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门冬氨酸鸟氨酸联合前列地尔治疗重度慢性乙型肝炎疗效及对患者血清肿瘤坏死因子-α的影响

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【摘要】目的 探究门冬氨酸鸟氨酸联合前列地尔治疗重度慢性乙型肝炎疗效及肿瘤坏死因子-α (TNF-α) 的影响。方法 选择 80 例重度慢性乙型肝炎患者,采用随机数字表法分为两组,分别为观察组与对照组,各 40 例患者。给予对照组患者休息、异甘草酸镁、谷胱甘肽、血浆、白蛋白、抗乙肝病毒等常规治疗,观察组患者在此基础上加用门冬氨酸鸟氨酸联合前列地尔治疗。连续治疗 4 周后进行疗效观察,并比较治疗前及治疗后肝功能变化,采用酶联免疫吸附试验 (ELISA) 检测血浆 TNF-α 水平,并详细记录治疗期间不良反应发生情况。结果 观察组治疗总有效率为 92.50%,显著高于对照组 (80.00%) (X^2 = 6.588, P < 0.05) ; 两组治疗前后丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (ALT)、凝血酶原活动度 (PTA)、总胆红素 (TBIL) 差异均有统计学意义,其治疗后观察组与对照组差异有统计学意义 [ (86.56 ± 38.67) U/L 比 (121.23 ± 39.65) U/L, (62.45 ± 5.46) % 比 (54.88 ± 5.37) %, (176.45 ± 42.34) μmol/L 比 (214.56 ± 43.45) μmol/L, t = 3.959, 6.252, 4.054, 均 P < 0.001] ; 两组治疗前血浆 TNF-α 水平差异无统计学意义 (P > 0.05), 治疗后两组均显著降低,且观察组显著低于对照组 [(176.45 ± 20.41) ng/L 比 (221.43 ± 21.43) ng/L], 差异有统计学意义 (t = 9.613, P < 0.001) ; 观察组不良反应发生率为 12.50%, 与对照组 (10.00%) 差异无统计学意义 (X^2 = 0.313, P > 0.05)。结论 在常规治疗基础上采用门冬氨酸鸟氨酸联合前列地尔治疗重度慢性乙型肝炎能显著提高临床疗效,肝功能明显改善,降低血浆 TNF-α 水平,且未增加不良反应。

【关键词】肝炎, 乙型, 慢性; 门冬氨酸鸟氨酸; 前列地尔; 肿瘤坏死因子-α

基金项目: 山西省卫生厅科研课题 (20130011087)

Effects of ornithine aspartate combined with alprostadil in the treatment of severe chronic hepatitis B and its effect on serum tumor necrosis factor – α

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of ornithine aspartate combined with alprostadil in the treatment of severe chronic hepatitis B (CHB), and its effect on serum tumor necrosis factor – α (TNF – α). Methods 80 patients with severe CHB were selected. The patients were divided into the observation group and the control group by digital random method, 40 patients in each group. The control group was given conventional treatment of rest, isoglycyrrhizinate magnesium needle, glutathione needle, plasma, albumin, anti – hepatitis B virus. The observation group received ornithine aspartate combined with alprostadil treatment based on the treatment of the control group. After a continuous treatment of 4 weeks, the curative effect was observed, the changes of liver function before and after treatment was compared. Enzyme – linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to detect the plasma TNF – α level, and the adverse reactions during treatment were recorded. Results The total effective rate of the observation group was 92.50%, which was significantly higher than 80.00% of the control group (X^2 = 26.588, P < 0.05). The preoperative and postoperative alanine aminotransferase (ALT), prothrombin activity (PTA), total bilirubin (TBIL) of the two groups had statistically significant differences (all P < 0.05), and there were statistically significant differences...
between the observation group and the control group after treatment [ (86.56 ± 38.67) U/L vs. (121.23 ± 39.65) U/L, (62.45 ± 5.46) % vs. (54.88 ± 5.37) % and (175.67 ± 42.34) μmol/L vs. (214.56 ± 43.45) μmol/L, \( t = 3.959, 6.252, 4.054, \text{all } P < 0.001 \)]. The plasma TNF-α level had no statistically significant difference between the two groups before treatment (\( P > 0.05 \)). After treatment, the TNF-α level of the two groups was significantly decreased, which of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group [ (176.45 ± 20.41) ng/L vs. (221.43 ± 21.43) ng/L, \( t = 9.613, P < 0.001 \)]. The incidence rate of adverse reactions of the observation group was 12.50 %, which had no significant difference compared with 10.00% of the control group (\( \chi^2 = 0.313, P > 0.05 \)).

**Conclusion** Ornithine aspartate combined with alprostadil in the treatment of severe CHB on the basis of the conventional treatment can apparently enhance clinical effect, improve liver function, decrease plasma TNF - α level and adverse reactions.

**Key words** Hepatitis B, chronic; Ornithine aspartate; Alprostadil; Tumor necrosis factor alpha

**Fund program** Research Project of Shanxi Provincial Health Bureau (20130011087)
不同方法治疗老年人牙周病合并2型糖尿病的疗效观察

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【摘要】目的 探讨不同方法治疗老年人牙周病合并2型糖尿病的疗效。方法选取老年牙周病合并2型糖尿病患者60例,采用随机数字表法分为三组,每组20例。A组:行牙周病基础治疗同时进行糖尿病治疗;B组:在A组治疗基础上增加针对牙周病、糖尿病及口腔卫生宣教;C组:在B组治疗基础上增加激光辅助治疗。观察三组患者的治疗效果以及牙周探诊深度(PPD)、临床附着水平(CAL)。结果A组、B组、C组治疗有效率分别为70%、80%、95%,与A组比较,B、C两组患者牙周病的治疗有效率明显提高,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=6.458,P=0.004$; $\chi^2=5.361,P=0.001$);与B组比较,C组患者牙周病的治疗有效率明显提高,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=8.264,P=0.000$)。治疗后3个月,A组PPD、CAL分别为($5.98 \pm 0.36$)mm、($1.46 \pm 0.41$)mm,B组分别为($4.98 \pm 0.45$)mm、($0.93 \pm 0.13$)mm,C组分别为($3.01 \pm 0.12$)mm、($0.61 \pm 0.16$)mm,B、C两组PPD、CAL明显降低;与B组治疗后比较,C组PPD、CAL明显改善,差异有统计学意义($t=3.689,P=0.005$; t=6.358, $P=0.000$)。结论治疗糖尿病的同时,对患者进行牙周病、糖尿病及口腔卫生宣教并辅助激光治疗,在老年人牙周病合并2型糖尿病治疗中有明显的效果,临床值得推广。

【关键词】牙周病学; 糖尿病,2型; 激光疗法

【基金项目】浙江省公益性技术应用研究计划项目(2012C23073)


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【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical effects of different methods in the treatment of elderly patients with periodontal disease complicated with type 2 diabetes. Methods 60 elderly patients with periodontal disease complicated with type 2 diabetes were divided into 3 groups according to random number table method, each group in 20 cases. Group A was treated periodontal disease and diabetes at the same time; Group B was given education work of periodontal disease, diabetes and oral health on the basis of group A; Group C received the laser adjuvant therapy on the basis of group A. The therapeutic effect, periodontal probing depth (PPD) and clinical attachment level (CAL) were observed. Results The effective rates of group A, group B, group C were 70%, 80%, 95%. Compared with group A, the effective rate of group B and group C increased significantly, the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2=6.458,P=0.004$; $\chi^2=5.361,P=0.001$). The effective rate of group C was significantly higher compared with group B, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=8.264,P=0.000$). 3 months after treatment, the PPD and CAL of group A were ($5.98 \pm 0.36$)mm, ($1.46 \pm 0.41$)mm, respectively, which of group B were ($3.01 \pm 0.12$)mm, ($0.61 \pm 0.16$)mm, respectively, which of group C were ($4.98 \pm 0.45$)mm, ($0.93 \pm 0.13$)mm, respectively. Three months after treatment, the PPD and CAL of group B and group C were significantly reduced. Compared with group B after treatment, the PPD and CAL of group C significantly improved, the differences were statistically significant ($t=3.689,P=0.005$; t=6.358, $P=0.000$). Conclusion Education work of periodontal disease, diabetes and oral health and laser in the treatment of type 2 diabetes in elderly patients with periodontitis has obvious therapeutic effect, which is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】Periodontics; Diabetes mellitus, Type 2; Laser therapy

