<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>目  次</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>论  著</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>解剖 M 型超声心动图对冠状动脉病变的诊断价值</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>观志强  郑宝群  陈畅  陈晓霞  钟雪芹  郑英杰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冠状动脉造影术中造影剂个性化注射法的应用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>郑超  刘慧敏  刘志鹏  姜洪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>河北省任丘市 60～70 岁居民心血管病 10 年发病率及相关危险因素分析</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>颜应琳  于凯  王占军  吴瑞俊  高素颖  杨波  范东辉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>同型半胱氨酸、踝臂指数和肱踝脉搏波传导速度</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>申屠敏华  车贤达  钱琳艳  丁亚辉  陈向东</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>血清胱抑素 C 和超敏 C 反应蛋白检测对原发性高血压患者并发心脑血管不良事件的预测价值</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周杰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老年慢性充血性心力衰竭急性加重期患者</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>美托洛尔剂量调整的临床研究</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陈春泉  王敏  李庆丰  翁小雁  陈积党</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>浙江省湖州市维持性血液透析患者心理状态分析</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吴双莉  王霄一  冯跃华</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肾透明细胞癌 512 例的临床诊断治疗以及预后因素分析</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刘凌翔  袁媛  高雯  汪洋  朱溢智</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高血压在早期颅脑损伤患者康复治疗中的应用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>曾年莉  姚兴发  李灿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早期连续性肾替代治疗高脂血症性重症</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>急性胰腺炎的临床观察</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吴双莉  张滔波  许国斗  陈美华  朱金强  董瑞华  耿春超  曹烈祥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>右美托咪定对老年患者全麻镇痛镇静镇痛效果</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>叶梅芬  陈康华  陈增银  沈伟华  陈锦阳</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
哮喘患儿血淋巴细胞糖皮质激素诱导的肿瘤坏死因子受体
及其配体信号系统的表达及意义

方丽 李蓉蓉 阮方军 赵丽燕 陈培英 俞培锋

14-3-3 蛋白在哮喘大鼠肺组织中的表达及意义

颜文辉 蒋珍凤 严夏生 张继周 何淑娟 罗冬娇

改良羊血巧克力培养基的应用与评价

傅石明 宋宗芹 朱香梅

单纯性肥胖患者血清铁蛋白水平与胰岛素抵抗、脂肪肝发生率的相关性研究

钟祥旭 郑青 李国栋 符先先 王莉云 张丽燕

前路地尔联合丹参注射液治疗高脂血症性急性胰腺炎的疗效观察

俞晶 郑彦丰 林惠 吴瑞霞 刘朝辉 陈素红 郭光华

手术治疗自发性脑出血 46 例临床分析

王春来 王洪亮 谢永胜 尚景瑞

华法林与阿司匹林治疗血液透析长期留置导管功能不良的疗效比较

尹丽敏

干扰素雾化吸入辅助治疗小儿手足口病的疗效观察

彭丹红 谷积龙

宫内节育器取出困难的影响因素分析

沈开秋 范惠英 严祖芳

孟鲁司特钠与酮替酚治疗小儿咳嗽变异型哮喘效果比较

徐培林 陈海华

后路椎弓根内固定联合前路减压植骨术分期治疗胸腰椎爆裂性骨折的疗效观察

武成 梁杰 潘晓华 乐锦波

原发性胆汁反流性胃炎患者血清胃泌素与血浆胃动素水平的临床观察

李立胜

氟伐他汀对早期糖尿病肾病炎性因子及尿白蛋白的影响

金洁娜 林昭宇 孙慧燕 余玉慧 何乐飞

人工泪液治疗白内障超声乳化联合人工晶体植入术后并发干眼症的疗效观察

范迪柳 沈晨凯

多囊卵巢综合征控制性卵巢刺激中患者血清抑制素 B 水平变化及意义

刘倩 王玮

血尿酸水平与脑梗死合并高血压的相关性

刘辉武

开放性经腹膜前隙疝修补术与传统修补术治疗腹股沟疝的疗效比较

陈炜
替比夫定治疗妊娠期 e 抗原阴性慢性乙型肝炎的临床效果观察

胡芳琴

恩替卡韦联合阿德福韦酯治疗对拉米夫定耐药乙型肝炎肝硬化

临床疗效观察

潘建伟 江雪慧 李铭 金玲飞 周安伟 杨薇

采用呼吸机联合尼可刹米治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病并 II 型呼吸衰竭的疗效观察

柴玉兰

他克莫司联合小剂量泼尼松龙治疗 IgA 肾病的临床研究

吴广宇 陈学波 蒋晓立

影响中国妇女不良妊娠结局相关危险因素的 Meta 分析

郭晓燕 郭培培

腹腔镜手术对胃十二指肠溃疡穿孔患者术后机体应激及炎性状态的影响

刘海涛 张卫峰 马军杰

表阿霉素联合多西他赛治疗三阴性与非三阴性乳腺癌临床效果比较

李光明 许云宝

血液标本采集及送检对生化检验结果的影响分析

李婷女 郑桂君

热毒宁注射液联合哌拉西林/舒巴坦钠治疗社区获得性肺炎疗效观察

岳振东 韩文兵

肝部分切除联合胆囊息肉切除术与 T 管引流术治疗肝内胆管结石的疗效比较

梁建明 戴益

中西医结合治疗对早期糖尿病肾病患者肾功能和生活质量的影响

张宏丰 韩建丽 王育平

糖皮质激素治疗支气管哮喘疗效及对血清学指标的影响

陈勇

孕妇血清同型半胱氨酸、叶酸及维生素 B12 水平与妊娠期高血压疾病的

相关性研究

张彩宇

不同孕周孕妇甲胎蛋白相关激素水平变化分析

闫润香

慢性阻塞性肺疾病稳定期患者的摄氧效率与运动耐力的关系研究

任建明 任岳明

研究与实践

孕妇母乳喂养知识的认知情况调查及应对措施
电刺激、盆底肌锻炼联合雌激素治疗尿失禁120例
李茜 赵菊芬 杨柳风 霍述惠 谢宪权 田清清 黄菊清 白明丽 段丽娅 普粉兰

经皮旋转扩张气管切开术在高血压脑出血及重型颅脑损伤患者治疗中的应用
罗正文

综述
循环血中p53基因变异检测的研究进展
郑阳 林长缨 王全意
中成药治疗高血压临床及作用机制研究进展
周渭

健康管理
健康管理对改善老年痴呆患者吞咽障碍的影响
徐科军

护理学
延伸护理对癔症性失语患者功能恢复及生活质量的影响
荆莉萍 金培英 张金菊
中频脉冲治疗仪配合中药热敷治疗膝骨关节炎的疗效观察
朱建粉 韩晓霞 谢书堂

《中国基层医药》杂志可直接用缩写的常用词汇
《中国基层医药》杂志协办单位
本期广告目次
本刊稿约见本卷第1期、第13期后插3

执行编委 胡世莲 郑芙林 英文审校 黄河胜 责任编辑 冯家新 责任排版 蒋传坤
The clinical diagnostic value of anatomic M−mode echocardiography in coronary artery diseases
Guan Zhiqiang, Zheng Baoqun, Chen Chang, Chen Xiaoxia, Zhong Xuejing, Zheng Yingjie. Department of Ultrasound, the First Affiliated Hospital of Shantou University Medical College, Shantou, Guangdong 515041, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical value of anatomic M−mode echocardiography (AMM) for pristine diagnosis of myocardial ischemia in patients with coronary heart diseases (CAD). Methods 44 inner patients who were suspected as CAD were detected. Ordinary ultrasound was performed first. The ventricular segmental wall thickness and amplitude were measured by AMM. Then, we got the ventricular wall thickening fractions. All subjects should take the coronary angiography after the ultrasound examination in 1–3 days. Patients with the vascular stenosis rate ≥50% were defined as the CAD group, patients with the completely normal angiographic results were included in the normal control group according to the results of angiography. The parametric differences between the patients and the normal control subjects were compared. Results In the normal control subjects, the ventricular segmental wall amplitude >5 mm accounted for 78.67%, the ventricular wall thickening fractions >30% accounted for 99.13%. But in CAD group, the ventricular segmental wall amplitude <4 mm accounted for 61.14%, <5 mm accounted for 93.47%, the abnormal ventricular wall thickening fractions <30% accounted for 88.43%. The sensitivity, specificity, accuracy of AMM were 77.47%, 90.00%, 77.39% respectively. Conclusion The ventricular wall thickening fractions of AMM has quite significant correlation with morbid blood vessel in patients with CAD, they are effective reference indicators to evaluate the left ventricular wall motion quantitatively. 

【Key words】Coronary disease; Echocardiography, three−dimensional
冠状动脉造影术中造影剂个性化注射法的应用

郑超 刘惠敏 刘志鹏 姜洪

【摘要】目的 比较临床传统造影剂注射方案与个性化注射方案于 64 排螺旋 CT 心脏冠脉（CTA）造影中图像的质量差异，得出最佳 CTA 造影剂注射方案。方法选取需行 CTA 造影的患者 64 例，将其以数字表法随机分为观察组及对照组，每组 32 例。对照组行常规临床造影剂注射方案进行造影，观察组行个性化造影剂注射方案，对比两种造影剂注射方案所得的图像质量差异。结果与对照组相比，观察组患者右心室（RV）及肺动脉 CT 值升高明显[（272.4 ± 72.3）HU, （372.1 ± 78.2）HU]，差异有统计学意义（t = 3.827, 3.921, P < 0.05）；两组患者左心室（LV）、升/降主动脉 CT 值间差异无统计学意义（P > 0.05）；与对照组室间隔成像情况对比，观察组优势明显（对照组 3 分者 20 例，观察组 29 例），差异有统计学意义（χ² = 16.023, P < 0.05）。结论于 CTA 造影中，个性化造影剂注射速度可将右心的强化程度有效地提高，使右心室室间隔成像更为清晰，为临床诊断及预后提供了极大便利，值得在临床中进一步推广应用。

【关键词】冠状血管造影术；造影剂；体层摄影术，螺旋计算机

Application of personalized contrast injection method in coronary angiography

Zhen Chao, Liu Huimin, Liu Zhipeng, Jiang Hong. Department of CT, Heilongjiang Provincial Hospital, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the image quality differences of clinical conventional contrast injection solutions and personalized injection program in 64-slice spiral coronary CT angiography (CTA), thus to obtain the CTA optimum contrast agent injection protocol. Methods 64 patients who needed to receive CTA angiography, were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 32 cases in each group. The control group underwent routine clinical angiography contrast agent injection protocol, the observation group received personalized contrast injection solutions, the image difference of the two groups was compared. Results Compared with the control group, the right ventricular (RV) and pulmonary CT value of the observation group increased significantly[（272.4 ± 72.3）HU, （372.1 ± 78.2）HU], the differences were statistically significant （t = 3.827, 3.921, all P < 0.05）。CT values of left ventricular (LV), ascending / descending aorta had no significant differences between the two groups （P > 0.05）。Compared with the control group, the advantages of septal imaging of the observation group was significant （control group 3 points in 20 cases, 29 cases of the observation group）, the difference was statistically significant （χ² = 16.023, P < 0.05）。Conclusion In CTA angiography, personalized contrast injection speed can effectively improve the enhancement degree of right heart, so that the right ventricular septal has clearer image, provides a great convenience for clinical diagnosis and prognosis, it is worth further clinical application.

【Key words】Coronary angiography; Contrast media; Tomography, spiral computed

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.002
基金项目：黑龙江省卫生计生委资助项目（2014-156）
作者单位：150000 黑龙江省哈尔滨，黑龙江省医院 CT 室
河北省任丘市 60~70 岁居民心血管病 10 年发病风险及及相关危险因素分析

颜应琳 于凯 王拥军 范东娜

【摘要】目的 评估河北省任丘市 60~70 岁居民 10 年心血管病的发病风险度，并分析相关危险因素。方法 以整群抽样法选择任丘市年龄 60~70 岁常住居民为研究对 象，共 5 010 例，男性 2 163 例，女性 2 847 例，调查内容包括健康调查问卷、人体测量、实验室检测。根据 Framingham Risk Score (FRS) 风险评分量表计算所得心血管病 10 年发病风险概率，分为低危组 ( < 10%)、中危组 (≥10% 且 < 20%)，高危组 (≥20%)，并用 Logistic 回归方法分析发病危险度的相关危险因素。结果 任丘市 60~70 岁常住居民的 10 年发病风险的中位数为 8.0 (4.0~16.0)，其中男性为 16.0 (12.0~20.0)，女性为 4.0 (2.0~6.0); 低危组 2 784 例，占 55.7%，中危组 1 452 例，占 29.0%，高危组 774 例，占 15.3%。吸烟和胆固醇升高是任丘 60~70 岁常住居民心血管 10 年发病风险的最重要危险因素，脑卒中史、过量饮酒、腰围、舒张压、尿酸升高和 HOMA-IR 是中高危的独立危险因素。结论 任丘市 60~70 岁常住居民心血管 10 年发病风险较高，戒烟、限酒、控制血压、血脂、尿酸、腰围和 HOMA-IR 对改善心血管 10 年发病风险有重要影响，其中戒烟和限酒是最有效的措施。

【关键词】心血管疾病; 危险因素

Cardiovascular risk and related risk factors of coming 10 years in Hebei Renqiu 60~70 years old residents

Yan Yinglin,Yu Kai,Wang Yongjun, Ji Ruijun,Gao Saying,Yang Bo,Fan Dongna. Department of Neurology, Renqiu Kangji Hospital, Renqiu, Hebei 062550, China
Corresponding author: Yu Kai,Email: yk_qj@sina.com

【Abstract】Objective The population - based study was conducted in Hebei Renqiu 60~70 years old residents to evaluate cardiovascular disease morbidity risk in next 10 years, to analyze the related risk factors and provide an objective basis for the prevention and control of cardiovascular diseases in the local areas. Methods Cluster sampling method was used to select elderly residents (aged from 60 to 70 years) in Renqiu city as the research subjects. A total of 5 010 cases, 2 163 males, 2 847 females were included in this study. Investigation contents included health questionnaire, anthropometric and laboratory detection. According to the Framingham Risk Score (FRS), 10-year risk probability of cardiovascular disease was calculated. Results The 10-year cardiovascular risk median value of 60~70 years elderly residents was 8.0 (4.0~16.0), among them male was 16.0 (12.0~20.0), female was 4.0 (2.0~6.0). Low risk group had 2 784 cases, accounted for 55.7%; medium risk group had 1 452 cases, accounted for 29.0%, high risk group had 774 cases, accounted for 15.3%. The most important risk factors were smoking and cholesterol increasing, who contributes elderly residents aged 60 to 70 years in Renqiu cardiovascular 10-year risk. The history of stroke, excessive drinking, waist circumference, diastolic blood pressure, elevated uric acid level and HOMA-IR were the independent risk factors in moderately high risk 10-year probability of cardiovascular. Conclusion The elderly residents aged 60 to 70 years in Renqiu has higher cardiovascular risk of 10 years. Quitting smoking, limiting alcohol, controlling of blood pressure, blood lipids, uric acid, waist circumference and HOMA-IR are important to improve cardiovascular 10-year risk. Among them, quit smoking and alcohol limit are the most effective measures.
同型半胱氨酸、踝臂指数和肱踝脉搏波传导速度在老年冠心病患者中的诊断价值

申屠敏华 车贤达 钱琳艳 丁亚辉 陈向东

【摘要】目的 探讨血清同型半胱氨酸（HCY）、踝臂指数（ABI）、肱踝脉搏波传导速度（baPWV）对老年冠心病的诊断价值。方法97例行冠状动脉造影检查的患者根据造影结果分为冠心病组（65例）和非冠心病组（32例）。65例冠心病患者中单支病变组24例，双支病变组21例，多支病变组20例。比较各组基本临床参数（年龄，性别，TC，TG，LDL-C，HDL-C）、血HCY，ABI，baPWV水平。结果冠心病组中双支病变组，多支病变组在年龄上显著大于单支病变组（均P<0.05）。血HCY、ABI，baPWV平均水平分别为（18.29±2.73）μmol/L，（0.97±0.16），（16.38±1.27）m/s，与非冠心病组相关指标的差异均有统计学意义（均P<0.01）。结论血HCY，ABI，baPWV在冠心病中单支病变组与非冠心病组在 ABI上差异无统计学意义（均P>0.05），而多支病变组在 ABI上均显著低于非冠心病组（均P<0.01）。冠心病各组血HCY，baPWV水平均显著高于非冠心病组（均P<0.01），随冠脉病变累及支数的增加，血HCY，baPWV增高趋势，ABI呈降低趋势（均P<0.01）。结论血HCY，baPWV，ABI三者联合检测对老年冠心病的早期发现及早期干预具有重要价值。

【关键词】冠状动脉疾病；同型半胱氨酸血症；踝-臂指数

Diagnostic value of blood homocysteine, ankle–brachial index and brachial–ankle pulse wave velocity in elderly patients with coronary heart disease

Shentu Minhua, Che Xianda, Qian Linyan, Ding Yahu, Chen Xiangdong. Department of Internal Medicine, the People’s Hospital of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310014, China

Corresponding author: Che Xianda, Email: Chexda@126.com

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the diagnostic value of blood homocysteine, ankle-brachial index and brachial-ankle pulse wave velocity in elderly patients with coronary heart disease (CHD). Methods 97 patients with routine coronary angiography were classified into CHD group (65 cases) and non-CHD group (32 cases) according to the results of coronary angiography. There were 24 cases with single-vessel disease in 65 CHD cases, 21 cases with double-vessel disease and 20 patients with multivessel disease of CHD. Basic clinical parameters, age, gender, TC, TG, LDL-C, HDL-C, etc and blood HCY, ABI, baPWV levels were compared among groups. Results The age of double-vessel disease group, multivessel disease group was significantly higher than that in single-vessel disease group (t = 3.721, 3.927, all P<0.05). HCY, ABI, baPWV in CHD group were (18.29±2.73) μmol/L, (0.97±0.16), (16.38±1.27) m/s, which had statistically significant differences compared with non-CHD group (HCY; t = 5.701, P<0.01; ABI; t = 6.138, P<0.01; baPWV; t = 15.132, P<0.01). There were no significant differences between single-vessel disease group and non-CHD group on the ABI (all P>0.05), and the ABI of multi-vessel disease, double vessel disease group were significantly lower than that of non-CHD group (all P<0.01). HCY, baPWV of CHD group were significantly higher than non-CHD group (all P<0.01), double vessel disease, HCY multivessel disease group, ABI, baPWV average with single-vessel disease group were significantly different (all P<0.01). With the increase of coronary lesions involved, the blood HCY, baPWV showed an increasing trend and ABI showed an decreasing trend. Conclusion Combined detection of HCY, baPWV and ABI has great value in early detection and early intervention of CHD in the elderly.

