRSd[(134±9)ms]较RVA组的[(186±20)ms]有明显的缩短(P<0.05)。结论 RVOT间隔部起搏较RVA起搏更有助于维持心室的正常激动及同步性,应提倡RVOT间隔部起搏。

【关键词】心脏起搏,人工;每搏输出量

A clinical study of pacing in right ventricular outflow tract  Cheng Ling, Huo Zhicheng. Department of Cardiology, the Fifth People’s Hospital of Dongguan, Dongguan, Guangdong 523900, China

【Abstract】Objective To compare the effects on cardiac function between pacings of right outflow tract(RVOT) and right ventricular apex(RVA). Methods According to the digital table,30 patients with high degree atrioventricular block which need for permanent pacemaker were randomly divided into the group RVA and group RVOT, 15 cases in each group, and the DDD or VVI pacemaker was implanted. The programmable pacemakers was carried out,3,12 months after the operation. By Doppler ultrasound, the left and right ventricular synchronization time, end diastolic diameter (LVDd), left ventricular ejection fraction (EF) was checked, ECG QRS wave width(QRSd),6 minutes walking distance (6MWT) was examined. Results Followed up for 12 months, there was no shift, electrode dislocation and other complications. The left and right ventricular synchronization time of group RVOT[(59±10)ms] was significantly better that that in the RVA group[(80±11)ms](P<0.05). Following up, the EF[(60±4)%], LVDd[(45±6)mm], 6MWT[(440±10)m] in RVOT group after operation were better than[(48±5)%,(54±7)mm,(380±13)m](all P<0.05), the QRSd of RVOT group[(134±9)ms] was significantly shortened than that of group RVA[(186±20)ms](P<0.05). Conclusion RVOT septum pacing can be more effective in cardiac function than RVA pacing.

【Key words】Cardiac Pacing, Artificial; Stroke Volume
中西医结合治疗儿童过敏性紫癜疗效观察及对肾损害的预防作用

刘冬丽 钱东星 蔡绿洲

【摘要】目的 探讨中西医结合治疗儿童过敏性紫癜的临床疗效及对肾损害的预防作用，为临床治疗提供依据。方法 将66例过敏性紫癜患儿依据治疗方法的不同分为治疗组48例和对照组48例，治疗组采用中西医结合治疗，对照组采用单纯西药治疗，观察两组患儿治疗后症状消失时间，尿N-乙酰β-D葡萄糖苷酶(NAG)，尿微量白蛋白(mALB)的变化，比较两组患儿肾损害的发生时间和发生率。结果 治疗组紫癜消失时间、关节肿痛消失时间、腹痛消失时间分别为(5.15±2.26)d，(3.12±0.81)d，(2.06±0.16)d，对照组分别为(8.03±3.08)d，(5.13±1.09)d，(4.76±1.04)d，两组差异均有统计学意义(t=2.01，11.03，24.54，均P<0.05)；治疗后3个月，治疗组尿常规异常率、NAG，mALB分别为16.7%,(5.46±3.20)u/L，(7.24±7.62)mg/L，对照组分别为37.5%,(7.58±4.32)u/L,(19.40±3.48)mg/L，两组差异均有统计学意义(χ²=6.67，t=2.72,10.13，均P<0.05)；治疗组肾损害发生时间[(36.4±12.4)d]晚于对照组[(22.1±10.6)d](t=6.08,P<0.05)。结论 与单纯西药治疗相比，中西医结合治疗儿童过敏性紫癜，能缩短症状消失时间，降低NAG，mALB的含量，降低肾损害发生率，可预防肾损害的发生。

【关键词】紫癜；过敏性；肾损害；医学，中国传统；儿童

Treatment of children allergic purpura clinical observation and preventive effect on renal damage in combination of traditional Chinese and western medicine  Liu Dongli, Qian Dongxing, Cai Lzheou. Department of Pediatrics, the People’s Hospital of Queshan County, Henan 463200, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of combined treatment of children allergic purpura with traditional Chinese and western medicine and preventive effect on renal damage, and provide the basis for clinical therapy. Methods According to the different treatment methods, 96 children with allergic purpura were divided into the treatment group and the control group, each group in 48 cases. The treatment group treated by combined western and Chinese medicine, the control group treated with western medicine, the symptoms disappear time observation of treatment of the two groups of children, urinary N-acetyl-D beta glucosidase(NAG), urine albumin(mALB) changes, compared two groups of children with renal damage occurrence time and the incidence. Results The treatment group purpura disappearance time, joint pain and swelling disappeared time, abdominal pain disappeared time were (5.15±2.26)d,(3.12±0.81)d,(2.06±0.16)d, the control group respectively were (8.03±3.08)d,(5.13±1.09)d,(4.76±1.04)d. The difference between the two groups had statistical significance (t=2.01, 11.03, 24.54, all P<0.05); After three months of treatment, the treatment group abnormal urine rate, NAG, mALB were 16.7%, (5.46±3.20)u/L, (7.24±7.62)mg/L, the control group were 37.5%, (7.58±4.32)u/L, (19.40±3.48)mg/L, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant (χ²=6.67, t=2.72, 10.13, all P<0.05). The treatment of renal damage occurred time[(36.4±12.4)d] later than that of the control group [(22.1±10.6)d](t=6.08,P<0.05), the incidence of renal damage in treatment group(16.7%) was lower than that in the control group(41.2%)(χ²=7.26,P<0.05). Conclusion Compared with simple western medicine treatment, the treatment of children allergic purpura with combination of TCM and western medicine can reduce the symptoms disappeared time, reduce the content of NAG, mALB, reduce the incidence of renal damage, and prevent kidney damage.

