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中华医学会系列杂志一览表

本刊稿约见本卷第1期后插3
2 型糖尿病并发心血管疾病危险因素
Logistic 回归分析

刘明哲

【摘要】目的 探讨2型糖尿病(T2DM)并发心血管疾病(CVD)的主要危险因素。方法 选择T2DM合并CVD患者128例为CVD组，单纯T2DM患者107例为对照组，采用Logistic回归方法对其并发CVD的危险因素进行分析。结果有T2DM家族史、素食膳食或高血压患者并发CVD的危险为其他患者的1.535倍(OR=1.535, 95% CI=1.145, 2.057, P=0.036)，41.3%(OR=0.413, 95% CI=0.210, 0.815, P=0.024)和2.077倍(OR=2.077, 95% CI=1.301, 2.813, P=0.010)。T2DM患者TG、PBG、LDL-C、HDL-C每升高1mmol/L，其并发CVD的危险为其他患者的1.125倍(OR=1.125, 95% CI=1.043, 1.218, P=0.028)，1.712倍(OR=1.712, 95% CI=1.203, 2.321, P=0.009)和42.6%(OR=0.426, 95% CI=0.239, 0.776, P=0.011)。HbA1c每升高1%，其并发CVD的危险为其他患者的1.284倍(OR=1.284, 95% CI=1.132, 1.413, P=0.013)；BMI每增加1 kg/m²，其并发CVD的危险为其他患者的1.508倍(OR=1.508, 95% CI=1.143, 1.825, P=0.026)；C2每增加1 mL/mmHg×100，其并发CVD的危险为其他患者的33.9%(OR=0.539, 95% CI=0.384, 0.826, P=0.007)。结论T2DM家族史，高血压、TG、PBG、LDL-C、HbA1c和BMI是T2DM并发CVD的主要危险因素，而素食膳食、HDL-C和C2是保护因素。

【关键词】糖尿病,2型；心血管疾病；危险因素；并发症

Logistic regression analysis of risk factors of Type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with cardiovascular disease factors Liu Mingzhe. Department of Preventive Medicine, Heze Medical College, Heze, Shandong 274030, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the main risk factors of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) complicated with cardiovascular disease (CVD). Methods The T2DM of 128 cases of CVD associated with CVD group were selected, the patients with T2DM 107 cases were selected as control group, used Logistic regression method for the analysis of the risk factors of concurrent CVD. Results The risk of CVD in patients with a family history of T2DM was 1.535 times of that of the other patients (OR = 1.535, 95% CI = 1.145, 2.057, P = 0.036), the vegetarian diet patients was 41.3% (OR = 0.413, 95% CI = 0.210, 0.815, P = 0.024), in patients with hypertension was 2.077 times (OR = 2.077, 95% CI = 1.301, 2.813, P = 0.010). T2DM patients with TG, PBG, LDL-C, HDL-C per 1 mmol/L rise, the risk of concurrent CVD was 1.125 times of that of the other patients (OR = 1.125, 95% CI 1.043, 1.218, P = 0.028), 1.712 times (OR = 1.712, 95% CI 1.203, 2.321, P = 0.009), and 42.6% (OR = 0.426, 95% CI = 0.239, 0.776, P = 0.011). HbA1c increased every 1%, the risk of concurrent CVD was 1.284 times of that of the other patients (OR = 1.284, 95% CI 1.132, 1.413, P = 0.013). Conclusion Family history of T2DM, hypertension, TG, PBG, LDL-C, HbA1c and BMI are major risk factors for T2DM with CVD; vegetarian diet, HDL-C and C2 are protective factors.

【Key words】Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Cardiovascular disease; Risk factors; Concurrent
老年 2 型糖尿病大血管病变患者血清超敏 C 反应蛋白及白细胞介素 17 检测的临床意义

李锐

【摘要】 目的 探讨血清超敏 C 反应蛋白 (hs-CRP) 和白细胞介素 17 (IL-17) 与老年人 2 型糖尿病 (T2DM) 大血管并发症的关系及临床意义。方法 采用 ELISA 和免疫比浊法分别检测 80 例老年 T2DM 大血管并发症患者、80 例老年无大血管并发症的 T2DM 患者血清 IL-17 和 hs-CRP 浓度, 并以 80 例健康老年人作为对照组。结果 老年 T2DM 大血管并发症患者血清 IL-17 和 hs-CRP 浓度明显高于老年无大血管并发症患者和对照组 (t = 19.18, 23.14, 均 P < 0.05), 老年无大血管并发症患者血清 IL-17 和 hs-CRP 浓度高于对照组 (t = 23.64, 19.97, 均 P < 0.05); 老年 T2DM 大血管并发症患者不同亚组间的血清 hs-CRP 和 IL-17 浓度差异均无统计学意义 (F = 1.08, 1.49, 均 P > 0.05); 相关分析显示, 血清 hs-CRP 和 IL-17 水平呈正相关 (r = 0.712, P < 0.01)。结论 hs-CRP 和 IL-17 可能参与糖尿病大血管病变的炎性反应过程, 其血清水平升高可能与老年人 T2DM 大血管并发症的发生发展有关, 检测其水平可能有助于老年人糖尿病大血管并发症的早期诊治, 作为病情变化的监测指标。

【关键词】 糖尿病, 2 型; 糖尿病血管病变; 白细胞介素 17; C 反应蛋白; 老年人

The clinical significance of the detection of serum hs – CRP and interleukin – 17 in senium type 2 diabetes with macroangiopathy  Li Rui. Department of Laboratory, Wenzhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 325000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the relationship between serum hs – CRP, IL – 17 levels and senium type 2 diabetic macrovascular complications and its clinical significance. Methods The serum levels of hs – CRP and IL – 17 were measured with immunoturbidimetry and ELISA respectively in 80 cases of type 2 diabetic patients with macrovascular complications, 80 cases of the absence of any major vascular complications in patients with type 2 diabetes and 80 healthy subjects as the control. Results The serum hs – CRP and IL – 17 levels of senium type 2 diabetic Patients with macrovascular complications were significantly higher than those of patients without macrovascular complication and healthy control group (t = 19.18, 23.14, all P < 0.01); And serum hs – CRP and IL – 17 levels of seniumtype 2 diabetic patients without macrovascular complications were also significantly higher than those of the healthy control group (t = 23.64, 19.97, all P < 0.05); While serum hs – CRP and IL – 17 levels in different subgroup of type 2 diabetic patients with macrovascular complications were no significantly statistical significance (F = 1.08, 1.49, all P > 0.05); In patients of type 2 diabetic Patients with macrovascular complications, hs – CRP was positively correlated with serum IL – 17 (r = 0.712, P < 0.05). Conclusion Hs – CRP and IL – 17 might be involved in the process of inflammatory response to diabetic macroangiopathy, and may have important role in the pathogenesis of senium type 2 diabetic patients with macrovascular complications. Determination of hs – CRP and IL – 17 levels in type 2 diabetic patients may be useful for early detecting diabetic macrovascular complications and serve as the index in monitoring the state of diabetic macrovascular complications.

【Key words】 Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Diabetic Angiopathies; Interleukin – 17; C – Reactive Protein; Aged

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【摘要】目的探讨门冬胰岛素30联合阿卡波糖（拜糖平）对治疗2型糖尿病患者的临床效果及安全性。方法选择2型糖尿病患者36例，使用门冬胰岛素30联合阿卡波糖治疗，观察治疗前后空腹血糖（FPG）水平、糖化血红蛋白（HbA1c）水平。结果患者空腹血糖值和糖化血红蛋白水平在治疗后[FPG:（6.76±0.47）mmol/L；HbA1c:（7.70±0.82）%]较治疗前[FPG：（10.67±2.00）mmol/L；HbA1c：（9.54±1.90）%]均呈明显下降（t=31.920，P<0.05；t=29.624，P<0.05）。结论门冬胰岛素30联合阿卡波糖对于2型糖尿病患者来说，是一种安全、有效且方便的治疗方案。

【关键词】门冬胰岛素30；阿卡波糖；糖尿病，2型

Clinical observation of type 2 diabetes based on insulin aspart 30 injection combined acarbose tablets treatment  He Xiuli. Department of Endocrinology, Huainan Xinkang Hospital, Huainan, Anhui 232007, China

【Abstract】Objective To discuss the efficacy and safety of insulin aspart 30 injection combined with Akabo Tang (Acarbose tablets) about treatment of patients with type 2 diabetes. Methods 36 cases of type 2 diabetes were selected, by means of insulin aspart 30 combined acarbose tablets treatment, the levels of fasting plasma glucose (FPG) and glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) before and after treatment were observed. Results The levels of fasting plasma glucose were (10.67 ± 2.00) mmol/L and (6.76 ± 0.47) mmol/L before and after treatment; The levels of HbA1c were (9.54 ± 1.90)% and (7.70 ± 0.82)% before and after treatment. After treatment, blood glucose and glycated hemoglobin levels in patients were significantly decreased (t = 31.920, P < 0.05; t = 29.624, P < 0.05). Conclusion The treatment that insulin aspart 30 injection combines acarbose tablets for type 2 diabetes patients is a safe, effective and convenient option.

【Key words】Insulin aspart 30 injection; Acarbose tablets; Diabetes, type 2

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新疆部分地区维、哈、汉族血压正常高值人群
体质量指数、腰围、糖脂代谢状况分析
潘存义 许红峰 陈舟 姚剑婷

【摘要】 目的 探讨新疆部分地区维、哈、汉三民族血压正常高值人群的体质量指数（BMI）、腰围、脂代谢、血糖状况。方法 以2012年8月至2014年8月挑选新疆有代表性区域（阿勒泰福海县、伊犁新源县、库尔勒焉耆、乌鲁木齐南山牧区），各区域随机抽取2个调查点，每个调查点预计调查400～450人进行现场调查，对符合诊断标准的维、哈、汉不同民族血压正常高值人群共1 046例（其中哈萨克族206例（男91例，女115例），汉族518例（男241例，女277例），维吾尔族322例（男148例，女174例））研究对象进行BMI、腰围、脂代谢、空腹血糖的状况分析。结果（1）BMI由大到小为：汉族＞维吾尔族＞哈萨克族，组间比较差异有统计学意义（F = 5.829，P < 0.05），亚组分析，男性BMI由大到小为：哈萨克族＞维吾尔族＞汉族，组间差异有统计学意义（F = 6.752，P < 0.05）；女性组间差异有统计学意义（F = 2.248，P < 0.05）。腰围从大到小依次为：维吾尔族＞哈萨克族＞汉族，组间差异无统计学意义（F = 8.989，P < 0.05）。结论 维、哈、汉三民族血压正常高值人群出现糖脂代谢紊乱，BMI、腰围增加（超重肥胖），结合不同民族地域生活特点，加强对血压正常高值人群的管理与干预，早期对于超重、肥胖、糖脂代谢异常进行治疗，提前做好高血压病一级预防，对有效预防和延缓高血压的发生有非常重要的意义。

【关键词】 健康调查；血压；体质量指数；脂类代谢；血糖

Analysis of BMI, waistline, glucose and lipid metabolism status of high – normal blood pressure that involved Uygur, Kazak and Han nationalities in some areas of Xinjiang Pan Cunyi, Xu Hongfeng, Chen Ran, Yao Jianing. 2012 Graduate Students of Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi, Xinjiang 830054, China Corresponding author: Xu Hongfeng, Email: xuhongfenghero@126.com

【Abstract】 Objective To explore body mass index (BMI), glucose and lipid metabolism status of high – normal blood pressure that selected Uygur, Kazak and Han nationalities in parts of Xinjiang. Methods Some representative regions were selected, including Fuhai County of Altay, Xinyuan County of Yili, Yanqi County of Korla and Pastoral of Urumqi South Mountain in August 2012 – 2014 August, each region was randomly selected two survey points respectively, 400 ~ 450 people were expected to conduct on – site investigations in every survey point, and 1 046 cases were collected containing Uygur, Kazak and Han nationalities who were confirmed to diagnostic standard, 206 cases in which the Kazak (115 men and 91 women), Han 518 cases (277 men and 241 women), 322 cases of Uygur (174 men and 148 women) in order to realize the BMI, waistline, lipid metabolism and fasting glucose status. Results (1) BMI was descending; Kazak > Uygur > Han, between the three groups respectively were statistically significant differences [(26.07 ± 3.23) kg/m², (25.85 ± 4.09) kg/m², (24.63 ± 3.00) kg/m², F = 19.829, P < 0.05] , sub-group analyzes; BMI for men descending; Kazak > Uygur > Han, comparison between groups of Han, Uygur and Kazak provided results which were statistically significant (F = 6.752, P < 0.05) ; but statistical significance merely existed in Han and Kazak female comparison (F = 2.248, P < 0.05) . Waist comparison showed a decreasing sequence; Uygur > Kazak > Han, there were no statistically significant difference between every three groups [(86.32 ± 8.63) cm, (85.50 ± 10.11) cm, (84.06 ± 7.57) cm, F = 1.675, P > 0.05], gender comparison was found the same characteristics. (2) Blood fat comparison between different ethnic; Descending order of serum TG; Kazak > Han > Uygur, comparison among groups of Han, Uygur and Kazak differences were statistically significant (F = 5.829, P < 0.05), comparison among groups of Han, Uygur and Kazak differences were statistically significant (F = 5.829, P < 0.05).
Serum TC: Han > Uygur > Kazak. Statistical significance indwelled in Han, Uygur and Kazak comparison ($F$ = 5.298, $P < 0.05$); The result of comparing serum HDL – C, LDL – C in different ethnic groups; there was no statistically significant difference between different group ($F$ = 1.026, 0.744, all $P > 0.05$). Descending order was presenting in fasting glucose; Han > Uygur > Kazak. Statistical significance appears in Han, Uygur and Kazak comparison ($F$ = 8.989, $P < 0.05$).

**Conclusion** High – normal blood pressure of Uygur, Kazak and Han nationalities who appeared glucose metabolic disorders, BMI and waistline increase (overweight and obesity), combined with the characteristics of different national regional life, it is of great significance to prevent and delay the occurrence of hypertension through strengthening the management and intervention of high – normal blood pressure crowd, giving medical care to the people suffering from overweight, obesity, and glucose metabolic disorders, and making full preparation for the primary of hypertension.

【Key words】 Health Surveys; Blood Pressure; Body Mass Index; Lipid Metabolism; Blood Glucose
可手术切除的肝内胆管细胞癌预后研究

马立峰  徐胜军  陈剑锋  许远

【摘要】目的探讨β-连环蛋白及其他因素对术前评估可手术切除的肝内胆管细胞癌预后的影响。方法选择189例术前评估可手术切除的肝内胆管细胞癌患者为研究对象，回顾性分析手术治疗的临床、病理及随访资料，单因素及多因素回归分析影响预后的相关因素。结果R0、R1、R2及探查取活检术患者分别为63例、84例、31例及11例。R0、R1、R2及探查取活检术患者的5年生存率分别为26.3%、14.3%、6.8%和0%，189例患者的5年生存率为16.8%。多因素分析表明切缘阳性、多个肿瘤、β-连环蛋白阳性表达、淋巴结转移是预后差的独立预测因素。结论肝内胆管细胞癌手术时尽管R0切除的比例较低，但R0切除的预后最佳。β-连环蛋白阳性表达、多个肿瘤及淋巴结转移的肝内胆管细胞癌患者预后差，对此部分患者手术切除是否适宜值得进一步探讨。

【关键词】胆管细胞癌，肝内；肝切除术；预后

Prognostic factors for long–term survival of clinical resectable intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma  Ma Lifeng, Xu Shengjun, Chen Jianfeng, Xu Yuan. Department of Surgery, the Chinese Traditional Medicine Hospital of Shangyu, Shangyu, Zhejiang 312300, China

【Abstract】Objective To assess these in a consecutive series of patients with ICC treated surgically. Methods A retrospective study was conducted on 189 ICC patients undergoing surgery. Surgical results and survival were evaluated and compared among different subgroups of patients. Univariate and multivariate analyses were performed to identify prognostic factors. Results R0, R1, R2 resection and exploratory laparotomy were obtained in 63, 84, 31 and 11 patients, respectively. The overall 5 – year survival rates for the entire cohort were 16.8% , with corresponding rates of 26.3% for patients with R0 resection; 14.3% for patients with R1 resection; 6.8% for patients with R2 resection; and 0.0% for patients with an exploratory laparotomy. Independent factors for poor survival included positive resection margin, multiple tumors, beta – catenin nuclear expression and lymph node metastasis. Conclusion R0 resection offers the best possibility of long–term survival, but the chance of a R0 resection is low when surgery is performed for potential resectable ICC. Patients with characteristics of beta – catenin nuclear expression, multiple tumors and lymph node metastasis are indicated to surgery which is needed to be further studied.