Fund program: Zhejiang Province Public Welfare Technology Application Research Project(2012C23073)
上前牙即刻与延期种植修复对周围软硬组织影响的临床观察

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【摘要】目的 分析上前牙即刻种植与延期种植修复对于周围软硬组织的影响。方法 回顾性分析98例前牙单颗种植修复患者的临床资料，根据种植修复方式分为研究组（50例）和对照组（48例）。研究组患者微创拔牙之后即刻将种植体植入拔牙窝内；对照组患者微创拔牙完成后12～16周，将种植体植入拔牙窝内。两组患者均于种植体植入后6个月予以上部冠修复。比较两组患者的种植体成功率、种植体周围骨吸收情况、牙周探诊深度、改良龈沟出血指数、菌斑指数以及红色美学评分。结果 两组12个月后种植成功率均为100%，差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）；研究组在终修复体完成后种植体周围骨吸收量均低于对照组，差异均有统计学意义（t=2.132，2.241，2.421，均P<0.05）；研究组在终修复体完成后3，6个月探诊深度均显著低于对照组（t=2.019，2.307，均P<0.05），红色美学评分则显著高于对照组[（7.97±1.12）分比（6.82±1.03）分，（8.65±1.14）分比（7.42±1.07）分，t=2.012，2.137，均P<0.05]，改良龈沟出血指数与菌斑指数两组差异无统计学意义（均P>0.05）。结论 前牙即刻种植修复的临床综合治疗效果优于延期种植修复。

【关键词】牙种植；牙周组织；切牙；尖牙

基金项目：浙江省医药卫生科技项目（2016KYB338）

Clinical observation of the effect of immediate and delayed implant repair for the surrounding tissue

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【Abstract】Objective To compare the effect of immediate implantation and delayed implantation on the surrounding tissue. Methods The clinical data of 98 cases of anterior teeth with single implant repair were analyzed retrospectively, and they were divided into study group (n=50) and control group (n=48) according to the method of implantation. The patients in the study group were implanted in the tooth socket immediately after the minimally invasive tooth extraction, and the patients in the control group were implanted after 12 ~ 16 weeks of minimally invasive extraction. All the two groups were repaired in coronal at 6 months after implantation. The success rate of implant, implant bone resorption, periodontal probing depth, gingival bleeding index, plaque index and red aesthetic score were compared between the two groups. Results The success rate was 100% in the two groups after 12 months, the difference was not statistically significant (P>0.05). The implant surrounding bone absorption in the study group was lower than that in the control group, the differences were statistically significant (t=2.132, 2.241, 2.421, all P<0.05). At the end of 3 and 6 months, the depth of probing in the study group were significantly lower than those in the control group (t=2.019, 2.307, all P<0.05), and the red aesthetic score in the study group was significantly higher than that in the control group, the differences were statistically significant [(7.97±1.12) points vs. (6.82±1.03) points, (8.65±1.14) points vs. (7.42±1.07) points, t=2.012, 2.137, all P<0.05]. The modified sulcus bleeding index and plaque index had no statistically significant differences between the two groups (all P>0.05). Conclusion The clinical effect of immediate implant restoration of anterior teeth is better than delayed implantation.

【Key words】Dental implantation; Periodontium; Incisor; Cuspid

Fund program: Medical and Health Science and Technology Project of Zhejiang Province(2016KYB338)
护理干预对支气管肺炎患儿疗效及肺功能的影响

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【摘要】目的 观察护理干预对支气管肺炎患儿临床疗效及肺功能的影响。方法 选取支气管肺炎患儿 100 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为对照组 50 例、观察组 50 例,对照组采用常规护理,观察组采用优质护理,观察两组患儿治疗后肺功能指标（FVC, FEV₁, PEF）及不良反应及临床疗效。结果 治疗后,观察组 FVC、FEV₁、PEF 分别为 (3.96 ± 0.80) L, (3.15 ± 0.80) L, (6.32 ± 2.01) L/s, 均优于对照组的 (2.85 ± 0.91) L, (2.43 ± 0.63) L, (4.90 ± 1.35) L/s (t = 6.478, P = 0.000; t = 5.000, P = 0.000; t = 4.147, P = 0.000), 观察组不良反应发生率为 14.00% (7/50), 较对照组的 38.00% (19/50) (χ² = 7.484, P = 0.006); 观察组总有效率为 98.00% (49/50), 较对照组的 80.00% (40/50) (χ² = 8.274, P = 0.004)。结论 给予支气管肺炎患儿对症治疗的同时,采取优质护理干预能够有效地改善患儿的肺功能,减少并发症的发生,有利于患儿的预后,提高治疗疗效。

【关键词】支气管肺炎; 儿科护理学; 干预性研究; 呼吸功能试验

【基金项目】浙江省温岭市科技计划项目 (2013C31104)

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the curative effect of nursing intervention in the treatment of children with bronchial pneumonia and its effects on pulmonary function. Methods 100 children with bronchial pneumonia were selected as the research subjects, they were randomly divided into control group (50 cases) and observation group (50 cases) according to the digital table. The control group received routine nursing, the observation group received high quality nursing. The pulmonary function indicators (FVC, FEV₁, PEF), the adverse reactions and the clinical curative effect were observed in the two groups after treatment. Results After treatment, the FVC, FEV₁, PEF of the observation group were (3.96 ± 0.80) L, (3.15 ± 0.80) L, (6.32 ± 2.01) L/s, respectively, which were better than those of the control group[ (2.85 ± 0.91) L, (2.43 ± 0.63) L, (4.90 ± 1.35) L/s ] (t = 6.478, P = 0.000; t = 5.000, P = 0.000; t = 4.147, P = 0.000). The incidence rate of adverse reactions of the observation group was 14.00% (7/50), which was lower than 38.00% (19/50) of the control group (χ² = 7.484, P = 0.006). The total effective rate of the observation group was 98.00% (49/50), which was higher than 80.00% (40/50) of the control group (χ² = 8.274, P = 0.004). Conclusion To give children symptomatic treatment of infantile bronchial pneumonia at the same time, take the high quality nursing intervention can effectively improve lung function in children, reduce the incidence of complications, it is conducive to prognosis and can improve the therapeutic efficacy.

【Keywords】Bronchopneumonia; Pediatric nursing; Intervention studies; Respiratory function tests

【Fund program】Science and Technology Planning Project of Wenling City, Zhejiang Province(2013C31104)
血必净注射液不良反应 27 例分析

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【摘要】目的 观察血必净注射液不良反应发生的临床特征及预后。方法 收集血必净注射液不良反应 27 例为研究对象,分析其临床资料,包括用药时间、剂量、不良反应发生情况、临床处理方法及预后。结果 27 例血液必净注射液不良反应患者用药剂量 10~50mL,平均(28.4±4.3) mL。27 例患者中,男性多于女性(66.7% vs.33.3%) ,40~70 岁患者显著高于其他年龄段,差异均有统计学意义(χ² = 6.000, 20.691, 均 P < 0.05)。27 例不良反应累及器官中以皮肤比例最高,为 48.1%,显著高于其他器官,差异有统计学意义(χ² = 18.796, P < 0.05)。不良反应出现时间中 >5~30min 者比例最高,为 51.9%,显著高于≤5 min (25.9%)及 >30 min (22.2%) 者,差异均有统计学意义(χ² = 6.333, 5.964, 均 P < 0.05)。经治疗后,患者均显著好转或治愈,症状消失时间 10min 至 3d,平均(39.5±10.4) min。结论 血必净注射液不良反应以男性多见,多发生于用药 5~30min,累及皮肤比例最高,临床工作中应注意防治。

【关键词】药物副反应报告系统; 血必净注射液; 过敏反应

Analysis of clinical characteristics and prognosis of 27 cases of adverse reactions caused by Xuebijing injection

