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本期广告目次

本刊稿约见本卷第1期、第13期后插3
直肠癌放疗简易泡沫垫摆位误差分析

陈国付 王彬冰 方临明 张飞燕 颜桂明 周钗 孙龙 张强克 单国平 罗加林

【摘要】目的 探讨直肠癌放疗应用有孔泡沫垫的摆位误差原因以及改进措施。方法 收集 60 例接受放疗的直肠癌病例, 采用俯卧位, 应用有孔泡沫垫加体膜固定体位, 每周治疗前摄 CBCT 影像与治疗计划进行配准, 每次在线校准后再治疗; 统计每例患者整个疗程的误差, 比较各患者间的误差, 分析误差原因。结果 60 例患者左右 (X 轴)、前后 (Z)、上下 (Y) 校准前的最大误差分别为 0.5 cm, 0.9 cm, 0.7 cm, 平均误差分别为 (0.22 ± 0.03) cm, (0.38 ± 0.03) cm, (0.27 ± 0.04) cm。结论 直肠癌放疗时应用有孔泡沫垫加体膜的体位固定方法是目前临床上最常用的体位固定方式, 可以很好地保护小肠以及膀胱等组织。由于是俯卧位, 患者舒适性较差, 因此有必要对有孔泡沫垫进行改进, 提高泡沫垫的质量, 提高患者舒适性以提高摆位的重复性, 减少摆位误差。

【关键词】直肠肿瘤; 放疗; 摆位误差

Analysis on set-up errors of position fixation with simple perforated foam pad in colorectal cancer radiotherapy

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the set-up errors of position fixation with simple perforated foam pad in colorectal cancer radiotherapy and their causes as well as the improvement measures. Methods Sixty cases of colorectal cancer patients undergoing radiotherapy were collected. Prone position was adopted with the position fixed by perforated foam pad and membrane. CBCT imaging was taken weekly before treatment, setup errors were corrected if necessary. Errors throughout the course of treatment for each patient were recorded and compared between patients, followed by analyzing the reasons of errors. Results Before calibration, the maximum errors on the direction of left and right (X – axis), front and back (Z), upside and downside (Y) in these 60 patients were 0.5 cm, 0.9 cm and 0.7 cm respectively with the average errors of (0.22 ± 0.03) cm, (0.38 ± 0.03) cm and (0.27 ± 0.04) cm respectively. Conclusion The method of applying perforated foam pad and thermoplastic mask in colorectal cancer radiotherapy is currently the most commonly used in the clinical position fixation techniques, by which the small intestine, bladder and other pelvic tissues can be well protected. Due to poor comfort prone position, it is necessary to further improve perforated foam pad through improving the quality of the foam pad, thus improving patients comfort and positioning repeatability and reducing position fixation errors.

【Key words】Colorectal neoplasms; Radiotherapy; Set-up errors of position
FOXC1 在鼻咽癌组织中的表达及其与临床病理特征的关系

李军

【摘要】 目的 探讨 FOXC1 在鼻咽癌组织中的表达及其与临床病理特征的关系。方法 收集的 101 例鼻咽癌组织标本及 64 例慢性鼻咽黏膜炎性组织标本，采用免疫组织化学 SP 方法检测鼻咽癌组织及慢性鼻咽黏膜炎性组织中 FOXC1 的表达，并分析其表达与患者年龄、性别、临床分期和淋巴结转移的关系。结果 FOXC1 在鼻咽癌和鼻咽黏膜炎性组织中的表达主要定位于细胞核，但鼻咽癌组织中 FOXC1 阳性表达率 (84.16%) 明显高于慢性鼻咽黏膜炎性组织中 FOXC1 阳性率 (44.44%)，差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 65.213, P < 0.05$)；FOXC1 阳性表达率与患者性别、年龄及临床分期无明显关系，差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)，但随着临床分期的增高，FOXC1 阳性表达率有增高的趋势；有淋巴结转移鼻咽癌患者 FOXC1 阳性表达率 (86.36%) 明显高于无淋巴结转移的鼻咽癌患者 FOXC1 阳性表达率 (69.23%)，差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 102.568, P < 0.05$)。结论 FOXC1 在鼻咽癌组织中表达明显上调，在鼻咽癌的发生发展过程中可能发挥着重要的作用，对临床诊断鼻咽癌具有指导意义。

【关键词】 FOXC1；鼻咽肿瘤；病理；免疫组织化学

Study of the relationship of clinical pathological features and FOXC1 expression in NPC tissues  Li Jun. Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Heze Municiple Hospital, Heze, Shandong 274031, China

【Abstract】 Objectives To investigate the relationship of clinical pathological features and FOXC1 expression in NPC tissues. Methods 101 cases of nasopharyngeal tissues and 64 cases of chronic inflammatory nasopharyngeal mucosa were selected and detected by immunohistochemistry SP method, and the relationship between the expression of FOXC1 and the clinical pathological features were analyzed. Results The expression of Foxc1 in nasopharyngeal carcinoma and nasopharyngeal mucosa inflammatory tissue mainly located in the nucleus, the positive expression rate (84.16%) in nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) was significantly higher than that in chronic nasopharyngeal mucosa (44.44%) ( $\chi^2 = 65.213, P < 0.05$). There was no significant relationship among FOXC1 positive expression and sex, age, and clinical stage. FOXC1 positive expression with lymph node metastasis was higher than that without lymph node metastasis. Conclusion The expression of FOXC1 in nasopharyngeal carcinoma tissues is significantly up-regulated, which may play an important role in the development of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, and has a guiding significance for clinical diagnosis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

【Key words】 FOXC1; Nasopharyngeal neoplasms; Pathology; Immunohistochemistry
环磷酰胺联合 MP 方案治疗多发性骨髓瘤的疗效及对血清 C 反应蛋白、乳酸脱氢酶、白蛋白和 β2 微球蛋白的影响

吴玲

【摘要】 目的 探讨环磷酰胺联合 MP（美法仑 + 泼尼松）方案治疗多发性骨髓瘤（MM）的临床效果，不良反应及对血清 C 反应蛋白 (CRP)、乳酸脱氢酶 (LDH)、白蛋白 (Alb) 和 β2 微球蛋白 (β2-MG) 的影响。方法 选取初诊多发性骨髓瘤患者 61 例，按照入院前后顺序进行编号，并根据随机数字表法分为治疗组和对照组。治疗方法 (32 例) 给予环磷酰胺联合 MP 方案，对照组 (29 例) 仅给予 MP 方案治疗。28 d 为 1 个疗程，连续治疗 4 个疗程后评价两组疗效及不良反应，并比较治疗前后 CRP、LDH、Alb 和 β2-MG 的变化。结果 治疗组总有效率 (ORR) 为 90.63%，其中，完全缓解率 (CR) 37.50%，非常好的部分缓解率 (VGPR) 25.00%，部分缓解率 (PR) 28.13%；对照组 ORR 为 62.06%，其中，CR 10.34%，VGPR 17.24%，PR 34.48%。两组 CR、ORR 差异均无统计学意义 (χ2 = 6.050, 7.015, P = 0.013, 0.008)。两组出现的不良反应有白细胞减少、血小板减少、周围神经病变、肝损伤、乏力和血栓等，而上述不良反应和总不良反应率差异均无统计学意义 (P > 0.05)。两组治疗后的血清 CRP、LDH 和 β2-MG 较治疗前均明显降低 (t = 7.321, 4.972, 7.668, 5.174, 4.231, 2.379, 均 P < 0.05)，且治疗组降低更明显 (t = −2.097, −2.409, −2.112, 均 P < 0.05)；而两组治疗后 Alb 含量明显升高 (t = −4.170, −2.805, 均 P < 0.05)，且治疗组升高更明显 (t = 7.100, P < 0.05)。结论 环磷酰胺联合 MP 方案 CR 和 ORR 显著优于单纯 MP 方案，不良反应未见增多，可以较明显地降低血清 CRP、LDH 和 β2-MG，并升高 Alb 含量，从而更好地减轻患者肿瘤负荷，提高治疗效果，且安全性较好。

【关键词】 多发性骨髓瘤；环磷酰胺；MP 方案；C 反应蛋白；乳酸脱氢酶；白蛋白；β2 微球蛋白

The clinical study of efficacy of cyclophosphamide plus MP for patients with multiple myeloma and its influence on serum CRP, LDH, Alb and β2–MG  WU Ling. Department of the Second Internal Medicine, Chongqing Sanbo Changan Hospital, Chongqing, 400023, China

【Abstract】 Objectives To explore the therapeutic efficacy and safety of cyclophosphamide combined with MP for patients with multiple myeloma (MM), as well as its influence on serum CRP, LDH, albumin (Alb) and β2–microglobulin (β2–MG). Methods 61 patients diagnosed MM in our hospital were divided into two groups randomly; 32 cases in the treatment group were given the regimen of cyclophosphamide combined with MP, and 29 cases in the controlled group were given the regimen of MP. After four periods of treatment, the curative effects and side effects of two groups were evaluated, besides, the changes of serum CRP, LDH, Alb and β2–MG were compared. Results In the treatment group, the ORR was 90.63%, CR was 37.50%, VGPR was 25.00%, PR was 28.13%. And in the controlled group, the ORR was 62.06%, CR was 10.34%, VGPR was 17.24%, PR was 34.48%. The further studies shows that the CR and ORR between the two groups were significantly different (χ2 = 6.050, 7.015, P = 0.013, 0.008). Moreover, the side effects included hematological toxicities and non–hematological toxicities which were not different notably (P > 0.05). In addition, the serum CRP, LDH and β2–MG were decreased after the treatment notably (t = 7.321, 4.972, 7.668, 5.174, 4.231, 2.379, all P < 0.05), especially in the treatment group (t = −2.097, −2.409, −2.112, all P < 0.05); the Alb was increased compared to precious notably (t = −4.170, −2.805, all P < 0.05), especially in the treatment group (t = 7.100, P < 0.05). Conclusion The regimen of cyclophosphamide combined with MP is an effective and safe therapy for multiple myeloma which seems significantly superior to MP regimen with higher CR and ORR and which can also lower CRP, LDH, β2–MG and raise Alb to cut down the burden of tumor.

【Key words】 Multiple myeloma; Cyclophosphamide; MP; CRP; LDH; Albumin; β2–microglobulin

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论著

两种 D2 淋巴结清扫术式用于进展期胃癌患者临床对比研究

徐文雄 杨林 郭宝峰

【摘要】目的 比较开腹和腹腔镜 D2 淋巴结清扫术式用于进展期胃癌患者的临床疗效。方法 研究对象选取近年来收治的进展期胃癌患者共 90 例,采用随机数字表法分为 A 组(45 例)和 B 组(45 例),分别采用开腹和腹腔镜 D2 淋巴结清扫术式治疗;比较两组患者围手术期临床指标,淋巴结清扫数目,随访 1 年生存率及术后并发症发生率等。结果 B 组围手术期临床指标均显著优于 A 组,差异均有统计学意义(t =2.13,2.56,1.98,1.96,1.94,2.05,2.10,均 P<0.05);B 组第二站淋巴结清扫数目显著少于 A 组,差异有统计学意义(t =2.15, P<0.05);A 组和 B 组 1 年生存率分别为 88.89% 和 91.11%,两组 1 年生存率比较差异无统计学意义(χ² =1.67, P>0.05);A 组和 B 组术后并发症发生率分别为 20.00% 和 8.89%,B 组术后并发症发生率显著低于 A 组,差异有统计学意义(χ² =9.44, P<0.05)。结论 腹腔镜 D2 淋巴结清扫术式用于进展期胃癌患者可有效减少术中创伤,加快术后康复进程,并有助于降低术后并发症发生风险,效果优于开腹 D2 淋巴结清扫术式。

【关键词】胃肿瘤;腹腔镜检查;剖腹术;淋巴结切除术

Comparative study of two kinds of D2 lymphadectomy in the treatment of patients with advanced gastric cancer  XU Wenxiong, Yang Lin, Guo Baofeng. Department of General Surgery, the Foruth People′s Hospital of Linfen, Linfen, Shanxi 041000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effects differences of two kinds of D2 lymphadenectomy in the treatment of patients with advanced gastric cancer including open operation and laparoscopy operation. Methods 90 patients with advanced gastric cancer were chosen in recent years in our hospital and were randomly divided into both group including group A (45 patients) with D2 lymphadenectomy by open operation and group B (45 patients) with D2 lymphadenectomy by laparoscopy operation; and the clinical indicators in peri-operation period, the dissection number of lymph node, survival rate in 1 year with follow-up and postoperative complication incidence of both groups were compared. Results The clinical indicators in peri-operation period of group B was significantly better than that of group A (t =2.13,2.56,1.98,1.96,1.94,2.05,2.10, all P<0.05). The N2 dissection number of lymph node of group B was significantly fewer than that of group A (t =2.15, P<0.05). The survival rate in 1 year with follow-up of group A and group B were separately 88.89% and 91.11%, there was no significant difference in survival rate in 1 year with follow-up between the two groups(χ² =1.67, P>0.05). The postoperative complication incidence of group A and group B were separately 20.00% and 8.89%, the postoperative complication incidence of group B was significantly lower than that of group A (χ² =9.44, P<0.05). Conclusion Compared with D2 lymphadenectomy by open operation, D2 lymphadenectomy by laparoscopy operation in treatment of patients with advanced gastric cancer can efficiently decrease the degree of surgical trauma, accelerate the process of recovering after operation, and be helpful to reduce the risk of postoperative complications.

【Key words】Stomach neoplasms; Laparoscopy; Laparotomy; Lymph node excision
The expression and clinical significance of CD47 and calreticulin in infiltrating ductal breast carcinomas

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the expression of CD47 and calreticulin and their relationships with clinicopathologic features, prognosis in infiltrating ductal breast carcinomas. Methods The expression of CD47 and calreticulin was evaluated in 128 cases with infiltrating ductal breast carcinomas by means of immunohistochemistry, and the relationship between CD47 and other clinicopathologic factors as well as prognosis were analyzed. Results The expression level of CD47 in cancer nest was 81/128, which was lower than 106/128 in its adjacent normal epithelium (χ² = 12.400, P < 0.05), but calreticulin expression was 50/128 and was higher in cancer nest (χ² = 21.510, P < 0.05). In addition, the expression level of calreticulin had certain difference in different molecular subtype (χ² = 21.510, P < 0.05), and an increased expression in Basal-like and Her-2+ (2+)/ER(-) subtypes. The expression level of CD47 was associated with tumor sizes, histological tumor grade and lymph node involvement (χ² = 11.400, 4.732, 5.432, all P < 0.05), and the expression level of calreticulin was associated with histological tumor grade and distant metastasis (χ² = 10.810, 6.770, all P < 0.05). The 5-year survival rate of patients performed following-up was 68.37%. Univariate analysis indicated the survival rate in 5 years of high level CD47, calreticulin expression was higher than that of low level CD47, calreticulin expression (χ² = 5.231, 13.069, all P < 0.05). Conclusion The expression of CD47, calreticulin is associated with index of dysprognosis and survival rate in 5 years, so combined CD47 and calreticulin detect may be of prognostic value in patients with breast cancer.

【Key words】 CD47; Calreticulin; Breast neoplasms; Immunohistochemistry

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论著

左甲状腺素对甲状腺癌术后患者骨密度的影响

柳东

【摘要】目的 探讨甲状腺癌和结节性甲状腺肿术后服用左甲状腺素(优甲乐)两治疗模式对骨密度的影响。方法 回顾性分析行甲状腺癌手术(行患侧腺叶切除+峡部切除+对侧大部分+颈VI区淋巴结清扫)及结节性甲状腺肿手术(患侧腺叶切除)患者各40例,每天服用优甲乐平均剂量甲状腺癌为85.2 μg,结节性甲状腺肿为36.2 μg,分别于术后服用优甲乐6个月或1年后检测骨密度。结果6个月时两组间骨密度差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),1年后甲状腺癌组(观察组)骨密度为(0.64±0.28)g/m²,低于对照组(t=2.235,P=0.03)。与术前相比,对照组骨密度无明显变化,观察组骨密度1年时出现降低(P<0.05)。结论甲状腺癌术后服用优甲乐内分泌治疗易出现骨密度降低,尤其是1年后,临床工作中需提高警惕,可适量补钙预防。

【关键词】甲状腺术式;优甲乐;骨密度

The impact of different surgical method and different doses of euthyrox on bone mineral density Liu Dong. Department of Surgery, the Second People’s Hospital of Yongkang, Yongkang, Zhejiang 321307, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the impact of different surgical methods and different doses of euthyrox on bone mineral density. Methods A sample of 40 patients received thyroid cancer operation (excised affected side leaf, aisthmus, most of offside and neck VI lymph node dissection) and 40 patients received nodular goiter operation (excised affected side leaf) were collected, the dose of euthyrox taken in was 85.2 μg in thyroid cancer patients and 36.2 μg in nodular goiter patients daily, the bone mineral density 6 month and 1 year after operation was detected. Results There was no difference of BMD between the two group 6 month after operation (P>0.05), but BMD of the observation group was (0.64±0.28) g/m², which was lower than that of control group (t=2.235, P=0.03). Compared with pre-operation, BMD of control group had no change and the observation group appeared drop 1 year after operation. Conclusion Patients received thyroid cancer taking in euthyrox may show BMD reduced, especial 1 year after operation, doctors should be on the alert and supplement calcium appropriately.