【Key words】Coronary artery disease; Hyperhomocysteinemia; Ankle brachial index
血清胱抑素 C 和超敏 C 反应蛋白检测对原发性高血压患者并发心脑血管不良事件的预测价值

周杰

【摘要】 目的 探讨血清胱抑素 C (Cys-C) 和超敏 C 反应蛋白 (hs-CRP) 检测对高血压患者心脑血管不良事件的预测价值。方法 检测 138 例高血压患者的 Cys-C 和 hs-CRP 水平，常规治疗，血压控制平稳。2 年后根据心脑血管不良事件发生情况分为稳定组 (96 例) 和进展组 (42 例)，另选取同期健康体检者为对照组 (42 例)，复测 Cys-C 和 hs-CRP 水平。回顾性分析两组检测结果和并发症发生情况。结果 稳定组和进展组患者 Cys-C [0.87 ± 0.39] mg/L，[1.16 ± 0.47] mg/L 和 hs-CRP [1.79 ± 0.56] mg/L，[2.26 ± 0.91] mg/L 水平显著高于对照组 [0.59 ± 0.32] mg/L，[0.68 ± 0.37] mg/L，且进展组高于稳定组，差异均有统计学意义 \( t = 2.162, 3.904, 5.237, 6.441, P < 0.01 \)。复测时，进展组 Cys-C [1.39 ± 0.41] mg/L 和 hs-CRP [3.37 ± 0.89] mg/L 水平比稳定组高 [0.92 ± 0.43] mg/L，[1.83 ± 0.62] mg/L，差异均有统计学意义 \( t = 2.958, 5.119, P < 0.01 \)。与初查时相比，稳定组 2 年后 Cys-C 和 hs-CRP 水平差异无统计学意义 \( t = 0.331, 0.414, P > 0.05 \)，而进展组复测值有显著增高，差异均有统计学意义 \( t = 2.146, 3.144, P < 0.01 \)。结论 高血压患者血清 Cys-C 和 hs-CRP 水平与病情进展和预后关系密切，对其监测可提示病情发展方向，有利于指导早期采取更有力的干预措施。

【关键词】 高血压；胱抑素 C；C 反应蛋白

Predictive value of detection of serum Cys – C and hs – CRP in cardiovascular adverse events in patients with primary hypertension  Zhou Jie. Department of Internal Medicine, the People’s Hospital of Putuo District, Zhoushan, Zhejiang 316000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the predictive value of detection of serum Cys – C and hs – CRP in cardiovascular adverse events of patients with primary hypertension. Methods 138 patients with hypertension were selected and their serum Cys – C and hs – CRP levels were detected. Patients were given conventional treatment and blood pressure was controlled stably. Two years later, patients were divided into stable group (96 cases) and progression group (42 cases) according to the occurrence of cardiovascular adverse events, additionally, 42 people received physical examination in corresponding period were selected as control group. The levels of serum Cys – C and hs – CRP were detected again. The detection results and complications were analyzed retrospectively. Results For initial detection, the levels of serum Cys – C [0.87 ± 0.39] mg/L，[1.16 ± 0.47] mg/L and hs – CRP [1.79 ± 0.56] mg/L，[2.26 ± 0.91] mg/L in the stable and progression groups were higher than the control group [0.59 ± 0.32] mg/L，[0.68 ± 0.37] mg/L，and those in the progression group were higher than the stable group \( t = 2.162, 3.904, 5.237, 6.441, P < 0.01 \). For the reexamination, the levels of serum Cys – C [1.39 ± 0.41] mg/L and hs – CRP [3.37 ± 0.89] mg/L in the progressing group were higher than the stable group \( t = 2.958, 5.119, P < 0.01 \). The levels of serum Cys – C and hs – CRP in the stable group after 2 years were similar to those at initial detection \( t = 0.331, 0.414, all P > 0.05 \)，but the levels in the progression group increased obviously \( t = 2.146, 3.144, all P < 0.01 \). Conclusion The levels of serum Cys – C and hs – CRP were closely related to disease progression and prognosis. And the detection of them can predict the progression of disease, conductive to taking intervening measures for the early stage.

【Key words】 Hypertension; Cys – C; C – reactive protein

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.005

作者单位: 316000 浙江省舟山市普陀区第二人民医院内科
【摘要】 目的 评价美托洛尔剂量调整对老年人慢性充血性心力衰竭急性加重期的临床疗效和对预后的影响，为临床治疗方案的制定提供参考依据。方法 选取慢性充血性心力衰竭（CHF）急性加重患者76例，在接受美托洛尔配合其他合理治疗的基础上，按随机数字表法分为阻滞剂剂量减半组（40例）和全停组（36例）；调整3个月后，观察患者剂量调整后的临床症状，用无创血流动力学检测仪测量心指数（CI）、心输出量（CO）、心电图（ECG）等指标变化，用免疫放射分析法检测血浆B型钠尿肽（BNP）水平。结果 按照前述方案给予治疗后72h密切关注病情，剂量减半组病情进展13例，好转27例；全停组进展20例，好转16例。两组病情好转率差异显著（χ²=4.09，P<0.05）；美托洛尔调整后两组上述指标比较，差异均有统计学意义（χ²=4.52，P<0.05）。减半组NYHA分级、CO、CI、LCW较调整之前变化不明显，全停组NYHA变化明显，Ⅲ/IV病情发展病人数增加5例和3例，CO、CI、LCW分别减小约25%、35%、30%。美托洛尔调整后，美托洛尔减半组BNP（321.8±97.6）mg/L，明显低于美托洛尔全停组的（422.3±139.4）mg/L，差异有统计学意义（t=3.94，P<0.05）。结论 在接受美托洛尔配合其他合理治疗的基础上，CHF患者急性加重期减半应用比停用预后较好，且安全性高。

【关键词】 心力衰竭，充血性；美托洛尔

The prognostic analysis of dose adjustment for beta blockers in the acute exacerbation of chronic congestive heart failure in the elderly  Chen Chunquan, Wang Min, Li Qinfeng, Weng Xiaoyan, Chen Jidang. Department of Cardiology, the People's Hospital of Pingyang County, Zhejiang 325400, China

【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the effects and the prognosis of beta receptor blocker (metoprolol) dose adjustment of senile patients with chronic congestive heart failure (CHF) of acute exacerbation, and to provide reference for clinical treatment. Methods 76 cases with chronic CHF in acute exacerbation who treated with beta blockers and other reasonable treatment were randomly divided into half dose group (40 cases) and full stop group (36 cases). After adjusted for 3 months, the clinical symptoms were observed, noninvasive hemodynamic machine was used to detect cardiac index (CI), left cardiac work (LCW), cardiac output (CO) and changes of other indicators. Immunoradiometric analysis was used to detect plasma type B natriuretic peptide (BNP). Results 72h after treatment, in the half dose group, the progression of the disease in 13 cases, improved in 27 cases, in the full stop group, progression in 20 cases, improvement in 16 cases, the difference was statistically significant (χ²=4.09, P<0.05). Before the adjustment of metoprolol, the index of the two groups had statistically significant difference (χ²=4.52, P<0.05). Compared with pretreatment, the changes of NYHA classification, Co, CI, LCW of the half dose group were not obvious, and he change of NYHA of the full stop group was obvious, III/IV the progression of the disease the number of cases increased in 5 cases and 3 cases, Co, CI, LCW were reduced by about 25%, 35% and 30%. After the adjustment of metoprolol, BNP of the half dose group was (321.8±97.6) mg/L, which was significantly lower than (422.3±139.4) mg/L of the full stop group, the difference was statistically significant (t=3.94, P<0.05). Conclusion In the patients with beta blockers combined with other reasonable treatment, CHF patients with acute exacerbation of the beta blockers than the discontinuation of the prognosis, and the safety is high.

【Key words】 Heart failure, congestive; Metoprolol
论著

浙江省湖州市维持性血液透析患者心理状态分析
吴双莉  王霄一  冯跃华

【摘要】目的探讨浙江省湖州市维持性血液透析患者的心理状态及相关影响因素。方法选择湖州市第一人民医院376例维持性血液透析患者的焦虑抑郁状况，研究患者的焦虑抑郁状况与性别、年龄、社会支持状况、营养状况、合并症之间的关系，同时应用SF-36量表评价维持性血液透析患者的生存质量。结果发放376份调查问卷，共收回373份，有效回收率为99.20%。373份中：无抑郁182例（48.79%），轻度抑郁78例（20.91%），中度抑郁59例（15.82%），重度抑郁54例（14.48%），共51.21%存在不同程度的抑郁。373份中：无焦虑123例（32.97%），轻度焦虑141例（37.80%），中度焦虑55例（14.75%），重度焦虑33例（8.85%），重度焦虑21例（5.63%），共67.03%存在不同程度的焦虑。湖州市维持性血液透析女性患者的抑郁率65.50%，焦虑率80.70%；严重于男性患者抑郁率55.45%，焦虑率55.45%。差异均有统计学意义（P<0.01）。

结论湖州市维持性血液透析患者普遍存在焦虑抑郁等不良心理状态，且患者的心理状态受到性别、年龄、营养状况、合并症等因素的影响，临床上需要根据维持性血液透析患者的心理状况及相关影响因素给患者提供有效的心理干预，从而改善患者的生存质量。

【关键词】肾透析；心理学；医学；生存质量；影响因素

Mental status and related factors in patients with maintenance hemodialysis in Huzhou City  Wu Shuangli, Wang Xiaoyi, Feng Yuehua. Department of Hemodialysis, the First People’s Hospital of Huzhou, Huzhou, Zhejiang, 313000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the psychological status and related factors in patients with maintenance hemodialysis in Huzhou city. Methods 376 cases of maintenance hemodialysis were selected as the research subjects in Huzhou First People’s Hospital. The anxiety and depression status in maintenance hemodialysis patients were investigated by issuing questionnaires. To study the relationship between anxiety and depression, gender, age, social support, nutritional status, complications, and in maintenance hemodialysis patients. At the same time, the quality of life was evaluated by SF-36 scale. Results Issuing 376 questionnaires, a total of 373 points, the effective recovery rate was 99.20%. In 373 cases, there were 182 cases (48.79%) with no depression, mild depression in 78 cases (20.91%), moderate depression in 59 cases (15.82%), severe depression in 54 cases (14.48%). 51.21% patients had different degree of depression. Of the 373 cases, there were 123 cases (32.97%) with no anxiety, mild anxiety in 141 cases (37.80%), mild and moderate anxiety in 55 cases (14.75%), moderate anxiety in 33 cases (8.85%), severe anxiety in 21 cases (5.63%). A total of 67.03% patients had different degrees of anxiety. Huzhou city maintenance hemodialysis female patients had depression rate of 80.70%, anxiety rate of 65.50%, which were significantly higher than the rate of depression and anxiety in male patients. The differences were statistically significant (P<0.01). In maintenance hemodialysis patients, the anxiety and depression status gradually increased with age. Severe malnutrition in maintenance hemodialysis patients, the rate of depression and anxiety, were 80.65% and 90.32%, the rates of depression and anxiety, were 44.49% and 61.81% in normal and mild malnutrition patients, the differences were statistically significant (all P<0.01). SF-36 scale showed that most of the patients with maintenance hemodialysis patients had poor quality of life, and the function was limited.

Conclusion Maintenance hemodialysis patients, the general existence of anxiety and depression in the mental state in Huzhou city. Moreover, the psychological state of the patients is influenced by sex, age, nutrition status, and other factors. In clinical, it is needed to provide effective psychological intervention for patients to improve the quality of life, according to the psychological status and related factors of maintenance hemodialysis patients.

【Key words】Rend dialysis;Psychology, medical;Quality of life;Influence factors
肾透明细胞癌 512 例的临床诊断治疗以及预后因素分析

刘凌翔  袁媛  高雯  汪洋  朱溢智

【摘要】 目的 评价国际大样本数据库肾透明细胞癌（KIRC）的临床诊治和预后因素。方法 选取1998-2012年,国际TCGA组织诊断治疗的KIRC患者连续病例,分析临床诊疗的特征,评价临床客观疗效和生存时间。结合lncRNA UCA1基因的表达和相关性分析,评价预后指标。结果 共512例KIRC入选。女性占35.4%, I ~ II 期占59.6%,白种人占90.0%,G1 ~ 2 分级为45.1%。临床诊疗符合指南规范。长链非编码UCA1（urothelial cancer associated 1）基因表达与mRNA亚型、30个基因mRNA表达、mir-101-1表达和肿瘤驱动基因PBRM1的突变具有明显相关性，UCA1高表达组总生存时间明显缩短。结论 国际TCGA-KIRC研究的诊断治疗符合临床规范,高表达UCA1是患者重要的不良预后指标,结合其与临床重要驱动基因的相关性,该基因具有明显的进一步研究价值。

【关键词】 透明细胞癌,肾;诊断;治疗;预后

Analysis of clinical features and prognostic factors of 512 cases with kidney clear cell renal carcinoma
Liu Lingshang, Yuan Yuan, Gao Wen, Wang Yang, Zhu Yizhi. Department of Oncology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210029, China

【Abstract】 Objective  To evaluate the clinical diagnosis, treatment and prognostic factors of kidney clear cell renal carcinoma (KIRC) in international sample database. Methods  From 1998 to 2012, consecutive patients with KIRC who diagnosed and treated in TCGA organizations were enrolled. Clinical characteristics, objective response and survival time were evaluated, and correlation analysis with lncRNA urothelial cancer associated 1 (UCA1) gene was performed. Results 512 patients with KIRC were enrolled. 35.4% of patients were female, 59.6% of stage I ~ II, 90.0% of white and 45.1% of grade 1 ~ 2. Comprehensive treatment was consistent with the clinical guidelines. Significant correlation was found between UCA1 expression and 4 mRNA subtype, 30 genes mRNA expression, mir-101-1 expression and PBRM1 mutation. And patients with UCA1 overexpression could achieve poor prognosis. Conclusion  Diagnosis and treatment of the international TCGA ~ KIRC research meets clinical guidelines. UCA1 overexpression is an important poor prognostic factor. Combined with the clinical relevance of other important driver genes, UCA1 may be significantly valuable for further study.

【Key words】 Clear cell carcinoma, kidney; Diagnosis; Treatment; Prognosis
高压氧在早期颅脑损伤患者康复治疗中的应用

曾年菊 姚发兴 李灿

【摘要】目的 探讨高压氧在早期颅脑损伤患者康复治疗中对意识、运动、日常生活能力的影响，并观察临床疗效。方法 将病程在1个月以内的重型颅脑损伤患者80例，采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组，每组40例。对照组给予神经外科常规治疗和康复训练，观察组在对照组治疗基础上给予高压氧治疗。于治疗前及治疗后1个月分别比较两组患者的意识状态（GCS评分）、运动功能（FMA评分）、日常生活能力（MBI评分）并比较两组患者的临床疗效。结果 对照组在治疗前GCS、FMA、MBI评分分别为（7.81±2.27）分、（26.05±22.58）分、（15.25±12.14）分，观察组为（7.78±2.32）分、（27.01±23.60）分、（14.37±12.54）分，各项评分差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05）；经1个月的治疗，对照组在治疗后GCS、FMA、MBI评分分别为（9.44±2.76）分、（43.10±31.54）分、（42.75±16.58）分，观察组为（10.67±2.48）分、（56.98±29.68）分、（52.76±17.23）分；两组患者在GCS、FMA、MBI各项评分均有提高，观察组较对照组提高更多，临床疗效更明显，差异均有统计学意义（P=0.039, 0.046, 0.009）。结论 高压氧在早期颅脑损伤患者的康复治疗中起积极作用，有利于患者意识状态、运动功能及日常生活自理能力的提高，改善患者预后。

【关键词】 高压氧；颅脑损伤；康复

Effects of hyperbaric oxygen on the early rehabilitation of patients with traumatic brain injury  Zeng Nianju, Yao Xingfa, Li Can. Department of Neurosurgery, Xiangya Fraternity Rehabilitation Hospital, Changsha, Hunan 410151, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of hyperbaric oxygen therapy on awareness, sports, activities of daily living in patients with early traumatic brain injury, and to observe the curative effect.

Methods 80 patients with severe traumatic brain injury whose disease course within 1 months were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 40 cases in each group. The control group received conventional drug therapy in neurosurgery and rehabilitation training. The observation group received hyperbaric oxygen therapy on the basis of the control groups. Before treatment and one month after treatment, consciousness (GCS score), motor function (FMA score), activities of daily living (MBI score) and the clinical efficacy were compared between two groups.

Results The scores of FMA, MBI and GCS in the control group were (7.81 ± 2.27), (26.05 ± 22.58), (15.25 ± 12.14), which in the observation group were (7.78 ± 2.32), (27.01 ± 23.60), (14.37 ± 12.54), and the differences were not significant (P>0.05). After 1 month of treatment, the scores of the control group were (9.44 ± 2.76), (43.10 ± 31.54), (42.75 ± 16.58), which of the observation group were (10.67 ± 2.48), (56.98 ± 29.68), (52.76 ± 17.23). The scores in the two groups were improved, the observation group increased more and the clinical efficacy was more obvious, there were significant differences between the two groups (P = 0.039, 0.046, 0.009).

Conclusion Hyperbaric oxygen plays an active role in early rehabilitation of patients with traumatic brain injury, it can improve consciousness, motor function and activities of daily living, and can improve the prognosis.

【Key words】 Hyperbaric oxygen; Traumatic brain injury; Rehabilitation
早期连续性肾替代治疗高脂血症性重症急性胰腺炎的临床观察
吴仙丹 张近波 许国斌 朱全强 鄢来超 曹烈祥

【摘要】目的 探讨早期连续性肾替代治疗(CRRT)对高脂血症性重症急性胰腺炎疗效及预后的影响。方法 将32例高脂血症性重症急性胰腺炎患者按照平行对照设计原理分为对照组15例和CRRT组17例，对照组行常规治疗，CRRT组行常规治疗基础上行CRRT治疗。对两组患者的APACHEⅡ评分，甘油三酯(TG)，血、尿淀粉酶(AMS)水平，机械通气人数进行比较。结果与对照组比较，CRRT组第3天TG水平[18.36±3.28 mmol/L比5.13±1.52 mmol/L]均明显降低(t = 2.885，P = 0.003)；与对照组比较，治疗后CRRT组机械通气发生率(66.67%比29.41%)、APACHEⅡ评分[(21.68±4.95)分比(14.68±5.03)分]，病死率(46.67%比11.76%)明显降低(χ² = 4.441，t = 6.401，χ² = 4.802；P = 0.035，0.032，0.028)。与对照组患者比较，CRRT组患者治疗前年龄、性别、APACHEⅡ评分等两组差异无统计学意义(均P > 0.05)；与对照组患者比较，CRRT组患者第3天血、尿淀粉酶(AMS)水平差异无统计学意义(均P > 0.05)。结论早期CRRT可以快速降低HLSAP患者血TG水平，改善HLSAP患者预后。

【关键词】 胰腺炎；高脂血症；肾替代疗法

Effects of CRRT at early stage in patients with hyperlipoidemia severe acute pancreatitis 　Wu Xiandan, Zhang Jinbo, Xu Guobin, Dong Meiping, Zhu Jinqiang, Yan Laichao, Cao Liexiang. Department of EICU, Wenling Hospital Affiliated to Wenzhou Medical College, Wenling, Zhejiang 317500, China
Corresponding author: Zhang Jinbo, Email: zhangjinbo0661@163.com

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effects of early continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) for hyperlipoidemia severe acute pancreatitis (HLSAP) patients. Methods 32 HLSAP patients were randomly divided into control group and CRRT treatment group. The levels of serum triglyceride (TG), serum and urine amylase, the APACHEⅡscore, the incidence of mechanical ventilation were compared between the two groups. Results The levels of serum TG was significantly lower in CRRT group than that in the control group in day 3(t = 2.885，P = 0.003). The APACHEⅡscore, incidence rate of mechanical ventilation, the fatality rate were significantly lower in CRRT group than those in the control group in day 3(χ² = 4.572, t = 4.912, χ² = 4.043; P = 0.032, 0.027, 0.044). There were no significant differences between late group than that early group in age, gender, APACHEⅡscore (all P > 0.05). There were no significant differences between the two groups in the levels of amylase in serum and urine in day 3(all P > 0.05). Conclusion Early CRRT therapy can eliminate the level of TG in HLSAP patients, may improve the prognosis of HLSAP patients.