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the adverse reaction of Xuebijing injection and its prognosis. Methods 27 cases with adverse reactions caused by Xuebijing injection were collected. The clinical data, including medication time, dosage, combined medication, adverse reaction, clinical treatment and prognosis were analyzed. Results The dose of Xuebijing injection in 27 ADR patients were 10~50mL, mean (28.4 ± 4.3) mL. In 27 patients, males were significantly more than females (66.7% vs. 33.3%) ,40~70 years old patients were significantly higher than other age groups, the differences were statistically significant (χ² = 6.000, 20.691, all P < 0.05). In 27 cases of adverse reactions, the highest proportion of skin in the involved organs was 48.1%, which was significantly higher than other organs, the difference was statistically significant (χ² = 18.796, P < 0.05). The highest proportion of 5~30min in adverse reaction time was 51.9%, which was significantly higher than that of less than 5min (25.9%) and 30min (22.2%), the difference was statistically significant (χ² = 6.333, P < 0.05). After stopping the treatment, the hormone, calcium gluconate, oxygen treatment and the expansion treatment, the patients all obviously improved or cured. The symptom disappearance time was 10 minutes to 3 days, mean (39.5 ± 10.4) min. Conclusion The adverse reactions of Xuebijing injection are more common in men, and most of them are caused by the use of 5~30min. The highest proportion is skin involvement, the clinical work should pay attention to prevention and treatment.

【Key words】Adverse drug reaction reporting systems; Xuebijing injection; Anaphylaxis
地佐辛复合氟比洛芬酯对老年上腹部手术患者术后镇痛安全性与有效性的临床研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨地佐辛复合氟比洛芬酯对老年上腹部手术患者术后镇痛安全性与有效性。方法选取80例择期行上腹部开腹手术的患者，按照随机数字表法分为研究组（T组）和观察组（C组），每组40例。分别记录患者术后活动状态及静止状态下的出室即刻、术后2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h视觉模拟评分（VAS）及Ramsay镇静评分。并记录患者48h内嗜睡、寒战、术后恶心呕吐（PONV）、肺部感染等麻醉相关并发症发生情况。结果在镇痛效果方面，两组患者静止状态及活动状态下出室即刻VAS评分差异均无统计学意义（t=0.287, P=0.499, 均P>0.05）。静止状态及活动状态下T组患者术后2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48hVAS评分显著低于C组患者（t=4.096, 4.214, 5.110, 6.121, 5.752, 3.542, 3.866, 4.948, 5.542, 4.030, 均P>0.05）。在Ramsay镇静评分方面，两组患者出室即刻、术后2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48hVAS评分显著高于C组患者（t=0.323, 0.226, 0.541, 0.297, 0.771, 0.795, 均P>0.05）。在术后镇痛不良反应方面，两组患者嗜睡、寒战、PONV、皮肤瘙痒、肺部感染等麻醉相关并发症发生率差异均无统计学意义（4例 vs. 6例, 6例 vs. 5例, 5例 vs. 3例, 1例 vs. 3例, 5例 vs. 1例, P=0.499, 0.712, 0.745, 0.615, 0.201）。结论地佐辛复合氟比洛芬酯的术后镇痛配伍方式能够有效缓解老年上腹部手术患者的术后疼痛，提供了良好的术后镇痛效果，并未增加药物相关并发症的发生，值得在临床上推广应用。

【关键词】外科手术；腹部；镇痛；地佐辛；氟比洛芬酯；老年人

Clinical study on the safety and efficacy of dezocine combined with flurbiprofen axetil in postoperative analgesia in elderly patients undergoing upper abdominal surgery Han Ying, Qiu Wen, Lyu Peijun, Zhao Jinsong, Jiang Yongkuan.

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the safety and efficacy of dezocine combined with flurbiprofen axetil in postoperative analgesia in elderly patients undergoing upper abdominal surgery. Methods 80 patients underwent abdominal surgery were selected. They were divided into study group (T group) and control group (C group) according to the random number table, 40 cases in each group. The visual analogue scale (VAS) and Ramsay sedation score were recorded at 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h after operation, respectively. The anesthesia-related complications such as sleepiness, chills, postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV), and pulmonary infection in 48 hours were also recorded. Results There were no statistically significant differences in the VAS score between the two groups in the resting state and the active state (t = 0.287, 0.436, all P > 0.05). The VAS scores of T group were significantly lower than those of C group at 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h and 48h after operation (t = 4.096, 4.214, 5.110, 6.121, 5.752, 3.542, 3.866, 4.948, 5.542, 4.030, all P < 0.05). There were no statistically significant differences in Ramsay sedation scores between the two groups at 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h and 48h (t = 0.323, 0.226, 0.541, 0.297, 0.771, 0.795, all P > 0.05). There were no statistically significant differences in the incidence of drowsiness, chills, PONV, skin itching and pulmonary infection in the two groups (4 cases vs. 6 cases, 6 cases vs. 5 cases, 5 cases vs. 3 cases, 1 case vs. 3 cases, 5 cases vs. 1 case, P = 0.499, 0.712, 0.745, 0.615, 0.201). Conclusion The postoperative analgesic compatibility of dezocine combined with flurbiprofen axetil can effectively relieve the postoperative pain in elderly patients with upper abdominal surgery and provide good postoperative analgesic effect and does not increase the incidence of drug related complications. It is worth to promote in clinical.

【Key words】Surgical procedures operative; Abdomen; Analgesia; Dezocine; Flurbiprofen axetil; Aged
加巴喷丁在复发性三叉神经痛治疗中的临床应用
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【摘要】 目的 探讨加巴喷丁在复发性三叉神经痛治疗中的临床应用效果。方法 选取复发性三叉神经痛患者68例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将其分为研究组与对照组,研究组给予加巴喷丁治疗,对照组给予卡马西平治疗,治疗4周后比较两组患者临床疗效、生活满意度、疼痛程度、药物剂量及不良反应发生情况。结果 两组各有32例患者完成研究。研究组总有效率高于对照组(68.75%比59.37%),但差异无统计学意义(χ²=0.611,P<0.05)。研究组加巴喷丁平均剂量为(1 732.65±532.17)mg/d,对照组卡马西平平均剂量为(642.98±124.53)mg/d,两组药物剂量差异有统计学意义(t=11.278,P<0.05)。治疗前两组患者疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS评分)差异无统计学意义(t=0.153,P>0.05),治疗7d时研究组VAS评分较对照组低[(4.09±0.83)分比(4.63±0.79)分],差异有统计学意义(t=2.666,P<0.05);治疗14d及28d时两组患者VAS评分差异均无统计学意义(t=1.527、0.352,均P>0.05)。治疗前及治疗7d时两组患者生活满意度指数(LSI-B)评分差异均无统计学意义(t=0.049、0.224,均P>0.05),治疗14d及28d时两组患者LSI-B评分均明显增高,研究组LSI-B评分较对照组高[14d:(15.09±3.68)分比(12.91±3.45)分,28d:(16.48±3.43)分比(13.35±3.14)分],差异均有统计学意义(t=2.445、3.808,均P<0.05)。研究组不良反应发生率较对照组低(15.63%比37.50%),差异有统计学意义(χ²=3.925,P<0.05)。结论 加巴喷丁与卡马西平对复发性三叉神经痛有着良好疗效,但加巴喷丁可更好改善患者生活质量,安全性更佳。

【关键词】 三叉神经痛; 加巴喷丁; 卡马西平

Clinical application of gabapentin in the treatment of recurrent trigeminal neuralgia Pang Xiaohu, Wu Xiuwei, Gao Li. Department of Neurology, the First People’s Hospital of Xuzhou, Xuzhou, Jiangsu 221002, China. Corresponding author: Gao Li, Email: gaoli5628001@163.com