【Key words】 Thyroid surgical method; Euthyrox; Bone mineral density

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健康指导在高强度聚焦超声热消融
t治疗子宫肌瘤中的作用

胡美丽  杨欣  王晓娜  苏新桃  杜宝琴

【摘要】目的探讨健康指导在高强度聚焦超声热消融治疗子宫肌瘤中的作用。方法应用高强度聚焦超声热消融（HIFU）技术治疗74例子宫肌瘤患者，在治疗前后进行健康指导，使患者较好的配合治疗，观察治疗效果。结果治疗后临床表现为月经过多、痛经、尿频、便秘、贫血的症状明显好转，治疗后3个月、6个月、1年子宫肌瘤体积分别为（100.780 ± 104.243）cm³、（53.446 ± 49.546）cm³、（32.704 ± 32.246）cm³、（21.991 ± 16.301）cm³，治疗后子宫肌瘤体积逐惭缩小，与治疗前比较，差异均有统计学意义（t = 6.758，7.186，7.567，均P < 0.01）。结论对患者进行有效地健康指导有利于HIFU治疗的顺利进行。

【关键词】高强度聚焦超声热消融术；子宫肿瘤；健康教育

Health guidance role in treatment of uterine fibroids in high intensity focused ultrasound ablation  Hu Meili, Yang Xin, Wang Xiaona, Su Xintao, Du Baoqin. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Baoding Maternal and Children Health Care Hospital, Baoding, Hebei 071000, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the health guidance role on treating uterine fibroids in high intensity focused ultrasound thermal ablation (HIFU). Methods High intensity focused ultrasound ablation treatment was used in 74 cases of uterine fibroids patients before and after treatment to enable patients to better health guidance with treatment. Results After treatment, symptoms of patients with the clinical manifestation including menstrual too much, dysmenorrhea, frequent urination, constipation and anemia, were significantly improved. The volume of myoma of uterus before treatment and after treatment for 3 months, 6 months and 1 year were (100.780 ± 104.243) cm³, (53.446 ± 49.546) cm³, (32.704 ± 32.246) cm³ and (21.991 ± 16.301) cm³, respectively. The volume of myoma of uterus gradually reduced after treatment as compared with that before treatment, the difference had statistical significance (t = 6.758, 186, 7.567, all P < 0.01). Conclusion Effective health guidance is beneficial to HIFU treatment for patient.

【Key words】High intensity focused ultrasound thermal ablation; Uterine tumor; Health education

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盐酸羟考酮治疗中重度慢性癌痛患者 120 例分析

金小民  孙岩  郑日葵

【摘要】 目的 观察盐酸羟考酮治疗中重度慢性癌痛患者的疗效和安全性。方法 通过抛硬币法随机将170例中重度慢性癌痛患者分为研究组和对照组，其中研究组包括120例中重度慢性癌痛患者，采用盐酸羟考酮（10 mg/次，每12小时1次）进行治疗；对照组为50例中重度慢性癌痛患者，采用盐酸曲马多缓释片（100 mg/次，每12小时1次）治疗，治疗3周后评价临床疗效和不良反应。结果 研究组中完全缓解35例，部分缓解80例，轻度缓解5例，总有效率为95.8%；对照组中完全缓解4例，部分缓解40例，轻度缓解4例，无效2例，总有效率为88.0%，两组总有效率差异无统计学意义（$P = 0.004$）；研究组与对照组出现不良反应率分别为16.7%、14.0%，两组差异无统计学意义（$\chi^2 = 0.188, P > 0.05$）。结论 盐酸羟考酮能有效安全地治疗中重度慢性癌痛患者。

【关键词】 疼痛；癌；盐酸羟考酮；盐酸曲马多；治疗结果

Clinical analysis of oxycontin therapy in 120 cases of cancer patients with moderate to severe chronic pain

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the efficacy and safety of oxycontin treatment in cancer patients with moderate to severe chronic cancer pain. Methods This study was performed by study group and control groups. 120 cases of patients with moderate to severe chronic pain were enrolled in study group and treated with oxycontin(10mg/time, once every 12 hours). 50 cases of patients with moderate to severe chronic pain were randomly allocated to control group and treated with tramadol hydrochloride sustained-release tablets(100mg/time, once every 12 hours). Clinical efficacy and adverse reactions of patients in the study group and control group were evaluated after therapy for three weeks. Results There was 35 cases of complete remission, 80 cases of partial remission, and 5 cases of mild remission, and the overall response rate was 95.8% in the study group. In addition, there was 4 cases of complete remission, 40 cases of partial remission, 4 cases of mild remission and 2 cases of no effect, and the overall response rate was 88.0%, there was statistically significant difference ($P = 0.004$). Meanwhile, the rates of adverse reactions in the study group and the control group were 16.7% and 14.0%, respectively, there was no statistically significant difference ($\chi^2 = 0.188, P > 0.05$). Conclusion Oxycontin can effectively safely treat cancer patients with moderate to severe chronic pain.

【Key words】 Pain; Carcinoma; Oxycodone; Tramadol; Treatment outcome

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病毒多重感染对呼吸道合胞病毒毛细支气管炎严重度的影响

姚欢银 张佩红 章杭湖 李华浚 刘淑梅 陈啸洪

【摘要】目的 通过对286例呼吸道合胞病毒(RSV)毛细支气管炎患儿临床分析，探讨病毒多重感染对其严重度的影响。方法 对286例RSV毛细支气管炎进行多种病毒抗体检测，观察病毒多重感染对不同程度的RSV毛细支气管炎的影响。结果 RSV毛细支气管炎合并感染的比例达29.37%，以双重感染为主；与单纯RSV感染相比，合并感染患儿重症病例明显增多(χ²=128.7, P<0.01)。结论 RSV毛细支气管炎合并其他呼吸道病毒感染并不罕见，病毒多重感染可以加重疾病的严重程度。

【关键词】呼吸道合胞病毒；儿童；细支气管炎；病毒；细菌

Effects of virus coinfection on the severity of respiratory syncytial virus bronchiolitis  Yao Huanyin, Zhang Peihong, Zhang Hanghu, Li Huajun, Liu Shumei, Chen Xiaohong. Department of Pediatric, the People’s Hospital of Shaoxing, Shaoxing, Zhejiang 312000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effects of virus coinfection on the severity of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) bronchiolitis through the clinical analysis of 286 cases. Methods Various virus antibody were measured by using ELISA in 286 cases of RSV bronchiolitis. The frequency of respiratory virus coinfection on the severity of RSV bronchiolitis was observed. Results RSV bronchiolitis complicated with virus coinfection reached 29.37%, especially with the double infection. Compared to patients with RSV infection, the severe cases increased significantly in patients with virus coinfection(χ²=128.7, P<0.01). Conclusion Other respiratory viruses coinfection are not uncommon in infants with RSV bronchiolitis and may increase the severity of RSV bronchiolitis.

【Key words】Respiratory syncytial virus; Children; Bronchiolitis; Viruses; Bacteria
腹股沟疝无张力修补术对男性性功能及生活质量的影响

毛祖泽 莫经刚

【摘要】目的探讨腹股沟疝无张力修补术在男性患者中的应用价值。方法将110例腹股沟疝患者采用数字表法随机分为两组，对照组给予常规手术治疗，观察组采用腹股沟疝无张力修补术治疗，记录两组临床治疗效果。结果观察组术后3个月睾丸体积（10.21±3.17）cm³，睾丸动脉最大血流速度（3.38±2.11）cm/s，对照组术后3个月睾丸体积（10.14±2.63）cm³，睾丸动脉最大血流速度（3.36±2.13）cm/s，组间差异无统计学意义（t=0.1401，P>0.05）。观察组术后生理功能（76.64±6.29）分，生理职能（57.86±5.97）分，躯体疼痛（79.27±7.88）分，总体健康（78.85±7.11）分，活力（64.35±5.63）分，社会功能（56.64±5.89）分，情感职能（68.56±6.64）分，精神健康（72.75±6.82）分；对照组术后生理功能（70.03±3.78）分，生理职能（47.13±3.66）分，躯体疼痛（71.09±5.14）分，总体健康（69.93±5.05）分，活力（57.81±3.25）分，社会功能（50.33±4.14）分，情感职能（60.76±5.15）分，精神健康（65.22±4.09）分，组间差异均有统计学意义（t=6.6801，11.3637，6.4481，1.7585，5，7.4610，0.6，500.0，6.8839，7.0223，3，均P<0.05）。结论腹股沟疝无张力修补术在男性患者中应用对患者性功能影响轻微，可提升患者术后生活质量，长期效果有待进一步观察和总结。

【关键词】疝；腹股沟；修补术；性功能；生活质量

The clinical effect of inguinal hernia repair without tension on male sexual function and quality of life

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【Abstract】Objective To discuss the effects on sexual function and quality of life by application of inguinal hernia without tension repair surgery in male patients, and the value of clinical application. Methods 110 cases of inguinal hernia patients were randomly divided into 2 groups, with each group of 55 cases. The control group was given conventional surgery, the observation group was conducted with inguinal hernia without tension repair surgery, clinical therapeutic effects of two groups were recorded. Results Testicular volume of the observation group 3 months after operation was (10.21±3.17) cm³, testicular artery biggest blood flow velocity was (3.38±2.11) cm/s. Testicular volume of the control group 3 months after operation was (10.14±2.63) cm³, testicular artery biggest blood flow velocity was (3.36±2.13) cm/s, the differences between the two groups had no statistical significance (t=0.1401, 0.0860, all P>0.05). The observation group had physiological function score of (76.64±6.29), physiological role score of (57.86±5.97), body pain score of (79.27±7.88) points, overall health score of (78.85±7.11) mm, energy score of (64.35±5.63) points, social function score of (56.64±5.89) points, emotional functions score of (68.56±6.64) points and mental health score of (72.75±6.82) points. The control group had physiological function score of (70.03±3.78) points, physiological role score of (47.13±3.66), body pain score of (71.09±5.14) points, overall health score of (69.93±5.05) mm, energy score of (57.81±3.25) points, social function score of (50.33±4.14) points, emotional functions score of (60.76±5.15) points and mental health score of (65.22±4.09) points, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant (t=6.6801, 11.3637, 6.4481, 1.7585, 5, 7.4610, 0.6, 500.0, 6.8839, 7.0223, 3, all P<0.05). Conclusion Application of inguinal hernia without tension repair surgery in male patients has mild effect on sexual function, it could improve patients quality of life, but the long-termeffects remain to be further observed and summarized.

【Key words】Hernia; Inguinal; Hernioplasty; Sexual function; The quality of life
三七总皂苷对慢性肾衰竭患者转化生长因子 β1基质金属蛋白酶组织抑制因子表达水平的影响

周颖 曾慧莲 应慧敏

【摘要】目的 评价三七总皂苷 (PNS) 对慢性肾衰竭患者肾脏纤维化的临床防治效果。方法 采用随机数字表法将 60 例慢性肾衰竭患者分为对照组和观察组，各 30 例。对照组给予常规药物治疗，观察组在此基础上静脉滴注 PNS 葡萄糖注射液，两组均治疗 2 个月。比较两组治疗前后的肝纤维化 (肝纤) 四项、肾功能、血脂及转化生长因子 β1 (TGF-β1)、基质金属蛋白酶组织抑制因子 (TIMP-1) 表达水平的变化。结果 治疗 2 个月后，观察组肝纤四项 (t = 3.94~5.62, 均 P < 0.05)、肾功能 (t = 4.15~4.29, 均 P < 0.05)、血脂 (t = 3.83~5.47, 均 P < 0.05) 及肾脏纤维化相关因子 TGF-β1 (t = 5.19, P < 0.01)、TIMP-1 (t = 4.16, P < 0.05) 均较治疗前有明显改善，对照组肝纤四项中透明质酸酶、血脂及肾脏纤维化相关因子 TGF-β1、TIMP-1 亦优于治疗前，观察组所有指标较对照组变化显著。对照组和观察组总有效率分别为 66.67% 和 83.33%，差异有统计学意义 (χ² = 5.16, P < 0.05)。观察组未见不良反应。结论 PNS 可通过降低肾脏纤维化相关因子 TGF-β1、TIMP-1 表达水平达到改善肾脏纤维化的作用，可作为慢性肾功能衰竭常规辅助药物。

【关键词】肾功能衰竭，慢性；纤维化；转化生长因子 β1；基质金属蛋白酶 1

Influence of PNS on the levels of TGF-β1, TIMP-1 for renal fibrosis in patients with chronic renal failure

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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the clinical prevention and cure efficiency of panax notoginosides (PNS) in patients with chronic renal failure. Methods 60 patients with chronic renal failure were selected and randomly divided into the control group and the observation group, with 30 cases in each group by random number table. The patients in the control group underwent regular maintenance hemodialysis (MHD), while the patients in the observation group were given PNS glucose injection on the base of the control group for two months treatment. Comparison was made between the two groups in the aspect of liver filament four items, renal function, blood lipids and the levels of TGF-β1, TIMP-1 expression for renal fibrosis. Results After two months treatment, the liver filament four items (t = 3.94~5.62, all P < 0.05), renal function (t = 4.15~4.29, all P < 0.05), blood lipids (t = 3.83~5.47, all P < 0.05) and the level of TGF-β1, TIMP-1 were all significantly decreased in the observation group, while HA, blood lipids and the level of TGF-β1 (t = 5.19, P < 0.01), TIMP-1 (t = 4.16, P < 0.05) were also decreased in the control group. All the indexes of the observation group were much significant than those of the control group. Total effective rate of the observation group was 83.33%, which was significantly higher than 66.67% of the control group (χ² = 5.16, P < 0.05). There was no adverse reaction in the observation group. Conclusion PNS could improve renal fibrosis by lowering the level of TGF-β1 and TIMP-1, and could be used as conventional auxiliary drug for patients with chronic renal failure.

【Keywords】Kidney failure, Chronic; Fibrosis; Transforming growth factor beta1; Matrix metalloproteinase 1
七味清咽气雾剂联合利巴韦林治疗手足口病的疗效观察

林应荣 江金彪 罗玲玲 潘丹峰

【摘要】目的 分析七味清咽气雾剂联合利巴韦林治疗儿童手足口病疱疹性咽峡炎的临床疗效，与单纯使用利巴韦林治疗者进行临床疗效比较。方法 将160例手足口病患儿按数字表法随机分成两组，分别是观察组80例和对照组80例，两组均给予利巴韦林气雾剂治疗，观察组联合七味清咽气雾剂治疗，比较观察组和对照组的临床治疗效果。结果 治疗组总有效率96.25%，对照组总有效率85.00%，两组差异有统计学意义（χ²=5.959, P<0.05）；治疗组显效率86.25%，对照组显效率37.50%，两组差异有统计学意义（χ²=40.300, P<0.05）。治疗组退热时间及疱疹消失时间较对照组短，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=47.880, 8.063, 5.100, all P<0.05）。结论 七味清咽气雾剂联合利巴韦林治疗儿童手足口病疱疹性咽峡炎，能明显缩短治疗时间，降低不良反应，提高治愈率。

【关键词】七味清咽气雾剂；利巴韦林气雾剂；手足口病

Clinical observation of qiweiqingyanaerosol combined with ribavirin in the treatment of hand–foot–mouth disease Lin Yingrong, Jiang Jinbiao, Luo Lingling, Pan Danfeng. Department of Pediatrics, the First People’s Hospital of Wenling, Wenling, Zhejiang 317500, China

【Abstract】Objective To analyze the therapeutic effect of qiweiqingyanaerosol combined with ribavirin in the treatment of herpetic angina of children hand–foot–mouth disease, and to compare the clinical effects with simple use of ribavirin. Methods 160 children with hand foot and mouth disease were divided into two groups by random number table. They were the observation group (80 cases) and control group (80 cases), respectively. Two groups were both given ribavirin aerosol in the treatment, the observation group were added with qiweiqingyanaerosol agent to carry out treatment, then the clinical curative effects of the observation group and control group were compared. Results In the observation group, the total effective rate was 96.25%, and the total effective rate of the control group was 85.00%, the difference between the two groups had statistical significance (χ²=5.959, P<0.05). Marked effective rate of the observation group was 86.25%. In the control group, the significant efficiency was 37.50%. The difference between the two groups had statistical significance (χ²=40.300, P<0.05). Defervescence time and bleb disappear time were shorten in the observation group compared to the control group, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant (t=47.880, 8.063, 5.100, all P<0.05). The adverse reactions in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group (χ²=9.608, P<0.05), after statistical analysis. Conclusion Using qiweiqingyanaerosol combined with ribavirin in the treatment of children hand foot and mouth herpangina, can significantly shorten the time of treatment, reduce adverse reactions and improve the cure rate.

