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《中国基层医药》杂志协办单位

本刊稿约见本卷第1期后插3
论著

丹参川芎嗪注射液对脓毒症大鼠急性肾损伤的保护作用

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【摘要】目的 探讨丹参川芎嗪注射液对盲肠结扎穿孔术 (CLP) 所致大鼠脓毒症急性肾损伤的肾功能及尿相关指标影响。方法 70 只雄性 SD 大鼠, 按随机数字法分为正常组、假手术组、脓毒症组和丹参川芎嗪治疗组, 后三组又分为术后 6, 12, 24 和 48 h 4 个时间点亚组, 每组 5 只。丹参川芎嗪治疗组分别于 0, 24, 48 h 于尾静脉注射丹参川芎嗪注射液, 假手术组和脓毒症模型组依同法平壁注射 0.9% 氯化钠注射液, 分别在各个时间点采血、留尿标本, 进行肾功能 [ 血肌酐 (Scr)、尿素氮 (BUN) ]、肿瘤坏死因子-α (TNF-α)、自细胞介素-6 (IL-6)、尿肾损伤分子 (KIM-1)、中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载体蛋白 (NGAL) 检测分析, 光镜下观察肾脏病理变化。结果 脓毒症模型组血清 Scr 及 BUN 的浓度 CLP 术后 6 h 开始升高, 24 h 后达到高峰, 分别为 (96.31 ± 12.64) μmol/L 和 (27.17 ± 4.98) mmol/L, 48 h 开始下降, 血清 IL-6 及 TNF-α 浓度 CLP 术后分别在 12 h [(28.45 ± 3.22) pg/mL] 及 6 h [(72.35 ± 10.84) pg/mL] 时达到高峰, 然后开始下降, 均显著高于正常组、假手术组 (P < 0.05), 丹参川芎嗪治疗组 12, 24, 48 h 时 Scr、BUN、IL-6 及 TNF-α 浓度均显著低于相应时间点脓毒症模型组, 且均在 48 h 达到最低值 [(14.89 ± 2.41) μmol/L, (17.29 ± 3.37) mmol/L, (14.89 ± 2.41) pg/mL 及 (17.29 ± 3.37) ng/mL, 均 P < 0.05]。脓毒症模型组尿中 KIM-1、NGAL 含量于 CLP 术后 6 h 开始升高, 分别为 24 h [(5.47 ± 0.59) ng/mL] 和 12 h [(6.35 ± 0.81) ng/mL] 达高峰, 然后开始下降, 均显著高于正常组、假手术组, 丹参川芎嗪治疗组 6, 12, 24, 48 h 均显著低于相应时间点脓毒症模型组, KIM-1、NGAL 含量均在 48 h 达到最低值 [(2.27 ± 0.16) mg/mL, (2.03 ± 0.27) mg/mL, 均 P < 0.05]。肾脏病理改变明显好于脓毒症模型组。结论 丹参川芎嗪注射液对脓毒症所致急性肾损伤具有肾脏保护作用。

【关键词】 肾机能不全; 急性; 脓毒症; 丹参川芎嗪注射液

基金项目: 浙江省温州市医药卫生科研项目 (2014B10)

Protective effect of Danshen Chuanxiongqin injection on rats with acute kidney injury caused by sepsis
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【Abstract】Objective To discuss the influence of Danshen Chuanxiongqin injection on renal function and relevant indexes of urines in rats with sepsis – induced acute kidney injury (AKI) caused by cecal ligation and puncture (CLP). Methods Seventy male Sprague Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided by random number table into normal group, sham – operation group, sepsis group and Danshen Chuanxiongqin group. The three latter groups were divided into groups of 6, 12, 24, 48 – hour subgroups, five rats in each subgroup. Danshen Chuanxiongqin group was injected with Danshen Chuanxiongqin injection at 0, 24, 48h from caudal vein seperately, and the other groups were injected with saline solution. The blood and urine were collected in the set four time points. The relevant indexes like serum creatinine (Scr), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), IL-6 and TNF-α were tested and kidney injury molecule – 1 (KIM – 1) and neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin (NGAL) were detected. Changes of renal pathology were observed under light microscope. Results In the sepsis group, the concentrations of Scr and BUN 6h after CLP started to rise, reached peak in 24h to (96.31 ± 12.64) μmol/L and (27.17 ± 4.98) mmol/L, and decreased in 48 h, while concentrations of IL-6 and TNF-α were reached peak in 12h (28.45 ± 3.22) pg/mL and 6h (72.35 ± 10.84) pg/mL respectively, and then decreased, which were all higher than those in the normal group and sham – operation group (P < 0.05). After Danshen Chuanxiongqin injection therapy, the concentrations of Scr, BUN, IL-6 and TNF-α in 6h, 12h, 24h and 48 h were all lower than those in the corresponding points in time in the sepsis mod-
el group, and reached minimum values [(14.89 ± 2.41) μmol/L, (17.29 ± 3.37) mmol/L, (14.89 ± 2.41) pg/mL, (17.29 ± 3.37) pg/mL, all P < 0.05]. The contents of KIM-1 and NGAL 6 h after CLP started to increase, reached peak in 24 h (5.47 ± 0.39) ng/mL and 12 h (6.35 ± 0.81) ng/mL respectively, and decreased in the sepsis group were all remarkably higher than those in the normal group and sham – operation group. After given Danshen Chuanxiongqin injection, the contents of KIM-1 and NGAL in 6 h, 12 h, 24 h and 48 h were greatly lower than those in the corresponding points in time in the sepsis group, reached minimum values [(2.27 ± 0.16) ng/mL, (2.03 ± 0.27) ng/mL, all P < 0.05)]. In the Danshen Chuanxiongqin group, the change of renal pathology was better than that of the sepsis group in 12 h. Conclusion Danshen Chuanxiongqin injection plays the role of renal protection in AKI caused by sepsis.

**Key words** Renal insufficiency, acute; Sepsis; Danshen Chuanxiongqin injection

**Fund program** Medical scientific research project of Wenzhou city, Zhejiang province (2014B10)
雷公藤相杀、相畏配伍后雷公藤内酯甲的研究

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摘要 目的 研究雷公藤配伍黄芪前后雷公藤内酯甲的成分变化，并探讨其可能的理论机制。方法 采用 HPLC 法对雷公藤单味药材（雷公藤组）、雷公藤配伍黄芪（雷黄配伍组）及雷公藤对照品的研究，通过雷公藤内酯甲的变化进一步验证。结果 该法测得雷公藤中雷公藤内酯甲的含量为 0.00324%，雷黄配伍后雷公藤内酯甲的含量为 0.00184%。结论 雷公藤与黄芪配伍后雷公藤内酯甲的含量降低，毒性减轻，其可能降低毒性的理论机制为相杀、相畏。

关键词 雷公藤属；黄芪；药物配伍禁忌

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Study on wilforlide A before and after compatibility according to "conteract the toxicity of another drug"

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Abstract Objective To discuss the synergistic mechanism of compatibility of Tripterygium Wilfordii and Astragalus, and to determine wilforlide A before and after compatibility. Methods To research Tripterygium Wilfordii single medicinal materials, Tripterygium Wilfordii compatibility of Astragalus and Tripterygium Wilfordii reference substance using the HPLC method, so as to provide further verification by the change of wilforlide A. Results The content of wilforlide A was 0.00 324% by measuring Tripterygium Wilfordii single medicinal materials. The content of wilforlide A was 0.00 184% by measuring Tripterygium Wilfordii compatibility of Astragalus. Conclusion The content of wilforlide A was decreased before and after compatibility and toxicity can be reduced. The synergistic mechanism of the compatibility of Tripterygium Wilfordii and Astragalus is "conteract the toxicity of another drug" in posse.

Key words Tripterygium；Astragalus Membranaceus；Drug Incompatibility

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贝伐单抗联合三氧化二砷对兔角膜碱烧伤诱导角膜新生血管的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨贝伐单抗联合三氧化二砷(A$_{2}$O$_{3}$)对兔角膜碱烧伤诱导角膜新生血管(CNV)的影响。方法 使用中度碱烧伤法建立48只日本大耳白兔CNV动物模型,采用随机数字表法分为四组, A组于角膜碱烧伤后结膜下注射1 mg/mL的A$_{2}$O$_{3}$注射液0.5 mL + 0.9%氯化钠注射液0.5 mL,B组于角膜碱烧伤后结膜下注射25 mg/mL的贝伐单抗注射液0.5 mL + 0.9%氯化钠注射液0.5 mL,C组于角膜碱烧伤后结膜下注射1 mg/mL的A$_{2}$O$_{3}$注射液0.5 mL + 25 mg/mL的贝伐单抗注射液0.5 mL,D组于角膜碱烧伤后结膜下注射0.9%氯化钠注射液1.0 mL。于碱烧伤后6 d,12 d,15 d,21 d,28 d时测定各组的CNV面积,且于烧伤后7 d,14 d,14 d,28 d使用免疫组织化学法测定角膜组织中白细胞介素1β(IL-1β)、血管细胞黏附分子1(VCAM-1)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)的表达。结果 于碱烧伤后28 d,A组CNV面积,IL-1β、VCAM-1、VEGF的表达率分别为(50.28 ± 30.26) mm$^2$、(6.83 ± 1.74)%、(1.52 ± 0.91)%、(5.02 ± 0.82)%;B组分别为(55.19 ± 20.03) mm$^2$、(6.88 ± 1.94)%、(1.41 ± 0.94)%、(2.91 ± 0.84)%;C组分别为(10.03 ± 5.98) mm$^2$、(1.96 ± 0.99)%、(0.38 ± 0.57)%、(1.08 ± 0.77)%;D组分别为(83.18 ± 33.05) mm$^2$、(10.16 ± 2.17)%、(3.74 ± 0.83)%、(7.69 ± 1.33)%。四组差异均有统计学意义(F = 25.33, 3.64, 13.17, 23.73, P < 0.05);A,B,C组的CNV面积和IL-1β、VCAM-1、VEGF的表达均显著低于D组(q$_{CNV}$ = 40.294, 34.281, 89.590,q$_{IL-1\beta}$ = 4.078, 4.017, 10.043,q$_{VCAM-1}$ = 2.719, 2.854, 5.791,q$_{VEGF}$ = 3.270, 8.238, 11.392,均P < 0.05);A,B组的CNV面积和IL-1β、VCAM-1、VEGF的表达均显著低于C组(q$_{CNV}$ = 49.296, 55.309,q$_{IL-1\beta}$ = 5.965, 6.026,q$_{VCAM-1}$ = 1.965, 1.775,q$_{VEGF}$ = 6.790, 22.413,均P < 0.05);A,B组的CNV面积和IL-1β、VCAM-1、VEGF的表达差异均无统计学意义(P > 0.05);A组VEGF的表达显著高于B组(q = 4.03, P < 0.05)。结论 贝伐单抗联合A$_{2}$O$_{3}$可有效抑制兔角膜碱烧伤诱发CNV的生长,降低CNVIIL-1β、VCAM-1、VEGF的表达,比单独用药有更好的疗效,为CNV防治开辟了一个新思路。

【关键词】 角膜; 贝伐单抗; 三氧化二砷; 白细胞介素1β; 血管细胞黏附分子1; 血管内皮生长因子

Effects of avastin combined with A$_{2}$O$_{3}$ on rabbits corneal neovascularization induced by alkali burn
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of avastin combined with A$_{2}$O$_{3}$ on rabbits corneal neovascularization (CNV) induced by alkali burn. Methods A total of 48 Japanese rabbits were induced the CNV models by middle alkali burns. The rabbits were randomly divided into four groups. A group was subconjunctivally injected 0.5 mL 1 mg/mL of A$_{2}$O$_{3}$ and 0.5 mL normal sodium, B group was subconjunctivally injected 0.5 mL 25 mg/mL of avastin and 0.5 mL normal sodium, C group was subconjunctivally injected 0.5 mL 1 mg/mL of A$_{2}$O$_{3}$ and 0.5 mL 25 mg/mL of avasin, D group was subconjunctivally injected 1 mL normal sodium, after corneal alkali burn, respectively. CNV area at 6 days, 12 days, 15 days, 21 days and 28 days after burns were calculated, the expression of IL-1β, VCAM-1 and VEGF in corneal tissue at 7 days, 14 days, 28 days after burns were detected by immunohistochemical staining. Results Alkali burn after 28 d, the CNV, IL-1β, VCAM-1 and VEGF expression rates of A group were (50.28 ± 30.26) mm$^2$、(6.83 ± 1.74)%、(1.52 ± 0.91)%、(5.02 ± 0.82)% respectively, which of B group were (55.19 ± 20.03) mm$^2$、(6.88 ± 1.94)%、(1.41 ± 0.94)%、(2.91 ± 0.84)% respectively, which of C group were (10.03 ± 5.98) mm$^2$、(1.96 ± 0.99)%、(0.38 ± 0.57)%、(1.08 ± 0.77)% respectively, which of D group
were (83.18 ± 33.05) mm², (10.16 ± 2.17) %, (3.74 ± 0.83) %, (7.69 ± 1.33) %, respectively. The differences among four groups were statistically significant (F = 25.33, 3.64, 13.13, 7.23, all P < 0.05). Compared with D group, the CNV area and the expression of IL-1β, VCAM-1 and VEGF were significantly decreased in A, B, C group (q_{CNV} = 40.294, 34.281, 89.590, q_{IL-1β} = 4.078, 4.017, 10.043, q_{VCAM-1} = 2.719, 2.854, 5.791, q_{VEGF} = 3.270, 8.238, 11.392, all P < 0.05); Compared with A group, the CNV area and the expressions of IL-1β, VCAM-1 and VEGF were significantly decreased in B, C group (q_{CNV} = 49.296, 55.309; q_{IL-1β} = 5.965, 6.026; q_{VCAM-1} = 1.965, 1.775; q_{VEGF} = 6.790, 22.413, all P < 0.05); Compared with B group, the expression of VEGF was significantly increased in A group (q = 4.03, P < 0.05).

**Conclusion** Avastin combined with As₂O₃ can inhibit the growth of CNV induced by alkali burning in rabbits effectively, and reduce the expressions of IL-1β, VCAM-1 and VEGF in CNV. It has better efficacy than single drug, and it opens up a new way for the prevention and treatment of CNV.