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical application effects of gabapentin in the treatment of recurrent trigeminal neuralgia. Methods 68 patients with recurrent trigeminal neuralgia were chosen as study subjects, and they were divided into control group and research group according to the digital table. The research group was treated with gabapentin, the control group was treated with carbamazepine. After treatment for 4 weeks, the clinical effects, life satisfactory index, pain, drug dosage and adverse reaction between the two group were compared. Results Each group had 32 patients completed the study. The total effective rate of the research group was higher than that of the control group(68.75% vs. 59.37%), the difference was not statistically significant(χ²=0.611, P<0.05). The average gabapentin dosage in the research group was higher than the average carbamazepine dosage in the control group, the difference was statistically significant(t=11.278, P<0.05). Before treatment, the VAS scores between the two groups had no statistically significant difference(t=0.153, P>0.05). At 7 d after treatment, the VAS scores in the research group was lower than that in the control group[4.09±0.83 points vs. 4.63±0.79 points], the difference was statistically significant(t=2.666, P<0.05). At 14 d and 28 d after treatment, the VAS scores between the two groups had no statistically significant difference(t=1.527, 0.352, all P>0.05). Before treatment and 7 d after treatment, the life satisfaction index B( LSI-B) scores between the two groups had no statistically significant difference(t=0.049, 0.224, all P>0.05). At 14 d and 28 d after treatment, LSI-B scores in the two groups were both increased, which in the research group was higher than that in the control group[14 d: 15.09± 3.68, 28 d: 16.48± 3.43] compared with the control group[14 d: 12.91± 3.45, 28 d: 13.35± 3.14]. Conclusion Gabapentin is effective in the treatment of recurrent trigeminal neuralgia, and it is safer and more effective to improve the quality of life than carbamazepine.
3.68 points vs. (12.91 ± 3.45) points, 28 d: (16.48 ± 3.43) points vs. (13.35 ± 3.14) points, the differences were statistically different (t = 2.445, 3.808, all P < 0.05). The incidence rate of adverse reaction of the research group was lower than that of the control group (15.63% vs. 37.50%), the difference was statistically significant (χ² = 3.925, P < 0.05).

**Conclusion** Gabapentin has similar treatment effects in recurrent trigeminal neuralgia as carbamazepine, and gabapentin has better improvement in patients’ life quality, and with better safety.

**Keywords** Trigeminal neuralgia; Gabapentin; Carbamazepine
Observation of clinical effect of montelukast sodium in the treatment of chronic cough with small airway disease  

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Objective  To explore the clinical efficacy of montelukast sodium in the treatment of chronic cough with small airway disease. Methods 50 chronic cough patients with small airway disease were selected, and they were randomly divided into montelukast sodium group and control group according to the digital table, 25 cases in each group. The control group was given conventional treatment, the montelukast sodium group was treated with montelukast sodium on the basis of routine treatment. At the end of treatment, the clinical effect of the two groups was compared. Results The total effective rate of the montelukast sodium group was 92.0%, which of the control group was 84.0%, the difference was not statistically significant between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 1.05, P > 0.05$). After 3 months of treatment, the pulmonary function of the two groups was significantly improved. Compared with the control group, the FEV₁, FVC and FEV₁/FVC% of the montelukast sodium group showed no statistically significant differences ($t = 0.71, 0.64, 1.46, \text{all } P > 0.05$), but the FEF25%–75%, FEF50%, and FEF75% improved significantly with significant differences ($t = 7.07, 2.62, 3.83, \text{all } P < 0.01$). After 6 months of treatment, the difference of FEF75% was statistically significant between the two groups ($t = 1.92, P < 0.05$). Conclusion Montelukast sodium in the treatment of chronic cough with small airway disease has significant effect, it is conducive to improve small airway disease and reduce serum IgE level, it is safe, effective and worthy of clinical application.

Key words  Cough; Bronchioles; Montelukast sodium
Effect of combined gastrointestinal internal and external nutritional support in the treatment of elderly patients with lung cancer  Jin Jianying, Dong Qinhui, Jin Dan.  
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【Abstract】Objective  To explore the effect of combined gastrointestinal internal and external nutritional support in the treatment of elderly patients with lung cancer. Methods  According to the random number table method, 86 patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) were divided into the control group and observation group, 43 cases in each group. The observation group was given nutritional intervention on the basis of treatment in the control group. The 12-month survival rate, median progression time and median survival time were evaluated. The clinical efficacy of the two groups was evaluated. The quality of life before and after treatment was evaluated by the KPS score. Results  The 12-month survival rate of the observation group was 39.53%, which was significantly higher than 18.60% of the control group (χ^2 = 4.56, P = 0.03). The median survival time of the observation group was (7.85 ± 1.27) months (t = 7.27, 5.93, P = 0.00, 0.00). The KPS scores of the observation group and the control group after treatment were (73.17 ± 2.75) points (t = 59.68 ± 2.52, P = 0.00, 0.00), while the observation group was significantly higher than the control group (55.81 ± 2.02) points (t = 53.01 ± 1.98, P = 0.00, 0.00). The KPS scores of the observation group and the control group were (7.99 ± 1.38) months (t = 4.56, 3.92, P = 0.00, 0.00). The total effective rate of the observation group was 88.37%, which was significantly higher than 55.81% of the control group (χ^2 = 11.32, P = 0.00, 0.00). The KPS scores of the observation group were significantly higher than those of the control group (t = 39.24, 13.64, P = 0.00, 0.00, 0.00). The incidence rate of adverse reaction in the observation group was 48.84%, which was significantly higher than in the control group (55.81%), the difference was not statistically significant (χ^2 = 0.41, P = 0.15). The CD^8^+ cells, CD^4^+ / CD^8^+ and NK cells in the control group were significantly lower than those before treatment (t = 6.14,
which in the observation group were significantly higher than before treatment
\( (t = 4.89, 5.17, 6.33, P = 0.00, 0.00, 0.00) \), the differences were statistically significant compared with the control
group after treatment \( (t = 8.11, 4.26, 5.88, P = 0.00, 0.00, 0.00) \). The levels of hemoglobin and albumin in the
observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group \( (t = 3.88, 6.39, P = 0.00, 0.00) \).

**Conclusion**
The combination of chemotherapy combined with nutritional intervention in the treatment of locally advanced NSCLC
is beneficial to improve the immune function and nutritional status of patients, improve clinical efficacy and survival of
patients, better improve their quality of life, and will not increase adverse reactions.

**Key words** Carcinoma, non-small-cell lung; Antineoplastic combined chemotherapy protocols; Parenteral-
nutrition; Enteral nutrition
三种诊断标准下大理白族自治州老年人代谢综合征临床特点分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨三种诊断标准下大理白族自治州老年人代谢综合征(MS)患者的临床特点。方法 选择门诊或住院老年患者1386例,分别根据1999年世界卫生组织(WHO)诊断标准(以下简称WHO指南)、2004年中华医学会糖尿病分会指南(以下简称CDS2004)和2013年最新颁布的《中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2013年版)》中关于MS的标准(以下简称CDS2013),分析大理州60岁及以上老年人MS患病情况及代谢异常组分的临床特点。结果 三种MS诊断下临床特点分析:WHO、CDS2004、CDS2013三种诊断标准下MS的患病率分别为30.38%、33.77%和36.87%;MS随着年龄的增加而升高,男性和女性之间有差异,>70~80岁年龄组最高(P<0.05~0.01);三种诊断标准下高血压组患病率>60.00%,异常指标组合最常见是高血压+血糖异常+肥胖或超重(P<0.01);三种诊断标准的一致性分析:CDS2004与CDS2013诊断标准判断下MS患病率的一致性最好,符合率为92.86%;其次为WHO与CDS2004,符合率为90.19%;而WHO与CDS2013符合率为80.23%(P<0.05~0.01)。结论 大理州老年人群MS随着年龄增加而升高,男女之间有差异,高血压组分较常见,三种MS诊断标准存在一定的一致性,CDS2013诊断标准下MS检出率最高。

【关键词】 代谢综合征 X; 流行病学研究; 诊断; 老年人

Analysis of clinical characteristics of metabolic syndrome under three diagnostic criteria in elderly people of Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the prevalence and clinical characteristics of metabolic syndrome (MS) in aged people of Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture under three diagnostic criteria. Methods A total of 1,386 patients in outpatient department or admitted to our hospital were recruited. The different prevalences under the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1999, the China Diabetes Society in 2004 (CDS 2004) and the China Diabetes Society in 2013 (CDS 2013) definitions respectively were calculated and the results were compared by κ test. Results The prevalences of metabolic syndrome under WHO, CDS2004, and CDS2013 were 30.38%, 33.77% and 36.87%, respectively, it increased with age, and was most highest in >70~80 years aged group (P<0.05~0.01), the number of hypertension abnormality was more than 60.00%, and the most combination of abnormalities >3 in MS was hypertension + hyperglycemia + obesity (P<0.01); The 92.86% concordance of MS cases was found between CDS2004 and CDS2013, 90.19% between WHO and CDS2013, and 80.23% between WHO and CDS2013 (P<0.05~0.01). Conclusion The prevalence of MS increased with age in elderly people of Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, there is different between man and female, hypertension is the common abnormality in components of MS. The agreement among three criterias is relatively high, and the prevalence of MS has high level by CDS2013.