【Key words】Qiweiqingyanaerosol; Ribavirin aerosol; Hand–foot–mouth disease

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两种止血方法用于中央型前置胎盘患者剖宫产术中止血的效果比较

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【摘要】目的探讨两种止血方法对中央型前置胎盘患者剖宫产术中的止血效果。方法回顾性分析48例中央型前置胎盘病例，均给予剖宫产手术，术中采取宫腔纱条填塞（24例），缝扎止血（24例），比较两种不同止血方法的止血效果。结果两组均未出现子宫切除及死亡病例。缝合止血组术中出血量（554±327）mL，宫腔填塞组术中出血量（828±584）mL，两组间差异有统计学意义（t=6.689，P<0.01）；缝扎止血组术中输血率为8.33%（2/24），显著低于宫腔填塞组的50.0%（12/24）（P<0.05）；缝合止血组手术时间（48.9±10.0）min，显著短于宫腔填塞组的（68.3±13.3）min（t=8.126，P<0.01）；两组切口一期愈合率、术后发热率及住院时间等差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05）。结论缝扎止血在中央型前置胎盘的治疗中是一种有效、快速的、简便的方法。

【关键词】缝扎止血;中央型前置胎盘;止血效果

The clinical observation of two methods of hemostasis in the management of hemorrhage in central placenta previa during cesarean section  Chen Jing, Wu Hui, Wang Qian. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Tsinghua University, Beijing 100016, China

【Abstract】Objective To discuss and validate which method is more effectiveness for central placenta previa through analysing the clinical outcomes of the management of hemorrhage between uterine packing and stitching hemostasis during cesarean section. Methods 48 pregnant women with central placenta previa was conducted in this retrospective study, which were all cesarean section delivery. These patients were divided into two groups. 24 patients with uterine packing with gauze in the control of massive hemorrhage during cesarean section were indentified, otherwise, the other 24 patients were conducted with sewing and ligation uterine. And then, the effectivness and outcomes were compared. Results These all patients were alive and keep the uterus. The average estimated blood loss of the stitching group was (554 ± 327) mL, obviously less than the uterine packing group, which was (828 ± 584) mL, and the difference was statisatically significant (t = 6.689, P < 0.01). The rate of blood transfusion during operation was 8.33% (2/24) in the group of stitching, and was 50.0% (12/24) in the uterine packing group (P<0.05). Similarly, the operation time of the stitching hemostasis group, which was (48.9 ± 10.0) min, was evidently shorter than (68.3 ± 13.3) min of the other group (t = 8.126, P < 0.01). The two groups had no significant difference in therate of primary healing of incision, postoperative fever and admission time (P > 0.05). Conclusion The uterine stitching is an effective, rapid and simple technique in the control of hemorrhage of central placenta previa.
腹腔镜下输卵管切开取胚术联合垂体后叶素治疗输卵管妊娠的临床分析

李亮  潘卫平

【摘要】目的 探讨腹腔镜下输卵管切开取胚术联合垂体后叶素治疗输卵管妊娠的临床效果。方法 选取输卵管妊娠患者共160例，采用随机数字表法分为对照组和治疗组，每组各80例；对照组采用腹腔镜下输卵管切开取胚术，治疗组则在对照组基础上术前给予垂体后叶素应用。比较两组手术时间、术中出血量、术后体温、住院时间、术后输卵管保留率和患侧输卵管通畅率、持续性异位妊娠率及宫内妊娠率及不孕率等。结果 对照组手术时间、术中出血量、术后体温及住院时间分别为(20.33±2.70) min，(52.76±7.42) mL，(37.52±0.54) ℃，(7.56±1.98) d，治疗组手术时间、术中出血量、术后体温及住院时间分别为(8.94±1.61) min，(16.33±2.15) mL，(37.46±0.50) ℃，(5.91±1.42) d。对照组手术时间及术中出血量与对照组时间及术中出血量均显著优于对照组( t = 2.26，2.60，2.08，均 P < 0.05)，两组术后体温差异无统计学意义( t = 1.55，P > 0.05)。结论 腹腔镜下输卵管切开取胚术联合垂体后叶素治疗输卵管妊娠可有效减少手术时间和术中出血量，缩短住院时间，并有助于改善生殖结局，具有临床应用价值。

【关键词】腹腔镜；输卵管切开取胚术；垂体后叶素；妊娠；输卵管

Clinical analysis of laparoscopic salpingotomy combined with pituitrin in the treatment of tubal pregnancy
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate clinical effects of laparoscopic salpingotomy combined with pituitrin in the treatment of tubal pregnancy. Methods 160 children with tubal pregnancy were chosen in our hospital in the period and randomly divided into two groups including control group (80 children) with laparoscopic salpingotomy treatment and treatment group (80 children) with pituitrin adjunct treatment before operation on the basis of control group. And the operation time, intraoperative bleeding volume, postoperative body temperature, hospitalization time, the retention rate of fallopian tube, fallopian tube patency rate, persistent ectopic pregnancy rate, intrauterine pregnancy rate and fertility rate of both groups were compared. Results The operation time, intraoperative bleeding volume, postoperative body temperature and hospitalization time of the control group were separately (20.33±2.70) min, (52.76±7.42) mL, (37.52±0.54) ℃ and (7.56±1.98) d; the operation time, intraoperative bleeding volume, postoperative body temperature and hospitalization time of the treatment group were separately (8.94±1.61) min, (16.33±2.15) mL, (37.46±0.50) ℃ and (5.91±1.42) d; the operation time, intraoperative bleeding volume and hospitalization time of the treatment group were significantly better than those of the control group ( t = 2.26, 2.60, 2.08, all P < 0.05); there was no significant difference in postoperative body temperature between 2 groups ( t = 1.55, P > 0.05). The retention rate of fallopian tube and fallopian tube patency rate of the control group were separately 75.00% (60/80) and 52.50% (42/80); the retention rate of fallopian tube and fallopian tube patency rate of the control group were separately 93.75% (75/80) and 81.25% (65/80); the retention rate of fallopian tube and fallopian tube patency rate of the control group were significantly better than those of the control group ( χ² = 9.71, 10.14, all P < 0.05). The persistent ectopic pregnancy rate, intrauterine pregnancy rate and fertility rate of the control group were separately 15.00% (12/80), 61.25% (49/80) and 16.25% (13/80); there was no significant difference in persistent ectopic pregnancy rate between...
2 groups ($\chi^2 = 1.33, P > 0.05$); the intrauterine pregnancy rate and fertility rate of treatment group were significantly better than those of the control group ($\chi^2 = 11.84, 12.52, \text{all } P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Laparoscopic salpingotomy combined with pituitrin in the treatment of tubal pregnancy can efficiently decrease operation time the amount of bleeding, shorten hospitalization time and be helpful to improve the reproductive outcome.

【**Key words**】 Laparoscopic; Salpingotomy; Pituitrin; Pregnancy; Tubal
论著

硬膜双层缝合在额颞区大骨瓣减压术后颅骨缺损修补中的应用

王永胜 王志强 周贤文 贾强 王宗宝

【摘要】目的探讨硬脑膜双层缝合在额颞区大骨瓣减压术后修补颅骨缺损的手术效果。方法回顾性分析52例额颞顶颅骨缺损患者的临床资料，均行钛网颅骨修补术，根据第一次去骨瓣减压术中硬膜修补情况分为两组，观察组（硬膜双层缝合）27例，应用自体膜扩大修补后在其上方加缝一层人工硬膜，位于颞肌与硬脑膜之间。对照组（硬膜单层缝合）25例，应用人工硬膜直接扩大修补硬膜。比较两组患者行颅骨修补时手术时间、出血量、术后并发症等情况。结果（1）手术时间：观察组为（65.00±8.15）min，对照组为（83.00±10.25）min，两组差异有统计学意义（t=7.059，P<0.05）；（2）出血量：观察组为（55±8）mL，对照组为（79±12）mL，两组差异有统计学意义（t=8.541，P<0.05）。3）术后并发症：观察组术后并发症4例（14.8%），对照组术后并发症5例（20%），两组差异无统计学意义（χ²=0.016，P>0.05）。结论硬脑膜双层缝合在额颞区大骨瓣减压术后行二次手术修补颅骨缺损时能明显缩短手术时间，减少术中出血量。

【关键词】颅骨缺损；硬膜双层缝合；大骨瓣减压术


【Abstract】Objective To approach the operative effect of dural bilaminar saturation in frontal – temporal skull defect repairs after standard decompressive craniectomy. Methods Fifty – two patients with titanium cranioplasty in frontal – temporal skull defect were retrospectively analyzed; 27 of them adopted dural bilaminar saturation in the first standard decompressive craniectomy (test group); 25 of them adopted dural monostratal saturation in the first operation (control group). The operation time, blood loss, postoperative complications in the two groups were compared. Results The mean operation time; the test group was (65.00±8.15) min and the control group was (83.00±10.25) min, there was statistically significant differences between the two groups (t=7.059, P<0.05); average amount of bleeding; the test group was (55±8) mL and the control group was (79±12) mL, there was statistically significant differences between the two groups (t=8.541, P<0.05); postoperative complications; adverse reactions were noted in 4 patients of test group (14.8%), 5 cases of control group (20%), there was no significant differences between the two groups (χ²=0.016, P>0.05). Conclusion Skull repairs in second standard decompressive craniectomy by dural bilaminar saturation, can be shortened the operation time and lessened amount of bleeding.

【Key words】Skull defects; Dural bilaminar saturation; Standard decompressive craniectomy

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Stanford B 型主动脉夹层急性期
腔内修复时机选择及预后
王丙龙 杨睿 姚晓波 邓晓涛 王国涛 张伟杰

【摘要】目的 探讨急性 Stanford B 型主动脉夹层腔内修复的临床治疗时机与预后的相关性。方法
回顾性分析腔内修复治疗 110 例急性 Stanford B 型主动脉夹层患者的临床资料。依据发病到治疗时间
分为三组，即 A 组（发病到治疗时间 7 d 内），B 组（发病到治疗时间 7~14 d 内），C 组（发病到治疗时间 14 d 以上）。
观察三组术后主动脉修复状况和预后的相关指标。结果 A 组术后最大真腔直径与最大假腔直径比值
（1.8 ± 0.5），明显高于 B 组，C 组的（1.3 ± 0.3）、（1.3 ± 0.2），差异有统计学意义（F = 7.352，P < 0.05）。术前最
小真腔直径与最大假腔直径比值，术后最大真腔直径与最大假腔直径比值与发病到腔内修复术治疗时间
呈负相关性（r = -0.452，-0.281，均 P < 0.05）。术后并发症发生率 A 组 12.8%、B 组 29.5%、C 组 33.3%，
A 组明显低于 B 组和 C 组，差异有统计学意义（χ² = 4.024, 4.721, 均 P < 0.05）。A 组死亡 3 例, B 组死亡 1 例，C 组无死亡。
A 组住院时间与住院费用明显低于 B 组和 C 组，差异有统计学意义（F = 4.125, 7.375, 均 P < 0.05）。结论 急性 Stanford B 型主动脉夹层早期实施主动脉腔内修复术，能促进主动脉的重塑与修复，
减少并发症，降低手术风险，改善预后，提高手术安全性。同时可缩短住院时间与治疗的费用。

【关键词】急性主动脉夹层; 腔内修复; 治疗时间; 预后

Relations between timing of treatment in Stanford B acute aortic dissection and prognosis
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate clinical relevance of the acute Stanford B aortic dissection vascular repair time for treatment and prognosis. Methods A retrospective clinical data of our hospital treated 110 cases of vascular repair of acute aortic dissection type Stanford B were analyzed according to the onset to treatment time. They were divided into three groups: group A (onset to treatment time of 7 days), group B (onset to treatment time 14) and group C (onset to treatment time than 14 days); the three groups were observed after aortic repair status and prognosis related indicators. Results The true lumen false lumen diameter and maximum diameter ratio in group A was the largest (1.8 ± 0.5), which was significantly higher than that of group B and group C (1.3 ± 0.3) and (1.3 ± 0.2), the difference was statistically significant (F = 7.352, P < 0.05). Ratio of preoperative minimum true lumen diameter and the maximum diameter of the false lumen, ratio of postoperative maximum true lumen diameter and the maximum diameter of the false lumen were associated with the onset of the endovascular repair time, showed a negative correlation (r = -0.452, -0.281, all P < 0.05). Postoperative complication rate of group A was 12.8%, complication rate of group B was 29.5%, complication rate of group C was 33.3%, data of group A was significantly lower than those of group B and group C, the difference were statistically significant (χ² = 4.024, 4.721, all P < 0.05). Group A died three cases, group B had 1 patient died and in group C there was no deaths. Hospital stay and hospital costs of group A were significantly lower than those of group B and group C, the difference were statistically significant (F = 4.125, 7.375, all P < 0.05). Conclusion As soon as possible to implement acute aortic dissection Stanford B aortic vascular repair could better improve outcomes, and reduce the cost of hospitalization and treatment. At the same time, it can reduce the incidence of complications and improve clinical safety.

【Key words】Acute aortic dissection; Vascular repair; Treatment time; Prognosis

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四君子汤合肾气丸治疗原发性甲状腺功能减退症疗效观察

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【摘要】目的观察四君子汤合肾气丸治疗脾肾阳虚型原发性甲状腺功能减退症（甲减）的临床疗效。方法将62例脾肾阳虚型甲减患者按数字表法随机分为对照组30例、治疗组32例。对照组予以左旋甲状腺素片口服，每天1次；治疗组在对照组治疗的基础上加四君子汤合肾气丸煎服，每天1剂，分3次口服；两组治疗周期为4个月，观察两组临床疗效。结果治疗组总有效率为96.9%，高于对照组的80.0%（χ² = 4.402，P < 0.05）；两组治疗前后中医症候积分均明显降低（t = 21.40, 25.40, 均 P < 0.01），且治疗组降低幅度更明显（t = 4.30, P < 0.01）；两组治疗前后TSH、FT₃、FT₄均明显改善（对照组：t = 5.31, 1.14, 4.13，治疗组：t = 6.27, 1.85, 6.08, 均 P < 0.05）。结论四君子汤合肾气丸能明显改善脾肾阳虚型甲减的中医症候，对甲状腺功能也有明显的改善，该方法治疗脾肾阳虚型甲减有明显的临床疗效。

【关键词】甲状腺功能减退症；四君子汤；肾气丸；医学，中国传统
论著

外部暴力所致急性颅脑创伤
预后相关性因素分析

杨玲昌

【摘要】目的探讨外部暴力所致急性颅脑创伤患者现场及院内抢救时间、性别、年龄及格拉斯哥昏迷评分（GCS评分）与预后有关的相关性。方法选取92例外部暴力所致急性颅脑创伤患者为研究对象，回顾性分析其临床资料。收集患者的性别、年龄、受伤到抢救的时间、入院时GCS及5个月后格拉斯哥预后评分（GOS），分析各征象及抢救时间与临床预后的关系。结果高龄和低龄患者的预后差异有统计学意义（χ²=5.30，P＜0.05）；GCS评分不同对预后好坏的影响有统计学意义（χ²=11.97，P＜0.01）；伤后到抢救的时间不同亦对预后好坏产生显著性影响（χ²=15.74，P＜0.01）。结论年龄、入院时GCS与抢救时间对患者预后情况具有重要提示意义，而伤后抢救时间越早，患者的预后情况越好。

【关键词】颅脑损伤；预后；危险因素

Correlation between emergency treatment time and prognosis of acute traumatic brain injury patients caused by external violence

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the correlation of prognosis with emergency treatment time, gender, age and GCS score of acute traumatic brain injury patients caused by external violence. Methods 92 acute traumatic brain injury patients caused by external violence were selected. The gender, age, emergency treatment time, post – resuscitation GCS and GOS after 5 months were collected and analyzed. The relationship between patients’ signs and emergency treatment time and prognosis were analyzed. Results The differences of prognosis between elderly patients and younger patients were statistically significant (χ²=5.30, P<0.05). The differences of prognosis in patients with different GCS scores were statistically significant (χ²=11.97, P<0.01). The differences of prognosis in patients with different emergency treatment time were statistically significant (χ²=15.74, P<0.01). The prognosis with age and emergency treatment time had a significant correlation (P=0.016, 0.007). The prognosis of patients with different emergency treatment time had a significant difference (χ²=28.45, P<0.01). Conclusion The age, post – resuscitation GCS and emergency treatment time are meaningful in predicating patients’ mortality and prognosis. The shorter the emergency treatment time, the better the prognosis.

【Key words】Craniocerebral trauma; Prognosis; Risk factors

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高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿的危险因素分析

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【摘要】目的：探讨高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿的危险因素，为临床治疗方案的制定提供参考。

方法：回顾性分析118例高血压脑出血患者的临床资料，采用多因素非条件Logistic回归分析，探讨高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿的危险因素。

结果：多因素非条件Logistic回归分析结果显示，病程是高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿的危险因素，病程越长，高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿扩大的风险越大。而性别、年龄、出血部位、破入脑室均与高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿无明显的相关性。舒张压是高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿的危险因素，舒张压控制不佳，高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿扩大的风险增大。而收缩压、脉压差均与高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿无明显的相关性。使用氨氯地平、血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂是高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿的保护因素，早期应用氨氯地平、血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂控制血压有助于缩小高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿的体积。而甘露醇、甘油果糖、尼莫地平与高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿无明显的相关性（均P>0.05）。

结论：氨氯地平、血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂的使用有助于缩小高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿的体积，而病程长、舒张压控制不佳可促进高血压脑出血血肿周围水肿体积的增加。临床应重视高血压脑出血降压方案的制定以及舒张压的控制，尽快稳定患者病情，避免血肿周围水肿体积的扩大。

【关键词】高血压；脑出血；血肿周围水肿；危险因素

Risk factors of edema around the hematoma in hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage  Bai Yinghong, Liu Xingqiang, Li Cunxiao, Li Bin, Yang Jun, Wang Bao, Wei Shutian. Department of Neurosurgery, the First people’s Hospital of Jinzhong, Jinzhong, Shanxi 030600, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the risk factors of cerebral hemorrhage in hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage, and to provide a reference for clinical treatment. Methods The clinical data of 118 patients with hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage treated in our hospital were analyzed retrospectively. The clinical data of patients was collected and statistical analysis was carried out, and the risk factors of edema around the hematoma were analyzed by Logistic regression analysis. Results Multivariate non conditional logistic regression analysis showed that, the course of hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage of edema around the hematoma was the risk factor, the longer the duration, the more risk of hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage edema around the hematoma enlargement. There was no significant correlation between sex, age, bleeding site, broken into ventricles and the edema around the hematoma in hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage. Diastolic blood pressure was a risk factor for the edema around the hematoma in hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage, the diastolic blood pressure control was not good, and the swelling of the edema around the hematoma was increasing. While the systolic blood pressure, pulse pressure difference and hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage hematoma around the hematoma showed no obvious correlation. Use of amlodipine and vascular tension angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor in hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage were the protective factors of edema around the hematoma, early application of amlodipine, vascular and nervous angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor to control blood pressure helped to reduce hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage edema around the hematoma volume. Conclusion Amlodipine and vascular tension angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors help to reduce hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage edema around the hematoma volume, while long course, poor control of diastolic blood pressure can promote hypertension cerebral hemorrhage edema around the hematoma volume increase. We should pay attention to the development of hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage and the control of diastolic blood pressure, as soon as possible to stabilize the patient’s condition and avoid the expansion of the volume of edema around the hematoma.