**Key words** Corneal; Bevacizumab; Arsenic trioxide; Interleukin – 1β; Vascular cell adhesion molecule – 1; Vascular endothelial growth factor
论著

山西省太原市 1174 名学龄前儿童丹佛发育筛查结果分析

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【摘要】目的 调查分析太原市学龄前儿童智力发育情况。方法 选择太原市两个城区 1174 名学龄前儿童，使用丹佛发育筛查测验（DDST）对应人能、细动作—应物能、言语能、动作能四个能区进行测试。结果 1174 名儿童中，通过率 94.80%；应人能、动作能方面，各年龄组均发育较好；细动作—应物能方面，4 岁组儿童在“竖划倾斜在 30°内角”项目的发育迟缓率达 36.36%，高于其他项目；言语能方面，4 岁和 5 岁组儿童在“懂得介词 4 题”项目的发育迟缓率分别为 15.88% 和 27.22%，高于其他项目；发育迟缓儿童父母文化程度低于发育正常儿童，差异有统计学意义（χ² = 4.485，P = 0.034；χ² = 7.577，P = 0.006）。结论 DDST 能简便快速的筛查出发育迟缓儿童，建议常规应用于学龄前儿童入托体检和健康检查。

【关键词】丹佛发育筛查测验；学龄前；智力

基金项目：山西省儿童医院（山西省妇幼保健院）资助项目（2012-04）

Analysis of results in 1 174 cases of Denver Development Screen Test on preschool children in Taiyuan

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the mental development situation of preschool children in Taiyuan. Methods 1 174 preschool children of two urban areas in Taiyuan were selected. They were tested with Denver Development Screen Test (DDST). Results The passing rate was 94.80% in 1 174 children. Their individual — social reaction ability and movement ability were good in the three groups. In the subject — touch reaction ability, the passing rate of “vertical tilt at 30° inside” was 36.36% in 4 years old group, which was higher than the other projects. In the speaking ability, the passing rates of "three right in four problems with knowing preposition " were 15.88% and 27.22% in 4 and 5 years old group, which were higher than the other projects. The culture degree of the mental retardation children’s parents were lower than those of the normal children’s parents, the difference were statistically significant (χ² = 4.485, P = 0.034; χ² = 7.577, P = 0.006). Conclusion DDST is a quickly screening method for mental retardation children, it is suggested to be used in medical and health examination for preschool children.

【Key words】Denver Development Screen Test; Preschool; Intelligence

Fund project: Children’s Hospital of Shanxi Province (Maternal and children Hospital of Shanxi) Hospital projects (2012-04)
初发急性髓系白血病患者血清巨噬细胞炎症蛋白-1α、干扰素γ诱导蛋白10、血管生成素-1的表达及意义

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【摘要】目的 观察初发急性髓系白血病(AML)患者血清中巨噬细胞炎症蛋白-1α(MIP-1α)、干扰素γ诱导蛋白10(IP-10)、血管生成素-1(Ang-1)的表达水平，探讨其在AML发病中的临床意义。方法采用ELISA法检测54例初发AML患者(观察组)、20例健康者(对照组)血清MIP-1α、IP-10、Ang-1的含量。结果 观察组MIP-1α、IP-10、Ang-1的含量分别为(198.813±53.923)ng/mL，(2.332±0.745)ng/mL，(1.593±0.447)ng/mL均明显高于对照组[(153.309±44.475)ng/mL，(1.569±0.485)ng/mL，(0.838±0.333)ng/mL](t=3.369.5.133.6.856，均P<0.05)。亚组分析，在预后良好组、预后中等组、预后不良组，MIP-1α的含量分别为(141.524±27.510)ng/mL，(196.370±31.966)ng/mL，(269.892±54.795)ng/mL，IP-10的含量分别为(2.085±0.332)ng/mL，(2.307±0.696)ng/mL，(2.685±0.348)ng/mL，Ang-1的含量分别为(1.248±0.454)ng/mL，(1.599±0.386)ng/mL，(1.951±0.359)ng/mL。预后良好组MIP-1α、Ang-1表达水平显著低于预后中等组和预后不良组(均P<0.05)。但IP-10的含量与NCCN预后分组无相关性(q=1.225.2.643.2.016，均P>0.05)。观察组血清MIP-1α、Ang-1表达呈正相关关系(r=0.324，P<0.05)。结论 初发AML患者血清MIP-1α、IP-10、Ang-1的含量在不同预后分组中存在差异，提示其可能对患者临床治疗方案的选择及预后判断有一定的指导意义。

【关键词】 白血病；髓系； 巨噬细胞炎症蛋白-1α； 干扰素γ诱导蛋白10； 血管生成素-1

基金项目：江苏省昆山市社会发展科技计划项目(KS1447)

Expression and clinical significance of macrophage inflammatory protein-1α, interferon gamma inducible protein 10 and angiopoietin-1 in primary acute myelogenous leukemia Zhang Xingli, Wu Pengfei, Wu Jinchang, Kong Rong, Qiu Hongchun.

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【Abstract】Objective To study the expression of macrophage inflammatory protein-1α (MIP-1α), interferon gamma inducible protein 10 (IP-10) and angiopoietin-1 (Ang-1) in primary acute myelogenous leukemia (AML), and clarify their clinical significance. Methods ELISA was used to detect the expressions of MIP-1α, IP-10 and Ang-1 in serum samples from 54 AML patients (observation group) and twenty volunteers (normal control group). Results The expression levels of MIP-1α, IP-10 and Ang-1 in the observation group [(198.813±53.923) ng/mL, (2.332±0.745) ng/mL, (1.593±0.447) ng/mL] were significantly higher than the normal control group[(153.309±44.475) ng/mL, (1.569±0.485) ng/mL, (0.838±0.333) ng/mL](t=3.369.5.133.6.856, all P<0.05). Subgroup analysis, during the groups of better-risk, intermediate-risk and poor-risk, the contents of MIP-1α were (141.524±27.510) ng/mL, (196.370±31.966) ng/mL, (269.892±54.795) ng/mL, the contents of IP-10 were (2.085±0.332) ng/mL, (2.307±0.696) ng/mL, (2.685±0.348) ng/mL, the contents of Ang-1 were (1.248±0.454) ng/mL, (1.599±0.386) ng/mL, (1.951±0.359) ng/mL. The levels of MIP-1α and Ang-1 in the better-risk group were significantly lower than those in the intermediate-risk group and poor-risk group (q =6.100, 11.438, 3.603, 5.742, all P<0.05). While the levels of IP-10 had no closely correlation with NCCN
risk status $q = 1.225, 2.643, 2.016, all \ P > 0.05$. There were remarkable correlation between the serum expression levels of MIP – 1α and Ang – 1 ($r = 0.324, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** There are differences of serum MIP – 1α, IP – 10 and Ang – 1 in the different NCCN prognosis groups, which reflect they may have certain guiding significance in the choice of clinical treatment and the prognosis for newly diagnosed AML.

**Key words** Leukemia, myeloid; Macrophage inflammatory protein – 1α; Interferon gamma inducible protein 10; Angiopoietin – 1

**Fund program**: the social development of science and technology plan projects of kunshan (KS1447)
肝素结合蛋白与降钙素原检测在脓毒症患者预后评估中的作用比较

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【摘要】目的 比较肝素结合蛋白（HBP）与降钙素原（PCT）检测在重症医学科脓毒症患者预后的评估作用。方法 选择脓毒症患者80例，根据病情程度分为一般脓毒症组（n=31）、严重脓毒症组（n=29）和死亡组（n=20），比较三组HBP和PCT的差异。结果 与一般脓毒症组HBP和PCT[(3.91±0.36) ng/mL和(1.26±0.35) ng/mL]相比，严重脓毒症组PCT[(11.81±0.54) ng/mL]明显升高（F=2777.87，P=0.000）；死亡组HBP和PCT[(15.28±1.21) ng/mL和(36.68±0.36) ng/mL]与一般脓毒症组和严重脓毒症组相比明显增高（F=49789.02，P=0.000）。结论 PCT在各组中的敏感度明显高于HBP，作为判断脓毒血症预后的指标PCT的效果更佳。

【关键词】脓毒症；降钙素原；肝素结合蛋白；预后

基金项目：浙江省温州市医药卫生科研项目(2014B60)

Comparison of heparin binding protein and procalcitonin in the evaluation of prognosis of patients with sepsis
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【Abstract】Objective To compare heparin binding protein (HBP) and procalcitonin (PCT) in the evaluation of prognosis of patients with sepsis in ICU. Methods 80 sepsis patients were selected. According to the severity of the disease, they were divided into general sepsis group (n=31), severe sepsis group (n=29) and death group (n=20). The differences of HBP and PCT in three groups were compared. Results Compared with HBP and PCT in the general sepsis group[(3.91±0.36) ng/mL,(1.26±0.35) ng/mL], PCT of the severe sepsis group (11.81±0.54) ng/mL was significantly increased (F=2777.87, P=0.000); HBP and PCT of the death group[(15.28±1.21) ng/mL,(36.68±0.36) ng/mL] were significantly increased compared with the general sepsis and severe sepsis groups (F=49789.02, P=0.000). Conclusion The sensitivity of PCT was significantly higher than HBP in the groups, PCT was better in judging the prognosis of sepsis.

【Key words】Sepsis; Procalcitonin; Heparin binding protein; Prognosis

【Fund program】Medical and health research projects in Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province (2014B60)
老年人静息心率与血脂异常的关系

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【摘要】目的 分析老年人静息心率(RHR)与血脂异常的关系。方法选取任丘市城乡 60 ~ 70 岁老年居民脑血管病危险因素筛查的调查者中排除心房颤动、甲状腺功能亢进、服用降脂及减慢心率药物等的3919例为研究对象，年龄64(62.67)岁，其中男性占44.0%，女性占56.0%。进行面对面健康问卷调查、血压及静息心率测量、人体测量和实验室检测。按照心率水平分为四组：RHR1：<60次/ min; RHR2：60次/ min ≤ 心率 < 70次/ min; RHR3：70次/ min ≤ 心率 < 80次/ min; RHR4：心率 ≥ 80次/ min。采用 Logistic 回归方法分析静息心率对血脂异常的影响。结果 高 TC，高 TG 和高 LDL-C 患病率随着心率水平的增高逐渐增高，差异有统计学意义（P 趋势值均 < 0.001）。低 HDL-C 患病率及 HDL-C 水平与静息心率差异无统计学意义。TC、TG 和 LDL-C 与静息心率水平呈正相关。以 RHR1：<60次/ min 为对照组，在校正性别、年龄、吸烟、饮酒、缺乏体力活动、高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、脑卒中或短暂性脑缺血发作、超重、腹型肥胖、收缩压、舒张压、空腹血糖、胰岛素水平、尿酸等因素后，高 TC 在 60~70 次/ min,70~80 次/ min 及 80 次/ min 以上的风险分别为（OR = 1.304, 95% CI: 0.983~1.730）, (OR = 1.579, 95% CI: 1.195~2.088) , (OR = 1.677, 95% CI: 1.258~2.237)。结论 静息心率水平与血脂异常患病率及 TC、TG 水平相关，医务工作者需认识静息心率与血脂异常的关系，增加对静息心率的关注与干预，以期有效控制血脂异常尤其胆固醇的增高以及心血管病变的发生。

【关键词】 心率； 脂血异常； 老年人

【基金项目】 河北省科技支撑计划项目(12276104D-90)

The relationship of resting heart rate and dyslipidemia in the elderly Zhao Yongna, Yu Kai, Wang Yongjun, Yan Yinglin, Gao Suying, Kong Yana.

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【Abstract】To investigate the relationship of resting heart rate (RHR) and dyslipidemia in the elderly. Methods 3919 cases of cerebrovascular disease risk factor screening in Renqiu permanent residents aged 60 – 70 years were selected, excepted cases of atrial fibrillation and hyperthyrosis and received lipid – lowering and slowing the heart rate drugs as the research subjects, mean age 64 (62.67) years, the rates of male and female were 44.0% and 56.0% respectively. They underwent face – to – face health questionnaire, blood pressure and RHR measurement, anthropometric and laboratory tests. According to the RHR, they were divided into four groups; RHR1: < 60 times/ min, RHR2: > 60 times/ min and < 70 times/ min, RHR3: > 70 times/ min and < 80 times/ min, RHR4: > 80 times/ min. The effect of RHR on dyslipidemia was analyzed by multivariate logistic regression analysis. Results The high TC, TG, and the prevalence of high LDL – C increased gradually with heart rate, the differences were statistically significant (all P < 0.001). The prevalence low HDL – C and HDL – C levels had no obvious statistically differences. TC, TG, and LDL – C and RHR were positively correlated. RHR1: < 60 times/ min was set as control group, the correction of gender, age, smoking, drinking, lack of physical activities, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke or TIA, overweight, abdominal obesity, systolic pressure, diastolic blood pressure, fasting plasma glucose, insulin, uric acid, high TC in 60 – 70 times/ min, 70 – 80 times/ min, and the risk of more than 80 times/ min, respectively (OR = 1.304, 95% CI: 0.983 – 1.73), (OR = 1.579, 95% CI: 1.195 – 2.088), (OR = 1.677, 95% CI: 1.258 – 2.237). Conclusion The RHR and the prevalence of dyslipidemia is related, medical workers need to know the relationship between RHR and dyslipidemia, increase the focus on RHR and intervention, in order to effectively control the occurrence of dyslipidemia and cardio – cerebrovascular disease, especially cholesterol heighten.

【Key words】 Heart rate; Dyslipidemias; Aged

【Fund program】Hebei province science and technology support project(12276104D – 90)
论著

个性化行为干预模式对老年女性压力性尿失禁患者情绪及生活质量的干预效果

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【摘要】目的 评价个性化行为干预模式对老年女性压力性尿失禁患者术后情绪及健康状态影响，为患者术后康复提供指导。方法 连续性纳入压力性尿失禁的老年女性患者124例，对其进行个性化行为干预。随访采用专门制定的个性化行为干预措施进行干预。采用Zung焦虑自评量表，抑郁自评量表，女性下尿路症状国际尿失禁标准问卷(ICIQ-FLUTS)、泌尿生殖系统疾病量表-7(UDI-7)、健康状况量表SCL-90进行1个月，3个月，6个月随访效果评价。结果 个性化行为干预后，不同时间点焦虑、抑郁评分差异均有统计学意义(焦虑评分：干预前(56.27±5.68)分，1个月(51.29±5.37)分，3个月(45.36±5.18)分，6个月(36.19±4.78)分，两两比较，F=298.69，P=0.00)。抑郁评分：干预前(59.16±6.12)分，1个月(52.68±5.62)分，3个月(48.28±5.32)分，6个月(39.86±4.27)分，两两比较，F=252.10，P=0.00)。不同时间点ICIQ-FLUTS，UDI-7评分差异均有统计学意义(ICIQ-FLUTS评分：干预前(31.79±3.74)分，1个月(29.62±3.18)分，3个月(27.54±2.67)分，6个月(23.32±2.16)分，两两比较，F=161.15，P=0.00)。UDI-7评分：干预前(19.29±1.76)分，1个月(16.09±1.48)分，3个月(14.32±1.37)分，6个月(11.57±1.26)分，两两比较，F=531.23，P=0.00)。不同时间点躯体化，强迫，人际关系敏感，抑郁，焦虑，敌对，恐怖，偏执，精神病性评分差异均有统计学意义(躯体化评分：F=18.933，P=0.00；强迫：F=5.153，P=0.00；人际关系敏感：F=3.314，P=0.02；抑郁：F=9.306，P=0.00；焦虑：F=4.902，P=0.00；敌对：F=6.852，P=0.00；恐怖：F=7.782，P=0.00；偏执：F=11.917，P=0.00；精神病性：F=8.560，P=0.00)。结论 在个性化行为干预模式下，时间推移的推移，焦虑，抑郁，ICIQ-FLUTS，UDI-7，健康状况评分有下降趋势，患者情绪状况逐渐好转，尿失禁程度及受尿失禁困扰程度逐渐减少，生活质量逐渐好转；个性化行为干预模式对老年压力性尿失禁患者术后情绪，生活质量及健康具有积极影响，值得临床应用。

【关键词】尿失禁；尿失禁；女(雌)性；老年人

基金项目：浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2013kyb216)

The influence of individual behavior intervention on emotion and quality of life of elderly females with stress urinary incontinence     Sun Huifang, Lai Guanghua, Huang Yasheng.