【Key words】Purpura, Allergic; Renal damage; Traditional medicine, China; Children
联合检测血清中谷氨酰氨基转移酶、α-L-岩藻糖苷酶、异常凝血酶原和甲胎蛋白对肝癌诊断的临床意义
阙志文

【摘要】 目的 检测谷氨酰氨基转移酶（GGT）、α-L-岩藻糖苷酶（AFU）、异常凝血酶原（DCP）以及甲胎蛋白（AFP）在肝癌患者血清中的含量，探讨其联合检测对原发性肝癌（PHC）诊断的价值。方法 GGT、AFU采用速率法，AFP采用酶联免疫法，DCP采用放射免疫法，四项指标同步检测。分别检测原发性肝癌组47例、转移性肝癌组35例与健康对照组56例血清标本中GGT、AFU、DCP及AFP含量，结果进行统计学分析。结果 PHC组和转移性肝癌组患者GGT、AFU、DCP以及AFP阳性率分别为89.4%、83.0%、74.5%、76.6%和82.9%、48.6%、68.6%、62.9%，与健康对照组阳性率比较，差异均有统计学意义（χ²GGT = 11.05，χ²AFU = 7.35，χ²DCP = 8.34，χ²AFP = 14.58，均P < 0.01）。AFP与GGT、AFU、DCP联合检测，PHC组和转移性肝癌组的阳性率分别为95.7%、88.6%，与健康对照组阳性率比较，差异有统计学意义（χ² = 10.13，P < 0.05）。结论 GGT、AFU、DCP及AFP联合检测可以明显提高肝癌诊断的阳性率和准确性。

【关键词】 肝肿瘤；早期诊断；转氨酶类；α-L-岩藻糖苷酶；凝血酶原；甲胎蛋白类

The clinical value of combined detection of GGT, AFU, DCP and AFP in diagnosis of hepatocarcinoma
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【Abstract】 Objective To detect the serum levels of γ-glutamyltransferase (GGT), α-L-fucosidase (AFU), des-gamma-carboxy prothrombin (DCP), and alpha fetoprotein (AFP) hepatocarcinoma patients, and explore its clinical predictive value in the diagnosis of hepatocarcinoma. Methods GGT and AFU was measured by velocity method, radioimmunoassay was used in DCP measurement, and ELISA assay was adopted to measure AFP. The levels of serum GGT, AFU, DCP and AFP were measured in 47 patients with primary hepatic carcinoma, 35 patients with secondary liver cancer, and 56 normal people. All results were analyzed by statistic method. Results The positive rates of serum GGT, AFU, DCP and AFP in primary hepatic carcinoma and secondary liver cancer were 89.4%、83.0%、74.5%、76.6% and 82.9%、48.6%、68.6%、62.9%, respectively, which were higher than those of normal people (χ²GGT = 11.05, χ²AFU = 7.35, χ²DCP = 8.34, χ²AFP = 14.58, all P < 0.01). Combined detection of the four index, the positive rates were 95.7% and 88.6%, which was higher than that of normal people (χ² = 10.13, P < 0.05). Conclusion Combined detection the levels of serum GGT, AFU, DCP and AFP can help the early diagnosis of hepatic carcinoma.

【Key words】 Liver Neoplasms; Early Diagnosis; Transaminases; α-L-fucosidase; Prothrombin; alpha – Fetoproteins

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彩色多普勒超声对睾丸扭转与急性附睾-睾丸炎的鉴别诊断价值

张志敏  苏雅娟

【摘要】 目的 对比并分析彩色多普勒超声对睾丸扭转与急性附睾-睾丸炎的鉴别诊断价值。方法 选择睾丸扭转与急性附睾-睾丸炎患者90例，分为睾丸扭转组45例和急性附睾-睾丸炎组45例，采用彩色多普勒超声进行检查，观察睾丸、附睾的位置、形态、回声情况并观察睾丸、附睾的血流情况及频谱特征，记录睾丸实质动脉及附睾实质动脉阻力指数，对结果进行分析。结果 两组患者睾丸、附睾血供情况存在明显差异，睾丸扭转组睾丸血供、附睾血供异常率分别为77.88%、75.56%，急性附睾-睾丸炎组睾丸血供、附睾血供异常率分别为48.89%、48.89%，两组差异均有统计学意义（χ²=11.408，11.944，P<0.05）。结论 彩色多普勒超声检查可以显示附睾和睾丸扭转声像图和血供特点，作为一种经济、实用、准确、无创性的检查手段，可准确诊断睾丸扭转与急性附睾-睾丸炎，是目前鉴别睾丸扭转与急性附睾炎的首选方法之一。

【关键词】 超声检查，多普勒，彩色；睾丸疾病

Values of applying color Doppler ultrasound in the diagnosis of testicular torsion and acute epididymo–orchitis

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze and compare the values of applying color Doppler ultrasound in the diagnosis of testicular torsion and acute epididymo–orchitis. Methods 90 males in our hospital were selected and divided into the testicular torsion group and acute epididymo–orchitis group, color Doppler ultrasound was applied in the two groups. Results After examination by color Doppler ultrasound, it showed that there were significant differences in blood supply of testicle, epididymis between the two groups, the diagnostic result was accurate with statistical significance (χ²=11.408, 11.944, P<0.05). Conclusion It can highlight the images and blood supply features of testicular torsion and acute epididymo–orchitis that applying color Doppler ultrasound, and as an economic, practical, accurate and non–invasive examination, it can diagnose testicular torsion and acute epididymo–orchitis accurately, so it’s the preference for testicular torsion and acute epididymo–orchitis.