【Key words】Hypertension; Cerebral hemorrhage; Edema around hematoma; Risk factor

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普拉克索治疗帕金森病合并抑郁疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨并分析普拉克索治疗帕金森病合并抑郁的临床疗效。方法 选取帕金森病合并抑郁患者共100例作为研究对象，采用数字表法随机分成两组，其中观察组与对照组各50例，对照组采取常规治疗方法，观察组采取在常规治疗方法的基础上给予普拉克索治疗。结果 观察组治疗后12周HAMD评分(8.26±1.96)分，明显低于治疗前的(24.91±4.6)分(P<0.05)，对照组治疗后12周HAMD评分(11.15±2.10)分，与治疗前的(24.48±5.34)分差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)；治疗后12周观察组的HAMD评分显著低于对照组，两组有效率分别为94%、80%，差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。结论 普拉克索治疗帕金森病合并抑郁患者有效，可明显改善患者的运动症状，具有推广价值。

【关键词】 普拉克索；帕金森病；抑郁；临床疗效

Effects of pramipexole on depression in Parkinson’s disease  Gao Lili, Sun Dehua, Chen Wei. Department of Neurology, Haici Hospital Affiliated to Medical College of Qingdao University, Qingdao, Shandong 266000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate and analysis the clinical effect of pramipexole in Parkinson’s disease with depression. Methods The patients with Parkinson disease patients with depression were selected in a total of 100 as the research object, and were randomly divided into two groups, the observation group and the control group with 50 cases in each group. The control group was taken conventional treatment, the observation group was given pramipexole based on the conventional treatment methods, the the effects of treatment were observed and compared. Results The MIHD score of the observation group after treated for 12 month (8.26±1.96) was lower than the score before treatment (24.91±4.6), and the score of the control group after treated for 12 month (11.15±2.10) was also lower than the score before treatment (24.48±5.34), the difference were all statistically significant (P<0.05). After treated for 12 month, the score in the observation group was lower than that in the control group, and the total effective rate in the two group were 94% and 80% respectively (P<0.05). The UPDRS score of the observation group was lower than in the control group, but the difference was not significant (χ² = 14.756, P<0.05). Conclusion Give pramipexole has notable curative effect on the depression disease in patients with Parkinson disease on the basis of conventional therapy method, and has the value of popularization.

【Key words】 Pramipexole; Parkinson’s disease; Depression; Clinical efficacy

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早期康复对脑出血患者神经功能转归及血清神经元烯醇化酶的影响

娄卫东

【摘要】目的探讨早期康复对脑出血患者神经功能转归以及血清神经元烯醇化酶（NSE）的影响。

方法将82例脑出血患者按是否进行康复分为康复组（52例）及和普通组30例，康复组又按康复时间分为早期康复组26例及中期康复组26例，早期康复组于治疗稳定15d内尽早实施系统康复方案，中期康复组于15d后实施康复，普通组常规治疗无康复训练。对比三组患者神经功能缺损评分、Barthel指数、血清NSE水平。

结果6个月时早期康复组MESSS评分（12.74±4.77）分，与普通组、中期康复组差异均有统计学意义（t=18.495，P=0.001；t=8.867，P=0.003）；6个月时早期康复组BI评分（78.32±8.44）分，与普通组、中期康复组差异均有统计学意义（t=16.231，P=0.002；t=7.428，P=0.002）；早期康复组14dNSE含量为（12.11±1.96）μg/L，优于普通组及中期康复组，差异均有统计学意义（t=6.886，P=0.004；t=6.728，P=0.004）；早期康复组1个月NSE含量为（10.43±2.15）μg/L，优于普通组及中期康复组，差异均有统计学意义（t=9.562，P=0.003；t=9.793，P=0.003）。

结论脑出血患者实施早期康复训练有利于患者恢复，且安全性高，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】脑出血；康复；磷酸丙酮酸水合酶

Influence of early rehabilitation for cerebral hemorrhage patients on neurology and serum neuron – specific enolase  Lou Weidong. Department of Neurology, the People’s Hospital of Longquan, Longquan, Zhejiang 323700, China

【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the influence of early rehabilitation for cerebral hemorrhage patients on neurology and serum neuron – specific enolase. Methods 82 cerebral hemorrhage patients were selected,30 patients without rehabilitation were set as the normal group,26 patients treated with early rehabilitation were set as the early rehabilitation group,and the other 26 patients with on – early rehabilitation were set as the normal early rehabilitation group. Neurological function,Barthel score and NSE score were compared in three groups. Results At 6 months, MESSS score of early rehabilitation group was (12.74 ± 4.77) points, which were better than those of the other two groups (t = 18.495, P = 0.001; t = 8.867, P = 0.003); BI score was (78.32 ± 8.44) points, which were better than those of the other two groups (t = 16.231, P = 0.002; t = 7.428, P = 0.002). At the 14th day, NSE of early rehabilitation group was (12.11 ± 1.96) μg/L, which were better than those of the other two groups (t = 6.886, P = 0.004; t = 6.728, P = 0.004). At the first month, NSE of early rehabilitation group was (10.43 ± 2.15) μg/L, which were better than those of the other two groups (t = 9.562, P = 0.003; t = 9.793, P = 0.003). Conclusion Early rehabilitation is helpful for cerebral hemorrhage patients to improve neurological function with good safety performance, so it can be applied in clinical treatment.

【Key words】Cerebral hemorrhage; Rehabilitation; Phosphopyruvate hydratase

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埃索美拉唑治疗老年人与中青年人胃溃疡的临床对比研究
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【摘要】目的 比较埃索美拉唑治疗老年人与中青年人胃溃疡的临床疗效及安全性。方法 选取住院接受治疗的老年胃溃疡患者120例和中青年胃溃疡患者95例，两组均给予阿莫西林克拉维酸钾分散片0.457g+替硝唑片0.5g+埃索美拉唑镁肠溶片20mg口服，1次/d，治疗1周为1个疗程，1周后继续每天清晨空腹服用埃索美拉唑20mg，1次/d，疗程为3周。比较两组临床疗效、Hp清除率及不良反应发生率。结果老年组总有效率(87.50%)与中青年组(92.63%)差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.52, P>0.05$)。老年组Hp清除率(71.67%)与中青年组(76.84%)差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.74, P>0.05$)。老年组不良反应发生率(8.33%)与中青年组(2.11%)差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=3.90, P<0.05$)。结论应用埃索美拉唑为主的三联疗法在治疗老年人和中青年人胃溃疡的溃疡愈合及Hp根除方面都比较好，但是，中青年患者在不良反应方面低于老年组。

【关键词】 埃索美拉唑;老年人;中青年人;胃溃疡

Comparison of clinical efficacy of esomeprazole in treatment of gastric ulcer in young and elderly patients
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【Abstract】Objective To compare the clinical efficacy and safety of esomeprazole in treatment of elderly and young patients with gastric ulcer. Methods 120 cases of elderly patients with gastric ulcer and 95 cases of young and middle – aged patients with gastric ulcer were selected this study. Two groups of patients were treated with amoxicillin and clavulanate potassium dispersible tablets 0.457 g, tinidazole tablets 0.5 g and esomeprazole magnesium enteric coated tablets 20mg orally, once daily treatment 1 week for a course of treatment, 1 week after continue to every morning fasting taking esomeprazole 20mg, 1 times/D, treatment for 3weeks. The clinical curative effect, Hp clearance rate and incidence of adverse reactions between two groups of patients after treatment were compared. Results The total effective rate in the treatment of elderly group patients (87.50%) compared with young and middle – aged group (92.63%), there was no significant difference ($\chi^2=1.52, P>1.52$). Elderly group of patients with helicobacter pylori clearance rate (71.67%) compared with young and middle – aged group (76.84%), there was no significant difference ($\chi^2=0.74, P>0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions (8.33%) of elderly group had obvious differences by comparing with young and middle – aged group (2.11%), and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=3.90, P<0.05$). Conclusion Application of esomeprazole based triple therapy in the treatment of the elderly and young people in the gastric ulcer could heal ulcers and eradicate Hp, but young and middle – aged patients is superior to the elderly group in terms of adverse reactions.

【Key words】 Esomeprazole;Aged;Young and middle – aged. Gastric ulcer

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六项指标的积分：早期诊断慢性乙型肝炎引起的慢加急性肝衰竭

陈华国  庄育刚 周书琴 周海东

【摘要】 目的 探讨早期诊断慢性乙型肝炎(慢性乙肝)引起的慢加急性肝衰竭的相关指标。方法 收集由慢性乙肝引起的慢加急性肝衰竭病例共13例，随机配对39例慢性乙肝病例，分析两组相关指标的差异。将有差异的指标行ROC曲线分析，再将ROC曲线下面积(AUC)>0.8的指标人选为积分指标，根据约登指数确定cutoff值。各病例中积分指标≥cutoff值的记1分，<cutoff值的记0分，总积分再行ROC曲线分析，根据约登指数确定总积分的cutoff值，计算敏感度、特异性。结果 AUC>0.8的指标有丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)/正常范围最大值(ULN)，中性粒细胞计数(N)，碱性磷酸酶(AKP)/ULN，天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)/ULN，总胆红素/总胆汁酸(TBA)，总胆汁酸(TBA)，AUC分别为0.869，0.874，0.874，0.917，0.917，0.908，0.918，cutoff值分别为18.57，3.1×10^{9}/L，0.99，22.21，44.41%和140.20 μmol/L。六个指标的总积分cutoff值为4分，AUC为0.987，约登指数0.949，早期诊断慢性乙肝引起的慢加急性肝衰竭的敏感度100.00%，特异性94.87%。结论 根据ALT/ULN，AKP/ULN，AST/ULN，TBA，总胆红素/总胆汁酸(TBA)，TBA这六个指标的积分可以早期诊断慢性乙肝引起的慢加急性肝衰竭。

【关键词】 肝炎；乙型；慢性；肝功能衰竭；诊断

The accumulating points of six data: early diagnosis of the acute – on – chronic liver failure caused by chronic hepatitis B Chen Huaguo, Zhuang Yugang, Zhou Shuqin, Zhou Haidong. Department of Emergency, the Tenth People’s Hospital Affiliated to Tongji University, Shanghai 200072, China Corresponding author: Zhou Haidong, Email: elisaxxd@126.com

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the related index of early diagnosis of acute – on – chronic liver failure caused by chronic hepatitis B. Methods 13 cases of the acute – on – chronic liver failure caused by chronic hepatitis B were collected in our department,39 cases of chronic hepatitis B were randomly paired to analyze the difference index. ROC curve analysis was conducted for the different data,then to choose the data whose AUC (area under the curve) is >0.8 to accumulate points,while the cutoff value in the light of Youden index was indentified. Each accumulating points data would score 1 point if it is ≥ cutoff value,otherwise,it would score 0 points. ROC curve analysis was conducted for the total accumulating points,the cutoff value of the total accumulating points according to Youden index was indentified, the sensitivity and specificity were calculated. Results The data of which AUC are >0.8 include glutamic – pyruvic transaminase (ALT)/Upper Limit Of Normal (ULN), neutrophil count (N), alkaline phosphatase (AKP)/ULN,glutamic – oxalacetic transaminase (AST)/ULN,direct bilirubin/total bilirubin(Dbil/Tbil), total bile acid(TBA), whose AUC were respectively 0.869, 0.874, 0.874, 0.917, 0.917 and 0.978, while their cutoff value were respectively 18.57, 3.1×10^{9}/L, 0.99, 22.21, 44.41% and 140.20 μmol/L. The cutoff value of total accumulating points of the six data was 4 points, AUC was 0.987, Youden index was 0.949,and their sensitivity for earlier diagnosis for the acute – on – chronic liver failure caused by chronic hepatitis B was 100%, specificity was 94.87%. Conclusion The accumulating points of the six data aboved (ALT/ULN, N, AKP/ULN, AST/ULN, Dbil/Tbil, TBA) will help the early diagnosis of acute – on – chronic liver failure caused by chronic hepatitis B.

【Key words】 Hepatitis B; Chronic; Liver function failure; Diagnosis
沙美特罗氟替卡松治疗哮喘疗效观察及其对肺功能、血清 C 反应蛋白的影响

朱巍 孙光胜

【摘要】 目的 探讨沙美特罗氟替卡松治疗哮喘的临床疗效及其对肺功能、血清 C 反应蛋白（CRP）的影响。方法 将 202 例哮喘患者采用随机数字表法分为观察组与对照组, 每组 101 例。对照组单纯给予丙酸氟替卡松吸入治疗, 观察组给予沙美特罗氟替卡松吸入治疗。对两组患者治疗疗效及治疗前后肺功能、血清 CRP 的变化进行比较分析。结果 观察组总有效率为 92.1%, 高于对照组的 78.2%, 两组差异有统计学意义 (χ² = 3.842, P < 0.05); 治疗后, 观察组用力肺活量 (FVC)、第一秒用力呼气容积 (FEV₁) 及最大呼气峰流速 (PEF) 分别为 (84.11 ± 16.25)%、(96.34 ± 19.65)%、(93.14 ± 17.85)% , 对照组分别为 (74.31 ± 14.27)%、(84.36 ± 20.31)%、(83.52 ± 19.89)% , 两组均较治疗前明显改善, 且观察组改善程度明显优于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义 (t = 3.425, 2.573, 2.895, 均 P < 0.05) ; 治疗后, 观察组 CRP 为 (18.94 ± 3.46) mg/L, 对照组为 (10.34 ± 1.97) mg/L, 与治疗前比较, 两组 CRP 水平均有不同程度降低, 观察组降低程度优于对照组 (t = 2.874, P < 0.05)。结论 沙美特罗氟替卡松吸入治疗哮喘能够显著提高临床疗效, 改善患者肺功能及血清 CRP 水平。

【关键词】 沙美特罗氟替卡松; 哮喘; 肺功能; C 反应蛋白

Clinical curative effect of salmeterol fluticasone in asthma therapy and its influence on lung function and serum CRP

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical curative effect of salmeterol fluticasone asthma and its influence on lung function, serum CRP. Methods 202 cases of asthma patients were divided into the observation group and control group, with 101 cases in each group. The control group patients simply give fluticasone propionate inhalation therapy, the observation group patients were given salmeterol fluticasone inhalation therapy. Before and after treatment in patients with two groups of curative effect and treatment of pulmonary function, the change of serum CRP were compared. Results The total effective rate of the observation group was 92.1% , which was higher than the control group (78.2%) obviously, the difference was statistically significant (χ² = 3.842, P < 0.05). After treatment, the forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in first second (FEV₁) and the maximum peak expiratory flow (PEF) of the observation group were respectively (84.11 ± 16.25)%、(96.34 ± 19.65)% and (93.14 ± 17.85)% , and the control group were respectively (74.31 ± 14.27)%、(84.36 ± 20.31)% and (83.52 ± 19.89)% , each group was obviously improved than before treatment, and the observation group improvement were better than the control group, the difference was statistically significant (t = 3.425, 2.573, 2.895, all P < 0.05). After treatment, the CRP of the observation group was (18.94 ± 3.46) mg/L, and the control group was (10.34 ± 1.97) mg/L, each group was obviously improved than before treatment, and the observation group improvement was better than the control group, the difference was statistically significant (t = 2.874, P < 0.05). Conclusion Salmeterol fluticasone inhaled asthma can significantly improve the clinical curative effect to improve the patient’s lung function and serum CRP level, and is safe and reliable. It is worth widely application in the clinical practice.