【Key words】 Pancreatitis; Hyperlipoidemia; Renal replacement therapy (CRRT)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.010
基金项目：浙江省温岭市科技局立项课题(2011wlch0095)
作者单位：317500 浙江省温岭，温州医科大学附属温岭医院 温岭市第一人民医院 EICU
通信作者：张近波，Email: zhangjinbo0661@163.com
The effects of dexmedetomidine on anesthesia analgesia and postoperative cognitive dysfunction in elderly patients

Ye Meijiang, Chen Kangwei, Chen Zengyin, Shen Weihua, Chen Jinyang. Department of Anesthesia, the People’s Hospital of Jingning County, Zhejiang 323500, China

Corresponding author: Shen Weihua, Email: swh1977@163.com

Abstract

Objective
To investigate the efficacy of dexmedetomidine on anesthesia analgesia and postoperative cognitive dysfunction (POCD) in elderly patients with lumbar surgery.

Methods
Ninety elderly patients with lumbar surgery were randomly divided into dexmedetomidine group (A group with 46 cases) and control group (B group with 44 cases) by the random number table method. A group received load dosage (1μg/kg) dexmedetomidine before anesthesia induction, and this process must last for more than 10 minutes, then the dexmedetomidine was maintained at a speed of 0.5μg/(kg·h) during the operation. B group were given the same dosage normal saline in the same way instead. The amount of intraoperative sedation drugs was observed and analyzed in the two groups. MMSE was measured at one day before surgery and seven days after surgery. And, the incidence rate of POCD was compared between the two groups.

Results
The dosage of intraoperative sedation drugs of fentanyl[(0.57 ± 0.11) mg vs (0.78 ± 0.13) mg; t = 8.286, P = 0.000], propofol[(522.5 ± 137.2) mg vs (734.2 ± 175.8) mg; t = 6.384, P = 0.000] and remifentanil[(0.92 ± 0.26) mg vs (1.38 ± 0.73) mg; t = 3.947, P = 0.000] in A group were significantly lower than those of B group. A. After treatment for 7 days, the MMSE score in A group[(27.57 ± 1.58) points] was higher than that of B group[(25.02 ± 2.14) points] (t = 6.451, P = 0.000). The incidence rate of POCD in A group(6.52%) was significantly lower than that of B group(22.73%), and the difference was statistically significant (χ² = 4.779, P = 0.028).

Conclusion
In elderly patients with lumbar surgery, the dexmedetomidine can cut down the dosage of intraoperative sedation drugs, and it also could reduce the incidence of POCD.

Key words: Dexmedetomidine; Anesthesia and analgesia; Cognition disorders; Aged

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.011

基金项目：浙江省科技计划项目（（2012C13015-2）

作者单位：323500 浙江省景宁县人民医院麻醉科（叶梅芳、陈康卫、陈增银），骨科（沈伟华）；浙江大学医学院附属第一医院传染病诊治国家重点实验室（叶锦阳）

通信作者：沈伟华, Email: swh1977@163.com
哮喘患儿血淋巴细胞糖皮质激素诱导的肿瘤坏死因子受体及其配体信号系统的表达及意义

方丽 李蓉蓉 骆方军 赵丽燕 陈培英 俞培锋

【摘要】目的 观察GITR及其配体(GITRL)在哮喘患儿外周血淋巴细胞的表达，探讨哮喘的部分炎症机制。方法 50例儿童重度哮喘患儿(哮喘组)分别在急性期和缓解期取静脉血，流式细胞术检测CD4+CD25+Treg细胞GITR和CD4+T细胞GITRL的平均荧光强度，与32例健康儿童作对照，进行统计分析。结果 哮喘组急性期CD4+CD25+Treg细胞GITR的表达水平为(24.2±8.2)MFI，显著低于对照组的(28.5±6.0)MFI(t=2.5,P<0.05)。哮喘组急性期与对照组CD4+T细胞GITRL的表达水平分别为(5.2±3.6)MFI与(4.6±1.0)MFI，差异无统计学意义(t=1.1,P>0.05)。哮喘组CD4+CD25+Treg细胞GITR的表达水平在缓解期[(29.5±8.3)MFI]显著高于急性期(t=−9.9,P<0.01)；CD4+T细胞GITRL的表达水平在哮喘组急性期、缓解期(5.7±3.6)MFI之间差异无统计学意义(t=−1.6,P>0.05)。CD4+CD25+Treg GITR与CD4+T GITRL的表达之间无显著相关性(n=132,r=0.04,P>0.05)。结论 哮喘急性期患儿CD4+CD25+Treg细胞GITR表达下降，在缓解期得到回升，而CD4+T细胞GITRL的表达水平没有变化，GITR/GITRL信号系统可能参与了哮喘的炎症过程。

【关键词】哮喘；T淋巴细胞；受体，肿瘤坏死因子；信号传导

Roles of GITR/GITRL signal system expression at bloodstream lymphocytes in children with asthma

Fang Li, Li Rongrong, Luo Fangjun, Zhao Liyan, Chen Peiying, Yu Peifeng. Department of Pediatric, Zhuji Hospital Affiliated to Wenzhou Medical College, Zhuji, Zhejiang 311800, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the expression of blood CD4+CD25+Treg GITR, CD4+ T cell GITRL in children with asthma, and the role of them in asthmatic inflammation. Methods 50 cases of severe asthma were selected, and were controlled with thirty two healthy children. The venous blood was collected both in the period of acute episode and clinic remission. The mean fluorescence intensity of CD4+CD25+Treg GITR and CD4+ T cell GITRL was detected by flow cytometry. Results The expression of CD4+CD25+Treg GITR in the asthma acute period group was (24.2±8.2) MFI, which was significantly lower than (28.5±6.0) MFI in the control group (t=2.5, P<0.05). While there was no significant difference of CD4+ T cell GITRL expression between the asthma acute period group [(5.2±3.6) MFI] and the control group [(4.6±1.0) MFI] (t=1.1, P>0.05). Moreover, the expression of CD4+CD25+Treg GITR in the asthma in remission group after treatment was (29.5±8.3) MFI, which was significantly higher than that in acute period group before treatment (t=−9.9, P<0.01). Whereas, there was no significant difference of CD4+ T cell GITRL expression in asthmatic group between in remission after treatment [(5.7±3.6) MFI] and in acute period before treatment (t=−1.6, P>0.05). Furthermore, there was no significant correlation between levels of CD4+CD25+Treg GITR and CD4+ T cell GITRL. Conclusion The level of CD4+CD25+Treg GITR in acute period asthmatic patients was decreased, but it was increased in remission, but no changes of CD4+ T cell GITRL expression were observed. GITR/GITRL signal system might be involved in the asthmatic inflammation process.

【Key words】Asthma; T lymphocytes; Receptor, tumor necrosis factor; Signal transduction

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.012
基金项目：浙江省诸暨市科技局基金资助项目(2013AA14223)
作者单位：311800 浙江省诸暨,温州医科大学附属诸暨医院儿科(方丽,李蓉蓉,赵丽燕,陈培英,俞培锋),检验科(骆方军)
14-3-3蛋白在哮喘大鼠肺组织中的表达及意义

颜文辉  蒋珍凤  童夏生  张继振  何淑娟  罗冬娇

【摘要】目的观察14-3-3蛋白在哮喘大鼠肺组织中的表达，探讨其参与哮喘炎性反应的机制。方法采用免疫组化方法检测大鼠肺组织14-3-3蛋白的表达水平，分析其与哮喘炎性反应的关系。结果14-3-3蛋白主要在细胞浆中表达，部分表达于细胞膜。阳性细胞主要有气道上皮细胞，其次为淋巴细胞、肺泡巨噬细胞和血管内皮细胞，支气管平滑肌和血管平滑肌均呈阴性表达。哮喘组肺组织14-3-3蛋白的表达强度[(0.353±0.023)A值]显著高于对照组[(0.211±0.028)A值](t=10.969, P<0.01)。结论哮喘大鼠肺组织14-3-3蛋白表达增强，它可能主要通过支气管上皮细胞、淋巴细胞、肺泡巨噬细胞和血管内皮细胞参与哮喘的炎症机制。

【关键词】14-3-3蛋白；免疫组织化学；哮喘；鼠

Role and expression level of 14–3–3 protein in lung tissues of asthmatic rats  Yan Wenhui, Jiang Zhenfeng, Tong Xiasheng, Zhang Jizhen, He Shujuan, Luo Dongjiao. Department of Pathology, Wenling Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital, Wenling, Zhejiang 317500, China
Corresponding author: Tong Xiasheng, Email: xshztg37@163.com

【Abstract】Objective To investigate possible role of 14–3–3 in the pathogenesis of asthma inflammation, the expression of 14–3–3 protein was observed in lung tissues of asthmatic rats. Methods Expressions of 14–3–3 protein was determined by immunohistochemistry method in lung tissues, and the relationship between 14–3–3 and asthma inflammation was analyzed. Results The location of positive expression of 14–3–3 protein was mainly at cytoplasm, while little at plasmalemma. The positive expression cell mostly was bronchial epithelial cell, others were lymphocytes, alveolar macrophages and vascular endothelial cells. On the other hand, the bronchial smooth muscle and vascular smooth muscle were negative expressed. Moreover, the expression level of 14–3–3 protein in asthma group [(0.353±0.023) absorbance] was significantly higher than that in the control group[(0.211±0.028) absorbance] (t=10.969, P<0.01). Conclusion The results showed that the 14–3–3 protein was overexpressed in asthmatic lung tissue, it may play an important role in asthma inflammation through bronchial epithelial cells, lymphocytes, alveolar macrophages and vascular endothelial cell.

【Key words】14–3–3 protein; Immunohistochemistry; Asthma; Rat

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.013

基金项目: 浙江省自然科学基金资助项目(LY13H080006)；浙江省温岭市科技计划项目(2014-1-59)

作者单位: 317500 浙江省温岭，温岭市中医院病理科(颜文辉, 张继振)；温岭市卫生进修学校儿科学教研室(蒋珍凤)；台州市中西医结合医院儿科(童夏生)；台州医院恩泽妇产医院儿科(何淑娟, 罗冬娇)

通信作者: 童夏生, Email: xshztg37@163.com
改良羊血巧克力培养基的应用与评价

傅石明 宋月芹 朱香梅

【摘要】目的 评价改良羊血巧克力培养基的质量与应用价值。方法 将 ATCC 10211 流感嗜血杆菌接种到改良前后两种培养基上，比较两种培养基上嗜血杆的平均生长指数 ( GI 值 ) 对 352 份经筛选的合格痰标本进行流感嗜血杆菌检测，比较两种培养基的阳性分离率。结果 传统羊血巧克力培养基 GI 值为 ( 3.69 ± 0.58 )，改良羊血巧克力培养基 GI 值为 ( 15.08 ± 1.34 )，两种培养基 GI 值差异有统计学意义 ( t = 25.31 , P < 0.01 )。352 份痰标本在改良羊血巧克力培养基上流感嗜血杆菌检出 41 例，阳性检出率 11.65%。352 份痰标本在传统羊血巧克力培养基上流感嗜血杆菌检出 18 例，阳性检出率 5.54%。流感嗜血杆菌在两种巧克力培养基上的分离率差异有统计学意义 ( χ² = 21.04 , P < 0.05 )。结论 流感嗜血杆菌在改良羊血巧克力培养基上生长良好，菌落明显，极易识别，有助于临床标本中流感嗜血杆菌的检出。

【关键词】巧克力培养基；羊血；流感嗜血杆菌；检验技术与方法

Application and evaluation of modified sheep blood chocolate culture medium  Fu Shiming, Song Yueqin, Zhu Xiangmei. Department of Clinical Laboratory, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Suichang County, Zhejiang 323300, China

【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the quality and application value of improved sheep blood chocolate medium. Methods The ATCC 10211 of Haemophilus influenzae was inoculated into the modified medium and unmodified medium, the average growth index ( GI ) of Haemophilus influenzae in two kinds of culture medium was compared. Based on 352 selected qualified sputum specimens for detection of Haemophilus influenzae, the positive isolation rate of medium was compared between the two groups. Results GI value of the traditional blood chocolate culture medium was ( 3.69 ± 0.58 ) , which was significantly lower than ( 15.08 ± 1.34 ) of the improved sheep blood chocolate culture medium, the difference was significant ( t = 25.31 , P < 0.01 ) . 352 sputum specimens in the improved sheep blood chocolate culture medium, Haemophilus influenzae detected in 41 cases, the positive rate was 11.65%. And 352 sputum specimens in traditional sheep blood chocolate culture, Haemophilus influenzae detected in 18 cases, the positive rate was 5.54%. There was significant difference of Haemophilus influenzae in separation based on 2 kinds of chocolate culture medium ( χ² = 21.04 , P < 0.05 ). Conclusion Haemophilus influenzae significantly improved sheep blood colony in chocolate culture medium, grows well, easily to be identified, which helps to detect sputum specimens of Haemophilus influenzae.

【Key words】Chocolate medium; Sheep blood; Haemophilus influenzae; Testing techniques and methods

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.014
基金项目：浙江省遂昌县科技计划项目（201416）
作者单位：323300 浙江省遂昌县中医院检验科
单纯性肥胖患者血清铁蛋白水平与胰岛素抵抗、脂肪肝发生率的相关性研究

钟祥旭 郑青 李国栋 符先先 王永卿 杨瑶

【摘要】目的 分析单纯性肥胖患者血清铁蛋白（SF）水平与脂肪肝发生率、胰岛素抵抗（IR）的关联性。方法 入选单纯性肥胖患者78例，其中I度肥胖34例，II度肥胖30例，III度肥胖14例。另选单纯性超重成人35例，健康成人67例作为对照组。所有受测者均测定身高、体重、臀围、腰围、SF、血脂、空腹胰岛素（FIN）、空腹血糖（FBG）水平。B超确诊脂肪肝，计算脂肪肝发生率、胰岛素抵抗指数（HOMA-IR）、体质量指数（BMI）及腰臀比（WHR）。结果 随着BMI的升高，受试者SF、FBG、FIN、HOMA-IR、TG、TC、LDL-C水平亦逐渐上升（F=378.92, 112.01, 55.50, 123.96, 90.09, 127.65, 23.81, 均P<0.01）、HDL-C水平则逐渐下降（F=114.56, P<0.01）；脂肪肝发生率I度肥胖组<II度肥胖组<III度肥胖组，差异均有统计学意义（t=22.99, P<0.01）、SF与BMI、WRH、FBG、FIN、HOMA-IR、TC、TG、LDL-C水平呈显著正相关（r=0.863, 0.719, 0.789, 0.703, 0.617, 0.785, 0.717, 0.771, 均P<0.01）、与HDL-C呈负相关（r=−0.530, P<0.01）、多因素逐步回归分析提示，影响HOMA-IR的独立危险因素是SF、BMI、FBG、FIN、LDL-C（t=6.535, 3.254, 18.827, 61.227, 2.154, 均P<0.05）、影响SF的独立危险因素是BMI、FIN、LDL-C、HOMA-IR（t=4.646, 2.595, −3.073, 6.666, 均P<0.01）。结论 单纯性肥胖患者存在明显的血脂代谢异常及IR，易并发脂肪肝，脂肪肝发生率与肥胖严重程度相关，SF过量表达与其具有密切关联。

【关键词】肥胖症；铁蛋白；胰岛素抵抗

Relationship between insulin resistance, incidence of fatty liver and serum ferritin level in adults with simple obesity  Zhong Xiangxu, Zheng Qing, Li Guodong, Fu Xiansian, Wang Yongqing, Yang Yao. Department of Clinical Laboratory, Haikou Municipal People’s Hospital, Haikou, Hainan 570208, China

Corresponding author: Zheng Qing, Email: zq653553@163.com

【Abstract】Objective To explore the relationship of serum ferritin with insulin resistance (IR) and incidence of fatty liver in adults with simple obesity. Methods According to body mass index (BMI), 78 adults with simple obesity were divided into three groups, including 34 cases in I degree obesity group, 30 cases in II degree obesity group and 14 cases in III degree obesity group, and 35 adults with simple overweight and 67 healthy adults were also enrolled as control group. The height, weight, waistline, hip circumference, incidence of fatty liver, fasting blood glucose (FBG), fasting insulin (FIN), blood lipids and ferritin (SF) level were tested, and the body mass index (BMI), WHR and IR index (HOMA-IR) were calculated. Results When BMI increased, levels of SF, HOMA-IR, FBG, FIN, triglyceride (TG), cholesterol (TC), low density lipoprotein – cholesterol (LDL-C) were gradually increased (F=378.92, 112.01, 55.50, 123.96, 90.09, 127.65, 23.81, all P<0.01). However, high density lipoprotein – cholesterol (HDL-C) was gradually degraded (F=114.56, P<0.01). The incidence of fatty liver had significant differences in I, II, III degree obesity groups (t=24.872, 7.885, 23.81, all P<0.01), and with the degree of obesity increased, the rate of fatty liver increased significantly. SF range interquartile and level in fatty liver group was significantly greater than the non fatty liver group, the difference was statistically significant (t=22.99, P<0.01). SF was positively correlated with BMI, WRH, FBG, FIN, HOMA-IR, TC, TG, LDL-C (r=0.863, 0.719, 0.789, 0.703, 0.617, 0.785, 0.717, 0.771, all P<0.01), and negatively correlated with HDL-C (r=−0.530, P<0.01). Multiple stepwise regression analysis indicated that BMI, FIN, LDL-C, HOMA-IR were independent risk factors affecting SF (t=4.646, 2.595, −3.073, 6.666, all P<0.01). SF, BMI, FBG, FIN, LDL-C were independent risk factors influencing HOMA-IR (t=6.535, 3.254, 18.827, 61.227, 2.154, all P<0.05). Conclusion Simple obesity adults had obvious blood lipid disorders and IR, easy to complicated with fatty liver, the incidence of fatty liver associated with severity of obesity, the overexpression of SF is closely related to it.