【Key words】 Metabolic syndrome X; Epidemiologic studies; Diagnosis; Aged
丙泊酚复合布托啡诺用于内镜下逆行胰胆管造影术的临床效果研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨丙泊酚复合布托啡诺对内镜下逆行胰胆管造影(ERCP)患者血流动力学及麻醉并发症的影响,以期为内镜逆行胰胆管造影麻醉药物的选择提供参考。方法 选择择期行 ERCP 的患者共计 120 例,年龄 31~59 岁,ASA 分级 I~Ⅱ级, BMI 17.9~25.4 kg/m^2,术前无全身麻醉禁忌症、无阿片类药物过敏史、无肝肾功能异常。采用计算机随机软件将患者随机分为丙泊酚 + 布托啡诺组(B组)和丙泊酚 + 瑞芬太尼组(R组),每组 60 例,分别于麻醉诱导前(T0)、注射丙泊酚后即刻(T1)、注射丙泊酚后 10 min(T2)、手术结束前即刻(T3)、苏醒即刻(T4)记录患者收缩压(SBP)、舒张压(DBP)、心率(HR)、血氧饱和度(SpO_2)。同时记录两组患者丙泊酚诱导剂量、丙泊酚维持剂量及苏醒时间。在不良反应方面,记录患者术后低血压、术后恶心、呕吐、嗜睡、术中体动、皮肤瘙痒发生情况。结果 在 T1, T2, T3 及 T4, R 组患者 SBP 均显著低于 B 组(t = 3.952, 4.876, 5.190, 4.391, 均 P < 0.05), R 组患者 DBP 均显著低于 B 组(t = 4.295, 5.722, 2.952, 2.475, 均 P < 0.05), R 组患者 HR 均显著高于 B 组(t = 2.096, 3.012, 2.353, 2.257, 均 P < 0.05)。在丙泊酚诱导剂量、丙泊酚维持剂量及苏醒时间方面,两组差异均无统计学意义(t = 0.214, 0.753, 0.436, 均 P > 0.05)。在不良反应方面,B 组患者低氧血症发生率、术中低血压发生率均显著低于 R 组患者(14 例比 5 例,10 例比 3 例,χ^2 = 5.065, 4.227, 均 P < 0.05)。结论 布托啡诺能够对行内镜逆行胰胆管造影的患者提供良好的镇痛效果,在维持血流动力学稳定的同时对患者呼吸抑制亦较轻,且不增加其他麻醉相关并发症的发生风险,具有良好的有效性和安全性,值得在临床中推广应用。

【关键词】 布托啡诺; 瑞芬太尼; 胰胆管造影术; 内镜逆行; 血流动力学

Clinical effect of propofol combined with butorphanol on endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of propofol combined with butorphanol on hemodynamics and anesthesia complications in patients with endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), and to provide a reference for the selection of ERCP. Methods A total of 120 patients with ERCP were selected, aged 31~59 years, ASA grade I~Ⅱ, BMI 17.9~25.4 kg/m^2, no general anesthesia contraindications before surgery, no opioid allergy history, no liver and kidney dysfunction. The patients were randomly divided into two groups with computer software: propofol + butorphanol group (B group) and propofol + remifentanil group (R group). The systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), heart rate (HR), oxygen saturation (SpO_2) were recorded at the time of anesthesia induction (T0), immediately after injection of propofol (T1), 10 min (T2) after propofol injection, before ending (T3) and immediate after recovery (T4). At the same time, the propofol induced dose, propofol maintenance dose and awakening time were recorded. Regarding the adverse reactions, the intraoperative hypotension, PONV, lethargy, intraoperative physical movement, skin itching were recorded. Results The levels of SBP in R group were significantly lower than those in B group at T1, T2, T3 and T4 (t = 3.952, 4.876, 5.190, 4.391, all P < 0.05). The levels of DBP in R group were significantly lower than those in B group at T1, T2, T3 and T4 (t = 4.295, 5.722, 2.952, 2.475, all P < 0.05). HR in R group was significantly higher than those in B group (t = 2.096, 3.012, 2.353, 2.257, all P < 0.05). There were no statistically significant differences in propofol induced dose, propofol maintenance dose and awakening time between the two groups (t = 0.214, 0.753, 0.436, all P > 0.05). The incidence rates of hypotension and hypoxia in B group were significantly lower than those in R group (14 cases vs.
5 cases, 10 cases vs. 3 cases, \( \chi^2 = 5.065, 4.227, \) all \( P < 0.05 \). **Conclusion** Butorphanol can provide good analgesic effect to patients undergoing ERCP, while maintaining hemodynamics stability, the patients’ respiratory depression is also mild and does not increase the incidence of other anesthesia-related complications risk, with good effect and safety. It is worth to promote in clinical.

【**Key words**】 Butorphanol; Remifentanil; Cholangiopancreatography, endoscopic retrograde; Hemodynamics
论著

膝关节镜引导下微创治疗胫骨平台骨折

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【摘要】目的 分析膝关节镜引导下微创治疗胫骨平台骨折的效果。
方法 选择接受膝关节镜引导下开展微创手术的胫骨平台骨折患者 80 例，按照就诊顺序将患者分成对照组及观察组，每组 40 例，分别施行传统开放手术 + 内固定手术，以及膝关节镜引导下微创手术，分析两组患者治疗效果。
结果 观察组手术持续时间、下床活动时间、术中出血量、术后骨折病灶引流量以及并发症发生率均优于对照组，差异均有统计学意义（t = 2.360, 3.141, 4.106, 3.232, 7.439，均 P < 0.05）；观察组术后关节功能恢复优良率以及生活质量评分均显著高于对照组，差异均有统计学意义（均 P < 0.05）。
结论 经膝关节镜引导下胫骨平台骨折的微创治疗效果较好，安全性较高，术后恢复情况良好。

【关键词】胫骨骨折；膝关节；外科手术，微创性

Minimally invasive treatment of tibial plateau fracture guided by knee arthroscopy  Yu Haifeng.

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【Abstract】Objective To analyze the effect of minimally invasive treatment of tibial plateau fractures guided by knee arthroscopy.

Methods Eighty patients with tibial plateau fractures underwent minimally invasive surgery under the guidance of knee arthroscopy were selected, and they were divided into control group and observation group according to the order of visits, 40 cases in each group. The patients received traditional open surgery + internal fixation surgery or knee arthroplasty under the guidance of minimally invasive surgery. The treatment effect was analyzed in the two groups.

Results The duration of operation, time of getting out of bed, amount of blood flow during surgery, postoperative fracture volume and the incidence of complications in the observation group were significantly better than those in the control group (t = 2.360, 3.141, 4.106, 3.232, 7.439, all P < 0.05). The excellent rate of improvement of joint function and the score of quality of life in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group (all P < 0.05).

Conclusion The minimally invasive treatment of tibial plateau fractures guided by knee arthroscopy is better, the safety is higher and the postoperative recovery is good.