【Key words】 Ultrasound, doppler, color; Testicular diseases

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窦性心率震荡及心率变异性对冠心病预后的预测价值

王国凤

【摘要】目的探讨窦性心率震荡（HRT）及心率变异性（HRV）与冠心病发生急性心肌梗死（AMI）之间的关系，评价两者在预测冠心病发生心血管事件的阳性率，分析其在临床的应用价值。方法经冠状动脉造影证实的冠心病患者100例（急性AMI组48例，非急性AMI组52例），常规行24 h动态心电图检查，分析HRT和HRV各项指标的变化。结果急性AMI组患者震荡斜率（TS）[(1.4±0.6) ms/RR]，24 h窦性R-R间期标准差（SDNN）（85.2±22.3），R-R间期与平均R-R间期大于50MS的个数占总数的百分比（PNN50）[(7.1±8.4) %]均较非急性AMI组明显减低（t=3.180,3.042,3.318，均P<0.05)；震荡起始（TO）为（1.9±1.2），较非急性AMI组的（0.8±1.7）升高（t=2.628，P<0.05）；联合检测HRT,HRV阳性40例，较单独检测HRT阳性30例，HRV阳性13例差异均有统计学意义（χ²=7.253,5.502，均P<0.05）。结论AMI患者HRV下降，HRT现象变钝，其均与患者发生急性心脏事件有关，HRT和HRV同时检测可提高对冠心病患者预后评估的准确性。

【关键词】心率震荡；心率变异性；心肌梗死；冠状动脉疾病

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超声引导下腹横肌平面麻醉阻滞术在腹腔镜直肠癌根治术后镇痛中的应用

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【摘要】 目的 评价超声引导下腹横肌平面（TAP）麻醉阻滞在腹腔镜直肠癌根治患者术中后镇痛的价值。方法 腹腔镜下直肠癌根治术72例，数字表格法随机分为研究组和对照组各36例，全麻后前者在超声引导下行双侧TAP阻滞（0.375%罗哌卡因15~20mL）,后者双侧TAP阻滞采用注射等量生理盐水。对两组病例术中苏芬太尼用量及术后2、6、12、24h和48h各不同时间段视觉模拟疼痛（VAS）评分和术后镇痛泵按压次数及镇痛满意度等进行比较。结果 术中苏芬太尼用量，研究组（44.72±4.62）mL与对照组（52.22±7.22）mL比较，具有统计学意义（P<0.05）；术后2、6、12h不同时间段的VAS评分，研究组分别为（1.44±0.69）分、（1.28±0.57）分和（1.39±0.60）分，与对照组（3.56±1.13）分、（3.11±0.95）分和（2.11±0.82）分比较，具有统计学意义（P<0.01）；术后镇痛泵按压次数及镇痛满意度评分，研究组分别为（16.78±2.98）次和（90.00±8.11）次，与对照组（25.00±5.48）次和（76.39±7.52）次比较，具有统计学意义（P<0.01）。结论 超声引导下TAP阻滞术，具有定位正确、操作简便、组织损伤小、镇痛效果好和并发症少等优点，在腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术中后镇痛中应用，具有重要临床价值。

【关键词】 结直肠外科手术；镇痛；硬膜外

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放射性粒子植入治疗高龄晚期肺癌46例临床分析

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【摘要】目的 评价\(^{125}\text{I}\)放射性粒子植入治疗高龄晚期肺癌患者的近期疗效。方法 回顾性分析46例经病理证实为高龄晚期肺癌患者的临床资料，术前运用治疗计划系统(TPS)设计粒子数量及分布，术中在CT引导下经皮肺穿刺肿瘤内植入\(^{125}\text{I}\)粒子，术后运用治疗计划系统进行质量验证，3、6、12个月进行定期随访，观察肿瘤大小的变化来判断疗效。结果 术后6个月完全缓解12/46(26%)，部分缓解22/46(48%)，有效率34/46(74%)；其中肺鳞癌6个月有效率21/24(88%)，肺腺癌6个月有效率10/19(53%)。术后12个月完全缓解20/46(43%)，部分缓解6/46(13%)，有效率26/46(57%)。结论 \(^{125}\text{I}\)放射性粒子植入治疗晚期肺癌安全性较高，并发症少，近期疗效肯定。

【关键词】肺肿瘤；碘；放射性

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双侧子宫动脉结扎联合 B-Lynch 缝合术在前置胎盘产后出血治疗中的应用

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【摘要】目的 观察双侧子宫动脉结扎联合 B-Lynch 缝合术在前置胎盘产后出血中的临床应用效果。方法 选择前置胎盘剖宫产术产妇 147 例，根据术式不同将 147 例患者分为对照组 (73 例) 和观察组 (74 例)，对照组患者实施单纯的 B-Lynch 缝合术，观察组行双侧子宫动脉结扎联合 B-Lynch 缝合术。对两组产妇在术中以及术后的各项指标进行对比。结果 对照组术中、术后 2 h 和术后 24 h 出血量 (mL) [(1 950.00 ± 95.38)，(1 45.00 ± 14.65) 和 (251.00 ± 25.28)] 显著高于观察组 (mL) [(1 620.00 ± 79.64)，(102.00 ± 10.53) 和 (235.00 ± 20.53)] (t = 1.648, P < 0.01; t = 1.852, P < 0.01 和 t = 1.042, P < 0.01)，且观察组的止血时间 (8.86 ± 1.42) min 明显低于对照组 (12.94 ± 2.18) min (t = 3.217, P < 0.01)。术后 42 d 所有患者术后恢复情况均较好，无发生明显可见的子宫缺血、切口感染、宫腔粘连和坏死等并发症。观察组出现继发性贫血和恶露的比例 (2.7% 和 1.35%) 明显低于对照组 (12.33% 和 15.07%) (χ² = 4.919, P = 0.031 和 χ² = 9.223, P = 0.002)。结论 双侧子宫动脉结扎联合 B-Lynch 缝合术对于前置胎盘产后出血是行之有效的保守性止血手术，可予推广。【关键词】 前置胎盘；产后出血；B-Lynch 缝合术；双侧子宫动脉结扎
心理干预在妊娠期糖尿病剖宫产围术期中的应用