【Key words】 Cholangiocarcinoma, intrahepatic; Hepatectomy; Prognosis

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正常体质量中青年轻中度高血压人群脉搏波传导速度变化

王伟 刘红军 赵春丽 姚慧

【摘要】目的 分析正常体质量中青年轻中度高血压人群脉搏波传导速度的变化与心血管病危险因素间的相关性，探讨影响大动脉弹性的主要因素。方法 采用 Complior (Colson, France) 自动脉搏波速度测定仪测定 296 例中青年教师颈动脉-股动脉脉搏波传导速度（cfPWV），并同时进行血压、血脂、血糖测定。对测定结果进行相关、回归分析。结果（1）高血压组与血压正常组比较 cfPWV 明显增高（P < 0.01）；（2）cfPWV 与年龄、收缩压、舒张压、脉压呈正相关（r = 0.401, 0.467, 0.289, 0.278, P = 0.001, 0.000, 0.020）；在控制了年龄、腹围、BMI 等变量后，cfPWV 与收缩压、舒张压、压差间仍呈正相关（r = 0.417, 0.297, 0.315, P = 0.001, 0.012）。多元逐步回归分析显示年龄、收缩压与 cfPWV 相关性最强（r = 3.945, 3.481, P = 0.000, 0.001）。结论 中青年高血压人群的大动脉弹性功能明显减退，收缩压、年龄与 cfPWV 相关性最强。

【关键词】高血压；脉搏波传导速度；血压

Changes of pulse wave velocity in young and middle – aged normal body mass patients with mild – moderate hypertensive Wang Wei, Liu Hongjun, Zhao Chunli, Yao Hui. Department of Internal Medicine, Beijing Jiaotong University Hospital, Beijing 100044, China

【Abstract】Objective To analyze the relationship between pulse wave velocity (PWV) in young and middle – aged normal body mass patients with mild – moderate hypertensive and risk factors of cardiovascular diseases, and to explore the main factors influencing large arterial elasticity. Methods PWV were measured by Complior (Colson, France). Systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure were measured and fasting blood glucose, blood lipid were tested at the same time. The results was analyzed by correlation and multiple regression method. Results (1) Patients with hypertension had statistically significant higher cfPWV than nonhypertensive cases (P < 0.01). (2) Correlation analysis showed that the cfPWV were positively related to age, systolic pressure, diastolic pressure, pressure difference (r = 0.401, 0.467, 0.289, 0.278, P = 0.001, 0.000, 0.020) ; Deleting the factors of age, abdomen circumference and BMI, the cfPWV was still positively related to systolic pressure, diastolic pressure and pressure differences (r = 0.417, 0.297, 0.315, P = 0.001, 0.018, 0.012). Multiple regression analysis showed that age, systolic pressure were mostly related to cfPWV (r = 3.945, 3.481, P = 0.000, 0.001). Conclusion Artery elastic function in young and middle aged people is obviously lower in patients with hypertension. cfPWV has strong positive relation with age and systolic pressure.

【Key words】Hypertensive; cfPWV; Blood – pressure
应用 4 ℃冰箱分离 B 型流感病毒

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【摘要】目的 探索低温保存狗肾细胞（MDCK）对 B 型流感病毒分离和增殖的影响。方法 复苏冻存的 PI7 代 MDCK 细胞，传至 2～4 代后，选择生长状态及形态良好的单层细胞，换新鲜细胞生长液，于 4 ℃保存 3 d, 6 d, 9 d 后，在相同培养条件下同时接种流感样病例咽拭子标本。上毒 24 h 后每天观察细胞病变，采用实时荧光 PCR 相对定量法测定病毒的增殖率，血清学试验测定病毒血凝效价，同时以同一代次常规培养的 MDCK 细胞单层为对照。结果（1）细胞病变：与对照相比较，4 ℃低温保存 3, 6 d 的细胞细胞病变无差别，而保存 9 d 的细胞细胞病变快，维持时间短。（2）荧光定量：4 ℃低温保存 3, 6 d 的细胞对流感病毒的增殖（25.86 × 10^5 ～ 30.25 × 10^6, 26.31 × 10^5 ～ 30.54 × 10^6）与常规分离（24.82 × 10^5 ～ 29.86 × 10^6）相比无差别，其增值率在 10^5 ～ 10^6 倍之间。而 9 d 的细胞（19.72 × 10^5 ～ 28.34 × 10^5）则较对照低，增值率在 10^5 ～ 10^6 倍之间。（3）HA 效价：4 ℃保存 3 d 和 6 d 的细胞分离病毒血凝效价大于 1 ： 16 的毒株数与常规细胞（10.92 ± 0.79）比较，差异无统计学意义（P > 0.05），而保存 9 d 的细胞分离病毒血凝效价大于 1 ： 16 的毒株数较正常细胞低并有统计学意义（P < 0.01）。结论 4 ℃低温保存 1 周内 MDCK 细胞单层对 B 型流感病毒的分离和增值无影响。

【关键词】MDCK 细胞；B 型流感病毒；分离；增殖

Application of the 4 ℃ refrigerator in the isolation of influenza B virus  Zheng Qinni, Wan Yonghu, Zhuang Li, Li Shijin, Tang Guangpeng, Wang Zhaoxiao. Department of Laboratory, Prevention and Curing Institute of Infectious Diseases, Guizhou Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Guiyang, Guizhou 550004 China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the effect of cryopreserved canine kidney cells (MDCK) single-layer on the isolation and proliferation of influenza virus B. Methods Revived PI7 MDCK cells were passage for 2 ~ 4 generations, and subsequently preserved in 4 ℃ refrigerator for 3, 6 and 9 days, respectively. Under same experimental conditions, the 4 ℃ refrigerator preserved cells were co-incubated with influenza ~ like illness (ILI) throat swab specimens. Cytotoxicity effect (CPE) was observed, and the proliferation of virus was determined using real ~ time PCR and the hemagglutinin titers were determined by serological test. Results (1) CPE: The CPE of the MDCK cells preserved in 4 ℃ refrigerator for 3 or 6 days had no significant differences compared with that in the control group, while the cell preserved in 4 ℃ refrigerator for 9 days showed CPE fastly and maintained for a short time. (2) Real-time PCR: the proliferation of influenza virus B in the MDCK cells preserved with 4 ℃ refrigerator for 3 or 6 days (25.86 × 10^5 ～ 30.25 × 10^6, 26.31 × 10^5 ～ 30.54 × 10^6) had no difference compared with that of the control group (24.82 × 10^5 ～ 29.86 × 10^6), with the proliferation rate of 10^5 to 10^6 times, while the proliferation cell with 4 ℃ cryopreserved for 9 days (19.72 × 10^5 ～ 28.34 × 10^5) the proliferation in cells preserved for 9 days was sharply decreased, with proliferation rate of 10^5 to 10^6 times. (3) The HA titer: The virus strains with hemagglutination titer above or equal to 1 ： 16 (P > 0.05) isolated with MDCK cells preserved in 4 ℃ refrigerator 3 or 6 days were not significantly different from that of the control group (10.92 ± 0.79). And the cells with 4 ℃ cryopreserved for 9 days were significantly decreased (P < 0.01). Conclusion No significant effects on the isolation and proliferation of influenza virus B using MDCK cell preserved in 4 ℃ refrigerator for near one week were observed in the present study.

【Key words】Madin – Darby canine kidney (MDCK) cell; Influenza virus B; Isolation; Proliferation
The application of the external treatment of Glauber’s salt on cytokines of acute pancreatitis patients

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【Abstract】Objective To discuss the application of glauber’s salt external impact on cytokines in patients with celiac inflammation and clinical application value. Methods Clinical data of 180 patients with acute pancreatitis were retrospectively analyzed. According to the different treatment, they were divided into the observation group and control group, the control group were treated by routine western medicine, the observation group were treated with mirabilite topical therapy, records of two groups of patients with clinical therapeutic effect. Results The total effective rate of the observation group was 92.22%, which of the control group was 82.22%. The differences between the two groups was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.037, P < 0.05$). The cytokines concentrations of the observation group after treatment were as follows; TNF alpha (40.02 ± 5.19) ng/L, IL-6 (32.93 ± 7.65) ng/L, IL-8 (23.41 ± 3.86) ng/L, NF-κB (85.36 ± 19.65) U/L; those in the control group after treatment; TNF alpha (63.38 ± 8.97) ng/L, IL-6 (56.73 ± 11.16) ng/L, IL-8 (40.85 ± 7.43) ng/L, NF-κB (231.32 ± 41.28) U/L, two groups' treatment results are statistically significant ($t = 21.384, all P < 0.05$). Conclusion Using glauber’s salt topical application in patients with celiac inflammation can effectively reduce inflammation in the body, improve the treatment effect, improve the patients with gastrointestinal functional recovery, which is worth popularization and application in clinic.

【Key words】Glauber’s salt; External treatment; Acute pancreatitis; Inflammatory cytokine
采用锁定钢板治疗不稳定性骨质疏松性桡骨远端骨折的疗效观察

李自强   杜科伟

【摘要】目的探讨不稳定性骨质疏松性桡骨远端骨折应用锁定加压钢板的效果。方法回顾分析48例不稳定性骨质疏松性桡骨远端骨折患者资料，其中男性8例，女性40例，年龄58～77岁（平均63.7岁）。术前经双能X线均诊断为骨质疏松。根据AO分型标准，B2型12例，B3型10例，C1型8例，C2型13例，C3型5例。该组48例均采用掌侧入路LCP固定，均未植骨。从骨折愈合时间、掌倾角、尺偏角及挠骨茎突高度，以及术后18个月腕关节活动度来了解治疗效果。结果术后随访12～24个月，平均17.8个月。所有病例术后随访均未出现感染，均在术后6个月内获得愈合（3～7个月），骨折复位丢失2例，创伤性关节炎3例。根据Cooney腕关节评分标准：优35例，良9例，可3例，差1例，优良率为92%。结论不稳定性骨质疏松性桡骨远端骨折应用掌侧入路锁定加压钢板治疗安全有效，术后较少出现并发症，更能早期功能锻炼，对骨质疏松性桡骨远端骨折是一个很好的选择。

【关键词】桡骨骨折；骨质疏松；钢板；掌侧入路

Locking compression plate for treatment in the osteoporotic of unstable distal radius fractures Li Ziqiang, Du Kewei. Department of Orthopaedics, Shidong Hospital of Yangpu District, Shanghai 200438, China Corresponding author: Du Kewei, Email: dkw2012@sina.com

【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the effect of locking compression plate for treatment in the osteoporotic of unstable distal radius fractures. Methods 48 cases of osteoporotic of unstable distal radius fractures were treated with open reduction and LCP fixation through volar approach. They were 8 men and 40 women aged from 58 to 77 years (range, 63.7 years). They were all diagnosed by dual energy X ray absorptiometry before operation. According to AO/OTA criterion, there were 12 patients with type B2 fractures, 10 cases with type B3, 8 cases with type C1, 13 cases with type C2, 5 cases with type C3. All patients were performed locking plate fixations through volar approach and no bone graft. All patients were assessed from time of fracture healing, palmar tilt, radiographic measurements of ulnar inclination, radial height, and range of motion after 18 months, to evaluate the effect of clinical results and postoperative functional recovery. Results The patients were followed up for average 17.8 months (range, 12 – 24 months). All fractures united within 6 months (3 to 7 months), no infection in all patients, reduction loss in 2 cases after operation, traumatic arthritis in three. According to the Cooney criterion, the result was excellent in 35 patients, good in 9 cases, fair in 3 cases and poor in 1 case, and the excellence rate was 92%. Conclusion The valor approach with locking compression plate can provide firm fixation and allow early functional exercise and so is suitable for unstable distal radius fracture especially in the osteoporotic of unstable distal radius fractures.

【Key words】Radius fracture; Osteoporosis; Bone plates; Valor approach

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新生儿心肌损伤标志物检测 838 例结果分析

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【摘要】目的 对新生儿心肌损伤标志物结果进行分析研究，以探讨其在新生儿疾病中的诊断价值及意义。方法 回顾性分析 838 例新生儿住院患儿心肌损伤标志物的检验结果，统计超敏肌钙蛋白 I (hs-cTnI) 总阳性率及不同新生儿病种间 hs-cTnI 阳性率，计算 hs-cTnI 与肌酸激酶心型同工酶质量 (CK-MBmass) 及肌红蛋白 (MYO) 的异常符合率。结果 838 例患儿中，hs-cTnI 总阳性率为 40.33%；在新生儿疾病中，新生儿败血症心肌损伤发生率最高 (57.14%)，其次为新生儿肺出血 (55.56%) 以及新生儿惊厥 (54.55%)；hs-cTnI 与 CK-MBmass 异常符合率优于 hs-cTnI 与 MYO 异常符合率 (85.50% vs 28.11%，χ² = 226.9, P < 0.05)。结论 新生儿住院患儿常并发心肌损伤；心肌标志物，尤其 hs-cTnI 检测是早期发现心肌损伤的重要生化指标，建议可作为常规检测项目；hs-cTnI 与 CK-MBmass 的相关性较好，与 MYO 的相关性较差，可为临床医师对心肌标志物检测结果的解读提供参考。

【关键词】新生儿疾病；心肌损伤标志物

Analysis of the results of 838 cases of myocardial injury markers in neonates  Luo Dexing, Shi Kun, Fang Yu, Yue Guang, Du Yiting, Liu Chenggui, Cao Dengcheng. Department of Laboratory, Chengdu Woman and Children's Central Hospital, Chengdu, Sichuan 610000, China

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the diagnostic value and significance of myocardial injury markers in neonates. Methods A retrospective analysis of 838 cases of myocardial injury markers in neonates, the total positive rate of hs-CtTnI and the positive rates of hs-CtTnI (hypersensitivity cardiac troponin I) in different kinds of neonatal disease were calculated, the levels of abnormalities consistent rate in hs-CtTnI and CK-MBmass (creatine kinase MB mass) were compared with hs-CtTnI and MYO (Myoglobin). Results The total positive rate of hs-CtTnI was 40.33% in the 838 neonates. The highest incidence of myocardial injury was neonatal sepsis (57.14%), followed by neonatal pulmonary hemorrhage (55.56%) and neonatal convulsions (54.55%). The abnormalities consistent rate of hs-CtTnI and CK-MBmass was better than hs-CtTnI and MYO (85.50% vs 28.11%, χ² = 226.9, P < 0.05). Conclusion Neonatal hospitalized children often complicated by myocardial injury; As a biochemical myocardial injury marker, the hs-CtTnI detection is important for early detection of myocardial injury, it should be recommend as routine test items; CK-MBmass has better correlation with hs-CtTnI than MYO, which can provide guide for doctors to interpret the data of myocardial injury markers.

【Key words】Myocardial injury markers; hypersensitivity cardiac troponin I

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EOF方案化疗联合体外高频热疗治疗晚期原发性肝癌的临床观察

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【摘要】目的 探讨EOF方案化疗联合体外高频热疗治疗晚期原发性肝癌的临床疗效。方法 选择晚期原发性肝癌患者75例，按区组随机化分组法随机分为两组，单纯化疗组（对照组）37例，采用EOF方案治疗；化疗联合热疗组（治疗组）38例，采用EOF方案化疗联合体外高频热疗治疗。比较两组临床疗效。结果 治疗组有效率、疾病控制率、1年生存率、2年生存率分别为73.68%、92.1%、57.8%、10.5%，对照组有效率、疾病控制率、1年生存率、2年生存率分别为48.6%、56.8%、45.9%、5.4%，两组差异均有统计学意义（χ²=15.53,15.42,16.40,15.72，均P<0.05）。结论EOF方案化疗联合体外高频热疗治疗晚期原发性肝癌，可明显提高临床疗效和生存时间，不增加化疗的毒副反应。

【关键词】高频热疗；化学疗法；抗肿瘤化疗方案，联合；肝肿瘤

The clinical observation of advanced primary liver cancer under the chemotherapy of hyperthermia combined with EOF approach  Yu Jinyou, Qiu Jianlin, Zhu Zhengfeng, Gao Yulan. Cancer Center, the People’s Hospital of Jianhu County (Jianhu Hospital Affiliated to Nantong University), Jiangsu 224700, China

【Abstract】Objective To discuss the clinical efficacy of advanced primary liver cancer under the chemotherapy of hyperthermia combined with EOF approach. Methods 75 patient samples who had advanced primary liver cancer in total were chosen and were divided into the two groups randomly. The control group containing 37 patient samples had advanced primary liver cancer which would be applied with EOF approach. The treatment group containing 38 samples had advanced primary liver cancer. The treatment strategy was to apply EOF approach combined with high-frequency hyperthermia in vitro. Results The total rate of efficiency on the treatment group and control group was 73.68% vs 48.6%. The DCR rate was 92.1% versus 56.8%, 1 year survival rate was 57.8% versus 45.9% and 2 years survival rate was 10.5% versus 5.4% which showed that the results of the treatment group was obviously better than that of the control group. Conclusion The method that combining the chemotherapy of hyperthermia with EOF to treat advanced primary liver cancer can obviously improve clinical efficacy and survival period. What’s better is that this approach will not increase the toxicity of chemotherapy.

