论 著

安徽省合肥地区 7~18 岁中小学生身高
分布特点及矮小症检出率调查 ........................................ 3521
刘跃 刘德云 杨剑玮 王倩 陈显军 万宇辉
矮身材患儿 176 例病因构成分析 .................................... 3526
洪庆荣 顾绍庆 徐卫琴 唐跃斌
盆腔超声监测对促性腺激素释放激素类似物治疗
女童特发性中枢性性早熟的临床价值 ............................... 3531
陈广瑞
早期机械通气救治重症手足口病临床分析 ......................... 3534
王鹏
鼻塞式双水平无创正压通气在极低出生体质量患儿
呼吸支持中的应用价值 .................................................. 3538
黄蕊 赵瑞敏 王小玲 吴晓辉
D-二聚体在脓毒症病情评估中的价值 .............................. 3542
张明真 吕波 何海燕 林才 黄冬花
乳果糖口服液联合小儿康颗粒治疗 4 岁以下
小儿功能性便秘的疗效分析 ........................................... 3545
黄富军
江苏省常熟市公立医院补偿机制改革效果分析 .................. 3548
朱文兵 徐惠军 唐斐 舒军 陈波
麻疹预防与应急评估方法初探 ......................................... 3552
邱泉 沈继录 谢军 邱晓 周辉 曾承红
成长小组模式对青年首发抑郁症患者
认知障碍的影响 .......................................................... 3558
周秀月 汤义平 王忠芬
不同分子亚型乳腺导管内癌的组织学分级、
Ki-67 抗原表达特点及相关性研究 ................................. 3562
沈俊俊 潘月芬 齐全 姜亦珍 钟丽萍 廖海红
替罗非班在老年人非 ST 段抬高型急性
心肌梗死介入治疗中的应用 .......................................... 3566
李文杰 张方 赵玉生 李秋风
低-中度有氧运动对维持性血液透析患者
心肌梗死介入治疗中的应用 .......................................... 3569
黄若 林小敏 林晓霞 梅晓蓉
相对表观弥散系数鉴别乏脂肪肾错构瘤与小肾癌的价值 ........ 3573
王国锋 刘倩
心理资本对手术室护士组织承诺、工作满意度的影响 .................................................. 3577
邹珍珍 陈淑
鼻-牙槽塑形矫治器在完全性唇腭裂修复中的应用 .................................................. 3581
刘颖萍 张靖 郭雪松 梁惠惠 张丽霞
集束化护理在导管相关性血流感染中的应用 .................................................. 3585
陈萍燕
氯沙坦联合前列腺素 E1 治疗早期糖尿病肾病的临床观察 ...................................... 3593
李硕良 冯秀娟 何华平 黎平 谭瑞珠
来氟米特联合泼尼松治疗环磷酰胺无效的紫癜性肾炎临床疗效评价 ...................... 3597
张国 张国凤 康泰 张波 马刚
超声引导下腭窝坐骨神经联合隐神经阻滞在老年人足踝部手术中的应用 .......... 3601
马冬梅 居热提 徐桂萍
微切口超声乳化吸除术治疗糖尿病性白内障疗效观察 ..................................... 3605
徐婷君 胡芳
小牛血去蛋白提取物眼用凝胶联合玻璃酸钠滴眼液治疗白内障超声乳化吸除术后并发症干眼症的疗效观察 .............................................................. 3609
方俊旭
空心加压螺钉内固定结合自体富血小板血浆骨组织移植术治疗中老年人股骨颈骨折 .............................................................. 3613
王娟 闫红旗 方伟 李志高 李力
帕金森病患者血浆乙酰胆碱水平变化及其与姿势步态异常型帕金森病的关系 ..... 3616
吕勇
丹参水提液对染镉大鼠血清超氧化物歧化酶、丙二醛、总抗氧化能力的影响 .......... 3620
何玲 张佳伟 吕晓云 李雪霞
慢性阻塞性肺疾病呼吸机相关性肺炎的病原菌分布与临床特点 ......................... 3625
吕勇
腹腔镜下经肠系膜途径左肾囊肿去顶减压术 12 例报告 ..................................... 3629
林莉 宋正尧 殷国林
翼状胬肉切除术后并发角膜溃疡二例病因分析 ............................................. 3633
吕晓云
切口扩张保护器在剖宫产手术中的应用 .............................................................. 3636
王丽平 吴卫卫 吴寒冰 葛加美
肌内注射盐酸戊乙奎醚与山莨菪碱对肾绞痛患者镇痛效果的比较 ...................... 3642
刘东伟 李娜 郭长春 王坤 逄淑秀
重度烧伤患者血浆凝溶胶蛋白水平变化的临床观察 ..................................... 3646
陈雷光 方立曦 李明农
吸入激素联合茶碱与加倍剂量吸入激素治疗哮喘的临床效果比较 .................... 3650
曾德望 王琦 李红艳
排尿积动态 CT 血管造影检查对颅内动脉瘤的应用 ..................................... 3653
曾德望 王琦 李红艳
2007 年度重点资助项目
王琦 李红艳
高通量透析对尿毒症患者矿物质代谢及微炎症状态影响的单中心研究 .................. 3657
研究与实践

学龄儿童幽门螺杆菌感染与睡眠障碍的相关性研究 ......................................................... 3660
白植峰 吴晓霞 金国信

等比重腰麻与骶管麻醉在肛肠手术中的应用比较 ................................................................ 3662
王小刚

甘草汤联合构地氯雷他定治疗慢性荨麻疹疗效观察 .............................................................. 3664
汪涛 徐宇武

病例报告

会阴部血管瘤一例 ..................................................................................................................... 3666
刘经州

综 述

上气道咳嗽综合征的中西医诊治进展 ..................................................................................... 3667
刘淑芸 钟红卫

腰椎间盘突出症合理补充维生素 D 的临床意义 ..................................................................... 3672
赵玉敏 胡艳萍

健康教育

食管癌术后患者健康行为和危险行为的改进 ........................................................................... 3675
周光英 陈爱霞 曾静

护理学

人本位护理干预联合吞咽治疗仪在脑卒中致吞咽障碍康复中的临床研究 ............................ 3678
刘玉兰 彭文霞 肖淑峰

读者·作者·编者

《中国基层医药》杂志关于双语著录和“利益冲突”等撰写格式的规定 ................................. 3576
《中国基层医药》杂志对来稿中统计学处理的有关要求 .......................................................... 3600
《中国基层医药》杂志关于一稿两投和一稿两用问题处理的声明 ......................................... 3624
《中国基层医药》杂志关于书写论文作者单位名称的要求 ...................................................... 3632
《中国基层医药》杂志关于投稿等事宜的声明 ....................................................................... 3649
《中国基层医药》杂志关于参考文献著录格式要求 ................................................................. 3652
《中国基层医药》杂志关于书写论文中法定计量单位的书写要求 ......................................... 3680

消 息

全球健康促进大会将首次在中国举行 ...................................................................................... 3671

本期广告目次 ............................................................................................................................ 3530

《中国基层医药》杂志相关单位 ............................................................................................ 3608
《中国基层医药》杂志可直接用缩写的常用词汇 ................................................................. 对英文目录 2

本刊稿约见本卷第 1 期、第 13 期后插 3
安徽省合肥地区 7~18 岁中小学生身高分布特点及矮小症检出率调查

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【摘要】目的 研究合肥地区 7~18 岁中小学生身高分布特点及矮小症检出率。方法 采用分层整群抽样抽取合肥地区 5 个区内 12 所中小学校,测量其中 7~18 岁共 3593 名中小学生的身高。分析身高的分布特点,同时与 2010 年该地区身高数据比较,并以 2005 年九市儿童体格发育调查数据为身高评价标准进行评价,分析矮小症检出率分布特点。结果 研究人群中身高特点为男性高于女性。各年龄组的身高普遍高于 2010 年。男性身高增长以 7~15 岁较为明显,15 岁后增幅减小;女性身高增长在 7~14 岁较为明显,10 岁后增长加快,14 岁后增幅减小。合肥地区中小学生各年龄组总体矮小症的检出率为 1.12%~4.17%,总体检出率为 2.62%;城区矮小症的检出率为 1.76%,乡村矮小症的检出率为 3.43%,乡村矮小症检出率高于城区(\chi^2=9.793, P=0.002)。男生矮小症的检出率为 2.60%,女生矮小症的检出率为 2.64%,男、女矮小症检出率差异无统计学意义(\chi^2=0.006, P=0.937);男、女矮小症检出率在城区分别为 1.75%、1.78%,在乡村分别为 3.46%、3.34%,无论城乡,男女矮小症检出率差异均无统计学意义。小学组与中学组矮小症检出率差异无统计学意义。结论 合肥地区中小学生身高男生高于女生。男女、城乡身高较 2010 年均呈增长趋势。合肥地区中小学生矮小症总体检出率为 2.62%,乡村矮小症检出率高于城区;男女矮小症检出率差异无统计学意义。小学组与中学组矮小症检出率差异无统计学意义。

【关键词】身高; 矮小症; 中小学生; 合肥; 横断面研究
基金项目:安徽医科大学科技基金项目(2015XKJ23)

A survey of the body height distribution profile and the prevalence of short stature of school children aged from 7 to 18 years in Hefei of Anhui province Liu Yue,Liu Deyun,Yang Liqi,Wang Qian,Chen Xianjun, Wan Yuhui. Department of Pediatrics ,the Second Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei, Anhui 230601, China( Liu Y, Liu DY, Yang LQ, Wang Q, Chen XJ ) ;School of Public Health, Anhui Medical University, Hefei, Anhui 230032, China (Wan YH)
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the body height distribution profile and prevalence of short stature of primary and secondary school students aged from 7 to 18 years in Hefei. Methods Twelve schools in five districts and counties in Hefei were selected. 3 593 primary and secondary school students aged from 7 to 18 years were recruited. Body heights were measured and were evaluated using a nine cities’ growth standard. Short stature was defined as the body height was two standard deviation below the mean body height in each sex matched age group. The prevalence of short stature was calculated and standardized using the nine cities’ population data. Results Body heights were higher in boys than in girls. The body heights of boys nearly stopped increasing after 15 years old, while the heights in girls stopped increasing after 14 years old. The body heights of children in Hefei in 2014 were higher than in 2010. The prevalence of short stature of primary and secondary school students in Hefei among all age groups was 1.12% to 4.17%, the average prevalence was 2.26%. The prevalence of short stature in rural area was 3.43%, which in urban area was 1.76%, the rate was significantly lower in urban area than that in rural area(\chi^2=9.793, P=0.002). The prevalence of short stature in boys was 2.60%, which in girls was 2.64%, no obvious difference was found in the
prevalence of short stature between boys and girls ($\chi^2 = 0.006, P = 0.937$). The prevalence of short stature in boys and girls in urban area were 1.75% and 1.78% respectively, which in rural area were 3.46% and 3.34%, no matter in urban area or in rural area, the prevalence of short stature was not obviously different. The prevalence of short stature in primary and secondary school students also had no obvious difference. Conclusion Body heights were higher in boys than in girls. The body heights of children in Hefei in 2014 were higher than in 2010. The average prevalence of short stature of the primary and secondary school students in Hefei was 2.62%, the rate was significantly higher in rural area than that in urban area. There was no obvious difference in the prevalence of short stature between boys and girls. Neither was the primary and secondary school students.

【Key words】Body height; Short stature; Primary and secondary students; Hefei; Cross-sectional studies

Fund program: Science and Technology Fund of Anhui Medical University (2015XKJ23)
矮身材患儿 176 例病因构成分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨矮身材患儿的病因构成,为临床诊断治疗提供参考依据。方法 回顾性分析 176 例矮身材患儿的临床资料。结果 176 例矮身材患儿中男童 102 例(58.0%),平均年龄((9.05±3.28)岁;女童 74 例(42.0% ),平均年龄(8.53±2.76)岁;原发性生长激素缺乏症 84 例(47.7% );特发性矮小 27 例(15.4% );体质性青春发育延迟 16 例(9.1% );家族性矮身材 12 例(6.8% );甲状腺功能减低 4 例(2.3% );多种垂体激素缺乏症 1 例(0.6% );小于胎龄儿 4 例(2.3% );染色体疾病 10 例(5.7%)(其中 turner 综合征 6 例,其他染色体异常 4 例);颅内肿瘤 8 例(4.5%)(其中包括颅咽管瘤术后继发多种垂体激素缺乏症 3 例,生殖细胞瘤放疗术后继发多种垂体激素缺乏症 1 例,垂体腺瘤 4 例);垂体柄中断 2 例(1.1%); Rathkes 囊肿 2 例(1.1%);粘多糖病 1 例(0.6%); Prader-Willi 综合征 2 例(1.1%);慢性系统性疾病 3 例(1.8%)(包括先天性心脏病、慢性肾功能衰竭、幼年特发性关节炎各 1 例)。结论 生长激素缺乏症是矮身材最常见的病因。但儿童矮身材病因复杂,需根据不同病因选择治疗方案。

【关键词】矮身材; 病因学; 儿童

Etiology of short stature in children: analysis of 176 cases Hong Qingrong, Gu Shaoqing, Xu Liqin, Kang Yubin. Department of Pediatrics, the First People’s Hospital of Zhenjiang, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu 212002, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the causes of short stature in children, and to provide reference for clinical diagnosis and treatment. Methods Anthropological and physical examination data were retrospectively collected and studied in 176 children with short stature. Results Among the 176 children, 102 children were males [mean age was (9.05 ± 3.28) years old] and 74 children were females [mean age was (8.53 ± 2.76) years old]. Of them, 84 cases (47.7%) were diagnosed growth hormone deficiency (GHD), 27 cases (15.4%) were idiopathic short stature, 16 cases (9.1%) were constitutional delay of growth and puberty, 12 cases (6.8%) were familial short stature, 4 cases (2.3%) were hypothyroidism, 1 case (0.6%) was multiple pituitary hormone deficiency, 4 cases (2.3%) were small for gestational age (SGA), 10 cases (5.7%) were chromosomal disorders, etc. Conclusion GHD is the most common cause of short stature. The causes of short stature are complicated in children. The diagnosis and treatment should be based on etiology.