韩敏

【摘要】目的观察心理干预在妊娠期糖尿病剖宫产前孕妇中的应用价值。方法选取实施剖宫产手术的妊娠期糖尿病孕妇153例，经数字表法随机分为观察组77例和对照组76例。对照组给予常规护理，观察组在对照组的基础上给予心理干预。观察两组孕妇术前焦虑和抑郁情况，术中生命体征以及术后恢复情况。结果观察组的焦虑自评量表(SAS)评分、抑郁自评量表(SDS)评分分别为(51.39±5.76)分、(48.35±5.01)分，对照组的分别为(58.70±6.14)分、(56.82±5.49)分，两组的SAS评分、SDS评分差异均有统计学意义(t检验值分别为3.562,3.745,均P<0.05)；观察组术中呼吸、心率、收缩压、舒张压、出血量等指标分别为(20.85±1.67)次/min、(78.29±6.71)次/min、(104.82±13.68)mmHg、(76.43±11.84)mmHg和(263.79±46.72)mL，对照组的分别为(25.93±2.10)次/min、(96.47±8.55)次/min、(127.45±15.36)mmHg、(87.04±13.56)mmHg和(326.18±53.45)mL，两组上述指标差异均有统计学意义(t=2.305,3.816,4.265,3.591,4.574,均P<0.05)；术后2d内观察组产妇术后疼痛发生率为62.34%，食欲恢复率为97.40%，并发症发生率为14.29%，对照组的分别为85.53%，90.79%，40.79%，两组上述指标差异均有统计学意义(χ²=3.425,2.034,4.762,均P<0.05)。结论对妊娠期糖尿病计划剖宫产的孕妇进行产前心理干预，能够有效地缓解孕妇焦虑、恐惧的负性心理，利于术中生命体征的稳定，使手术能够顺利进行，并利于术后恢复。

【关键词】心理干预；妊娠期糖尿病；剖宫产术

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头孢米诺治疗下呼吸道感染临床观察

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【摘要】目的探讨头孢米诺治疗下呼吸道感染中的临床作用。方法按照随机数字表法将收治的80例下呼吸道感染患者随机分为研究组和对照组，每组各40例，其中对照组采用头孢他啶治疗，研究组采用头孢米诺治疗，对比两种抗生素治疗下呼吸道感染患者的临床疗效及不良反应。结果研究组痊愈31例，显效5例，进步3例，无效1例，总有效率97.50%；对照组痊愈25例，显效6例，进步5例，无效4例，总有效率90.00%。研究组总有效率高于对照组，但差异无统计学意义（χ² = 1.32，P > 0.05）。治疗后，研究组患者发热、咳嗽咯痰及肺部啰音等临床症状的改善时间较对照组明显缩短，且差异具有统计学意义（t = 3.36、2.13、2.38，均 P < 0.05）。研究组治疗后出现恶心1例，过敏1例，血小板轻度下降1例，未出现严重的肝肾功能异常；对照组治疗后出现恶心、呕吐2例，血小板轻度下降1例。两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义（χ² = 0.00，P > 0.05）。结论头孢米诺治疗下呼吸道感染疗效显著，安全可靠。

【关键词】呼吸道感染；头孢米诺；头孢他啶

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缺血性肠病 72 例临床分析

强锋 胡奕

【摘要】 目的 探讨中老年患者 (≥45 岁) 缺血性肠病的临床特点。方法 回顾性分析 72 例中老年人缺血性肠病患者的临床资料。结果 72 例患者中，急性肠系膜缺血 12 例，内科保守治疗 2 例好转，2 例经手术治疗好转，死亡 8 例；慢性肠系膜缺血 4 例，手术治疗后好转；缺血性结肠炎 56 例，内科保守治疗 56 例，均好转，无死亡病例；从临床特点分析，夜间发病者占 34.7% (25 例)；既往史中无基础疾病史者占 14.3% (10 例)；所有患者均有腹痛及血便症状；实验室检查无特异性阳性结果；48.6% (35 例) 患者结肠镜下的表现较为典型。结论 具有典型腹痛、便血症状的中老年患者，应重视缺血性肠病的诊治，早期诊断，及时治疗，提高诊疗水平。

【关键词】 缺血性肠病；结肠镜检查

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肺表面活性物质联合鼻塞持续气道正压通气治疗新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征疗效观察