【Key words】Obesity; Ferritin; Insulin resistance
前列腺地尔联合丹参注射液治疗高脂血症急性胰腺炎的疗效观察

俞晶 郑彦丰 林霓 吴桂暖 刘朝晖 陈素钻 郭光华

【摘要】目的 探讨前列腺地尔联合丹参注射液治疗高脂血症急性胰腺炎的效果。方法 将高脂血症急性胰腺炎患者根据随机数字表法分为对照组和治疗组，每组32例，对照组予常规治疗加前列地尔10 μg静脉注射，治疗组在对照组基础上予丹参注射液20 mL静脉输液，比较两组腹痛缓解时间、APACHE-II和CRP水平变化以及预后、住院时间和费用。结果 治疗组患者接受治疗后，治疗组腹痛缓解时间（5.31 ± 1.09）d与APACHE-II评分（2.34 ± 1.18）分，C反应蛋白水平（48.41 ± 22.64）mg/L 均优于对照组（8.16 ± 1.39）d，（4.47 ± 1.68）分和（65.34 ± 18.02）mg/L，差异均有统计学意义（t = 9.08，0.14，5.84，-0.49，3.31，P < 0.05）；治疗期间，两组病死率差异无统计学意义（P > 0.05），但对照组手术率31.25%（10/32）高于治疗组6.25%（2/32），治疗组住院总时间（14.50 ± 1.55）d及总费用（4.97 ± 1.00）万元均低于对照组的（16.78 ± 1.83）d和（5.72 ± 1.71）万元，经比较差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 6.65，t = 1.00，t = 5.39，P < 0.05）。结论 前列地尔联合丹参注射液治疗高脂血症急性胰腺炎效果好，能缩短患者病程，减少住院时间和费用，提高治愈率。

【关键词】胰腺炎；高脂血症；前列地尔；丹参

Effect of alprostadil combined with Salvia miltiorrhiza in treatment of hyperlipidemic acute pancreatitis

Yu Jing, Zheng Yanfeng, Lin Ni, Wu Ruinuan, Liu Zhaohui, Chen Suzuan, Guo Guanghua. Department of Gastroenterology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Medical College, Shantou University, Shantou, Guangdong 515041, China

Corresponding author: Guo Guanghua, Email: ghguo@ sty. edu. cn

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of alprostadil combined with Salvia miltiorrhiza in treatment of hyperlipidemic acute pancreatitis. Methods Patients with high cholesterol of hyperlipidemic acute pancreatitis were randomly divided into control group and treatment group, 32 cases in each group. The control group were treated with conventional therapy combined with alprostadil 10 μg intravenous injection, the treatment group was given Salvia miltiorrhiza injection 20 mL vein infusion on the basis of the control group. The abdominal pain relief time, APACHE – II, C reactive protein levels, prognosis, hospitalization time and cost were compared between the two groups. Results The abdominal pain relief time, APACHE – II score, C reactive protein level in the treatment group were (5.31 ± 1.09) d, (2.34 ± 1.18), (48.41 ± 22.64) mg/L, which were better than those in the control group (8.16 ± 1.39) d, (4.47 ± 1.68) and (65.34 ± 18.02) mg/L, the differences were statistically significant (t = 9.08, 0.14, 5.84, -0.49, 3.31, all P < 0.05). There was no difference in mortality between the two groups (P > 0.05). The operation rate of control group was 31.25% (10/32), which was significantly higher than that of the treatment group [6.25% (2/10)], the total hospitalization time, total cost of the treatment group were (14.50 ± 1.55) d and (4.97 ± 1.00) ten thousand yuan, which were significantly lower than those of the control group (16.78 ± 1.83) d and (5.72 ± 1.71) ten thousand yuan, the differences were statistically significant (χ² = 6.65, t = 1.00, t = 5.39, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Alprostadil combined with Salvia miltiorrhiza injection in the treatment of hyperlipidemia acute pancreatitis is safe, has good treatment effect, and can shorten the course of disease, reduce patients' hospitalization time and cost, and effectively improve the cure rate.

【Key words】Pancreatitis; Hyperlipidemic; Alprostadil; Salvia miltiorrhiza
手术治疗自发性小脑出血 46 例临床分析

王春来  王洪亮  谢永胜  尚景瑞

【摘要】 目的 探讨小脑出血的手术适应证和手术方法。方法 回顾性分析手术治疗 46 例自发小脑出血患者的临床资料及手术方式。结果 46 例患者,死亡 4 例;术后 6 个月随访, (ADL) 分级法: I 级 17 例, II 级 10 例, III 级 9 例, IV 级 4 例, V 级 2 例。结论 自发性小脑出血的患者,根据病情轻重,颅脑 CT 表现,选择不同的手术方式,及时手术治疗可以取得良好的治疗效果。

【关键词】 脑出血; 神经外科手术

Clinical analysis of surgical treatment of 46 cases with spontaneous cerebellar hemorrhage  Wang Chunlai, Wang Hongliang, Xie Yongsheng, Shang Jingrui. Department of Neurosurgery, Shandong General Hospital of CAPF, Jinan, Shandong 250102, China

【 Abstract 】 Objective To evaluate the surgical indications and treatment of spontaneous cerebellar hemorrhage. Methods The clinical data and surgical methods of 46 patients with spontaneous cerebellar hemorrhage were retrospectively analyzed. Results Follow up 6 months, 4 cases were dead. Outcomes were assessed by the ADL; 17 cases were I ,10 cases were II ,9 cases were III ,4 cases were IV ,2 cases were V . Conclusion The surgical way should be selected according to degree of patients, conditions severity and CT imaging of hemorrhage in the patients with spontaneous cerebellar hemorrhage. The curative of timely proper surgery on the patients with spontaneous cerebellar hemorrhages is good.

【 Key words 】 Cerebel hemorrhage; Neurosurgical procedures

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.017

作者单位:250102 山东省济南,武警山东省总队医院神经外科
华法林与阿司匹林治疗血液透析长期留置导管功能不良的疗效比较

尹丽敏

【摘要】 目的 探讨华法林与阿司匹林用于治疗血液透析患者长期中心静脉置管功能不良的效果及安全性。方法 选择采取留置长期中心静脉导管行血液透析治疗肾功能衰竭患者共 62 例，按随机数字表法分为华法林组（31 例）、阿司匹林组（31 例）。所有患者常规肝素封管；华法林组患者在此基础上给予华法林片，阿司匹林组患者给予阿司匹林肠溶片。记录两组患者经过 40 次血液透析治疗过程中发生导管功能不良的情况以及尿素清除指数增加值、凝血功能、是否发生出血事件以及导管相关感染的发生情况。结果 华法林组 3 例发生导管功能不良，发生率为 9.68%；阿司匹林组发生 8 例导管功能不良，发生率 25.81%，华法林组导管功能不良发生率较阿司匹林组更低（χ² = 9.081, P < 0.05）；华法林组尿素清除指数增加（0.13±0.07），阿司匹林组尿素清除指数增加（0.04±0.03），华法林组明显高于阿司匹林组（t = 0.941, P < 0.05）。两组治疗前后的凝血酶原时间及活化部分凝血活酶时间变化组间比较差异均无统计学意义（t = 0.001, 0.003, 0.001，均 P > 0.05）。两组均无感染病例。治疗后华法林组发生肢体淤斑和结膜出血各 1 例，阿司匹林组发生 1 例结膜出血及 1 例牙龈出血。结论 华法林治疗血液透析长期置管功能不良效果优于阿司匹林。

【关键词】 血液透析滤过；导管插入术；中心静脉；华法林；阿司匹林

Comparison of the effect of warfarin and aspirin in the treatment of adverse catheter function in long-term catheterization for hemodialysis  Yin Limin. Department of Vein Distribution Center, the First People’s Hospital of Wenling, Wenling, Zhejiang 317500, China

【Abstract】 Objective To study the efficacy and safety of warfarin and aspirin in the treatment of adverse catheter function in long-term catheterization for hemodialysis. Methods 62 patients with renal failure treated with long-term central venous catheterization were selected, and all the patients were divided into the warfarin group (31 cases) and aspirin group (31 cases). Heparin in sealing was used in both two groups, and warfarin pill was given additionally in warfarin group, while aspirin pill was given additionally in aspirin group. The situation of adverse catheter function, coagulation, bleeding events, and catheter-related infections of the patients in the two groups were recorded during the time when they had 40 times of hemodialysis treatment. Results There were 3 cases of adverse catheter function in the warfarin group, the incidence rate was 9.68%, and there were 8 cases in the aspirin group, the incidence rate was 25.91%. The incidence rate in the warfarin group was lower than aspirin group (χ² = 9.081, P < 0.05). The addition of urea remove index in the warfarin group was (0.13 ± 0.07), which in the aspirin group was (0.04 ± 0.03). The addition of urea remove index in the warfarin group was higher than aspirin group (t = 0.941, P < 0.05). There were no significant differences of PT, APTT and INR between the two groups (t = 0.001, 0.003, 0.001, all P > 0.05). After treatment, there was 1 case of limb ecchymosis and 1 case of conjunctival hemorrhage in the warfarin group, and there was 1 case of conjunctival hemorrhage and 1 case of bleeding gums in the aspirin group. No catheter-related infections were found in the two groups. Conclusion Warfarin was better than aspirin in treating adverse catheter function in long-term catheterization for hemodialysis.

【Key words】 Hemodialfiltration; Catheterization, central venous; Warfarin; Aspirin
干扰素雾化吸入辅助治疗小儿手足口病的疗效观察

彭丹红 谷积龙

【摘要】 目的 观察干扰素雾化吸入辅助治疗小儿手足口病的临床疗效。方法 收集 240 例手足口病(普通型)患儿的临床资料，将患儿按住院顺序随机分为 A 组(对照组)与 B 组(干扰素治疗组)。比较两组患儿体温复常时间、手足疱疹消退时间、口腔疼痛好转时间、平均住院时间及总有效率。结果 干扰素治疗组在口腔疼痛好转时间、手足疱疹消退时间、平均住院时间均优于对照组[(52.8±19.5) h 比(60.5±22.1) h, (54.7±22.5) h 比(72.3±25.4) h, (108.2±36.7) h 比(124.8±42.4) h](t = 2.45, 2.38, 2.16, P = 0.015, 0.018, 0.032)；干扰素治疗组总有效率为 93.0%，优于对照组的 85.3% , 差异有统计学意义(χ² = 6.012, P = 0.012)。结论 干扰素雾化吸入辅助治疗小儿手足口病(普通型)能提高治疗有效率，缩短病程，促进症状缓解。

【关键词】 手足口病；干扰素

Clinical observation of interferon by aerosol inhalation as a part of treatment of hand–foot–and–mouth disease of children  Peng Danhong, Gu Jilong. Department of Infectious Diseases, the Central Hospital of Shaoyang, Shaoyang, Hunan 422000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical efficacy of interferon by aerosol inhalation as a part of treatment of hand, foot and mouth disease of children. Methods The clinical data of 240 children with hand foot and mouth disease were collected, and they were divided into group A (control group) and group B (interferon treatment group) according to the order of admission. The recovery time on body temperature, rashes on the hands and feet, mouth pain, the average hospitalization time and total efficacy rate were compared. Results Group B was superior to group A in the following aspects, it took shorter time to get recovery of mouth pain, rashes on hands and feet, the average hospitalization time. The recovery time for mouth pain of group A was (60.5 ± 22.1) h, which of group B was (52.8 ± 19.5) h. The time for rashes on hand and foot recovery of group A was (72.3 ± 25.4) h, which of group B was (54.7 ± 22.5) h. The average hospitalization time of group A was (124.8 ± 42.4) h, which of group B was (108.2 ± 36.7) h, and the differences were statistically significant (t = 2.45, 2.38, 2.16, P = 0.015, 0.018, 0.032). The total effective rate of group B was 93%, which was higher than 85.3% of group A, and the difference was statistically significant (χ² = 6.012, P = 0.012). Conclusion Interferon by aerosol inhalation as a part treatment of hand–foot–and–mouth disease of children (ordinary type) can increase the efficacy rate, shorten course of the disease, accelerate comprehensive rehabilitation of patients.

【Key words】 Hand–foot–and–mouth disease; Interferon
宫内节育器取出困难的影响因素分析

沈炳秋 范惠英 严祖芳

【摘要】 目的 探讨影响围绝经期及绝经期妇女取节育器(IUD)困难的相关因素及预防措施。方法 选取192例计划生育门诊取节育器的妇女为研究对象，统计分析年龄、绝经年限、置IUD年限等因素对取IUD结局的影响。结果192例取IUD者中取IUD顺利163例，占84.90%，取IUD困难29例，占15.10%。年龄、绝经年限、置IUD年限、是否定期体检、宫颈萎缩程度和有无宫腔粘连是影响取IUD结局的统计学因素(P<0.05)，其χ²值分别为6.740, 7.429, 11.235, 8.443, 11.998, 9.016。居住环境、流产史和孕次对取IUD结局影响较小(P>0.05)。结论有效预防和解决妇女取IUD困难的重要方法是督促定期检查，多普及IUD知识，选择绝经半年左右取IUD，以提高取IUD的成功率和安全性。

【关键词】 宫内避孕器；取环困难；预防措施

Analysis of the influence factors for difficulty of taking out IUD Shen Bingqiu, Fan Huiying, Yan Zufang. Department of Family Planning, the Maternal and Child Health Care Hospital of Jiaxing, Jiaxing, Zhejiang 314000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the factors for the difficulty of removing intrauterine devices(IUD) and preventive measures among women in perimenopausal and menopausal period. Methods The IUDs were taken out among 192 women from family planning clinics and the influential factors for the outcome of removing IUD such as age, menopausal years were summarized through the statistical analysis. Results Among 192 cases of IUD removal, 163 cases went smoothly, the percentage was 84.90%, but the process of 29 cases was difficult, the percentage was 15.10%. The age, menopausal years, IUD positioned period, regular physical examination, cervical atrophy degree and intrauterine adhesion were the statistical factors to IUD removal(χ²=6.740, 7.429, 11.235, 8.443, 11.998, 9.016, all P<0.05). The residence, abortion history and times of pregnancy had no significant influence (P>0.05). Conclusion The important way to prevent and solve the difficulty of IUD removal is supervising women to take regular physical examination, learn more knowledge about IUD, remove IUD during half a year after menopause in order to increase the success rate and safety.

【Key words】 Intrauterine devices; Difficulty of removing IUD; Preventive measures

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.020

作者单位；314000 浙江省嘉兴，嘉兴市妇幼保健院计划生育科
论著

孟鲁司特钠与酮替酚治疗小儿咳嗽变异性哮喘效果比较

徐培林 陈海华

【摘要】目的 比较孟鲁司特钠与酮替酚治疗小儿咳嗽变异性哮喘的临床效果，为小儿咳嗽变异性哮喘的临床治疗提供理论依据。方法 选取小儿咳嗽变异性哮喘患儿61例作为研究对象，随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组，各组31例，两组患儿均给予解痉止咳药，对照组给予酮替酚片治疗，1 mg/次，2次/d，观察组给予孟鲁司特咀嚼片治疗，5 mg/次，1次/d，治疗8周后观察对比两组患儿的临床效果。结果 观察组的总有效率(96.77%)高于对照组(77.42%)，差异有统计学意义(χ^2 = 16.65，P < 0.05)；观察组的临床症状改善时间(5.78 ± 1.36) d，短于对照组的(8.45 ± 2.24) d，差异有统计学意义(t = 2.71，P < 0.05)；观察组的复发率(6.45%)低于对照组(16.13%)，差异有统计学意义(χ^2 = 4.67，P < 0.05)；观察组的复发时间优于对照组，差异有统计学意义(t = 7.98，P < 0.05)。结论 孟鲁司特咀嚼片治疗小儿咳嗽变异性哮喘的疗效明显优于酮替酚，不良反应少，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】哮喘；孟鲁司特钠；酮替酚

Comparison of clinical effect of montelukast and ketotifen in the treatment of children with cough variant asthma
Xu Peilin, Chen Hailua. Department of Pediatrics, the Central Hospital of Shaoxing, Shaoxing, Zhejiang 312030, China

【Abstract】 Objective To compare the clinical effect of montelukast sodium and ketotifen in the treatment of children with cough variant asthma, thus to provide theoretical basis for clinical treatment. Methods 61 children with cough variant asthma were randomly divided into control group and observation group according to the digital table method, 31 cases in each group. Patients of two groups were all given antispasmodic and antitussive. The control group was given ketotifen tablets drug therapy, 1mg/time, 2 times/d, and the observation group was treated with montelukast chewable tablets, 5mg/time, 1 time/d. After 8 weeks of treatment, the clinical effects were compared between the two groups. Results The total effective rate of the observation group (96.77%) was higher than that of the control group (77.42%)，and the difference was statistically significant (χ^2 = 16.65，P < 0.05). The clinical symptoms improved time of the observation group was (5.78 ± 1.36) d，which was shorter than (8.45 ± 2.24) d of the control group, the difference was statistically significant (t = 2.71，P < 0.05). The recurrence rate of the observation group (6.45%) was lower than the control group (16.13%)，the difference was statistically significant (χ^2 = 4.67，P < 0.05). Recurrence time of the observation group was better than that of the control group, the difference was statistically significant (t = 7.98，P < 0.05). Conclusion The curative effect of montelukast special chewing tablets in the treatment of children with bronchial asthma is obviously superior to ketotifen, has less adverse reactions. It was worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】Asthma; Montelukast; Ketotifen

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.021
作者单位:312030 浙江省绍兴，绍兴市中心医院儿科
论著

后路椎弓根内固定联合前路减压植骨术分期治疗胸腰椎爆裂性骨折的疗效观察

武斌 梁杰 谭晓毅 乐锦波

【摘要】目的 探讨后路椎弓根钉内固定、前路减压植骨术分期治疗合并多发伤的胸腰椎爆裂性骨折的临床疗效。方法 回顾性分析53例行分期后前路手术治疗的单节段胸腰椎爆裂性骨折患者，比较术前及末次随访时伤椎压缩高度比、Cobb角及椎管容积，应用Frankel评分评估神经功能恢复情况，Fugl-Meyer评分评价运动功能的改善。结果 共有49例患者获得随访。末次随访时，患者的伤椎压缩高度比、Cobb角及椎管容积均较术前明显改善(t=24.047, P<0.001; t=21.815, P<0.001; t=31.699, P<0.001)。术前，Frankel分级为：A级6例，B级18例，C级15例，D级10例，E级4例；末次随访时，分别为3例，8例，11例，17例和10例。治疗后神经功能评分较前明显改善(Z=2.997, P=0.003)。治疗前，Fugl-Meyer平均分为(74.65±8.42)分，末次随访时为(90.26±9.17)分，术后患者的运动功能评分明显升高(t=8.963, P<0.001)。结论 I期行后路椎弓根钉内固定，II期行前路减压植骨术治疗合并多发伤的胸腰椎爆裂性骨折，临床疗效确切，有利于运动和脊髓功能的恢复。

【关键词】脊柱骨折；椎弓根钉内固定；减压术，外科

Posterior pedicle screw fixation followed by anterior decompression and fusion for the treatment of thoracolumbar burst fractures  Wu Bin, Liang Jie, Tan Xiaoyi, Yue Jinbo. Department of Orthopedics, the People’s Hospital of China Three Gorges University (the First People’s Hospital of Yichang), Yichang, Hubei 443000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of posterior pedicle screw fixation combined with anterior decompression and fusion for the treatment of thoracolumbar burst fractures. Methods The clinical data of 53 patients underwent posterior pedicle screw fixation and anterior decompression and fusion were retrospectively analyzed. The vertebral height, Cobb angle, vertebral tube volume, the Frankel gradient and Fugl–Meyer score were recorded and compared before and after treatment. Results 49 patients were followed up. At the last time of follow-up, the vertebral height, Cobb angle, vertebral tube volume all significantly improved (t=24.047, P<0.001; t=21.815, P<0.001; t=31.699, P<0.001). The Frankel gradient before treatment was; A 6 cases, B 18 cases, C 15 cases, D 10 cases, E 4 cases. After treatment, it came to 3 cases, 8 cases, 11 cases, 17 cases, 10 cases, respectively. There was significant difference before and after treatment (Z=2.997, P=0.003). There was significant difference in Fugl–Meyer score before and after treatment [ (74.65 ± 8.42) points, (90.26 ± 9.17) points, respectively, P<0.001 ]. Conclusion There is excellent effect on posterior pedicle screw fixation followed by anterior decompression and fusion for the treatment of thoracolumbar burst fractures. It is good for the recovery of motion and spinal function.