【Key words】Short stature; Etiology; Child
盆腔超声监测对促性腺激素释放激素类似物治疗女童特发性中枢性性早熟的临床价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨盆腔超声(PU)在促性腺激素释放激素类似物(GnRHa)治疗特发性中枢性性早熟(ICPP)女童中的参数特征及其临床价值。方法 选取47例临床确诊为ICPP女童(性早熟组)行GnRHa治疗,于治疗前后均接受PU检查,并采用免疫化学发光法测定性激素水平,与同期55例正常性发育健康女童(对照组)作对比分析。结果 性早熟组的子宫体积(5.604±1.146) mL、卵泡最大径(0.709±0.116) cm、卵巢体积(2.775±0.963) mL,均明显大于对照组子宫体积(1.734±0.434) mL、卵泡最大径(0.294±0.070) cm、卵巢体积(0.893±0.234) mL,差异均有统计学意义(t=23.179, 22.059, 14.015, 均P<0.05);性早熟组经GnRHa治疗后子宫体积(2.644±0.870) mL、卵泡最大径(0.425±0.176) cm、卵巢体积(1.655±0.219) mL,均明显小于治疗前,差异均有统计学意义(t=33.645, 22.809, 9.874, 均P<0.05);性早熟组经GnRHa治疗后促黄体生成素峰值(8.311±3.671) IU/L、促卵泡素峰值(3.945±1.516) IU/L以及雌二醇水平(45.094±15.819) pmol/L均明显低于治疗前,差异均有统计学意义(t=14.763, 42.068, 51.714, 均P<0.05)。结论 PU不仅能准确、无创性地诊断ICPP,而且能动态监测GnRHa治疗ICPP的效果,为临床提供参考。

【关键词】 超声检查; 促性腺激素释放激素类似物; 性早熟,特发性
早期机械通气救治重症手足口病临床分析

王鹏

6706.2016.23.004

【摘要】目的 分析早期机械通气救治重症手足口病的必要性及有效性。方法 回顾性分析 38 例行机械通气救治的重症手足口病患儿的临床资料，行机械通气时间点：8 例入院即刻，23 例在入院 24 h 内，7 例 48 h 内。结果 38 例患儿均急性起病，均在发病 1~5 d 后住院，年龄 <5 岁，其中 0~1 岁 2 例，＞1~2 岁 12 例，＞2~3 岁 18 例，＞3~5 岁 6 例，男 25 例，女 13 例，32 例痊愈，2 例单侧肢瘫，1 例放弃治疗，3 例死亡。结论 重症手足口病患儿病情变化快，进展快，可迅速出现中枢神经系统和呼吸系统受累的临床表现，出现脑炎、脑干脑炎、脑脊髓炎，甚至神经源性肺水肿，进而引起中枢性及周围性呼吸衰竭，尽早行保护性通气策略的机械通气治疗可赢得宝贵的抢救时间，其救治成功率明显提高。

【关键词】通气机，机械；手足口病；儿童
鼻塞式双水平无创正压通气在极低出生体质量
患儿呼吸支持中的应用价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨鼻塞式双水平无创正压通气(NIPPV)在极低出生体质量患儿(VLBW)呼吸支持中的应用价值。方法 将2013年1月至2015年12月靖江市人民医院出生的极低出生体质量患儿58例作为研究对象，按照随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组，每组29例，对照组给予鼻塞式持续正压通气，观察组给予鼻塞式双水平无创正压通气，观察两组患儿的PaCO\(_2\)潴留、改善氧合、气管插管率和再次使用肺表面活性物质率、有创呼吸支持时间、需氧时间，以及并发症发生情况。结果 呼吸支持12 h后观察组患儿PaCO\(_2\)、(46.71 ± 5.22) mmHg，低于对照组的(50.27 ± 4.17) mmHg，PaO\(_2\)/FiO\(_2\)、(226.71 ± 28.61) mmHg，高于对照组的(209.15 ± 27.85) mmHg，差异均有统计学意义(t = 6.740, p < 0.05)。观察组再次气管插管率13.79%，低于对照组的25.81%，差异有统计学意义(χ\(^2\) = 8.194, p < 0.05)。结论 NIPPV应用于极低出生体质量患儿呼吸支持可改善PaCO\(_2\)潴留和氧合，减少气管插管和再次使用肺表面活性物质，降低呼吸支持和需氧时间，临床有效、安全，值得推广。

【关键词】 婴儿，极低出生体重； 鼻塞式双水平无创正压通气； 呼吸支持

Application value of nasal intermittent positive pressure ventilation on respiratory support in children with very low birth weight

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【Abstract】Objective To study the application value of nasal intermittent positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV) on respiratory support in children with very low birth weight. Methods 58 children with very low birth weight were divided into control group and observation group according to random number table method from January 2013 to December 2015 in our hospital, 29 cases in each group. The control group was given nasal continuous positive airway pressure, and the observation group was given NIPPV. The PaCO\(_2\) retention, improve oxygenation, the rate of endotracheal intubation, once again use lung surface active substance, respiratory support time, aerobic time and complications were observed. Results After 12 h respiratory support, the PaCO\(_2\) of the observation group [46.71 ± 5.22 mmHg, (43.16 ± 3.94) mmHg, (41.16 ± 3.92) mmHg] were lower than those of the control group [50.27 ± 4.17 mmHg, (48.71 ± 3.86) mmHg, (45.74 ± 3.85) mmHg], the oxygenation index of the observation group [226.71 ± 28.61 mmHg, (241.53 ± 24.37) mmHg, (258.14 ± 23.78) mmHg] were higher than those of the control group [209.15 ± 27.85 mmHg, (221.27 ± 28.65) mmHg, (226.71 ± 27.91) mmHg], the differences were statistically significant (t = 6.740, p < 0.05). The endotracheal reintubation rate, again using lung surface active substance rate, respiratory support time and aerobic time in the observation group were 13.79%, 10.34%, (35.41 ± 11.26)% h, which were lower than those in the control group [44.83%, 41.38%, (62.17 ± 13.51)% h], the differences were statistically significant (χ\(^2\) = 6.740, t = 8.194, p < 0.05). The main complications were gas leakage, necrotizing enterocolitis, premature retinopathy and intraventricular hemorrhage. The incidence rate of complication had no statistically significant difference (P > 0.05). Conclusion NIPPV applied in very low birth weight in children with respiratory support can improve the CO\(_2\) retention and oxygenation, reduce endotracheal reintubation and again using lung surface active substances, reduce respiratory support and aerobic time. The clinical effect is effective and safe, which is worthy of promoting.

【Key words】 Infant, very low birth weight; Nasal intermittent positive pressure ventilation; Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome; Respiratory support
D-二聚体在脓毒症病情评估中的价值

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【摘要】目的探讨 D-二聚体在脓毒症病情评估中的价值。方法选取 48 例脓毒症患儿, 根据病情分为脓毒症组 (26 例)、严重脓毒症组 (17 例)、脓毒症死亡组 (5 例), 每例患儿入院后第 1,3 天取血, 进行血常规、凝血酶原时间 (PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间 (APTT) 及 D-二聚体检测。对比三组 PLT、PT、APTT、D-二聚体水平。结果第 1 天脓毒症死亡组 D-二聚体较严重脓毒症组升高 (t = -6.465, P < 0.05), 较脓毒症组明显升高 (t = -8.621, P < 0.01), 第 3 天严重脓毒症组 D-二聚体较脓毒症组升高 (t = -15.815, P < 0.05), 脓毒症死亡组较其余两组 D-二聚体明显升高 (t = -8.629, -6.521, 均 P < 0.01)。结论通过监测脓毒症患儿凝血功能, 其中 D-二聚体水平监测可早期识别病情严重的脓毒症, 及早治疗, 降低病死率。

【关键词】脓毒症; D-二聚体; 预后

Value of D – dimer in evaluation of the severity of sepsis

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the value of D – dimer in evaluation of the severity of sepsis. Methods 48 children with sepsis were selected. According to the disease condition, they were divided into sepsis group (26 cases), severe sepsis group (17 cases), sepsis death group (5 cases). 1 and 3 days after admission, the blood samples were collected. The routine blood test, prothrombin time (PT), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), and D – dimer were tested. PLT, PT, APTT, D – dimer were compared among 3 groups. Results At the first day, the D – dimer level of the sepsis death group increased more than the severe sepsis group (t = -6.465, P < 0.05), which was significantly higher compared with the sepsis group (t = -8.621, P < 0.01). At the third day, the D – dimer level of the severe sepsis group increased compared with the sepsis group (t = -15.815, P < 0.05), the D – dimer level of the sepsis death group significantly increased than in the other two groups (t = -8.629, -6.521, all P < 0.01). Conclusion By monitoring coagulation in children with sepsis, D – dimer level monitoring can be a serious condition early recognition of sepsis, early treatment and reduce mortality.

【Key words】Sepsis; D – dimer; Prognosis
乳果糖口服液联合小儿康颗粒治疗 4 岁以下小儿功能性便秘的疗效分析

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【摘要】目的 观察乳果糖口服液联合小儿康颗粒治疗 4 岁以下小儿功能性便秘的临床效果。方法 将 4 岁以下功能性便秘患儿 64 例采用数字表法随机法分为对照组 32 例,观察组 32 例,两组患儿均应用乳果糖口服液治疗,观察组患儿联合应用小儿康颗粒治疗,对两组总有效率、症状改善情况进行观察比较。结果 观察组总有效率为 93.75%,高于对照组的 71.88% (χ² = 5.38, P < 0.05);观察组肛裂、食欲不振改善分别为 24 例、19 例,对照组分别为 17 例、11 例,两组差异均有统计学意义 (χ² = 4.27, 4.01, 均 P < 0.05)。结论 对 4 岁以下小儿功能性便秘应用小儿康颗粒与乳果糖口服液联合治疗效果确切,优于单独应用乳果糖口服液治疗。

【关键词】乳果糖口服液; 小儿康颗粒; 便秘,功能性; 儿童

Effect of lactulose solution plus Xiaoerkang granules in the treatment of children under 4 years old with functional constipation Huang Fujun.

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the clinical effects of lactulose solution plus Xiaoerkang granules in the treatment of children under 4 years old with functional constipation. Methods 64 children of functional constipation and younger than 4 years old were selected, and they were randomly divided into the control group (32 cases) and observation group (32 cases). All the children were orally given lactulose solution, and children in the observation group were given Xiaoerkang granule treatment. The total effective rate, improvement of symptoms were observed and compared between the two groups. Results The total effective rate in the observation group was 93.75%, which was significantly higher than 71.88% of the control group (χ² = 5.38, P < 0.05). The anal fissure, loss of appetite improvement of the observation group were 24 cases, 19 cases, which of the control group were 17 cases, 11 cases, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant (χ² = 4.27, 4.01, all P < 0.05). Conclusion The lactulose solution plus Xiaoerkang granules in the treatment of children under the age of 4 with functional constipation has exact effect, and the effect is better than lactulose solution.

【Key words】Lactulose solution; Xiaoerkang Granule; Constipation, functional; Child
【摘要】目的探讨药品零差率背景下,常熟市公立医院补偿机制改革实践与成效,为不断深化公立医院改革提供实践参考。方法通过补偿机制改革实践操作,运用比较分析法观察改革前后(2012-2015年)相关数据和指标变化。结果补偿机制改革后,常熟市公立医院运行、职工收入、患者就医负担等情况改善,2015年较2012年相比,公立医院财政补助增长55.47%、职工福利性支出增长23.13%、住院者次均费用下降1.99%。结论常熟市公立医院补偿机制改革取得一定的成效,但仍需要进一步强化政府补偿职能,提高公立医院经营管理能力,拓宽补偿渠道,并协同健全相关制度。

【关键词】医院,公立;补偿和赔偿;卫生保健改革

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Analysis on the effect of the compensation mechanism reform of public hospital in Changshu city, Jiangsu province Zhu Chengming, Xu Lihong, Tang Yan, Yu Jun, Chen Bo.
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【Abstract】Objective Under the background of zero rate of medicine, to discuss the practice and effect of the reform of the compensation mechanism of public hospital in Changshu city, thus to provide practical reference for continuously deepening the reform of public hospital. Methods By reform of the compensation mechanism, using comparative analysis to analyze change of the related data and index from 2012 to 2015. Results The operation of public hospital, the income of workers, the burden of the patients were improved after the reform of the compensation mechanism in Changshu city, 2015 compared to 2012, financial subsidies of the public hospital increased by 55.47%, spending rose of employee welfare by 23.13%, expenses of the average hospitalization decreased by 1.99%. Conclusion Some progress has been made after the reform of the compensation mechanism, but it still need to strengthen further compensation functions of government, to improve the management ability of public hospital, to broaden channels of compensation, and to cooperate to perfect the relevant system.

【Key words】Hospital, public; Compensation and redress; Health care reform

Fund program: National Ministry of science and technology "research and demonstration project of key technology of rural basic medical and health" (2012BA18B00); Philosophy and social sciences research project of Changshou city, Jiangsu province (Cs1505)
麻疹预防与应急评估方法初探

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【摘要】 目的 探讨建立麻疹预防和应急控制系统评估的路径和方法,据此作为各地麻疹预防和应急评估的工具,在此基础上改进麻疹预防和应急工作。方法 主要对西安、淮南、温州三市麻疹预防、应急的相关文件、监测数据进行比较分析,提取共同因子,删去冗余因子,增加创新因子;对三市业内88名专家进行问卷调查,采取因素分析与层次分析交叉的方法测定各因素对分析指标的影响。结果 编制麻疹预防和应急能力检测表;建构麻疹预防和应急的数学模型,制定使用办法,初步建立评估模型麻疹预防和应急能力评估体系。结论 该研究在方法和技术上有一定的创新性,并具有普适的应用价值,为实现世界卫生组织2015年基本消灭麻疹的目标提供可操作的评估工具。

【关键词】 麻疹; 预防卫生服务; 评价研究

Epidemic prevention and emergency assessment system of measles  Qiu Quan, Shen Jilu, Xie Jun, Qiu Ye, Sun Hui, Cao Chenghong.
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【Abstract】 Objective To discuss how to build the path and method in measles epidemic prevention and emergency evaluation system, as the epidemical tools of measles epidemic prevention and emergency assessment, in order to improve the quality of the measles epidemic prevention and emergency disposal. Methods The relevant documents and surveillance data on measles’ prevention and emergency response in Xi’an, Huainan and Wenzhou were compared and analyzed. The common factors were extracted, the redundant factors were deleted, the innovation factors were added. In three cities, 88 experts questionnaires were analyzed by factor analysis and hierarchical analysis method. Results A serial of tables on the measles epidemic prevention and emergency identification were made, and the mathematical model of measles epidemic prevention and emergency measures were established. The measles epidemic prevention and emergency control evaluation system was completed basically. Conclusion The measles epidemic prevention and emergency response system should be used to realize the world health organization (WHO) measles elimination goals in 2015 and provide basic operational assessment tools.