【Key words】 High frequency thermotherapy;Chemotherapy; Anti tumor chemotherapy, combination; Liver neoplasms

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The expression of tumor necrosis factor – related apoptosis – inducing ligand (TRAIL) protein and its receptor 3,4 in colorectal cancer tissue and its significance

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Objective To investigate the potential roles of tumor necrosis factor – related apoptosis – inducing ligand (TRAIL) signaling system in the pathogenesis of colorectal cancer. Methods Immunohistochemistry techniques were used, the TRAIL and its receptor (TRAILR3, TRAILR4) protein were analyzed in both 41 colorectal cancer samples (colorectal cancer group) and normal samples beside cancer tissue (normal group). Results The levels of TRAIL and TRAILR3 protein expression in the colorectal cancer group were significantly lower than those in the normal group (0.237 ± 0.036 vs 0.289 ± 0.069). The expression levels of TRAILR4 protein were not significantly different between the two groups (0.219 ± 0.061 vs 0.201 ± 0.091). Moreover, the positive rate and expression levels of TRAILR4 protein were not strongly correlated to lymph nodes metastasis (0.201 ± 0.091 vs 0.194 ± 0.054, \( t = 0.667, P > 0.05 \)). Conclusion The levels of TRAIL and TRAILR3 expression are attenuated at colorectal cancer tissue. The expression of them are correlated with cancer cell differentiation grade. These findings indicate that TRAIL system may be associated with the malignant phenotype in colorectal cancer.

Key words Colorectal Neoplasms; TNF – Related Apoptosis – Inducing Ligand; Signal Transduction
Surgical treatment of functional glioma by neuronavigation with intraoperative ultrasound  
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the operation process, extent of resection, protection function, the tumor recurrence and clinical value of neuronavigation with intraoperative ultrasound for treating functional glioma; significance of intraoperative ultrasound for correcting brain shift. Methods We analyzed the clinical material of 24 case of functional gliomas which were resected by neuronavigation with intraoperative ultrasound. Results The accuracy of localization of functional glioma was 100%. The distance of brain shift was 2 to 10mm, with an average 4.7mm. After 24 hours MRI confirmed that total removal of function glioma was achieved in 21 cases, subtotal in 3 cases. After operation function improve was 20 cases, invalid of 2 cases, hemiplegia happened in 2 cases and no death in all the patients. Conclusion Neuronavigation with intraoperative ultrasound can correct brain shift and improve the accuracy of localization of functional glioma, to improve extent of function glioma and decrease dysfunction. Neuronavigation with intraoperative ultrasound is important to functional glioma.

【Key words】Neuronavigation; Intraoperative Ultrasound; Functional glioma; Brain shift
采用空心钉微创治疗 Evans-Jensen I、II 型股骨转子间骨折

刘铮 张淑萍 赵家旭 赵娜 杨婷 王友成

【摘要】 目的 探讨应用无头加压空心钉经皮微创治疗 Evans-Jensen I、II 型股骨转子间骨折的手术方法和临床疗效。方法 回顾性分析 21 例采用无头加压空心钉经皮微创治疗 Evans-Jensen I、II 型股骨转子间骨折患者的临床资料，其中男 7 例，女 14 例；年龄 63 ~ 86 岁，平均 71.79 岁。按 Evans-Jensen 标准分型并根据改良 Harris 标准进行疗效评定。结果 随访时间为 6 ~ 18 个月（平均 12.15 个月），其中 2 例分别于术后 6 个月因急性心肌梗死和 11 个月肺心病死亡，其余 19 例均获骨性愈合。末次随访时 Harris 评分 67 ~ 95 分，其中优 15 例，良 3 例，尚可 1 例，差 1 例，优良率 90%。结论 应用无头加压空心钉经皮微创治疗 Evans-Jensen I、II 型股骨转子间骨折具有微创、固定可靠、骨折愈合率高等优点，允许早期髋关节不负重条件下功能锻炼从而获得理想治疗效果。

【关键词】 股骨转子间骨折；空心钉；内固定；微创
右美托咪定预防肝移植术后早期精神异常的临床效果观察

伏志 王鑫 张媛媛 王璐 林栋栋

【摘要】目的 探讨右美托咪定对于预防肝移植术后早期精神异常的疗效及安全性。方法 采用随机对照研究，将160例肝移植术后患者以抽签法随机分为两组各80例，分别应用右美托咪定治疗和咪达唑仑进行治疗组，比较两组患者的一般情况、精神异常发生率及不良反应发生情况。结果 两组患者的的一般情况（性别、年龄、术后应用呼吸机时间、ICU住院日、手术时间、术后FK506血药浓度、术后24小时APACHE II评分）差异无统计学意义（P > 0.05），术后精神异常发生率观察组20.00%，低于对照组38.75%（P = 0.009），不良反应观察组低血压及高血压发生率高于对照组（P = 0.035, P = 0.029）。结论 右美托咪定用于肝移植术后早期患者，可有效降低术后精神异常的发生。

【关键词】肝移植；精神异常；右美托咪定

The clinical effect of dexmedetomidine in early psychosis prevention after liver transplantation Fu Zhi, Wang Xin, Zhang Yuanyuan, Wang Lu, Lin Dongdong. Department of Liver Transplantation Center, Beijing You’an Hospital, Affiliated to Capital Medical University, Beijing 100069, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate effects and safety of dexmedetomidine on the prevention of abnormal mental in patients after liver transplantation. Methods 160 patients after liver transplantation were randomly divided into the two groups using the drawing method: midazolam group (n = 80), dexmedetomidine group (n = 80), compared the two groups of patients with general, mental abnormality and the occurrence of adverse reactions. Results There were no significant differences in the general situation (gender, age, postoperative ventilator time, ICU stay time, operation time, blood FK506 concentration, APACHEII score 24 hours after operation) of the two groups of patients (P > 0.05), the spirit of the abnormal rate of the observation group was lower than that of the control group (P = 0.009), incidence of hypotension and hypertension in the observation group was higher than that in the control group (P = 0.035, 0.029). Conclusion Dexmedetomidine can effectively reduce the postoperative mental disorders in patients in the early stage after liver transplantation.

【Key words】liver transplantation; Psychosis; Dexmedetomidine

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经腹与经阴道彩超检查对输卵管妊娠
早期诊断的价值比较

郭玲 常丽琴

【摘要】 目的 比较经腹彩超 (TACDS) 及经阴道彩超 (TVCDS) 检查对输卵管妊娠早期诊断的价值。方法 回顾性分析 112 例早期输卵管异位妊娠 (手术及术后病理活检证实) 患者的临床资料, 比较 TACDS 及 TVCDS 两种检查方式的临床诊断准确率。结果 TACDS 与 TVCDS 对输卵管妊娠的临床诊断准确例数分别为 75 例、108 例, 临床诊断准确率分别为 66.96% 、96.43% 。经阴道彩超对输卵管妊娠临床诊断准确率明显高于经腹彩超, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 32.5118, P=0.000$)。结论 经阴道彩超较经腹彩超用于输卵管妊娠早期诊断, 具有临床诊断准确率及检出阳性率高等优势, 可以更早期发现特征性图像改变, 为临床提供客观的诊断和治疗依据。

【关键词】 妊娠; 输卵管; 超声检查; 多普勒; 彩色; 诊断

Comparison of the early diagnostic value of TACDS and TVCDS in tubal pregnancy  Guo Ling, Chang Liqin.
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【Abstract】Objective To compare the early diagnostic value of between trans abdominal color Doppler ultrasound(TACDS) and transvaginal color Doppler ultrasound(TVCDS) in tubal pregnancy. Methods Clinical data of 112 cases which were diagnosis of tubal pregnancy by operation and postoperative pathologic examination were retrospectively analyzed. The accuracy of clinical diagnosis of tubal ectopic pregnancy were compared between TACDS group and TVCDS group. Results 75 cases and 108 cases were diagnosed of tubal pregnancy in TACDS group and TVCDS group, respectively. The diagnostic accuracy were 66.96% and 96.43% , respectively. There was evident difference between the TACDS group and TVCDS group($\chi^2 = 32.5118, P=0.000$). Conclusion Compared with TACDS, TVCDS has high accurate for early diagnosis of tubal pregnancy, which can provide characteristic images and objective basis for the diagnosis and treatment of tubal ectopic pregnancy.

【Key words】 Pregnancy, Tubal; Ultrasonography, Doppler, Color; Diagnosis

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目的 建立一种简便、可自动化的细菌性腹膜炎的筛查检测方法。方法 乳胶增强免疫透射比浊法测定腹水标本的中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白（NGAL）, Wacker 改良法测定乳酸脱氢酶（LDH）活性，已糖激酶法和双缩脲法分别测定总蛋白、葡萄糖含量，同时进行有核细胞计数，以非恶性腹水的多形核白细胞（PMN）计数为金标准。结果 共检测的 111 例腹水标本，26 例 PMN ≥ 250×10⁶/L 标本中（可诊断为细菌性腹膜炎），LDH 和 NGAL 浓度高达 3.4 倍和 3.7 倍，总蛋白也明显增高，葡萄糖降低。PMN 计数与 LDH、NGAL、总蛋白显著相关，r 分别为 0.859、0.774、0.268；与葡萄糖无相关性，r 为 -0.069。LDH、NGAL 及其两者联合的 ROC 曲线下面积（AUC）分别为 0.88、0.89 和 0.94，总蛋白和葡萄糖的 AUC 各为 0.81、0.71。当 LDH ≥ 227 U/L、NGAL ≥ 120 μg/L 和两项联合，敏感性和特异性分别为 0.81 和 0.87，0.96 和 0.75，0.77 和 0.95。LDH、NGAL 和两者联合与 PMN 的一致率分别为 0.86、0.8、0.91。结论 非恶性腹水 NGAL 与 LDH 的联合检测是细菌性腹膜炎筛查的可靠方法。

【关键词】 细菌性腹膜炎；白细胞；中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白

Clinical value of neutrophil gelatinase – associated lipocalin and lactate dehydrogenase detection for screening of bacterial peritonitis in patients with ascites  Quan Haoping. Department of Laboratory, the First People’s Hospital of Pinghu, Pinghu, Zhejiang 314200, China

Abstract Objective To build a simple, automatable detection method for diagnosing bacterial peritonitis. Methods Neutrophil gelatinase – associated lipocalin (NGAL), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), proteins and glucose were assessed in peritoneal fluids from patients with nonmalignant ascites, along with nucleated cell count and differentiation. Results One hundred and eleven specimens were analyzed, 26 of which with PMN count ≥ 250 × 10⁶/L, thus compatible with bacterial peritonitis. The median concentration of LDH and NGAL was 3.4 and 3.7 – fold higher in samples with PMN ≥ 250 × 10⁶/L. The concentration of proteins was also higher in samples with ≥ 250 × 10⁶ PMN/L, whereas that of glucose was lower. The PMN count significantly correlated with peritoneal fluid values of LDH (r = 0.859), NGAL (r = 0.774) and proteins (r = 0.268), but not with glucose (r = -0.069). The area under ROC curve was 0.88 for LDH, 0.89 for NGAL and 0.94 for their combination (both tests positive), whereas that of proteins and glucose was 0.80 and 0.71, respectively. Sensitivities and specificities were 0.81 and 0.87 for LDH ≥ 227 U/L, 0.96 and 0.75 for NGAL ≥ 120 μg/L, 0.77 and 0.95 for their combination. The agreement with PMN count was 0.86 for LDH, 0.80 for NGAL, and 0.91 for their combination. Conclusion Assessment of NGAL in peritoneal fluids, especially in combination with LDH, may be a reliable approach for screening of bacterial peritonitis in patients with nonmalignant ascites.

Key words Bacterial peritonitis; Polymorphonuclear leukocyte; Neutrophil gelatinase – associated lipocalin
注射用胸腺法新在慢性阻塞性肺疾病治疗中的应用效果

叶永青

【摘要】目的探讨注射用胸腺法新在慢性阻塞性肺疾病治疗中的应用效果。方法回顾性分析80例慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的临床资料。按照治疗方法的不同分为观察组和对照组，每组各40例。对照组给予常规治疗，观察组在常规治疗的基础上给予注射用胸腺法新皮下注射，观察两组患者治疗效果、肺功能、血气改善情况和TLC等免疫功能。结果观察组总有效率为95.0%，明显高于对照组的82.5%（χ²=5.2745，P<0.05）；观察组治疗后肺功能、血气改善情况和TLC明显优于对照组（均P<0.05）；观察组不良反应率为5.0%，明显低于对照组的20.0%（χ²=4.1143，P<0.05）。结论注射用胸腺法新在慢性阻塞性肺疾病治疗中具有较好的效果，治愈率高，不良反应少。

【关键词】肺疾病；慢性阻塞性；胸腺法新；治疗结果

Application effect of Thymalfasin for injection in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
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【Abstract】Objective To explore the application effect of Thymalfasin for injection in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Methods Clinical data of 80 patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were retrospectively analyzed. According to different treatment methods, they were divided into the treatment group and control group, 40 cases in each group. The control group was given routine treatment, the observation group were given Thymalfasin for injection with thymus method on the basis of conventional treatment. The treatment effect, improve pulmonary function, blood gas and TLC immune function of the two groups were observed. Results The total effective rate of the observation group was 95.0%, which was significantly higher than 82.5% of the control group (χ²=5.2745, P<0.05); After treatment in patients with pulmonary function, blood gas to improve the situation and TLC were better than those of the control group (all P<0.05); The rate of adverse reactions of the observation group was 5.0%, which was significantly lower than 20.0% of the control group (χ²=4.1143, P<0.05). Conclusion Thymalfasin for injection with thymus method in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease treatment has good effect, high cure rate, less adverse reaction.

【Key words】Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive; Thymalfasin; Treatment Outcome

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输血不良反应 81 例分析

任飞翔  孙素梅

【摘要】目的  分析输血不良反应发生情况，帮助临床更好的预防输血不良反应，确保输血安全。方法  回顾性分析 38490 例次输注成分血液，发生输血不良反应 81 例，对不良反应的类型及发生比例予以分析。结果  不良反应发生率为 0.21%。其中过敏反应为 52 例，占64.20%；其次为发热反应，为 29 例，占 35.80%，各血液成分引起的不良反应率差异无统计学意义（χ² = 3.849, P > 0.05）。结论  加强科学合理用血观念，提倡自体输血，严格遵守输血相关法律法规，可以降低输血不良反应发生率。

【关键词】输血不良反应；过敏反应；发热反应

Analysis of 81 cases with clinical adverse transfusion reaction  Ren Feixiang, Sun Sumei. Department of Blood Transfusion, the People’s Hospital of Gaomi, Gaomi, Shandong 261500, China

【Abstract】Objective  To reduce the probability of adverse transfusion reaction and ensure the safety of transfusion according review the clinical cases. Methods  The record of adverse transfusion reaction was retropectively analyzed. Results  81 cases were occured adverse reactions caused by transfusion in 38 490 cases of our hospital, with the rate of 0.21%, including 52 cases of anaphylactic transfusion reaction and 29 cases of febrile non–hemolytic transfusion reaction. There wasn’t statistically significant difference among of those blood components (χ² = 3.849, P > 0.05). Conclusion  We should renovate the scientific and reasonable concept of blood transfusion, encourage autologous transfusion, strictly abide by the lows and regulations realated to transfusion, the probability of adverse transfusion reaction would be reduced.