【Key words】Spinal fractures; Fracture fixation; Decompression, surgery

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.022

作者单位：443000 湖北省宜昌，三峡大学人民医院（湖北省宜昌市第一人民医院）骨科
原发性胆汁反流性胃炎患者血清胃泌素与血浆胃动素水平的临床观察

李立胜

【摘要】目的 观察原发性胆汁反流性胃炎患者血清胃泌素与血浆胃动素的变化。方法 选择原发性胆汁反流性胃炎患者 80 例,观察其血浆胃动素 (MTL) 与血清胃泌素 (GAS) 含量,并与同期体检的 80 例健康人血浆胃动素 (MTL) 与血清胃泌素 (GAS) 水平进行对比分析。结果 研究组血浆 MTL 含量为 (282.37 ± 31.56) pg/mL,明显低于对照组 (t = -21.352, P < 0.01); 研究组血清 GAS 含量为 (91.28 ± 27.71) pg/mL,明显高于对照组 (t = -28.388, P < 0.01)。结论 与健康人比较,原发性胆汁反流性胃炎患者胃动素分泌存在不足的现象,而其胃泌素则分泌过量,这有可能是此病的一个发病因素。

【关键词】胃炎;胆汁返流;胃泌素;胃动素

Clinical observation of serum gastrin and the plasma motilin levels in 80 patients with primary bile reflux gastritis  Li Lisheng. Department of Digestive Diseases, the Fourth People's Hospital of Zhenjiang, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu 212001, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the changes of serum gastrin (GAS) and plasma motilin (MTL) in patients with primary bile reflux gastritis. Methods 80 patients with primary bile reflux gastritis were selected. The serum GAS and plasma level of MTL were observed, and the results were compared with 80 healthy people. Results The content of MTL in plasma of the study group (282.37 ± 31.56) pg/mL was significantly lower than that in the control group (t = -21.352, P < 0.01). The level of serum GAS (91.28 ± 27.71) pg/mL was significantly higher than the control group (t = -28.388, P < 0.01). Conclusion Compared with the healthy people, secretion of MTL in patients with primary bile reflux gastritis has insufficient phenomenon, and has the excessive secretion of GAS in the body, this may be a factor in the pathogenesis of the disease.

【Key words】Gastritis; Bile reflux; Gastrin; Motilin

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.023

作者单位: 212001 江苏省镇江, 镇江市第四人民医院消化科
Influence of fluvastatin to inflammatory cytokines and urinary albumin in patients with early diabetic nephropathy


【Abstract】Objective To investigate clinical effect of fluvastatin in the treatment of early diabetic nephropathy, to provide a reference for clinical treatment. Methods 90 patients with diabetic nephropathy were selected, the patients were divided into observation group (50 cases) and control group (40 cases). Conventional hypoglycemic therapy used in the control group, and valsartan treatment also used. The observation group received fluvastatin on the basis of treatment of control group. The efficacy, urinary albumin excretion rate, inflammatory markers, serum creatinine and other indicators and adverse reactions were compared. Results The effective rate of the observation group was 90.00%, which was significantly higher than 75.00% of the control group, the difference was statistically significant (χ² = 4.325, P < 0.05). After treatment, the BUN, UAER, TC, TG, LDL of the observation group were (6.54 ± 1.24) mmol/L, (40.43 ± 4.21) μg/min, (3.81 ± 0.47) mmol/L, (2.51 ± 0.34) mmol/L, (2.41 ± 0.64) mmol/L, the improvement was better than the control group, the differences were statistically significant (t = 5.547, 5.225, 5.457, 5.339, 7.054, all P < 0.05). After treatment, the CRP, IL-6, IL-18, TNF-α in the observation group and control group were significantly improved compared with before treatment, the differences were statistically significant (P < 0.05). Conclusion Fluvastatin in the treatment of early diabetic nephropathy has good effect, which will help to improve inflammatory cytokines and proteinuria and protect renal function, it is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】Diabetic nephropathy; Cytokines; Proteinuria; Fluvastatin

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.024
作者单位：325000 浙江省温州，温州市中心医院内分泌科
论著·

人工泪液治疗白内障超声乳化联合人工晶体植入术后并发干眼症的疗效观察

范迪柳 沈晨凯

【摘要】目的 观察人工泪液治疗白内障超声乳化联合人工晶体植入术后并发干眼症的临床疗效。方法 选择行超声乳化联合人工晶体植入术治疗白内障术后发生干眼症的患者共384例(384眼),按照抽签法随机分为观察组和对照组各192例(192眼),对照组患者给予常规治疗,观察组患者在常规治疗基础上增加给予人工泪液。观察并比较泪液分泌检查(SIT)结果,角膜荧光素染色(FL)结果,泪膜破裂时间(BUT)以及不良反应的发生情况。结果 两组患眼的检查项目均较治疗前有所改善,其中观察组患眼应用人工泪液治疗后SIT为(13.97±1.72)mm/5min,对照组患眼常规治疗后SIT为(9.12±1.02)mm/5min,观察组的SIT改善情况优于对照组(t=2.942,P<0.05);观察组患眼治疗后FL为(2.06±0.37)mm,对照组患眼治疗后FL为(3.71±0.72)mm,观察组的FL改善情况优于对照组(t=1.776,P<0.05);观察组患眼治疗后BUT为(13.26±2.04)s,对照组患眼治疗后BUT为(13.99±2.16)s,观察组的BUT改善情况优于对照组(t=4.098,P<0.05)。治疗后观察组患眼痊愈39眼,痊愈率为27.46%,对照组患眼痊愈21眼,痊愈率为14.79%,观察组痊愈率高于对照组(χ²=7.748,P<0.05)。观察组治疗有效(痊愈+好转)数133眼,治疗总有效率为93.66%,对照组治疗有效(痊愈+好转)数120眼,治疗总有效率为84.51%,观察组治疗总有效率高于对照组(χ²=7.094,P<0.05)。结论 利用人工泪液治疗白内障超声乳化联合人工晶体植入术后并发干眼症的疗效确切,且安全性好,值得临床推广。【关键词】人工泪液;白内障;超声乳化吸除术;人工晶体植入术

Analysis of effect of artificial tears in the treatment of xerophthalmia after cataract surgery with phacoemulsification combined with intraocular lens implantation Fan Diliu, Shen Chenkai. Department of Ophthalmology, the Second People's Hospital of Cixi, Cixi, Zhejiang 315000, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of artificial tears in the treatment of xerophthalmia after cataract surgery with phacoemulsification combined with intraocular lens implantation. Methods 384 patients with 384 xerophthalmia eyes after cataract surgery with phacoemulsification combined with intraocular lens implantationwere selected. They were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 192 eyes in each group. Conventional therapy was given in the control group, and artificial tears was added in the observation group. The SIT, FL, BUT and adverse reactions were observed and compared. Results There were improvement of SIT, FL and BUT in both two groups after treatment. The SIT (mm/5min) in the observation group was (13.97±1.72), that was (9.12±1.02) in the control group, the improvement of SIT in the observation group was better than the control group (t=2.942, P<0.05). The FL (s) in the observation group was (2.06±0.37), that was (3.71±0.72) in the control group, the improvement of SIT in the observation group was better than the control group (t=1.776, P<0.05). The BUT (s) in the observation group was (13.26±2.04), that was (7.99±2.16) in the control group, the improvement of BUT in the observation group was better than the control group (t=4.098, P<0.05). There were 39 cases of healing eyes in the observation group, and healing rate was 27.46%. There were 21 cases of healing eyes in the control group, the healing rate was 14.79%. The healing rate in the observation group was higher than the control group (χ²=7.748, P<0.05). There were 183 cases of effective treated eyes in the observation group, the effective rate was 93.66%, and there were 120 cases of effective treated eyes in the control group, the effective rate was 84.51%. The effective rate in the observation group was higher than the control group (χ²=7.094, P<0.05). Conclusion It is effective to apply artificial tears in the treatment of xerophthalmia after cataract surgery with phacoemulsification combined with intraocular lens implantation and safe. It is worthy of clinical application.【Key words】Artificial tears; Cataract; Phacoemulsification; Intraocular lens implantation

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.025
作者单位:315000 浙江省慈溪,慈溪市第二人民医院眼科
多囊卵巢综合征控制性卵巢刺激中患者血清抑制素 B 水平变化及意义

刘倩  王玮

【摘要】目的 探讨血清抑制素 B (INHB) 水平在多囊卵巢综合征 (PCOS) 患者控制性卵巢刺激 (COS) 过程中变化趋势; 分析 PCOS 患者 COS 过程中血清抑制素 B 水平的增幅与促性腺激素剂量的相关性。方法 用免疫组化法检测 90 例 PCOS 患者和 30 例月经周期规律的育龄期女性在 COS 过程中不同阶段 (月经周期第 3 天即 Day3，启动外源性促性腺激素日即 Gn 日、应用 Gn 第 5 天及注射绒毛膜促性腺激素日即 HCG 日) 的血清 INHB 水平。结果 PCOS 组不同阶段的血清 INHB 水平均高于对照组，且在四个阶段 INHB 水平均不断增加，且 PCOS 组在应用 Gn 第 5 天的血清 INHB 增幅大。结论 INHB 参与了 PCOS 的发生; 经过 Gn 的促排卵作用后血清 INHB 水平较基础血清 INHB 水平明显升高; PCOS 患者 COS 过程中促排卵早期的 ΔINHB (应用 Gn 后第 5 天及月经第 3 天血清 INHB 水平增幅程度) 与 Gn 使用剂量及获卵数相关。

【关键词】多囊卵巢综合征; 抑制素类

Significance of serum levels of inhibin B in women with polycystic ovary syndrome during controlled ovarian stimulation  
Liu Qian, Wang Wei. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the Fist Central Hospital of Baoding, Baoding, Hebei 071000, China

Corresponding author: Wang Wei, Email: wangwei_ivf@163.com

【Abstract】Objective To explore the dynamic variation of inhibin B (INHB) in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) in the course of controlled ovarian stimulation (COS). To analyze the correlation between the increment of serum INHB and the dosage of Gn and the number of oocytes in PCOS. Methods Immunohistochemistry was performed to assess the level of INHB in 90 patients with PCOS and 20 normal childbearing period women in the course of COS. We collected the blood samples of all the patients on the third day of the menstrual (day 3), the day start to administrate exogenous gonadotropin (Gn day), five days later of the Gn day (Gn5 day) and the day of HCG injection (HCG day), respectively. Results Compared with the control group, the serum level of INHB was higher in the PCOS group, regardless day3, Gn day, Gn5 day and HCG day, the difference was statistically significant (P < 0.01). In the course of COS, the level of serum INHB in the tow groups was increased. In the PCOS group, the greater the ΔINHB (the growth of the serum level of INHB on Gn5 day), the less of the Gn dosage, and the more number of oocytes retrieved. Conclusion In the process of COS, the serum level of INHB has obvious change. The serum levels of INHB reduce after pituitary down - regulation, then increase after COS.

【Key words】Polycystic ovary syndrome; Inhibins

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.026

作者单位:071000 河北省保定, 保定市第一中心医院妇产科 (刘倩); 河北医科大学第二医院生殖科 (王玮)

通信作者:王玮, Email: wangwei_ivf@163.com
血尿酸水平与脑梗死合并高血压的相关性

刘辉武

【摘要】目的 研究血尿酸水平与脑梗死合并高血压的相关性。方法 选取脑梗死合并高血压患者68例，同时选取原发性高血压患者43例为对照组，分别比较其血尿酸(UA)、尿素氮(BUN)、肌酐(Cr)、血糖(GLu)和血脂(TG、TC、HDL、LDL)水平。结果 脑梗死合并高血压患者其血尿酸、TG、TC和LDL水平分别为(397.6±89.93) μmol/L、(1.97±1.03) mmol/L、(5.92±1.28) mmol/L和(2.92±0.85) mmol/L，高于对照组的(342.03±107.48) μmol/L、(1.15±0.89) mmol/L、(4.53±0.75) mmol/L和(2.41±0.53) mmol/L，差异均有统计学意义(t=8.976, 3.015, 4.758, 2.986, 均P<0.05)；血尿酸与舒张压水平、血肌酐、TG 升高呈正相关(r=0.451, 0.768, 0.337)。结论 高血尿酸血症为脑梗死的危险因素，尤其脑梗死合并高血压患者需定期监测UA水平，对无症状高尿酸血症者应积极干预治疗。

【关键词】脑梗塞；高血压；高尿酸血症

The correlation of blood uric acid in patients with hypertension complicated with cerebral infarct Liu Huiwu. Department of Neurology, the Third People’s Hospital of Anji County, Zhejiang 313301, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the correlation of blood uric acid in patients with cerebral infarction complicated with hypertension. Methods 68 cerebral infarction patients with hypertension were selected, the other 43 hypertension cases were selected as the control group. The uric acid(UA), blood urea nitrogen(BUN), serum creatinine(CRE), glucose(GLu) and total cholesterol(TC), triglyceride(TG), high density lipoprotein cholesterol(HDL), low density lipoprotein cholesterol(LDL) were compared. Results In the cerebral infarction complicated with hypertension group, the UA, TG, TC and LDL were (397.6±89.93) μmol/L, (1.97±1.03) mmol/L, (5.92±1.28) mmol/L and (2.92±0.85) mmol/L, which were significantly higher than those in the control group[(342.03±107.48) μmol/L, (1.15±0.89) mmol/L, (4.53±0.75) mmol/L and (2.41±0.53) mmol/L, t=8.976, 3.015, 4.758, 2.986, all P<0.05]. There was positive correlation between UA and DBP, BUN, TC(r=0.451, 0.768, 0.337). Conclusion Hypertension is a risk factor of cerebral infarction, especially in patients with cerebral infarction complicated with hypertension need to detect uric acid, asymptomatic hyperuricemia should be treated actively.

【Key words】Brain infarction; Hypertension; Hyperuricemia

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.027

作者单位:313301 浙江省安吉县第三人民医院神经内科
开放性经腹膜前隙疝修补术与传统疝修补术治疗腹股沟疝的疗效比较

陈炜

【摘要】目的 对比分析开放性经腹膜前隙疝修补术与传统疝修补术治疗腹股沟疝的临床疗效。方法 将符合标准的200例腹股沟疝患者分成观察组(105例)和对照组(95例)两组,观察组患者给予开放性经腹膜前隙疝修补术进行治疗,对照组患者给予传统疝修补术进行治疗。结果 观察组患者的手术时间、术中出血量与住院时间分别为(48.4±13.0)min、(25.6±4.5)mL与(6.6±1.7)d,均显著优于与对照组的(63.3±11.2)min、(31.7±6.2)mL与(8.6±2.4)d(P<0.05)。观察组患者在术后1d与3d的VAS评分分别为(3.6±0.5)分与(2.7±1.0)分,均显著低于对照组的(4.5±0.4)分与(3.6±1.2)分(P<0.05)。观察组患者复发、疼痛与发烧的发生率分别为2.9%、11.4%与6.7%,均显著低于对照组的11.6%、28.4%与17.9%(P<0.05)。结论 开放性经腹膜前隙疝修补术是治疗腹股沟疝的一种有效手段,具有疼痛轻、恢复快、复发率低的优点,值得临床进行推广并进一步深入研究。

【关键词】 疝,腹股沟;修复外科手术

Comparative study of effect of open herniorrhaphy through preperitoneal space and traditional herniorrhaphy in the treatment of inguinal hernia Chen Wei. Department of General Surgery, The First People’s Hospital of Linhai, Linhai, Zhejiang 317000, China

【Abstract】Objective To compare the effect of open herniorrhaphy through preperitoneal space and traditional herniorrhaphy in the treatment of inguinal hernia. Methods 200 patients with inguinal hernia were divided into observation group(105 cases) and control group(95 cases). The observation group received the treatment of open herniorrhaphy through preperitoneal space, while the control group received the treatment of traditional herniorrhaphy. Results The operation time, intraoperative blood loss and length of hospital stay in the observation group were (48.4±13.0) min, (25.6±4.5) mL and (6.6±1.7) d, which were significantly better than those in the control group [(63.3±11.2) min, (31.7±6.2) mL and (8.6±2.4) d, P<0.05]. The VAS scores of the observation group in 1d and 3d after the operation were (3.6±0.5) points and (2.7±1.0) points, which were significantly lower than those of the control group[(4.5±0.4) points, (3.6±1.2) points, P<0.05]. The incidence rates of recurrence, pain and fever in the observation group were 2.9%, 11.4% and 6.7%, which were significantly lower than those of the control group (11.6%, 28.4% and 17.9%, P<0.05). Conclusion Open herniorrhaphy through preperitoneal space is a kind of effective means in the treatment of inguinal hernia. It has the advantages of light pain, quick recovery and lower recurrence. It is worth clinical promotion and further study.

【Key words】Hernia, inguinal; Reconstructive surgical procedures

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.028

作者单位:317000 浙江省临海, 临海市第一人民医院普外科
Clinical effect of telbivudine in patients with e antigen – negative chronic hepatitis B

Hu Fangqin.
Department of Infectious Diseases, Shaoxing Municipal Hospital, Shaoxing, Zhejiang 312000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate clinical effect of telbivudine used in e antigen – negative chronic hepatitis B pregnant patients, to provide a reference for clinical treatment.

Methods 90 pregnant patients with chronic hepatitis B e antigen – negative were selected, they were divided into two groups, 50 patients in the control group and 40 patients in the observation group. The observation group used telbivudine treatment, the control group used the compound glynerythizin treatment. Before and after treatment, HBV DNA levels, negative rate, serum ALT levels, pregnancy outcome were compared between the two groups.

Results After treatment, HBV – DNA in the two groups was significantly decreased compared with before treatment, before treatment, the HBV – DNA of the control group was (6.37 ± 1.18) × 10^5 copies/mL, 6 weeks after delivery was (5.49 ± 1.21) × 10^5 copies/mL; before treatment, the HBV – DNA of the observation group was (6.31 ± 2.11) × 10^5 copies/mL, 6 weeks after delivery was (0.23 ± 0.04) × 10^5 copies/mL. The difference was statistically significant (t = 8.154, P < 0.01). In the observation group, before birth, six weeks after childbirth, HBV – DNA were (0.21 ± 0.05) × 10^5 copies/mL, (0.23 ± 0.04) × 10^5 copies/mL, which were significantly lower than those of the control group, the differences were significant (t = 19.257, P < 0.01; t = 8.154, P < 0.01). After treatment, HBV – DNA of the two groups was significantly decreased compared with before treatment.