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the influence of individual behavior intervention on emotion and quality of life of elderly females with stress urinary incontinence and provide guidance for health intervention. Methods 124 elderly females with stress urinary incontinence were selected. Individual behavior intervention was used, and after 1,3,6 months, the effect was evaluated by anxiety, depression, ICIQ-FLUTS, UDI-7, and SCL-90. Results After the individual behavior intervention, anxiety and depression scores became lower[ anxiety scores; before intervention (59.16 ± 6.12) points, 1month (52.68 ± 5.62) points, 3months (48.28 ± 5.32) points, 6months (39.86 ± 4.27) points], there were statistically significant differences between the two groups (F=298.69, P=0.000). Depression scores; before intervention (59.16 ± 6.12) points, 1 month (52.68 ± 5.62) points, 3 months (48.28 ± 5.32) points, 6 months (39.86 ± 4.27) points, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups (F=252.10, P=0.000). ICIQ-FLUTS and UDI-7 scores became less [ICIQ-FLUTS scores; before intervention (31.79 ± 3.74) points, 1 month (29.62 ± 3.18) points, 3 months (27.54 ± 2.67) points, 6 months (23.32 ± 2.16) points, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups (F=161.15, P=0.000). UDI-7 scores; before intervention (19.29 ± 1.76) points, 1 month (16.09 ± 1.48) points, 3 months (14.32 ± 1.37) points,
6 months (11.57 ± 1.26) points, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups (F = 531.23, \( P = 0.000 \)). There were significant differences in somatization, obsession, sensitivity of interpersonal relationship, depression, anxiety, hostility, fear, crankiness and psychotic diseases (somatization scores; \( F = 18.933, P = 0.000 \); obsession; \( F = 5.153, P = 0.000 \); sensitivity of interpersonal relationship; \( F = 3.314, P = 0.020 \); depression; \( F = 9.306, P = 0.000 \); anxiety; \( F = 4.902, P = 0.002 \); hostility; \( F = 6.852, P = 0.000 \); fear; \( F = 7.782, P = 0.000 \); crankiness; \( F = 11.917, P = 0.000 \); psychotic diseases; \( F = 8.560, P = 0.000 \)). **Conclusion** After the individual behavior intervention, anxiety, depression, ICIQ-FLUTS, UDI-7, and SCL-90 scores become lower. Individual behavior intervention has a positive effect on emotional states and quality of life, which is worthy of clinical promotion.

**Keywords** Urinary incontinence, stress; Female; Aged

**Fund program** Medicine and Health & Science and Technology Plan Projects of Zhejiang Province (2013kylb216)
北京市城郊各级医院护士培训现状及需求的调查分析

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【摘要】目的 了解某郊区各级医院护士培训现状及需求，为区域整体护理队伍建设提供依据。方法 采取分层随机抽样，抽取北京市某郊区20家一、二、三级医院共764名护理人员进行问卷调查，同时对各家医院1~2名护理管理者及临床护士进行访谈。结果 近3年参加外出短期培训的人员占31.94%，进修人员占15.58%。继续教育学分获得途径主要为本单位（88.22%）、区继续教育培训中心举办的常规学分课程（77.75%）及网络（42.54%）；在培训需求上，一、二级医院一半以上人员选择区域内培训，培训形式上主要选择短期护理专题培训（58.38%）、进修（53.66%）、微信网络平台（48.04%），对于培训内容，护理管理者首要需求为护理安全不良事件管理培训[（4.65±0.54）分]，临床护士首要需求为急救技术培训[（4.41±0.69）分]，且89.14%的人员希望在各类培训中能做到双向反馈。结论 区域内各级医院护士培训现状需进一步改善；整合区域优秀资源，给予灵活多样的培训方式和针对性的培训内容，满足各级医院护士培训需求。

【关键词】教育，专业，再培训；护士；医院病床数，100张以下；医院病床数，100至299张；医院病床数，300至499张；医院病床数，500张以上

Investigation of the present situation and demand of nurses training in the different level hospitals of a suburb

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the present situation and demand of nurses training in the different level hospitals of a suburb, so as to provide reference to the building of nursing team. Methods Stratified random sampling was taken in 764 nurses in 20 different level hospitals of a suburb of Beijing. Results In recent 3 years, 31.9% of nurses went out to short – term training and 15.58% of nurses went out to further study for a longer time. The continuous education scores came mainly from own hospital (88.22%) , suburb training center (77.75%) and networks (42.54%). About training needs, over half of nurses chose training inside themselves areas, 58.38% of nurses chose short special duration training, 53.66% of nurses chose further study, 48.04% of nurses chose WeChat network platform. About the training content, the first need of training for nursing administrators was nursing safety management (4.65±0.54) points, the first need of training for clinical nurses was emergency techniques training (4.41±0.69) points. 89.14% of nurses would like to have two – way feedback. Conclusion The present situation of nurses training should be improved; integrating resources and flexible and multiple training methods should be adopted to satisfy nurses training demand.

【Key words】Education, professional, retraining; Nurses; Hospital bed capacity, under 100; Hospital bed capacity, 100 to 299; Hospital bed capacity, 300 to 499; Hospital bed capacity, 500 and over

Fund program: Hospital Planned Research Topics of the People′s Hospital of Daxing District of Beijing(2015 – 01)
牙周源性牙周牙髓联合病变患者微生物感染状况及相关因素分析

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【摘要】目的 对牙周源性牙周牙髓联合病变(PECL)患者微生物感染状况及危险因素进行分析,为临床感染防控提供参考。方法 选择 36 例(36 颗)牙周源性 PECL 患者作为观察组;另外选取同期正常正畸拔除者 36 例(36 颗)作为对照组。采集样本的牙周袋、根管标本,检测标本中微生物感染情况,并分析牙周源性 PECL 发生的危险因素。结果 观察组 23 颗患牙标本检出微生物,检出率为 63.9%,以奈瑟菌属、棒状杆菌属、放线菌属、弯曲菌属、梭杆菌属等微生物为主,其中 23 颗换牙周袋均检出微生物,检出率 100.0%,而 14 例根管检出微生物,检出率为 60.9%;对照组 7 颗检出微生物,检出率为 19.4%,观察组检出率明显高于对照组($\chi^2 = 14.63, P < 0.05$);以牙周源性 PECL 为因变量进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,奈瑟菌属、棒状杆菌属、放线菌属、弯曲菌属、梭杆菌属感染为牙周源性 PECL 发生的危险因素(OR 值 = 1.462, 1.379, 1.467, 1.665, 均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 牙周源性 PECL 的发生与微生物感染密切相关,临床上针对微生物感染种类进行治疗可提高治愈率。

【关键词】牙周疾病; 牙髓疾病; 感染; 微生物学; 危险因素

【基金项目】浙江省自然科学基金项目(Y12H190008)

Analysis of microbial infection and the related factors in patients with periodontal – endodontic combined lesions  Yang Xiongwei, Liu Wugao.

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the microbial infection and the related factors in patients with periodontal – endodontic combined lesions (PECL), in order to provide reference for the control and prevention of clinical infection. Methods 36 patients with PECL were selected as observation group; 36 cases(36 teeth) were selected as control group. Samples of periodontal pockets and root canal samples were collected to detect the infection of microorganism, and the risk factor of the occurrence of PECL was analyzed. Results 23 teeth in the observation group were detected microorganisms, the detection rate was 63.9%, such as Neisseria, Corynebacterium, actinomycyes, Campylobacter, Fusobacterium were the main microorganisms, including 23 teeth for periodontal pockets were detected in the microorganism, the detection rate was 100.0%, and 14 cases of root canal detection of microbial, the detection rate was 60.9%; 7 teeth in the control group was found in microbes, and the detection rate was 19.4%, the detection rate in the observation group was significantly higher than that of control group($\chi^2 = 14.63, P < 0.05$). The tooth week source PECL dependent variable y multi factors logistic regression analysis showed that Neisseria, Corynebacterium, actinomycyes, Fusobacterium infection were periodontal source PECL risk factors($OR = 1.462, 1.379, 1.467, 1.665$, all $P < 0.05$). Conclusion The occurrence of periodontal source PECL is closely related to the microbial infection, and the clinical treatment can improve the cure rate.

【Key words】Periodontal diseases; Dental pulp diseases; Infection; Microbiology; Risk factors

【Fund program】Provincial Natural Science Foundation of Zhejiang(Y12H190008)
乙型肝炎 e 抗原阴性的慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染患者肝组织病理和免疫组化特点研究

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【摘要】 目的 研究 HBeAg 阴性 HBV DNA 阳性和阴性慢性乙型肝炎病毒( HBV) 感染者肝组织炎症、纤维化程度和免疫组化特点, 为临床诊治提供参考。方法 对 63 例 HBeAg 阴性 HBV 感染者进行肝穿刺活检术, 并检测分析其肝组织炎症、纤维化程度和免疫组化特点。结果 HBeAg 阴性 HBV DNA 阴性患者男性和女性、ALT 正常和轻度异常组肝组织炎症及纤维化程度相比差异均无统计学意义(均 P > 0.05); 30 岁以上纤维化分期 ≥ S2 患者比例(14/16, 87.5%) 高于 30 岁以下患者 (6/14, 46.2%) (P = 0.041); HBV DNA 阴性组和 HBV DNA 阳性组患者肝组织炎症低于 G1 期 (5/34, 14.7% vs. 9/29, 31.0%) , 纤维化程度低于 S1 期 (8/34,23.5% vs. 8/29, 27.6%), 但差异均无统计学意义 (均 P > 0.05)。63 例肝组织免疫组化仅 2 例 HBeAg 阳性。结论 HBeAg 阴性的 HBV DNA 阴性或阳性患者肝组织均存在明显炎症和纤维化, 也应该采取必要的治疗措施, 肝组织 HBeAg 阳性亦可继续导致肝脏炎症进一步进展。

【关键词】 肝炎, 乙型; 病理学, 临床; 免疫组织化学

基金项目: 福建省泉州市社会发展科技计划项目(2013Z53)

The characteristics of liver tissue pathology and immunohistochemistry in HBeAg negative hepatitis B virus infection

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the characteristics of liver tissue pathology and immunohistochemistry in HBeAg negative hepatitis B virus infection and provide a reference for the diagnosis and treatment. Methods Liver biopsy was carried out on the 63 HBeAg negative HBV infections, then liver tissue inflammation, fibrosis and immunohistochemistry were detected. Results In HBeAg negative and HBV DNA negative patients, both the male and female, ALT normal and mildly abnormal group had no significant difference in liver inflammation and fibrosis (all P > 0.05). Among the patients with fibrosis stage ≥ S2, the ratio (30/41, 37.3%) of patients above 30 years old was higher than that below 30 years old (6/14, 46.2%) (P = 0.041). There were no differences in liver tissue inflammation (5/34, 14.7% vs. 9/29, 31.0%) and fibrosis (8/34, 23.5% vs. 8/29, 27.6%) between HBV DNA negative group and HBV DNA positive patients (all P > 0.05). Only 2 cases of HBeAg positive in those 63 cases of liver tissue immunohistochemistry. Conclusion The liver tissues of HBeAg negative HBV DNA negative or positive patients have obvious liver inflammation and fibrosis, and the necessary treatment measures should be taken. HBeAg positive is extremely low in those liver tissue immunohistochemistry, which lead to the pathogenesis of liver inflammation needs further research.

【Key words】 Hepatitis B; Pathology, clinical; Immunohistochemistry

Fund program: Major projects in Quanzhou, Fujian Province(2013Z53)
不同术式治疗大隐静脉曲张近期临床疗效比较

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【摘要】 目的 比较两种手术方式治疗大隐静脉曲张的临床效果。方法 选择大隐静脉曲张患者140例采取随机数字法分为观察组和对照组,每组各70例,对照组给予传统剥脱手术治疗,观察组采取高位结扎手术联合血管腔内激光治疗,比较两组疗效。结果 观察组手术时间,术中出血量,术后住院时间,术后复发率分别为[(51.32±4.97)min,(40.03±9.67)mL,(6.77±1.14)d,4.29%];对照组分别为[(72.45±8.79)min,(108.68±17.75)mL,(11.69±2.68)d,20.00%],两组差异均有统计学意义(t=17.507,28.415,14.134,χ²=8.101,均P<0.05)。观察组术后并发症发生率为4.29%,对照组为14.29%,两组差异有统计学意义(χ²=4.155,P<0.05)。观察组干预后疼痛,生活质量评分分别为(1.46±0.54)分,(90.04±9.77)分,对照组分别为(2.67±1.15)分,(78.61±6.82)分,两组差异均有统计学意义(t=7.968,8.026,均P<0.05)。结论 高位结扎手术联合血管腔内激光治疗大隐静脉曲张在手术时间,术中出血和住院时间以及并发症发生率均优于传统手术方式,能够有效减轻患者疼痛,提高生活质量。

【关键词】 静脉曲张; 隐静脉; 外科手术
【基金项目】浙江省台州市科技计划项目(1201KY23)

Comparison of the clinical effect of different treatment methods for the patients with great saphenous vein varicosity  He Qi, Jin Yuguai.
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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the clinical effect of different treatment methods for the patients with great saphenous vein varicosity. Methods 140 patients with great saphenous varicose veins were selected, and according to random number table method they were divided into observation group and control group,70 cases in each group. The control group was given conventional stripped surgery, the observation group adopted high ligation joint intracavitary laser treatment. The clinical effects of the two groups were compared. Results The operating time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative length of hospital stay, postoperative recurrence rate of the observation group were [(51.32±4.97)min,(40.03±9.67)mL,(6.77±1.14)d,4.29%], respectively, which of the control group were [(72.45±8.79)min,(108.68±17.75)mL,(11.69±2.68)d,20.00%], there were statistically significant differences between the two groups(t=17.507,28.415,14.134,χ²=8.101, all P<0.05). The incidence rate of postoperative complications of the observation group was 4.29%, which of the control group was 14.29%, there was statistically significant difference between the two groups(χ²=4.155,P<0.05). The intervention pain score, the quality of life score of the observation group were (1.46±0.54) points,(90.04±9.77) points, which of the control group were (2.67±1.15) points,(78.61±6.82) points, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups (t=7.968,8.026, all P<0.05). Conclusion High ligation joint intracavitary laser in the treatment of great saphenous varicose veins is superior to the traditional operation method in operation time, intraoperative hemorrhage, length of hospital stay, and complications, and it can effectively relieve patients’ pain and improve the quality of life.

【Key words】 Varicose veins; Saphenous vein; Surgical procedures, operative
【Fund program】 Program of Taizhou Science and Technology Bureau of Zhejiang Province(1201KY23)
一期修补手术治疗肠破裂并发腹膜炎
嵌顿性疝 16 例临床观察

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【摘要】目的 观察一期修补手术治疗肠破裂并发腹膜炎、嵌顿性疝的临床效果。方法 术中充分清创、清洗，行一期疝修补术，术后引流冲洗。结果 16 例术后愈合良好，无复发。结论 肠破裂并发腹膜炎和嵌顿性疝一期手术是可行的。

【关键词】疝，腹股沟；肠穿孔；腹膜炎

A clinical observation of 16 cases of intestinal rupture complicated with peritonitis and incarcerated hernia with a period of repair operation  Fu Xiangyu.