【Key words】Adverse transfusion reaction; Anaphylactic transfusion reaction; FNHTR
小儿重症肺炎临床特征分析

范新凤 潘家华

【摘要】目的总结小儿重症肺炎的临床特点，以提高诊疗水平，改善患儿转归。方法回顾性分析10年住院重症肺炎患儿的临床表现及体征、基础疾病、病原学检查、影像学检查资料，并与同期住院的120例普通肺炎进行对比分析。结果193例重症肺炎患儿中男127例，女63例，男女比例2:1；其中0～3岁患儿115例（60.0%）；冬春季为发病高峰期，为125例，占发病总数65.0%；193例患儿均有发热，体温39～41℃98例，占50.8%；患儿入院时有呼吸系统症状，包括咳嗽183例（94.8%），喘息113例（58.5%）；患儿均有呼吸困难，气促或发绀，肺部湿啰音105例（54.3%），呼吸功能不全或呼吸衰竭152例（78.7%），急性呼吸窘迫综合征12例（6.2%），心力衰竭163例（84.5%），腹胀67例（34.7%），23例（14.1%）需要机械通气。肺炎支原体抗体阳性91例（47.2%）；行血清病毒抗体及呼吸道病毒抗原检测，检测出阳性抗体20例（10.4%）；痰液培养（痰培养、胸水培养及血培养）共培养出阳性菌株31例（16.1%），其中革兰阴性单胞菌7例（3.6%），大肠埃希菌6例（3.1%），肺炎克雷伯杆菌6例（3.1%），阴沟杆菌5例（2.6%），肺炎链球菌3例（1.6%），草绿色链球菌2例（1.0%），溶血性葡萄球菌1例（0.5%），放射状杆菌1例（0.5%），真菌为假丝酵母菌2例（1.0%）。影像学结果，106例（54.9%）均呈肺叶或节段性大片状密度增高影或肺实质炎症浸润，均有呼吸困难，气促或发绀，肺部湿啰音105例（54.3%），呼吸功能不全或呼吸衰竭152例（78.7%），急性呼吸窘迫综合征12例（6.2%），心力衰竭163例（84.5%），腹胀67例（34.7%），23例（14.1%）需要机械通气。肺炎支原体抗体阳性91例（47.2%）；行血清病毒抗体及呼吸道病毒抗原检测，检测出阳性抗体20例（10.4%）；痰液培养（痰培养、胸水培养及血培养）共培养出阳性菌株31例（16.1%），其中革兰阴性单胞菌7例（3.6%），大肠埃希菌6例（3.1%），肺炎克雷伯杆菌6例（3.1%），阴沟杆菌5例（2.6%），肺炎链球菌3例（1.6%），草绿色链球菌2例（1.0%），溶血性葡萄球菌1例（0.5%），放射状杆菌1例（0.5%），真菌为假丝酵母菌2例（1.0%）。影像学结果，106例（54.9%）均呈肺叶或节段性大片状密度增高影或肺实质炎症浸润，均有呼吸困难，气促或发绀，肺部湿啰音105例（54.3%），呼吸功能不全或呼吸衰竭152例（78.7%），急性呼吸窘迫综合征12例（6.2%），心力衰竭163例（84.5%），腹胀67例（34.7%），23例（14.1%）需要机械通气。肺炎支原体抗体阳性91例（47.2%）；行血清病毒抗体及呼吸道病毒抗原检测，检测出阳性抗体20例（10.4%）；痰液培养（痰培养、胸水培养及血培养）共培养出阳性菌株31例（16.1%），其中革兰阴性单胞菌7例（3.6%），大肠埃希菌6例（3.1%），肺炎克雷伯杆菌6例（3.1%），阴沟杆菌5例（2.6%），肺炎链球菌3例（1.6%），草绿色链球菌2例（1.0%），溶血性葡萄球菌1例（0.5%），放射状杆菌1例（0.5%），真菌为假丝酵母菌2例（1.0%）。影像学结果，106例（54.9%）均呈肺叶或节段性大片状密度增高影或肺实质炎症浸润。

结论重症肺炎临床表现重，易出现心力衰竭，呼吸衰竭等合并症，临床疑诊重症肺炎时尽早完善病原学及胸部影像学检查，早诊断，早治疗。

【关键词】重症肺炎；临床特点；病原学；影像学；儿童

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【Abstract】ObjectiveTo sum up the clinical characteristics of children with severe pneumonia, and in order to improve the diagnosis treatment and prognosis. MethodsRetrospective analysis was carried out on the clinical manifestations signs basic diseases etiology check imaging of children with severe pneumonia who had been in the hospital for ten years, and with the same period, 120 children with common pneumonia in hospital were compared with and analyzed. ResultsAmong 193 case, boys was 127 cases, girls was 63 cases, with males to females rate of 2:1. 115 cases (60.0%) were aged 0 year to 3 years old. The onset of 125 cases (65.0%) were winter and spring. All patients had fever 98 cases (50.8%) with high temperature of 39 ~ 41℃, all patients suffered from respiratory symptoms, including 183 cases (94.8%) with cough, 113 cases (58.5%) with breathing. All patients suffered from difficult breathing, shortness of breath on cyanosis (= cyanopath). 105 cases (54.3%) with wet lung rate, 152 cases (78.7%) with respiratory insufficiency on respiratory failure, 12 cases (6.2%) with acute respiratory distress syndrome, 163 cases (84.5%) with heart failure, 67 cases (34.7%) with abdominal distension, 23 cases needed mechanical ventilation. 91 cases (47.2%) with antibodies positive for mycoplasma pneumoniae infection when testing serum virus antibody and respiratory virus antigen. 20 cases (10.4%) were found to have positive antibody, conducting fluid culture, cultivate a positive strains of 31 cases (16.1%), including 7 cases (3.6%) of pseudomonas aeruginosa, 6 cases (3.1%) of eschericia coli, 6 cases (3.1%) of klebsiella pneumoniae, 5 cases (2.6%) of enterobacter cloacae, 3 cases (1.6%) of streptococcus pneumoniae, 2 cases (1.0%) of viridans streptococci, 1 case (0.5%) of hemolytic staphylococci, 1 case (0.5%) of radiation agrobacterium, 2 cases (1.0%) of candida mycoderma bacteria which was fungi. The imaging indicated, 106 cases (54.9%) presented as lobi pulmonis or segmental large patches of dense increased shadow or pulmonary parenchymal inflammatory lesions the performance of lung interstitial inflammatory lesion(such as increased lung markings, fuzzy and with flocculant shadow etc) were 87 cases (33.2%). 30 cases (15.5%) suffered from pleural effusion, 18 cases (9.3%) suffered a telcetasis with in the chest, 16 cases (8.3%) suffered from empyema. ConclusionChildren with severe pneumonia had prone to heart failure respiratory failure, complication. The clinical manifestations of severe pneumonia is severe. Clinically suspected severe. Pneumonia should
complete etiological and chest radiographic examination for early diagnosis and treatment.

【Key words】 Severe pneumonia; Clinical characteristics; Etiology; Imaging; Child

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增强 CT 多向调整多平面重建技术对进展期胃癌 T 分期的评估价值

杨书峥  孙国超  刘宏霞

【摘要】目的 探讨增强 CT 联合多向调整多平面重建技术(MPR)在术前评估进展期胃癌胃壁浸润深度中的价值。方法 收集经手术确诊为进展期胃癌且术前行腹部增强 CT 的患者 105 例,经薄层数据传至后处理工作站进行多向调整 MPR,显示胃癌最大病变为最佳图像，对重建后的图像对胃癌病灶进行 T 分期，并与术后病理 T 分期相对比。结果 病理诊断 T1 期 9 例, T2 期 23 例, T3 期 46 例, T4 期 27 例;增强 CT 联合多向调整 MPR 技术对 T1, T2, T3, T4 期诊断的准确率为 98.1%、93.3%、86.7%、91.4%。结论 采用增强 CT 多向调整 MPR 技术可提高胃癌 T 分期诊断的准确性,可以作为一种评估胃癌分期的方法。

【关键词】胃肿瘤; T 分期; 体层摄影术, X 线计算机; 多平面重建

The value of contrast enhanced CT with multi-direction adjusting MPR in T stage of advanced gastric cancer  Yang Shuzheng, Sun Guochao, Liu Hongxia. Department of Radiology, Binzhou Central Hospital, Binzhou, Shandong 251700, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the evaluation of contrast enhanced CT with multi-direction adjusting multi-planar reformation(MPR) on the stomach wall invasion of advanced gastric cancer. Methods 105 cases of advanced gastric cancer proved by pathology after surgery were checked by contrast enhanced CT before surgery. All the images were reconstructed by multi-direction adjusting MPR to show perfectly the lesions of gastric cancer, T stage diagnosed by CT were compared with the T stage diagnosed by pathology. Results T1, T2, T3, T4 stage diagnosed by pathology were 9 cases, 23 cases, 46 cases and 27 cases respectively, the accuracy of multi-direction adjusting MPR in diagnosing T1, T2, T3, T4 stage were 98.1%, 93.3%, 86.7%, 91.4% respectively. Conclusion Contrast enhanced CT with multi-direction adjusting MPR can improve the accuracy in diagnosing the T stage of advanced gastric cancer, which can be used to evaluate the staging of advanced gastric cancer.

【Key words】Gastric neoplasms; T stage; Tomography, X-ray computed; Multi-planar reformation

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改良术式结合二次翻瓣法治疗腮腺良性肿瘤
预防味觉出汗综合征的效果分析

何文泽  孙道成  邹家华

【摘要】 目的 探讨改良术式结合二次翻瓣法较传统术式治疗腮腺良性肿瘤预防味觉出汗(Frey)综合征的临床效果。方法 选择腮腺良性肿瘤切除术患者28例，按治疗方法不同分为观察组12例，对照组16例。观察组行改良术式结合二次翻瓣法，保留腮腺咬肌筋膜、保留耳大神经分支和腮腺区域性切除术；对照组按常规行腮腺肿瘤及腮腺浅叶或全叶切除术。术后随访6个月至1年，行Minor试验，记录Frey综合征发生病例数，对两组术后Frey综合征发生率进行比较。结果 观察组术后Frey综合征发生率为16.67%，低于对照组的68.75%，两组差异有统计学意义(χ²=7.479，P<0.05)。结论 改良术式结合二次翻瓣法在腮腺良性肿瘤治疗中对预防Frey综合征的临床效果较传统术式具有明显优势。

【关键词】 味觉出汗综合征；腮腺肿瘤；口腔外科手术

Effects of the modified operation combined with secondary disc method of benign tumor in parotid gland on the prevention of Frey syndrome   He Wenze, Sun Daocheng, Zou Jiahua. Department of Stomatology, Jiangdu People's Hospital of Yangzhou City, Yangzhou, Jiangsu 225200, China

【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the effects of the modified opration of benign tumor in parotid gland on the prevention of Frey syndrome. Methods the Parotid benign tumor resection in 28 cases were selected,according to the different treatment methods were divided into observation group of 12 cases, 16 cases of the control group. The modified surgical patients in the observation group, two flap method, preservation, preservation of parotid masseter fascia in the branches of the great auricular nerve and parotid region resection, the control group was treated by routine tumors of the parotid gland and parotid superficial lobectomy or resection. Patients were followed up for 6 months to 1 years, underwent minor test, the incidence of Frey syndrome in 2 cases were recorded, postoperative incidence of Frey syndrome were compared. Results The incidence of Frey syndrome in the observation group was significantly reduced compared with the control group. The difference was statistically significant (χ² = 7.479, P < 0.05). Conclusion The effects of modified operation combined with secondary disc method in benign tumor of parotid gland on the prevention of Frey syndrome has obvious advantages comparing with the control.

【Key words】 Gustatory sweating syndrome; Tumors of the parotid gland; Oral surgery operation

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The application of retrograding double J tube in the drug-crystalline upper urinary tract obstruction
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of the double J tube in treating drug-crystalline upper urinary tract obstruction. Methods There were 12 cases of drug-crystalline urinary tract obstruction, which were diagnosed by CT for urinary tract obstruction. With the help of cystoscope, we retrograde placed the double-J tube in all the 12 patients who with persistently elevated serum creatinine in the next day of admission. Results Nine patients were successfully placed double J stent and serum creatinine of the patients decreased to normal rapidly. There were 2 patients with failed implantation and were with persistently elevated serum creatinine. 1 patient with unilateral urinary tract obstruction was treated with conservative treatment and eventually cured. Conclusion Patients with drug-induced renal injury should have a routine bilateral ureteral CT scan, once they are clearly diagnosed as drug crystal upper urinary tract obstruction in them, timely placement of bilateral double J tube with the help of cystoscope, which was a simple and effective treatments.

【Key words】 Double J tube; Drug crystal; Upper urinary tract obstruction

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老年支气管扩张患者病原菌分布及耐药性分析

秦永刚

【摘要】目的探讨老年支气管扩张患者病原菌分布及耐药情况。方法选择老年支气管扩张患者送检的痰标本分离病原菌，进行细菌耐药性分析。结果在分离出的221株病原菌中，革兰阳性球菌57株（25.79%），革兰阴性菌151株（68.32%）。革兰阴性杆菌以铜绿假单胞菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍曼不动杆菌和大肠埃希菌为主，所占比例分别为20.36%、14.02%、15.84%和9.05%；革兰阳性杆菌以金黄色葡萄球菌、表皮葡萄球菌和肺炎链球菌为主，所占比例分别为9.50%、8.60%和7.69%；其他为真菌，所占比例为5.88%。

结论老年支气管扩张患者病原菌以革兰阴性菌为主，其中铜绿假单胞菌排在首位，合理选用抗菌药物对减少耐药率的产生有重要作用。

【关键词】支气管扩张；病原菌；耐药性；老年人

Elderly patients with bronchiectasis distribution and drug resistance of pathogens Qin Yonggang. Department of Respiratory Medicine, Hanyang Hospital, Wuhan, Hubei 430050, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the distribution of pathogens in elderly patients with bronchiectasis and drug resistance. Methods Elderly hospital patients with bronchiectasis were selected, pathogens isolated from sputum specimens and analysis of bacterial resistance. Results 221 strain of pathogen were isolated, of gram – positive bacteria 57 strain (25.79%); gram – negative bacteria 151 strain (68.32%); gram – negative bacteria Pseudomonas aeruginosa pneumonia Klebsiella, Acinetobacter baumannii and Escherichia coli – based was 20.36% , 14.02% , 15.84% and 9.05% respectively; gram – negative bacteria Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Streptococcus pneumoniae based was 9.50% , 8.60% and 7.69% respectively; other fungi, the proportion was 5.88%.

Conclusion Elderly patients with bronchiectasis distribution of pathogens to the highest proportion of gram – negative bacteria, including Pseudomonas aeruginosa in the first row, tip rational use of antimicrobial drugs in reducing the rate of drug resistance plays an important role.

【Key words】Bronchiectasis; Pathogen; Drug resistance; Aged

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雾化吸入布地奈德联合复方异丙托溴铵对老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者的疗效及对降钙素原、C反应蛋白的影响

张凤革  郑文旭

【摘要】  目的  观察雾化吸入布地奈德联合复方异丙托溴铵对老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者的疗效的对比及降钙素原、C反应蛋白的影响。 方法  选择80例AECOPD患者作为研究对象，采用随机数字表法将患者随机分为观察组和对照组，每组各40例。两组均予常规综合治疗，对照组在常规治疗基础上再雾化吸入复方异丙托溴铵，观察组在常规治疗基础上再雾化吸入布地奈德联合复方异丙托溴铵。两组均于干预7d。分别比较两组血气指标(PaO₂、Paco₂、PCT)、肺功能指标(FEV₁、PEF、FEV₁/FVC)、呼吸困难及运动耐力评分、血清PCT水平、血清CRP水平及临床疗效，记录不良反应发生情况。 结果  (1) 观察组和对照组治疗后PaO₂、FEV₁、PEF、FEV₁/FVC分别为(70.7±2.3)mmHg和(62.5±3.0)mmHg，(2.15±0.63)L和(1.76±0.56)L，(3.49±0.82)L/min和(3.06±0.75)L/min，较治疗前明显升高(P<0.05)；PCT、PCT/CRT 分别为(51.4±1.7)mg/L和(56.6±2.3)mg/L，(1.75±1.20)μg/L和(2.58±1.17)μg/L，(10.25±6.77)mg/L和(19.07±5.75)mg/L，较治疗前明显降低(P<0.05)；观察组治疗后PaO₂、FEV₁、PEF、FEV₁/FVC明显高于对照组，PCT、PCT/CRT明显低于对照组(P<0.05)；(2) 观察组和对照组治疗后呼吸困难及运动耐力评分、血清PCT水平、血清CRP水平及临床疗效，记录不良反应发生情况。 结论  雾化吸入布地奈德联合复方异丙托溴铵治疗老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者临床疗效确切，能够有效改善呼吸功能，是治疗COPD急性加重期的有效选择。

【关键词】  肺疾病，慢性阻塞性；布地奈德；复方异丙托溴铵；降钙素原；C反应蛋白

Observation of the effect and the influence on PCT, CRP in the treatment of patients with acute exacerbation pulmonary disease by Budesonide and ipratropium bromide  Zhang Fengge, Zheng Wenxu. Department of Respiratory, the Hospital of Pinggu District, Beijing 101200, China

【Abstract】  Objective  To observe the effect and the influence on PCT,CRP in the treatment of patients with acute exacerbation pulmonary disease by Budesonide and ipratropium bromide. Methods  80 patients with acute exacerbation pulmonary disease were randomly divided into 40 cases of the control group and 40 cases of the observation group, the two groups were given routine treatment, the control group then had been given ipratropium bromide for 7d, and the observation group had been given Budesonide and ipratropium bromide for 7d, the blood gas indicators (PaO₂,PCO₂), pulmonary function (FEV₁,PEF,FEV₁/FVC), dyspnoea and exercise tolerance score, serum PCT levels, serum CRP levels and clinical efficacy were compared. Adverse reactions were recorded. Results  (1) the PaO₂,FEV₁,PEF,FEV₁/FVC of the observation group and the control group after treatment were (70.7±2.3)mmHg and (62.5±3.0)mmHg, (2.15±0.63)L and (1.76±0.56)L, (3.49±0.82)L/min and (3.06±0.75)L/min, which is an effecttive treatment of choice for acute exacerbation of COPD. Observation of the effect and the influence on PCT,CRP in the treatment of patients with acute exacerbation pulmonary disease by Budesonide and ipratropium bromide Inhalation has exact effect, and can effectively improve respiratory function, which is an effective treatment of choice for acute exacerbation of COPD.