解红艺  徐莉敏

【摘要】  目的  观察肺表面活性物质联合鼻塞持续气道正压通气治疗新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征的临床疗效。方法  新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征患儿58例，按随机数字表法分成观察组和对照组，各29例。观察组患儿予以鼻塞持续气道正压疗法+猪肺磷脂注射液治疗，对照组患儿予以机械通气疗法+猪肺磷脂注射液治疗。比较两组疗效。结果  观察组治愈率为79.31%，与对照组的75.86%差异无统计学意义（$\chi^2=0.099，P>0.05$）；两组患儿治疗后6 h、12 h、24 h PaCO₂、PaO₂、pH 均较治疗前明显好转（$t=3.28, 3.45, 3.36, 3.52, 3.57, 3.72, 4.05, 3.98, 4.14, 3.75, 4.01, 3.87, 4.02, 3.82, 3.77, 4.27, 4.17, 4.33$，均 $P<0.05$）；观察组肺炎、慢性肺疾病发生率明显低于对照组（$\chi^2=12.17, 4.85$，均 $P<0.05$）；观察组氧疗时间、住院天数分别为（351.43±71.56）h、（26.73±11.43）d，均显著低于对照组的（562.39±124.28）h、（42.32±12.38）d（$t=4.85, 4.85$，均 $P<0.05$）。结论  肺表面活性物质联合鼻塞持续气道正压通气治疗新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征具有疗效肯定，肺部感染及慢性肺部疾病发生率低、住院时间短等优点。

【关键词】  呼吸窘迫综合征，新生儿；鼻塞；连续气道正压通气；肺表面活性物质相关蛋白质类

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化疗患者负性情绪和主观幸福感影响因素分析及心理干预效果观察

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【摘要】目的 分析癌症化疗患者负性情绪和主观幸福感影响因素，观察心理干预效果。方法 选择180例癌症化疗患者为研究对象，均采用焦虑自评量表(SAS)、抑郁自评量表(SDS)和总体幸福感量(GWB)进行一对一的问卷调查，进行负性情绪和主观幸福感评分的影响因素(性别、年龄、婚姻、文化程度、职业、家庭收入、医疗费用支付方式、疾病部位、化疗次数、肿瘤分期)分析，据此制定具有针对性的心理支持护理干预方法，按随机数字表分为干预组90例和对照组90例，对照组患者进行常规方法护理，干预组给予针对性的心理支持护理干预，干预3个月后再进行SAS、SDS和GWB调查。结果 不同性别、文化程度、职业、家庭收入、医疗费用支付方式、肿瘤分期的SAS评分差异有统计学意义(F或t=2.164、6.422、3.404、16.592、4、583、4.232，均P<0.05)，不同文化程度、家庭收入、医疗费用支付方式的SDS评分差异有统计学意义(F或t=3.485、4.768、4.435，均P<0.05)，不同文化程度、职业、家庭收入、医疗费用支付方式、化疗次数的GWB评分差异有统计学意义(F或t=3.649、3.248、14.540、3.586、4.465，均P<0.05)。干预组治疗后SAS、SDS评估分别为(41.86±7.30)分，较治疗前明显降低(t=3.856、3.741，均P<0.05)，GWB评分为(83.28±9.80)分，较治疗前明显升高(t=6.721，P<0.01)，对照组SAS、SDS和GWB评分治疗前后差异无统计学意义，观察组治疗后SAS、SDS评分明显低于对照组(t=3.856、3.741，均P<0.05)，GWB评分明显低于对照组(t=5.821，P<0.05)。结论 癌症患者多存在焦虑、抑郁情绪和主观幸福感低的负性心理，针对性的心理支持护理干预能够显著缓解患者的焦虑、抑郁情况，提高患者的总体主观幸福感。

【关键词】焦虑；抑郁；抗肿瘤联合化疗方案；表达的情绪幸福；心理护理

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气管插管麻醉并发呼吸道感染相关因素分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨气管插管麻醉并发呼吸道感染的相关因素，为临床应用提供理论依据。方法 选取手术麻醉患者 285 例，基于患者是否发生感染分为感染组和非感染组，感染组 160 例，非感染组 125 例。对气管插管麻醉相关因素实施相关性分析，分析因素包括性别、年龄、麻醉方式、过滤器类型、抗生素使用、插管情况等。结果 感染相关性因素为：年龄≥60 岁（OR=2.03，χ²=18.32），全麻（OR=2.15，χ²=21.22），麻醉时间≥3 h（OR=2.32，χ²=23.32），喉镜消毒方式（OR=3.52，χ²=37.44），过滤器类型（OR=4.31，χ²=42.18），抗生素使用（OR=2.14，χ²=14.53），插管过深（OR=2.23，χ²=13.66），插管不熟练（OR=2.14，χ²=12.17），拔管指征不完全（OR=2.44，χ²=23.27），拔管延迟且>3 h（OR=3.44，χ²=33.11），对比差异有统计学意义（均 P<0.05）。结论 引发气管插管麻醉患者呼吸道发生感染的相关危险因素较多，需要引起注意，针对性预防，降低感染率。

【关键词】呼吸道感染；麻醉；因素分析，统计学

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硝酸咪康唑栓治疗妊娠合并念珠菌性阴道炎
疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察硝酸咪康唑栓治疗妊娠合并念珠菌性阴道炎的效果。方法 对36例妊娠合并念珠菌性阴道炎的孕妇，每天用2%碳酸氢钠溶液清洗外阴阴道后，用硝酸咪康唑栓置入阴道后穹隆，连用7d为1个疗程。结果 全部病例治疗后1个月复查，治愈87例，占75%；有效14例，无效5例，总有效率为95.7%。结论 硝酸咪康唑栓治疗妊娠合并念珠菌性阴道炎，疗效确切，且无明显的不良反应，值得推广应用。