【Key words】 Measles; Preventive health services; Evaluation studies

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation of China(81171618)
成长小组模式对青年首发抑郁症患者认知障碍的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨成长小组模式对青年首发抑郁症患者认知障碍的影响。方法 将112例青年首发抑郁症患者按入院先后顺序分为对照组和干预组,对照组实施常规干预,干预组引入成长小组模式。比较两组17项汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD-17)和重复性成套神经心理状态测试(RBANS)评分。结果 干预后干预组HAMD-17得分低于对照组[(10.09±2.87)分比(12.42±3.29)分],差异有统计学意义(t = 3.994, P = 0.001);干预组RBANS得分高于对照组[(449.71±73.85)分比(420.62±69.37)分],差异有统计学意义(t = 2.149, P = 0.034)。结论 成长小组模式能够减轻青年首发抑郁症患者的认知障碍。

【关键词】抑郁症;青少年;认知障碍;护理实践模式

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Effect of growth group model on cognitive disorder in young patients with first – episode depression

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【Abstract】Objective To discuss the effect of growth group model on cognitive disorder in young patients with first – episode depression. Methods According to the order of admission, 112 young patients with first – episode depression were divided into control group and intervention group, 56 cases in each group. The control group adopted routine intervention, while the intervention group adopted intervention based on growth group model. The scores of 17 Hamilton depression scale (HAMD – 17) and repeatable battery for the assessment of neuropsychological status (RBANS) between the two groups were compared. Results After intervention, the score of HAMD – 17 of the intervention group was lower than that of the control group[(10.09 ± 2.87) points vs. (12.42 ± 3.29) points], the difference was statistically significant(t = 3.994, P = 0.001). The score of RBANS of the intervention group was higher than that of the control group[(449.71 ± 73.85) points vs. (420.62 ± 69.37) points], the difference was statistically significant(t = 2.149, P = 0.034). Conclusion The intervention based on growth group model can reduce the cognitive disorder level of young patients with first – episode depression.

【Key words】Depressive disorder; Adolescent; Cognition disorders; Nurse’s practice patterns

Fund program: Clinical research fund of Zhejiang Medical Association (2011ZYC – A116)
Characteristics and relationships of histological grade and the expression of Ki-67 antigen in different molecular classification of ductal carcinoma in situ

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the characteristics and relationships of histological grade and Ki-67 antigen in different molecular classification of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS). Methods The expression of estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), HER2 and Ki-67 were detected by using immunohistochemistry in 48 cases of DCIS with complete pathological information. The molecular classification was done in order to analyze the characteristics and relationships of histological grade and Ki-67 in different subtypes. Results Luminal A type, Luminal B type, HER2 overexpression type and triple negative were 24 cases, 16 cases, 6 cases and 2 cases in 48 DCIS, respectively. The compositional ratios of Luminal A type and triple negative were significantly different from the ones in invasive ductal carcinoma (χ² = 12.874, P < 0.01; χ² = 4.703, P < 0.05). The low, middle and high grade were 6 cases, 12 cases and 30 cases in 48 DCIS, respectively. The low and middle grade was only found in Luminal type, and the proportion of high grade in Luminal A was 41.67%, which was obviously lower than those in Luminal B (75.00%) and HER2 overexpression type (100.00%) (χ² = 4.310, P < 0.05; χ² = 5.563, P < 0.05). Significant difference of the compositional ratio of low and middle grade was detected between Luminal and non-Luminal type (χ² = 5.760, P < 0.05). Obvious differences of Ki-67 index were found in different subtypes (F = 24.793, P < 0.01). The Ki-67 index and positive rate in Luminal were obviously lower than those in non-Luminal (t = 4.213, P < 0.01; χ² = 8.515, P < 0.01). Different histological grade was accompanied with different Ki-67 index in DCIS (F = 4.270, P < 0.05), and both of which had positive correlation (r = 0.367, P < 0.05). The Ki-67 index and positive rate in low and middle grade were obviously lower than those in high grade (t = 2.876, P < 0.01; χ² = 4.914, P < 0.05). Conclusion Different molecular classification of DCIS has different histological grade and Ki-67 expression, and histological grade is positively correlated with Ki-67 expression, which may be an important indication of DCIS prognosis.

【Key words】Carcinoma, ductal, breast; Molecular classification; Histological grade; Ki-67 antigen; Correlation

【Fund program】Scientific Research Project of Zhejiang Municipal Health and Family Planning Commission (2015KYB378)
替罗非班在老年人非 ST 段抬高型急性心肌梗死介入治疗中的应用

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【摘要】目的 观察老年非 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死 (NSTEMI) 患者在经皮冠脉介入治疗 (PCI) 中应用替罗非班的疗效及安全性。方法 选择急诊入院非 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死患者 80 例, 随机化分组分为治疗组 (替罗非班 + PCI) 和对照组 (PCI), 收集所有病例的临床和冠脉造影资料, 观察术后罪犯血管 TIMI 血流分级、PCI 术后 1 周心脏超声、出血事件、术后 30d 不良事件、1 年后不良事件及心功能状态等。结果 治疗组术后 TIMI 血流分级提高 (95.0%), 30d 内不良事件 (7.5%), 1 年内再次血运重建 (10.0%), 1 年后心功能状态均优于对照组, 两组差异均有统计学意义 (χ^2 = 42, 3, 2, 28, 均 P < 0.05)。结论 老年急性非 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死患者进行 PCI 治疗中使用替罗非班安全且疗效确切。

【关键词】心肌梗死; 替罗非班; 介入治疗

Effect and safety of tirofiban in PCI patients with non-ST elevation acute coronary syndrome  Li Wenjie, Zhang Fang, Zhao Yusheng, Li Qiufeng.
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect and safety of tirofiban in PCI patients with non-ST elevation acute coronary syndrome (NSTEMI-ACS). Methods 80 high-risk patients were randomly divided into treatment group (tirofiban + PCI) and control group (PCI). Collected all the clinical and coronary angiography. The coronary reperfusion flow (TIMI grade) of the culprit vessel after PCI, ultrasound cardiogram 1 week after PCI, bleed events, major adverse cardiac events with 30 days and one year, and heart function status were compared between the two groups. Results TIMI after PCI, major adverse cardiac events within 30 days, heart function status after one year, revascularization within 1 year in the treatment group were superior to the control group (χ^2 = 42, 3, 2, 28, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Tirofiban is safe and effective for elderly patients with NSTEMI-ACS received PCI.

【Key words】 Myocardial infarction; Tirofiban; Interventional therapy

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Effect of low moderate aerobic exercise on fatigue and sleep quality in patients with maintenance hemodialysis

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Abstract

Objective To explore the influence of low–to–moderate–intensity aerobic exercise to reducing fatigue and improving sleep disorders among maintenance hemodialysis patients.

Methods 97 patients with maintenance hemodialysis in our hospital were selected as the research subjects. The patients were randomly divided into control group (48 cases) and intervention group (49 cases). The control group received hemodialysis routine nursing care. The intervention group accepted standard, simple, low–to–moderate–intensity aerobic exercise on the basis of the control group. The fatigue and sleep disorder levels were assessed in two groups.

Results Before intervention, the fatigue rating scale, Pittsburgh sleep quality index score between the two groups had no statistically significant differences (all \( P > 0.05 \)). After intervention, the fatigue rating scale score, Pittsburgh sleep quality index of the intervention group were \((42.98 \pm 6.12)\) points, \((7.98 \pm 1.85)\) points, which of the control group were \((37.04 \pm 9.89)\) points, \((10.22 \pm 4.24)\) points, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups \(( t = 4.409, 7.467, \text{all } P < 0.05 ) \).

Conclusion Specification, simple, low–to–moderate–intensity aerobic exercise can effectively improve the fatigue and sleep disorder of hemodialysis patients, and improve the quality of life of the patients.

Key words Exercise; Fatigue; Sleep disorder; Hemodialysis

Fund program; Science and technology planning project of Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province( Y2013S0147 )
相对表观弥散系数鉴别乏脂肪肾错构瘤
与小肾癌的价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨磁共振弥散加权成像(DWI)中表观弥散系数(ADC)和相对表观弥散系数(rADC)在鉴别乏脂肪肾错构瘤(RAML)与小肾癌的价值。方法 回顾性分析经手术病理证实的11例乏脂肪RAML和14例小肾癌的常规MRI和DWI,测定乏脂肪RAML,小肾癌及肿瘤对侧肾脏皮质的ADC值,计算rADC值,进行统计学分析。结果 小肾癌的ADC值和rADC值[(0.817±0.126)×10⁻³mm²/s,(0.507±0.095)]均显著低于乏脂肪RAML[(0.907±0.111)×10⁻³mm²/s,(0.659±0.180)],差异均有统计学意义(\(t=2.35,t=2.54\),均 \(P<0.05\))。利用ADC值鉴别乏脂肪RAML与小肾癌的受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线下面积为0.773,敏感度为90.0%,特异度为73.3%;利用rADC值进行鉴别的曲线下面积为0.833,敏感度为90.0%,特异度为86.7%。结论 rADC值较ADC值可更准确地鉴别乏脂肪RAML与小肾癌。

【关键词】肾脏肿瘤; 错构瘤; 磁共振成像; 诊断

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the value of the apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) and relative apparent diffusion coefficient (rADC) in the differential diagnosis of renal angiomyolipoma absent of fat and small renal cell carcinoma. Methods Routine MRI and DWI images of 11 patients with RAML and 14 small renal cell carcinoma confirmed by surgery were retrospectively analyzed. To determine the ADC value of the RAML, small renal cell carcinoma and renal cortex of the contralateral kidney, and to calculate the rADC value. Finally, carried on the statistical analysis. Results The average ADC value and rADC value of small renal cell carcinoma[(0.817±0.126)×10⁻³mm²/s, (0.507±0.095)] were significantly lower than those of RAML[(0.907±0.111)×10⁻³mm²/s, (0.659±0.180)], and there were significant differences(\(t=2.35,2.54\), all \(P<0.05\)). The ADC value to differentiate spent fat RAML and small renal cell carcinoma by area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) was 0.773, the sensitivity was 90.0%, and the specificity was 73.3%. The rADC values of area under the curve to identify was 0.833, the sensitivity was 90.0%, and the specificity was 86.7%. Conclusion rADC value is more accurate than ADC value to identify the lack of fat RAML and small renal cell carcinoma.

【Key words】Kidney Neoplasms; Hamartoma; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Diagnosis

Fund program: The science and technology planning project of Jinhua in Zhejiang province(2013-3-039)
心理资本对手术室护士组织承诺、工作满意度的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨心理资本对临床手术室护士组织承诺、工作满意度影响,为临床手术室护士人力资源管理提供依据。方法 采用整群抽样对临床471名护士运用组织承诺量表、心理资本量表、工作满意度量表进行调查。结果 相关分析显示:年龄、工作年限与组织承诺呈正相关( \( r = 0.141, P < 0.05 \); \( r = 0.176, P < 0.05 \)),而与工作满意度呈负相关( \( r = -0.113, P < 0.05 \); \( r = -0.156, P < 0.05 \));经济水平与组织承诺、工作满意度呈正相关( \( r = 0.164, P < 0.05 \); \( r = 0.185, P < 0.05 \));心理资本与组织承诺、工作满意度间呈正相关( \( r > 0.000, P < 0.05 \))。多元回归显示:组织承诺得分的影响因素有:年龄、工作年限、职称、学历水平、心理资本;工作满意度得分的影响因素有:年龄、工作年限、经济水平、心理资本。结论 临床护理管理者应通过提高心理资本水平，提高手术室护士组织承诺、工作满意度水平。

【关键词】护士; 手术室; 问卷调查; 心理学

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Effect of psychological capital on organizational commitment and job satisfaction of nurses in operation room
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【Abstract】Objective To discuss the relationship between psychological capital on organizational commitment and job satisfaction of nurses in operation room, thus to provide the basis for human resource management. Methods A total of 473 nurses were included in the study. The psychological capital scale, organizational commitment scale and job satisfaction scale were used. Results Correlation analysis showed that the age, working age were positively correlated with organizational commitment scores( \( r = 0.141, P < 0.05 \); \( r = 0.176, P < 0.05 \))，while negatively correlated with job satisfaction( \( r = -0.113, P < 0.05 \); \( r = -0.156, P < 0.05 \)). Economic level was positively correlated with organizational commitment and job satisfaction scores( \( r = 0.164, P < 0.05 \); \( r = 0.185, P < 0.05 \)), and psychological capital scores had positive correlation with organizational commitment and job satisfaction scores( \( r > 0.000, P < 0.05 \)). Multiple regression showed that the influence factors of organizational commitment scores were age, working age, professional title, educational level, psychological capital scores, and the influence factors of organizational commitment scores were age, working age, economic level and psychological capital scores. Conclusion Clinical nursing managers should improve the level of organizational commitment and job satisfaction by psychological capital of nurses in operation room.