【Key words】  Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive；Budesonide；Compound ipratropium bromide；Procalcitonin；C – reactive protein

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放化疗顺序与局限期小细胞肺癌患者毒副反应关系的研究

耿冲  叶涛  王强  王敏  张旭光

【摘要】目的探讨序贯放化疗、交替放化疗或同步放化疗治疗局限期小细胞肺癌的毒副反应严重程度。方法回顾性分析63例局限期小细胞肺癌患者的临床资料，根据放化疗顺序分为三组：序贯组15例，交替组25例，同步组23例。比较治疗后2个月、4个月、6个月的毒副反应指标(白细胞减少、胃肠道反应、肺炎、食管炎)的差异。结果治疗后2个月三组毒副反应指标<Ⅱ级及≥Ⅱ级的例数差异均无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.275,0.051,0.513,1.215,0.051,0.231$, 均$P>0.05$)；治疗后4个月，序贯组Ⅱ级骨髓抑制、胃肠道反应、肺炎、食管炎发生率分别为33.3%、33.3%、0.0%、0.0%，交替组Ⅱ级骨髓抑制、胃肠道反应、肺炎、食管炎发生率分别为16.0%、4.0%、16.0%、0.0%，同步组Ⅱ级骨髓抑制、胃肠道反应、肺炎、食管炎发生率分别为52.2%、34.8%、34.8%、4.3%。三组≥Ⅱ级骨髓抑制、各级胃肠道反应及各级肺炎发生率差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2=7.054,9.702,7.947,6.145,7.373$, 均$P<0.05$)；治疗后6个月，序贯组≥Ⅱ级骨髓抑制、胃肠道反应、肺炎、食管炎发生率分别为26.7%、13.3%、13.3%、0.0%；交替组分别为40.0%、36.0%、12.0%、0.0%；同步组分别为69.6%、65.2%、43.5%、0.0%。结论白细胞减少、胃肠道反应与化疗密切相关，同步放化疗加重骨髓抑制。肺炎、食管炎的发生与放疗关系更密切，同步放化疗可加重放射性肺损伤。

【关键词】肺肿瘤；放射疗法；化学疗法；毒副反应

Research on the relationship of treatment toxicity with chemoradiotherapy order in limited - stage small cell lung cancer  Geng Chong, Ye Tao, Wang Qiang, Wang Min, Zhang Xuguang. Department of Radiation Oncology, Xuzhou Tumor Hospital, Xuzhou, Jiangsu 221005, China

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the severity of toxicity reaction after treated by the sequential chemoradiotherapy, alternate chemoradiotherapy or concurrent chemoradiotherapy in limited - stage small cell lung cancer. Methods 63 cases of limited - stage small cell lung cancer were reviewed, according to the chemoradiotherapy order, all cases were divided into sequential chemoradiotherapy 15 cases, alternate chemoradiotherapy 25 cases, concurrent chemoradiotherapy 23 cases. The correlation of the factors(leukocytopenia, gastrointestinal reaction, pneumonia, esophagitis) with different treatment groups after treated in 2 months, 4 months, 6 months were analyzed. Results Three groups of all the factors treated in 2 months had no significant change ($\chi^2=0.275,0.051,0.513,1.215,0.051,0.231$, all $P>0.05$). In 4 months the cases of sequential chemoradiotherapy > or = 2 myelosuppression, the gastrointestinal reaction, the pneumonia and the esophagitis were 33.3%, 33.3%, 0.0%, 0.0%; In the cases of alternate chemoradiotherapy > or = 2 myelosuppression, the gastrointestinal reaction, the pneumonia and the esophagitis were 16.0%, 4.0%, 16.0%, 0.0%; In the cases of concurrent chemoradiotherapy > or = 2 myelosuppression, the gastrointestinal reaction, the pneumonia and the esophagitis were 52.2%, 34.8%, 34.8%, 4.3%; > or = 2 myelosuppression, each level gastrointestinal reaction and the pneumonia of the three groups treated were statistically significant ($\chi^2=7.054,9.702,7.947,6.145,7.373$, all $P<0.05$). In 6 months the cases of sequential chemoradiotherapy > or = 2 myelosuppression, the gastrointestinal reaction, the pneumonia and the esophagitis were 26.7%, 13.3%, 13.3%, 0.0%; In the cases of alternate chemoradiotherapy > or = 2 myelosuppression, the gastrointestinal reaction, the pneumonia and the esophagitis were 40.0%, 36.0%, 12.0%, 0.0%; In the cases of concurrent chemoradiotherapy > or = 2 myelosuppression, the gastrointestinal reaction, the pneumonia and the esophagitis were 69.6%, 65.2%, 43.5%, 0.0%; each level myelosuppression, > or = 2 gastrointestinal reaction and the pneumonia of the three groups treated were statistically significant ($\chi^2=6.174,7.663,10.544,6.286$, all $P<0.05$). Conclusion Leukocytopenia and gastrointestinal reaction are closely related with chemotherapy, chemoradiotherapy results in the worsened of myelosuppression. Pneumonia and esophagitis are closely related with chemotherapy, chemoradiotherapy result in the worsen of radiation pneumonitis.

【Key words】Lung neoplasms; Radiation therapy; Chemotherapy; Toxicity reaction

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子宫内膜异位症术后应用曲普瑞林的临床效果观察及对血清 CA125、抗子宫内膜抗体的影响

王敏慧  赵巧云

【摘要】 目的  比较子宫内膜异位症患者术后应用曲普瑞林与米非司酮的临床效果观察及对血清 CA125 及抗子宫内膜抗体水平的比较。 方法 将 60 例子宫内膜异位症患者随机分为 I 组和 II 组，每组 30 例，I 组患者术后月经来潮第 1 天给予米非司酮 12.5 mg/d, qd, II 组患者术后月经来潮第 1 天给予曲普瑞林 3.75 mg, 每 28 天 1 次, 连用 3 个月, 治疗前后观察患者症状及体征变化情况, 进行月经量及痛经评分, 取肘上静脉血检测血清 CA125 及抗子宫内膜抗体水平, 评价两组患者临床疗效, 观察两组不良反应发生情况, 所有患者随访 1 年, 计算 1 年内累积妊娠率。 结果 I 组和 II 组治疗后 CA125、EMab、月经量评分、痛经评分分别为 (18.2 ± 2.8) U/mL 和 (8.8 ± 3.2) U/mL, (405.2 ± 141.1) pg/mL 和 (202.1 ± 79.8) pg/mL, (18.85 ± 6.32) 分和 (7.68 ± 4.19) 分, (1.91 ± 0.35) 分和 (0.95 ± 0.63) 分, 均较治疗前明显降低, (t = 8.433, 14.824, 7.659, 19.513, 0.01), II 组治疗后 CA125、EMab, 月经量评分, 痛经评分水平明显低于 I 组, t = 5.711, 6.632, 6.675, 5.624, P < 0.01; I 组与 II 组的临床总有效率, 妊娠率, 复发率分别为 96.67%, 93.33%, 53.33% 和 50.0%, 3.33% 和 6.67%, 差异无统计学意义 (均 P > 0.05); I 组阴道不规则出血发生率为 23.33%, 明显高于 II 组的 3.33% (x² = 5.192, P < 0.05)。 结论 子宫内膜异位症术后使用曲普瑞林与米非司酮的临床效果相当, 但曲普瑞林对血清 CA125 及抗子宫内膜抗体水平的下降作用更强, 减轻术后阴道异常出血和痛经症状, 术后妊娠率及复发率良好, 可作为子宫内膜异位症术后治疗的推荐药物。

【关键词】 子宫内膜异位症; 曲普瑞林; 米非司酮; 血清 CA125; 抗子宫内膜抗体

The clinical effects and influence on CA125, endometrial antibody of triptorelin the treatment of patients with endometriosis surgery  Wang Minhui, Zhao Qiaoyun. Department of Pharmacy, Taizhou Hospital of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine, Taizhou, Zhejiang, 317523, China

【Abstract】 Objective  To compare the clinical effects and influence on CA125, endometrial antibody of triptorelin the treatment of endometriosis surgery endometriosis surgery, to provide reference for clinical treatment. Methods 60 patients with endometriosis surgery were randomly divided into 30 cases of I group and 30 cases of II group, I group was treated with mifepristone on the first days after menstruation 12.5 mg/d, qd, II group was given triptorelin 3.75 mg, every 28 days for 1 times, treated for 3 months, the symptoms and signs before and after treatment were observed, then menstruation and dysmenorrhea score were evaluated, Elbow vein blood was taken out for calculating CA125 and serum antiendometrial antibody, the clinical efficacy were evaluated and the adverse reactions were observed, all patients were followed up for 1 years, then 1 years cumulative pregnancy rate were recorded. Results The CA125, EMab, menstrual score, dysmenorrhea score of I group and II group after the treatment were (18.2 ± 2.8) U/mL and (8.8 ± 3.2) U/mL, (405.2 ± 141.1) pg/mL and (202.1 ± 79.8) pg/mL, (18.85 ± 6.32) score and (7.68 ± 4.19) score, (1.91 ± 0.35) score and (0.95 ± 0.63) score, all index of both group after treatment were significantly lower than those before treatment (t = 8.433 and 14.824, 7.659 and 14.578, 20.772, 26.286, 15.853, 19.513, all P < 0.01), all index of II group after treatment were significantly lower than those of I group (t = 5.711, 6.632, 6.675, 5.624, all P < 0.01). The total effective rate, pregnancy rate, recurrence rate of I group and II group were 96.67% and 93.33%, 53.33% and 50%, 3.33% and 6.67%, the difference were not statistically significant (P > 0.05); the irregular vaginal bleeding rate of I group was 23.33%, the II group were 3.33%, χ² = 5.192, P < 0.05. Conclusion Triptorelin and mifepristone has same clinical effect in endometriosis postoperative, but triptorelin can reduce more effectively the CA125 and anti endometrium antibody, abnormal vaginal bleeding and reduce dysmenorrhea postoperative, postoperative recurrence rate and pregnancy rate is good, can be used as a recommended drugs in
the treatment patients with endometriosis surgery.

【Key words】Endometriosis; Triptorelin; Mifepristone; Serum CA125; Anti endometrial antibody
C-反应蛋白与脑出血预后相关性的研究

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【摘要】目的 分析急性脑出血C-反应蛋白(CRP)水平的动态变化及其与脑出血预后相关性,为病情及预后判断提供依据。方法 选择烟台经济技术开发区医院神经内科收治的急性自发性脑出血住院患者为研究对象,共纳入163例患者。研究对象分为脑出血组和健康对照组,分别对对照组和脑出血组的脑出血量及预后进行比较。结果 (1)脑出血量入院当天CRP为(8.92±1.00) mg/L,对照组为(4.25±0.23) mg/L; CRP水平预后高于对照组,差异有统计学意义,t=-3.683,P<0.01。 (2)脑出血患者入院后1,3,7,14天平均血清CRP分别为(9.34±1.65) mg/L,(9.56±1.58) mg/L,(6.58±1.17) mg/L,(4.98±1.26) mg/L,第1天CRP水平开始升高,第3天达到峰值(5.32±1.00 mg/L), CRP水平明显高于入院时(3.62±1.17 mg/L), CRP水平逐渐降低,第3天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显低于第1天,轻度、中度、重度神经缺损程度的急性脑出血患者第1天,3天,7天,14天间CRP动态水平差异有统计学意义(F=4.29,5.32,3.62,3.21, P<0.05),第7,14天逐渐降低,第3天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显低于第1天,轻度,中度,重度神经缺损程度的急性脑出血患者第1天,3天,7天,14天间CRP动态水平差异有统计学意义(F=4.29,5.32,3.62,3.21, P<0.05),第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天CRP水平明显高于第1天,第7,14天

【关键词】脑出血;C反应蛋白;预后;相关性

Study on the correlation of C – reactive protein level and cerebral hemorrhage prognosis

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【Abstract】Objective To analyze the correlation of C – reactive protein level and acute cerebral hemorrhage prognosis, provide the evidence for determining the condition and prognosis. Methods 163 patients with acute spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage met selection criteria in Yantai Economic and Technology Development Area Hospital were selected as the study objects, the CRP were detected by immuno turbidimetry in the 1 day, 3 days, 7 days, 14 days after admission, the NIHSS were calculated, 48 cases of healthy people were selected as the control group, the CRP between hemorrhage group and the healthy control group, patients with different brain hemorrhage, patients with different neurological deficit were compared. Results (1) The C – reactive protein of cerebral hemorrhage group when admission were (8.92±1.0) mg/L, the control group were (4.25±0.23) mg/L, the C – reactive protein of cerebral hemorrhage group were significantly higher than that of the control group, the difference was statistically significant, t=-3.683, P<0.01. (2) The mean serum CRP after admission admission 1, 3, 7, 14d were (9.34±1.65) mg/L, (9.56±1.58) mg/L, (6.58±1.17) mg/L, (4.98±1.26) mg/L, the CRP was a large rise in the course of the disease 1d, 3d peak, F=7.487, P<0.05, the CRP had difference between large amount of brain hemorrhage, moderate amount of brain hemorrhage, and small amount of brain hemorrhage, a large amount of patients with cerebral hemorrhage CRP levels were higher than a moderate amount of patients with cerebral hemorrhage and a small amount of patients with cerebral hemorrhage 1, 3 and 7d, during which the difference was statistically significant (F=3.31, 4.62, 4.21, P<0.01 or P<0.05). (3) The CRP peak levels of different degrees of neurological deficits in patients with acute cerebral hemorrhage decreased in 3d, 7d, 14d, the CRP of 3d were higher than that in 1d, the CRP of 7, 14d were lower than that in 1d, CRP levels between different neurological deficits degree of acute cerebral hemorrhage were also significantly different (F=4.29, 5.32, 3.62, 3.21, P<0.05 or P<0.01), the CRP levels of Severe neurological deficit in 1d, 3d, 7d, 14d were significantly higher in mild and moderate neurological deficit (t=6.567, 4.241, 4.010, 3.111 and 4.965, 3.031, 3.104, 3.009, P<0.05 or P<0.01). Conclusion The serum CRP levels of patients with acute cerebral hemorrhage significantly increased, the serum CRP level shows dynamic changes in the
first three days of the onset of peak, the CRP levels significantly correlated with the prognosis of cerebral hemorrhage, the more severe neurological deficit, the greater the amount of cerebral hemorrhage, higher serum CRP levels.

[Key words] Cerebral hemorrhage; C - reactive protein; Prognosis; Correlation

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盐酸法舒地尔对急性心肌梗死患者血液流变学和血清炎性细胞因子的影响研究

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【摘要】目的 观察盐酸法舒地尔干预治疗急性心肌梗死(AMI)患者的血液流变学和血清炎性细胞因子的变化,探讨盐酸法舒地尔在AMI中可能的作用及机制。方法选取120例确诊为AMI患者,采用随机数字表法分为治疗组(60例)和对照组(60例)。对照组给予常规治疗,治疗组在此基础上给予盐酸法舒地尔30 mg静脉滴注2/d,两组均治疗14 d。检测两组治疗前后血液流变学和血清炎性细胞因子(C反应蛋白、IL-1β,IL-6,IL-10,TNF-β)的含量。结果两组治疗后全血黏度(低切、中切、高切)及血浆黏度均比治疗前明显降低(P<0.05),而对照组治疗后的HCT未见明显降低(P>0.05)。治疗2周后,治疗组的全血黏度(低切、中切、高切)及血浆黏度比对照组明显降低(P<0.05),HCT无明显降低(P>0.05)。两组治疗后CRP,IL-1β,IL-6和TNF-β比治疗前均显著降低(P<0.05),IL-10显著升高(P<0.05),并且,治疗组治疗后与对照组治疗后相比,上述指标的变化更明显(P<0.05)。结论盐酸法舒地尔可能是通过改善血液流变学,并减轻AMI后的炎性反应来发挥其治疗作用的,且盐酸法舒地尔干预的治疗方法较常规治疗的短期效果好。

【关键词】心肌梗死;法舒地尔;血液流变学;炎性因子

Clinical study on changes of indexes of hemorheology and inflammatory factors of fasudil intervention on acute myocardial infarction  Huang Ling, Zhang Zhen, Wang Zhao'er, Zhou Jianfei. Department of Pharmacy, Shengzhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shengzhou, Zhejiang 312400, China

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the possible mechanisms of fasudil on acute myocardial infarction (AMI) by observing the changes of hemorheology and inflammatory factors. Methods 120 patients diagnosed AMI in our hospital were randomly divided into the two groups: 60 cases in the control group were given the conventional treatment and the other 60 cases in the treatment group were added fasudil for 2 weeks based on that. Then we analyzed the changes of hemorheology and inflammatory factors. Results 2 weeks later, the whole blood restore viscosity, plasma viscosity,CRP, IL-1β, IL-6 and TNF-β in the two groups were all obviously decreased than those of before (P<0.05),while, packed cell volume in the treatment group was obviously decreased as well (P<0.05). Furthermore, the changes in the treatment group were more significant compared with the controlled group (P<0.05). Conclusion Fasudil intervention on AMI can improve the situation of hemorheology and relieve the inflammation more effectively than conventional treatment.