【关键词】 阴道炎；妊娠；硝酸咪康唑栓

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持续质量改进在普外科非计划性拔管中的应用

鲍莉莉

【摘要】 目的 探讨持续质量改进在普外科非计划性拔管中的应用。方法 选择普通外科病房 820 例置管患者,对其中的 34 例非计划性拔管的原因进行分析,通过持续质量改进的方法,减少非计划拔管,并评价效果。结果 实施持续质量改进后 1109 例置管患者,发生非计划拔管 18 例,非计划拔管发生率由实施前的 4.1% 减少到实施后的 1.6%。两组差异有统计学意义(χ² = 11.443, P < 0.05)。结论 持续质量改进有效降低了普外科非计划性拔管率。

【关键词】 持续质量改进;非计划性拔管;护理

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严重创伤患者大量输血后血钾水平变化的多因素分析

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【摘要】目的 分析外伤患者大量输血后血钾水平变化及影响因素。方法 选取 264 例外伤患者作为研究对象，其中观察组（输血组）及对照组（非输血组）各 132 例，比较两组患者术前及术后血 pH、血糖、血钾、术后高钾血症发生率及影响因素。结果 两组患者术前及术后血 pH [（7.1 ± 0.6）比（7.5 ± 1.2）]、血糖 [（9.0 ± 1.2）比（7.0 ± 1.6）mmol/L] 比较差异有统计学意义（t = 13.20, 13.30, 均 P < 0.05），血钾差异无统计学意义（P > 0.05）；术后 12 h 血 pH、血糖及血钾水平比较差异均无统计学意义（均 P > 0.05）；术后 12 h，观察组患者高钾血症发生率为 47.7%，高于对照组的 22.7%（χ² = 4.23, P < 0.05）；对高钾血症可能影响因素进行 Logistic 回归分析显示：术前血钾及术后血 pH 为术后高钾血症发生的危险因素（r = 2.54, 2.32, 均 P < 0.05）。结论 术前血钾及术后血 pH 水平与高钾血症发生密切相关，大量输血不是外伤患者出现高钾血症的危险因素，输血过程中应密切监测患者血钾水平变化，防止出现高钾血症。

【关键词】输血；高钾血症

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银屑病方治疗寻常型银屑病血热证的疗效观察及对血液流变学的影响

崔存柱 陈冬红

【摘要】 目的 观察银屑病方治疗寻常型银屑病血热证的临床疗效及对血液流变学的影响。方法 选取寻常型银屑病血热证患者122例,按照数字表法随机将患者分为观察组和对照组,每组61例,对照组给予阿维A酸胶囊,观察组给予银屑病方,两组均治疗3个月,比较两组临床疗效,严重指数(PASI)、不良反应以及血液流变学指标。结果 观察组总有效率为98.4%(60/61),对照组总有效率为100.0%(61/61),两组差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=4.783, P=0.094$);治疗后,观察组PASI评分$(0.96\pm0.03)$分,显著优于对照组$(t=9.041,P=0.023)$;观察组不良反应发生率为8.2%,显著低于对照组的45.9%$(\chi^2=13.073, P=0.019)$;观察组治疗后全血高切黏度、全血中切黏度以及全血低切黏度分别为$(4.03\pm0.03)200/s$、$(5.02\pm0.05)30/s$、$(9.56\pm0.13)10/s$,显著优于对照组$(t=10.231, 9.086, 9.427, P=0.019, 0.027, 0.025)$.结论 银屑病方是治疗寻常型银屑病血热型的有效方剂,能显著降低血液黏稠度。

【关键词】 银屑病;血热证;血液流变学;银屑病方

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腹部X线平片与CT检查对胃后壁穿孔游离气体检出率的比较

常旭

【摘要】目的 比较腹部X线平片检查与CT检查应用于胃后壁穿孔游离气体检出率。
方法 对40例胃后壁穿孔患者实施回顾性分析，40例患者均经由手术病理确诊。全部患者均在实施手术前分别采取腹部X线平片及螺旋CT扫描检查，对比平片及CT扫描准确率、气体影像学表现等结果。结果 CT扫描气体阳性率为95.0%（38/40），明显高于X线平片的15.0%（6/40）（$\chi^2=15.942, P=0.006$）；气体阳性部位主要为小网膜囊，CT扫描阳性率77.5%（31/40），X线平片仅2.5%（1/40），CT扫描优势明显（$\chi^2=22.192, P=0.001$）；CT扫描38例提示胃后壁穿孔患者中84.2%（32/38）患者手术前病因诊断正确，明显高于X线平片是33.3%（2/6）（$\chi^2=10.434, P=0.013$），胰腺假性囊肿是CT扫描误诊主要原因。结论 相比腹部X线平片，CT扫描准确率更高，早期诊断腹腔内以小网膜囊为典型的游离气体及小气泡阳性率高，适用于早期胃后壁穿孔的定位及病因诊断。