Conclusion Telbivudine in the treatment of gestational e antigen – negative chronic hepatitis B pregnant patients has good clinical effect, it can help to control hepatitis activity and reduce virus levels, which is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】Hepatitis B, chronic; Telbivudine; Pregnancy; E antigen
恩替卡韦联合阿德福韦酯治疗对拉米夫定耐药乙型肝炎肝硬化临床疗效观察
潘建伟 江雪慧 李铭 金玲飞 郑安伟 杨薇

【摘要】目的 探讨恩替卡韦联合阿德福韦酯治疗对拉米夫定耐药乙型肝炎肝硬化患者的临床疗效,为临床治疗提供参考。方法 选择117例拉米夫定耐药乙型肝炎肝硬化患者,按照治疗方式分为观察组及对照组,观察组60例使用恩替卡韦联合阿德福韦酯治疗,对照组57例使用拉米夫定联合阿德福韦酯治疗。结果 观察组治疗24周,48周HBV-DNA转阴率分别为75.00%,95.00%,高于对照组,对比差异有统计学意义(χ²=4.251,P=0.014;χ²=4.535,P=0.018);观察组ALB,ALT,TBil,PT改善均优于对照组,对比差异有统计学意义(t=6.214,P=0.008;t=5.514,P=0.014;t=5.233,P=0.017);观察组治疗后CTP为(7.15±1.05)分,明显低于对照组的(8.86±1.47)分,对比差异有统计学意义(t=5.874,P=0.010);观察组与对照组不良反应发生率对比差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。结论 恩替卡韦联合阿德福韦酯治疗对拉米夫定耐药乙型肝炎肝硬化临床疗效好,有利于改善肝功能,抑制HBV复制,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】肝硬化;恩替卡韦;阿德福韦酯;拉米夫定

Clinical investigation of entecavir combined with adefovir dipivoxil in the treatment of lamivudine-resistant hepatitis B cirrhosis Pan Jianwei, Jiang Xuehui, Li Ming, Jin Lingfei, Zheng Anwei, Yang Wei. Department of Infectious Diseases, Taizhou Cancer Hospital, Taizhou, Zhejiang 317502, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of entecavir combined with adefovir dipivoxil in the treatment of lamivudine-resistant hepatitis B cirrhosis, to provide a reference for clinical treatment. Methods 117 cases of liver cirrhosis with lamivudine resistance were selected, they were divided into the control group and the observation group according to treatment.60 cases in the observation group used entecavir and adefovir combination therapy, 57 cases in the control group was given lamivudine combined with adefovir dipivoxil. The HBeAg conversion rate, HBV-DNA negative rate, liver function, liver function Child—pugh score were compared between two groups. Results After treatment for 24 weeks, 48 weeks, the HBV-DNA negative conversion rates in the observation group were 75.00%, 95.00%, which were higher than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant (χ²=4.251, P=0.014; χ²=4.535, P=0.018). In the observation group, ALB, ALT, TBil, PT improved better than the control group, the differences were statistically significant (t=6.214, P=0.008; t=5.514, P=0.014; t=5.233, P=0.017). After treatment, CTP of the observation group was (7.15±1.05) points, which was significantly lower than the control group (8.86±1.47) points, the difference was statistically significant (t=5.874, P=0.010). The incidence rate of adverse reactions between the two groups showed no statistically significant difference (P>0.05). Conclusion Entecavir combined with adefovir dipivoxil therapy has good effect for lamivudine-resistant liver cirrhosis, which will help to improve liver function, inhibit HBV replication, it is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】Liver cirrhosis; Entecavir; Adefovir dipivoxil; Lamivudine

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.030

作者单位:317502 浙江省台州,台州市肿瘤医院感染内科
采用呼吸机联合尼可刹米治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病并Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭的疗效观察

柴玉兰

【摘要】目的 观察采用经鼻双水平正压(BiPAP)呼吸机与尼可刹米联合应用治疗COPD并Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭的临床疗效及安全性。方法 将COPD合并Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭患者共76例选为研究对象，采用单盲、随机法将其分为两组，每组38例。对照组予尼可刹米治疗，观察组联合应用BiPAP呼吸机辅助通气治疗。分析临床治疗效果及不良反应情况并进行组间比较。结果 观察组总有效率为92.11%，对照组总有效率为68.42%，组间差异有统计学意义（χ²=10.54，P<0.05）。治疗后观察组患者HR（[94.28±7.62次/min]和RR[（13.27±4.41）次/min]均较治疗前明显减少（t=8.02, 8.04，均P<0.05），且均显著低于对照组（t=7.54, 6.88，均P<0.05）。观察组总有效率为92.11%，对照组总有效率为68.42%。两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义（t=6.56, 7.02, 6.73, 7.32，均P<0.05）。结论 BiPAP呼吸机与尼可刹米联合治疗COPD合并Ⅱ型呼吸衰竭有显著疗效，且有较高安全性，值得临床借鉴和推广应用。

【关键词】呼吸机；尼可刹米；呼吸衰竭

Efficacy and safety of BiPAP ventilator combined with nikethamide for the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease complicated with type II respiratory failure Chai Yulan. Department of Internal Medicine, the Second People’s Hospital of Datong, Datong, Shanxi 037000, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the efficacy and safety of BiPAP ventilator combined with nikethamide for the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) complicated with type II respiratory failure. Methods 76 COPD patients complicated with type II respiratory failure were selected as the research subjects, they were randomly divided into two groups by single blind and randomized method, 38 cases in each group. The control group was treated with nikethamide therapy, while the observation group used BiPAP combined with mechanical ventilation therapy. The clinical therapeutic effect and adverse reactions were analyzed and compared in the two groups. Results The total effective rate in the observation group was 92.11%, which was significantly higher than 68.42% in the control group (χ²=10.54, P<0.05). After treatment, the HR and RR of the observation group were (94.28±7.62)/min, (13.27±4.41)/min, which were significantly decreased than before treatment (t=8.02, 8.04, all P<0.05), and which were significantly lower than those in the control group (t=7.54, 6.88, P<0.05). After treatment, the pH (7.39±0.06), PaO₂ (96.31±5.44) mmHg, SaO₂ (98.42±6.87) % in the observation group were significantly increased (t=7.56, 7.67, 7.45, all P<0.05), PaCO₂ (57.36±4.98) mmHg was significantly decreased (t=7.54, P<0.05), which had significant differences with the control group (t=6.56, 7.02, 6.73, 7.32, all P<0.05). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups (χ²=2.14, P>0.05). Conclusion BiPAP ventilator combined with nikethamide meters has remarkable curative effect and high safety in treatment of COPD patients complicated with type II respiratory failure, which is worthy of clinical reference and popularization.

【Key words】Ventilator; Nikethamide; Respiratory failure

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.031
作者单位:037000 山西省大同,大同市第二人民医院内科
Clinical study of tacrolimus combined with small dose of prednisolone in treatment of IgA nephropathy

Wu Guangyu, Chen Xuebo, Jiang Xiaoli. Department of Nephrology, Zhoushan Hospital, Zhoushan, Zhejiang 316021, China

【Abstract】Objective To study the clinical effect of tacrolimus combined with small dose of prednisolone in treatment of IgA nephropathy. Methods 84 cases with IgA nephropathy were randomly divided into study group and the control group in accordance with the digital table method. The control group was given simple hormone treatment, while the study group was treated with tacrolimus combined with small dose of prednisolone. The clinical efficacy and safety were compared between the two groups. Results The treatment effective rate (100.00%) and complete remission rate (73.81%) of the study group were significantly higher than those in the control group (76.19%, 23.81%), and the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 21.01, 11.35, P < 0.05$). Two groups’ serum creatinine level $[(0.54 \pm 0.41) \, \text{g/L}]$ after treatment were statistically different ($\chi^2 = 11.06, 0.62 \, \text{g/L}, P < 0.05$). The 24h urinary protein level $[(1.06 \pm 0.62) \, \text{g/L}]$ of the study group were significantly lower than the control group ($\chi^2 = 0.08, P < 0.05$). Conclusion Tacrolimus combined with small dose hormone for the treatment of IgA nephropathy has high clinical value, it can significantly reduce the level of IgA nephropathy 24h nephropathy, and adverse reactions.

【Key words】IgA nephropathy; Tacrolimus; Prednisolone
影响中国妇女不良妊娠结局相关危险因素的Meta分析
郭晓燕　郝培培

【摘要】目的 通过Meta分析探讨影响中国妇女不良妊娠结局的危险因素。方法采用Meta分析的方法，对2010年1月至2015年1月国内有关不良妊娠结局的影响因素文献进行综合分析，根据纳入与排除标准，共检索到124篇文献，通过阅读题日及摘要，初筛得到文献38篇，通过仔细阅读全文，排除24篇，最终纳入14篇文献，研究这14篇文献的6项影响因素对妊娠结局的影响程度进行Meta分析，并进行综合定量评价，以期提高对不良妊娠结局危险因素的认识，为制定预防措施提供依据。结果胎位异常与不良妊娠结局存在强关联，为危险因素。而产妇有流产史与不良妊娠结局的发生无关联。多胎妊娠、梅毒感染与不良妊娠结局存在强关联，妊娠期高血压疾病与不良妊娠结局存在中等关联。胎位异常的OR值为3.48（2.70～4.43），流产史的OR值为1.14（0.90～91.44），妊娠期高血压疾病的OR值为2.88（1.69～4.92），多胎的OR值为6.40（2.05～20.01），梅毒感染的OR值为5.54（1.64～18.64）。结论不良妊娠结局的危险因素由强到弱依次为：多胎妊娠、梅毒感染、胎位异常和妊娠期高血压疾病。

【关键词】妊娠结局；危险因素；Meta

Meta-analysis on risk factors of adverse pregnancy outcome in China
Guo Xiaoyan, Hao Peipei. Department of Reproductive Center, the Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital of Hangzhou, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310008, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the risk factors of adverse pregnancy outcome of women in China by Meta analysis. Methods Meta analysis was used to analyze the influencing factors of adverse pregnancy outcomes from January 2010 to January 2015. According to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 124 articles were retrieved, and 38 articles were excluded. 14 papers were included in this study. Results There was strong correlation between fetal abnormalities and adverse pregnancy outcomes. And the maternal history of abortion and adverse pregnancy outcomes were not related. There was strong association between multiple pregnancy, syphilis infection and adverse pregnancy outcome, and there was moderate correlation between the high blood pressure in pregnancy and adverse pregnancy outcome. Abnormal fetal position, the OR value was 3.48 (2.70 ~ 4.43), history of abortion OR value was 1.14 (0.90 ~ 91.44), gestational hypertension OR value was 2.88 (1.69 ~ 4.92), multiple births OR value was 6.40 (2.05 ~ 20.01), syphilis OR value was 5.54 (1.64 ~ 18.64). Conclusion The risk factors of adverse pregnancy outcomes from strong to weak are as follows: multifetal pregnancy, syphilis infection, abnormal fetal position and hypertensive disorder complicating pregnancy.

【Key words】Adverse pregnancy outcome; Risk factors; Meta

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.033
作者单位:310008 浙江省杭州,杭州市妇产科医院生殖中心
腹腔镜手术对胃十二指肠溃疡穿孔患者术后机体应激及炎性状态的影响

刘海舟  张卫峰  马军杰

【摘要】 目的 观察及探讨腹腔镜手术对胃十二指肠溃疡穿孔患者术后机体应激及炎性状态的影响程度。方法 选取手术治疗的76例胃十二指肠溃疡穿孔患者为研究对象，随机数字表法分组，分别为对照组（传统开腹手术组）38例和观察组（腹腔镜手术组）38例。分别检测及比较两组术前1d及术后1d、3d、7d的血清机体应激激素及抑炎、促炎状态相关指标。结果 观察组术后1d、3d、7d的血清IL-2分别为（3.53±0.24）μg/mL、（3.25±0.22）μg/mL及（4.37±0.33）μg/mL，其均高于对照组（F=5.876，P<0.05），而其他血清机体应激激素及抑炎、促炎状态相关指标均明显地低于对照组（均P<0.05），两组术后评估结果差异均有统计学意义。结论 腹腔镜手术对胃十二指肠溃疡穿孔患者术后机体应激及炎性状态的影响相对较小，说明此类手术导致的机体不良应激程度相对较小。【关键词】 腹腔镜手术；消化性溃疡穿孔；应激

Observation on the influence of laparoscopic operation for the postoperative body stress and inflammatory state of patients with gastric and duodenal ulcer perforation  Liu Haizhou, Zhang Weifeng, Ma Junjie. Department of General Surgery, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of of Linhai, Linhai, Zhejiang 317000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To observe and investigate the influence degree of laparoscopic operation for the postoperative body stress and inflammatory state of patients with gastric and duodenal ulcer perforation. Methods 76 patients with gastric and duodenal ulcer perforation were selected as study subjects, and they were divided into control group (conventional open operation group) and observation group (laparoscopic operation group) according to the random number table, 38 cases in each group. The serum body stress hormones and anti-inflammatory, proinflammatory related indexes of the two groups at first day before operation and at first, third, seventh day after operation were respectively detected and compared. Results The serum IL-2 levels of the observation group at first, third and seventh day after operation were (3.53±0.24) μg/mL, (3.25±0.22) μg/mL and (4.37±0.33) μg/mL, which were higher than those of the control group (F=5.876, P<0.05), while other serum body stress hormones and anti-inflammatory, proinflammatory related indexes were all obviously lower than those of the control group (all P<0.05), there were significant differences between those postoperative evaluation results of the two groups. Conclusion The influence of laparoscopic operation for the postoperative body stress and inflammatory state of patients with gastric and duodenal ulcer perforation is relatively small, and it shows that the bad body stress degree caused by the operation is relatively smaller.

【Key words】 Laparoscopic operation; Peptic ulcer perforation; Stress

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.034 作者单位: 317000 浙江省临海, 临海市中医院普外科
表阿霉素联合多西紫杉醇治疗三阴性与非三阴性乳腺癌临床效果比较

李光明  许云宝

【摘要】 目的  对比表阿霉素联合多西紫杉醇治疗三阴性与非三阴性乳腺癌临床效果，为临床诊治提供参考。 方法  回顾性分析80例乳腺癌患者，26例患者为三阴性乳腺癌，列为三阴性乳腺癌组，54例患者为非三阴性乳腺癌，列为非三阴性乳腺癌组。所有患者均使用表阿霉素联合多西紫杉醇辅助化疗，比较两组患者近期疗效、生存率、毒副反应。 结果  三阴性乳腺癌患者化疗有效率为84.62%，明显高于非三阴性乳腺癌患者的53.70%（χ²=6.45，P<0.01）；三阴性乳腺癌患者5年无病生存率、总生存率分别为50.00%、73.08%，明显低于非三阴性乳腺癌患者，差异均有统计学意义（χ²=5.89，P<0.01；χ²=4.19，P<0.01）；三阴性乳腺癌组便秘、恶心呕吐、白细胞降低、粒细胞减少Ⅲ～Ⅳ度反应发生率较高，分别为13.75%、10.00%、15.00%、13.75%，总发生率也较高，分别为41.25%、42.50%、41.25%、43.75%。结论 表阿霉素联合多西紫杉醇辅助化疗治疗三阴性乳腺癌近期疗效较好，但远期疗效差于非三阴性乳腺癌。

【关键词】 乳腺肿瘤；表阿霉素；多西紫杉醇

Comparative investigation of efficacy of epirubicin joint docetaxel for triple-negative and non-triple-negative breast cancer  Li Guangming, Xu Yunbao. Department of Breast Surgery, the Second Hospital of Ningbo, Ningbo, Zhejiang 315010, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate clinical efficacy of epirubicin joint docetaxel for triple-negative and non-triple-negative breast cancer, to provide reference for clinical treatment. Methods  A retrospective analysis of 80 cases with breast cancer was conducted, 26 patients with triple-negative breast cancer were set as study group, and 54 patients with non-triple negative breast cancer were set as control group. All patients used epirubicin docetaxel chemotherapy, the curative effect, survival rate, toxicity were compared between the two groups. Results  The chemotherapy response rate of triple-negative breast cancer group was 84.62%, which was significantly higher than 53.70% in non-triple-negative breast cancer group (χ²=6.45, P<0.01). The 5-year disease-free survival rate, overall survival rate of triple-negative breast cancer group were 50.00%, 73.08%, which were significantly lower than those of non-triple-negative breast cancer group (χ²=5.89, P<0.01; χ²=4.19, P<0.01). The incidence rates of constipation, nausea, vomiting, leukopenia, neutropenia III～IV degrees reaction were 13.75%, 10.00%, 15.00%, 13.75%, and the overall incidence rates were 41.25%, 42.50%, 41.25%, 43.75% respectively. Conclusion  Epirubicin joint docetaxel adjuvant chemotherapy has good short term efficacy for triple negative breast cancer, but its long-term efficacy is poor to non-triple-negative breast cancer.