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the clinical effect of the treatment of intestinal rupture with peritonitis. Methods The clinical data of 16 patients with hernia and intestinal rupture complicated with peritonitis who were treated by primary repair surgery were analyzed retrospectively. In the operation, the full debridement, cleaning, and the operation of a hernia repair, postoperative drainage irrigation. Results 16 cases were good and no recurrence after operation. Conclusion It was reliable to use primary repair for the treatment of intestinal rupture with peritonitis and incarcerated hernia.

【Key words】Hernia, inguinal; Intestinal perforation; Peritonitis
支气管肺炎患儿血小板计数变化及临床意义

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【摘要】目的 探讨支气管肺炎患儿血小板计数变化及在病情中的临床意义。方法 对收治的 320 例支气管肺炎患儿进行回顾性分析,根据入院后的血小板计数,分为血小板增多组 ( > 400 × 10^9/L) 和血小板正常组 (100 ~ 400 × 10^9/L), 对两组患儿的年龄、性别、呼吸困难发生率、治疗时间、白细胞计数、血红蛋白、CRP 等临床资料进行统计分析。结果 320 例患儿中血小板增多 62 例, 血小板正常 258 例。与血小板正常组比较, 血小板增多组患儿年龄更小 (年龄 < 1 岁为主占 46.77%, 前者 1 ~ 3 岁为主占 40.70%, Z = 2.08), 治疗时间延长 [(7.37 ± 1.90) d, 前者为 (6.79 ± 1.51) d, t = 2.56], 血白细胞计数增高 [(10.71 ± 3.91) × 10^9/L, 前者为 (9.37 ± 3.56) × 10^9/L, t = 2.61], 以上差异均有统计学意义 (均 P < 0.05); 呼吸困难发生率更高 (占 74.19%, 前者占 52.33%, χ^2 = 9.73), 血红蛋白降低 [(104 ± 14) g/L, 前者为 (111 ± 13) g/L, t = 3.34], CRP 增高 [(24.42 ± 12.73) mg/L, 前者为 (18.31 ± 8.86) mg/L, t = 3.58], 以上差异均有统计学意义 (均 P < 0.01)。两组在性别上差异无统计学意义。结论 支气管肺炎患儿发生血小板增多者年龄更小, 病情更重。观察血小板计数变化有助于患儿病情的正确判断及有效治疗。

【关键词】 支气管肺炎; 儿童; 血小板增多

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the changes of platelet count in children with bronchial pneumonia and its clinical significance in the disease. Methods 320 cases of bronchial pneumonia were retrospectively analyzed after hospitalization. According to the number of platelet count, the cases were divided into increased platelet count group (> 400 × 10^9/L) and normal platelet group (100 ~ 400 × 10^9/L), and the clinical data of two groups were statistically analyzed, such as age, gender, dyspnea, treatment, white blood cell count, hemoglobin, C – reactive protein. Results In 320 cases, 62 cases’ platelet count increased, 258 cases were normal. Compared with the normal platelet group, the cases in increased platelet count group had the following characteristics: younger ( < 1 year old mainly, accounted for 46.77% ; the former was between 1 and 3 years old mainly, accounted for 40.70% ; Z = 2.08), treatment time prolonged (7.37 ± 1.90) d, the former was (6.79 ± 1.51) d, white blood cell count increased [(10.71 ± 3.91) × 10^9/L, the former was (9.37 ± 3.56) × 10^9/L, t = 2.61, P < 0.05]; the incidence rate of dyspnea was higher (74.19%, the former was 52.33%, χ^2 = 9.73), hemoglobin decreased [(104 ± 14) g/L, the former was (111 ± 13) g/L, t = 3.34], C – reactive protein increased [(24.42 ± 12.73) mg/L, the former was (18.31 ± 8.86) mg/L, t = 3.58, P < 0.01]. There was no significant difference in gender between the two groups. Conclusion Children with bronchial pneumonia who platelet count are younger increase and their diseases are more serious. Observation the platelet count change can help to rightly judge and effective treat.

【Key words】Bronchopneumonia; Child; Increased platelet count
超声引导下妊娠囊注射药物与抽吸胚胎组织在多胎妊娠减灭胚胎中的作用比较

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【摘要】目的 比较超声引导下妊娠囊注射药物与抽吸胚胎组织在多胎妊娠胚胎减灭术中的安全性和有效性。方法 回顾性分析早孕期多胎妊娠行胚胎减灭术的 120 例患者资料, 分析并比较两种胚胎减灭术后 的妊娠结局。结果 120 例患者中, 55 例为妊娠囊注射药物减胎, 65 例为抽吸胚胎组织减胎。妊娠囊心搏区 注射药物组平均减胎时妊娠天数为 (48.7 ± 9.1) d, 术后感染导致流产概率为 12.7% (7 例), 早产率为 5.5% (3 例), 抽吸胚胎组织组平均减胎时妊娠天数为 (46.9 ± 4.2) d, 术后感染导致流产率为 6.2% (4 例), 早产率为 3.1% (2 例), 两组间术后感染导致流产率差异有统计学意义 (P = 0.02)。新生儿 Apgar 评分 (P = 0.41)、新生儿出生时质量 (P = 0.70)、胎儿畸形率 (P = 0.24)、新生儿转 NICU 率 (P = 0.83) 差异均无统计学意义。结论 早孕期行抽吸胚胎减灭术者妊娠结局优于行妊娠囊注射药物减胎术者。B 超引导下的胚胎抽吸减灭术治疗多胎妊娠较为安全、有效。

【关键词】生殖技术, 辅助; 妊娠结局

The effect of embryo aspiration and fetal cardiac activity area injection in transvaginal pregnancy multi-fetal reduction

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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the safety and effect of embryo aspiration and fetal cardiac activity area injection of transvaginal pregnancy multi-fetal reduction for women with early pregnancy. Methods Retrospective analysis of 120 cases with transvaginal early pregnancy multi-fetal reduction was conducted. The pregnancy outcome of the two ways was analyzed and evaluated. Results Among 120 cases, 55 cases were treated with fetal cardiac activity area injection, 65 cases were treated with embryo aspiration. Fetal cardiac activity area injection group: gestational age (48.7 ± 9.1) d, postoperative infection abortion rate 12.7% (7 cases), rate of premature babies 5.5% (3 cases). Embryo aspiration group: gestational age (46.9 ± 4.2) d, postoperative infection abortion rate 6.2% (4 cases), rate of premature babies 3.1% (2 cases), the difference between postoperative infection abortion rate was statistically significant (P = 0.02). Virgira Apgar score (P = 0.41), neonatal weight (P = 0.70), fetal malformation rate (P = 0.24), neonatal move to NICU rate (P = 0.83), the differences were not statistically significant. Conclusion During the early stage embryo aspiration is a safe method for the multi-fetus reduction, the pregnancy outcome is better than fetal cardiac activity area injection.

【Key words】Reproductive techniques, assisted; Pregnancy outcome
宫颈液基细胞学筛查假阳性 160 例分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析宫颈液基细胞学筛查假阳性结果的原因，以期提高宫颈细胞学诊断的准确性。方法 收集宫颈液基细胞学筛查病例 20353 例，统计分析细胞学诊断结果，阳性结果的病例对比分析其组织学诊断结果，对其中 160 例细胞学诊断为阳性而组织学未检出肿瘤性病变的病例复习原细胞学片。结果 20353 例中，637 例细胞学筛查为阳性，阳性病例中 388 例有组织学对照，其中 228 例组织学诊断有异常改变，包括宫颈低级别上皮内病变 (LSIL)、宫颈高级别上皮内病变 (HSIL)、宫颈鳞状细胞癌 (SCC)、宫颈腺癌 (ACC)、子宫内膜样癌、恶性黑色素瘤；假阳性 160 例，占 41.2%，活检未检出异常病变，主要集中于意义不明的非典型鳞状细胞 (ASC-US) 而 LSIL( 占 2.8% )。结论 宫颈液基细胞学筛查中造成假阳性的原因多样，实际工作中应采取规范化的工作流程，加强诊断医生的培训等措施，不断总结提高，尽可能避免假阳性诊断的产生。

【关键词】 液基细胞学检测；宫颈病变；假阳性反应

False positive results analysis of the cervical liquid – based preparation screening  Wu Rongyi, Wang Xichuan, Liao Yuan, Tang Xi.

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze and summarize the cause of false positive results of the cervical liquid – based preparation screening, to improve the accuracy of cervical cytology diagnosis. Methods 20 353 cases were collected. The cytological diagnosis was statistically analyzed. Test positive results contrast analysis of the histologic diagnosis was conducted. Cytological diagnosis of positive and histology diagnosis of non – neoplastic to review the original cytology. Results The incidence of 637 cases of cytology screening for positive. Among the 388 cases with histologic control, 228 cases of histological diagnosis of abnormal change. Include: low – grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL), high – grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL), cervical squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), cervical adenocarcinoma (ACC), endometrioid carcinoma, malignant melanoma. The other 160 cases did not check out the abnormal lesions. Conclusion Incidence of false positive results in 160 cases, accounting for 41.2%. It almost focused on atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASC – US) and LSIL for a variety of reasons. Standardized work process should be taken to strengthen the training of the doctors, summarize continuously improve, as far as possible to avoid false positive diagnosis.

【Key words】 Liquid base cytology detection; Cervical diseases; False – positive reactions
米非司酮联合米索前列醇在胎盘粘连治疗中的应用

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【摘要】目的 观察米非司酮联合米索前列醇治疗胎盘粘连的临床效果。方法 选取胎盘粘连的80例患者，按数字表法随机分为对照组与观察组，每组40例，观察组给予米非司酮联合米索前列醇的治疗；对照组则给予缩宫素静脉滴注治疗，两组均每天口服生化汤。记录两组患者在产后12 h, 24 h, 72 h时阴道出血情况以及胎盘排出时间，并对所有患者进行2周的随访，记录阴道出血情况，同时进行B超检查，确定子宫复旧情况及宫腔内组织残留情况。结果 两组患者在产后12 h, 24 h的出血量差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05），但是在产后72 h，观察组患者的出血量明显少于对照组（t=2.436，P<0.05）。在胎盘排出时间方面，观察组仅需3~7 d, 对照组需要11~13 d。随访显示，对照组的治愈率只有77.5%，而观察组可上升至95.0% (χ²=5.165, P<0.05)。结论 米非司酮联合米索前列醇可以安全有效地治疗胎盘粘连，值得进行临床推广。

【关键词】米非司酮；米索前列醇；胎盘粘连

The application of mifepristone combined with misoprostol in the treatment of placenta adherence Lu Jie.
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of mifepristone combined with misoprostol on the placenta adherence. Methods 80 cases with placenta adherence were randomly selected and divided into control group and treatment group. The treatment group was treated with mifepristone and misoprostol, while the control group was given oxytocin by intravenous injection. In addition, patients of two groups were orally given Shenghua Tang once daily. The vaginal bleeding of all the patients were measured within 12h, 24h and 72h after the parturition. In addition, the time when the placenta was expelled out of the uterus was also recorded. After the clinical treatment, standardized protocols were closely followed for all patients to record the vaginal bleeding. B-mode ultrasound was used to observe the uterine reversion and determine whether there were intrauterine residues. Results The vaginal bleeding of the two groups had no significant difference within 12h and 24h. But after 72h, the vaginal bleeding of the treatment group was less (t=2.436, P<0.05). What's more, it take 3~7 days to expel the placenta out of the uterus in the treatment group, while 11~13 days in the control group. And the cure rate of the control group was only 77.5%, but that of the treatment group was increased to 95.0% (χ²=5.165, P<0.05). Conclusion The combination of mifepristone and misoprostol has therapeutic efficacy to the placenta adherence, which is worthy of clinic application.

【Key words】Mifepristone；Misoprostol；Placenta adherence
不明原因渗出性胸腔积液 70 例
胸腔镜诊断分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨胸腔镜检查对不明原因渗出性胸腔积液的诊断价值及安全性。方法 回顾性分析不明原因渗出性胸腔积液患者 70 例行内科胸腔镜检查的临床资料,直视下取病变组织行病理检查。结果 镜下分别有灰白色粟粒样结节,多发结节状突起,胸膜局灶不规则增厚,胸膜充血、水肿,纤维粘连等。胸腔镜检查确诊率 95.7%。确诊病例中结核性胸膜炎 35 例,癌性胸腔积液 20 例,肺炎旁积液 8 例,心功能不全胸腔积液 4 例以及不明原因胸腔积液 3 例,无严重并发症。结论 内科胸腔镜检查对不明原因渗出性胸腔积液是一种安全、确诊率高的诊断方法,有利于尽早制定下一步治疗方案,观察胸腔积液患者的胸膜在胸腔镜肉眼直视下的常见病变。

【关键词】 胸腔积液; 胸腔镜检查

Analysis of thoracoscopy in the diagnosis of 70 patients with unexplained exudative pleural effusion
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the diagnostic value and safety of medical thoracoscopy in unexplained exudative pleural effusion. Methods A retrospective analysis was conducted using the clinical data of 70 routine medical thoracoscopy examinations of unexplained exudative pleural effusion in patients. The lesions were examined pathologically under direct vision. Results White military nodules were observed under endoscopy, with multiple protruding nodules, focal irregular thickening of the pleura, pleural congestion, edema and adhesion. The diagnostic accuracy of thoracoscopy was 95.7%. Among the diagnosed cases, there were 35 cases of tuberculous pleurisy, 20 cases of malignant pleural effusion, 8 cases of parapneumonic effusion, 4 cases of pleural effusion from congestive heart failure and 3 cases of idiopathic pleural effusion, with no serious complications. Conclusion Medical thoracoscopy is a safe and accurate method in the diagnosis of unexplained exudative pleural effusion. Medical thoracoscopy is beneficial in the establishment of treatment method quickly and allows observation of the pleural lesions in pleural effusion patients using the naked eye.