【Key words】Myocardial infarction; Fasudil; Hemorheology; Inflammatory factors
丙泊酚复合苏芬太尼麻醉用于腹腔镜卵巢囊肿切除术的效果观察

吕文艳  蒋仙红  张曙报  王靖宇  徐文强

【摘要】 目的 观察丙泊酚复合苏芬太尼行腹腔镜卵巢囊肿切除术的临床疗效。方法 选择行腹腔镜卵巢囊肿切除术患者80例，按随机数字法随机分配观察组和对照组各40例。观察组行丙泊酚复合苏芬太尼麻醉，对照组行丙泊酚复合苏芬太尼麻醉。比较两组患者术前情况、手术时间、手术出血量、肠胃功能恢复时间及术后并发症。结果 观察组术后自主呼吸时间、苏醒时间、拔管时间分别为（8.4±2.3）min、（10.5±3.3）min、（12.7±2.3）min，而对照组分别为（10.1±2.2）min、（12.3±2.6）min、（15.3±3.5）min，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=3.378，2.710，3.926，均P<0.05）；观察组手术时间、手术出血量，肠胃功能恢复时间分别为（44.7±5.4）min、（19.5±3.5）mL、（18.3±2.4）h，对照组分别为（67.5±7.8）min、（42.7±2.8）mL、（42.4±3.2）h，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=15.200，32.736，38.105，均P<0.05）。观察组术后镇痛、术中知晓、苏醒期烦躁发生率分别为25.0%、0.0%、7.5%，明显低于对照组的57.5%、12.5%、37.5%，差异均有统计学意义（χ²=8.717，5.333，10.323，均P<0.05）。结论 丙泊酚复合苏芬太尼行腹腔镜卵巢囊肿切除术的效果显著，手术时间短，术后恢复快，且术后并发症少，值得在临床中广泛应用。

【关键词】 丙泊酚；苏芬太尼；腹腔镜检查；卵巢囊肿切除术

Effect of propofol combined with sufentanil on patients with laparoscopic ovarian cystectomy  Lyu Wenyuan, Jiang Xianhong, Zhang Shubao, Wang Jingyu, Xu Wenchuang. Department of Anesthesiology, the No. 117 Hospital of PLA, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, 310000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical effect of propofol combined with sufentanil in laparoscopic ovarian cyst resection. Methods 80 cases who underwent laparoscopic ovarian cyst resection were chosen, they were divided into the observation group and control group with 40 patients in each group according to the random number table method. The observation group was anaesthetized with propofol combined with sufentanil, while the control group was anaesthetized with propofol combined with fentanyl, the recovery status, operation time, intraoperative bleeding volume, recovery time of gastrointestinal function and postoperative complications in the two groups were compared. Results The recovered spontaneous breathing time, recovery time, extubation time of the observation group were (8.4±2.3) min, (10.51±3.3) min, (12.7±2.3) min, which of the control group were (10.11±2.2) min, (12.3±2.6) min, (15.3±3.5) min, there was statistically significant difference between the two groups (t=3.378, 2.710, 3.926, all P<0.05); The operation time, operation amount of bleeding, gastrointestinal function recovery time of the observation group were (44.7±5.4) min, (19.5±3.5) mL, (18.3±2.4) h, which of the control group were (67.5±7.8) min, (42.7±2.8) mL, (42.4±3.2) h, there were significant differences between the two groups (t=15.200, 32.736, 38.105, all P<0.05). Postoperative analgesia, postoperative awareness, emergence delirium incidence rates of the observation group were 25%, 0%, 7.5%, which were significantly lower than 57.5%, 12.5%, 37.5% of the control group, the differences were statistically significant (χ²=8.717, 5.333, 10.323, all P<0.05). Conclusion The propofol combined with sufentanil in laparoscopic ovarian cyst resection has more significant effect, which can shorten the operation time, promote the postoperative recovery, reduce complications, worthy to be widely used in clinical practice.

【Key words】 Propofol; Sufentanil; Laparoscopy; Excision of cyst of ovary
论著

1～6个月龄婴幼儿下呼吸道感染细菌病原构成和耐药性分析
徐桂霞　马青薇　张喜凤　杨延成　吕学艺

【摘要】目的　探讨1～6个月龄下呼吸道感染婴幼儿的病原菌分布及对抗生素的耐药性情况。
方法　选择1～6个月龄下呼吸道感染婴幼儿326例，患儿用药前无菌操作取痰标本，标本送细菌培养，并对阳性菌株进行菌株鉴定及药敏试验。结果　61例患儿痰中检出病原菌，其中检出率为18.71%，5例检出双重细菌，共检出细菌66株。其中革兰阳性菌33株，占50.00%，革兰阴性菌33株，占50.00%。革兰阳性菌以金黄色葡萄球菌最常见，其次为肺炎链球菌。其中耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌13株。革兰阴性菌以流感嗜血杆菌最常见，其次为肺炎克雷伯菌肺炎亚种和大肠埃希菌。其中，ESBL阳性的肺炎克雷伯菌肺炎亚种5株，ESBL阳性的大肠埃希菌4株。常见的革兰阳性菌对青霉素的耐药率较高，耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素、苯唑西林、红霉素、克林霉素耐药率均较高，尚未发现对万古霉素、利奈唑胺耐药的阳性菌。结论　1～6个月龄婴幼儿下呼吸道感染以金黄色葡萄球菌、流感嗜血杆菌、肺炎链球菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌为主，对常用抗生素的耐药现象应重视。多重耐药菌以耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌及ESBL阳性细菌最常见，应尽早根据药敏结果合理选用抗生素。

【关键词】呼吸道感染；细菌；病原；抗药性；细菌；婴儿

Analysis of distribution and drug resistance of bacteria in 1～6 months infants with lower respiratory infection　Xu Guixia, Ma Qingwei, Zhang Xifeng, Yang Yancheng, Lyu Xueyi. Department of Pediatrics, The Second People’s Hospital of Liaocheng, Affiliated to Taishan Medical College, Linqing, Shandong 252601, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the distribution and drug resistance of bacteria in 1～6 months infants with lower respiratory infection (LRI). Methods Induced sputum was extracted from 326 infants with LRI who were 1～6 months. Antibiotic susceptibility tests were performed after bacteria had been identified. Results 61 cases were detected pathogenic bacteria and the detection rate of bacteria was 18.71%. 5 cases were detected two kinds of bacteria. 66 bacterial strains were isolated among which gram-positive bacteria(33 strains) accounted for 50.00% and gram-negative bacteria(33 strains) accounted for 50.00%. Staphylococcus aureus was the most common gram-positive bacteria and Streptococcus pneumoniae was the second. 13 strains were methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). Hemophilus influenzae was the most common gram-negative bacteria, followed by Klebsiella pneumonia and Escherichia coli among which ESBL positive Klebsiella pneumonia were 5 cases and ESBL positive Escherichia coli were 4 cases. The common gram-positive bacteria had higher rate of penicillin resistance. MRSA had higher rate of penicillin, oxacillin, erythromycin and clindamycin resistance. Resistant strains to vancomycin and rina thiazole amine were not found. The common gram-negative bacteria had higher rate of ampicillin, ampicillin/shu tan, cefazolin and ceftriaxone resistance and had lower rate of cefepime, ceftazidime, piperacillin/he azole temple and imipenem resistance. Conclusion The common pathogenic bacteria in 1～6 months infants with lower respiratory infection were Staphylococcus aureus, Hemophilus influenzae, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Klebsiella pneumonia and Escherichia coli. We should pay attention to the common antibiotic resistance. MRSA and ESBL positive bacteria were the common multiple drug resistant bacterias. Reasonable selection of antibiotics should be based on susceptibility results earlier.

【Key words】Respiratory Tract Infections; Bacteria; Noxae; Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Infant

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快速免疫组化技术在前列腺穿刺组织冰冻切片诊断中的应用

张永生 张立平 刘西林 韩洁 朱晓玲

【摘要】目的 探讨快速免疫组化技术检测 p40 (ΔNp63)、34βE12、p504s 在前列腺穿刺组织冰冻切片诊断中的应用价值。方法 采用 MaxVision 快速免疫组化法检测 118 例前列腺穿刺组织冰冻切片中 p40、34βE12、p504s 的表达，并与冰冻组织常规石蜡切片免疫组化结果进行对照。结果 118 例前列腺穿刺病理诊断分为 79 例前列腺增生和 39 例前列腺癌。MaxVision 快速免疫组化法在 30 min 内完成，抗体表达定位准确，染色背景清晰，无干扰信号，优于冰冻组织常规免疫组化染色的背景。快速免疫组化法 p40、34βE12、p504s 在前列腺增生组织中的阳性率分别为 97.4% (77/79), 93.7% (74/79), 0.0% (0/79), 在前列腺癌中的阳性率分别为 0.0% (0/39), 0.0% (0/39), 97.4% (38/39); 常规免疫组化法 p40、34βE12、p504s 在前列腺增生组织中的阳性率分别为 96.2% (76/79), 93.7% (74/79), 2.5% (2/79), 在前列腺癌组织中的阳性率分别为 0.0% (0/39), 0.0% (0/39), 92.3% (36/39)。前列腺增生与前列腺癌冰冻切片快速免疫组化比较 p40 组: $\chi^2 = 109.402, P = 0.000$, 34βE12 组: $\chi^2 = 97.971, P = 0.000$, p504s 组: $\chi^2 = 113.537, P = 0.000$; 前列腺增生与前列腺癌石蜡切片常规免疫组化比较 p40 组: $\chi^2 = 105.410, P = 0.000$, 34βE12 组: $\chi^2 = 97.971, P = 0.000$, p504s 组: $\chi^2 = 96.388, P = 0.000$; 前列腺增生冰冻切片快速免疫组化与石蜡切片常规免疫组化比较 34βE12 组表达完全一致, p40 组: $\chi^2 = 0.207, P = 0.649$, p504s 组: $\chi^2 = 2.026, P = 0.155$; 前列腺癌冰冻切片快速免疫组化与石蜡切片常规免疫组化比较 p40、34βE12 组表达完全一致, p504s 组: $\chi^2 = 1.054, P = 0.305$, 三种抗体在前列腺增生与前列腺癌组织中的表达差异均有统计学意义 (P < 0.05), 快速免疫组化与常规免疫组化表达结果差异无统计学意义 (P > 0.05)。结论 MaxVision 快速免疫组化法具有快速、准确、及时的优点，可以应用于前列腺穿刺组织的快速诊断，联合检测 p40、34βE12、p504s 对鉴别前列腺良、恶性病变具有很高的实用价值。

【关键词】快速免疫组化; 前列腺; p40; 34βE12; p504s; 诊断

Exploratory development of rapid immunohistochemical staining technique in prostate biopsy tissue frozen section diagnosis

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the application value in the diagnosis of prostate biopsy tissue frozen section with rapid immunohistochemical detection of p40 (ΔNp63), 34βE12, p504s. Methods The expression of p40, 34βE12, p504s in 118 cases of prostate biopsy tissue frozen section detected by MaxVision rapid immunohistochemical staining technique. Conventional paraffin section immunohistochemistry of frozen remaining tissue served as a control. Results 118 cases of prostate biopsy histopathological diagnosis was divided into 79 cases of benign prostatic hyperplasia and 39 cases of prostate cancer. MaxVision rapid immunohistochemical staining technique was completed in 30 minutes. Antibody expression located accurately. Background stained clearly and no interfering signal. The background was better than conventional immunohistochemistry of frozen remaining tissue. The positive expression rate of p40, 34βE12, p504s with rapid immunohistochemistry in prostatic hyperplasia was 97.4% (77/79), 93.7% (74/79), 0.0% (0/79), and in prostate carcinoma was 0% (0/39), 0.0% (0/39), 97.4% (38/39). The positive expression rate of p40, 34βE12, p504s with conventional immunohistochemistry in prostatic hyperplasia was 96.2% (76/79), 93.7% (74/79), 2.5% (2/79), and in prostate carcinoma was 0% (0/39), 0.0% (0/39), 92.3% (36/39). The difference of expression between prostatic hyperplasia and prostate carcinoma with rapid immunohistochemical detection p40 group: $\chi^2 = 109.402, P = 0.000$, 34βE12 group: $\chi^2 = 97.971, P = 0.000$, p504s group: $\chi^2 = 113.537, P = 0.000$; The difference of expression between prostatic hyperplasia and prostate carcinoma with conventional immunohistochemical detection p40 group: $\chi^2 = 105.410, P = 0.000$, 34βE12 group: $\chi^2 = 97.971, P = 0.000$, p504s group: $\chi^2 = 96.388, P = 0.000$; The expression of prostatic hyperplasia with between rapid immunohistochemical detection and conventional immunohistochemical detection 34βE12 group was identical, p40 group: $\chi^2 = 0.207, P = 0.649$, p504s group: $\chi^2 = 2.026, P = 0.155$; The expression of conventional immunohistochemical detection with between rapid-
imunohistochemical detection and conventional immunohistochemical detection p40 group and 34\(\beta\)E12 group were identical, p504s group: \(\chi^2 = 1.054, P = 0.305\). The expression of three markers between prostatic hyperplasia and prostatic carcinoma had statistical significance \((P < 0.05)\). The expression results between rapid immunohistochemistry and conventional immunohistochemistry had no statistically significant difference \((P > 0.05)\). Conclusion
MaxVision rapid immunohistochemical staining technique has the advantages of rapid, accurate, timely. It could be used to rapid diagnosis of prostate biopsy tissue. The combined detection of p40, 34\(\beta\)E12, p504s has very high practical value in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant lesions of the prostate.

【Key words】 Rapid immunohistochemistry; Prostate; p40; 34\(\beta\)E12; p504s; Diagnosis

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中医辨证联合莫沙必利治疗功能性消化不良的疗效分析

王伟

【摘要】 目的 探讨中医辨证联合莫沙必利治疗功能性消化不良的疗效。方法 选择功能性消化不良患者 120 例,按随机数字表法分为两组各 60 例,研究组患者给予中医辨证联合莫沙必利治疗,对照组患者仅给予莫沙必利治疗。比较两组治疗疗效、治疗前后餐后 1 h,10 h 胃排空率及不良反应发生情况。结果 研究组治疗后总有效率为 92.5%,明显高于对照组的 70.0%,差异有统计学意义(χ² = 7.57, P < 0.05);研究组治疗后餐后 1 h,10 h 胃排空率分别为 38.6%,85.9%,明显高于治疗前的 10.3%,29.9%及对照组的 27.8%,68.4%,差异均有统计学意义(χ² = 4.34,4.65,4.12,4.23,均 P < 0.05);两组均未出现严重不良反应。结论 中医辨证联合莫沙必利治疗功能性消化不良的疗效显著,可从根本上改善患者症状及体征,且安全性高,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 功能性消化不良;中医辨证论治;莫沙必利

Efficacy of syndrome differentiation of traditional Chinese medicine combined with Mosapride in treatment of functional dyspepsia  Wang Wei. Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine, General Hospital of CITIC Machinery Manufacturing Company, Yuncheng, Shanxi 043801, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore efficacy of syndrome differentiation of traditional Chinese medicine combined with Mosapride in treatment of functional dyspepsia. Methods 120 cases of functional dyspepsia patients were randomly divided into the two groups, 60 cases in each group, patients in the study group were given syndrome differentiation of traditional Chinese medicine combined with Mosapride for treatment, the control group was only given mosapride for treatment. Efficacy, gastric emptying rate after 1h,10h of meal before and after the treatment and adverse reaction of two groups were compared. Results The total effective rate of the study group after treatment was 92.5%, which was significantly higher than 70.0% of the control group (χ² = 7.57, P < 0.05); The postprandial gastric emptying rate of the study group after 1h, 10h were 38.6%, 85.9%, which were significantly higher than 10.3%, 29.9% before treatment and 27.8%, 68.4% in the control group (χ² = 4.34,4.65,4.12,4.23, P < 0.05); There was no serious adverse reaction occurred in the two groups of patients. Conclusion Syndrome differentiation of traditional Chinese medicine combined with Mosapride has a significant clinical effect in treatment of functional dyspepsia, which can improve the symptoms and signs of the patients fundamentally, with high security, which is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Functional dyspepsia; TCM syndrome differentiation; Mosapride

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论著

two doses of pulmonary surfactant of early treatment for late preterm children with respiratory distress syndrome

Clinical study of two different doses of pulmonary surfactant of early treatment for late preterm children with respiratory distress syndrome