【Key words】Nurses; Operating room; Questionnaires; Psychology

Fund program: Science and technology project of Wenzhou, Zhejiang province(Y20140460)
鼻-牙槽塑形矫治器在完全性唇腭裂修复中的应用
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【摘要】目的 观察鼻-牙槽突塑形矫治器(PNAM)在术前矫治完全性唇腭裂患儿中的作用。方法 对20例完全性唇腭裂患儿(平均年龄为18d)采用PNAM进行术前矫治,其中双侧唇腭裂8例,单侧12例。测量患儿治疗前后鼻小柱长度、病变侧鼻孔宽度、上唇裂隙宽度及牙槽突裂隙宽度的变化,用SPSS 13.0软件进行统计分析。结果 患儿应用PNAM治疗后病变侧鼻孔宽度【双侧组:【9.01±1.04】mm,【8.87±1.62】mm;单侧组:【12.32±1.91】mm,上唇裂隙【双侧组:【9.86±3.05】mm,【9.45±2.78】mm;单侧组:【8.76±2.7】mm】及牙槽突裂隙宽度【双侧组:【4.39±2.23】mm,【4.06±2.41】mm;单侧组:【6.49±1.15】mm】明显缩小,鼻小柱长度【双侧组:【3.36±1.98】mm;单侧组:【5.06±2.03】mm】增加,与治疗前【双侧组:【12.43±2.02】mm,【11.91±1.55】mm,【12.95±2.39】mm,【12.31±1.92】mm,【8.45±2.67】mm,【8.05±2.48】mm;【1.03±0.51】mm;单侧组:【16.89±2.36】mm,【13.85±2.52】mm,【9.23±2.37】mm,【1.78±0.61】mm】相比差异有统计学意义(t值:双侧组:【9.286】8.847,【6.569】5.672,【8.596】6.121,【6.896】6.121,【6.896】;单侧组:【10.537】11.497,【10.001】9.391;均P<0.05)。结论 PNAM术前矫治能有效改善患儿的唇腭裂原发畸形和鼻部形态,为I期手术创造良好的条件,有助于患儿建立正常的吮吸、呼吸及语言功能,同时缓解患儿家长的焦虑,使之对治疗充满信心并积极配合,进一步完善临床整复效果。

【关键词】矫正装置; 正畸矫治器; 完全性唇腭裂

The repairing application of presurgical nasoalveolar molding used for infants with complete cleft lip and palate  Liu Yingping, Zhang Jing, Guo Xuesong, Liang Huihui, Zhang Lixia.
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【Abstract】Objective To analyze the effect of presurgical nasoalveolar molding (PNAM) used for infants with complete cleft lip and palate in preoperative orthopedics. Methods 20 infants of complete cleft lip and palate (with an average age of 18 days), including 8 infants of bilateral and 12 infants of unilateral, were treated with PNAM in preoperative orthopedics. The nasal columella length, width of malformed nostril, width of cleft lip and alveolar cleft were measured before and after operation of PNAM. The data were analyzed by SPSS 13.0. Results The width of malformed nostril [bilateral group: (9.01±1.04) mm, (8.87±1.62) mm; unilateral group: (12.32±1.91) mm], width of cleft lip [bilateral group: (9.86±3.05) mm, (9.45±2.78) mm; unilateral group: (8.76±2.7) mm] and alveolar cleft [bilateral group: (4.39±2.23) mm, (4.06±2.41) mm; unilateral group: (6.49±1.15) mm] were remarkably decreased, and nasal columella length [bilateral group: (3.36±1.98) mm; unilateral group: (5.06±2.03) mm] was extended after PNAM treatment compared with those before treatment [bilateral group: (12.43±2.02) mm, (11.91±1.55) mm, (12.95±2.39) mm, (12.31±1.92) mm, (8.45±2.67) mm, (8.05±2.48) mm; (1.03±0.51) mm; unilateral group: (16.89±2.36) mm, (13.85±2.52) mm, (9.23±2.37) mm, (1.78±0.61) mm], in addition, changes of data were statistically significant (t value bilateral group: 9.286, 8.847, 6.569, 5.672, 8.596, 6.121, 6.896; unilateral group: 10.537, 11.497, 10.001, 9.391; all P<0.05). Conclusion The primary deformity of cleft lip and palate and nasal profile of complete cleft lip and palate infants could be improved by PNAM treatment, which is favorable for first stage surgery of complete cleft lip and palate; improving functions of sucking, respiratory and language and relieving anxiety of parents who would be full of confidence in treatment. Furthermore, all these advantages will perfect the clinical effect of restoration.

【Key words】Orthotic devices; Orthodontic appliances; Complete cleft lip and palate
Application of cluster care in the catheter-related bloodstream infections  
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【Abstract】Objective To explore the application value of cluster nursing care in preventing central venous catheter-related bloodstream infections. Methods 200 patients with indwelling central venous catheter in ICU were selected as the research subjects. They were randomly divided into study group and control group by digital table, 100 cases in each group. The patients in the control group received routine nursing. The patients in the study group was given cluster based nursing. The catheter site, catheterization time, infection rate were compared between two groups. Results In the study group, the rates of internal jugular vein set pipe and lock venous catheter and femoral vein set tube were 82.00% (82/100), 14.00% (14/100), 4.00% (4/100), which in the control group were 79.00% (79/100), 15.00% (15/100), 6.00% (6/100) respectively. There were no statistically significant differences ($P > 0.05$). The infection rate of the control group was (11.28 ± 4.58) d, the difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 1.406, P > 0.05$). The catheter-related bloodstream infection rate of the study group was 1.00% (1/100), which was significantly lower than 9.00% (9/100) of the control group ($\chi^2 = 6.736, P = 0.009$). Conclusion Compared with conventional nursing mode, cluster of nursing in patients with indwelling central venous catheter can significantly reduce the incidence of central venous catheter related bloodstream infections, it is an effective nursing intervention mode.

【Key words】Catheter insertion, central vein; Bloodstream infection, catheter; Nursing
氯沙坦联合前列腺素 E1 治疗 早期糖尿病肾病的临床观察

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Effect of combination therapy of losartan and prostaglandin E1 on early-phase diabetic kidney disease

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【摘要】 目的 观察氯沙坦联合前列腺素 E1 治疗早期糖尿病肾病的短期及远期疗效以及安全性。
方法 117例早期糖尿病肾病患者,按数字表法随机分组采用氯沙坦(ARB组)、前列腺素 E1(PGE1组)、氯沙坦 + 前列腺素 E1(ARB+PGE1组)治疗,并进行6个月的治疗和随访观察。比较各组治疗前、治疗14 d,治疗6个月的尿白蛋白排泄率(UAER)、血肌酐(CR)、肌酐清除率(CCr)、血钾(K)水平。结果 ARB组38例、PGE1组39例、ARB+PGE1组40例均完成了治疗6个月的随访评估。与治疗前相比,治疗14d,治疗6个月各组患者UAER均有下降[(88.2 ± 42.8) μg/min,(61.0 ± 22.0) μg/min,(50.3 ± 15.2) μg/min;(58.0 ± 22.8) μg/min,(50.6 ± 18.1) μg/min,(31.7 ± 7.3) μg/min],差异均有统计学意义(t = 7.442, 9.477, 7.992, t < 0.001)。治疗6个月 ARB+PGE1组下降幅度大于ARB+PGE1组[(31.7 ± 7.3) μg/min,(50.6 ± 18.1) μg/min,(58.0 ± 22.8) μg/min]。治疗14 d,CR,CCr水平均无明显改变(P > 0.05)。治疗6个月CR,CCr下降[(94.6 ± 19.0) μmol/L,(89.2 ± 19.8) μmol/L,(85.0 ± 16.2) μmol/L,(60.1 ± 6.3) μmol/L,(62.0 ± 6.0) μmol/L,(64.3 ± 6.1) μmol/L]差异均有统计学意义(t = 9.283, 9.978, 9.876, t = -2.398, -2.838, -3.088, t < 0.05)。治疗14 d,6个月各组血钾水平无明显改变(P > 0.05)。结论 氯沙坦联合前列腺素 E1 治疗早期糖尿病肾病有明显的短期和远期效果,是一种安全有效的治疗方法。

【关键词】 糖尿病肾病; 早期; 氯沙坦; 前列腺素 E1

Effect of combination therapy of losartan and prostaglandin E1 on early-phase diabetic kidney disease

【Abstract】 Objective To assess the efficacy and safety of losartan combined with PGE1 therapy for diabetic nephropathy at early phase. Methods 117 patients with diabetic nephropathy at stage 3 were randomly treated with losartan (ARB), prostaglandin E1 (PGE1) or losartan plus prostaglandin E1 (ARB + PGE1) . Patients were followed up for 6 months, the urinary albumin excretion rate (UAER), serum creatinine (CR), creatinine clearance rate (CCr), serum potassium (K) were observed at 14th day and 6th month after the initiation of therapy. Results 117 patients (ARB, n = 38; PGE1, n = 39; ARB + PGE1, n = 40) finished the follow-up. There were significant differences in UAER on the 14th day and 6th month[(88.2 ± 42.8) μg/min,(61.0 ± 22.0) μg/min,(50.3 ± 15.2) μg/min;(58.0 ± 22.8) μg/min,(50.6 ± 18.1) μg/min,(31.7 ± 7.3) μg/min], respectively (t = 8.517, 7.056, 7.989, t = 7.442, 9.477, 7.992, t < 0.01) among the three groups, the patients in ARB + PGE1 group got the lowest UAER after 6 month therapy[(31.7 ± 7.3) μg/min,(50.6 ± 18.1) μg/min,(58.0 ± 22.8) μg/min]. There were no significant differences in CR and CCr on day 14 (all P > 0.05), but significant differences on the 6th month examination (t = 9.283, 9.978, 9.876, t = -2.398, -2.838, -3.088, all P < 0.05). The lowest CR and the highest CCr were found in the ARB + PGE1 group. There were no significant differences in serum potassium levels after both 14 days and 6 months of therapy among the three groups (all P > 0.05). Conclusion The results suggest that both short-term and long-term treatment with ARB and PGE1 is effective and safe for early-phase diabetic nephropathy.

【Key words】 Diabetic nephropathy; Early phase; Losartan; Prostaglandin E1
来氟米特联合泼尼松治疗环磷酰胺无效的紫癜性肾炎临床疗效评价

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【摘要】目的 评价来氟米特(LEF)治疗环磷酰胺_CTX)无效的以肾病综合征为表现的成年人过敏性紫癜性肾炎(HSPN)的临床疗效。方法 选取经_CTX_治疗无效、复发或因不良反应停用的以肾病综合征为表现的HSPN患者26例,使用LEF联合糖皮质激素治疗6个月。收集治疗前及治疗后6个月的血尿常规、24h尿蛋白定量、尿红细胞计数、血浆白蛋白、肝肾功能等指标,同时记录药物的不良反应。结果 26例患者中有20例达临床缓解。与治疗前比较,有20例尿蛋白、尿红细胞计数明显减少(_P_<0.05)及血白蛋白明显上升(_P_<0.05),6例肾功能异常患者肾功能恢复正常,其中11例达完全缓解标准,9例达部分缓解,与环磷酰胺治疗无效比较,临床总缓解率达76.9%(_χ^2=6.783, _P_<0.01)。有1例患者出现轻度消化道症状,1例出现轻度白细胞减少,1例出现肝功能转氨酶轻度升高,与环磷酰胺的副反应发生率(46.2%,12/26)比较,来氟米特副反应发生率为11.5%(3/26)(_χ^2=5.496, _P_<0.05),均对症处理后好转,无患者停药。结论 LEF联合激素治疗_CTX_无效的表现为肾病综合征的HSPN有效,不良反应轻微。

【关键词】紫癜,过敏性; 肾炎; 来氟米特; 环磷酰胺

Clinical effects of leflunomide in the treatment of patients with Henoch – Schonlein purpura nephritis who were not response to cyclophosphamide  Huang Fuhan, Shi Xiangdong, Fan Deyong, Xu Yunfen.
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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the effect of leflunomide (LEF) in the treatment of adult Henoch – Schonlein purpura nephritis (HSPN) patients with nephrotic syndrome who were not response to cyclophosphamide. Methods 26 patients with nephrotic syndrome HSPN performance treated by CTX therapy, relapse or discontinued due to adverse reactions were selected. LEF joint glucorticoid treatment was given to the patients for 6 months. Collected the blood routine, urine routine, 24 hours urine protein, urinary red blood cell count, serum albumin, hepatic and renal functions before treatment and 6 months after treatment, and the adverse drug reactions were recorded. Results In 26 patients, 20 cases had clinical remission. After treatment, compared with before treatment, the urinary protein, urinary red blood cell count decreased significantly (_P_<0.05), and serum albumin increased significantly (_P_<0.05) in 20 patients, renal function recovered to normal in 6 patients. 11 patients achieved complete remission, 9 patients achieved partial remission. Compared with cyclophosphamide treatment was invalid, the clinical remission rate was 76.9% (_χ^2=6.783, _P_<0.01). Of 26 patients, 1 patient had mild gastrointestinal symptoms, 1 patient had mild neutropenia, 1 patient had mild liver transaminases elevated, compared with cyclophosphamide side effects incidence rate of 46.2% (12/26), the incidence rate of adverse reactions was 11.5% (3/26) (_χ^2=5.496, _P_<0.05), they were relieved after expectant treatments, no patients stop treatment. Conclusion LEF combined with glucocorticoid had good efficacy and mild adverse reactions for adult HSPN patients with nephrotic syndrome.

【Key words】 Purpura, Schoenlein – Henoch; Nephritis; Leflunomide; Cyclophosphamide
腹腔镜联合结肠镜下手术治疗结直肠良性息肉的肠道功能恢复及预后分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨腹腔镜联合结肠镜下手术治疗结直肠良性息肉的肠道功能恢复及预后。方法 120例结直肠良性息肉患者,通过随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,各 60 例。对照组给予传统开腹手术治疗,观察组给予腹腔镜联合结肠镜治疗。比较两组疗效。结果 观察组手术时间、肠道恢复时间、住院时间均较对照组短,术中出血量少于对照组[(82.12 ± 11.32) min vs. (106.78 ± 16.51) min, (32.48 ± 5.61) mL vs. (64.53 ± 7.38) mL, (18.21 ± 3.09) h vs. (27.86 ± 6.38) h, (4.57 ± 1.21) d vs. (11.75 ± 3.40) d, t = 9.542, 26.780, 10.544, 15.410, all P < 0.05];观察组术后并发症发生率低于对照组(3.33% vs. 21.67%, χ² = 9.219, P < 0.05);通过 1 年随访,观察组复发率明显低于对照组(1.67% vs. 13.33%, χ² = 5.885 9, P < 0.05)。结论 结直肠良性息肉患者中实施腹腔镜联合结肠镜下手术治疗效果显著,可促进患者肠道功能恢复,且并发症少,复发率低,值得应用推广。

【关键词】结肠息肉; 腹腔镜检查; 结肠镜检查

Analysis of intestinal function recovery and prognosis in patients with benign colorectal polyps treated by laparoscopy combined with colonoscopy

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【Abstract】Objective To study the intestinal function recovery and prognosis in patients with benign colorectal polyps treated by laparoscopy combined with colonoscopy. Methods According to the digital table, 120 cases of benign colorectal polyps were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 60 cases in each group. The control group was treated with traditional open surgery, the observation group was treated with laparoscopy combined with colonoscopy. The therapeutic effect was compared in the two groups. Results In the observation group, the operation time, intestinal recovery time, hospitalization time were shorter than the control group, the amount of blood loss during operation was less than the control group [(82.12 ± 11.32) min vs. (106.78 ± 16.51) min, (32.48 ± 5.61) mL vs. (64.53 ± 7.38) mL, (18.21 ± 3.09) h vs. (27.86 ± 6.38) h, (4.57 ± 1.21) d vs. (11.75 ± 3.40) d, t = 9.542, 26.780, 10.544, 15.410, all P < 0.05]. The incidence rate of postoperative complications in the observation group was lower than the control group (3.33% vs. 21.67%, χ² = 9.219, P < 0.05). After 1 year of follow-up, the recurrence rate of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group (1.67% vs. 13.33%, χ² = 5.885 9, P < 0.05). Conclusion The effect of laparoscopy combined with colonoscopy in the treatment of colorectal benign polyps is significant, it can promote the recovery of intestinal function of patients, and has less complications, low recurrence rate, it is worthy of promoting.