【Key words】 Pleural effusion; Thoracoscopy
手足口病合并脑炎患儿血清和脑脊液肿瘤坏死因子 α、神经元特异性烯醇化酶和 S100B 蛋白水平检测及其临床意义

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【摘要】 目的 观察手足口病 (HFMD) 合并脑炎患儿血清与脑脊液 TNF-α、NSE 和 S100B 含量变化的临床意义, 为 HFMD 合并脑炎诊断和治疗提供研究数据。 方法 根据是否有脑炎合并症,157 例小儿 HFMD 被分为 HFMD 合并脑炎组 79 例和 HFMD 组 78 例; 另选择健康儿童 80 例作为对照组。采用酶联免疫吸附实验检测三组的血液和脑脊液中的肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF-α)、神经元特异性烯醇化酶 (NSE) 和 S100B 蛋白。 结果 HFMD 合并脑炎组、HFMD 组的血清和脑脊液 TNF-α 水平均显著高于对照组 (t = 8.315, 6.443, 4.132, 5.754, 均 P < 0.05); HFMD 合并脑炎组的血清和脑脊液 TNF-α 水平均显著高于 HFMD 组 (t = 4.378, 3.220, 均 P < 0.05)。HFMD 合并脑炎组的血清和脑脊液 NSE 水平显著高于对照组 (t = 8.706, 7.840, 均 P < 0.05); HFMD 合并脑炎组的血清和脑脊液 NSE 水平均显著高于 HFMD 组 (t = 6.945, 7.134, 均 P < 0.05)。HFMD 合并脑炎组的血清和脑脊液 S100B 水平显著高于 HFMD 组 (t = 9.443, 10.031, 均 P < 0.05)。 HFMD 合并脑炎组的血清和脑脊液 S100B 水平显著高于 HFMD 组 (t = 8.552, 9.206, 均 P < 0.05)。结论 检测血清和脑脊液中 TNF-α、NSE 和 S100B 水平可辅助诊断小儿 HFMD, 而 NSE 和 S100B 又可作为判断 HFMD 合并脑炎的特异性指标。

【关键词】 手足口病; 脑炎; 肿瘤坏死因子 α; 神经元特异性烯醇化酶; S100B 蛋白
结肠镜诊断回肠末端病变 72 例
内镜表现及临床特点分析

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【摘要】 目的 评价结肠镜诊断回肠末端病变的临床意义。方法 对 72 例回肠末端的临床特点、内镜表现及病理结果进行回顾性总结。结果 72 例回肠末端病变诊断为回肠末端炎 32 例, 淋巴滤泡增生症 28 例, 息肉 5 例, 克罗恩病 3 例, 肠结核 1 例, 淋巴瘤 1 例, 小肠腺癌 1 例, 回肠末端出血 1 例。结论 结肠镜检查是诊断回肠末端病变的首选、有效方法, 对早期确诊和治疗回肠末端病变有重要临床意义。

【关键词】 回肠疾病; 结肠镜检查

Colonoscopy in the diagnosis of terminal ileum diseases, 72 cases of endoscopic performance characteristics and clinical analysis  Zhou Wei.
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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the clinical significance of colonoscopy in the diagnosis of pathological changes of terminal ileum. Methods The clinical characteristics of terminal ileum, endoscopic manifestations and pathological results of 72 cases were retrospectively summarized. Results 72 cases of terminal ileum lesions diagnosed with terminal ileum 32 cases, 28 cases of lymphoid follicles hyperplasia, polyps in 5 cases, crohn’s disease (3 cases), intestinal tuberculosis in 1 case, lymphoma in 1 case, small intestinal carcinoma in 1 case, terminal ileum bleeding in 1 case. Conclusion Colonoscopy is the first choice for diagnosis of terminal ileum diseases and effective method, for early diagnosis and treatment of terminal ileum diseases have important clinical significance.

【Key words】 Ileum diseases; Colonoscopy
死胎儿病因及其干预措施的探讨

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【摘要】 目的 分析导致胎儿宫内死亡的相关因素, 寻找有效的干预措施。方法 回顾性分析 84 例死胎宫内孕妇的临床资料并进行统计分析。结果 84 例患者中, 妊娠合并症 21 例, 羊水过少 2 例, 巨大儿 2 例 (头盆不称, 产程长, 胎儿窘迫), 球拍状胎盘 1 例, 羊水过多 4 例, 胎儿生长受限 1 例, 脐带异常 50 例 (绕颈和扭转为主, 占 35 例), 胎盘钙化, 早剥 1 例, 不明原因 2 例。结论 导致胎儿宫内死亡的主要原因是妊娠并发症和脐带的异常。应早期诊断, 及时纠正或适时终止妊娠, 以有效预防妊娠晚期胎儿宫内死亡的发生。

【关键词】 死胎; 妊娠末期; 因素分析, 统计学

The investigation of etiology of the fetal death and interventions  Guo Lijuan, Qiu Caihong.
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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the factors related to the fetal death and to find the effective interventions. Methods 84 women with fetal death were recruited. Clinical data were collected and analyzed based on the retrospective method. Results Among the 84 women, 21 women with pregnancy complications, 2 women delivered fetal macrosomia, 2 women with oligohydramnios, 4 women with polyhydramnios, 50 women with abnormal umbilical cord, 1 woman with fetal growth restriction, 1 woman with racket-shaped placenta, 2 women with unknown causes, and 1 woman with placental calcification. Conclusion The main cause of fetal death was pregnancy complications and umbilical cord abnormalities. The early diagnosis, promptly correct, and timely termination of pregnancy will be the effective interventions to prevent the development of the fetal death.

【Key words】 Fetal death; Etiology; Pregnancy trimester, third; Factor analysis, statistical
容积移位技术在早期乳腺癌保乳术中的应用

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【摘要】目的 讨论容积移位技术在早期乳腺癌保乳术中的应用并评估其美学价值。方法 选择早期乳腺癌行保乳手术患者 77 例, 其中 42 例采用容积移位技术整形保乳(保乳组), 35 例采用不缝合腺体仅缝合皮肤传统保乳术(常规组), 术后及放疗后 1 个月分别评价两组患者的乳房美学效果。结果 77 例患者随访 1-36 个月, 中位随访时间为 22.3 个月, 无 1 例复发及转移。术后 1 个月, 乳房外形上达到优良, 整形组与常规组分别为 31 例(73.81%)和 17 例(48.57%), 差异有统计学意义(\(\chi^2 = 5.442, P = 0.021\)); 放疗后 1 个月, 两组达到优良效果的分别为 27 例(64.29%)和 6 例(17.14%), 差异有统计学意义(\(\chi^2 = 9.045, P = 0.008\))。结论容积移位技术可以提高早期乳腺癌保乳术的乳房美学效果且不影响疗效, 值得推广。【关键词】乳腺肿瘤; 乳房切除术, 区段; 容积移位技术; 乳房成形术

Application of volumet-displacement technique following breast conserving surgery in early breast cancer
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【Abstract】Objective To explore the application and assess the cosmetic effect of mammoplasty with volume-displacement technique (VDT) following breast conserving surgery. Methods Breast conservation therapy (BCT) was performed in 77 patients of early breast cancer (EBC). Of the patients, 42 cases received oncoplastic VDT (oncoplastic group) and 35 cases had only direct skin closure without treatment of the postresection defect (regular group) following BCT. The cosmetic results of the two groups were evaluated after operation and radiotherapy, respectively. Results All patients were followed up for 1-36 months with median follow-up of 22.3 months, and no recurrence or metastasis occurred in one of the patients. 1 month after surgery, the excellent or good cosmetic outcome were achieved in 31 cases (73.81%) in oncoplastic group and 17 cases (48.57%) in regular group respectively, and there was statistical difference between the two groups (\(\chi^2 = 5.442, P = 0.021\)) ; 1 month after radiotherapy, the cosmetic excellent or good result were obtained in 27 cases (64.29%) in oncoplastic group and 6 cases (17.14%) in regular group respectively, and the difference between the two groups reached statistical significance (\(\chi^2 = 9.045, P = 0.008\)). Conclusion VDT can improve the cosmetic effect of mammoplasty following BCT in EBC and does not affect curative effect, it is worthy of promoting.【Key words】Breast neoplasms; Mastectomy, segmental; Volumetric displacement technique; Mammoplasty

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肺动脉/升主动脉直径比对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者肺动脉高压的诊断价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨分析肺动脉（MAPD）/升主动脉（MAD）直径比对 COPD 患者肺动脉高压的诊断价值。方法 选取60例 COPD 继发肺动脉高血压患者，设为研究组；再选取60例肺动脉压力正常的 COPD 患者为对照组，通过对两组肺动脉与升主动脉直径之比来判断该值对 COPD 患者肺动脉高压提示作用。结果 研究组 MAPD 与 MAD 比值明显高于对照组[（1.04±0.01）与（0.83±0.02），t=12.572, P=0.000]，并且肺主动脉高压与该比值呈正相关相系数为 r=0.743。结论 采用 MAPD 与 MAD 比值来进行肺动脉高压的诊断具有比较高的特异性，且对 COPD 未来加重风险有提示作用，有利于 COPD 肺动脉高压患者的早发现、早治疗。

【关键词】肺疾病，慢性阻塞性；高血压，肺性

Diagnostic value of diameter ratio of pulmonary artery or ascending aorta in COPD patients with pulmonary hypertension Zhou Weidong.
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the diagnostic value of diameter ratio of pulmonary artery or ascending aorta in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients with pulmonary hypertension. Methods 60 COPD patients with secondary pulmonary hypertension were selected as the study group, then 60 cases of normal pulmonary artery pressure COPD patients were selected as the control group. By comparing the pulmonary artery and aorta diameter ratio rose of the two groups to judge the value slow lung disease in patients with pulmonary hypertension of the resistive prompt action. Results The MAPD and MAD ratio of the study group was significantly higher than in the control group[（1.04±0.01）vs（0.83±0.02）, t=12.572, P=0.000], and pulmonary artery high pressure ratio was positively correlated with the relative coefficient of r=0.743. Conclusion MAD ratio MAPD in the diagnosis of pulmonary artery hypertension have relatively high specificity, and the risk of an exacerbation of COPD future have prompted role in helping COPD patients with pulmonary hypertension of early detection and early treatment.

【Key words】Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive；Hypertension, pulmonary
论著

中西医结合治疗排卵障碍性不孕症临床观察

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【摘要】目的 观察中西医结合治疗排卵障碍性不孕症的临床疗效。方法 将 106 例排卵障碍性不孕患者按分段随机化的方法分为观察组 (56 例) 和对照组 (50 例)。对照组采用西药促排卵治疗, 观察组在对照组治疗基础上加用自拟中药汤剂治疗, 两组均连续治疗 3 个月经周期。观察基础体温、卵泡发育、子宫内膜厚度、排卵、妊娠情况, 检测血清中雌二醇 (E2)、黄体生成素 (LH)、卵泡刺激素 (FSH) 的水平。结果 两组治疗前基础体温波动差异无统计学意义 (P > 0.05); 治疗后, 观察组明显优于对照组 (χ2 = 0.627, P = 0.049); 治疗前两组子宫内膜厚度差异无统计学意义 (P > 0.05); 治疗后, 观察组子宫内膜较治疗前显著增厚 (P < 0.05) 且较对照组明显增厚 (t = 5.132, P < 0.05); 治疗后, 观察组 E2, LH 和 FSH 水平的改善均优于对照组 (t = 6.489, 5.167, 6.035, 均 P < 0.05); 观察组的疗效高于对照组 (χ2 = 6.049, P = 0.048)。结论 中西医结合治疗排卵障碍性不孕有利于成熟卵泡的发育及子宫内膜生长, 改善患者激素水平, 提高妊娠率, 值得临床推广。

【关键词】 不育, 女(雌)性; 无排卵; 中西医结合治疗

Clinical research of integrated traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of infertility resulted from ovulation dysfunction  Ge Hua, Chen Xuanyi, Liang Guoqiang.

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the clinical efficacy of integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine in the treatment of infertility resulted from ovulation dysfunction. Methods 106 patients with ovulation dysfunction were divided into observation group (n = 56) and control group (n = 50) in stratified randomization. Both two groups were given clomiphine to induce ovulation. Furthermore, the observation group was added Chinese herb recipe. Both two groups were treated for 3 menstruations. The basic body temperature, follicle development, endometrium depth, ovulation and pregnancy were observed. The serum levels of E2, LH and FSH were detected. Results There was no difference in the basic body temperature between the two groups (P > 0.05). After treatment, the basic body temperature of the observation group was obviously superior to that of the control group (χ2 = 0.627, P = 0.049), there was no difference in the endometrium depth between the two groups (P > 0.05). After treatment, the endometrium in the observation group was significantly better than before treatment and that in the control group (t = 5.132, P < 0.05). After treatment, the serum levels of E2, LH and FSH in the observation group were all improved more obviously than those in the control group (t = 6.489, 5.167, 6.035, all P < 0.05). The efficacy of the two groups was higher than that of the control group (χ2 = 6.049, P = 0.048). Conclusion The method of integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine can promote the development of follicle and endometrium, improve levels of E2, LH and FSH, enhance ovulation rate and pregnancy rate in the treatment of infertility resulted from ovulation dysfunction, which is worthy of clinical promoting.

【Key words】 Infertility female; Anovulation; Integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine
不同排龈线方法用于前牙固定修复临床效果比较

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【摘要】目的 探讨四种不同排龈线方法用于前牙固定修复临床效果。方法 选取需行上前牙冠桥修复患者牙列缺损患者共169例牙352颗,依据治疗意愿分为A(88例)、B(91例)、C(89例)及D(94例)四组,分别采用单线一次法、单线二次法、双线一次法及双线二次法进行排龈治疗,并对四组患者前牙固定修复满意率进行比较。结果 A组牙龈、肩台、印模及模型及修复体满意率分别为73.9% ,70.1% ,69.3% ,65.9% ,61.4% ;B组牙龈、肩台、印模及修复体满意率分别为83.5% ,80.2% ,80.2% ,80.2% ,76.9% ;C组牙龈、肩台、印模及修复体满意率分别为84.3%,80.9% ,78.7% ,77.5% ,76.4% ;D组牙龈、肩台、印模及修复体满意率分别为94.6% ,93.6% ,92.6% ,92.6% ,90.4% ;B、C两组前牙固定修复满意率比较差异均无统计学意义(χ²=2.43,1.17,2.85,3.04,2.30,均P>0.05);D组前牙固定修复满意率显著高于A、B、C三组,差异均有统计学意义(χ²=14.90,16.39,15.83,19.87,21.38,均P<0.05)。结论 双线二次排龈技术可避免基牙肩台预备时对游离龈的损伤,提高预备体、印模及模型的质量,进而有利于提高前牙固定修复体的颈缘适应性。

【关键词】 牙修复体; 牙制备; 牙列

Comparison of clinical effects of different kinds of gingival retraction technique in treatment of anterior teeth restoration Zheng Min, Wang Hui, Zhou Quan.

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【Abstract】Objective To compare the clinical effects of four kinds of gingival retraction technique in treatment of anterior teeth restoration. Methods 169 patients for 352 teeth with tooth body and tooth dentition defect by anterior crown bridge repair were chosen and divided into 4 group by patients order, including A group (88 cases) with single track method, B group (91 cases) with single line for two times method, C group (89 cases) with double line method and D group (94 cases) with double line for two times method. And the fixed restoration satisfaction rate of anterior teeth of both groups was compared. Results The satisfaction rates of gums, shoulder, impression, model and restoration of A group were 73.9% ,70.1% ,69.3% ,65.9% ,61.4% respectively, which of B group were 83.5% ,80.2% ,80.2% ,80.2% ,76.9% ; which of C group were 84.3% ,80.9% ,78.7% ,77.5% ,76.4% ; which of D group were 94.6% ,93.6% ,92.6% ,92.6% ,90.4% . There were no significant differences in the fixed restoration satisfaction rate of anterior teeth between B group and C group (χ² =2.43,1.17,2.85,3.04,2.30, all P>0.05). The fixed restoration satisfaction rate of anterior teeth of D group were significantly better than A, B and C groups (χ² =14.90,16.39,15.83,19.87,21.38, all P<0.05). Conclusion Double line for two times method in the treatment of anterior teeth restoration can efficiently avoid ree gingival damage in the situation with abutment shoulder preparation, improve the quality of preparation, impression and model, and are helpful to higher the fitness of the neck of anterior teeth fixed restorations.