【Key words】 Salmeterol fluticasone; Asthma; Lung function; C reaction protein
论著

经脐部正中横切口治疗先天性肥厚性幽门狭窄

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【摘要】目的比较经脐部正中横切口与传统经右上腹横切口治疗先天性肥厚性幽门狭窄的疗效。方法将先天性肥厚性幽门狭窄患儿38例，按照数字表法随机分为两组，研究组19例采用经脐部横切口，对照组19例采用经右上腹横切口，比较两种手术方法的疗效。结果研究组手术时间为(20.40 ± 1.47) min，切口愈合时间为(5.53 ± 0.51) d，均优于对照组的(24.00 ± 1.36) min，(7.26 ± 0.45) d(t = 7.835，11.090，均 P < 0.05)；研究组切口瘢痕长度为(0.53 ± 0.01) cm，明显短于对照组的(2.03 ± 0.12) cm(t = 54.070，P < 0.05)。术后随访6~8个月，对照组腹部可见明显手术切口瘢痕，而研究组无明显切口瘢痕，患儿均生长发育良好。结论经脐部横切口治疗先天性肥厚性幽门狭窄不延长手术时间，术后恢复快，患儿家长满意度高，适合于无条件开展腹腔镜手术的基层医院。

【关键词】幽门狭窄，肥厚性；外科手术；瘢痕

Clinical analysis of umbilical incision treatment for congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis  Liu Zhongli, Wang Fei. Department of Pediatric Surgery, the Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Changzhi, Changzhi, Shanxi 046011, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical value via comparison of umbilical incision and traditional right upper quadrant abdominal transverse incision of congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis. Methods According to the digital table, 38 children with congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis were divided into two groups, the study group (n = 19) was given umbilical transverse incision, the control group (n = 19) was given right upper quadrant abdominal transverse incision. The effect of the two groups were compared. Results In the study group, the operation time was (20.4 ± 1.47) min, incision scar healing time was (5.53 ± 0.51) d, which were significantly lower than (24.00 ± 1.36) min and (7.26 ± 0.45) d of the control group (t = 7.835, 11.090, all P < 0.05). The length of incision scar [(0.53 ± 0.015) cm] was obvious shorter than that of the control group [(2.03 ± 0.12) cm] (t = 54.070, P < 0.05). The postoperative eating time [(23.84 ± 0.96) h] and hospitalization time [(9.37 ± 0.83) d] of the study group had no difference with the control group [(24.11 ± 0.81) h and (9.42 ± 0.84) d] (t = 0.936, 0.184, all P > 0.05). Followed up for 6~8 months, all children had good growth and development, but abdominal scar was obvious in the control group, and the study group had no obvious scar. Conclusion Umbilical incision for the treatment of congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis does not prolong the operation time, and has rapid postoperative recovery and better beauty effectivethan the traditional operation,. It is suitable for primary hospitals with no condition to carry out laparoscopic operation.

【Key words】Pyloricstenosis, Hypertrophic; Surgical procedures; Cicatrix

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分析细菌分布及药敏特征

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【摘要】目的探讨慢性化脓性鼻窦炎的菌种分布情况及药物敏感性。方法选择接受鼻内窥镜手术的慢性化脓性鼻窦炎患者89例，术中收集患者鼻道分泌物，并进行培养基培养，采用纸片扩散法（Kirby-Bauer，K-B法）进行药物敏感性监测，分析菌株对头孢哌酮-舒巴坦、头孢他啶、头孢吡肟、亚胺培南、美罗培南、万古霉素、头孢哌酮-舒巴坦、环丙沙星等抗菌药物的敏感性。结果89例慢性化脓性鼻窦炎患者鼻道黏膜分泌物标本送检分析，80例患者检出细菌，阳性检出率为89.89%（80/89）；80例患者中共检出82株细菌，共计15种细菌，其中1例患者的鼻道黏膜分泌物标本检出2株细菌。在检出的15种细菌中表皮葡萄球菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠埃希杆菌、铜绿假单胞菌、产气肠杆菌等5种细菌占据前5位，分别占21.95%、18.29%、14.63%、13.41%、10.98%。金黄色葡萄球菌的药敏检查结果显示所有的金黄色葡萄球菌对万古霉素敏感，敏感性为100.00%；而对头孢哌酮-舒巴坦、头孢他啶、头孢吡肟、亚胺培南、美罗培南、头孢哌酮-舒巴坦、环丙沙星等抗菌药物的敏感性均为0.00%。所有的表皮葡萄球菌对亚胺培南、美罗培南、万古霉素、头孢哌酮-舒巴坦均敏感，敏感性为100.00%；其次是头孢噻肟，敏感性为86.67%，而对头孢他啶、头孢吡肟、环丙沙星的敏感性较差，均在30.00%以下。大肠埃希杆菌、铜绿假单胞菌及产气肠杆菌等革兰阴性菌对万古霉素、亚胺培南、美罗培南、头孢哌酮-舒巴坦、头孢噻肟等抗菌药物敏感，所以在进行抗菌治疗前但应密切监测抗菌谱的改变，以便及时调整用药。

【关键词】化脓性鼻窦炎；菌种；抗生素；敏感性

Analysis of bacterial distribution and drug sensitivity of chronic suppurative sinusitis Xu Bing, Huang Caijun. Department of Otolaryngology, Linhai City Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Linhai, Taizhou, Zhejiang 317000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the bacterial distribution and drug sensitivity characteristics of chronic suppurative sinusitis. Methods Nasal secretions of 89 cases of chronic suppurative sinusitis patients before operation were collected in this study, and nasal secretions were culture in medium. Disk diffusion method (Kirby – Bauer, K – B) was used for drug sensitivity test. Sensitivity of bacteria strain to cefazolin, ceftizidime, cefepime, imipenem, meropenem, vancomycin, cefoperazone – sulbactam, ciprofloxacin and other antibiotics were analyzed. Results After the submission of purulent secretion specimens of nasal meatus in 89 cases chronic suppurative sinusitis patients with sticky, we found that 80 of the patients were detected bacteria. The positive rate was 89.89% (80/89). 80 patients were detected in 82 strains of bacteria, a total of 15 species, of which 1 cases of nasal meatus sticky purulent secretion specimens there were 2 strains of bacteria. In 15 kinds of staphylococcus aureus were detected bacteria, staphylococcus aureus, escherichia coli, pseudomonas, entrobacter aerogenes, 5 kinds of bacteria occupy the top 5, respectively, accounted for 21.95%, 18.29%, 14.63%, 13.41% and 10.98%. Drug sensitivity test of staphylococcus aureus showed that all of the staphylococcus aureus was sensitive to vancomycin, the sensitivity was 100%; the sensitivity of cefazolin, ceftizidime, cefepime, imipenem, meropenem, cefoperazone sulbactam, ciprofloxacin and other antibiotics were 0.00%. All the staphylococcus epidemidis were sensitive to imipenem, meropenem, vancomycin, cefoperazone sulbactam, the sensitivity was 100.00%; followed by cefazolin, the sensitivity was 86.67%, and to ceftizidime, cefepime, ciprofloxacin sensitive, were all below 30.00%. Escherichia coli, pseudomonas aeruginosa and enterobacter aerogenes and other gram negative bacteria were sensitive to imipenem, meropenem, the sensitivity was 100.00%. Conclusion The bacterial infection in patients with chronic suppurative sinusitis pathogens, including staphylococcus epidemidis, staphylococcus aureus, escherichia coli, pseudomonas, enterobacter aerogenes, bacterial culture positive to vancomycin, imipenem, meropenem, cefoperazone Shubatan, cefazolin and antimicrobial susceptibility, and so on antimicrobial
treatment but should closely monitor the antimicrobial spectrum of change, in order to adjust the medication.

【Key words】 Suppurative sinusitis; Bacteria; Antibiotics; Sensitivity
聚乙二醇干扰素 α-2a 治疗慢性丙型肝炎疗效观察

卢锟

【摘要】目的 探讨聚乙二醇干扰素 α-2a(PEG-IFN-α-2a) 治疗慢性丙型肝炎的临床疗效和安全性。方法 选择 170 例慢性丙型肝炎患者作为研究对象，采用数字表法随机分为两组，观察组 85 例采用 PEG-IFN-α-2a 治疗，对照组 85 例采用普通干扰素 α-2b 治疗，比较两组患者的临床疗效及安全性。结果 观察组治疗 12 周、24 周以及 24 周丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (ALT) 转好率分别为 70.59%、80.00%、92.94%，高于对照组的 52.94%、62.35%、70.58% (χ² = 5.42, 6.71, 4.83, 均 P < 0.05)；观察组治疗 12 周、24 周以及 24 周 HCV-RNA 转阴率分别为 64.71%、75.29%、91.76%，均明显高于对照组的 50.59%、61.18%、70.59% (χ² = 4.28, 7.68, 6.31, 均 P < 0.05)；两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义。结论 PEG-IFN-α-2a 治疗慢性丙型肝炎具有十分显著的疗效，优于普通干扰素 α-2b，值得临床广泛推广和应用。

【关键词】聚乙二醇干扰素 α-2a；肝炎，丙型，慢性；临床疗效；安全性

Analysis of pegylated interferon alpha – 2a efficacy in the treatment of chronic hepatitis C  Lu Kun. Department of Infection, the Third People’s Hospital of Shangqiu, Shangqiu, Henan 476000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of the pegylated interferon alpha – 2a (PEG – IFN – α – 2a) in treatment of chronic hepatitis C. Methods 170 cases of patients with chronic hepatitis C were included in the study, by using digital table method they were randomly divided into two groups, the observation group of 85 cases were treated with PEG – IFN – alpha – 2a therapy, and 85 cases in the control group using ordinary interferon alpha – 2b therapy. Curative effect and safety of two groups of patients were compared. Results The observation group treated for 12 weeks, 24 weeks and 24 weeks of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and improvement rate were respectively 70.59%, 80%, 92.94%, which were higher than that of the control group (52.94%, 62.35% and 70.58%) (χ² = 5.42, 6.71, 4.83, all P < 0.05). The observation group for 12 weeks, 24 weeks and 24 weeks of HCV – RNA negative rate were 64.71%, 75.29% and 91.76%, obviously were higher than the control group of 50.59%, 61.18% and 70.59% (χ² = 4.28, 7.68, 6.31, all P < 0.05). Adverse reaction rates were not statistically significant. Conclusion The pegylated interferon alpha – 2a (PEG – IFN – α – 2a) in treatment of chronic hepatitis C has a significant curative effect of PEG – IFN – alpha – 2a therapy in chronic hepatitis C, which is better than the ordinary interferon alpha – 2b, and is worthy of extensive promotion and application.

【Key words】Pegylated interferon – 2a; Hepatitis B, hepatitis C, chronic; Clinical curative effect; Safety
下肢长骨大段骨纤维结构不良切除后骨缺损修复方法探讨

季鹏飞 韩传文

【摘要】目的 探讨下肢长骨大段骨纤维结构不良导致大段骨缺损的修复方法，为临床治疗提供参考。方法 6例骨纤维结构不良患者（胫骨损伤3例，股骨损伤3例），肿瘤切除后骨缺损长度（17.3±4.2）cm，均从双侧切取带腓血管腓骨于缺损另一端同腓血管吻合。双段腓骨前内侧骨膜从中央纵行切开剥离至骨嵴，将腓骨双段折叠后使其前内侧面相对，两端固定。将腓血管襻在移植体一侧形成U形。解剖出血损伤区血管，将腓骨插入骨折两端，视情况加用钢丝或螺钉，使腓血管同损伤区血管吻合。术后对骨结合部愈合情况进行影像学评估，并采用美国骨肿瘤学会功能评分对术后功能进行评估，通过移植体出血情况检测血管吻合情况。结果 所有患者随访5~8年，1年后均骨性愈合，5年后移植骨髓腔再通，双腓骨未发生肿瘤，X线显示愈合良好，均为正常骨骼，未发生骨不连、感染等并发症。终末随访下肢评分平均91.2分。结论 骨膜内组合双腓骨修复骨纤维结构不良致下肢长骨大段缺损有效可行。

【关键词】骨纤维结构不良；骨缺损；骨移植手术

Explore the method of repairing bone defect after resection of lower extremity long bone structure fiber

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【Abstract】Objective To analyze the repair methods of bone defects caused by the harmful removal of lower extremity long bone segmental bone fibrous structure, and to provide reference for clinical treatment. Methods Six cases of patient with adverse fibrous structure, 3 cases with the injury of backbone of the tibia and 3 cases of femoral shaft damage were conducted as the research objects. Bone defect length after tumor resection was (17.3±4.2) cm, in order to coinside with the peroneal vessels in the other side, fibulas with peroneal vessels from both sides should be cut down. Dual fibula medial periosteal was stripped from the central longitudinal incision to the bone crest, folding fibula two-stage to make the front sides face to face, and then fixed the ends. The peroneal vascular was looped on one side of graft to form a U shape. The vessels out of damage region was dissected, and was inserted fibula between the ends of fracture, as the case wire or screws may be used. The peroneal vessels had to coinside with those in damage region, and imaging assessment should be taken to evaluate the healing of bone joints after surgery, at the same time, assessing postoperative function by functional scores of Bone Cancer Society of the United States was also neccessary, finally vascular anastomosis through the bleeding condition of the grafts were detected. Results All patients were followed up for 5~8 years, the bone healed 1 year later, and the transplanted bone marrow cavity got recanalization 5 years later, at the same time, there was no tumorigenesis in the double fibula, and x-ray showed the good healing. All bones turned to be normal ones without nonunion, infection and other complications. Final follow-up score of lower limbs was 91.2%. Conclusion It is effective and feasible to use a combination of double fibula to repair lower extremity long bone defects caused by large bone fibrous dysplasia in the periosteum.
细菌性脑膜炎大鼠脑组织中蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶表达及意义

王强 谷席娟

【摘要】 目的 研究细菌性脑膜炎中蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶（SHP2）的表达意义。方法 依据随机数字表法将90只大鼠分为脑膜炎组（72只）和健康对照组（18只）两组，用反转录（RT）-PCR、Western印迹法、免疫组织化法对脑膜炎组和健康对照组大鼠不同时间点脑组织SHP2表达进行检测，然后对SHP2蛋白表达和肿瘤坏死因子-α（TNF-α）、白细胞（WBC）计数的关系进行观察分析。结果 脑膜炎组大鼠皮层SHP2mRNA表达（0.035±0.020）、（0.200±0.049）、（0.129±0.032）、（0.057±0.039）均明显比健康对照组（0.031±0.028）高（F=12.74，P<0.05）；第三脑室周围SHP2阳性染色细胞明显比健康对照组多（χ²=5.02，P<0.05）；皮层SHP2蛋白表达与脑脊液TNF-α浓度、WBC计数的相关系数分别为0.08（P>0.05）和0.77（t=4.303，P<0.05）。结论 细菌性脑膜炎的病理生理过程有中SHP2参与，主要作用可能是抑制炎症、修复炎性反应，可作为病情变化的参考指标。

【关键词】 细菌性脑膜炎；SHP2表达

Significance study of SHP2 Expression in brain tissue of bacterial meningitis rat Wang Qiang, Gu Xijuan. Department of Intensive Care Unit, the Third People’s Hospital of Liaocheng, Liaocheng, Shandong 252000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To study the significance of protein tyrosine phosphatase (SHP2) expression in bacterial meningitis. Methods 90 rats were divided into meningitis group (72) and healthy controls (18) two groups based on the random number table. The SHP2 expression in rat brain tissue at different time points of meningitis group and healthy control group were tested by reverse transcription (RT) a PCR, Western blotting, immunohistochemical methods, then the relationship between SHP2 protein expression and tumor necrosis factor - α ( TNF - α ) , white blood cell (WBC) counts were observed and analyzed. Results The cortical SHP2 mRNA expression of meningitis rat including (0.035 ± 0.020), (0.200 ± 0.049), (0.129 ± 0.032) and (0.057 ± 0.039), were significantly higher than those of the healthy control group (0.031 ± 0.028) ( F = 12.74, P < 0.05); the third periventricular SHP2 positive cells were significantly more than those of the healthy control group ( χ² = 5.02, P < 0.05); the correlation coefficient of cortical SHP2 protein expression and concentration of CSF TNF - α, the correlation coefficient of cortical SHP2 protein expression and WBC counts were respectively 0.08 ( P > 0.05) and 0.77 ( t = 4.303, P < 0.05 ). Conclusion SHP2 participates in pathophysiology of bacterial meningitis, the main role may be in suppressing inflammation and repairing inflammatory response; it can be used as a reference indicator of condition changes.

【Key words】 Bacterial meningitis; SHP2 expression

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布洛芬治疗重症手足口病的临床效果及对相关细胞因子的影响

李土桂

【摘要】目的探讨布洛芬治疗重症手足口病的临床效果及其对血清白细胞介素6(IL-6)、IL-8、肿瘤坏死因子α(TNF-α)的影响。方法将154例重症手足口病患儿随机分为常规治疗组和布洛芬治疗组各77例，并取同期收治的普通手足口病77例作为普通对照组。两治疗组均给予常规的抗病毒和对症治疗，布洛芬治疗组配合应用布洛芬混悬液或滴剂口服或鼻饲。观察布洛芬治疗组与常规治疗组临床症状与体征、血生化指标、脑脊液指标及相关细胞因子的变化。结果治疗72h后，布洛芬治疗组的体温(t=10.330,P=0.000)、呼吸(t=2.460,P=0.016)、脉搏(t=3.200,P=0.002)、血压(t=3.780,P=0.003)及糖水平(t=3.410,P=0.001)低于常规治疗组。血清中IL-6(t=6.961,P=1.038)、IL-8(t=4.229,P=6.463)、TNF-α(t=2.020,P=0.047)的浓度水平明显低于常规治疗组，差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)。另外，布洛芬治疗组在热退时间(t=5.210,P=1.59)及平均住院天数(t=3.090,P=0.003)方面优于常规治疗组。结论重症手足口病患儿在常规治疗的基础上加用布洛芬治疗，效果理想，并能调节血清IL-6、IL-8、TNF-α水平，值得推广应用。

【关键词】布洛芬；细胞因子；重症手足口病

The clinical effect of ibuprofen in treatment of severe hand foot mouth disease and its effect on related cytokines Li Tugui. Department of Pediatrics, Zhongshan Dayong Hospital, Zhongshan, Guangdong 528400, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of ibuprofen in treating severe hand foot mouth disease and its effect on serum IL-6, TNF-α and IL-8. Methods 154 cases of severe hand foot and mouth disease were randomly divided into conventional treatment group and ibuprofen treatment group (each group 77 cases). And 77 cases of hand foot and mouth disease in the same period were admitted as normal control group. Two treatment group were given conventional antiviral and symptomatic treatment, ibuprofen treatment group was conducted with application of ibuprofen suspension liquid or drops of oral or nasal feeding. The clinical symptoms and signs, blood biochemical indexes, cerebrospinal fluid index and related cytokines were observed in the ibuprofen treated group and the routine treatment group. Results 72 hours after treatment, the treated with ibuprofen group of body temperature (t=10.330,P=0.000), respiration (t=2.460,P=0.016), pulse (t=3.200,P=0.002) and blood pressure (systolic pressure; t=3.780,P=0.003) and sugar level (t=3.410,P=0.001) were lower than the conventional treatment group; cerebrospinal fluid pressure (t=3.330,P=0.001), protein (t=3.370,P=0.001), cell number (t=3.870,P=0.0003) were lower than the conventional treatment group; serum IL-6 (t=6.961,P=1.038), IL-8 (t=4.229,P=6.463), and TNF-α(t=2.020,P=0.047) were significantly lower than those of the conventional treatment group, the differences had statistical significance (P<0.05). In addition, the treatment group of ibuprofen was superior to the conventional treatment group in the hot withdrawal time (t=5.210,P=1.59) and average hospitalization days (t=3.090,P=0.003). Conclusion Severe hand foot and mouth disease on the basis of routine treatment plus cloth ibuprofen treatment, is ideal effect, and can regulate the serum IL-6, IL-8, and TNF-α. It is worthy of popularization and application.