【关键词】X线检查；体层摄影术；X线计算机；胃穿孔；游离气体

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中心静脉导管置管引流治疗危重患者胸腔积液的效果观察

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【摘要】目的探讨中心静脉导管置管引流治疗危重患者胸腔积液的临床效果。方法选择危重胸腔积液患者60例作为研究对象，参照随机数字表法设计分组。对照组30例，使用传统胸腔穿刺进行积液抽吸；观察组30例，使用中心静脉导管置管引流。两组均进行白介素（IL-2）和顺铂（DDP）注射治疗。观察两组治疗后临床疗效、不良反应发生情况，以及患者单次平均手术时间、人均胸腔穿刺次数、胸腔积液消失时间、住院时间及治疗费用，并进行对比分析。结果观察组有效率（66.7%）高于对照组（16.7%），差异有统计学意义（$\chi^2=33.524, P<0.05$）；观察组不良反应发生率（56.7%）低于对照组（70.0%），差异有统计学意义（$\chi^2=37.631, P<0.05$）；两组单次平均手术时间、人均胸腔穿刺次数、胸腔积液消失时间、住院时间及治疗费用差异均有统计学意义（$t=4.006, 5.632, -4.338, 6.210, 5.487$，均$P<0.05$）。结论使用中心静脉导管置管引流对危重患者胸腔积液进行治疗疗效显著，安全性和可控性较好，不良反应发生率较低，治疗费用较少，值得临床予以推广。

【关键词】胸腔积液；中心静脉导管

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【摘要】目的 探讨经皮肾镜取石术（PCNL）的临床疗效和术中及术后出血的风险因素。方法 回顾性分析行 PCNL 术治疗肾结石的 60 例患者资料，以是否接受输血治疗为因变量，以性别、体质指数、肝、肾功能不全、高血压、糖尿病、泌尿系统感染、结石类型、穿刺路径及穿刺次数、手术时间、分期手术等可能引起出血的各因素为自变量，采用 Logistic 多因素回归分析筛选出血影响因素。结果 60 例患者 PCNL 术均成功，术后无严重不良反应发生。多因素回归分析发现，结石类型、肾功能不全、糖尿病及手术时间可显著增加术中及术后的出血风险（P = 0.007, 0.024, 0.038, 0.041, 95% CI = 0.571, 0.638, 0.625, 0.516），结石类型是 PCNL 术出血风险的主要因素（P = 0.007, 95% CI = 0.571）。结论 PCNL 术治疗肾结石临床效果显著，术前调整患者血糖水平及肾功能、提高手术操作水平、缩短手术时间可有助于降低 PCNL 术中及术后的出血风险。

【关键词】内窥镜检查；肾结石；出血风险

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非霍奇金淋巴瘤结外多系统、多脏器同时浸润一例

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患者，女，78 岁。主因血尿 1 年余，腹痛、腹胀 1 个月入院。体检：双侧颈部、锁骨上窝、腹股沟区均可触及多个大小不等的质韧结节；盆腔触及不规则形软组织团块，压痛（+）。实验室检查：ESR 值升高（28 mm/h），LDH 值明显升高（423.2 u/L）。腹盆腔 MR 平扫示：胆囊体积未见增大，壁明显增厚，厚薄尚均匀，胃肠道结构紊乱，局部呈散在结节样改变，后腹膜可见融合成团结节影，下腹部及盆腔内以子宫、两侧附件为中心见多个大小不等结节状、团块状异常信号影，T₁WI 等低信号，T₂WI 等信号。子宫正常形态、结构消失，膀胱壁不均匀明显增厚，以膀胱颈、颈及左侧壁明显，左侧输尿管膀胱入口及输尿管中下段被累及，左肾盂、肾盏、输尿管中上段明显扩张，子宫及膀胱后方的肠管与病灶分界不清，盆腔血管丛及两侧腹股沟见散在结节影。增强扫描：前述结节、团块状病灶均明显强化，强化尚均匀，增厚的胆囊及膀胱壁明显强化，其中膀胱颈及左侧壁内可见斑片状无强化区。穿刺病理结果示：非霍奇金淋巴瘤（弥漫大 B 细胞型）。

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脑性瘫痪的中医研究现状

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脑性瘫痪（简称脑瘫）是指患儿自受孕开始至婴儿期非进行性脑损伤或发育缺陷所导致的综合征，主要表现为运动障碍及姿势异常\(^1\)。临床普遍认为脑瘫需要综合的康复治疗，中医对脑性瘫痪的认识和治疗有其自身特色，现综述如下。

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健康教育应用于中心静脉导管置管肿瘤患者的效果分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨健康教育应用于中心静脉导管(PICC)置管肿瘤患者的效果。方法 研究对象为PICC置管肿瘤患者96例，采用电脑抽号方法随机分为对照组即观察组，每组48例。置入PICC后，对照组仅实施常规护理，观察组及时对患者进行全面的健康宣教，发放自拟PICC置管患者自我维护质量评估表进行调查分析。结果 观察组(48例)优26例、良15例、差7例，优良率为85.4%；对照组优12例、良14例、差22例，优良率为54.2%。观察组优良率显著高于对照组(χ² = 14.226, P < 0.05)。结论 针对于PICC置管肿瘤患者进行健康教育干预，可显著提高自我维护能力，值得临床上推广应用。

【关键词】 健康教育；肿瘤；中心静脉导管

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新生儿科封闭式管理病房在入院时对患儿近亲属实施健康教育的效果

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【摘要】目的 探究新生儿科封闭式管理病房在入院时对患儿近亲属实施健康教育的效果。方法采用随机数字表法选取新生儿科封闭式管理病房80例患儿近亲属，比较开展健康教育前后近亲属焦虑程度的变化。结果 进行健康教育后，患儿近亲属抱错小孩、对病情发展认知、对疾病预后的担心、对医生责任心的担心、对护士责任心的担心、对护士技术的担心、喂养、探视时间、住院费用出现问题的比率分别为30.00%、36.25%、55.00%、27.50%、36.25%、26.25%、31.25%、25.00%、61.25%、41.25%，较健康教育前有显著降低，差异均有统计学意义（χ²=68.91, 49.64, 22.54, 7.65, 7.25, 51.01, 34.27, 39.67, 19.88, 39.67, 均P<0.05）。结论对新生儿科封闭式管理病房患儿的近亲属开展健康教育，可以消除误解，减轻其心理压力，增加对护士的信任、理解，配合以及合理的依从性，从而减少医患矛盾，提高护理质量。