【Key words】Dental prosthesis; Tooth preparation; Dentition
Clinical efficacy and safety of Shenmai and meglumine cyclic adenosine monophosphate in the treatment of chronic heart failure with — Wang Chunling, Chen Adi, Tian Liang, Qin Yang.

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Abstract

To investigate the clinical curative effect and safety of Shenmai combined with meglumine adenosine cyclophosphosphate in the treatment of chronic heart failure. Methods 118 patients with chronic heart failure were selected as the research subjects. They were randomly divided into control group and observation group, 59 cases in each group. The patients in the control group received routine comprehensive treatment, while the observation group was given intravenous Shenmai injection 50ml, 1/d, meglumine adenosine cyclophosphate injection 120mg, 250ml 5% glucose injection intravenous drip note, the 1 time/d, 7d for a course of treatment. Two groups of patients received a total of 2 courses of treatment. Before and after treatment, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) was detected by cardiac ultrasound, and the brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) level in patients was measured. The total effective rate of the two groups was analyzed. Results Before treatment, LVEF of the control group and the observation group were (32.19 ± 5.72)% and (32.50 ± 6.01)% respectively. After treatment, LVEF of control group was (36.62 ± 4.13)% and LVEF indexes in the observation group was (42.09 ± 5.52)% respectively. LVEF increased significantly in the two groups, but that in the observation group was higher than that of the control group (t = -3.882, P = 0.017). The difference was statistically significant. Before treatment, BNP index of the observation group and the control group were (485.16 ± 206.15) pg/mL, (489.11 ± 178.96) pg/mL respectively. After treatment, BNP level of the observation group was (159.29 ± 93.62) pg/mL, BNP level in the control group was (322.36 ± 156.58) pg/mL, BNP in the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group (t = -7.443, P = 0.000). No obvious adverse reactions or allergic reactions were observed in the observation group. Conclusion The therapeutic effect of combination of Shenmai injection and meglumine in the treatment of chronic heart failure is accurate, it can significantly improve cardiac function, and has high safety, and without adverse reaction reports, it is worthy of the clinical application and popularization.

Key words Heart failure, congestive; Shenmai; Meglumine adenosine cyclophosphosphate
宫颈环扎术治疗孕妇宫颈功能不全临床效果评价

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【摘要】目的  评价宫颈环扎术治疗孕妇宫颈功能不全的临床效果。方法  回顾性分析25例因宫颈功能不全行宫颈环扎术孕妇的临床及随访资料。结果  25例宫颈功能不全孕妇中22例新生儿存活, 3例流产, 手术成功率为88.0%。结论  宫颈环扎术治疗孕妇宫颈功能不全疗效肯定, 手术时机宜选择在孕14~18周进行。

【关键词】环扎术, 宫颈; 流产, 历惯性

Clinical evaluation of cervical cerclage in the treatment of pregnant women with uterine cervical incompetence
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【Abstract】Objective  To evaluate the clinical effect of cervical cerclage in the treatment of pregnant with uterine cervical incompetence. Methods  The clinical and follow-up data of 25 pregnant women with uterine cervical incompetence who taken cervical cerclage were retrospectively analyzed. Results  In 25 pregnant women with uterine cervical incompetence, there were 22 cases of neonatal survival, 3 cases of abortion, surgical success rate was 88.0%. Conclusion  Cervical cerclage is effective in the treatment of pregnant women with uterine cervical incompetence, and the timing of surgery should choose 14~18 weeks gestation.

【Key words】Cerclage, cervical; Abortion, habitual
微型钢板与克氏针固定术治疗掌指骨骨折的疗效比较

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【摘要】目的 比较克氏针固定术(KPF)与AO微型钢板骨钉(AOM)术式在掌骨骨折(FMB)和FPB治疗中的临床效果。方法 将113例FMB和FPB患者作为观察对象，按随机数字表法分为OSG组(58例)和CTG组(55例)，分别采用KPF和AOM术式治疗，统计两组患者的术后恢复和并发症情况进行统计分析。结果 OSG组58例患者术后2～5指掌指关节至指间关节总主动弯曲度大于220°有28例(48.28%，χ²=8.562, P=0.035), 180～220°有19例(32.76%，χ²=8.935, P=0.024), 小于180°有11例(18.97%，χ²=9.025, P=0.015); 拇指掌指关节至指间关节总主动弯曲度大于220°有30例(51.72%，χ²=9.365, P=0.012), 180～220°有18例(31.03%，χ²=8.747, P=0.009), 小于180°有10例(17.24%，χ²=8.932, P=0.041), 显著优于CTG组, P<0.05。另OSG组患者平均骨折愈合时间(52.62±14.89) min, 术后并发症27例; CTG组平均骨折愈合时间(64.28±16.38) min, 术后并发症77例, 差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。结论AOM术式治疗FMB和FPB手术复位准确, 固定牢靠, 功能恢复快, 术后并发症少, 值得推广借鉴。

【关键词】骨折固定术, 内; 指

Efficacy comparison of mini-plate and kuntscher pin in the treatment of metacarpus and phalangeal fracture

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of mini-plate and kuntscher pin fixation in the treatment of metacarpus and phalangeal fracture. Methods 113 FMB and FPB patients were divided into OSG (58 patients) and CTG (58 patients) group according to random number table. Statistics of postoperative recovery and complications in the two groups were collected and analyzed after research. Results In 58 patients of OSG group, the total active bending from 2～5 metacarpophalangeal joints to phalangeal joints of 28 cases(48.28%, χ²=8.562, P=0.035) were beyond 220°, 19 cases (32.76%, χ²=8.935, P=0.024) were between 180~220°, 11 cases (51.72%, χ²=9.365, P=0.012) were less than 180°. The total active bending from thumb metacarpophalangeal articulation to interphalangeal joint of 30 cases (51.72%, χ²=9.365, P=0.012) were beyond 220°, 18 cases (31.03%, χ²=8.747, P=0.009) were between 180~220°, 10 cases (17.24%, χ²=8.932, P=0.041) were less than 180° (P<0.05). Conclusion AO Mini-plates surgical method has advantage of parking position accuracy, dissection stable fixation, functional recovery soon and less complication in the treatment of FMB and FPB patients, which is worthy of promotion.

【Key words】Fracture fixation, internal; Fingers
生殖道感染 146 例病原体检测分析

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【摘要】目的 分析女性生殖道感染的病原体分布情况, 为临床预防和治疗提供参考。方法 采用阴道五联检测技术联合显微镜检查对 146 例妇科门诊就诊患者阴道分泌物进行检测, 对检测结果进行分析。结果 146 例就诊患者中, 检出细菌性阴道病 (BV) 262 例, 占 22.86%; 真菌性阴道炎 114 例, 占 12.30%; 滴虫性阴道炎 49 例, 占 3.58%。随着年龄的增加, BV、假丝酵母菌、滴虫感染率逐渐减少, 20 ~ 30 岁育龄女性感染率最高, >30 ~ 40 岁组次之, 各组间差异有统计学意义( \( \chi^2 = 21.515, 19.811, 8.832 \), 均 \( P < 0.01 \))。结论 20 ~ 30 岁女性生殖道患者 BV、假丝酵母菌、滴虫的感染率最高。而 BV 又是女性生殖道感染患者的主要病原感染原因, 同时生殖道感染也是引起女性不孕的重要原因之一。

【关键词】 阴道炎, 细菌性; 阴道炎

The analysis of genital tract infection in 146 patients Chu Guitao, Wu Xiaoyan, Wu Zhihua, Wu Liping.
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【Abstract】Objective To analyze the distribution of pathogens in female genital tract for clinical prevention and treatment in female. Methods 146 gynecological out-patients were accepted vaginal Wulian combined detection of micro of vaginal secretions. Results Among 146 gynecological patients, 262 gynecological patients were diagnose as Bacterical Vaginosis (BV) positive, accounted for 22.86% of all patients, 114 patients with fungal vaginitis, accounted for 12.30% of all patients, 49 patients with trichomonas vaginitis, accounted for 3.58%. Further analysis showed that BV, Candida mother mould and trichomonad infection rate reduced with the increase of age, between 20 ~ 30 childbearing women with highest infected rate, and of childbearing women had the secondly infected rate. There were significant differences among these groups ( \( \chi^2 = 21.515, 19.811, 8.832 \), all \( P < 0.01 \)). Conclusion 20 ~ 30 childbearing women with the highest rate of BV, Candida mother mould, BV was the main infection factors among these, trichomonad infection was the highest and it was also the main reason of infertility.

【Key words】Vaginosis, bacterial; Vaginitis
新生儿锁骨骨折危险因素分析

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【摘要】目的探讨新生儿锁骨骨折危险因素，为临床诊治提供参考。方法回顾性分析3025例活产婴儿，发生锁骨骨折新生儿47例，对新生儿体质量，分娩方式，产妇年龄，产次，孕周，第二产程时间，宫高+腹围，脐带绕颈等潜在锁骨骨折危险因素实施单因素及多因素分析，总结危险因素。结果3025例活产婴儿，其中发生新生儿锁骨骨折47例，锁骨骨折发生率为1.55%；单因素结果提示分娩方式，出生体质量，第二产程时间，产妇年龄，脐带绕颈，产妇体质量指数骨折组与未骨折组之间临床资料差异均有统计学意义(χ² = 37.514, 34.997, 28.647, 19.847, 18.847, 16.694, 均 P < 0.05)；多因素分析提示分娩方式，出生体质量，第二产程时间，脐带绕颈，产妇体质量指数是新生儿锁骨骨折独立危险因素。结论分娩方式，出生体质量，第二产程时间，孕周，脐带绕颈，产妇体质量指数是新生儿锁骨骨折独立危险因素，产科临床应不断提高助产技术，制定预防策略，降低新生儿锁骨骨折发生率。

【关键词】骨折；锁骨；危险因素；新生儿

Clinical analysis of risk factors for neonatal clavicular fracture  Wang Lichang, Yang Xiaodan, Li Yuping. Department of Orthopedic Trauma, the Second People’s Hospital of Ouhai District, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 325006, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate risk factors for neonatal clavicular fracture, to provide a reference for clinical treatment. Methods A retrospective analysis was performed towards 3 025 live births, 47 cases had neonatal clavicular fracture. The birth weight, mode of delivery, maternal age, parity, gestational age, clavicle second stage of labor, the fundus height plus abdominal circumference, cord around neck, and other fracture potential risk factors were analyzed through univariate and multivariate analysis, and the risk factors were summarized. Results 3 025 cases of live births, of which 47 cases had neonatal clavicular fracture, clavicle fracture rate was 1.55% ; univariate results suggested that the mode of delivery, birth weight, the second stage of labor, maternal age, gestational age, nuchal cord, maternal weight's clinical data index had statistically significant differences between the fracture group and non - fracture group (χ² = 37.514, 34.997, 28.647, 19.847, 18.847, 16.694, all P < 0.05) ; multivariate analysis showed that mode of delivery, birth weight, the second stage of labor, gestational age, nuchal cord, maternal body mass index were a newborn children collarbone fracture independent risk factors. Conclusion Mode of delivery, birth weight, the second stage of labor, gestational age, nuchal cord, maternal body mass index are independent risk factors for neonatal clavicular fracture, obstetric should continue to improve midwifery skills, to develop prevention strategies to reduce the incidence of neonatal clavicular fracture.

【Key words】 Fracture;  Clavicle;  Newborns;  Risk factors
胸腹腔镜联合 Mckeown 手术与传统三切口手术治疗食管癌的疗效比较
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【摘要】目的 比较胸腹腔镜联合 Mckeown 手术与传统三切口手术在食管癌根治术中的临床效果。方法 选取 300 例经胃镜及病理检查确诊的食管癌患者，采用随机数字表法将患者分为观察组和对照组，每组 150 例。观察组患者采用胸腹腔镜联合 Mckeown 手术的治疗方案，对照组采用传统三切口手术的治疗方案。对比两组患者采用不同方案的手术时间、术中出血量、清扫淋巴结数目、术后胸腔引流管留置时间、并发症发生率、术后住院时间。结果 观察组手术时间 [(282±62)min] 与对照组手术时间 [(273±64)min] 差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。观察组清扫淋巴结数目 (23.2±6.6) 与对照组清扫淋巴结数目 (21.6±6.4) 比较，差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。观察组术中出血量 [(262.3±44.7)ml]、术后胸腔引流管留置时间 (7.6±1.6d)、并发症发生率 (16.7%)、术后住院时间 [(10.5±2.5)d] 明显小于对照组 [(315.2±72.6)ml, (9.4±2.4)d, (14±2)d], 差异有统计学意义 (均 P<0.05)。结论 胸腹腔镜联合 Mckeown 手术治疗食管癌效果与传统三切口手术相当，可减少术中出血量，减少并发症发生，缩短术后胸腔引流管留置时间、术后住院时间，值得临床推广。

【关键词】食管肿瘤；胸腔镜检查；腹腔镜检查；外科手术

Comparison of the effect of thoracoscopy combined with laparoscopy Mckeown and traditional three incision surgery in radical resection of esophageal carcinoma  Wu Weibin, Zeng Guiqing, Huang Haoda, Lyu Wenqiang. Department of Thoracic Surgery, the People’s Hospital of Jieyang, Affiliated to Sun Yat-sen University Medical Colleage, Jieyang, Guangdong 522010, China

【Abstract】Objective To compare the effect of thoracoscopy combined with laparoscopy Mckeown and traditional three incision surgery in radical resection of esophageal carcinoma. Methods 300 patients with esophageal cancer who confirmed diagnosis by gastroscopy and pathology, were randomly divided into the observation group and the control group, 150 patients in each group. The observation group was treated by thoracoscopy combined with laparoscopy Mckeown esophagectomy, and the control group was treated by traditional three incision surgery. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, number of lymph node dissection, length of chest tube drainage, postoperative complications, and length of postoperative hospital stay of the two groups were compared. Results There were no significant differences between the two groups in operating time [(282±62)min vs. (273±64)min, P>0.05], and number of lymph node dissection [(23.2±6.6) vs. (21.6±6.4), P>0.05], and there were significant differences in intraoperative blood loss [(262.3±44.7)ml vs. (315.2±72.6)ml, P<0.05], length of chest tube drainage [(7.6±1.6)d vs. (9.4±2.4)d, P<0.05], postoperative complications [16.7% vs. 30.0%, P<0.05], and length of hospital stay [(10.5±2.5)d vs. (14±2.0)d, P<0.05]. Conclusion Thoracoscopy combined with laparoscopy Mckeown esophagectomy can achieve the same efficacy compared with the traditional approach, and it is worth popularizing in clinic for reducing intraoperative blood loss, length of chest tube drainage, postoperative complications, and length of hospital stay.