【Key words】Tibial fractures; Knee joint; Surgical procedures, minimally invasive
不同疗程含铋剂四联疗法根除消化性溃疡幽门螺杆菌感染的临床疗效分析

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【摘要】目的 通过单中心、前瞻性、随机、对照研究,探讨不同疗程含铋剂四联疗法对消化性溃疡(PE)幽门螺杆菌(Hp)感染的根除效果及消化道症状改善情况,为临床医师抗PEHp感染用药方案的选择提供理论依据。方法选择行胃镜诊断为Hp相关性PE活动期的初治患者90例。纳入对象均给予雷贝拉唑钠20 mg次/d +克拉霉素0.5 g次/d +阿莫西林1.0 g次/d +枸橼酸铋钾0.6 g次/d抗Hp治疗,采用随机数字表法分为不同疗程组;A组(疗程7 d),B组(疗程10 d)和C组(疗程14 d),每组30例。记录治疗期间患者消化道症状改善情况及不良反应。患者治疗结束后停用质子泵抑制剂(PPI)和抗生素至少4周,并应用14C尿素呼气试验(14C-UBT)评估Hp根除情况;分析组间Hp根除率有无差异;评估不同疗程方案临床疗效并计算成本-效果比(C/E)。结果A、B、C组方案Hp根除率依次为46.67%,73.33%和76.67%,差异有统计学意义(χ²=7.184,P=0.028);三组患者消化道症状评分较治疗前均降低(A组:t=3.272,P=0.038;B组:t=6.424,P<0.001;C组:t=8.086,P<0.001),且BC组治疗后评分较A组更低(F=3.110,P=0.028),但在不良反应发生率上,三组间差异无统计学意义(χ²=0.274,P=0.872);A、B和C组C/E依次为4.7、4.3和5.7。结论雷贝拉唑联合克拉霉素、阿莫西林和枸橼酸铋钾四联方案10 d和14 d疗程较7 d疗程显示出更好的抗PE Hp疗效,消化道症状明显改善,且10 d疗程方案更具经济学优势。

【关键词】消化性溃疡;幽门;雷贝拉唑;克拉霉素;阿莫西林;枸橼酸铋钾

Clinical efficacy of different course of colloidal bismuth pectin quadruple therapy for Helicobacter pylori eradication in patients with peptic ulcer  Zhang Le, Dong Qinyong.

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical efficacy of different course of colloidal bismuth pectin quadruple therapy for Helicobacter pylori (Hp) eradication in patients with peptic ulcer (PU) and the condition of digestive tract symptom improvement by a single-center, prospective, random – control study, and to provide theoretic evidence for clinicians on the selection of the schedule upon until – PU Hp infection. Methods 90 active stage PU initial treated patients with Hp infection diagnosed by gastroscopy were enrolled randomly. The patients were given oral until – Hp treatment including rabeprazole sodium (20mg, 2/day), clarithromycin (0.5g, 2/day), amoxicillin (1g, 2/day) and colloidal bismuth subcitrate (0.6g, 2/day), and were divided into three groups with different course of treatment randomly according to the digital table; A group (7 days), B group (10 days) and C group (14 days), each group including 30 cases. The condition of digestive symptom improvement and adverse effect were recorded during treatment. After the quadruple therapy, and at least 4 weeks without using proton pump inhibitor (PPI) and antibiotics, the outcome of Hp eradication was evaluated by 14C carbamide breath test (14C-UBT). The difference of Hp eradication among the three groups was analyzed. The clinical efficacy of different course was evaluated and the cost/effect was calculated. Results The Hp eradication rates of the A group, B group and C group were 46.67%, 73.33% and 76.67%, respectively, the differences was statistically significant (χ²=7.184, P=0.028). After treatment, the scores of the digestive symptom of the three groups were lower than before treatment (A group:t=3.272, P=0.038; B group:t=6.424, P<0.001; C group:t=8.086, P<0.001), and the scores of the B group and C group were lower than A group (F=3.110, P=0.028), while the three groups showed no obvious difference in the incidence of adverse effects(χ²=0.274, P=0.872). The C/E of the A group, B group and C group were 4.7, 4.3 and 5.7, respectively. Conclusion The 10 – day and 14 – day course of colloidal bismuth pectin quadruple therapy
including rabeprazole sodium, clarithromycin, amoxicillin and colloidal bismuth subcitrate demonstrated better clinical efficacy of unti – PU Hp infection than the 7 – day treatment, with obvious improvement of digestive symptom, and the 10 – day quadruple therapy has the best economical advantage.

【Key words】 Peptic ulcer; Helicobacter pylori; Rabeprazole sodium; Clarithromycin; Amoxicillin; Colloidal bismuth subcitrate
X线平片检查在早期肺癌诊断中的应用价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨X线平片对早期肺癌的诊断价值。方法 选取100例肺结节患者为研究对象，均接受X线平片检查，以组织病理学结果为金标准，分析X线平片对早期肺癌的诊断效能，比较X线平片与CT检查的诊断符合率、辐射剂量及对病灶特征的显示情况。结果 X线平片共诊断准确47例肺癌，将5例良性病变诊断为恶性，将9例恶性病变诊断为良性，其诊断敏感性、特异性、阳性预测率、阴性预测率及诊断符合率分别为83.9%、88.6%、90.4%、81.3%和86.0%。X线平片与CT检查对早期肺癌总体诊断符合率(86.0% vs 93.0%)差异无统计学意义(χ²=2.647, P>0.05)。但X线平片有效辐射剂量明显低于CT检查[(0.16±0.02) mGy/cm vs. (0.89±0.03) mGy/cm],差异有统计学意义(t = 10.475, P<0.05)。X线平片与CT对早期肺癌分叶、毛刺、空洞及钙化的显示情况差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),但X线平片对磨玻璃灶的显示率显著低于CT检查(3.6% vs 16.1%),差异有统计学意义(χ²=4.940, P<0.05)。结论 X线平片在早期肺癌的诊断中具有较高的诊断符合率，且其价格低廉、辐射剂量低，适合常规筛查。

【关键词】X线胶片; 肺肿瘤; 诊断

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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the diagnostic value of X-ray film in early lung cancer. Methods 100 patients with pulmonary nodules were selected as the subjects. X-ray examination was performed. The histopathological findings were the gold standard. The diagnostic efficacy of X-ray plain film in early lung cancer was analyzed. The diagnostic accuracy, radiation dose and characteristics of lesions were compared between X-ray and CT. Results 47 cases of lung cancer were diagnosed by X-ray plain film, 5 cases of benign lesions were diagnosed as malignant, and 9 cases of malignant lesions were diagnosed as benign. The diagnostic sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive rate, negative predictive rate and diagnostic coincidence rate were 83.9%, 88.6%, 90.4%, 81.3% and 86%, respectively. Comparison of X-ray and CT in the overall diagnosis of early lung cancer (86% vs 93%), the difference was not statistically significant (χ²=2.647, P>0.05). But the effective radiation dose of X-ray radiography was lower than CT scan [(0.16±0.02) mGy/cm vs. (0.89±0.03) mGy/cm], the difference was statistically significant (t = 10.475, P<0.05). Comparison of X-ray and CT in the diagnosis of early lung cancer with minute lobe, burr, cavity and calcification, the difference was not statistically significant (P>0.05). But the X-ray film showed a significantly lower rate of grinding glass stover than CT (3.6% vs 16.1%), the difference was statistically significant (χ²=4.940, P<0.05). Conclusion X-ray film has high diagnostic accuracy in the diagnosis of early lung cancer, and with low price, low radiation dose, it is suitable for routine screening.