【关键词】健康教育；儿童监护

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动机性访谈对2型糖尿病患者血糖控制与心理状态的影响研究

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【摘要】目的：观察动机性访谈对2型糖尿病患者血糖及心理状态的影响。方法：将70例2型糖尿病患者随机分为观察组和对照组。对照组常规处理，观察组给予动机性访谈干预措施，观察两组患者干预前后的血糖情况及心理状态。结果：干预前两组血糖指标比较差异无统计学意义（P＞0.05）；干预后两组的空腹血糖、餐后2h血糖及糖化血红蛋白水平均较干预前明显降低，但观察组改善程度明显优于对照组，差异具有统计学意义（P＜0.05）。干预前两组血清C肽水平比较差异无统计学意义（P＞0.05）；对照组干预前后血清C肽水平比较差异无统计学意义（P＞0.05）；观察组干预后空腹血清C肽和餐后2hC肽水平较干预前和对照组干预后明显升高，差异具有统计学意义（P＜0.05）。干预后统计对照组患者每日平均胰岛素用量为（55.84±8.73）U，观察组为（32.24±5.03）U，观察组明显低于对照组，差异具有统计学意义（P＜0.05）。治疗前，两组的SCL-90评分比较差异无统计学意义（P＞0.05）；治疗后，两组的SCL-90评分均较治疗前明显改善，观察组改善情况明显优于对照组，差异具有统计学意义（P＜0.05）。结论：动机性访谈可以有效增强2型糖尿病的治疗效果，改善2型糖尿病患者心理状态。

【关键词】动机性访谈；糖尿病；2型；心理状态；护理干预

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胃癌合并肝硬化患者的围手术期护理

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【摘要】目的 探讨胃癌合并肝硬化患者围手术期护理方法。方法 对 18 例胃癌合并肝硬化患者围手术期采取加强心理护理及营养，严密观察病情变化及出凝血情况，正确指导患者饮食落实好各项护理措施，及早预防术后并发症的发生。结果 术后发生肝性脑病、腹水各 1 例，切口感染 2 例，肺部感染 1 例，低血糖 1 例，吻合口出血 1 例，胃排空障碍 1 例，经积极治疗与护理，均痊愈出院。结论 做好胃癌合并肝硬化患者围手术期的护理，可减少术后并发症的发生，是保证肝硬化患者行胃癌根治性手术成功的关键。

【关键词】胃肿瘤; 肝硬化; 护理

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链式护理操作流程对血液透析患者护理质量的影响

刘灿灿

【摘要】目的探讨链式护理操作流程对血液透析患者护理质量的影响。方法回顾性分析113例血液透析患者的临床资料。其中采用常规护理操作流程的患者57例作为对照组，采用链式护理操作流程的患者56例作为观察组。对比两组患者的护理差错发生率、并发症发生率、血透知识掌握率及患者满意率。结果观察组半年无差错率、患者满意率和血透知识掌握率明显高于对照组，差异具有统计学意义（P<0.05）。观察组护理缺陷总发生率为5例（8.93%），显著低于对照组16例（28.07%），差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 6.841, P<0.05）。结论链式护理操作流程，降低了血液透析患者的差错率，保障了血透科的护理品质。

【关键词】血液透析;护理

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心理护理在初产妇自然分娩中的应用效果
及对母婴结局的影响

林敏芬

【摘要】目的探讨心理护理在初产妇自然分娩中的应用效果，并观察母婴结局，为初产妇临床护理干预提供临床依据。方法选择初产妇873例，采用随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组，对照组449例，应用常规产科护理方法；观察组424例，在常规护理基础上，加强心理护理干预。主要观察两组初产妇自然分娩情况、总产程时间、产时及产后2 h 出血量及新生儿窒息和新生儿 Apgar 评分。并采用焦虑自评量表(SAS)和抑郁自评量表(SDS)对初产妇产前和产后3 d 进行心理状况评分，并进行满意度调查。结果观察组自然分娩率为64.15% (272/424)，高于对照组46.55% (209/449) (χ² = 6.12, P < 0.05)；观察组总产程时间、产时及产后2 h 出血量分别为(509.22 ± 47.38) min 和(183.16 ± 10.28) mL，均低于对照组(t = 13.28, 12.19, P < 0.05)；观察组新生儿窒息率为2.36% (10/424)，低于对照组的5.35% (24/449) (χ² = 4.88, P < 0.05)；观察组新生儿 Apgar 评分为(9.74 ± 1.23) 分，高于对照组的(9.12 ± 1.06) 分(t = 6.36, P < 0.05)；两组产后 SAS 和 SDS 均低于产前，差异有统计学意义(t = 10.26, 9.94, 11.38, 12.05, P < 0.05)；观察组产后 SAS 和 SDS 分别为(51.08 ± 3.36) 分和(12.18 ± 1.65) 分，均低于对照组(t = 6.11, 5.92, P < 0.05)；观察组满意度评分(96.88 ± 6.92) 分，高于对照组的(91.27 ± 7.14) 分(t = 6.08, P < 0.05)。结论对围分娩期初产妇进行心理干预能够提高自然分娩率，降低产程时间，并减少并发症，明显改善患者心理状态，有利于提高护理满意度。

【关键词】心理护理；自然分娩；母婴结局

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