【Key words】Esophageal neoplasms; Thoracoscopy; Laparoscopy; Surgical procedures, operative
品管圈活动在降低结肠镜检查患者肠道准备不合格率中的应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨品管圈活动在降低门诊结肠镜检查患者肠道准备不合格率中的应用效果。方法 成立品管圈小组,选定“降低门诊结肠镜检查患者肠道准备不合格率”为活动主题,按照品管圈活动步骤开展活动,分析导致肠道准备不合格的原因,针对原因拟定改进对策并予以实施。比较品管圈活动前后肠道准备不合格率。结果 开展品管圈活动后门诊结肠镜检查者肠道准备不合格率从39.09%降到14.03%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=53.65, P<0.01$);目标达标率为104.42%,进步率为64.11%。结论 品管圈活动能有效降低门诊结肠镜检查患者肠道准备不合格率,从而提高诊疗质量,并减轻患者经济负担。

【关键词】结肠镜检查; 肠道准备

Application of quality control circle in colonoscopy inspectors in disqualification rate of reducing the bowel preparation  Xie Guiqiong, Pan Jun, Xu Qing, Xie Xiaohong.
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the application of quality control cycle activity in reducing the disqualification rate of bowel preparation for colonoscopy outpatients. Methods Set up a group of quality control circle, and select the issues that reducing the disqualification rate of bowel preparation for colonoscopy outpatients as the activity theme. According to the activity steps of quality control circle, the activity was carried out. The causes of disqualification rate of bowel preparation were analyzed and the countermeasures to improve and implement were implemented. Also, the disqualification rates of bowel preparation before and after quality control circle were compared. Results The disqualification rate of bowel preparation was reduced from 39.09% to 14.03% after quality control circle activity. The difference was statistically significant($\chi^2=53.65, P<0.01$). Target success rate was 104.42%, and the progress rate was 64.11%. Conclusion The quality control circle activity can effectively reduce the disqualification rate of bowel preparation for colonoscopy outpatients, thereby improve the quality of diagnosis and treatment, and reduce the economic burden of patients. After clear improvement of focus, the leading causes of disqualification bowel preparation are obtained through characteristic diagram (figure 2) analysis. Also, true causes are validated based on the three principles. The four true causes final defined include short contact time nurses and patients, large liquid dosage, none nursing intervention outside hospital, and chronic constipation without intervention.

【Key words】Colonoscopy; Bowel preparation
慢性丙型肝炎患者调节性 B 细胞的表达及其与调节性 T 细胞的相互关系研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨慢性丙型肝炎患者外周血 IL-10 + CD19 调节性 B 细胞 (regulatory B cells, Breg) 和 CD4+CD25+ 调节性 T 细胞 (regulatory T cells, Treg) 的表达及其相互关系。方法 选取慢性丙肝患者 45 例, 健康对照者 25 例。流式细胞术分析外周血 Breg 和 Treg 的表达情况, 并进行相关性分析, ELISA 测定血清 IL-10 和 TGF-β 水平。结果 慢性丙肝组 Breg 较健康对照组显著升高, 差异有统计学意义 [3.55% (2.40%~4.14%) 比 1.66% (1.24%~2.02%), t = 6.78, P < 0.01], 同时慢性丙肝组 Treg 也显著高于对照组 [4.55% (3.35%~5.88%) 比 2.05% (1.39%~2.61%), t = 7.17, P < 0.01]。丙肝组 Breg 与 Treg 存在正相关关系 (r = 0.374, P = 0.019), 对照组则无此相关性。慢性丙肝组血清 IL-10 表达水平显著高于对照组 [(78.65 ± 17.21) pg/mL 比 (53.21 ± 11.47) pg/mL, t = 7.51, P < 0.001]。结论 Breg 和 Treg 可能在 HCV 慢性感染过程中通过分泌 IL-10 发挥免疫抑制作用, 促进 HCV 的持续感染和特异性 T 细胞的功能缺失。

【关键词】肝炎, 丙型, 慢性; 调节性 B 细胞; 调节性 T 细胞

Correlation of regulatory B cells and regulatory T cells in patients with chronic hepatitis C 　Yao Jianhua.
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【Abstract】Objective  To investigate expression and correlation of IL-10 + CD19 regulatory B cells (Breg) and CD4+CD25+ regulatory T cells (Treg) in patients with chronic hepatitis C. Methods  45 patients with chronic hepatitis C and 25 healthy individuals were involved in this study. Flow cytometry was used to analyze the expression of Breg and Treg. ELISA was employed to determine serum IL-10 and TGF-β. Results  The expression of Breg in group of HCV was higher than that of the health controls [3.55% (2.40%~4.14%) vs. 1.66% (1.24%~2.02%), t = 6.78, P < 0.001], and Treg in patients with chronic hepatitis C was also higher than that of the health controls [4.55% (3.35%~5.88%) vs. 2.05% (1.39%~2.61%), t = 7.17, P < 0.001]. Breg was correlated with Treg positively in group of chronic hepatitis C (r = 0.374, P = 0.019) and no correlation was found in the health controls. Serum IL-10 in patients infected with HCV was significantly higher than that in the health controls [(78.65 ± 17.21) pg/mL vs. (53.21 ± 11.47) pg/mL, t = 7.51, P < 0.001]. Conclusion  Breg and Treg may play regulatory roles by IL-10 in patients with chronic hepatitis C promote persistence of HCV infection and exhaustion of effector T cells.

【Key words】Hepatitis C, chronic; Regulatory B cells; Regulatory T cells
【摘要】目的 探讨结核病患者胸腔积液和血清白细胞介素(ⅠL)-12、-10水平变化及临床意义。方法随机选取60例结核病患者作为研究对象,检测患者胸腔积液和血清,观察患者胸腔积液和血清中IL-12、IL-18、IL-10的变化情况,比较初治患者和复治患者胸腔积液和血清中IL-12、IL-18、IL-10含量的差异。结果无论在初治组还是复治组患者中,胸腔积液IL-12和IL-10水平均明显高于血清,差异均有统计学意义(P=0.000),而初治组患者胸腔积液中IL-18含量稍低于血清,但差异无统计学意义(P=0.151),且复治患者血清和胸腔积液中IL-12和IL-10含量高于初治患者。Ⅱ型患者胸腔积液中IL-12含量为(3025.80±1324.75)pg/mL,血清中IL-12含量为(498.84±326.73)pg/mL,胸腔积液中IL-12含量明显高于血清(P=0.020),Ⅲ型结核病患者和Ⅳ型结核病患者胸腔积液中IL-12显著高于血清中IL-12含量,差异均有统计学意义(P=0.000)。Ⅱ型患者胸腔积液中IL-18含量为(1735.54±872.65)pg/mL,Ⅲ型患者胸腔积液中IL-18含量为(754.63±426.87)pg/mL,Ⅳ型患者胸腔积液中IL-18为(655.19±412.63)pg/mL,不同类型结核病患者血清和胸腔积液中IL-18水平变化没有明显规律,差异无统计学意义(P=0.998)。Ⅱ型患者胸腔积液中IL-10含量为(29.35±8.46)pg/mL,Ⅲ型患者胸腔积液中IL-10含量为(183.49±56.76)pg/mL,Ⅳ型患者胸腔积液中IL-10含量为(162.95±52.43)pg/mL,不同临床类型的结核病患者胸腔积液中IL-10含量不同,并且均明显高于血清中IL-10含量,差异均有统计学意义(P=0.000)。结论结核病患者在发病时,胸腔积液中IL-12和IL-10含量均显著高于血清,并且复治患者胸腔积液中IL-12和IL-10水平明显高于初治患者,但是IL-18在患者血清和胸腔积液中没有明显变化规律。

【关键词】结核;胸腔积液;白细胞介素;白细胞介素10;白细胞介素12;白细胞介素18

Analysis of the changes of IL-12, IL-18, IL-10 in the pleural fluid and serum of TB patients during the disease course

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the changes of IL-12, IL-18, IL-10 in the pleural fluid and serum of tuberculosis (TB) patients during the disease course. Methods 60 TB patients were selected as test subjects in this study, all patients with pleural fluid and serum were taken for testing. The pleural fluid and serum IL-12, IL-18, IL-10 changes, more naive patients and patients with pleural effusion retreatment and serum IL-12, IL-18, IL-10 content differences were observed and analyzed. Results Both in the initial treatment or retreatment group of patients, the IL-12 and IL-10 levels in pleural effusion were significantly higher than those in the serum, the differences were statistically significant(all P=0.000), and IL-18 content of pleural effusion in a little early treatment group was lower than that of the serum, the differences was not statistically significant(P=0.151), and the IL-12 and IL-10 contents in the pleural fluid and serum were higher than the retreatment of patients previously untreated patients. The IL-12 level in pleural effusion of Ⅱ type patients was (3025.80±1324.75) pg/mL, which in the serum was (498.84±326.73) pg/mL, which in the pleural effusion was significantly higher than in the serum(P=0.020), and the IL-12 levels in pleural effusion of Ⅲ type TB and Ⅳ type TB patients were also significantly higher than those in the serum, the differences were statistically significant(all P=0.000). The IL-18 level in pleural effusion of Ⅱ type patients was (1735.54±872.65) pg/mL, which in pleural effusion of Ⅲ patients was (754.63±426.87) pg/mL, in pleural effusion of Ⅳ patients was (655.19±412.63) pg/mL or so, and serum IL-18 levels in
patients with different types of pleural TB had no obvious rule, the differences were not statistically significant ($P = 0.9984$). The IL-10 level in pleural effusion of II type patients was (29.35 ± 8.46) pg/mL, which in pleural effusion of III patients was (183.49 ± 56.76) pg/mL, which in pleural effusion of IV patients was (162.95 ± 52.43) pg/mL, the IL-10 content of pleural in different clinical types of TB patients was different, which were significantly higher than those in the serum, the differences were statistically significant ($P=0.000$). **Conclusion**  TB patients in the disease, pleural effusion II – 12 and IL – 10 are significantly higher than the serum, and retreatment of patients with pleural effusion II – 12, IL – 10 levels are significantly higher than the untreated patients, but IL – 18 in serum has no significant variation in pleural fluid.

**Key words**  Tuberculosis; Hydrothorax; Interleukin – 10; Interleukin – 12; Interleukin – 18
依那普利叶酸片治疗 H 型高血压的疗效观察

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【摘要】目的 观察依那普利叶酸片治疗 H 型高血压的疗效。方法 将 196 例 H 型高血压合并颈动脉硬化的患者，按数字表法随机分为依那普利叶酸片组（依叶组 99 例）和依那普利组（依那组 97 例），分别口服依那普利叶酸片。依那普利片，每天 1 次。连续服用 10 个月，比较两组治疗前后血压控制水平，血浆同型半胱氨酸水平以及颈动脉内膜中层厚度。结果 依叶组治疗前收缩压（159.51 ± 8.55）mmHg，舒张压（98.11 ± 7.44）mmHg，治疗后收缩压（138.68 ± 7.82）mmHg，舒张压（82.98 ± 5.22）mmHg；依那组治疗前收缩压（160.10 ± 9.12）mmHg，舒张压（97.88 ± 7.62）mmHg，治疗后收缩压（139.47 ± 7.99）mmHg，舒张压（83.12 ± 5.57）mmHg。两组治疗前后的血压值比较差异均有统计学意义（P < 0.05），组间血压比较差异均无统计学意义（P > 0.05）。依叶组治疗前血浆同型半胱氨酸浓度为（16.89 ± 5.62）μmol/L，治疗后（10.37 ± 3.06）μmol/L，治疗前后血浆同型半胱氨酸浓度比较差异均无统计学意义（P > 0.05）。依那组治疗前血浆同型半胱氨酸浓度为（1.28 ± 0.33）nmol/L，治疗后（1.18 ± 0.36）nmol/L，治疗前后血浆同型半胱氨酸浓度比较差异均无统计学意义（P > 0.05）。结论 依那普利叶酸片治疗 H 型高血压疗效显著，血压和血浆同型半胱氨酸水平同时降低，并可延缓动脉粥样硬化的进程。

【关键词】 高血压； 高同型半胱氨酸血症； 依那普利； 叶酸

Observation of the effect of enalapril folic acid in the treatment of H type hypertension  Wu Guolin, Sun Yingping.  
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【Abstract】Objective To observe the efficacy of enalapril folic acid in the treatment of H type hypertension. Methods 196 H type hypertension patients with carotid atherosclerosis were randomly divided into the enalapril folic acid tablets group (leaf group 99 cases) and the control group (enalapril group 97 cases), respectively, enalapril folic acid tablets and enalapril, once a day. Continuous administration of 10 months, before and after treatment, the blood pressure control level, plasma homocysteine levels and carotid intima media thickness were compared between the two groups. Results Before and after treatment, the systolic blood pressure in the leaf group were (159.51 ± 8.55) mmHg, (138.68 ± 7.82) mmHg, and the diastolic blood pressure were (98.11 ± 7.44) mmHg, (82.98 ± 5.22) mmHg; in the enalapril group, before and after treatment, the systolic blood pressure were (160.10 ± 9.12) mmHg, (139.47 ± 7.99) mmHg, and the diastolic blood pressure were (97.88 ± 7.62) mmHg, (83.12 ± 5.57) mmHg. Blood pressure before and after treatment in the two groups were significantly different (all P < 0.05), there were no significant difference between the two groups (all P > 0.05). In the leaf group, before and after treatment, the plasma homocysteine concentrations were (16.89 ± 5.62) μmol/L, (10.37 ± 3.06) μmol/L, there was significant difference (P < 0.05), and in the enalapril group before and after treatment, the plasma homocysteine concentrations were (17.11 ± 6.33) μmol/L, (16.88 ± 5.48) μmol/L, there was no significant difference (P > 0.05). In the leaf group, before and after treatment the carotid artery intima media thickness were (1.28 ± 0.33) mm, (1.08 ± 0.36) mm, there was significant difference (P < 0.05), and in the enalapril group before and after treatment the carotid artery intima media thickness were (1.29 ± 0.38) mm, (1.31 ± 0.43) mm, there was no significant difference (P > 0.05). Conclusion Enalapril folic acid tablets in treatment of H type hypertension has significant efficacy, it can reduce blood pressure and plasma homocysteine levels and delay the progression of atherosclerosis.

【Key words】Hypertension; Hyperhomocysteinemia; Enalapril; Folic acid
Initial muscle-enclosing protection of large segment of exposed Achilles tendon and second stage repair of Achilles tendon rupture complicated with cutaneous defect: observation of 32 cases  Bi Jiyao,Zhang Qiang, Qu Wei, Li Xia, Wang Yonghui, Zhang Xiaotao.
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【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the methods and evaluate the effects of initial muscle-enclosing protection of large segment of exposed Achilles tendon and second stage repair of Achilles tendon rupture complicated with cutaneous defect. Methods Among patients treated between August 2005 to April 2014 in our hospital, there were 32 patients, who were diagnosed with Achilles tendon rupture complicated with cutaneous defect. Of the 32 patients, there were 21 male and 11 female. Their ages range from 23 to 69, with an average age of 46.2 ± 3.5. In all the patients described above, there are soft tissue contusion injuries and cutaneous defects on their posterior lower legs near the ankles, with the area of skin defects ranging from 3 cm × 4 cm to 5 × 12 cm, and the Achilles tendons were ruptured, extracted, dissociated and completely uncovered. All patients were initially treated with triceps surae muscle-enclosing method to put aside and protect the large segment of exposed Achilles tendon. Later, the ruptured Achilles tendons were repaired, together with the transfer of skin flap to repair skin defects, at the second stage. The therapeutic effects were evaluated during postoperative follow-up periods. Results The mean follow-up period was 18 months, ranged from 11 to 32 months. According to the therapeutic effect evaluation standard of Arner-Lindholm, there were Excellent results in 22 patients, Good in 7 cases and Poor in 3 cases, with a combined excellent/good rate of 90.62%. Conclusion Initial muscle-enclosing protection of large segment of exposed Achilles tendon and second stage repair of Achilles tendon rupture complicated with cutaneous defect is advantageous to the function of patients with rapid recovery.