【Key words】X-ray film; Lung tumor; Diagnosis
云南白药联合明胶海绵用于拔牙后出血的临床效果观察

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【摘要】目的 观察云南白药联合明胶海绵用于拔牙后出血的临床效果。方法 选取拔牙术患者72例,采用随机数字表法分为观察组(云南白药+明胶海绵)与对照组(明胶海绵)。对比两组患者治疗后止血情况及塞治后12 h、24 h后疼痛改善情况,并于治疗7 d后观察两组患者创面愈合情况。结果 治疗1 h后,观察组止血总有效率为91.67%,对照组总有效率为69.44%;观察组止血有效率显著高于对照组(χ²=7.32, P=0.007)。观察组塞治12 h(t=23.44, P=0.000)及24 h(t=22.86, P=0.000)后VAS评分均降低,对照组塞治12 h(t=19.87, P=0.000)及24 h(t=18.47, P=0.000)后VAS评分均降低;组间比较,塞治12 h(t=7.03, P=0.000)及24 h(t=5.03, P=0.000)后,观察组VAS评分均低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。观察组塞治7 d(t=8.12, P=0.00)后创面愈合情况好转,对照组塞治7 d(t=5.39, P=0.000)后创面愈合情况好转;组间比较,治疗7 d后,观察组创面愈合情况优于对照组,差异有统计学意义(t=2.88, P=0.005)。结论 云南白药联合明胶海绵能够缓解拔牙术出血症状,促进创伤局部愈合,降低患者痛感。

【关键词】拔牙; 止血; 镇痛; 云南白药; 明胶海绵

Effect of Yunnanbaiyao combined with gelatin sponge on wound healing after tooth extraction
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【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of Yunnanbaiyao combined with gelatin sponge on wound healing in patients with post-extraction hemorrhage. Methods 72 patients received dental extraction were selected, and they were divided into observation group (Yunnanbaiyao + gelatin sponge) and control group (gelatin) according to the digital table, each group in 36cases. The hemostasis after treatment and the improvement of pain after 12 h and 24 h after treatment were observed. The wound healing was observed in the two groups after 7 days of treatment. Results After treatment, the total effective rate was 91.67% in the observation group and 69.44% in the control group. The effective rate of hemostasis in the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group(χ²=7.32, P=0.007). The VAS scores of the observation group at 12 h(t=23.44, P=0.000) and 24 h(t=22.86, P=0.000) after pack treatment obviously decreased; The VAS scores of the control group at 12 h(t=19.87, P=0.000) and 24 h(t=18.47, P=0.000) after pack treatment obviously decreased; The VAS scores of the observation group at 12 h and 24 h after pack treatment was lower than those of the control group, the differences were statistically significant( t=7.03, 5.03, all P=0.000). The wound healing of the observation group was improved after 7d treatment( t=8.12, P=0.00); The wound healing of the control group was improved after 7d treatment(t=5.39, P=0.00); The wound healing of the observation group was better than that of the control group, the differences were statistically significant( t=2.88, P=0.005). Conclusion Yunnanbaiyao combined with gelatin sponge can relieve the bleeding symptoms after tooth extraction, promote wound healing, reduce the patients’ pain.

【Key words】Tooth extraction; Hemostasis; Analgesia; Yunnanbaiyao; Gelatin sponge
推拿治疗对婴幼儿喘息性疾病的临床价值探讨

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【摘要】目的 探讨推拿疗法在婴幼儿喘息性疾病治疗中的临床意义。方法 选择婴幼儿喘息性疾病患儿100例,选择患儿及家长愿意配合推拿治疗的50例作为治疗组;另外选取患儿及家长不愿意配合推拿治疗,愿意配合家庭雾化治疗的50例作为对照组。两组患儿均采取综合治疗,治疗组患儿给予推拿治疗,对照组给予家庭雾化治疗,对两组治疗效果进行比较。结果 对照组喘息缓解时间为(5.6±1.36)d,1年内喘息复发次数为(2.35±1.13)次,1年内出现呼吸道感染次数为(2.96±1.22)次,1年内需要再住院次数为(0.85±0.58)次;而治疗组喘息缓解时间为(5.82±1.44)d,1年内喘息复发次数为(2.31±1.09)次,1年内出现呼吸道感染次数为(2.89±1.19)次,1年内需要再住院次数为(0.86±0.51)次,两组差异均无统计学意义(t=0.573,0.417,0.523,0.872,均P>0.05)。两组治疗前、治疗后1个月及治疗后6个月,肺功能达峰时间比、肺功能达峰容积比差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。结论 推拿治疗能达到与家庭雾化治疗一样的效果,方法简单,易行,无任何不良反应,值得临床推广。

【关键词】推拿,脊柱; 雾化器和汽化器; 哮喘; 婴儿

Clinical effect of massage therapy on infants and young children with asthmatic disease  Huang Congfu, Zhou Bolan, Xie Yongjie, Meng Lingjuan, Li Xiuyun, Tang Honghuang.
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【Abstract】Objective To study the clinical effect of massage therapy on infants and young children with asthmatic disease. Methods 100 infants and young children with asthmatic disease were selected. The children and parents who agreed to cooperate with massage therapy were enrolled as treatment group. The children and parents who were unwilling to cooperate with massage therapy, but willing to cooperate with home aerosol therapy were enrolled as control group, 50 cases in each group. The two groups of children took comprehensive treatment measures, the treatment group was given massage therapy, the control group was given home aerosol therapy. The therapeutic effects of the two groups were compared and analyzed. Results The respite time, recurrent frequency of wheezing within 1 year, respiratory infection occurred within 1 year, number of re-hospitalization within 1 year of the control group were (5.6 ± 1.36) d, (2.35 ± 1.13) times, (2.96 ± 1.22) times, (0.85 ± 0.58) times, which of the treatment group were (5.82 ± 1.44) d, (2.31 ± 1.09) times, (2.89 ± 1.19) times, (0.86 ± 0.51) times, the differences were not statistically significant between the two groups (t=0.573,0.417,0.523,0.872, all P>0.05). The peak time before treatment,1 month after treatment and 6 months after treatment, and the peak volume ratio before treatment,1 month after treatment and 6 months after treatment between the two groups had no statistically significant differences (all P>0.05). Conclusion Massage therapy can achieve the same effect with the home aerosol therapy, the method is simple, easy, without any adverse reactions, it is worthy of clinical promotion.

【Keywords】Manipulation, spinal; Nebulizers and vaporizers; Asthma; Infant
化疗栓塞术联合射频消融术治疗原发性肝癌的疗效观察及对患者血清核转录因子-kB和抑癌基因p53水平的影响

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【摘要】目的探讨化疗栓塞术联合射频消融术治疗原发性肝癌的疗效及其对核转录因子-kB和抑癌基因p53水平的影响。方法选取原发性肝癌患者90例,采用随机数字表法分为对照组(n=45)和观察组(n=45)。对照组采用化疗栓塞术治疗,观察组联合射频消融术治疗,连续治疗6个月;采用免疫组织化学法测定两组治疗后核转录因子-kB及p53阳性表达率和Karnofsky卡氏评分( gastrointestinal factor-kB)。结果观察组治疗后Karnofsky卡氏评分( gastrointestinal factor-kB)和p53阳性表达率分别为24.44%和20.00%,高于对照组的15.56%和28.89%(P<0.05);观察组治疗6个月AFP水平(121.23±21.43)μg/L,低于对照组的(189.44±36.42)μg/L(P=19.853,<0.05);观察组治疗后核转录因子-kB及p53阳性表达率分别为24.44%和20.00%,高于对照组的40.00%和33.33%(χ²=6.597,5.784,P<0.05);观察组治疗后复发率15.56%,低于对照组28.89%(χ²=6.126,P<0.05);观察组治疗后6个月生存率,12个月生存率分别为86.67%和82.22%,高于对照组的75.56%和64.44%(χ²=4.927,7.192,P<0.05)。结论原发性肝癌患者在化疗栓塞术基础上联合射频消融术治疗效果理想,值得推广应用。

【关键词】化疗栓塞,治疗性;导管消融术;肝肿瘤;核转录因子-kB;基因,p53

Effect of transcatheter arterial chemoembolization combined with radiofrequency ablation in the treatment of primary liver cancer and its influence on the levels of nuclear factor kappa B and p53 Lu Yi, Lyu Jiaojian, Ge Yuli, Ni Shuangling.