【Key words】Colonic polyps; Laparoscopy; Colonoscopy
超声引导下胭窝坐骨神经联合隐神经阻滞在老年人足踝部手术中的应用

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【摘要】 观察超声引导下胭窝坐骨神经联合隐神经阻滞麻醉在老年人足踝部手术的麻醉效果。方法 选取行足踝部手术的老年患者60例,年龄60~90岁,ASAⅠⅠ~ⅡⅡ,采用数字法随机分为两组,每组30例。A组采用超声引导下胭窝坐骨神经阻滞联合隐神经阻滞,分别注入0.4%盐酸罗哌卡因20ml及5ml;B组采用硬膜外麻醉,选L3~4间隙穿刺,注入0.5%盐酸罗哌卡因8~10ml。观察并记录两组患者麻醉前(T0)和麻醉后10min(T1)、15min(T1)、30min(T1)、60min(T1)时的收缩压、舒张压、心率和脉搏血氧饱和度,观察两组患者运动阻滞情况及不良反应发生情况。结果 A、B两组两组感觉起效时间分别为(13±3)min、(14±2)min,差异无统计学意义(t = -1.21,P > 0.05);运动阻滞起效时间分别为(15±6)min、(17±5)min,差异无统计学意义(t = 0.23,P > 0.05);A、B两组感觉阻滞维持时间分别为(546±67)min、(353±68)min,运动阻滞维持时间分别为(408±40)min、(380±49)min,两组感觉阻滞及运动阻滞维持时间均长于B组(t = -11.90,-2.23,均P < 0.05)。术后6h,12h,18h的VAS评分A组明显低于B组,而术后24h的VAS评分两组差异无统计学意义(t12h = -6.36,t18h = -11.22,t24h = -1.74,均P < 0.05,t24h = 0.46,P > 0.05)。A组血流动力学稳定,而B组T1、T2、T3时间点的血压波动明显[SBP(116±10)mmHg,DBP(68±8)mmHg];T1、T2、T3时间点的脉率波动明显[DBP(67±8)mmHg],差异均有统计学意义(t1 = -5.08,t2 = -4.01,t3 = -5.39,t4 = -2.72;DBP,t1 = -4.59,t2 = -3.50,t3 = -3.19,t4 = -2.70,均P < 0.05];T2时刻B组心率显著增大(t3 = -4.17,P < 0.05);B组有1例尿潴留,3例恶心,呕吐,3例心动过缓,而A组只有1例患者发生心动过缓。结论 胭窝坐骨神经阻滞联合隐神经阻滞用于足踝部手术麻醉效果确切,血流动力学比较稳定,且不良反应少。

【关键词】 超声检查; 麻醉; 局部;

Clinical application of popliteal sciatic and saphenous nerve block anesthesia guided by ultrasound for foot and ankle surgery  Ma Dongmei, Ju Roti, Xu Guiping.
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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the anesthesia efficacy of popliteal fossa sciatic and saphenous nerve block guided with ultrasound for foot and ankle surgery. Methods Sixty ASAⅠⅠ~ⅡⅡ, scheduled for foot and ankle surgery were randomly divided into two groups(n =30). In group A, the popliteal fossa sciatic saphenous nerve block guided with ultrasound with 20ml of 0.5% ropivacaine injected at epidural interspaces L3~4. Blood pressure, heart rate and pulse oxygen saturation were monitored before anesthesia(T0) and 10(T1), 15(T2), 30(T3), 60 min(T4) after anesthesia and 60 min after operation. The sensorimotor block of anesthesia and the incidence of adverse reactions were observed in the two groups. Results The onset time of sensory block were (13±3)min and (14±2)min in the two groups, the difference was not statistically significant(t = -1.21,P > 0.05). The onset time of motor block were (15±6)min, (17±5)min, the difference was not statistically significant(t = 0.23,P > 0.05). The sensory block duration time were (546±67)min and (353±68)min, the motor block duration time were (408±40)min and (380±49)min, the differences were statistically significant(t = -11.90,-2.23,all P < 0.05). The VAS scores of group A were significantly lower than group B after operation(t6h = -6.36,t12h = -11.22,t18h = -1.74,all P < 0.05). The hemodynamic of group A was more stable than group B. The value of SBP and DBP in the two groups at time points of T1,T2,T3,T4 were[ T1:sBP(116±10)mmHg,DBP(68±8)mmHg];T1:sSBP(117±11)mmHg,DBP(68±8)mmHg];T3:sSBP(118±8)mmHg,DBP(67±8)mmHg], the differences were statistically significant(t = -5.08,t2 = -4.01,t3 = -5.39,t4 = -2.72;DBP,t1 = -4.59,t2 = -3.50,t3 = -3.19,t4 = -2.70,all P < 0.05). 11 cases occurred urinary retention, 3 cases occurred nausea and vomiting in group B. Conclusion The popliteal fossa sciatic and saphenous nerve block is a safe and effective technique with more stable hemodynamic status and less adverse events undergoing foot and ankle surgery.

【Key words】 Ultrasonography; Anesthesia, local
微切口超声乳化吸除术治疗糖尿病性白内障疗效观察

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【摘要】目的探讨微切口超声乳化吸除术对糖尿病性白内障患者的临床疗效。方法选择糖尿病性白内障患者30例,按治疗方法不同分为两组,观察组18例(26眼)采取微切口超声乳化吸除术,对照组12例(19眼)施行微切口非超声乳化囊外摘除术,观察两组术后不同时间矫正视力及并发症发生情况。结果观察组视力矫正率(≥0.3)为88.46%,显著高于对照组的63.2%,两组视力矫正率差异有统计学意义(χ²=4.067, P<0.05);观察组术后2h、6h、12h和24h4个时刻眼压值分别为(18.05±3.90)mmHg、(20.88±4.21)mmHg、(24.37±3.11)mmHg、(16.43±3.05)mmHg,均显著低于对照组的(21.48±4.02)mmHg、(25.27±4.33)mmHg、(28.95±5.20)mmHg、(20.06±3.08)mmHg,差异均有统计学意义(t=2.89,4.22,3.44,3.05,均 P<0.05),术后观察组并发症明显少于对照组(χ²=10.197, P=0.001)。结论糖尿病性白内障患者在空腹血糖控制良好情况下采用微切口超声乳化吸除术安全有效。

【关键词】 超声乳化; 微切口; 糖尿病性白内障

Clinical effect of microincision phacoemulsification cataract surgery on diabetic cataract Xu Tingjun, Hu Fang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical outcome of microincision phacoemulsification on diabetic cataract. Methods 18 cases (26 eyes) with diabetic cataract and 2 cases (19 eyes) with diabetic cataract were treated with small incision non phacoemulsification, the corrected visual acuity and complications were observed in different point after operation. Results The vision correction of the observation group was higher than in the control group(88.46% vs 63.2%, P<0.05). The intraocular pressures of the observation group[(18.05±3.90)mmHg, (20.88±4.21)mmHg, (24.37±3.11)mmHg] were lower than in the control group[(21.48±4.02)mmHg, (25.27±4.33)mmHg, (28.95±5.20)mmHg] at 2h,6h,12h and 24h (t = 2.89,4.22,3.44,3.05, all P<0.05). The complication after operation was lower in the observation group than in the control group(χ²=10.197, P=0.001). Conclusion Diabetic cataract patients take the microincision phacoemulsification is safe and effective when patients could control the fasting blood – glucose well. As long as strengthening preoperative preparation and postoperative observation treatment can obtain good effect.

【Key words】 Bounce emulsification; Micro–incision; Diabetic cataract
小牛血去蛋白提取物眼用凝胶联合玻璃酸钠滴眼液治疗白内障超声乳化吸除术后并发干眼症的疗效观察

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【摘要】目的观察小牛血去蛋白提取物眼用凝胶联合玻璃酸钠滴眼液治疗白内障超声乳化吸除术后干眼症的临床疗效。方法选择因年龄相关性白内障行白内障超声乳化吸除术后并发干眼症的患者 80 例(80只眼),采用数字表法随机分为观察组和对照组,每组 40 例(40只眼)。观察组采用小牛血去蛋白提取物眼用凝胶联合玻璃酸钠滴眼液治疗,对照组采用单纯玻璃酸钠滴眼液治疗,连续治疗 2 周,检测两组治疗前后泪液分泌试验(Schirmer I)和泪膜破裂时间(BUT),并进行主观症状评分,比较两组效果。结果两组治疗前 Schirmer I、BUT 和症状评分差异均无统计学意义。治疗后,观察组 Schirmer I、BUT 和症状评分分别为(4.88±0.85)mm,(8.50±2.10) s,(3.00±2.25)分,对照组分别为(4.63±1.00) mm,(5.58±1.57) s,(5.10±2.11)分,两组治疗后 BUT、主观症状评分差异均有统计学意义(t = -7.06, 4.303,均P < 0.05);观察组总有效率为97.5%,对照组的总有效率为82.5%,两组总有效率差异有统计学意义(χ² = 5.000, P < 0.05)。结论小牛血去蛋白提取物眼用凝胶联合玻璃酸钠滴眼液治疗白内障超声乳化吸除术后并发干眼症的疗效优于单纯玻璃酸钠滴眼液治疗的疗效。【关键词】干眼症;小牛血去蛋白提取物眼用凝胶;玻璃酸钠;白内障超声乳化吸除术

Effect of protein – free calf blood extract gel combined with sodium hyaluronate eye drops in the treatment of dry eyes after phacoemulsification Fang Junxu. Department of Ophthalmology, Yiwu Central Hospital, Yiwu, Zhejiang 322000, China

【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the clinical efficacy of protein – free calf blood extract gel combined with sodium hyaluronate eye drops on the dry eyes after phacoemulsification. Methods 80 patients (80 eyes) with dry eye who were diagnosed after phacoemulsification were selected, and they were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 40 cases in each group. The observation group was treated with protein – free calf blood extract gel combined with sodium hyaluronate eye drops, and the control group was treated only by sodium hyaluronate eye drops. Schirmer I test, tear film breakup time (BUT) and subjective symptom scores in two groups before and after two weeks treatment were observed. Results The Schirmer I test, BUT, subjective symptom scores of pre – treatment between the two groups had no significant differences. The Schirmer I test, BUT, subjective symptom scores of the observation group after treatment were (4.88 ± 0.85) mm,(8.50 ± 2.10) s,(3.00 ± 2.25) unit, which of the control group were (4.63 ± 1.00) mm,(5.58 ± 1.57) s,(5.10 ± 2.11) unit. The BUT, subjective symptom scores of pre – and post – treatment between the two groups had significant differences ( t = -7.06, 4.303, all P < 0.05 ). The effective rate of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group (97.5% vs. 82.5%, χ² = 5.000, P < 0.05 ). Conclusion Protein – free calf blood extract gel combined with sodium hyaluronate eye drops is more effective for dry eyes after phacoemulsification compared with sodium hyaluronate eye drops.【Key words】Dry eyes; Protein – free calf blood extract gel; Sodium hyaluronate; Phacoemulsification
空心加压螺钉内固定结合自体富血小板血浆
骨折端注射治疗中青年人股骨颈骨折

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【摘要】目的：探讨空心加压螺钉内固定结合富血小板血浆 (PRP) 骨折端注射治疗中青年人股骨颈骨折的临床疗效。方法：分析中青年股骨颈骨折患者 25 例的临床资料, 采用经闭合复位空心钉固定结合 PRP 骨折端注射治疗, 观察骨折愈合情况及术后并发症发生情况。结果：术后随访 12~40 个月, 骨折愈合 23 例, 骨折未愈合 2 例; 根据髋关节功能 Harris 评分标准, 优 17 例, 良 5 例, 差 3 例, 优良率 88%。结论：空心螺钉内固定结合 PRP 骨折端注射是一种微创的治疗中青年人股骨颈骨折的方法, 有安全性高、费用低等优点。

【关键词】骨钉；骨折固定术, 内；富血小板血浆；股骨颈骨折

Cannulated compression screw with platelet rich plasma injection for the treatment of femoral neck fracture in mid – age patients Wang Yue, Yang Hongqi, Fang Wei, Li Zhigao, Li Li.

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【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the effect of the cannulated compression screw internal fixation combined with platelet rich plasma (PRP) injection by the fracture for the treatment of femoral neck fracture in mid – age patients. Methods The fracture healing and complications after the operation of 25 mid – age patients who suffered from femoral neck fracture and received the cannulated compression screw internal fixation combined with autologous PRP injection were analyzed. Results 12 – 40 months after operation, 3 patients developed osteonecrosis of the femoral head and 2 patients with fracture nonunion. Conclusion The cannulated compression screw internal fixation combined with autologous PRP injection is an effective method to treat femoral neck fracture in mid – age patients. The operation is minimal invasive, relatively easy technique, low expense and short length of hospitalization, etc.