【Key words】 Muscle-enclosing; Achilles tendon; Trauma and injury; Cutaneous defect; Repair
克林霉素对膝关节置换术术后感染的预防效果

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【摘要】 目的 观察在关节置换术中预防性使用克林霉素对于感染的预防效果。方法 对 108 例膝关节置换患者，术前静脉注射 600 mg 克林霉素进行感染预防，术后继续使用 1~2 d，观察患者术后平均住院日、术后体温及血 WBC 转归、术后 CRP 及 ESR 的变化回落趋势、术后平均拆线日、术后浅部感染及深部感染的例数、术后早期感染（术后 1 周内）及迟发性感染的例数（术后 1 年内）。评估术前抗生素预防药物的疗效。结果 2 例病例由于浅感染导致伤口开裂（二次缝合后恢复）以外，其余病例的手术伤口均未出现并发症。所有病例于术后第 7 天内体温及血 WBC 均已转归至正常水平，术后患者的 CRP、ESR 监测术后均明显高于术前（CRP：F = 105.32，P = 0.045；ESR：F = 118.47，P = 0.039），但在术后 5 d 开始下降，CRP 在术后 21 d 逐渐回复正常，ESR 在术后 6 个月逐渐恢复正常。患者术前膝关节 HSS 评分显著低于术后评分[ (46.8 ± 9.7) 分比 (91.7 ± 3.4) 分，t = 6.38，P < 0.05]。结论 克林霉素作为抗生素可以发挥明确的感染预防作用，特别是在 β-内酰胺类抗生素过敏的情况下克林霉素替代头孢菌素类药物进行术前抗生素预防。

【关键词】 关节成形术，置换，膝； 感染； 克林霉素

The effect of clindamycin on preventive infection after knee replacement

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effect of clindamycin for preventive infection in arthroplasty prophylactic. Methods 108 knee replacement patients were injected by 600mg intravenous clindamycin preoperation and continue to use 1~2 days after operation. The average postoperative hospitalization, postoperative outcome, body temperature and blood after WBC changes of CRP and ESR in the fall of superficial infection trend, the average postoperative day, take out stitches after operation and the number of cases, postoperative deep infection early after infection (2 weeks) and delayed infection cases (within one year) were observed in order to evaluate the efficacy of preoperative antibiotics. Results 2 cases had superficial infection due to wound dehiscence (two times after suture recovery), there was no complications of surgical wound in the other cases. In all cases, after operation, body temperature and blood WBC became to the normal level in seventh days, postoperative patients’ CRP, ESR monitoring were significantly higher than those before operation (CRP: F = 105.32, P = 0.045; ESR: F = 118.47, P = 0.039), but on the 5 day after operation they were started to decline, CRP in the 21 postoperative day gradually returned to normal, and ESR gradually returned to normal after 6 months of operation. Preoperative HSS score was significantly lower than the postoperative score[ (46.8 ± 9.7) points vs. (91.7 ± 3.4) points, t = 6.38, P < 0.05]. Conclusion Clindamycin plays a definite role in prevention of infection, especially in the beta lactam antibiotic allergy cases, it can be preoperative antibiotic prophylaxis instead of cephalosporins.

【Key words】 Arthroplasty, replacement, knee; Infection; Clindamycin
氨基己酸湿敷快速治疗难治性渗出性皮肤病的临床研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨氨基己酸湿敷快速治疗难治性渗出性皮肤病的临床疗效，为临床治疗方案的制定提供参考。方法 选取难治性渗出性皮肤病患者36例，随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组各18例。对照组采用乳酸依沙吖啶注射液湿敷局部皮肤创面，观察组采用氨基己酸注射液湿敷局部皮肤创面。两组患者经过2周治疗后，对比其渗出变化情况、复发率以及停止渗出的时间。同时观察两组患者的不良反应发生情况。结果 观察组有效率为94.44%，复发率为35.29%，对照组的有效率为11.11%，复发率为100.00%。观察组的有效率显著高于对照组，而复发率则显著低于对照组（χ² = 25.07, P < 0.05）；观察组17例治疗有效患者的平均渗出减少时间为(2.42 ± 1.29) d，对照组2例治疗有效患者的平均渗出减少时间为(4.08 ± 1.91) d，观察组的平均渗出减少时间显著短于对照组（t = 3.97, P < 0.05）；两组患者治疗过程中均未发现明显不良反应的发生。结论 氨基己酸湿敷可使难治性渗出性皮肤病的患者渗出明显减少，且起效时间短，安全性高，具有较为理想的临床疗效。

【关键词】氨基己酸；敷料，水胶体；皮肤疾病

Clinical study of aminocaproic acid wet rapid in the treatment of refractory exudative skin disease  Xu Jianxin, Lu Jianfeng.

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喉头喷雾治疗小儿急性喉炎的临床观察

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【摘要】目的 探讨喉头喷雾治疗小儿急性喉炎的临床疗效及安全性。方法 选择小儿急性喉炎患儿 112 例，随机双盲法分为观察组和对照组，两组均给予镇咳、吸痰等支持治疗，对照组采取布地奈德氧驱动雾化吸入治疗，观察组行布地奈德喉头喷雾治疗，比较两组治疗后 1 h、6 h 症状改善情况，并评价临床疗效。结果 两组治疗后症状体征评分均持续下降，与治疗前差异有统计学意义（P < 0.05），且观察组下降幅度大于对照组（P < 0.05）。观察组总有效率 96.7%，对照组总有效率 94.2%，两组差异无统计学意义（χ² = 0.403，P > 0.05）。两组均未见严重不良反应发生。结论 喉头喷雾治疗小儿急性喉炎见效快，能迅速缓解症状，且不良发生少，耐受性好，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】喉炎；投药；吸入；儿童；布地奈德

The clinical observation of throat spray for the treatment of acute laryngitis in children Gao Xiaoli.
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多囊卵巢综合征 507 不良妊娠结局分析

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【摘要】目的 分析不同分型多囊卵巢综合征（PCOS）患者的妊娠结局，为 PCOS 妇女健康检查及减少不良妊娠结局提供基础资料。方法 收集 2012 年 4 月至 2013 年 12 月接受国家免费健康检查的妇女 16343 例，确诊为 PCOS 并随访至妊娠结局的 507 例为研究组，按照 PCOS 诊断标准进行分型，同时随机抽取同期 500 例健康育龄妇女的妊娠结局为对照组，随访妊娠结局，分析两组流产率、胎儿畸形率、妊娠期糖尿病（GDM）发生率、妊娠期高血压疾病（HDCP）发生率、多胎率、早产率。结果 研究组早期流产率 25.83%、GDM 发生率 17.55%、HDCP 发生率 11.63%、多胎率 9.07%、早产率 7.29%，均高于对照组的 8.20%、3.40%、1.40%、1.80%、3.60%，差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 41.8、27.3、31.7、21.9、11.6，均 P < 0.05）；4 种分型中 2 型 PCOS 早期流产率 9.47%、HDCP 发生率 5.26%，明显低于其他三组，差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 5.6、4.9，均 P < 0.05）。结论 PCOS 是早期流产、GDM、HDCP、多胎、早产的危险因素；4 种分型中 2 型 PCOS 不良妊娠结局的发生最低，根据不同分型给予生活方式、饮食等健康指导，有利于改善 PCOS 患者的妊娠结局。

【关键词】多囊卵巢综合征；妊娠结局

Adverse pregnancy outcome analysis of 507 cases with polycystic ovary syndrome Sun Qiaoxia, Sui Lu, Xu Yanshuang.
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血乳酸清除率与 PCIS 评分对危重症患儿预后评估价值的比较

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【摘要】 目的 探讨 PCIS 评分, 血乳酸清除率对危重症患儿的预后评估比较。方法 选取 158 例危重患儿按照 PCIS 评分分为 A、B、C 三组。A 组 61 例, B 组 80 例 C 组 17 例, 评估各组乳酸清除率, 将患儿分死亡组和存活组, 评估血乳酸清除率, PCIS 评分。结果 158 例患儿中死亡 15 例 (9%), 存活 143 例 (91%)。B、C 组乳酸水平高于 A 组 [B 组血乳酸值 (9.48 ± 2.79, 84) mmol/L, C 组血乳酸值 (19.18 ± 3.38) mmol/L, A 组血乳酸值 (3.45 ± 1.92) mmol/L], 乳酸清除率低于 A 组 [B 组血乳酸清除率 (11.09 ± 2.49)%, C 组血乳酸清除率 (5.27 ± 2.21)%, A 组血乳酸清除率 (14.27 ± 2.21) %] 差异有统计学意义 (P < 0.01)。C 组乳酸水平高于 B 组, 乳酸清除率低于 B 组。PCIS 评分越低, 乳酸越高, 乳酸清除率越低 [A 组 PCIS 评分 (89.72 ± 9.06) 分, B 组 PCIS 评分 (72.25 ± 4.18) 分, C 组 PCIS 评分 (64.25 ± 3.98) 分]。死亡组的 PCIS 评分明显高于存活组 (P < 0.05), 乳酸值越高, 乳酸清除率越低。结论 通过动态检测血乳酸的水平和 PCIS 评分的方法能够很好评估危重患儿的患病情况和预后。

【关键词】 PCIS 评分; 血乳酸清除率; 危重症患儿

Comparison of the clinical value of blood lactate clearance rate and PCIS score in the prognosis of critical ill patients  Xu Yufang, Wang Yanli.

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Research progress of paclitaxel drug formulations

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【Abstract】 Paclitaxel is an antimicrotubule agent indicated as first–line therapy for the treatment of advanced carcinoma of the ovary and breast cancer. Oral administration of paclitaxel is preferred as it is convenient to use in hospital and reduces costs. However, due to the low oral bioavailability of paclitaxel, most commercially available formulations are injections. This review presents the progress of developed paclitaxel injection and oral formulations to enhance the bioavailability of paclitaxel.

【Key words】 Ovayian neoplasms; Breast neoplasms; Paclitaxel
纤维蛋白原、同型半胱氨酸、尿酸水平与冠心病相关性研究

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【摘要】 近年来冠心病的发病率不断的升高, 冠心病 ( CHD ) 作为常见病多发病, 日益引起人们的重视, 成为威胁人类生存的重要原因, 在我国 CHD 患病率呈上升趋势, 冠心病的病因病机尚未完全清楚。进些年来随着医学科学的飞速发展, 展众多学者对冠心病与纤维蛋白原, 同型半胱氨酸, 尿酸的相关性进行研究, 取得了前所未有的成果, 因此本研究就 CHD 与上述指标的相关性研究现状作一综述。

【关键词】 冠状动脉疾病; 纤维蛋白原; 同型半胱氨酸; 尿酸

Relationship of coronary heart disease and fibrinogen, homocysteine, uric acid  Xirali Anwar, Asiya Wupur, Gulnaz Abdurahman.
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【Abstract】 In recent years, coronary heart disease (CHD) as a common frequent disease, increasingly aroused people’s attention, became an important reason for the threat to human survival. In our country, the prevalence of CHD is presented rising trend, but the etiology and pathogenesis of CHD is not completely elucidated. With the rapid development of medical science, many scholars performed study on correlation between CHD and fibrinogen, homocysteine, uric acid, and achieved unprecedented results. Here, we reviewed research progress of the correlation between CHD and fibrinogen, homocysteine, uric acid.

【Key words】 Coronary disease; Fibrinogen; Homocysteine; Uric acid
Analysis of the effect of the application of health education in Department of Orthopedics Lin Shuangzhi, Ji Youmiao.
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中西医结合护理干预对护士失眠症的临床疗效观察

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【摘要】目的 探讨中西医结合护理干预对于护士失眠症的效果。方法 采用阿森斯失眠量表(AIS)筛选有失眠症的护士74例，采用随机数字表法分为治疗组与对照组，各37例。对照组实施西医常规干预，治疗组在对照组的基础上实施中医耳穴压豆干预，比较两组的临床疗效与干预前后睡眠质量。结果 治疗组的总有效率为94.59%，显著高于对照组的81.08%（χ² = 7.323, P < 0.05）；治疗后治疗组的AIS评分显著低于对照组(t = 19.714, P < 0.05)；治疗后治疗组的觉醒时间、觉醒次数均显著低于对照组(t = 28.548, 15.811, 均P < 0.05)，而睡眠效率及睡眠维持率显著高于对照组(t = 10.048, 15.722, 均P < 0.05)。结论对失眠症护士开展中西医结合护理干预有利于改善睡眠质量，提高临床疗效，值得推广应用。

【关键词】入睡和睡眠障碍；护士；医学，中国传统；护理

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Clinical efficacy of traditional Chinese medicine combined with western medicine nursing intervention in nurses with insomnia and the influence on the sleep quality of patients Li Juanjuan.

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【Key words】Sleep Initiation and Maintenance Disorders; Nurses; Medicine, Chinese Traditional; Nursing Care

Fund program: Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Project of Zhejiang Province (2014ZB036)
5E 康复护理模式改善尿毒症腹膜透析患者睡眠质量的效果观察

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【摘要】目的 探讨5E康复护理模式对尿毒症腹膜透析(PD)患者睡眠质量的改善作用。方法 对接受稳定PD的60例尿毒症患者在常规护理的基础上给予5E康复护理模式，作为干预组；选取此前一年接受PD常规护理的60例尿毒症患者作为对照组。统计干预前后两组患者急性生理与慢性健康(APACHE Ⅲ)评分、匹兹堡睡眠质量评分(PSQI)及护理满意度得分，并统计PD过程中不良反应发生情况。结果 两组干预前APACHE Ⅲ评分、PSQI得分比较，差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)；干预后干预组APACHE Ⅲ评分、PSQI得分和护理满意度得分分别为(31.3±10.7)分、(8.2±1.2)分和(9.4±0.3)分，对照组为(41.0±9.5)分、(6.1±0.8)分和(7.2±0.2)分，两组差异均有统计学意义(t=3.321,7.133,29.89,均P<0.01)；干预组高血压、心功能不全、腹膜炎和低血钾发生率为16.7%、1.7%、3.3%和0，对照组为28.4%、13.3%、8.3%和11.7%，两组差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2=2.452,4.324,3.029,5.461$,均P<0.05)。结论5E康复护理模式能明显改善接受PD治疗的尿毒症患者的睡眠状况和身体健康程度，减少并发症的发生，值得在临床上进一步推广。

【关键词】 尿毒症；腹膜透析；护理

The effect of 5E rehabilitation care model for improving the sleep quality of uremia patients with peritoneal dialysis   Shao Songhua, Li Huazhen, Zhang Ye, Zhu Yingping, Mou Wanjun.
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