【Key words】Buprofen; Cytokine; Hand – foot – mouth disease
胆固醇吸收抑制剂与高剂量阿托伐他汀联合治疗血脂控制不佳老年人冠心病疗效探讨

杨华俊 金丽华

【摘要】目的 探讨胆固醇吸收抑制剂与高剂量阿托伐他汀联用于血脂控制不佳老年冠心病患者的临床效果及安全性差异。方法 选取血脂控制不佳老年冠心病患者共240例，以随机抽样方法分为三组，即A组(80例)、B组(80例)及C组(80例)，分别采用阿托伐他汀常规剂量，阿托伐他汀高剂量+胆固醇吸收抑制剂依折麦布治疗，比较三组总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)达标率，治疗前后血脂指标及不良反应发生率等。结果 A、B及C组TC达标率分别为40.00%(32/80)、62.50%(50/80)、96.25%(77/80)；A、B及C组LDL-C达标率分别为51.25%(41/80)、81.25%(65/80)、98.75%(79/80)。C组TC和LDL-C达标率显著优于A、B组，差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=58.28, 28.73, 48.13, 13.61, \text{均 } P<0.05$)。A组治疗后TC、TG、LDL-C及HDL-C分别为(5.35±1.26) mmol/L，(2.10±0.83) mmol/L，(2.85±0.93) mmol/L，(1.23±0.67) mmol/L；B组治疗后TC、TG、LDL-C及HDL-C分别为(4.97±1.02) mmol/L，(2.05±0.81) mmol/L，(2.47±0.86) mmol/L，(1.20±0.65) mmol/L；C组治疗后TC、TG、LDL-C及HDL-C分别为(3.84±0.82) mmol/L，(1.74±0.56) mmol/L，(2.06±0.71) mmol/L，(1.24±0.52) mmol/L；C组治疗后TC、TG、LDL-C水平均显著优于A、B组，差异有统计学意义($F=3.80, 4.94, 4.21, \text{均 } P<0.05$)；但三组治疗后HDL-C水平差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。A、B及C组不良反应发生率分别为1.25%(1/80)，3.75%(3/80)，2.50%(2/80)，三组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.03, P<0.05$)。结论 胆固醇吸收抑制剂与高剂量阿托伐他汀联用于血脂控制不佳老年冠心病患者可有效控制血脂水平，提高血脂达标率，且未增加不良反应发生风险。

【关键词】依折麦布；阿托伐他汀；老年人；冠心病；血脂

Clinical effects investigation of cholesterol absorption inhibitor associated with atorvastatin for high dose on elderly patients with coronary heart disease and poor lipid controlling Yang Huajun, Jin Lihua. Department of Pharmacy, the First People’s Hospital of Fuyang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 311400, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate clinical effects and safety difference of cholesterol absorption inhibitor associated with atorvastatin for high dose on elderly patients with coronary heart disease and poor lipid controlling.

Methods 240 elderly patients with coronary heart disease and poor lipid controlling were chosen and randomly divided into 3 groups including group A (80 patients) with atorvastatin for conventional dose, group B (80 patients) with atorvastatin for high dose and group C (80 patients) with atorvastatin for high dose associated with ezetimibe for cholesterol absorption inhibitor; and the compliance rate of total cholesterol (TC) and low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), serum lipids before and after treatment and the incidence of adverse reaction of 3 groups were compared.

Results The compliance rate of TC of group A, group B and group C were separately 40.00% (32/80), 62.50% (50/80) and 96.25% (77/80); the compliance rate of LDL-C of group A, group B and group C were separately 51.25% (41/80), 81.25% (65/80) and 98.75% (79/80); the compliance rate of TC and LDL-C of group C was significant better than that of group A and group B ($\chi^2=58.28, 28.73, 48.13, 13.61, \text{all } P<0.05$). The levels of TC, TG, LDL-C and HDL-C of group A after treatment were separately (5.35±1.26) mmol/L，(2.10±0.83) mmol/L，(2.85±0.93) mmol/L and (1.23±0.67) mmol/L; the levels of TC, TG, LDL-C and HDL-C of group B after treatment were separately (4.97±1.02) mmol/L，(2.05±0.81) mmol/L，(2.47±0.86) mmol/L and (1.20±0.65) mmol/L; the levels of TC, TG, LDL-C and HDL-C of group C after treatment were separately (3.84±0.82) mmol/L，(1.74±0.56) mmol/L，(2.06±0.71) mmol/L and (1.24±0.52) mmol/L. The levels of TC, TG and LDL-C of group C after treatment was significant better than group A and group B ($F=3.80, 4.94, 4.21, \text{all } P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in level of HDL-C among 3 groups after treatment ($P>0.05$). The incidences of adverse reaction of group A, group B and group C were separately 1.25% (1/80), 3.75% (3/80) and 2.50% (2/80); there was no significant difference in incidence of adverse reaction among 3 groups ($\chi^2=1.03, P>0.05$).
Conclusion  Cholesterol absorption inhibitor associated with atorvastatin for high dose on elderly patients with coronary heart disease and poor lipid controlling can efficiently control blood lipid levels, improve compliance rate of blood lipids, and did not increase the risk of adverse reaction.

【Key words】 Ezetimibe; Atorvastatin; Elderly patient; Coronary heart disease; Serum lipid
运动锻炼对血液透析患者生活质量的影响

刘丽秀

【摘要】目的 分析运动锻炼对减少维持性血液透析患者内瘘并发症及改善患者生活质量的效果。方法 106例维持性血液透析的终末期肾衰竭患者，按数字表法随机分成观察组（采用瑜伽运动干预）和对照组（不采用干预措施）53例。观察两组患者静脉端血栓、动脉端血栓、假性动脉瘤、血管并发症的发生率。采用健康调查简易量表 MOS SF-36 评估两组患者透析护理后生活质量改善情况。结果 两组并发症的发生情况比较显示，静脉端血栓、动脉端血栓、假性动脉瘤、血管并发症的发生率，观察组13.21%、对照组15.09%、假性动脉瘤、血管并发症的发生率，对照组9.43%、观察组6.71%；另外其它均比对照组的改善情况好（t = 5.05, 4.57, 2.85, 6.95, 10.06, 3.28, 6.71, 8.11, P < 0.01），对照组除生理职能、社会职能外，其它差异也有统计学意义（t = 2.42, 1.27, 2.06, 4.54, 4.76, 2.19, 1.46, 3.83, P < 0.05, P < 0.01）。结论 对照组患者生活质量改善结果，观察组除社会职能外，其它均比对照组的改善情况好（t = 3.06, 3.59, 2.02, 3.79, 7.14, 1.74, 4.22, 2.25, P < 0.05, P < 0.01）。通过瑜伽运动干预持续透析患者，通过运动改善患者生活质量，提高患者自身的免疫力及抗病能力，提高了患者承受连续性透析的能力，从而提高了持续血液透析的效果。

【关键词】运动锻炼；持续血液透析；内瘘并发症；生活质量

Exercise influence on the quality of life in hemodialysis patients  Liu Lixiu. Department of Surgery, the People's Hospital of Jishui County, Jiangxi 331600, China

【Abstract】Objective To analyze effect of the exercise reducing and improving fistula complications and the quality of life for continuous hemodialysis patients. Methods 106 patients with end-stage renal failure and hemodialysis were randomly divided into all 53 patients in observation group (using yoga exercise intervention) and 53 patients in the control group (no intervention measures). Incidence of venous thrombosis, arterial thrombosis, false aneurysm, vascular complications were observed in patients of two groups. The quality of patients’ life after dialysis care situation in two groups was evaluated by a simple scale of health survey Mos SF –36. Results The comparison result of complication occurs case showed that the incidence of venous thrombosis, arterial thrombosis, false aneurysm, vascular complications in the observation group were respectively 13.21%, 15.09% and 6.71% in the control group, and the complications in the observation group were significantly fewer than the control group (χ² = 6.33, 5.15, 3.98, 10.44, P < 0.01, P = 0.02, P = 0.04). The improved situation of life quality in the two groups showed physiological function, physical function, bodily pain, general health, vitality, social function, emotional function were significant differences before and after the mental health care in the observation group (t = 5.05, 4.57, 2.85, 6.95, 10.06, 3.28, 6.71, 8.11, P < 0.01); in addition to the physiological functions in the control group, social function, the other were also statistically significant (t = 2.42, 1.27, 2.06, 4.54, 4.76, 2.19, 1.46, 3.83, P < 0.02, P < 0.05, P < 0.01). In addition to the social function, other improvements in the observation group were better than that in the control group after the mental health care (t = 3.06, 3.59, 2.02, 3.79, 7.14, 1.74, 4.22, 2.25, P < 0.05, P < 0.01). Conclusion Through Yoga intervention continuous dialysis, the patients’ own immune system and disease resistance are improved, the patient’s ability to withstand continuous hemodialysis are also improved, thereby to increase the effect of continued hemodialysis.

【Key words】Exercise; Continuous hemodialysis; Fistula complications; Quality of life
培哚普利与美托洛尔治疗糖尿病无症状心功能不全的疗效比较

叶仕锋 陈日来 杨泽民 刘微 黄李斐

【摘要】 目的 比较培哚普利与美托洛尔治疗糖尿病无症状心功能不全的临床疗效。方法 将 52 例糖尿病无症状心功能不全患者按随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组，各 76 例。观察组给予培哚普利治疗，对照组予美托洛尔治疗，比较两组治疗前后的心功能指标、糖化血红蛋白水平、BNP 水平、心功能不全发生率及药物不良反应发生情况。结果 治疗前两组 LVEF、Tei 指数、E/A 比值差异均无统计学意义（均 P > 0.05）。与治疗前比较，治疗后两组以上心功能指标均明显改善（t = 5.96, 4.83, 4.91, 10.22, 5.68, 5.18, 均 P < 0.05），但观察组患者改善更加显著（t = 5.64, 4.67, 5.03, 均 P < 0.05）。两组治疗前后糖化血红蛋白水平差异均无统计学意义（均 P > 0.05），组内及组间差异均无统计学意义（均 P > 0.05）。观察组治疗后 BNP 分别为（515.43 ± 58.85）pg/mL，对照组分别为（513.94 ± 59.11）pg/mL，（263.32 ± 43.31）pg/mL，两组治疗后 BNP 均较治疗前明显下降（t = 23.45, 17.68, 均 P < 0.05），但观察组患者下降更加明显（t = 6.97, P < 0.05），观察组患者心功能不全发生率为 3.95%，明显低于对照组患者的 14.47%（χ² = 5.03, P < 0.05）。两组药物不良反应主要表现为头晕头痛、恶心呕吐等，不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义（χ² = 0.08, P > 0.05）。结论 培哚普利用于治疗糖尿病无症状心功能不全时可明显改善患者心功能，降低 BNP 及心功能不全发生率，临床疗效确切，安全性高。

【关键词】 糖尿病；心力衰竭；培哚普利；美托洛尔

Comparison of the effect of perindopril and metoprolol in the treatment of diabetic patients with asymptomatic cardiac insufficiency  Ye Shifeng, Chen Rital, Yang Zemin, Liu Hui, Huang Lifei. Department of Pharmacy, the Second People’s Hospital of Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong 518049, China

【Abstract】 Objective To compare the curative effect of perindopril and metoprolol in the treatment of diabetic patients with asymptomatic cardiac insufficiency. Methods According to the method of random numbers, 152 diabetic patients with asymptomatic cardiac insufficiency were divided into the observation group and control group, with 76 cases in each group. The observation group was given with perindopril treatment, while control group was given with metoprolol treatment. The cardiac function index, glycosylated hemoglobin, BNP levels, the incidence of cardiac insufficiency and the occurrence of adverse drug reactions before and after treatment were compared. Results There were no significant differences in LVEF, Tei index and E/A between two groups before treatment (all P > 0.05). Compared with before treatment, the cardiac function indexes of the two groups were significantly improved after treatment (t = 5.96, 4.83, 4.91, 10.22, 5.68, 5.18, all P < 0.05), but the observation group were improved more significantly (t = 5.64, 4.67, 5.03, all P < 0.05). Before and after treatment, there was no significant difference in the levels of glycosylated hemoglobin(all P > 0.05), and the difference between the two groups was not statistically significant (all P > 0.05). The BNP levels of the observation group before and after the treatment were (515.43 ± 58.85) pg/mL and (214.43 ± 32.42) pg/mL respectively, of which the control group were (513.94 ± 59.11) pg/mL and (263.32 ± 43.31) pg/mL respectively, and after treatment, the BNP levels of the two groups were significantly decreased (t = 23.45, 17.68, all P < 0.05), of which the observation group decreased more obvious (t = 6.97, P < 0.05). The cardiac insufficiency incidence of the observation group was 3.95%, which was significantly lower than 14.47% of the control group (χ² = 5.03, P < 0.05). The incidence of adverse drug reactions had no obvious differences in both groups (χ² = 0.08, P > 0.05). Conclusion Using perindopril in treatment of diabetic patients with asymptomatic heart function can obviously improve cardiac function, reduce the incidence of BNP and cardiac insufficiency. It has the clinical curative effect and high safety.
论著

局部刮治、瘘管内上药联合治疗难愈型根尖瘘管疗效分析

范益丹  韩云

【摘要】目的 观察局部刮治联合瘘管内上药在难愈型根尖瘘管治疗中的治疗效果。方法 将已进行完善根管治疗1个月后根尖瘘管仍未愈合的56例难愈型根尖瘘管患者按抽签法随机分为A、B两组，每组各28例。A组采用瘘管局部进行刮治联合瘘管内上药，B组不作任何处理。继续随访观察至根管治疗后1年，比较两组治疗效果。结果A组中28例难愈型瘘管均在3个月内痊愈，好转率100%，痊愈率为100%，瘘管消失时间（0.5±0.1）个月，X线片显示根尖阴影消失时间（2.5±0.7）个月。B组中28例难愈型瘘管在3个月内好转4例，6个月内好转3例，9个月内好转1例，其中2例痊愈，好转率28.57%，痊愈率7.14%，瘘管平均消失时间（5.0±0.7）个月，X线片显示根尖阴影消失时间（9.4±1.0）个月。A组患者好转率高于B组（$\chi^2=33.749, P<0.05$），A组患者痊愈率高于B组（$\chi^2=49.727, P<0.05$），A组瘘管平均消失时间短于B组（$t=3.081, P<0.05$），A组根尖阴影消失时间短于B组（$t=5.042, P<0.05$）。结论 采用局部刮治联合瘘管内上药治疗难愈型根尖瘘管效果确切，值得临床推广。

【关键词】难愈型根尖瘘管；根尖周刮治；根尖周手术；病原菌；瘘管内上药

Analysis of effect of local curettage combined with ointment in fistula applying in refractory apical fistula

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of local curettage combined with ointment in fistula applying in refractory apical fistula. Methods 56 cases of patients with refractory apical fistula one month after faultless root canal therapy divided into group A and B by lottery, with 28 cases in each group. Local curettage combined with ointment in fistula applying in group A, and no processing applying in group B. One year follow up was given to every patient to compare the effect between the two groups. Results All the 28 cases of patients with refractory apical fistula were recovering in three months. The improvement rate was 100%, recovery rate 100%, and the mean time of fistula disappearing was (0.5±0.1) months, time of shadow around root tip disappearing (2.5±0.7) months. Four cases in group B were improved in three months, three cases in six months and one case in nine months, with two cases recovering. The improvement rate was 28.57%, recovery rate was 7.14%, and the mean time of fistula disappearing was (5.0±0.7) months, time of shadow around root tip disappearing (9.4±1.0) months. The improvement rate in group A was higher than that in group B ($\chi^2=33.749, P<0.05$), recovery rate in group A was higher than that in group B ($\chi^2=49.727, P<0.05$). The mean time of fistula disappearing in group A was shorter than that in group B ($t=3.081, P<0.05$), mean time of shadow around root tip disappearing in group A was shorter than that in group B ($t=5.042, P<0.05$). Conclusion It was effective to apply local curettage combined with ointment in fistula applying in refractory apical fistula, and it is worthy of clinical popularization.