李俊敏 于凤丹

[摘要] 目的 探讨肺表面活性物质(进口)与牛肺表面活性物质(国产)分别采用足量和低量早期治疗晚期早产儿呼吸窘迫综合症的临床效果、安全性和成本,为临床选择治疗方案提供参考。方法 呼吸窘迫综合征晚期早产儿分为足量A组24例、低量B组25例,足量A组26例、低量B组24例。足量A组首剂量猪肺表面活性物质为200 mg/kg,低量A组首剂量猪肺表面活性物质为100 mg/kg,再次给药剂量均为100 mg/kg;足量B组首剂量牛肺表面活性物质为70 mg/kg,低量B组首剂量猪肺表面活性物质为50 mg/kg,再次给药剂量均为50 mg/kg。观察各组临床疗效。结果 两个低量组治疗后动脉血氧分压(PaO2)、动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO2)、吸氧浓度(FiO2)、心率与足量A组比较差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。低量A组6 h的PaO2与足量B组差异有统计学意义(q=3.832,P<0.05),12 h的PaO2、PaCO2、FiO2、O1与足量A组差异有统计学意义(q=3.293,3.923,3.423,3.434,均P<0.05),24 h的FiO2、O1均明显低于足量B组(q=3.343,3.543,均P<0.05)。低量B组6 h,12 h,24 h的PaO2明显低于足量B组,6 h,12 h,24 h的PaCO2均明显低于足量B组(q=3.892,3.922,3.583,均P<0.05),12 h,24 h的FiO2、O1均明显高于足量B组(1 h的q=3.892,3.762,24 h的q=3.819,3.678,均P<0.05),24 h的O1均明显高于足量A组(q=3.784,P<0.05)。X线胸片评价12 h,24 h各组分级差异有统计学意义(Z=3.982,5.323,P<0.05)。两低量组呼吸机相关性肺炎发生率分别为16.00%,16.67%,均明显高于足量组(低量A组χ2=4.988,5.023,低量B组χ2=5.102,5.234,均P<0.05)。结论 猪肺表面活性物质和牛肺表面活性物质足量早期治疗晚期早产儿呼吸窘迫综合征均可明显缓解肺部症状和体征,效果均优于低量,且有较高安全性,低量治疗并不能降低治疗成本,牛肺表面活性物质足量给药治疗成本更低,应根据具体需求选择适合的治疗方案。

【关键词】 呼吸窘迫综合征;肺表面活性物质;早产儿;剂量效应关系
were 16.00%, 16.67%, significantly higher than the amount of the two-legged group (low dose group A $\chi^2 = 4.988$, 5.023, low dose group B $\chi^2 = 5.102, 5.234$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Porcine pulmonary surfactant (import) and bovine pulmonary surfactant (domestic) full dose early treatment of late preterm children with respiratory distress syndrome could significantly relieve pulmonary symptoms and signs, effects are better than low dosage, and has high security, low dosage treatment does not reduce the cost of treatment, bovine pulmonary surfactant therapy administered in an amount sufficient lower cost, select the appropriate treatment plan based on your specific needs.

【**Key words**】 Respiratory distress syndrome; Pulmonary surfactant; Premature infant; The dose effect relationship

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丙型肝炎患者干扰素治疗期间甲状腺功能异常的危险因素分析

王永素 张林

【摘要】 目的 探讨慢性丙型肝炎(CHC)患者抗病毒治疗对甲状腺功能的影响及其相关危险因素。方法 对采用聚乙二醇干扰素(PegIFN α-2a)联合利巴韦林(RBV)治疗的122例CHC患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析。所有患者治疗前甲状腺功能均正常,根据治疗后是否出现甲状腺功能异常分为甲状腺功能正常组和甲状腺功能异常组,采用病例对照研究的方法并采用Logistic回归分析甲状腺功能异常的相关危险因素。结果 122例CHC患者均完成48周疗程,且随访24周,其中34例患者发生甲状腺功能异常,发生率为27.9%。Logistic回归分析显示,女性、甲状腺自身抗体阳性、非医保和吸烟可能是发生甲状腺功能异常的危险因素(OR=4.470,4.470,4.757和7.306,P<0.05或P<0.01)。结论 干扰素联合RBV治疗CHC期间,患者甲状腺功能异常的发生率较高,其中女性、甲状腺自身抗体阳性、非医保和吸烟可能是导致甲状腺功能异常的危险因素。

【关键词】 肝炎,丙型;干扰素;甲状腺功能;因素分析,统计学

Occurrence and risk factors of thyroid dysfunction in chronic hepatitis C patient received interferon treatment  Wang Yongsu, Zhang Lin. Department of Infectious Diseases, Hebi City Hospital of Infectious Diseases, Hebi, Henan 458000, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the antiviral treatment for patients with chronic hepatitis C(CHC)the influence of thyroid function and its related risk factors. Methods Used polyethylene glycol (peg) interferon (PegIFN α-2a) plus ribavirin (RBV) for the treatment of 122 cases of patients with CHC data were retrospectively analyzed. All of the patients before treatment thyroid function were normal. According to the thyroid function after treatment they were divided into normal thyroid function and abnormal thyroid function groups. Adopting the method of case–control study and Logistic regression analysis showed that women, a positive thyroid autoantibodies, health care and smoking might be a risk factor for thyroid dysfunction(OR=4.470,4.470,4.757and7.306,P<0.05 or P<0.01). Conclusion Interferon plus RBV during the treatment of CHC patients with a high incidence of thyroid dysfunction, including women, a positive thyroid autoantibodies, the health, and smoking could be a risk factor for thyroid dysfunction.

【Key words】 Hepatitis C; Interferon; Thyroid Function; Factor analysis, statistical
腹腔镜胆囊切除术中七例肝外胆道变异的处理分析

徐福 杨成志 刘瑞鸣 王玮宁

【摘要】目的 探讨腹腔镜胆囊切除术中遇到胆管变异的处理方法。方法 回顾性分析 2000 例腹腔镜胆囊切除术中 7 例肝外胆道变异的临床资料。小肝管开口于胆囊床 2 例术中发现，采用缝扎方法，术后无胆漏。胆囊管开口于右肝管 2 例，均术中发现，1 例胆囊管和右肝管交界处胆汁溢出，中转开腹，可吸收线缝合右肝管破口，1 例腔镜下解剖清楚完成手术。右副肝管 2 例，1 例手术中发现，开口于胆囊管，夹闭；1 例胆囊切除后发现胆漏，中转开腹，结扎，术后胆漏直至无胆汁引流液后拔除引流管。1 例少见胆管变异右肝外胆管直接汇入空肠，术中误认为粘连带切断，术后胆汁性腹膜炎，腹腔镜下探查缝扎胆漏，二次术后无胆漏。结果 7 例均随访 1~3 年，无黄疸及肝功能异常。结论 术中仔细解剖胆囊三角，提高胆管变异的认识；术毕仔细观察有无胆漏，防止遗漏胆漏；对少见变异提高防范意识，识别不清不要断管；发现胆管变异依据术中情况区别对待。

【关键词】胆囊切除术；腹腔镜；胆道变异

Treatment of bile duct variation in Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy: report of 7 case  Xu Fu, Yang Chengzhi, Liu Ruiming, Wang Weining. Department of General Surgery, Datong Coal Group Co General Hospital, Datong, Shanxi 037003, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore treatment of bile duct variation in Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy. Methods The author retrospectively analyzed the clinical data of 7 cases with bile duct variation in 2000 patients performing Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy. Among the 7 cases, 2 cases had small hepatic duct openings in the gallbladder bed; 2 cases had cystic duct openings in the right hepatic duct; 2 cases had accessory right hepatic duct; and one case had rare variation where the right hepatic bile duct and the jejunum connect together. Two cases of the first variation had no bile leakage, adopting the suture method in LC. Among 2 cases of the second variation (all found in LC), one case had bile spillage in the junction of the cystic duct and the right hepatic duct, so the operator converses to laparotomy, cuts the gallbladder, sutures the break, and the patient had no bile leakage at last; The other one case was anatomized clearly under the cavity mirror. Among 2 cases of the third variation, one had no bile leakage, whose accessory hepatic duct was ligated in LC. The other one case had bile leakage after LC, so the operator converses to laparotomy, clips the accessory hepatic duct, and extract the drainage tube until there was no bile drainage. The last case was mistaken and cut it, the next day biliary peritonitis appeared, so the bile leakage was sewed up under the laparoscope. Results The seven cases were followed 1~3 years, they had no jaundice and their liver function was normal. Conclusion Carefully dissect Calot’s triangle in LC, observe bile leakage after LC; improve the level of understanding and dealing bile duct variation in LC, dont cut the duct which is known to us. We should treat differently according to particular case.

【Key words】Cholecystectomy; Laparoscope; Bile duct variation

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龙血竭联合獾油治疗放射性皮肤损伤的疗效观察

武霞 盖龙娴 刘学键

【摘要】目的 观察龙血竭联合獾油治疗头颈部肿瘤放疗引起放射性皮肤损伤的临床疗效。方法 选取接受放射治疗中出现Ⅱ～Ⅳ级急性放射性皮肤损伤患者128例,采用信封法随机分为研究组和对照组,研究组从出现放射性皮炎开始用獾油外涂于照射区皮肤,再用龙血竭粉末外涂皮损区,每天涂1~2次,7d为1个疗程,直到创面愈合。对照组从出现放射性皮炎用0.9%氯化钠注射液、地塞米松、庆大霉素将纱布湿后湿敷创面30min,每天1~2次,7d为1个疗程。比较两组放射性湿性皮炎的治疗效果及放疗中断时间、皮损愈合时间。结果 研究组治愈率96.9%,有效率为100.0%,无效率为0%;对照组治疗率为50.0%,有效率80.0%,无效率为20%;两组差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2=14.64,11.86,11.48,\text{均} P<0.01$)。研究组皮损损伤绝大多数在1周内愈合,无患者终止放疗;对照组13例终止放疗;研究组中断时间为(3.8±1.4)d,对照组中断时间为(8.8±1.6)d;研究组皮损愈合时间(5.6±0.6)d,对照组皮损愈合时间(10.6±0.8)d;两组差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2=6.68,6.95,11.48,\text{均} P<0.05$)。结论 龙血竭联合獾油治疗放射性皮肤损伤疗效显著,不仅能缩短愈合时间,且使用方便,经济、安全,具有一定的临床使用价值。

【关键词】龙血竭胶囊;獾油;放射治疗;放射性皮肤损伤

Efficacy of Long xuejie capsule combined with Badger Oil treatment of radiotherapy – induced injuries of skin Wu Xia, Gai Longxian, Liu Xuejiang. Department of Oncology, the People’s Hospital of Linyi Economic and Technological Development Area, Linyi, Shandong 276023, China

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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the effects of Long xuejie capsule combined with Badger Oil on head and neck cancer radiotherapy – induced radiation injuries of skin application value. Methods The received radiation therapy in Ⅱ – Ⅳ acute radioactive skin injury in 128 cases were selected. Used the envelope method, they were randomly divided into the research group and the control group. Outside the team starts from a radioactive dermatitis with badger oil apply skin irradiation area, with a dragon dragon’s blood powder coating outside skin area. Apply 1~2 times a day, seven days for a course of treatment until wound healing. The control group from a radioactive dermatitis with 0.9% sodium chloride injection, dexamethasone, gentamycin gauze wet moist wound after 30min, 1~2 times a day, 7 days for a course of treatment. Compare the therapeutic effect of the two groups of wet radioactive dermatitis and interruption of radiotherapy and skin lesion healing time. Results The effective rate of the study group was 90.6%, the cure rate was 100%. The effective rate of the control group was 80%, the treatment rate was 62.5%. There was a significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2=14.64,11.86,11.48,\text{均} P<0.01$). The vast majority of the study group in a week skin lesions healed, no patients discontinued radiotherapy, the control group 13 cases of termination of radiotherapy, interruption time study group (3.8±1.4)d, group interrupt time (8.8±1.6)d, lesion healing time of the study group (5.6±0.6)d, lesion healing time in the control group (10.6±0.8)d. There was a significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2=6.68,6.95,11.48,\text{all} P<0.05$, significant difference). Conclusion Longxuejie capsule combined Badger Oil has significant efficacy in the treatment of radioactive skin injury. It could shorten the healing time, and the method is convenient, economic, security and has certain clinical value.

【Key words】Long xuejie capsule; Badger oil; Radiotherapy; Radiation injuries of skin

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Clinical observation on the effect of anti-itching lotion combined with Fuyanxiao biological dressing suppository in treatment of pregnancy and vulvovaginal candidiasis Kang Yuhui. Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, the Hospital of Yutian County, Yutian, Hebei 063000, China

Objective To observe the effect of antipruritic lotion combined Fuyanxiao with biological dressing suppository in the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis in pregnancy(VVC) the clinical curative effect and the recurrence rate. Methods 236 patients with pregnancy complicated with VVC, would be in community were randomly divided into the two groups: combination treatment group, single drug group, 118 cases in each. Combination therapy using antipruritic lotion combined Fuyanxiao biological dressing suppository combined treatment, the control group was treated by Fuyanxiao biological dressing suppository treatment, two groups of clinical efficacy and recurrence rate after the end of treatment were compared. Results The cure rate in the combined treatment group was 90.68%, which was higher than 57.62% in the control group( $\chi^2 = 10.731, P < 0.01$ ); The recurrence rate in the combined treatment group was 3.39%, which was lower than 13.56% in the control group( $\chi^2 = 10.733, P < 0.05$ ). Conclusion The antipruritic lotion combined Fuyanxiao biological dressing suppository in the treatment of pregnancy with VVC can effectively improve the clinical symptoms of patients, reduce the recurrence rate.

Key words Anti-itching lotion; Fuyanxiao biological dressing suppository; Pregnancy; Vulvovaginal candidiasis

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腹部及盆腔孤立性纤维瘤 CT 及 MRI 影像学表现与病理特征

龚永进

【摘要】 目的 探讨腹部及盆腔孤立性纤维瘤 CT 及 MRI 影像学表现与病理特征。方法 选取 30 例腹部及盆腔孤立性纤维瘤患者，对患者进行 CT 及 MRI 检查，并进行病理特征对照研究。结果 30 例患者中，间叶组织肿瘤、恶性纤维组织细胞瘤及卵巢纤维瘤患者分别为 12 例，12 例，6 例。CT 表现为：肿块境界清楚，轮廓光滑，由两种不同密度实质组成，增强扫描显著强化，动脉期瘤内见多条肿瘤血管影。MRI 表现为：肿瘤内部均出现条纹状低信号影。肿瘤内部的点状液化坏死区，增强扫描后，患者没有出现强化。6 例患者具有切除标本，4 例具有较为完整的包膜，2 例患者的包膜不完整。结论 SFF 的 CT 和 MRI 表现具有一定特征性，结合其病理特征分析有助于提高诊断水平。

【关键词】 孤立性纤维瘤；纤维瘤病；腹部；体层摄影术；X 线计算机；磁共振成像

The imaging findings of CT and MRI in patients with abdominal and pelvic solitary fibrous tumor and its pathological features  Gong Yongjin. Department of Radiology, the People's Hospital of Xianju County, Zhejiang 317300, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the imaging findings of CT and MRI in patients with abdominal and pelvic solitary fibrous tumor and its pathological features. Methods 30 patients with abdominal and pelvic solitary fibrous tumor were chosen. Patients with CT and MRI, and pathologic features control study were analyzed. Results In 30 patients, mesenchymal tumors, malignant fibrous histiocytoma and ovarian fibroma patients were 12 cases, 12 cases, 6 cases. CT showed that mass state clearly, smooth contours, the substance of the composition of two different densities, increase significantly enhanced scan, saw a number of tumor blood vessels within the shadow arterial aneurysm. MRI showed that internal tumors were low signal stripes appear. Tumor necrosis internal punctate liquefaction zone, after enhanced scan, the patient did not appear to strengthen. 6 patients had resection specimens. 4 cases had a more complete capsule, two cases with incomplete capsule. Conclusion SFF has certain characteristics in CT and MRI imaging screening, combined with its pathological features analysis will help improve the diagnosis.