【Key words】 Bone nails; Fracture fixation, internal; Platelet – rich plasma; Femoral neck fracture
帕金森病患者血浆乙酰胆碱水平变化及其与姿势步态异常型帕金森病的关系

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【摘要】目的 分析帕金森病（PD）患者血浆乙酰胆碱（ACh）水平的变化，并对其与姿势步态异常型 PD 的关系进行探讨。方法 选择原发性 PD 患者 51 例为研究组，选择同期体检的健康人 51 例为对照组，采用酶联免疫吸附法（ELISA 法）检测两组的 ACh 水平，并采用二分类 Logistic 回归分析姿势步态异常型 PD 的影响因素。结果 研究组 ACh 水平为（243.56±82.14）ng/L，显著低于对照组的（327.81±109.54）ng/L，两组差异有统计学意义（t=4.394，P<0.05）。新诊断未治疗的 PD 患者、停药 7 d 的 PD 患者 ACh 水平分别为（239.51±79.16）ng/L、（262.85±97.22）ng/L，均明显低于对照组（t=3.858，2.360，均 P<0.05）。姿势步态异常型 PD 患者的 ACh 水平为（338.25±112.41）ng/L，明显高于震颤型、强直少动型和混合型 PD 患者的 ACh 水平，差异均有统计学意义（t=4.062，2.942，3.033，均 P<0.05）。经二分类 Logistic 回归分析结果显示，ACh 水平为姿势步态异常型 PD 发生的独立危险因素（OR=1.353，95% CI: 1.212~1.509，P<0.05）。结论 PD 患者血浆 ACh 水平低于对照组，姿势步态异常型 PD ACh 水平高于其他亚型，且 ACh 水平为独立危险因素。

【关键词】帕金森病；乙酰胆碱；姿势步态异常型；危险因素

Changes of the level of plasma acetylcholine and its relationship with gait abnormalities type of Parkinson’s disease Lyu Yong.

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【Abstract】Objective To study the changes of acetylcholine (ACh) level in plasma of Parkinson’s disease (PD), and to discuss its relationship with posture and gait abnormalities type of PD. Methods 51 patients with idiopathic PD were included in the study group, 51 healthy people were selected from the same period as control group. The ACh in plasma of two groups were detected by enzyme – linked immunsorbsent assay (ELISA), factors of abnormal gait type PD were analyzed by binary Logistic regression multivariate. Results The ACh in plasma of the study group was (243.56 ± 82.14) ng/L, which was significantly lower than (327.81 ± 109.54) ng/L in the control group, the difference was statistically significant (t=4.394, P<0.05). The ACh in plasma of PD patients with newly diagnosed and untreated withdrawal 7 days of PD patients were (239.51 ± 79.16) ng/L and (262.85 ± 97.22) ng/L, which were significantly lower than the control group (t=3.858, 2.360, all P<0.05). The ACh in plasma of abnormal gait type PD was (338.25 ± 112.41) ng/L, which were significantly higher than the type of tremor, rigidity and less dynamic type of hybrid PD patients, the differences were statistically significant (t=4.062, 2.942, 3.033, all P<0.05). After two classification multivariate Logistic regression analysis, the results showed that plasma levels of ACh was PD gait anomaly occurs independent risk factor (OR = 1.353, 95% CI: 1.212~1.509, P<0.05). Conclusion Plasma levels of ACh in PD patients is lower than the control group, plasma level of ACh in abnormal gait type PD is higher than other subtypes, and plasma level of ACh is risk factor.

【Key words】Parkinson’s disease; Acetylcholine; Gait anomaly; Risk factors
丹参水提液对染镉大鼠血清超氧化物歧化酶、丙二醛、总抗氧化能力的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨丹参水提液对染镉大鼠血清超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、丙二醛(MDA)和总抗氧化能力(T-AOC)指标的影响，初步阐明丹参水提液对重金属镉中毒致大鼠肾损伤的抑制作用。方法 将雌雄各20 只的wistar 大鼠采用抽签法随机分为空白对照组(灌胃,阴性对照组、空白对照组给予同体积0.9%氯化钠注射液灌胃),模型组以氯化镉溶液腹腔注射。于造模成功后,将模型组分为给药组(丹参水提液高剂量2.8mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹、丹参水提液低剂量1.35g·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹)、阳性对照组、阴性对照组。在实验进行到4 周后,给药组采用丹参水提液进行灌胃,阳性对照组采用亚硒酸钠溶液0.05mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹灌胃,阳性对照组给予同体积0.9%氯化钠注射液灌胃2.7ml·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹。各组干预治疗10 周,于实验终末收集血清,分别检测血清丙二醛、总抗氧化能力、肾损伤。

【关键词】丹参水提液; 镉; 超氧化物歧化酶; 丙二醛; 总抗氧化能力; 肾损伤

Effects of water extract of Salvia miltiorrhiza on superoxide dismutase, malondialdehyde and total antioxidative capacity in rats exposed to cadmium

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of water extract of Radix Salvia miltiorrhiza on superoxide dismutase (SOD), malondialdehyde (MDA) and total antioxidative capacity (T-AOC) in rats exposed to cadmium, to explore the protective effect of water extract of Radix Salvia miltiorrhiza on renal injury in rats exposed to cadmium.

Methods 20 female Wistar rats and 20 male Wistar rats were randomly divided into blank control group (n = 8) and model group (n = 32). The rats were conventionally bred, the blank control group was intraperitoneally injected saline 5ml·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹, the model group was given 2.8mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹ of cadmium chloride solution by intraperitoneal injection. After the success in modeling, the model group was divided into administration group (salvia extract high dose 2.7g·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹, low dose of water extract of Salvia 1.35g·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹), negative control group, positive control group. After 4 weeks to experiment in the drug group, the water extract of Salvia miltiorrhiza were intragastricly administered, the positive control group using sodium selenite solution 0.05mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹ gavage, negative control group and the control group were given the same volume of saline water 2.7ml·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹, respectively. Each group was treated for 10 weeks. At the end of the experiment, the serum was collected to detect the serum SOD, MDA and T-AOC.

Results Water extract of Salvia miltiorrhiza could make dye CD rats body weight growth faster, the serum SOD activity decreased significantly, serum MDA increased greatly, to enhance the serum total antioxidant capacity.

Conclusion Water extract of Salvia miltiorrhiza has obvious antioxidative effect, it can significantly reduce swelling of renal tubular epithelial cells, improve renal function.

【Key words】Aqueous extract of Salvia miltiorrhiza; Cadmium; Antioxidant capacity; Renal injury
论著

慢性阻塞性肺疾病呼吸机相关性肺炎的病原菌分布与临床特点

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【摘要】目的 探索慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)的病原菌分布与临床特点。方法 选择54例COPD合并呼吸衰竭患者为研究对象,均采取气管插管或气管切开行机械通气治疗,收集下呼吸道分泌物或肺泡灌洗液为标本,进行细菌分离、培养及药敏试验,分析病原菌分布、耐药情况及其临床特点。结果 54份标本中共分离出病原菌82株,其中革兰阴性菌54株(65.85%),以铜绿假单胞菌(24.39%)、鲍曼不动杆菌(17.07%)多见;革兰阳性菌19株(23.17%),以金黄色葡萄球菌(12.20%)多见;真菌9株(10.98%),以白色假丝酵母菌(7.32%)多见。铜绿假单胞菌对美罗培南、亚胺培南、阿米卡星、环丙沙星、头孢哌酮/舒巴坦的耐药率低,鲍曼不动杆菌对美罗培南、亚胺培南、头孢哌酮/舒巴坦、氨曲南、左氧氟沙星的耐药率低,肺炎克雷伯菌对美罗培南、亚胺培南、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星的耐药率低。金黄色葡萄球菌对万古霉素、利奈唑胺无耐药性,对替考拉宁、亚胺培南耐药率低,敏感性好。呼吸机使用4h以上和4h以内患者病死率分别为56.25%、43.75%,差异无统计学意义(χ^2=2.64, P>0.05),降阶梯治疗病死率为19.35%,明显低于升阶梯治疗的43.48%(χ^2=8.54, P<0.05)。结论 COPD合并VAP患者以革兰阴性菌感染为主,且病原菌对常见抗菌药物耐药性较高,因此应加强医院感染的控制,根据病原学合理选择抗菌药物,且临床采取降阶梯法治疗能够降低患者病死率。

【关键词】 肺疾病,慢性阻塞性; 肺炎,呼吸机相关性; 病原; 细菌

Pathogenic bacteria distribution and clinical characteristics of ventilator associated pneumonia in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease  Ye Wei.

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【Abstract】 Objectives To explore the pathogenic bacteria distribution and clinical characteristics of ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Methods 54 COPD patients with respiratory failure were selected as the research subjects, they were taken endotracheal intubation or cut operation mechanical ventilation for treatment, for the specimens collected in the lower respiratory tract secretions or bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, bacteria isolation, culture and drug sensitivity test, and the pathogen distribution, drug resistance and clinical characteristics were analyzed. Results 82 strains of pathogens were selected in 54 specimens, including gram negative bacteria 54 strains (65.85%), common with Pseudomonas aeruginosa (24.39%), Acinetobacter baumannii Acinetobacter rare (17.07%); gram positive bacteria 19 strains (23.17%), Staphylococcus aureus (12.20%) was more common; 9 strains of fungi (10.98%), with candida albicans (7.32%). Meropenem, imipenem, amikacin, ciprofloxacin, cefoperazone/sulbactam resistance rate of Pseudomonas aeruginosa was low and Acinetobacter bacteria to meropenem, imipenem, cefoperazone/sulbactam aztreonam, levofloxacin resistance rate was low, pneumonia Cray Borrelia bacteria to meropenem, imipenem and levofloxacin, ciprofloxacin resistance rate was low. The sensitivity of Staphylococcus aureus to vancomycin and linezolid without resistance to teicoplanin, imipenem resistant rate was low. The mortality rates of ventilator less than 4h and more than 4h were 56.25%, 43.75%, the difference was not statistically significant (χ^2 = 2.64, P>0.05), but the mortality rate of de-escalation therapy was 19.35%, which was significantly lower than 43.48% of rose escalation therapy (χ^2 = 8.54, P<0.05). Conclusion Gram negative bacteria infection in COPD patients combined with VAP is the main infection and pathogens to antimicrobial drug resistance higher. Therefore, the control of nosocomial infection should be strengthened, according to the etiology for the rational use of antimicrobial drugs, and clinical de-escalation therapy can reduce the mortality.

【Key words】 Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Pneumonia, ventilator associated; Pathogen; Bacteria

腹腔镜下经肠系膜途径左肾囊肿去顶减压术
12例报告

【摘要】目的探讨腹腔镜下经肠系膜途径行左肾囊肿去顶减压术的临床经验及疗效。
方法回顾性分析12例左肾囊肿行经肠系膜途径行肾囊肿去顶减压术患者的临床资料。术前均行CT尿路造影(CTU)、B超检查或静脉肾盂造影(IVP)检查。囊肿均位于左侧，腹侧，直径4.8~8.6cm，平均6.2cm，记录患者的体质量指数(BMI)、术中出血量、手术时间、术后疼痛指数、术后住院时间、引流管拔出时间、术后进食及下床活动时间、术后症状改善及B超、CT复查结果。
结果12例手术均顺利完成。手术时间(36.3±11.6)min，术中出血量(14.6±5.3)mL，平均住院时间(3.89±2.13)d，术后引流管拔出时间平均14h，恢复饮食及下床活动平均时间为16h和12h，术后疼痛指数平均(3.14±1.38)分;术后患者均无血尿，临床症状均明显改善;术后予B超或CT随访3个月至5年，平均2.8年，无囊肿复发。
结论腹腔镜下经肠系膜左肾囊肿去顶减压术避免了游离结肠，减少腹腔内游离创面，减少创伤，并可以缩短手术时间，对年轻、体型纤瘦、肠系膜脂肪少的患者尤为适用。

【关键词】腹腔镜检查;囊肿;肾

Transmesentric laparoscopic unroofing of left simple renal cyst: a report of 12 cases Lin Li, Song Zhengyao, Yin Guolin.
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the method and efficacy of transmesentric laparoscopic unroofing of the left simple renal cyst. Methods The clinical data of 12 patients(4 males, 8 females) with left renal simple cyst treated by transmesentric laparoscopic unroofing were retrospectively analyzed. The mean age was 55 years (ranged 32 ~ 72). The mean diameter of the cases was 6.2 cm (ranged 4.8 ~ 8.6 cm). All the renal cysts were indicated by ultrasonography, CT scan and IVP. For each patient, the body mass index (BMI), blood loss, operative time, time to resumption of oral intake and complications, postoperative hospitalization days were recorded. Results All 27 cases of transmesentric laparoscopic unroofing renal cyst were successfully performed, without conversion to open surgery or serious intraoperative complications. Mean operative time was (36.3±11.6) min, and blood loss was (14.6±5.3) mL. The mean time of ambulation was 12h, and time of oral intake was 16h. The mean postoperative hospitalization time was (3.89±2.13) d. All the cases were assessed with ultrasonography and CT scan, no renal cyst recurrence was found during the follow-up of 3 months to 5 years. Conclusion Transmesentric laparoscopic unroofing of left simple renal cyst is a new and effective technique which enables a shorter operation time without increasing morbidity, especially for slim patients.

【Key words】Laparoscopy; Cysts; Kidney
翼状胬肉切除术后并发角膜溃疡二例病因分析

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【摘要】目的 报告 2 例翼状胬肉切除术后并发角膜溃疡患者诊治经过,分析致病原因并探讨预防措施。方法 2 例患者经药物保守治疗无效,均给予羊膜覆盖 + 角膜绷带镜佩戴 + 局部滴眼液点眼治疗后病情控制。结果 术后随访 1 年,角膜上皮完整,未再发。结论 翼状胬肉围手术期的全部治疗都很重要,处理得当可预防角膜溃疡的发生。

【关键词】翼状胬肉; 眼外科手术; 角膜溃疡

Analysis of concurrent causes of corneal ulcer after pterygium resection in 2 cases Gao Xianxin.

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【Abstract】Objective Reported the diagnosis and treatment of 2 cases of pterygium resection after concurrent with corneal ulcer, to analyze the causes and prevention measures. Methods 2 patients with the medicine conservative treatment were invalid, all patients were given amniotic membrane covering + corneal dressing mirror wearing + local eye drops, and the eye disease was controlled after treatment. Results Postoperative follow-up of 1 year, corneal epithelium was complete, no recurrence. Conclusion For pterygium all perioperative treatments are important, and handled well can timely prevention and treatment of corneal ulcer.