【Key words】Refractory apical fistula; Periapical curettage; Periapical operation; Pathogenic bacteria; Ointment in fistula
尿激酶溶栓联合导丝碎栓及低分子肝素抗凝治疗血液透析患者动静脉内瘘栓塞的疗效观察

张雷  柯斯奇

目的 分析常规尿激酶溶栓联合局部导丝碎栓和低分子肝素抗凝治疗血液透析患者动静脉内瘘栓塞的疗效，探讨其应用前景。方法 90例血液透析动静脉内瘘栓塞患者，根据自愿原则分为碎栓组75例和溶栓组15例。溶栓组单纯尿激酶溶栓，碎栓组联合碎栓和抗凝治疗。比较两组疗效及并发症差异。

结果 碎栓组复通例数、复通后使用时间、尿激酶用量均优于溶栓组[13例比7例，(22.13±17.51)个月比(11.05±10.55)个月，(40.48±22.26)万IU比(60.29±15.81)万IU，χ²=5.40，t=2.10，均P<0.05，t=2.81，P<0.01]；并发症方面，两组出血例数差异无统计学意义(2例比3例，χ²=0.24，P>0.05)，碎栓组复通后再栓塞例数较溶栓组少(2例/13例比4例/7例，χ²=3.85，P<0.05)，但脏器栓塞例数高(4例/0例，χ²=4.62，P<0.05)。结论 与传统尿激酶溶栓治疗相比，联合导丝碎栓和低分子肝素抗凝治疗，内瘘复通率高，再次栓塞例数少，未增加出血并发症发生率，可延长内瘘使用寿命，但易致严重脏器栓塞，故需严格掌握适应证，仅适用于单纯溶栓疗效欠佳无法再次手术者。

【关键词】 血液透析滤过；动静脉瘘；血栓溶解疗法；尿激酶；内瘘栓塞

Observation of the effect of urokinase thrombolysis combined the guide wire fragmentation and low molecular heparin anticoagulation for the treatment of arteriovenous fistula embolization  Zhang Lei, Ke Siqi. Department of Nephrology, Wzhou Worker′s Hospital, Wzhou, Guangxi 543001, China

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the curative effect used the common urokinase thrombolysis combined with topo – guide – wire fragmentation and low molecular heparin in the treatment of hemodialysis patients with arteriovenous fistula embolization and explore the prospects of its application. Methods 30 hemodialysis patients with arteriovenous fistula embolization were divided into 15 cases of thrombolysis group and 15 cases of thrombectomy group according to the voluntary. The thrombolysis group was given simple urokinase thrombolysis, and the thrombectomy group was given thrombectomy combined with anticoagulant therapy. The curative effect and the difference in complication were compared. Results In curative effect, the recanalization rate, using time after recanalization, and dosage of urokinase of the thrombectomy group were better than those of the thrombolysis group[13 cases vs. 7 cases，(22.13±17.51) months vs. (11.05±10.55) months，(40.48±22.26) ten thousands IU vs. (60.29±15.81) ten thousands IU，χ²=5.40，t=2.10，all P<0.05，t=2.81，P<0.01]。In complication, there was no difference in the number of bleeding cases between the two groups(2 cases vs. 3 cases，χ²=0.24，P>0.05)。For the thrombectomy group, there were fewer cases of re-embolization after recanalization (2 cases/13 cases vs. 4 cases/7 cases，χ²=3.85，P<0.05)。but more cases of organ embolism(4 cases vs. 0 cases，χ²=4.62，P<0.05)。Conclusion Compared with the traditional urokinase thrombolytic therapy, the guide wire fragmentation combined with low molecular weight heparin anticoagulant therapy has a higher fistula recanalization rate and a lower re-embolization rate. It does not increase the incidence of bleeding complications. Besides, it can extend the use of internal fistula. However, it may cause the serious organ embolism, so it is necessary to strictly grasp the indications, applying only to the patients who are in the poor efficiency of thrombolytic and unable to have another operation.

【Key words】 Hemodialfiltration; Arteriovenous fistula; Thrombolytic therapy; Urokinase; Low molecular heparin

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氨氯地平对高血压患者血管功能及肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统的影响

沈燕

【摘要】目的观察氨氯地平对高血压患者血管功能及肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统（RAAS）的影响程度。方法选取80例高血压患者为研究对象，将其遵循随机分配的原则分为对照组（依那普利组）40例和观察组（依那普利联合氨氯地平组）40例，然后将两组患者治疗前后的血管功能指标及RAAS指标进行分别检测及比较。结果两组治疗前血管功能相关指标和RAAS指标水平差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05）。治疗后观察组血管功能相关指标[第八周：可溶性血管细胞黏附分子1（sVCAM-1）（76.56±7.65）μg/L，血管性血友病因子（vWF）（66.75±7.84）%，内皮素1（ET-1）（65.20±6.46）ng/L，血管内皮生长因子（VEGF）（43.39±5.20）ng/L]和RAAS指标[第8周：血管紧张素Ⅱ（Ang-Ⅱ）（90.51±9.46）ng/L，醛固酮（ALD）（98.97±10.25）ng/L]显著低于对照组同期结果[可溶性血管细胞黏附分子1（sVCAM-1）（90.46±9.24）μg/L，血管性血友病因子（vWF）（80.41±9.21）%，内皮素1（ET-1）（75.35±7.46）ng/L，血管内皮生长因子（VEGF）（54.18±5.57）ng/L]，差异均有统计学意义（均P<0.05）。结论氨氯地平对高血压患者血管功能及RAAS的影响较大，有助于改善患者的疾病状态。

【关键词】高血压；氨氯地平；血管；肾素-血管紧张素系统；醛固酮

Observation on the influence of amlodipine on the blood vessel function and RAAS in patients with hypertension

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the influence degree of amlodipine on the blood vessel function and RAAS in patients with hypertension. Methods 80 patients with hypertension were collected as the study objects, all the patients were divided into the control group (enalapril group) of 40 cases and observation group (enalapril combined with amlodipine group) of 40 cases according to the principle of random distribution. Then the blood vessel function indexes and RAAS indexes of the two groups before and after the treatment were respectively detected and compared. Results Before the treatment, blood vessel function indexes and RAAS indexes of observation group and control group did not have significant differences. After treatment, blood vessel function indexes and RAAS indexes of the observation group[the eighth week：sVCAM-1 (76.56 ± 7.65) μg/L，vWF (66.75 ± 7.84) %，ET-1 (65.20 ± 6.46) ng/L，VEGF (43.39 ± 5.20) ng/L，Ang-Ⅱ (90.51 ± 9.46) ng/L，ALD (98.97 ± 10.25) ng/L] were significantly lower than those of the control group[ sVCAM-1 (90.46 ± 9.24) μg/L，vWF (80.41 ± 9.21) %，ET-1 (75.35 ± 7.46) ng/L，VEGF (54.18 ± 5.57) ng/L，Ang-Ⅱ (107.84 ± 11.46) ng/L，ALD (131.53 ± 11.84) ng/L]，there were significant differences between the two groups (all P<0.05). Conclusion The influence of amlodipine for the blood vessel function and RAAS of patients with hypertension are great, and it is helpful for the improvement of patients disease state.

【Key words】Hypertension; Amlodipine; Blood vessels; Renin – Angiotensin System; Aldosterone

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尿路扩张联合腔道技术在尿道狭窄患者治疗中的综合应用价值研究

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【摘要】目的 讨论尿路扩张联合腔道技术在尿道狭窄患者治疗中的综合应用价值。方法 选取70例男性尿道狭窄患者为研究对象，采用数字表法将其随机分为对照组(普通尿道内扩张治疗组)35例和观察组(尿路扩张联合腔道技术组)35例，然后将两组患者中不同狭窄长度者的治疗效果及治疗前后的尿动力学指标、生存质量状态进行评估及比较。结果 观察组痊愈率、复发率分别为91.43%、2.86%，均优于对照组的68.57%、11.43%(χ²=5.396, 6.502, 均P<0.05)；治疗后1个月、3个月及6个月的尿动力学指标及生存质量状态均优于对照组(t=4.613, 4.902, 5.263, 3.180, 均P<0.05)。结论 尿路扩张联合腔道技术在尿道狭窄患者治疗中的综合应用价值更高，更有助于患者尿动力学指标及生存质量状态的改善。

【关键词】尿道狭窄；外科手术；尿动力学；生活质量

Study on the comprehensive application value of urinary tract dilatation combined with cavity technique in patients with ankylourethria  Jiang Siping, Yu Qiang. Department of Surgery Ward One, the People’s Hospital of Changshan County, Quzhou, Zhejiang 324200, China

【Abstract】Objective To study and investigate the comprehensive application value of urinary tract dilatation combined with cavity technique in patients with ankylourethria. Methods 70 male patients with ankylourethria were collected as the research object, and they were randomly divided into the control group (ordinary urethral dilatation treatment group) of 35 cases and observation group (urinary tract dilatation combined with cavity technique group) of 35 cases by numeration table, then the treatment effect of different stricture length, urodynamic indexes and life quality state before and after the treatment of the two groups were evaluated and compared. Results The cure rates and recurrence rates of the observation group were 91.43% and 2.86%, respectively, which were better than that 68.57% and 11.43% of the control group (χ² = 5.396, 6.502, all P < 0.05). The urodynamic indexes and life quality state at first, third and sixth month after the treatment were all better than those of the control group (t = 4.613, 4.902, 5.263, 3.180, all P < 0.05). Conclusion The comprehensive application value of urinary tract dilatation combined with cavity technique in patients with ankylourethria is higher, and it is more benefit for the improvement of urodynamic indexes and life quality state.

【Key words】Urethral stricture; Surgical procedures, Operative; Urodynamics; Quality of life

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研究与实践

沙利度胺治疗免疫相关性肠病的药物不良反应观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察沙利度胺治疗免疫相关性肠病的过程中的药物不良反应（ADR）。方法 选择就诊的免疫相关性肠病应用沙利度胺患者45例,予沙利度胺100～200 mg/次,1次/d,睡前顿服。观察药物不良反应发生的时间,程度,并进行整理分析。结果 45例均有不同程度的ADR,平均(3.2±1.5)/例,前5位依次为手足麻木51.1%(23/45)、疲劳40.0%(18/45)、皮炎33.3%(15/45)、恶心28.9%(13/45)、头晕26.7%(12/45)。45例患者中仅发生Ⅰ～Ⅱ级ADR者37.8%(17/45);发生Ⅲ级ADR者46.7%(21/45);18例减少沙利度胺剂量后ADR减轻或缓解。发生Ⅳ级ADR者15.6%(7/45),包括手足麻木3例、皮炎2例、疲劳1例和白细胞减少1例,最终导致沙利度胺停药。该组ADR发生时间0.2～4.5个月,平均(1.9±2.4)个月,中位时间2.2个月。结论 沙利度胺在治疗免疫相关性肠病中存在较多的药物不良反应,临床应用时加强监测,及时调整剂量,使患者受益最大化。

【关键词】 沙利度胺;药物副反应报告系统;自身免疫性疾病;胃肠病学

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微创小切口冠脉搭桥与介入结合治疗冠脉多支病变

朱龙金  刘帅洲  李小华  姬福才  凌云鹏

【摘要】目的总结微创左胸小切口冠脉搭桥术（MIDCAB）与经皮冠脉介入（PCI）结合（即分站式杂交Hybrid）治疗冠脉多支病变的临床经验，并与单纯MIDCAB进行比较。方法施行21例MIDCAB手术中，9例患者接受MIDCAB和PCI相结合的分站式杂交手术（Hybrid），比较术前基本情况，观察术后引流量、呼吸机辅助时间、ICU时间、术后住院天数、二次开胸止血、围术期心肌梗死、病死率等，并随访观察有无心肌梗死或心绞痛发作。结论所有病例无一例死亡，术后总引流量观察组（1034±281）mL，对照组（783±152）mL，差异有统计学意义（P=0.02），其余各项指标如术后呼吸机辅助时间、ICU时间、输红细胞量、术后并发症的发生率等，差异无统计学意义（均P＞0.05）；经随访乳内动脉（LIMA）桥和支架均通畅，无一例发生心绞痛或心肌梗死。对于合适病例，采用MIDCAB→PCI的Hybrid模式，围术期执行严格双抗治疗，明显减小了手术创伤，缩短了住院日，围术期并发症发生率低，虽然术后引流量有所增加，但是完全不需要特殊处理，安全可行。

【关键词】冠心病；冠状动脉旁路移植术；介入治疗；杂交手术

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急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死经皮冠脉介入术后远期疗效观察

王永光  叶向阳  潘嘉西  吕良冬  徐特

【摘要】 目的 探讨直接经皮冠脉介入（PCI）和延迟 PCI 对急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死（STEMI）左室功能和心脏不良事件的影响。方法 127 例接受 PCI 治疗的 STEMI 患者按治疗方法分为直接 PCI 组和延迟 PCI 组，所有患者至少随访 1 年。采用超声心动图评价两组出院前 1 d 和随访至 1 年时的平均左室射血分数（LVEF）、左室舒张末期（LVEDD）和左房内径（LAD）。评价两组住院期间和随访期间的心脏不良事件。结果 两组出院前 1 d 的平均 LVEF[(58.1±8.2)% 比(56.9±7.6)% , t = 0.85, P = 0.400]、LVEDD[(45.3±6.4)mm 比(46.9±6.8)mm, t = 1.33, P = 0.180] 和 LAD[(33.2±5.3)mm 比(32.8±5.0)mm, t = 0.43, P = 0.670] 以及随访至 1 年的平均 LVEF[(66.5±7.4)% 比(65.2±7.1)% , t = 1.00, P = 0.320]、LVEDD[(46.5±6.2)mm 比(47.6±6.6)mm, t = 0.95, P = 0.340] 和 LAD[(32.9±4.8)mm 比(32.6±5.1)mm, t = 0.33, P = 0.740] 比较差异均无统计学意义。两组 PCI 术后住院期间不良事件的发生率分别为 17.0%、24.3% , 差异无统计学意义（χ² = 0.995, P = 0.383）; 随访期间发生的心脏不良事件发生率分别为 15.1%、18.9% , 差异无统计学意义（χ² = 0.986, P = 0.371）。结论 延迟 PCI 对于恢复左室功能和对心脏不良事件的影响方面与直接 PCI 比较基本相当。

【关键词】 心肌梗死；血管成形术，气囊，冠状动脉；预后

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重复经颅磁刺激联合帕罗西汀治疗首发抑郁症疗效及与血清脑源性神经营养因子的关系

谢蓓芳 余海民 顾群英 王建林 乐军儿

【摘要】 目的 探讨重复经颅磁刺激(rTMS)联合帕罗西汀治疗首发抑郁症的疗效及与脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)水平的关系。方法 选择符合 ICD-10 精神与行为障碍分类的抑郁症诊断标准首次发病患者 68 例,采用数字表法随机分为 rTMS 组(36 例)和伪 rTMS 组(32 例)。两组患者均接受帕罗西汀片(20 ~ 40 mg/d)治疗。rTMS 组接受左侧背外侧前额叶皮质 rTMS 刺激,10 Hz,80% 运动阈值,刺激 2 s,间隔 28 s,800 个脉冲,每周 5 次,共 10 次。伪 rTMS 组应用伪刺激线圈,刺激部位、次数、频率同 rTMS 组,有振动声音,但不产生磁场效应。治疗前和治疗后 4 周末进行 BDNF 检测,于治疗前及治疗第 2、4 周末应用 Montgomery Asberg 抑郁量表(MADS)对两组患者在进行评估,同时与 40 例对照组进行比较。结果 治疗前 rTMS 组 MADS 评分[(31.28 ± 4.55)分]与伪 rTMS 组[(31.69 ± 3.47)分]差异无统计学意义(t = -0.42, P = 0.68),治疗第 2、4 周末,rTMS 组 MADS 评分[(19.61 ± 3.10)分, (8.53 ± 1.61)分]明显低于伪 rTMS 组[(21.69 ± 3.59)分, (9.97 ± 2.18)分],差异均有统计学意义(t = -2.56, P = 0.013; t = -3.12, P = 0.003);治疗第 4 周末,rTMS 组的显效率(78.0%)和治愈率(41.7%)明显高于伪 rTMS 组(56.0% 和 18.0%),差异均有统计学意义(χ² = 4.60,4.16, 均 P < 0.05)。rTMS 组、伪 rTMS 组治疗前血清 BDNF 水平[(41.53 ± 15.38)μg/L, (38.41 ± 21.48)μg/L]均显著低于对照组[(71.41 ± 39.76)μg/L](P = 0.000);治疗 4 周末,两组的血清 BDNF 水平均较治疗前显著升高(t = -2.34, P = 0.02; t = -4.38, P = 0.000),rTMS 组血清 BDNF 水平的增加值显著高于伪 rTMS 组(P = 0.000)。结论 rTMS 治疗首发抑郁症有效,rTMS 治疗可升高抑郁症患者血清 BDNF 水平。

【关键词】 抑郁症;抗抑郁药;重复经颅磁刺激;脑源性神经营养因子

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股骨远端双钢板治疗股骨远端粉碎骨折的临床研究

张克民 马建林 张铁军 于立志 李伟

【摘要】目的 探讨股骨远端双钢板治疗股骨远端粉碎骨折的疗效。方法 自2010年3月至2012年10月对21例股骨远端粉碎骨折采用内外侧双钢板固定。男11例,女10例;年龄20~76岁,平均35岁;其中AO分型为C2型12例,A0分型为C3型9例。结果 该组均获随访,时间6~28个月,平均18个月。按照Merchan评分标准评价:优9例,良7例,中3例,差2例。结论 采用内外侧双钢板治疗股骨远端粉碎骨折AO(C2,C3型),结果令人满意,能够起到固定坚强,有效保护局部血运和早期功能锻炼的目的,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】股骨远端骨折;双钢板;临床研究