【Key words】 Breast neoplasms; Epirubicin; Docetaxel

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.035
作者单位:315010 浙江省宁波，宁波市第二医院乳腺外科
血液标本采集及送检对生化检验结果的影响分析

李嫦女 郑桂君

摘要  目的 探讨血液标本采集部位、送检时间及溶血等因素对生化检验结果的影响。方法 对接受静脉采血进行血常规和凝血四项检查2586份标本进行调查和分析，对溶血标本与合格标本的生化检验结果进行比较。结果 2586份标本中发现不合格血检样本18份，发生率为0.70%（18/2586），对不同科室来源的样本的不合格情况进行了对比，不同科室之间血标本的不合格发生率差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）。在18份不合格血检样本中因技术问题而发生不合格的样本所占比例最高，达88.89%（16/18）；经统计学分析发现技术因素所导致的不合格标本明显多于仪器因素或固定因素，且差异有统计学意义（χ²=152.63, P<0.05）。另外，在技术因素中因溶血导致的不合格标本最多。对选择在输液的同侧部位或异侧部位采集的血液标本进行钾、钠、氯、肌酐、葡萄糖等检测发现，输液后采血对上述生化检验结果均有不同程度的影响。其中钾、氯、肌酐明显下降，而钠、葡萄糖、葡萄糖等指标则明显上升（t=4.89, 4.98, 5.50, 7.15, 21.21, 2.95, 2.88, 2.88, 4.44, 4.05, 3.98, 4.89, P<0.05）。结论 标本采集的部位、标本溶血以及送检时间对血液标本生化检验均有影响，所以对于血液标本采集必须严格按照要求进行操作。

关键词  血液标本；采集；生化检验

The study on the influence of blood specimen collection to the hospital inspection results  Li Changnv, Zheng Gujun. Department of Clinical Laboratory, Shangyu Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Shaoxing, Shaoxing, Zhejiang 312300, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the blood specimen collection site, inspection time and hemolysis influence on biochemical test results. Methods The specimens of 2586 cases outpatients and hospitalized patients in our hospital who accepted blood routine and blood coagulation four check were analyzed. The hemolysis and qualified specimens of biochemical test results were compared. Results 2586 specimens found unqualified blood samples in 18 cases, and the incidence rate was 0.70%（18/2586）. Samples of different section and source were compared and found there were no significant difference（F=0.36, P>0.05）. In 18 cases of unqualified blood samples due to technical problems and unqualified sample accounted for 88.89%（16/18）. The technical factors that lead to unqualified samples was significantly higher than that of the instrument factor or fixed factors, and the difference was statistically significant（χ²=152.63, P<0.05）. In addition, hemolysis caused the most of the unqualified samples for the technical factors. To choose potassium infusion on the side ipsilateral to the site or from the opposite side of the site collected blood samples. Sodium, chlorine, creatinine, uric acid, glucose detection found in effect of blood on the same side of the infusion of the biochemical test results in varying degrees. Potassium, chlorine, sodium, creatinine decreased significantly, and uric acid, glucose and other indicators were significantly increased（t=4.51, 4.98, 5.50, 7.15, 21.21, 2.95, 2.88, 4.44, 4.05, 3.98, 4.89, P<0.05）. Gamma transpeptidase, creatine kinase, sodium and uric acid and other index of hemolytic samples were significantly lower than those of normal samples, and alanine aminotransferase（ALT）, direct bilirubin, potassium, phosphorus, serum creatinine and creatine kinase were significantly higher than those of the normal samples（t=14.85, 21.21, 7.15, 4.86, 10.33, 4.02, 3.11, 8.20, 7.54, 5.11, P<0.05）. This may cause the depth in erythrocytes and some related substances. The time of collecting blood to sent to the room had obvious influence on the biochemical test results, alanine aminotransferase, aspartate amino transferase, glucose, creatine kinase and hydroxybutyrate and project them 1 h after submission were significantly lower than those of the standard inspection, and 1 hour after the submission of lactate dehydrogenase and creatine kinase isoenzyme index were significantly higher than those of the standardize inspection means（t=2.95, 2.88, 5.44, 4.05, 3.98, 4.89, P<0.05）. Conclusion Sampling sites, hemolysis and inspection time had effect on blood specimen, so for the collection of blood samples must be strictly in accordance with the requirements of the operation.

【Key words】 Blood specimen; Collection; Biochemical test
热毒宁注射液联合哌拉西林/舒巴坦钠治疗社区获得性肺炎疗效观察

岳振东  韩文兵

【摘要】  目的 观察热毒宁注射液联合哌拉西林钠/舒巴坦钠治疗社区获得性肺炎(CAP)的临床疗效及安全性。方法 将临床确诊为CAP的122例患者按数字表法随机分为治疗组和对照组,两组分别常规使用哌拉西林钠/舒巴坦钠3.75 g,每12小时一次,疗程7~10 d,观察两组治疗前后的临床症状症状缓解时间、白细胞总数(WBC)及CRP恢复正常时间。结果 治疗组有效率为94.91%,对照组为80.00%,两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=10.286, P<0.05$);治疗组在控制发热、咳嗽症状缓解时间方面明显短于对照组(均 $P<0.05$);两组治疗后3个月内WBC及CRP恢复正常率比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=2.880,3.926$,均 $P<0.05$);两组均未见明显的毒副作用与不良反应。结论 热毒宁注射液联合哌拉西林钠/舒巴坦钠治疗CAP可协同退热、缓解临床症状,临床疗效及安全性好,可作为CAP的有效治疗方法之一。

【关键词】 肺炎;社区获得性感染;热毒宁注射液;哌拉西林钠/舒巴坦钠

Efficacy of Reduning injection combined with piperacillin sulbactam in the treatment of community acquired pneumonia  Yue Zhendong, Han Wenbing. Department of Emergency, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Tongzhou District, Beijing101100, China

【Abstract】  Objective  To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of Reduning injection combined with piperacillin sulbactam in the treatment of community acquired pneumonia(CAP). Methods  122 cases with CAP were randomly divided into treatment group and control group by digital table method. The two groups were given piperacillin sodium and sulbactam sodium 3.75g, once every 12 hours, course 7~10d. The treatment group was treated with Reduning injection, 20ml/d treatment for 7~10d. The clinical symptoms of the two groups before and after treatment, the total number of white blood cells(WBC) and C reactive protein(CRP) to resume normal time were observed. Results  The effective rate was 94.91% in the treatment group and 80% in the control group, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant($\chi^2=10.286, P<0.05$). The treatment group was significantly shorter than the control group in controlling fever and cough symptoms(all $P<0.05$). 3 months after treatment, the WBC and CRP recovery to the normal rate of the two groups had statistically significant differences ($\chi^2=2.880,3.926$, all $P<0.05$). No obvious toxic side effects and adverse reactions were observed in the two groups. Conclusion  Reduning injection combined with piperacillin sodium and sulbactam sodium in the treatment of CAP can alleviate the clinical symptoms of fever. This method has good clinical curative effect and high safety. It can be used as an effective method for treatment of CAP.

【Key words】  Pneumonia; Community - acquired infections; Reduning injection; Piperacillin sodium and sulbactam sodium
肝部分切除联合胆肠吻合术与 T 管引流术治疗肝内胆管结石的疗效比较

梁建明 戴益

【摘要】 目的 比较肝部分切除联合胆肠吻合术与 T 管引流术治疗肝内胆管结石的临床疗效。方法选取肝内胆管结石患者72例，按数字表法将患者随机分为观察组和对照组，观察组行肝叶切除+胆管空肠吻合术治疗，对照组行肝叶切除+T管引流术治疗。观察组手术时间、术中出血量、下地功能锻炼时间、住院时间、复发率、临床疗效评估及并发症发生情况。结果对所有患者行6～12个月随访，观察组手术时间(158.29±32.53)min，术中出血量(161.42±11.75)mL、下地功能锻炼时间(3.61±0.28)d，住院时间(5.31±1.17)d，均明显多于对照组的手术时间(127.57±26.38)min，术中出血量(78.29±8.36)mL、下地功能锻炼时间(2.25±0.56)d，住院时间(4.86±2.39)d，而观察组术后12个月随访期间结石复发率(5.56%)却低于对照组(16.67%)，比较差异均有统计学意义(χ²=4.328，P<0.05)；观察组治疗后临床疗效优良率(94.44%)略高于对照组(83.33%)，比较差异有统计学意义(χ²=1.257，P<0.05)；观察组术中并发症6例(16.67%)，对照组术中并发症7例(41.67%)，其中切口感染1例，膈下感染2例，胆漏2例，肺部感染1例；对照组术后继续出现并发症15例(41.67%)，其中切口感染3例，胆漏4例，胆道出血3例，膈下感染1例，肺部感染2例，膈肌积液1例，两组比较差异有统计学意义(χ²=2.291，P<0.05)。结论肝部分切除术是治疗肝内胆管结石的有效手段，在切除的基础上采用胆肠吻合术治疗肝内胆管结石远期效果更佳，可有效预防肝内胆管结石的复发及胆管癌变。

【关键词】 石结；胆管，肝内；肝切除术

Comparison of the clinical efficacy of partial hepatectomy combined with biliary intestinal anastomosis and T tube drainage in the treatment of intrahepatic stones  Liang Jianming, Dai Yi. Department of General Surgery, the Fifth People’s Hospital of Yuhang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 311100, China

【Abstract】 Objective To compare the clinical curative effect of partial hepatectomy combined with biliary intestinal anastomosis and T tube drainage in the treatment of intrahepatic stones. Methods 72 patients with intrahepatic stones were selected and randomly divided into observation group and control group. The observation group received lobectomy of liver + bile duct jejunum anastomosis, the control group received lobectomy of liver + T tube drainage treatment. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, functional exercise time, length of hospital stay, recurrence rate, clinical efficacy and complications were observed. Results The patients were followed up for 6～12months. The operative time, blood loss, ambulation exercise time, length of hospital stay in the observation group were (158.29±32.53) min,(161.42±11.75)mL,(3.61±0.28)d, (5.31±1.17) d, which were significantly more than those in the control group [(127.57±26.38) min,(78.29±8.36) mL,(2.25±0.56) d, (4.86±2.39) d]. The recurrence rate of stone of the observation group during the postoperative follow-up was 5.56%, which was significantly lower than 16.67% of the control group (t=4.328，P<0.05). The excellent and good rate of the observation group was 94.44%, which was higher than 83.33% of the control group, the difference was statistically significant (χ²=1.257，P<0.05). 6 cases in the observation group had complications (16.67%), including 1 case of incision infection, subphrenic infection in 2 cases, bile leakage in 2 cases, 1 case of pulmonary infection. 15 cases in the control group had postoperative complications (41.67%), including 3 cases of wound infection, bile leakage in 4 cases, 3 cases of biliary tract bleeding, abdominal bleeding in 1 case, 2 cases of pulmonary infection, subphrenic infection in 1 case, pleural effusion in 1 case, the difference between the two groups was significant (χ²=2.291，P<0.05). Conclusion Liver resection is an effective method for treatment of intrahepatic bile duct stones, on the basis of liver resection by intestinal anastomosis in the treatment of intrahepatic bile duct stone long-term effect is better, which can effectively prevent recurrence of the intrahepatic bile duct stone and bile duct cancer, widely used in patients with indications for clinical physicians.

【Key words】 Calculii; Bile duct, intrahepatic; Hepatectomy
中西医结合治疗对早期糖尿病肾病患者肾功能和生活质量的影响

张宏伟 翁建丽 王育平

【摘要】目的 探讨中西医结合治疗对早期糖尿病肾病患者肾功能和生活质量的影响。方法 将78例患者随机分为治疗组和对照组。治疗组给予西医常规治疗，对照组给予西医加中药治疗。结果：治疗组和对照组在治疗前和治疗后6个月的24小时尿蛋白检测结果比较差异有统计学意义（t=2.702，P<0.05）。治疗组治疗后UAER、ACR、SCr、BUN分别显著低于对照组（t=8.960，P<0.01；t=15.528，P<0.01；t=11.987，P<0.01；t=10.566，P<0.01），无不良反应发生。

【关键词】 药物疗法；联合；糖尿病肾病；生活质量

The effect of traditional Chinese medicine on the renal function and quality of life in early diabetic nephropathy patients  Zhang Hongfeng, Weng Jianli, Wang Yuping. Department of Internal Medicine, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Suichang County, Zhejiang 323300, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of traditional Chinese medicine on the renal function and quality of life in patients with early diabetic nephropathy (DN). Methods 78 diagnosed as DN and TCM syndrome type belonged to cases of yin deficiency of liver and kidney were included in the study, they were randomly divided into the control group (40 cases) and observation group (38 cases). The two groups underwent conventional treatment of western medicine, the observation group received traditional Chinese medicine. The 24h urine protein counts, blood glucose (FBG, 2hPG), lipid column (TC, TG, LDL-C, HDL-C), UAER, ACR, SCR, BUN and quality of life of SF-36, adverse reaction were observed. Results The blood glucose, blood pressure, UAER, ACR, SCR, BUN, SF-36 score, urinary protein count of the two groups were improved than before treatment. 6 months after treatment, the 24h urine protein of observation group was (1.02 ± 0.42) g, which was significantly lower than the control group, the difference was statistically significant (t=2.702, P<0.05). After treatment, UAER, ACR, SCR, BUN of the observation group were (82.09 ± 10.74) mg/24h, (84.92 ± 9.33) mg/g, (108.43 ± 38.35) mmol/L, (6.17 ± 2.65) mmol/L, which were better than the control group, the differences were statistically significant (t=8.960, P<0.01; t=15.528, P<0.01; t=11.987, P<0.01; t=10.566, P<0.01). No adverse reaction was observed. Conclusion The combination of Chinese and western medicine in the treatment of early DN has good efficacy and better than the use of western medicine alone, it can improve renal function and is safe and reliable.

【Key words】 Drug therapy, combination; Diabetic nephropathy; Quality of life
糖皮质激素治疗支气管哮喘实效性及对血清学指标的影响

陈勇

【摘要】目的探讨糖皮质激素治疗支气管哮喘临床效果及对血清学指标影响，为临床治疗提供参考。

方法选择支气管哮喘患者40例，按照数字表法随机分为观察组与对照组各20例。观察组使用孟鲁司特联合布地奈德雾化吸入治疗，对照组仅使用孟鲁司特治疗，比较两组治疗后肺功能、血清白细胞介素、血清一氧化氮、一氧化氮合成酶指标。

结果观察组治疗后FVC%、FEV1%、PEF%分别为(83.67±5.57)%、(89.92±6.37)%、(88.01±6.04)%，改善均优于对照组，差异有统计学意义(tFVC=3.537，tFEV1=3.119，tPEF=3.354，均P<0.05)；观察组治疗后IL-4、IL-13、NO、NOS分别为(4.79±0.89)pg/mL、(26.64±3.32)pg/mL、(33.34±2.81)μmol/L、(33.34±2.81)U/mL，改善均优于对照组，差异有统计学意义(tIL-4=3.214，tIL-13=4.051，tNO=3.815，tNOS=3.904，均P<0.05)。

结论孟鲁司特联合糖皮质激素治疗支气管哮喘临床效果好，利于改善血清炎性指标，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】糖皮质激素类；哮喘；白细胞介素类；一氧化氮

Clinical analysis of glucocorticoid in the treatment of bronchial asthma and its influence on serum markers

Chen Yong, Department of Internal Medicine, the People’s Hospital of Panan County, Zhejiang 322300, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of glucocorticoid in the treatment of bronchial asthma and its influence on serum markers, to provide a reference for clinical treatment. Methods 40 cases with bronchial asthma were selected, and they were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 20 cases in each group. The observation group was given montelukast and budesonide inhalation therapy, the control group received montelukast therapy. The lung function after treatment, serum interleukins, serum nitric oxide, the rate – limiting enzyme targets were compared. Results After treatment, FVC%, FEV1%, PEF% in the observation group were (83.67 ± 5.57)%, (89.92 ± 6.37)%, (88.01 ± 6.04)%, respectively, the improvement was better than the control group, the difference was statistically significant (comparison after treatment between the two groups tFVC=3.537, tFEV1=3.119, tPEF=3.354, all P<0.05). After treatment, IL-4, IL-13, NO, NOS of the observation group were (4.79 ± 0.89) pg/mL, (26.64 ± 3.32) pg/mL, (33.34 ± 2.81) μmol/L, (33.34 ± 2.81) U/mL, respectively, the improvement was better than the control group, the difference was statistically significant (comparison after treatment between the two groups tIL-4=3.214, tIL-13=4.051, tNO=3.815, tNOS=3.904, all P<0.05). Conclusion Montelukast combined with glucocorticoids in the treatment of bronchial asthma has good clinical results, which will help to improve the serum inflammatory markers, it is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】Glucocorticoids; Asthma; Interleukin; Nitric oxide

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.040

作者单位:322300 浙江省磐安县人民医院内科
孕妇血清同型半胱氨酸、叶酸及维生素 B_{12} 水平与妊娠期高血压疾病的相关性研究

张彩宇

【摘要】 目的 探讨血清 HCY、叶酸 (FA) 及维生素 B_{12} (VB_{12}) 水平与妊娠期高血压综合征 (PIH) 的临床相关性。方法 选择 PIH 孕妇 100 例作为观察组; 选取同期在该院接受检查的非 PIH 孕妇 100 例作为对照组。检测两组孕早期、孕中期和孕晚期血清 HCY、FA 和 VB_{12} 水平, 并进行比较分析。结果 观察组孕早期、孕中期和孕晚期的 HCY 水平分别为 (15.07 ± 4.86) μmol/L、(17.82 ± 3.16) μmol/L 和 (19.25 ± 3.24) μmol/L, 对照组为 (6.36 ± 2.47) μmol/L、(5.89 ± 2.14) μmol/L 和 (6.68 ± 2.08) μmol/L, 观察组产前三个阶段的 HCY 水平明显高于对照组 (t = 15.97, 31.26, 32.65, 均 P < 0.05); 两组孕早期的 FA 水平相比, 差异无统计学意义 (P > 0.05); 观察组孕中期和孕晚期 FA 明显低于对照组 (t = 8.95, 11.06, 均 P < 0.05); 观察组产前三个阶段的 VB_{12} 水平明显低于对照组 (t = 4.23, 2.53, 2.85, 均 P < 0.05)。结论 孕中期和孕晚期 PIH 孕妇的 FA 和 VB_{12} 均缺乏, 而 HCY 升高, 这可能与 PIH 发生和发展过程相关。【关键词】 妊娠高血压综合征; 半胱氨酸; 叶酸; 维生素 B_{12}

The clinical relevance of maternal serum HCY, folic acid and vitamin B_{12} levels with pregnancy induced hypertension  ZangCaiyu. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Child Health Hospital of Anji County, Anji, Zhejiang 313300, China

【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the clinical relevance of maternal serum HCY, folic acid (FA) and vitamin B_{12} (VB_{12}) levels with pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH). Methods 100 pregnant women with PIH were selected as the observation group. 100 non-PIH pregnant women at the same period in our hospital were selected as control group. Serum HCY, FA and VB_{12} levels at trimester, second trimester and third trimester of pregnancy were detected and compared. Results HCY levels at trimester, second trimester and third trimester of pregnancy were (15.07 ± 4.86) μmol/L, (17.82 ± 3.16) μmol/L and (19.25 ± 3.24) μmol/L in the observation group, those were (6.36 ± 2.47) μmol/L, (5.89 ± 2.14) μmol/L and (6.68 ± 2.08) μmol/L in the control group, prenatal HCY levels of the observation group in the three stages were significantly higher (t = 15.97, 31.26, 31.97, all P < 0.05); the difference FA level at trimester was not statistically significant (P > 0.05). FA levels in the observation group at second trimester and third trimester were significantly lower than the control group (t = 8.95, 11.06, all P < 0.05), VB_{12} levels at three stages of prenatal in the observation group were significantly lower than the control group (t = 4.23, 2.53, 4.23, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Serum FA and VB_{12} levels are deficiency at second trimester and third trimester in PIH pregnant women, and with HCY rising, which may associated with the occurrence and development of PIH.
Analysis of the thyroid hormone changes in pregnant women of different gestational age    Yan Runxiang.
Department of Internal Medicine, Taiyuan Health School, Xi Shan Coal and Electricity Group Second Workers Hospital, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030012, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore thyroid related hormones levels and clinical significance of the different gestational age pregnant women. Methods 80 pregnant women for prenatal examination in our hospital were selected, including early pregnancy group 26 cases, mid-term group 33 cases and late pregnancy group 21 cases. They were taken venous blood centrifugal separation of serum, automatic biochemical analyzer was used to detect thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), free triiodothyronine three (FT3), free thyroxine (FT4) levels and associated hormone levels during pregnancy were compared. Results TSH level of early pregnancy group (1.28 ± 0.23) mIU/L and mid-term group (1.56 ± 0.28) mIU/L were significantly lower than non-pregnant (1.95 ± 0.35) mIU/L (t = 8.12, 7.61, P < 0.05), but that of mid-term group was significantly rebounded (t = 6.74, P < 0.05), late pregnancy group (1.83 ± 0.32) mIU/L could recover to non-pregnancy levels, but there was significant difference compared with the mid-term group (t = 6.76, P < 0.05). The FT3 (4.73 ± 0.65) pmol/L, FT4 (3.89 ± 0.38) pmol/L, FTI (14.83 ± 1.38) pmol/L, FTI (10.22 ± 0.87) pmol/L, FT4 (17.35 ± 2.01) pmol/L, FTI (5.10 ± 0.74) pmol/L, FTI (9.54 ± 0.84) pmol/L were significantly lower than those in the non-pregnant group (5.10 ± 0.74) pmol/L, FTI (17.35 ± 2.01) pmol/L, t = 6.57, 7.22, 8.79, 7.49, 8.30, 8.15, P < 0.05), but FTI (9.54 ± 0.84) pmol/L, FTI (17.35 ± 2.01) pmol/L, FTI (5.10 ± 0.74) pmol/L, FTI (17.35 ± 2.01) pmol/L, FTI (9.54 ± 0.84) pmol/L, FTI (17.35 ± 2.01) pmol/L were significantly lower than those in the non-pregnant group (t = 7.67, 6.78, P < 0.05), and those in late pregnancy group were significantly lower than mid-term group (t = 7.32, 6.67, 7.56, P < 0.05). Its level increased with gestation decreased. The A – TG positive rate of pregnant women (15.38%, 12.12%) and TPOAb positive rate (11.54%, 9.09%) of early pregnancy group, mid-term group were significantly higher than the non – pregnant group (3.33%, 3.33%) (χ² = 9.54, 8.74, 9.02, 8.21, all P < 0.05), but there were no significant differences between early pregnancy group and mid-term group (χ² = 2.54, 2.73, all P > 0.05). A – TG positive rate (4.76%) and TPOAb positive rate (4.76%) of late pregnancy group was significantly lower than the early pregnancy group and mid term group (χ² = 9.10, 9.65, 8.89, 7.56, all P < 0.05). Conclusion The levels of thyroid related hormone in different gestational age and autoantibody positive rate had significant differences, clinical pregnancy checks should be strengthened and control in the normal range, in order to achieve the purpose of prenatal and postnatal care.