【Key words】Pterygium; Ophthalmologic surgical procedures; Corneal ulcer
切口扩张保护器在剖宫产手术中的应用

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【摘要】 目的 探讨切口扩张保护器对在剖宫产手术中对切口的保护作用。方法 选择阴道分娩中转剖宫产手术 754 例产妇, 按随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组, 每组 377 例。观察组术中使用切口扩张保护器保护切口, 对照组不使用切口保护器。两组产妇于手术开始刚切开皮肤及术毕缝合皮肤前分别蘸取皮下组织液, 对其进行细菌培养, 观察是否有菌落生长。术后随访 1 年, 观察两组产妇产后切口污染、切口感染、切口子宫内膜异位症的发生率。结果 观察组切口污染率较对照组低 (0.00% 比 13.79%), 切口感染率较对照组低 (1.33% 比 9.02%), 差异均有统计学意义 ($\chi^2$ = 55.852, 22.740, 均 $P<0.05$)。观察组发生子宫内膜异位症 0 例, 对照组发生子宫内膜异位症 2 例, 观察组切口子宫内膜异位症发生率较对照组低, 但差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2$ = 1.989, $P = 0.252$)。结论 切口扩张保护器在阴道试产中转剖宫产手术中使用可明显降低切口污染率, 切口感染率, 预防切口子宫内膜异位症的发生。

【关键词】 剖宫产术; 组织扩张装置; 外科伤口感染

Application of incision dilation and protection device in cesarean section  Ai Ling, Wu Weiwei, Wu Hanbing, Ge Jiamei.
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the protective effect of incision dilation and protection device on incision in cesarean section. Methods Chose 754 cases of pregnant women who taken vaginal delivery transit cesarean section, and they were divided into observation group and control group according to the random number table method, 377 cases in each group. The observation group used extend the incision protector incision, the control group did not use incision dilation and protection device. All the women in the operation began to cut the skin before surgery and suture the skin before the end, subcutaneous tissue fluid was dipped to carry out bacterial culture, observed whether there was colony growth. The one year postoperative follow up was conducted to observe the wound infection and surgical site intrauterine membrane endometriosis incidence. Results The incision contamination rate of the observation group was lower than that of the control group(0.00% vs. 13.79%), the incision infection rate was lower than that of the control group(1.33% vs. 9.02%), the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 55.852, 22.740, \text{all } P<0.05$). In the observation group, 0 case of endometriosis and 2 cases in the control group were observed, the incidence of endometriosis in the observation group was lower than that in the control group, but the difference was not statistically significant($\chi^2 = 1.989, P = 0.252$). Conclusion Incision dilation and protection device using in cesarean section can significantly reduce the incision contamination rate, incision infection rate, prevent the occurrence of endometriosis.

【Key words】 Cesarean section; Tissue expansion devices; Surgical wound infection
肌内注射盐酸戊乙奎醚与山莨菪碱对肾绞痛患者镇痛效果的比较

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【摘要】目的 比较肌内注射盐酸戊乙奎醚(长托宁)与山莨菪碱(654-2)用于肾绞痛患者的镇痛效果以及不良反应。方法 选择急性肾绞痛患者399例,采用随机数字表法分为治疗组199例和对照组200例,治疗组给予肌内注射长托宁治疗,对照组给予肌内注射654-2治疗。记录两组患者用药前后不同时间点的疼痛评分,比较两种药物的镇痛效果和不良反应。结果 治疗组在用药后第10、15、20、30分钟时间点上疼痛缓解率明显高于对照组(33.67%比18.50%,53.77%比31.00%,61.31%比50.00%,85.43%比75.50%,χ²=11.91,21.18,8.40,6.25,均P<0.05)。治疗组患者面红、口干及心率增快发生率均明显低于对照组(32.66%比50.00%,39.20%比55.50%,0.00%比19.50%,χ²=12.36,10.63,43.00,均P<0.05)。结论 肌内注射长托宁治疗肾绞痛起效快,镇痛效果明显且副作用较小,临床使用价值高于654-2,值得推广。

【关键词】肾绞痛;镇痛;戊乙奎醚;山莨菪碱

Comparison of the effects of penehyclidine hydrochloride and anisodamine in the treatment of renal colic

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【Abstract】Objective To compare the clinic effects of penehyclidine hydrochloride and anisodamine(654-2) in the treatment of renal colic. Methods In this study, 399 patients with emergency renal angina were enrolled, and they were randomly divided into treatment group (199 cases) and control group (200 cases). The treatment group was treated by penehyclidine hydrochloride, while the control group was treated by 654-2. Before and after the treatment, all patients were marked by score. Results The remission rates of the treatment group at 10min, 15min, 20min, 30min were all higher than those of the control group (33.67% vs. 18.50%, 53.77% vs. 31.00%, 61.31% vs. 50.00%, 85.43% vs. 75.50%, χ² = 11.91, 21.18, 8.40, 6.25, all P < 0.05). The adverse effect rates of red face, dry mouth and heart rate increasing in the treatment group were lower than those in the control group (32.66% vs. 50.00%, 39.20% vs. 55.50%, 0.00% vs. 19.50%, χ² = 12.36, 10.63, 43.00, all P < 0.05). Conclusion The penehyclidine hydrochloride has better effect, and with less side effect.

【Key words】Renal colic; Analgesia; Penehyclidine hydrochloride; Anisodamine
重度烧伤患者血浆凝溶胶蛋白水平变化的临床观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察重度烧伤患者血浆凝溶胶蛋白水平的变化,探讨凝溶胶蛋白水平与患者预后的关系。方法 采用前瞻性队列研究的方式,收集98例烧伤面积≥30%总体表面积(TBSA)患者作为研究对象;采用重复测量方差分析,比较不同分组患者血浆凝溶胶蛋白水平及变化趋势;采用Logistic回归模型分析血浆凝溶胶蛋白水平与患者并发脓毒症及因脓毒症死亡之间的关系。结果 患者性别构成按不同烧伤面积分组差异无统计学意义(χ²=2.371, P=0.306),是否脓毒症分组差异无统计学意义(χ²=0.203, P=0.652),有无脓毒症患者预后差异无统计学意义(χ²=0.462, P=0.479)。血浆凝溶胶蛋白水平随着烧伤面积的增大而下降,且相邻组间的下降差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.001);烧伤后7 d血浆凝溶胶蛋白水平处于最低值,小于其它各时间点(均P<0.001)。脓毒症患者血浆凝溶胶蛋白总体均数水平低于非脓毒症患者(F=1035.41, P<0.001);烧伤后7 d的血浆凝溶胶蛋白水平处于最低值,小于其它各时间点(均P<0.001)。脓毒症死亡患者血浆凝溶胶蛋白总体均数水平低于存活患者(F=958.69, P<0.001);烧伤后7~21 d的血浆凝溶胶蛋白水平低于烧伤后3 d及烧伤后24 h(P<0.001)。Logistic回归分析显示,烧伤患者血浆凝溶胶蛋白水平与并发脓毒症之问呈负相关(OR=0.873),与是否死亡之间同样呈负相关(OR=0.939)。结论 烧伤可导致患者血浆凝溶胶蛋白水平降低,烧伤面积越大、合并脓毒症该指标越低;血浆凝溶胶蛋白水平可作为烧伤患者预后的预测指标。

【关键词】 烧伤; 脓毒症; 凝胶类; 预后

Clinical observation of the plasma gelsolin change in 98 patients with severe burn  Ch'en Xueguan, Fang Lixi, Li Mingnong.
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【Abstract】 Objective  To observe the change of immune response in patients with severe burn, and to explore the relationship between plasma gelsolin levels and the prognosis of patients. Methods  This study described the epidemiological characteristics of a prospective cohort of 99 admitted severe burn patients who had more than 30% TBSA. Compared the level and variation of plasma gelsolin in different groups using the method of repeated measures analysis of variance, and analyzed the relationship between plasma gelsolin level and burn sepsis and death with severe burns by Logistic regression. Results  According to the burn area, burn sepsis and the prognosis, the differences of the gender composition of the patients were statistically significant(χ²=2.371, P=0.306; χ²=0.203, P=0.652; χ²=0.462, P=0.479). Pairwise comparison results showed that the level of plasma gelsolin decreased as the burn area increased, and the decline between the two groups had statistically significant differences (all P<0.001). 7 d after injury, the plasma gelsolin level was the lowest, which were less than other time points (all P<0.001). The mean plasma gelsolin level of burn sepsis was lower than patients with no sepsis( F=1 035.41, P<0.001). 7 d after injury, the plasma gelsolin level was the lowest, which were less than the other groups at each time point (all P<0.001). Plasma mean gelsolin level of patients with sepsis death was low compared with the surviving patients(F=58.69, P<0.001). 7~21 d after injury, the plasma gelsolin level was low compared with the 3rd and the 1st day of burn injury (all P<0.001). Logistic regression analysis showed that burn plasma gelsolin level had a negative correlation with burn sepsis (OR=0.873), so did burn death (OR=0.939). Conclusion  Burns can reduce the level of plasma gelsolin; the larger burn area, meanwhile with burn sepsis, the lower plasma gelsolin, so plasma gelsolin levels can be used as a predictor of prognosis.

【Key words】 Burns; Sepsis; Gels; Prognosis
Clinical study of inhaled corticosteroids and theophylline combined with double-dose inhaled corticosteroid therapy for asthma  Cai Weiwei. 

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【Abstract】 Objective  To compare the clinical effect of double-dose inhaled corticosteroid and inhaled corticosteroid combined with theophylline in the treatment of asthma. Methods  From February 2014 to December 2015, 64 asthma patients in our hospital were selected. According to different treatment options, they were divided into control group and observation group. The control group was treated with double dose of inhaled corticosteroid, the observation group was inhaled corticosteroids combined with theophylline. The improvement of clinical symptoms and interleukin-5 (IL-5) changes before and after treatment in two groups were observed and analyzed. Results  Before treatment, the clinical symptom scores between the two groups had no statistically significant differences (P > 0.05). After six weeks of treatment, the patients’ clinical symptom scores [(0.75 ± 0.92) points, (0.62 ± 0.79) points] were significantly decreased compared with before treatment [(1.53 ± 0.71) points, (1.05 ± 0.83) points; (1.76 ± 0.69) points, (1.08 ± 0.63) points], the differences were statistically significant (t1 = -3.797, t2 = -5.620, t3 = -2.123, t4 = -3.260, all P < 0.05) ; but the difference between the two groups was not statistically significant (P > 0.05). After treatment, the sputum supernatant IL-5 levels of the two groups [(43.6 ± 24.7) pg/L, (45.1 ± 23.9) pg/L] were significantly decreased compared with before treatment [(54.5 ± 23.9) pg/L, (55.4 ± 22.8) pg/L], but the difference between the two groups was not statistically significant (P > 0.05). Conclusion  Inhaled theophylline combined with hormone therapy in the treatment of asthma can get similar effect as double dose inhaled corticosteroid, and its effect is more safe and reliable, in favor of the primary hospitals.

【Key words】 Asthma; Theophylline; Inhaled corticosteroids; Security
微型钛网内固定治疗复杂性近节指骨骨折临床分析
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【摘要】目的 探讨微型钛网内固定治疗复杂性近节指骨骨折的临床效果。方法 选择复杂性近节指骨骨折患者70例(82指),应用微型钛网内固定治疗,观察患者骨折愈合(X线片检查结果)时间及术后手指功能恢复情况。结果 该组患者70例(82指)均获得随访,随访时间12~18个月,平均15.8个月。其中74指伤口Ⅰ期愈合,8指伤口出现延迟愈合,经换药后均愈合良好;70例82指均骨折愈合,愈合(X线片显示)时间为8~10周,平均为9.7周。根据1975年美国手外科学会推荐的TAM(total active movement,TAM)系统评定方法:优44例,良20例,可4例,差2例,优良率91.43%。结论 微型钛网对复杂性近节指骨骨折内固定效果良好,术后手指功能恢复满意。

【关键词】骨折,粉碎性; 指骨骨折; 骨折固定术,内; 骨固定钢丝

Clinical analysis of the complexity of the proximal phalanx fracture fixation with mini titanium mesh
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【Abstract】Objective  To discuss the clinical effect of fixation for complex fractures of the proximal phalanx with mini titanium mesh. Methods  70 cases(82 fingers) with complexity proximal phalanx fracture were selected, they were treated with micro titanium mesh fixation. The fracture healing (X-ray examination) time and postoperative functional recovery of finger were observed. Results  70 patients were followed up for 12~18 months, average of 15.8 months. 74 fingers were Ⅰ wound healing, delayed wound healing in 8 fingers, after dressing healed well. 70 patients with 82 fractures were all healed(X-ray) after 8~10 weeks, average of 9.7 weeks. According to 1975 American Society of Hand Surgery recommended TAM(total active movement, TAM) system evaluation method, excellent in 44 cases, good in 20 cases, fair in 4 cases and poor in 2 cases, the good rate was 91.43%. Conclusion  The effect of micro titanium mesh within the complex proximal phalanx fracture fixation is good, with satisfactory functional recovery of finger.

【Key words】Fractures, comminuted; Phalangeal fracture; Fracture fixation, internal; Bone wires
320 排容积动态 CT 血管造影检查
对颅内动脉瘤的应用价值

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【摘要】
目的 探讨 320 排容积动态 CT 血管造影 (320-CTA) 检查技术在颅内动脉瘤诊断中的价值。
方法 收集 49 例临床高度怀疑颅内动脉瘤急诊行 320-CTA 检查, 并且在 48 h 内进行 DSA 检查的患者资料, 以数字减影血管造影 (DSA) 结果作为金标准, 进行统计分析。
结果 该组 49 例患者中 320-CTA 发现 43 个动脉瘤, DSA 检查发现 46 个动脉瘤 ( 其中 2 例有 2 个动脉瘤 )。1 例 320-CTA 检查发现动脉瘤, DSA 检查为锥形扩张; 4 例 320-CTA 结果动脉锥形扩张, DSA 检查证实锥形扩张; 320-CTA 漏诊 4 例动脉瘤。经四格表统计检验, 320-CTA 诊断颅内动脉瘤敏感性为 91.3%, 特异性为 80.0%, 准确性为 90.2%, 阳性预测值为 97.7%, 阴性预测值为 50.0%。
结论 320-CTA 具有微创、快捷、方便、阳性预测值高等优势, 在临床应用中可以作为颅内动脉瘤首选的检查方法, 同时能提供动脉瘤的立体三维结构, 为临床制定治疗方案提供有价值的帮助, 也可以作为动脉瘤术后复查和随诊的检测手段。

【关键词】 颅内动脉瘤; 血管造影术, 数字减影; 体层摄影术, X 线

Clinical value of 320−detector row dynamic volume CTA in the diagnosis of intracranial aneurysms
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【Abstract】
Objective To investigate the diagnosis value of the 320−detector row dynamic volume CTA (320−CTA) inspection technique in the diagnosis of intracranial aneurysms. 
Methods 49 cases with highly suspected intracranial aneurysms underwent 320−CTA scan were collected and underwent DSA detecting within forty−eight hours. DSA was used as the gold standard and statistically analyzed the results.
Results In this group, 49 patients with four cases of statistical test, 320−CTA diagnosis of intracranial aneurysms with a sensitivity of 91.3%, specificity of 80.0%, accuracy of 97.7%, positive predictive value of 90.2%, negative predictive value of 50.0%.
Conclusion 320−CTA is minimally invasive, fast, convenient, positive predictive value, which can be used as first detector method in intracranial aneurysm in the clinical application, it can provide a three−dimensional structure of the aneurysm, it offers an valuable help for clinical choice treatment plan, or as a review and follow−up testing means for aneurysm after surgery.