【Key words】 Solitary Fibrous Tumors; Fibromatosis, Abdominal; Tomography, X-ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

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马来酸曲美布丁联合布拉酵母菌治疗腹泻型肠易激综合征的临床观察

白引明 蔡建华 贾彩莲

【摘要】目的探讨马来酸曲美布丁联合布拉酵母菌治疗腹泻型肠易激综合征（DIBS）的临床疗效及安全性。方法收集DIBS患者134例，按照随机数字表法将其分为联合组和对照组，每组67例。对照组采用马来酸曲美布丁治疗，联合组在对照组基础上加用布拉酵母菌治疗，比较两组腹泻、腹痛症状评分及临床症状总积分，同时观察临床疗效及不良反应发生情况。结果联合组显效率、总有效率明显高于对照组（显效率：52.2%比34.3%，χ²=2.957，P=0.041；总有效率：91.0%比74.6%，χ²=3.526，P=0.032）。联合组治疗后腹痛、腹泻评分及临床症状总积分明显低于对照组（腹痛评分：(0.6±0.2)分比(0.8±0.3)分，t=3.127，P=0.026；腹泻评分：(0.6±0.2)分比(0.8±0.2)分，t=3.629，P=0.024；总积分：(1.1±0.3)分比(1.5±0.3)分，t=4.316，P<0.001）。两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义（2.9%比4.4%，χ²=0.527，P=0.923）。结论马来酸曲美布丁联合布拉酵母菌治疗DIBS具有协同增效作用，能更有效的改善患者的临床症状，提高临床疗效，且安全可靠，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】肠易激综合征；马来酸曲美布丁；布拉酵母菌

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显微外科治疗四肢多发性神经鞘瘤的临床观察

张春雷 范精忠 孙世财

【摘要】目的 观察显微外科治疗四肢多发性神经鞘瘤的疗效。方法 回顾性分析9例采用显微外科治疗的四肢多发性神经鞘瘤患者的临床资料。结果 该组9例神经鞘瘤均完整切除，术后神经功能未受影响。随访6个月至10年，未出现原位复发。结论 采用显微外科方法可完整地切除神经鞘瘤体，且能很好地保存神经功能。

【关键词】显微外科手术；四肢；多发性；神经鞘瘤

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ω-3 鱼油脂肪乳对重型颅脑损伤患者
神经细胞损伤的影响

张萌 刘伟伟 刘敏 王英 王敬东

【摘要】目的 探讨 ω-3 鱼油脂肪乳对重型颅脑损伤患者神经细胞损伤的影响。方法 重型颅脑损伤患者 45 例，采用数字表法随机分为 ω-3 鱼油脂肪乳组（研究组，24 例）和非 ω-3 鱼油脂肪乳组（对照组，21 例），两组患者均按体质质量给予等比例营养支持。研究组加用 ω-3 鱼油脂肪乳剂，对照组给予普通脂肪乳剂，其他治疗措施相同。检测所有患者伤后第 1、3、5、7 天血清 NSE 及 S-100β 蛋白的水平。结果 两组年龄、性别、GCS 评分及手术例数方面差异均无统计学意义（均 P > 0.05）。重型颅脑损伤患者伤后第 1 天，两组血清 NSE, S-100β 都有明显增高。第 3,5 天研究组血清 NSE 浓度明显下降（P = 0.002, 0.004），与对照组比较差异均有统计学意义（均 P < 0.05）。第 7 天时两组血清 NSE 浓度分别（37.98 ± 8.09）μg/L,（40.10 ± 2.11）μg/L，差异无统计学意义（P = 0.263）。第 3,5,7 天血清 S-100β 蛋白的浓度开始下降，研究组下降明显增加，与对照组比较差异均有统计学意义（P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.047）。结论 ω-3 鱼油脂肪乳能减轻重型颅脑损伤患者神经细胞损伤程度，改善患者的预后。

【关键词】颅脑损伤; ω-3 鱼油脂肪乳; 神经元特异性烯醇化酶; S-100β 蛋白; 预后

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氟哌啶醇与利培酮改善痴呆患者精神行为症状的效果比较

杨惠芳  黄恩  张芬

【摘要】 目的  比较氟哌啶醇与利培酮改善痴呆患者精神行为症状的效果。 方法  选择痴呆精神行为症状患者 70 例，按随机数字表法分为两组，每组 35 例。对照组给予氟哌啶醇，观察组给予利培酮，治疗 12 周。治疗前后行 BEHAVE-AD、MMSE 评价，分别评定痴呆患者的精神行为症状及认知功能，并以副反应症状量表 (TESS) 评定不良反应。 结果  观察组治疗后 MMSE 评分显著升高 (t = 4.11, P < 0.05)，且显著高于对照组 (t = 4.56, P < 0.05)，而对照组治疗前后无明显变化 (t = 1.66, P > 0.05)。观察组治疗后 BEHAVE-AD 总分及幻觉、行为紊乱、攻击行为评分显著低于对照组 (t = 4.20, 4.08, 3.98, 4.03, 均 P < 0.05)。观察组不良反应发生率为 34.29% (12/35)，对照组为 51.43% (18/35)，差异有统计学意义 (χ² = 4.46, P < 0.05)。结论  相比氟哌啶醇，利培酮改善痴呆患者精神行为症状疗效显著，对幻觉、行为紊乱、攻击行为方面优势明显，并能改善认知功能，不良反应少，值得临床进一步推广应用。

【关键词】 氟哌啶醇；利培酮；痴呆；精神行为症状

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血清降钙素原检测评价肺结核治疗效果的应用研究

曾台文

【摘要】目的：探讨血清降钙素原检测在评价肺结核治疗效果的应用价值。方法：选择55例符合入组标准的肺结核患者作为研究对象，设为肺结核组，菌阴性患者按2HRZ/4HR方案治疗，菌阳性患者按2HRZE/4HR方案治疗，治疗前后采用酶联免疫吸附实验（ELISA）测定治疗后1个月、3个月、6个月的血清降钙素原（PCT）水平，治疗6个月后按治疗效果分为缓解组和无缓解组，比较不同治疗效果的患者PCT水平差异。同期纳入55例健康体检者作为对照组。结果：肺结核组治疗前PCT水平明显高于对照组（t=6.351，P<0.01），肺结核组治疗后1个月、3个月、6个月PCT水平明显低于治疗前（t=4.046,5.152,6.024，均P<0.01）。55例肺结核患者治疗6个月后缓解45例(81.82%)，无缓解10例(18.18%)，缓解组治疗后PCT水平明显低于无缓解组（t=5.606,P<0.01）。结论：肺结核患者降钙素原水平明显升高，血清降钙素原与肺结核发病、发展密切相关，可作为肺结核抗结核病情发展、治疗效果评估的标志物。

【关键词】肺结核；降钙素；疗效

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根管治疗联合丁细牙痛胶囊治疗慢性牙髓炎的临床效果分析

章姗姗

【摘要】目的探讨采用根管治疗联合丁细牙痛胶囊治疗慢性牙髓炎（CP）的临床效果。方法选取CP患者56例，按照随机数字表法随机分为对照组（28例，患牙28颗）和治疗组（28例，患牙28颗），两组均实施一次性根管治疗，术后均给予常规药物对症治疗，治疗组在此基础上加用丁细牙痛胶囊，连续观察4周，同时均随访1年，比较两组临床治疗效果及1年后总成功率。结果治疗组总有效率为92.9%，明显高于对照组的60.7%（χ² = 4.057, P < 0.05）；随访1年，治疗组成功率为82.1%，明显高于对照组的57.1%（χ² = 4.819, P < 0.05）。结论根管治疗CP后，采用丁细牙痛胶囊辅助治疗，可显著缓解术后各种并发症的发生率，提高临床治疗效果及成功率。

【关键词】根管治疗；丁细牙痛胶囊；慢性牙髓炎

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研究与实践

综合医院老年住院患者焦虑与抑郁状态的影响因素

李桂亮

【摘要】目的 了解综合医院老年住院患者焦虑与抑郁情况，分析其影响因素。方法 采用医院焦虑抑郁量表（Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, HADS）进行抑郁、焦虑调查，对450例综合医院老年住院患者焦虑与抑郁现状进行系统分析。结果 老年住院患者焦虑和抑郁可疑症状和肯定症状发生率分别为268例（61.19%）、312例（71.23%），其中文化程度、婚姻状况、医疗费用、病程、慢性病种类是患者焦虑、忧郁的影响因素（P<0.05）。结论 综合医院住院患者存在焦虑、抑郁情绪较高，应当重视老年住院患者的心理状况，必要时借助药物及心理治疗降低患者的负性情绪影响。

【关键词】抑郁；焦虑；危险因素；老年人

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· 病例报告 ·

激素依赖的复发型中枢神经系统脱髓鞘假瘤一例

鞠卫萍 周建华 于永鹏 丛艳彬 王胜武

患者女,57岁,因"头昏、左侧肢体活动不灵 3d"于2012年2月12日第一次入院。入院查体: 眼底正常,右眼视野正常,左眼上半侧视野周边有缺损,颞侧视力下降,左侧肢体辨距不良,余未见其他神经系统阳性体征。既往有"蚕蛹"过敏史。腰穿脑脊液压力110 mmH₂O,细胞数、蛋白质、糖及氯化物定量均正常; 入院时头颅 MRI 平扫及增强扫描显示右侧顶叶、顶枕交界处异常信号影, 炎症性改变双侧额顶皮层下白质内散在脱髓鞘改变(见图1 A, B, C, D)。诊断考虑: 中枢神经系统脱髓鞘, 给予甲泼尼龙500 mg 冲击治疗, 每3天减半量至口服, 逐渐停用(激素共应用5周)。患者临床症状基本缓解, 于6月8日复查头 MRI示病灶较前缩小(见图1 E)。

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2型糖尿病常见并发症的血管病变研究进展

马巧灵 申元英

随着当今社会的快速发展和人们生活方式的多样性改变，糖尿病、肥胖、心血管等疾病的发病率也逐渐增高，已成为现在人们公认的社会问题。中国糖尿病协会最新调查发现，中国糖尿病发病率居高不下，全国糖尿病患者达到1亿多，糖尿病及其慢性并发症对人类生活水平产生极大的危害，给社会和家庭带来沉重的生活压力。近年来随着研究的逐步深入，人们研究发现糖尿病是以胰岛素抵抗及水平炎性反应为特征[1]。值得注意的是糖毒作用后即使血糖控制在正常范围以内，糖尿病血管病变依然可以持续的进展，而早期强化血糖控制则可产生持久稳定的效益，这一现象被人们称为“代谢记忆”[2]或者“遗留效应”[3]，所以在病程早期仅存在胰岛素抵抗和处于一种胰岛素相对缺乏的状态，并无高血糖症，随着病程的进一步发展，机体作用机制逐渐衰退，最终导致糖代谢紊乱引发机体严重的并发症。
炎症及神经内分泌相关标志物与脑梗死预后

徐守权

脑卒中是世界第三大致死疾病，也是引起长期残疾病的主要疾病之一。绝大多数卒中（87%）为缺血性卒中[1]。判断脑梗死预后是神经科医生重要的任务之一，也是患者及亲属最关心的问题之一，脑梗死预后的血清学标志物可快速检测，它可作为脑梗死危险分层、监控疾病和治疗反应、研发神经保护治疗靶点和治疗试验重要依据。笔者针对脑梗死的两个发病机制：炎症及神经内分泌相关血清学标志物对脑梗死预后判断进展作一个综述。

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卒中后抑郁的发病机制及相关危险因素研究进展

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卒中是21世纪全球老年人群病死率和致残率最高的三大疾病之一，卒中后抑郁（PSD）为卒中后常见的并发症[1-8]，是一种继发性抑郁，其发病率各家报道不一，但大多集中在20%～50%之间[9-10]。严重影响卒中患者的预后和康复。有关PSD的发生机制学说众多，机制尚不清楚，其发生发展与多种因素有关。生物-心理-社会模式是当前最为广泛接受的理论。主要从以下几个方面进行解释。

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血糖负荷饮食教育对２型糖尿病患者代谢指标及氧化应激的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨基于血糖负荷概念的饮食教育对２型糖尿病患者代谢指标及氧化应激的影响。方法 选取２型糖尿病患者１１０例，按数字表法随机分为观察组５４例与对照组５６例，观察组采用基于血糖负荷概念的食物交换份法进行糖尿病饮食教育，对照组采用传统的食物交换份法进行糖尿病饮食教育，观察两组患者代谢指标及氧化应激方面的变化。结果 两组干预前血压、血糖及脂质代谢差异均无统计学意义。干预后，对照组收缩压、舒张压、糖化血红蛋白、空腹血糖、总胆固醇分别为（１３７.１７±１２.４７）ｍｍＨｇ、（８１.３７±８.２１）ｍｍＨｇ、（７.７４±０.８３）％、（８.３０±１.３２）ｍｍｏｌ／Ｌ、（５.１５±０.６０）ｍｍｏｌ／Ｌ，观察组收缩压、舒张压、糖化血红蛋白、空腹血糖、总胆固醇分别为（１３３.３３±８.９２）ｍｍＨｇ、（６９.８３±６.７９）ｍｍＨｇ、（７.１４±０.１３）％、（６.７６±１.１３）ｍｍｏｌ／Ｌ、（４.６０±０.５７）ｍｍｏｌ／Ｌ，两组干预前后差异均有统计学意义（对照组：ｔ=４.３６５、５.３５３、６.８９０、５.２０９、４.０４１，均Ｐ<0.01；观察组：ｔ=６.４４１、８.７７０、１１.６２１、７.７８２、４.９２５，均Ｐ<0.01），两组干预后差异有统计学意义（ｔ=３.８７９、３.１３６、３.４３８、２.９７３、３.１５８，均Ｐ<0.05）；干预后，对照组同型半胱氨酸、还原型谷胱甘肽、超氧化物歧化酶分别为（３.１８±０.７４）μｍｏｌ／Ｌ、（７３.９０±４.１７）Ｕ／ｍＬ，观察组分别为（２.６４±０.８５）μｍｏｌ／Ｌ、（７７.９０±４.６０）Ｕ／ｍＬ，两组干预前后差异均有统计学意义（对照组：ｔ=５.３８２、－８.９９５、－１０.９４８，均Ｐ<0.01；观察组：ｔ=６.８４２、－９.１９３、－１１.２１３，均Ｐ<0.01），观察组改善程度优于对照组（ｔ=２.４５３、２.８７４、２.９２１，均Ｐ<0.05）。结论 基于血糖负荷概念的饮食教育能够有效改善２型糖尿病患者代谢指标及氧化应激状态。

【关键词】 糖尿病；2型；饮食；健康教育；血糖；氧化应激反应

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影响内瘘扣眼隧道的相关因素研究及护理对策

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【摘要】 目的 分析影响血液透析患者动静脉内瘘采用扣眼穿刺法的相关因素，并实施有效的护理对策。方法 选取进行维持血液透析的患者70例，观察内瘘隧道-扣眼形成后，钝针穿刺困难或失败的原因，并分析与血痂、肢体摆放、体质量增长、自身血管原因、护士穿刺手法是否相关。结果 70例患者共进行自体动静脉瘘扣眼穿刺14 684次，出现穿刺困难36例，计219例次；穿刺失败9例，计57例次；其中更换穿刺点4例。影响因素中，肢体摆放不正确发生率为0.82％，穿刺手法不正确、自身血管原因、体质量增长过多及血痂去除不彻底的发生率依次为0.37％、0.31％、0.19％、0.18％，与肢体摆放不正确比较，差异均有统计学意义（$\chi^2$=5.263, 5.372, 6.829, 6.842, 均$P<0.05$）。结论 血痂去除不彻底、穿刺肢体放置偏差过大、透析间期体质量增长过多、血管弹性差、护士穿刺经验是导致穿刺困难或穿刺失败重要因素。完全去除血痂、手臂正确放置、控制干体质量、自身血管条件良好、熟练的穿刺技术能提高钝针穿刺成功率。【关键词】 血液透析；动静脉内瘘；扣眼穿刺；影响因素；护理

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【摘要】目的 分析维持性血液透析和维持性腹膜透析患者再住院的原因，探讨降低两种不同透析患者再次住院率的预防护理策略。方法 选取广州市花都区人民医院肾内科从2012年1月至2013年12月再住院的维持性透析患者109例，分为维持性血液透析组和维持性腹膜透析组，分析再住院的原因。结果 血液透析患者的前三位原因分别是心血管疾病32例(29.4%)、通路/隧道口问题24例(22.0%)和感染20例(18.3%)，而腹膜透析患者再住院的前三位原因分别是感染35例(42.7%)、心血管疾病16例(19.5%)和通路/隧道口问题10例(12.2%)。两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=16.344, P=0.012$)。结论 血液透析和腹膜透析患者接受透析后再住院的主要原因相同，但排序不同，应有针对性地对不同透析患者进行预防性护理，以期降低患者再住院率，增强患者继续行维持性透析的信心和积极性。

【关键词】血液透析;腹膜透析;再住院;预防护理

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综合优质护理干预对初治肺结核患者康复情况的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨护理干预对初治肺结核患者康复情况的影响。方法 选取初治肺结核 100 例患者，采用随机数字表方法将患者分为对照组和干预组，各 50 例。对照组采用常规护理；干预组在常规护理的基础上采用综合优质护理干预。比较两组临床有效率、治疗依从性及患者满意度。结果 干预组临床有效率、治疗依从性、患者满意度分别为 94%、96%、96%，均明显优于对照组的 70%、80%、74%（均 P < 0.05）。结论 良好的护理将有助于提高初治肺结核患者治疗效果，缩短治愈时间，提高患者满意度，延缓病情发展，延长患者生命。

【关键词】 结核；肺；康复；护理

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