【Key words】 Pregnant women; Thyroid hormones
慢性阻塞性肺疾病稳定期患者的摄氧效率与运动耐力的关系研究

任建明 童岳明

【摘要】目的探讨摄氧效率与COPD稳定期患者运动耐力的相关性。方法选择2013年1月至2014年12月COPD稳定期患者50例为研究对象，50例患者中，按照病情严重程度，I～Ⅱ级28例，Ⅲ～Ⅳ级22例；选择2013年1月至2014年12月50例COPD急性期患者为疾病对照组，选择2013年1月至2014年12月健康人群50名为健康对照组。检测研究对象用力肺活量(FVC)、第一秒用力呼气容积(FEV₁)，FEV₁/FVC，峰值摄氧量(peak VO₂)，峰值摄氧量占预计值(peak VO₂ % pred)、摄氧效率斜率(OUES)，摄氧效率平台(OUEP)，无氧阈时的摄氧效率(OUE@AT)等指标，并对摄氧效率及运动耐力进行相关性分析。结果COPD组FVC、FEV₁、FEV₁/FVC等指标数值均小于对照组，差异有统计学意义（P<0.05），且COPD急性期患者FVC(2.86±0.36) L、FEV₁(1.25±0.36) L、FEV₁/FVC(50.16±5.37) %等指标数值均小于COPD稳定期的(3.12±0.46) L、(1.51±0.38) L、(60.16±6.16) %，差异有统计学意义（F=5.62、6.52、7.18，均P<0.05）。COPD组peak VO₂、peak VO₂ % pred、OUES、OUEP、OUE@AT等指标数值均小于对照组，差异有统计学意义（P<0.05），且COPD急性期患者peak VO₂(1.072.35±271.21) mL/min、peak VO₂ % pred(62.79±6.31) %、OUES(1.59±0.29)、OUEP(25.72±3.42)、OUE@AT(26.75±3.12)等指标数值均小于COPD稳定期的(1.190.67±286.21) mL/min、(70.76±6.27)、(1.89±0.31)℃、(31.46±4.05)℃、(31.62±3.16)℃，差异有统计学意义(F=15.16、7.96、15.8、7.68、8.92，均P<0.05)。随着COPD稳定期患者病情严重程度的加重，peak VO₂、peak VO₂ % pred、OUES、OUEP、OUE@AT呈逐渐下降趋势([1.089.62±221.68] mL/min、(1.236.75±235.37) mL/min、(67.28±5.03)比(75.81±5.39)、(1.62±0.18)比(2.04±0.25)、(30.67±6.47)比(34.17±4.40)、(30.31±3.42)比(36.59±3.63))，F=16.92、12.71、4.24、7.85、7.59、均P<0.05)。COPD稳定期患者OUES、OUEP、OUE@AT等摄氧效率指标与运动耐力指标peak VO₂ % pred均呈正相关(r=0.451、0.462、0.429，P=0.019、0.012、0.26)，与peak VO₂均呈正相关(r=0.446、0.452、0.417，P=0.023、0.011、0.29)。结论COPD患者摄氧效率及运动耐力均显著低于健康人群，COPD患者摄氧效率及运动耐力与COPD病情及严重程度有关，而COPD患者运动耐力对摄氧效率亦存在一定程度的影响。

【关键词】肺疾病；慢性阻塞性；肺功能；摄氧效率；运动耐力

Correlation studies between oxygen uptake efficiency and exercise endurance of patients with stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease Ren Jianming, Tong Yueming. Department of Internal Medicine, the Second People's Hospital of Chun'an County, Zhejiang 311719, China

【Abstract】Objective To study correlation between oxygen uptake efficiency and exercise endurance of patients with stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Methods From January 2013 to December 2014, 50 patients with COPD plateau were selected as the research subjects, and according to the severity, 28 cases of grade I～Ⅱ, 22 cases of grade Ⅲ～Ⅳ. 50 COPD patients with acute phase of disease were selected as disease control group. 50 healthy people were selected as healthy control group. The forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in first second (FEV₁), forced expiratory volume in first second (FEV₁)/FVC, peak oxygen uptake (peak VO₂), peak oxygen uptake of expected value (peak VO₂ % Mr Pred), oxygen uptake efficiency slope (OUES), oxygen uptake efficiency platform (OUEP), when the anaerobic threshold (OUE@AT) such as index, and the oxygen uptake efficiency and movement endurance were detected and analyzed. Results FVC, FEV₁, FEV₁/FVC index values of COPD group were less than those of the control group, the differences were statistically significant (all P<0.05), and COPD patients with acute phase of FVC (2.86±0.36) L, FEV₁(1.25±0.36) L, FEV₁/FVC(50.16±5.37) % index values were less than COPD stabilization [(3.12±0.46) L, (1.51±0.38) L, (60.16±6.16) %), the differences were statistically significant (all P<0.05). The peak VO₂, peak VO₂ % Mr Pred, OUES, OUEP, OUE@AT index values of COPD group were less than those of the control group, the differences were statistically significant (all P<0.05), and COPD patients with acute phase of peak VO₂ (1.072.35±271.21) mL/min, peak VO₂ % pred (62.79±6.31), OUES(1.59±0.29), OUEP.
OUE@AT(26.75 ± 3.12) index values were less than patients with COPD stabilization[1 (1190.67 ± 286.21) mL/min, (70.76 ± 6.27), (1.89 ± 0.31), (31.46 ± 4.05), (31.62 ± 3.16)], the differences were statistically significant (all \( P < 0.05 \)). As the stabilization of disease severity in patients with COPD was aggravated, peak \( \text{VO}_2 \text{peak} \% \text{ Mr Pred} \), OUES, OUEP, OUE@AT declined (1 089.62 ± 221.68) mL/min vs. (1 236.75 ± 235.37) mL/min, (75.81 ± 5.39) vs. (1.62 ± 0.18) vs. (2.04 ± 0.25) vs. (30.67 ± 6.47) vs. (34.17 ± 4.40), (30.31 ± 3.42) vs. (36.59 ± 3.63) \( F = 16.92, 12.71, 4.27, 8.75, 7.59, P < 0.05 \). Patients with COPD stabilization OUES, OUEP, OUE@AT peak oxygen uptake efficiency indexes and movement endurance targets were positively correlated with \( \text{VO}_2 \% \text{ Mr Pred} \) \( r = 0.451, 0.462, 0.451, P = 0.019, 0.012, 0.26 \), there was a positive correlation with peak \( \text{VO}_2 \) \( r = 0.446, 0.452, 0.446, P = 0.023, 0.011, 0.29 \). **Conclusion** COPD patients oxygen uptake efficiency and movement endurance than healthy people, patients with COPD oxygen uptake efficiency and movement endurance is associated with illness and severity of COPD, and COPD patients exercise endurance on the oxygen uptake efficiency also has a certain degree of influence.

**Key words** Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Lung function; Oxygen uptake efficiency; Movement endurance

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.043

作者单位:311719 浙江省淳安县第二人民医院内科(任建明); 杭州师范大学附属医院(杭州市第二人民医院)呼吸内科(童岳明)
【摘要】目的　调查母乳喂养知识在孕妇人群中的普及程度。方法　对200名孕妇进行问卷调查，问卷内容包括一般资料、母乳喂养计划、对母乳喂养知识的掌握程度及途径、希望获取母乳喂养知识的途径及时机等。结果　计划选择纯母乳喂养的孕妇有155名，占77.5%；选择混合喂养的孕妇有25名，占12.5%；选择人工喂养的孕妇有20名，占10.0%。不同文化程度及不同户籍类型的孕妇在喂养计划方面的差异无统计学意义（χ² = 1.26，P > 0.05）。认知程度与孕周及孕妇文化程度之间存在低度正相关（r = 0.120，0.369，均 P < 0.05）。孕妇对母乳喂养、初乳的好处、早吸允和利于乳汁分泌的因素认知程度较好；而对产后乳房不适、如何按需哺乳、储乳、挤乳以及观察新生儿方面的知识掌握欠佳。结论　孕妇对母乳喂养知识的认知情况并不理想，对医务人员宣教的需求大，医务人员可以在孕中期开展多种形式的、内容丰富的母乳喂养健康教育，为母乳喂养率的提高提供可能。
【关键词】孕妇；母乳喂养；问卷调查

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.044
作者单位:310021 浙江省杭州，杭州市江干区人民医院笕桥院区妇产科
电刺激、盆底肌锻炼联合雌激素治疗尿失禁 120 例

李茜  赵菊芬  杨柳风  霍竹惠  谢秉权  田清清  黄菊清  白明丽  段丽娅  普粉兰

【摘要】  目的  探讨采用电刺激与盆底肌锻炼联合雌激素综合疗法治疗压力性尿失禁的临床疗效。
方法  选取 120 例围绝经期女性压力性尿失禁患者，按照分级标准划分：Ⅰ级 82 例，Ⅱ级 29 例，Ⅲ级 7 例，Ⅳ级 2 例，按就诊时间先后顺序随机分为两组；治疗组和对照组各 60 例，治疗组给予电刺激与盆底肌锻炼联合雌激素治疗，对照组给予单纯电刺激与盆底肌锻炼，观察两组的临床治疗效果。
结果  治疗组总有效率（93.3%）明显高于对照组（78.3%），两组对比差异有统计学意义（P <0.01）。
结论  电刺激与盆底肌锻炼联合雌激素治疗围绝经期妇女压力性尿失禁是一种安全、简单、有效的方法，患者依从性高，治愈率高，是一种经济有效的治疗方法。

【关键词】  电刺激；盆底肌；雌三醇；围绝经期；压力性尿失禁
经皮旋转扩张气管切开术在高血压脑出血及重型颅脑损伤患者治疗中的应用

罗正文

【摘要】目的 探索经皮旋转扩张气管切开术在高血压脑出血及重型颅脑损伤患者治疗中的效果。方法 回顾分析 20 例行经皮旋转扩张气管切开术的高血压脑出血及重型颅脑损伤患者的临床资料。结果 好转 13 例，恶化 2 例，自动出院 3 例，死亡 2 例。结论 对高血压脑出血及重型颅脑损伤患者应及时行经皮旋转扩张气管切开术，以解除呼吸道梗阻，改善通气，防止脑缺氧加重及肺部感染，促进脑功能恢复。

【关键词】高血压脑出血;颅脑损伤;气管切开术。
循环血中 p53 基因变异检测的研究进展

郑阳 林长缨 王全意

近年来，我国恶性肿瘤的发生率和病死率呈明显上升趋势，已跃居我国居民死亡病因的首位。然而，对于恶性肿瘤的早期发现、早期诊断以及防治，尚无突破性研究，部分患者就诊时已处于中晚期，疗效较差。因此，提高恶性肿瘤的早期诊断水平，是改善恶性肿瘤诊治疗效的有效出路。目前临床上，多采用血清学检测的方法监测血清或其他体液中的肿瘤标志物，动态地对肿瘤的存在、发生发展及预后做出判断。
中成药治疗高血压临床及作用机制研究进展

随着人口老龄化的加剧，高血压已然成为老年患者的常见病、多发病，并且高血压患病年轻化越来越明显，据估计我国现有高血压患者超过1亿人，并且有明显上升的趋势。目前治疗高血压疾病的药物主要包括有钙拮抗剂、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂、血管紧张素受体拮抗剂、利尿剂、β阻滞剂以及中药制剂。中成药在防治高血压有明显优势，具有多途径、多环节、多靶点的特点。尤其在改善高血压并发症的方面。现对部分中成药治疗高血压的临床和机制综述如下。

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.048

作者单位:402560 重庆市，重庆医科大学中医药学院附属铜梁中医院心病科
健康教育对改善老年痴呆患者吞咽障碍的影响

徐科军

【摘要】目的探讨老年痴呆患者实施健康教育对吞咽障碍的改善情况分析。方法选择78例老年痴呆患者为研究对象，随机数字表法分为对照组39例，观察组39例。对照组实施常规护理，观察组在常规护理基础上加健康教育，对两组患者干预后吞咽功能的改善情况进行分析。结果观察组干预后吞咽功能评价显示：Ⅰ级占48.72%，Ⅱ级为30.77%，显著高于对照组的0.00%、10.26%，差异均有统计学意义（χ²=25.11、5.03，均P<0.05）；观察组干预后血清总蛋白、血红蛋白、球蛋白、白蛋白、BMI水平分别为（71.56±8.95）g/L、（125.95±11.52）g/L、（33.52±5.11）g/L、（39.85±5.15）g/L、（22.15±2.62）kg/m²，均优于对照组相应指标，差异均有统计学意义（t=5.956、8.956、10.852、12.613、11.254，均P<0.05）；在治疗过程中，观察组发生吸入性肺炎3例，发生率为7.69%，对照组发生吸入性肺炎11例，发生率为28.22%，观察组吸入性肺炎发生率显著低于对照组（χ²=5.57，P<0.05）。结论老年痴呆患者实施健康教育，可有效改善患者吞咽功能，缓解吞咽功能障碍，促进身体营养状况好转，对改善生活质量具有重要价值。

【关键词】痴呆；吞咽障碍；健康教育；老年人

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.049
作者单位:315010 浙江省宁波，宁波市鄞州人民医院门诊外科
基于需方公平角度的新农合实施面临问题与对策分析
——以谷城县为例

石习敏 柴云 马菊华

【摘要】目的 通过分析谷城县新型农村合作医疗实施情况，发现农民的医疗保障问题并从需方公平角度提供相应建议。

方法 抽取谷城县三个村，发放问卷并进行现场访谈，对数据进行 SPSS 11.5 统计分析。

结果 调查对象住院率为 13.3%，参合农民每年在医疗费用的花费中 500～1500 元的比例占 86.66%，与参合前相比增长 76.32%；新型农村合作医疗制度的实施显著增加了谷城县参合农民患病后就医的可能性以及农民就诊后的医疗费用总支出，但保障作用有限，贫困农民参合压力增大，且对政策知晓深度较低。

结论 需加强新农合的宣传力度、紧抓基层卫生改革，从适度调整参合费及门诊报销限额，提高实际补偿比出发，向多发病、慢性病等高费用患者倾斜，提高新农合的需方受益公平性。

【关键词】医疗保险；医疗费用

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.050

基金项目：湖北省教育厅人文社会科学研究项目（14D050）；2013 年度湖北医药学院卫生管理与卫生事业发展研究中心开放基金项目（5）

作者单位：442000 湖北省十堰，湖北医药学院卫生管理与卫生事业发展研究中心

通信作者：柴云，Email: 632225200@qq.com
延伸护理对癔症性失语患者功能恢复及生活质量的影响

荆莉萍  金培英  张金菊

【摘要】  目的  探讨延伸护理对癔症性失语患者语言功能恢复及生活质量的影响。方法  选择癔症性失语患者 60 例，按数字表法随机分为观察组和对照组各 30 例。观察组患者进行延伸护理干预，对照组患者给予常规护理指导及出院后电话随访。于入院时、出院后 1 年评估语言功能恢复情况，并采用癔症健康知识调查表和生存质量综合评定问卷对患者的健康知识了解情况及生活质量进行评价。结果  护理干预前两组失语程度差异无统计学意义；护理干预后，观察组失语程度从完全失语至正常分别为 0、1、2、26 例，对照组分别为 1、8、7、3、11 例，观察组语言功能恢复情况明显优于对照组（χ² = 17.23，P < 0.01）；观察组对健康知识（疾病种类、疾病病因、临床症状、疾病预后、复发征兆等）完全了解例数明显多于干预前（χ² = 17.38, 24.31, 73.25, 22.5, 15.43, 21.99, 18.37, 24.75, 均 P < 0.01）；观察组患者护理干预一年后生活质量维度总评分（524.70 ± 114.36 分），均明显高于对照组的（350.36 ± 109.68 分），差异有统计学意义（t = 6.03，P < 0.01）。结论  延伸护理干预能够改善癔症性失语患者心理状态，促进语言功能的早期康复，改善其生活质量。

【关键词】  护理；失语；癔症；生活质量

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.051
基金项目：浙江省医药卫生科技成果重点推广计划项目（2008TG007）
作者单位：313000 浙江省湖州，湖州市中心医院急诊科（荆莉萍），护理部（金培英，张金菊）
中频脉冲治疗仪配合中药热敷治疗膝骨关节炎的疗效观察

朱建粉 缑晓霞 谢书堂

【摘要】目的 观察脉冲治疗仪配合中药热敷对膝骨关节炎的治疗效果。方法 将 192 例患者按入院顺序随机分为常规治疗组与对照组各 96 例。常规治疗组予以抗炎、止痛等药物治疗，对照组加用脉冲治疗仪并施用中药局部热敷，治疗 2 周后分别进行临床疗效评价。结果 对照组总有效率 95.8%，常规治疗组总有效率 79.2%，两组总有效率差异有统计学意义（χ² = 0.190, P < 0.05）。结论 脉冲治疗仪配合中药热敷对膝骨关节炎的治疗效果明显。

【关键词】膝骨关节炎；中药热敷；护理

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2015.23.052

作者单位：745400 甘肃省合水县中医院康复科