【Key words】 Intracranial aneurysms; Angiography, digital subtraction; Tomography, X−ray
高通量透析对尿毒症患者矿物质代谢及微炎症状态影响的单中心研究

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【摘要】 目的 回顾性研究高通量透析对尿毒症患者矿物质代谢及微炎症状态影响,评价其疗效。
方法 单中心、回顾性、自身对照研究。收集接受高通量透析治疗的维持性血液透析患者共165例,经过3个月的治疗观察,采取自身对照方法,比较治疗前后患者的血钙、血磷、血甲状旁腺素(PTH)、超敏CRP(hsCRP)值变化。
结果 纳入病例165例,接受高通量透析治疗前患者的血磷值(2.29±0.71) mmol/L,治疗后血磷值(2.14±0.79) mmol/L,治疗前后差异有统计学意义(t=3.087, P<0.05);接受高通量透析治疗前患者的血PTH值(75.3±57.2) pmol/L,治疗后血PTH值(64.9±52.7) pmol/L,治疗前后差异有统计学意义(t=3.988, P<0.05),而血钙、hsCRP值治疗前后差异均无统计学意义(t=1.38,0.854,均 P>0.05)。
结论 高通量透析可改善尿毒症患者的高磷血症,高PTH血症,但未见能显著改善微炎症状态。

【关键词】 尿毒症; 血液透析滤过; 代谢; 炎症

Asingle center observational study about effect of high – flux hemodialysis treatment on mineral metabolism and inflammation status in uremia patients  Zeng Dewang, Wang Qi, Li Hongyan.
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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the impact of high – flux hemodialysis on mineral metabolism and micro – inflammatory state in patients with uremia. Methods A single – center, retrospective, self – contrast method study was conducted. 165 patients with maintenance hemodialysis (MHD) in our dialysis center were chosen, they all received high – flux hemodialysis treatment. After three months therapy, the serum levels of calcium, phosphorus, parathyroid hormone (PTH) and hsCRP were measured. Results After three months treatment, the serum level of phosphorus was significantly lower than before treatment [(2.29 ± 0.71) mmol/L vs. (2.14 ± 0.79) mmol/L, t = 3.087, P < 0.05], and same result in serum level of PTH [(75.3 ± 57.2) pmol/L vs. (64.9 ± 52.7) pmol/L, t = 3.988, P < 0.05]. There were no significant differences in serum levels of calcium (t = 1.38, P > 0.05) and hsCRP (t = 0.854, P > 0.05). Conclusion High – flux hemodialysis therapy can reduce hyperphosphatemia and relieve parathyroid gland hyperfunction, but cannot improve micro – inflammatory state in patients with uremia.

【Key words】 Uremia; Hemodiafiltration; Metabolism; Inflammation
学龄儿童幽门螺杆菌感染与睡眠障碍的相关性研究

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【摘要】目的 观察学龄儿童睡眠障碍是否与幽门螺杆菌感染(Hp)有关。方法 选择6~14岁健康儿童体检血清Hp抗体和13C尿素呼吸试验证实存在Hp感染者210例为研究组1,同期因消化道症状在该院就诊,经检测为Hp感染的143例学龄儿童为研究组2,同时期经血清Hp抗体和13C尿素呼吸试验检查阴性无Hp感染健康儿童150例为对照组1,以上三组儿童进行儿童睡眠习惯问卷(CSHQ)调查,并比较三组儿童睡眠障碍发生情况。结果 206例Hp感染者无消化道症状组睡眠障碍有112例,占54.37%;143例Hp感染者有消化道症状组睡眠障碍有103例,占72.03%;150例无Hp感染者健康对照组睡眠障碍有32例,占21.3%。三组比较,睡眠障碍发生率差异有统计学意义( \chi^2 = 37.333, 75.732, \text{均 } P < 0.05)。结论 存在Hp感染学龄儿童无论有无消化道症状,其睡眠障碍发生率均高于无Hp感染者。

【关键词】 螺杆菌,幽门; 学龄儿童; 睡眠障碍

Relationship between Helicobacter pylori infection and sleep disorders in school-aged children Bai Zhifeng, Wu Xiaoxia, Jin Guoxin.
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等比重腰麻与骶管麻醉在肛肠手术中的应用比较

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【摘要】目的 探讨等比重腰麻与骶麻在肛肠手术中的麻醉效果。方法 选择择期或急诊肛肠手术患者50例,按照数字表法将患者随机分为等比重腰麻组(A组)和骶麻组(B组),每组25例。比较两组患者麻醉起效时间及麻醉效果优良率,并观察术中直肠牵拉反应、局麻药中毒、术后尿潴留等并发症发生率。结果 A组麻醉起效时间为(5.0±0.3) min,麻醉效果优良率为96.0%,直肠牵拉反应、局麻药中毒、术后尿潴留等并发症发生率分别为0.0%、0.0%、12.0%; B组起效时间为(20.0±0.5) min,麻醉效果优良率为76.0%,三项并发症发生率分别为60.0%、8.0%和28.0%。两组麻醉起效时间比较差异有统计学意义(t=21.324, P<0.05),麻醉效果优良率比较差异有统计学意义(χ²=6.246, P<0.05),并发症发生率比较差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。结论 与骶麻相比,等比重腰麻是肛肠手术中比较理想的、安全的麻醉方式。

【关键词】等比重腰麻; 骶管麻醉; 肛肠手术

Comparison of isobaric spinal anesthesia and caudal anesthesia in anorectal surgery  Wang Xiaogang.
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甘草汤联合枸地氯雷他定治疗慢性荨麻疹疗效观察

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【摘要】目的 观察甘草汤联合枸地氯雷他定治疗慢性荨麻疹的疗效。方法 选取门诊就诊慢性荨麻疹患者 128 例,按数字表法随机分为两组,每组各 64 例。治疗组运用自制甘草汤,每次 100 mL,早晚服;睡前口服枸地氯雷他定片 8.8 mg/次,1 次/d;对照组口服枸地氯雷他定片 8.8 mg/次,1 次/d。均连用 4 周后计算疗效指数并判定疗效。结果 两组有效率(89.20% 比 50.28%)和复发率(11.48% 比 31.37%)差异均有统计学意义(χ² = 3.92,19.28,均 P<0.01)。结论 甘草汤联合枸地氯雷他定治疗慢性荨麻疹疗效肯定,复发率低,且安全性好。

【关键词】 甘草汤; 枸地氯雷他定; 荨麻疹

Effect of licorice soup combined with citrate desloratadine in the treatment of chronic urticaria  Wang Tao, Xu Xuewu.
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会阴部血管瘤一例

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患者女,51 岁,主因“会阴部肿物疼痛 5 d,加重 1 d”于 2016 年 3 月 16 日入院,患者缘于入院前 5 d 因性交后出现会阴部肿物,疼痛,呈持续性刺痛,可耐受,肿物逐渐增大,疼痛逐渐加重,与排便和排尿无明显关系,入院前 1 d 肿痛加重,难以忍受。既往体健,无家族性、遗传性疾病史。入院查血常规、尿常规、肝肾功能、凝血功能均正常。查体:体温 36.6 ℃,脉搏 86 次/min,呼吸 18 次/min,血压 120/75 mmHg。专科情况:会阴部偏左侧可触及一肿块隆起,范围约 3.5 cm × 3.5 cm × 3.0 cm,质中等硬,压痛,以 5 mL 注射器局部穿刺可抽吸出陈旧性血液,入院诊断:会阴部血肿,于 2016 年 3 月 18 日行会阴部血肿清除术,术中探查:会阴部行纵行切口,长约 5 cm,显露术野,剥离出直径约 0.5 ~ 1.2 cm 凝血块数枚,凝血块周围可见大量曲张静脉团伴破裂血管,一并切除,缝合伤口。术后病理结果示:送检组织可见大量血管腔,腔为圆形或不规则形,腔内有大量红细胞,病理诊断:血管瘤并血肿形成伴机化。术后 7 d 拆线,切口甲级愈合出院。随访至今无复发。

One case of perineal hemangioma  Liu Jingzhou.

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【摘要】上气道咳嗽综合征(UACS)是内科及耳鼻喉科的常见病症。在咳嗽的病因中,UACS 在部分西方国家占首位,在我国则为咳嗽的第二位病因。但由于对该病的认识不足,绝大部分患者甚至一些临床医务人员仍然将其当作感冒或气管炎而误诊误治。为了加强对 UACS 的认识,为后续研究及临床决策提供依据,该研究将从中、西医诊治两个方面对其进行综述。

【关键词】咳嗽; 诊断; 治疗; 进展

Progress in the diagnosis and treatment of upper airway cough syndrome with Chinese and western medicine
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【Abstract】Upper airway cough syndrome(UACS) is a common disease in internal medicine and ear–nose–throat department. UACS is the first etiology to the cough in some western country and the second etiology in China. For most patients and some clinical medical personnel, UACS still remains cold or trachitis. Because lack of understanding of the disease, UACS has been misdiagnosed and mistreated. To reinforce the knowledge of this disease and provide the basis for subsequent research and clinical decision, this paper will analyze and summarize the progress from diagnosis and treatment of traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine.

【Key words】Cough; Diagnosis; Treatment; Progress
腰椎间盘突出症合理补充维生素 D 的临床意义

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【摘要】本文通过查阅大量文献资料,在分析腰椎间盘突出的致病因素与维生素 D 缺乏引起骨密度降低、骨质疏松有关的基础上，阐述了维生素 D 水平与腰椎间盘突出之间的关系，希望提高人们对腰椎间盘突出症合理补充维生素 D 的认识。科学合理补充维生素 D，以促进腰椎间盘突出症患者的康复。

【关键词】椎间盘移位；维生素 D；治疗

Clinical significance of reasonable vitamin D supplement for lumbar disc prolapse Zhao Yumin, Hu Yanping, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, the Third People's Hospital of Yuxi, Yuxi, Yunnan 653100, China

【Abstract】This article through consulting a large number of literature material, on the analysis of the cause of lumbar disc with vitamin D deficiency cause bone mineral density decrease, osteoporosis, on the basis of this paper expounds the correlation between vitamin D levels and lumbar disc, to increase the reasonable vitamin D supplements for lumbar intervertebral disc protrusion. Scientific and reasonable vitamin D supplement to promote the rehabilitation of lumbar disc prolapse.

【Key words】Intervertebral disk displacement; Vitamin D; Treatment
食管癌术后患者健康行为和危险行为的改进

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【摘要】目的 探讨食管癌术后健康行为和危险行为的干预改进对患者的影响。方法 将140例食管癌术后患者作为研究对象,应用随机数字表法分为两组,对照组70例应用常规护理方法,观察组70例再给予健康行为和危险行为干预改进的护理措施,比较两组干预前后健康状况及疾病复发情况。结果 两组经过不同的干预后,各项健康评分均高于干预前,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。观察组患者在健康行为和危险行为改进后,身体症状与器官功能(83.12±8.34)分、日常生活功能(79.36±5.48)分、身体活动功能(81.22±5.02)分、正向情绪(82.36±4.96)分、心理症状与负向情绪(83.22±4.69)分、认知功能(81.79±3.77)分、角色活动与社会适应(82.98±4.78)分、社会资源与社会接触(83.04±4.69)分、社会支持(84.01±4.89)分的各项健康评分,均明显高于对照组患者的身体症状与器官功能(71.42±3.98)分、日常生活功能(61.42±3.77)分、身体活动功能(71.06±4.89)分、正向情绪(70.23±5.44)分、心理症状与负向情绪(71.45±6.02)分、认知功能(72.39±5.42)分、角色活动与社会适应(70.22±3.99)分、社会资源与社会接触(71.55±3.99)分、社会支持(71.22±4.98)分,差异均有统计学意义(t=10.59,22.57,12.13,13.79,12.90,11.91,17.15,15.61,15.33,均P<0.05)。进行健康行为和危险行为干预改进干预的观察组患者,食管癌复发率(1.43%)明显低于对照组患者食管癌复发率(27.14%),差异有统计学意义(χ²=18.9,P<0.05)。结论 对食管癌术后患者开展健康行为、危险行为干预改进后,疾病复发率降低,患者生活质量明显改善,有助于患者投入到正常的生活当中。

【关键词】食管癌; 手术后; 健康行为; 危险行为

Improvement of health behaviors and risk behaviors of patients with esophageal carcinoma after operation
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人本位护理干预联合吞咽治疗仪在脑卒中致吞咽障碍康复中的临床研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨人本位护理干预联合吞咽治疗仪在脑卒中致吞咽障碍康复中的疗效。方法 将251例急性脑卒中后假性球麻痹致吞咽障碍患者按照随机数字表法分为治疗组126例和对照组125例,均采用脑卒中常规内科药物治疗,治疗组采用人本位护理干预联合吞咽治疗仪进行康复治疗,对照组采用功能制护理及吞咽治疗仪进行康复治疗,比较两组治疗前、后洼田饮水试验评分及治疗效果。结果 治疗组治疗前洼田饮水试验评分为(4.15±0.99)分,治疗后评分为(1.81±1.09)分,治疗前后差异有统计学意义(t=9.246, P<0.01),对照组治疗前评分为(4.15±0.99)分,治疗后评分为(2.80±1.01)分,治疗前后差异有统计学意义(t=6.025, P<0.05);治疗组总有效率为96.8%,高于对照组的86.5%(χ²=19.989, P<0.01)。结论 人本位护理干预通过责任包干制,积极关注患者感受,通过评估与反馈,指导患者执行外周肌群功能锻炼,通过生活护理和心理干预激发患者树立完全康复、回归家庭及社会的信心,让患者主动配合康复综合治疗,与吞咽治疗仪有协同增效作用。

【关键词】吞咽障碍; 脑卒中; 康复; 护理

Clinical research of standard nursing intervention combined with swallowing therapeutic instrument in the rehabilitation of swallowing disorder caused by cerebral apoplexy  Liu Yulan, Peng Wenxia, Xiao Shufeng.

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