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归肾丸加减治疗肾虚型卵巢储备功能下降不孕症
疗效观察

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【摘要】目的探讨归肾丸加减治疗肾虚型卵巢储备功能下降不孕症患者的临床疗效。
方法选择肾虚型卵巢储备功能下降不孕症患者120例，将纳入病例按入院先后顺序随机分为观察组和对照组，每组60例，对照组给予补佳乐和黄体酮，观察组在此基础上加用归肾丸加减，非经期服药，月经期停止使用，3个疗程后评价疗效。观察两组治疗前后雌二醇(E2)、血清卵泡刺激素(FSH)、黄体生成素(LH)水平、中医症状积分变化，随诊12个月，比较排卵率、妊娠率，并评价临床疗效。
结果观察组总有效率为83.31%(50/60)，对照组为70.0%(42/60)，差异有统计学意义(χ² = 5.79，P < 0.05)。观察组治疗后E2显著高于对照组(t = 4.56，P < 0.05)，FSH和FSH/LH均低于对照组(t = 4.92，4.13，均P < 0.05)。观察组排卵率和妊娠率均显著高于对照组，差异有统计学意义(χ² = 6.59，7.22，均P < 0.05)。两组治疗后中医症状积分均较治疗前显著下降(t = 6.56，5.62，均P < 0.05)；两组比较，观察组治疗后中医症状积分显著低于对照组(t = 4.15，P < 0.05)。
结论归肾丸加减治疗肾虚型卵巢储备功能下降不孕症能显著提高临床疗效，改善卵巢功能，提高妊娠率，无不良反应，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】归肾丸；肾虚；卵巢储备功能；不孕症

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联合检测血清 HCV RNA 载量、HCV cAg 和 HCV Ab 在 HCV 感染诊断中的临床意义

毛小红

【摘要】 目的 探讨 HCV RNA 载量、HCV cAg 和 HCV Ab 的联合检测在 HCV 感染早期诊断中的临床意义。方法 采用荧光定量聚合酶链反应 (FQ-PCR) 技术检测 HCV-RNA 含量，并用 ELISA 对标本进行 HCV cAg 和 HCV Ab 的检测。结果 比较 108 例丙型肝炎患者 HCV RNA 载量、HCV cAg 和 HCV Ab 的检出率。结果 HCV-RNA 的阳性检出率为 91.75%，显著高于 HCV cAg 的 71.42% (χ² = 25.042, P < 0.01) 和 HCV Ab 的 69.78% (χ² = 28.299, P < 0.01)。3 例 HCV cAg 阳性而 HCV RNA 和 HCV Ab 均阴性;6 例 HCV Ab 阴性而 HCV RNA 和 HCV cAg 检测结果均阳性;8 例 HCV RNA 阳性而 HCV cAg 检测结果均阴性。不同 HCV RNA 载量间 HCV cAg 和 HCV Ab 检测阳性率差异均无统计学意义 (χ² = 0.016, 0.046, 均 P > 0.05)。结论 联合检测 HCV RNA、HCV cAg 和 HCV Ab 对 HCV 感染的早期准确诊断具有重要意义和价值。

【关键词】 肝炎，丙型；肝炎抗体，丙型；肝炎抗原，丙型；核苷酸类

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中西医结合治疗肝硬化脾切除及贲门周围血管离断术后门脉血栓形成临床分析

吕运海

【摘要】 目的 探讨中西医结合治疗肝硬化脾切及贲门周围血管离断术后门脉血栓形成的疗效。
方法 21例均为肝硬化脾切及贲门周围血管离断术后门脉血栓形成患者，Child-Pugh分级为A级或B级，应用低分子肝素钙联合血塞通注射液抗栓治疗，观察临床症状的改善情况、门静脉的通畅情况、食管胃底静脉曲张程度评价其疗效。结果 21例患者中，痊愈8例（38.1%），有效9例（42.9%），无效4例（19%），总有效率81%。全部病例均无明显出血表现。结论 低分子肝素钙联合血塞通注射液治疗肝硬化脾切术及贲门周围血管离断术后门脉血栓形成临床疗效明显。

【关键词】 肝硬化；门脉系统；手术后并发症；血栓形成；低分子肝素钙；血塞通

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【摘要】目的 探索陈旧性心肌梗死(OMI)心力衰竭患者血浆N末端B型利钠肽原(NT-proBNP)、C反应蛋白(CRP)的变化。方法 选择陈旧性心力衰竭患者130例,根据是否合并心力衰竭而分为心衰组(54例)和非心衰组(76例),对患者心功能进行评定,并比较不同心功能分级患者NT-proBNP、CRP水平差异。结果 心衰组左房内径(41.32 ±2.88)mm和左室舒张末期内径(61.83 ±3.60)mm均较非心衰组明显增加,两组间差异有统计学意义(\(t=6.77,7.04, P<0.05\) );而左室射血分数(42.76 ±2.07)%较非心衰组明显减少,差异有统计学意义(\(t=7.66, P<0.05\) )。心衰组心功能II级患者NT-proBNP(1 266.73 ±102.63)pg/mL,CRP(12.65 ±1.52)mg/L,心功能III级患者NT-proBNP(2 774.39 ±133.72)pg/mL,CRP(15.45 ±1.39)mg/L,心功能IV级患者NT-proBNP(4 233.42 ±222.49)pg/mL,CRP(18.74 ±1.50)mg/L均较非心衰组明显增加,差异有统计学意义(\(t=11.43,7.45,12.88,8.39,15.10,10.00, P<0.05\) );不同心功能分级患者NT-proBNP、CRP水平差异均有统计学意义(\(F=455.83,769.43, P<0.05\) ),且随者患者心功能分级逐渐增加而逐渐升高。结论 血浆NT-proBNP、CRP水平检测对OMI心力衰竭有重要诊断价值且有助于心力衰竭程度分级,临床应用价值较高。

【关键词】心肌梗死;心力衰竭;心功能;N末端B型利钠肽原;C反应蛋白
美沙酮维持治疗患者焦虑、抑郁情绪分析
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【摘要】目的 探讨美沙酮维持治疗患者焦虑、抑郁的情况。方法 采用中文版 WHOQOL-BREF 量表和焦虑自评量表、流调用抑郁自评量表对 108 例美沙酮维持治疗者进行调查。结果 美沙酮维持治疗者中焦虑、抑郁情绪的检出率分别为 57.41%、77.78%。≤30 岁患者的生理、心理领域得分明显低于 31~40 岁年龄组(19.37 ± 3.14, 14.75 ± 2.91)分, (23.42 ± 5.74, 17.83 ± 3.93)分, 而心理领域得分≥41 岁年龄组显著高于≤30 岁年龄组(17.58 ± 3.76, 14.75 ± 2.91)分(F = 3.911, 4.365, P < 0.01)。未婚、已婚患者的生理领域得分显著高于离异组(22.54 ± 5.36, 19.56 ± 3.00)分(F = 3.880, P < 0.05)。有固定工作者生存质量各维度得分及总分均显著高于无业者(23.61 ± 4.73, 18.94 ± 3.91, 10.33 ± 2.48, 24.33 ± 6.18, 17.22 ± 15.81)分,(20.72 ± 5.31, 16.39 ± 3.45, 8.83 ± 2.41, 20.65 ± 5.24, 66.61 ± 14.89)分(t = 2.762, 3.471, 3.014, 3.056, 3.357, 均 P < 0.01)。月收入 4000 元以上者的心理、社会关系、环境领域得分及总分均显著高于在月收入 2000 元以下患者(19.60 ± 2.71, 10.18 ± 2.53, 26.20 ± 5.86, 79.40 ± 12.16)分,(16.89 ± 3.97, 9.01 ± 2.44, 21.31 ± 5.77, 68.54 ± 16.76)分(t = 2.334, 2.968, 3.503, 2.363, P < 0.05)。生存质量各维度得分及总分与焦虑、抑郁量表之间均呈显著负相关(r = -0.626, -0.623, -0.518, -0.473, -0.610, 均 P < 0.001)。结论 焦虑、抑郁情绪在美沙酮维持治疗者中普遍存在，对其生存质量具有重要影响。

【关键词】美沙酮维持治疗；生存质量；焦虑；抑郁

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输尿管镜在闭合性尿道损伤诊断和治疗中的临床应用

黄毅彬  谢恩杰  吴杰民  陈艳萍  梁尚明  周源源

【摘要】 目的 探讨输尿管镜在早期治疗闭合性尿道损伤中的疗效。方法 回顾性分析 20 例尿道损伤患者的临床资料，其中在输尿管镜直视下诊断和治疗尿道损伤 18 例。结果 20 例尿道损伤，其中诊断前尿道断裂 12 例，10 例在镜下成功尿道会师，留置导尿管，2 例因尿道出血严重，断端显示不清改取会阴部切口行尿道端端吻合术；后尿道断裂 8 例，6 例在镜下成功留置导尿管，2 例合并骨盆骨折、失血性休克行膀胱造瘘术。术后 3~4 周拔除尿管，随访 6~12 个月。18 例尿道断裂行尿道置管的患者排尿通畅，2 例膀胱造瘘术的患者术后第 4 个月行狭窄段切除加端端吻合术。结论 输尿管镜下早期留置导尿管操作简单，安全有效，手术时间和住院时间短，有效恢复尿道连续性，值得推广。

【关键词】 尿道损伤；输尿管镜检查；泌尿外科手术

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【关键词】 结核；肺；流行病学研究

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恶性肿瘤截肢患者生存质量评定研究进展

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恶性肿瘤是威胁人类健康的重要疾病，20 世纪下半叶以来，全球癌症的发病率和死亡率呈逐年上升趋势，据《2014 年肿瘤登记年报》显示，全国恶性肿瘤发病例为 235.23/10 万，死亡率为 184.58/10 万，人一生中患恶性肿瘤的几率是 22%。

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在儿童与成人的恶性肿瘤中，恶性骨与软组织肿瘤分别占了 5% 和 10%，手术是常用的治疗手段之一，主要涉及保肢手术和截肢手术。在所有截肢患者中，肿瘤患者占第三位。
非小细胞肺癌分子靶向治疗研究进展

金向宇

肺癌是临床常见的恶性肿瘤之一，其中非小细胞肺癌（NSCLC）占肺腺癌患者的绝大多数，临床对NSCLC患者常应用放化疗、免疫治疗及中医药等综合手段进行治疗，取得一定进展，但NSCLC患者病死率高，易出现转移，治疗后易复发，而且确诊时病情常发展到晚期，治疗效果仍难以得到显著提高[1-2]。近年来临床治疗NSCLC分子靶向治疗主要应用抑制血管生长、抑制表皮生长因子受体（EGFR）等药物进行靶向治疗，为NSCLC患者的治疗提供了新选择，一定程度缓解NSCLC患者症状或体征、延长患者的生存时间，改善其生活质量[3]。为进一步了解NSCLC的靶向治疗方法和效果，本研究对NSCLC分子靶向治疗相关文献进行综述，探讨临床应用不同分子靶向对NSCLC患者的治疗药物及进展，以探索NSCLC更为有效的治疗方法，为临床上治疗提供客观依据。

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健康教育在小儿癫痫共患病 84 例患儿中的应用思路刍议

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【摘要】  目的  探讨健康教育在小儿癫痫共患病患儿中的应用价值。方法  该研究于 2013 年 1 月至 2013 年 12 月对在儿科接受治疗的癫痫共患病患儿按照随机数字表法随机分为研究组和对照组，其中对照组患儿及家长接受常规健康教育及出院指导，而研究组则在常规健康教育和出院指导的基础上进行患儿基本情况调查，并针对性地实施健康教育，比较两组患儿出院 6 个月后的治疗依从性、知识知晓、外伤发生及癫痫发作次数。结果  研究组患儿出院 6 个月后，在按时按量用药、定期复查、合理饮食、良好生活习惯、出现新问题及时处理等治疗依从性方面的临床效果均明显优于对照组，且差异有统计学意义（χ²=8.57, 12.86, 10.08, 18.35, 14.00, 均 P<0.05）。研究组患儿在出院 6 个月后的癫痫知识知晓率明显高于对照组，而外伤发生率和癫痫发作次数则明显低于对照组，且差异有统计学意义（χ²=18.35, 5.13, 5.97, 均 P<0.05）。结论  系统的健康教育能有效提高癫痫共患病患儿家长对疾病知识的认知水平，提高患儿的治疗、护理效果，提高患儿对治疗的依从性，降低癫痫发作次数外伤发生率，提高患儿的生活质量具有重要意义。

【关键词】  健康教育; 儿童; 癫痫; 共患病

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健康教育在择期手术患者围术期中的应用效果

李建敏 林玲

【摘要】目的探讨健康教育在择期手术患者围术期中应用的临床效果。方法选取行择期手术的患者110例，将患者按随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组，各55例。对照组予以相应手术常规护理方法，观察组在常规护理基础上进行健康教育，比较两组患者治疗后血压、心率、护理满意度、护理情况及手术配合度。结果观察组患者护理后心率、收缩压、舒张压分别为(78.02±12.43)次/min、(120.43±11.53)mmHg、(83.28±9.22)mmHg，对照组分别(98.21±15.34)次/min、(127.33±12.53)mmHg、(79.76±8.67)mmHg。观察组患者心率明显低于对照组，差异有统计学意义(t=4.56，P<0.05)，收缩压及舒张压差异无统计学意义(t=1.35，1.37，P>0.05)。观察组患者护理满意度、SAS评分、护理信任度评分分别为96.36%、(31.57±4.96)分、(91.04±11.48)分，对照组分别为76.36%、(39.83±5.64)分、(76.56±6.73)分。观察组患者满意度、护理信任度评分均明显高于对照组，而SAS评分明显低于对照组，差异有统计学意义(χ²=9.34，5.27，4.76，均P<0.05)。观察组患者手术配合度为100%，明显高于对照组患者的78.18%，差异有统计学意义(χ²=13.47，P<0.05)。结论健康教育应用于择期手术患者时可改善患者术中心率变化，增加护理满意度及手术配合度，减轻紧张等负面情绪。

【关键词】择期手术;健康教育;护理;手术;配合
人性化护理措施对胃癌患者围术期不良情绪的影响分析

方蝶 叶静 朱阿考

【摘要】 目的 探讨人性化护理模式对胃癌手术患者围手术期不良情绪的影响效果及临床应用价值。方法 将 96 例胃癌手术患者采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组，每组各 48 例，对照组给予围手术期常规护理，观察组对胃癌患者采取人性化护理措施，记录两组临床护理效果。结果 观察组术后肛门排气时间（21.38 ± 2.44）h，住院时间（18.34 ± 2.76）d，护理满意度评分（94.28 ± 4.54）分，上述指标优于对照组，差异均有统计学意义（t = 12.8033、8.6943、12.4201，均 P < 0.05）。观察组干预后焦虑自评量表评分（46.97 ± 3.96）分，抑郁自评量表评分（42.95 ± 2.54）分；上述评分降低同对照组比较，差异均有统计学意义（t = 5.6750、8.2721，均 P < 0.05）。观察组干预后躯体症状（13.53 ± 0.75）分，物质生活（20.21 ± 0.45）分，心理状态（11.21 ± 0.66）分，社会关系（13.44 ± 0.38）分；上述评分低于对照组，组间差异均有统计学意义（t = 26.0807、22.7998、24.1202、20.7643，均 P < 0.05）。结论 采用人性化护理模式应用在胃癌手术患者中可以减轻焦虑和抑郁状态，提升生活质量，缩短肛门排气时间和住院时间，提升护理满意度，值得在临床上推广应用。

【关键词】 胃肿瘤; 围手术期护理; 情绪

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品管圈活动降低孕产妇转科交接缺陷率的应用观察

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【摘要】目的 探讨品管圈活动在降低孕产妇转科交接中缺陷率的效果。方法 开展以“降低孕产妇转科交接缺陷率”为主题的品管圈活动，对76例孕产妇转科过程进行了调查研究，分析原因，依据原因分析制定对策并实施。结果 开展品管圈活动后孕产妇转科交接过程中的缺陷率由活动前的41.80%降至21.32%，活动前后比较，差异有统计学意义（χ² = 0.794, P < 0.01）。结论 品管圈活动有利于降低孕产妇转科交接过程中的缺陷率，在目前的工作基础上，针对相关活动主题，降低孕产妇转科交接缺陷率，不仅能提供医务人员的业务素质水平，而且能提高患者的满意度，从而提高护理质量。

【关键词】品管圈；孕产妇；转科交接；缺陷率

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全面护理干预对肺结核合并咯血患者咯血停止时间及生活质量的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨全面护理干预对肺结核咯血患者咯血停止时间及生活质量的临床效果。方法 选择87例肺结核并咯血患者进行全面护理干预，作为观察组，同时选择此期间来我院治疗并接受常规护理模式的87例患者作为对照组。通过对比两组咯血治疗有效率、窒息发生率、住院时间及患者满意度评价全程护理模式的疗效。结果 观察组窒息发生率、住院时间及咯血停止时间分别为4.6%（3.5±1.3）d和（17.2±6.0）d，对照组为16.1%（5.9±1.7）d和（26.4±7.2）d，两组相比差异均有统计学意义（χ²=6.232，t=2.382，6.549，均P<0.05）；观察组咯血治疗有效率为97.7%（85/87），对照组为86.2%（75/87），两组差异有统计学意义（χ²=2.762，P<0.05）；观察组生活质量得分明显高于对照组（P<0.05）。结论 全程护理模式与传统护理模式相比，可更有效地促进肺结核患者的康复并改善护患关系。

【关键词】 全面护理；肺结核；咯血；生活质量

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