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of transcatheter arterial chemoembolization combined with radiofrequency ablation in the treatment of primary hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and its influence on the levels of nuclear factor kappa B (NF-κB) and p53. Methods 90 patients with primary HCC were selected, and they were randomly divided into control group (n=45) and observation group (n=45) according to the digital table. The control group received chemoembolization treatment, the observation group was given combined radiofrequency ablation treatment. The patients were continuously treated for 6 months. Immunohistochemical assay was used to detect the expression of NF-κB and p53 in two groups. The clinical curative effect and influence on the expression of NF-κB and p53 were compared between the two groups. Results After 6 months of treatment, the Karnofsky score of the observation group was (84.32±12.31) points, which was higher than the (64.32±11.24) points of the control group (t=21.295,P<0.05). After treatment for 6 months, the AFP level of the observation group was (121.23±1.43)μg/L, which was lower than the (189.44±36.42)μg/L of the control group (t=19.853,P<0.05). After treatment, the positive expression rates of NF-κB and p53 of the observation group were 24.44% and 20.00%, respectively, which were lower than 40% and 33.33% of the control group (χ²=6.597,5.784,all P<0.05). The recurrence rate of the observation group was 15.56%, which was lower than 28.89% of the control group (χ²=6.126,P<0.05). The 6-month and 12-month survival rates of the observation group were 86.67% and 82.22%, respectively, which were higher than 75.56% and 64.44% of the control group (χ²=4.927,7.192,all P<0.05). Conclusion The effect of radiofrequency ablation combined with radiofrequency ablation for patients with primary liver cancer is satisfactory, which is worthy of popularization and application.

【Key words】Chemoembolization, therapeutic; Catheter ablation; Liver neoplasms; Nuclear transcription factor-kB; Genes, p53
不同年龄小儿肺炎支原体感染合并消化系统损害的临床研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨不同年龄小儿肺炎支原体感染合并肺外消化系统损害的临床特征。方法 选取260例支原体肺炎并存在肺外消化系统损害的患儿为研究对象，其中84例<3岁的患儿为婴幼儿组，176例≥3岁患儿为儿童组，分析和比较不同年龄组患儿临床资料。结果 婴幼儿组恶心(69.0% vs. 36.4%)，呕吐(88.1% vs. 55.7%)和腹泻(83.3% vs. 53.4%)比例显著高于儿童组，腹痛比例(16.7% vs 52.3%)显著低于儿童组(χ²=24.389, 26.681, 29.853, 21.862, all P<0.05)。婴幼儿组存在肠管积气的比例显著高于儿童组(31.0% vs. 5.7%)(χ²=4.996, P<0.01)。婴幼儿组支原体1:40滴度比例显著高于儿童组(52.4% vs. 21.6%), 1:80及1:160滴度比例显著低于儿童组(28.6% vs. 48.9%, 11.9% vs. 25.6%) (χ²=24.966, 9.593, 6.365, all P<0.05)。结论 小儿肺炎支原体感染合并肺外消化系统损害的婴幼儿以恶心、呕吐和腹泻多见，实验室检查以1:40滴度为主。而儿童以腹痛多见，实验室检查以1:80及1:160滴度比例更高。

【关键词】支原体，肺炎；胃肠道；儿童

Clinical features of Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection complicated with extrapulmonary digestive system lesion in different age  Yang Lixia.

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical features of Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection complicated with extrapulmonary digestive system damage in patients of different age. Methods 260 children with Mycoplasma pneumonia and extrapulmonary digestive system damage were chosen. Among them, 84 cases < 3 years old were infants and young children group, 176 children aged ≥ 3 years were children group. The clinical data of children were analyzed and compared. Results The rates of nausea (69.0% vs. 36.4%), vomiting (88.1% vs. 55.7%) and diarrhea (83.3% vs. 53.4%) in infants were significantly higher than those in children. The percentage of abdominal pain(16.7% vs 52.3%) was significantly lower than that in children (χ²=24.389, 26.681, 29.853, 21.862, all P<0.05). The proportion of intestinal gas accumulation in infants and young children was significantly higher than that in children group (31.0% vs. 5.7%) (χ²=4.996, P<0.01). The proportion of Mycoplasma 1:40 titer in infants group was significantly higher than that in children group (52.4% vs. 21.6%), and the proportion of 1:80 and 1:160 titers was significantly lower than that in children group (28.6% vs. 48.9%, 11.9% vs. 25.6%) (χ²=24.966, 9.593, 6.365, all P<0.05). Conclusion In infants and young children with Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection complicated with extrapulmonary digestive system damage, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea are common, and the proportion of intestinal tract gas accumulation is higher. The laboratory test is mainly based on the 1:40 titer. In children, abdominal pain was more common, and laboratory tests showed a higher proportion of 1:80 and 1:160 titers.

【Key words】Mycoplasma, pneumoniae; Gastrointestinal tract; Child
【摘要】目的 分析氯沙坦与氨氯地平对肥胖高血压患者的瘦素、脂联素及胰岛素敏感性方面的影响。
方法 选择肥胖高血压患者126例，按照随机数字表法分为氯沙坦组和氨氯地平组，每组63例。两组单独给予对症药物16周，检测分析两组患者治疗前后体重指数（BMI）、心率、收缩压、舒张压、瘦素、脂联素、胰岛素抵抗指数（HOMA-IR）、去甲肾上腺素水平。结果 氯沙坦组治疗后BMI显著降低，差异有统计学意义（t=6.660, P<0.05），而心率差异无统计学意义（t=0.180, P>0.05）；氨氯地平组治疗后BMI明显降低（t=3.647, P<0.05），心率明显增加，差异有统计学意义（t=3.098, P<0.05）。治疗后，氯沙坦组患者的BMI水平和心率明显低于氨氯地平组，两组差异有统计学意义（t=3.106, 3.256, P<0.05）。两组治疗后收缩压和舒张压均显著降低，差异有统计学意义（t=4.462, 2.004, 5.572, P<0.05）；氨氯地平组治疗后NE水平显著降低，差异无统计学意义（t=0.975, P>0.05）。两组治疗后瘦素水平差异无统计学意义（t=6.090, P<0.05），瘦素水平、脂联素及HOMA-IR评分水平差异均无统计学意义（t=0.126, 0.053, 0.448, P>0.05）。结论 氯沙坦和氨氯地平均可有效控制高血压，但氯沙坦可有效调节肥胖相关的代谢紊乱，因此，肥胖高血压患者单独服用氯沙坦比单独服用氨氯地平效果更显著。
【关键词】高血压；肥胖症；氯沙坦；氨氯地平

Effect of losartan on obesity related metabolic disorder in obese and hypertensive patients Ni Yuezhu, Rong Lihui. Department of Pharmacy, Xiaogang Hospital of Beilun District, Ningbo, Zhejiang 315800, China (Ni YZ); Department of Internal Medicine, the Third People’s Hospital of Cixi, Cixi, Zhejiang 315000, China (Rong LH)

【Abstract】Objective To analyze the effects of losartan and amlodipine on leptin, adiponectin and insulin sensitivity in obese hypertensive patients. Methods 126 patients with obesity related hypertension were selected, and they were randomly divided into losartan group and amlodipine group according to the digital table, 63 cases in each group. The losartan group were treated with losartan 50mg/time, 1 time/d. The amlodipine group was given amlodipine 50mg/time, 1 time/d. The two groups were given the corresponding drugs for 16 weeks. The body mass index (BMI), heart rate, systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), leptin, adiponectin, HOMA-IR and norepinephrine (NE) levels were measured before and after treatment in the two groups. Results After treatment, the BMI of the losartan group decreased significantly (t=6.660, P<0.05), but there was no significant difference in heart rate (t=0.180, P>0.05). After treatment, the BMI of the amlodipine group decreased significantly (t=3.647, P<0.05), heart rate increased significantly, the difference was statistically significant (t=3.098, P<0.05). After treatment, the BMI and heart rate in the losartan group were significantly lower than those in the amlodipine group, and the differences between the two groups were statistically significant (t = 3.106, 3.256, all P<0.05). After treatment, the SBP and DBP in the two groups were significantly decreased, the differences were statistically significant (tlostartan group = 9.503, 13.095; tamiodipine group = 10.254, 11.776, all P<0.05), there were no statistically significant differences between the two groups (t=0.975, 0.659, all P>0.05). After treatment, the level of adiponectin in the losartan group was significantly increased, the leptin level and HOMA-IR score
decreased significantly, the differences were statistically significant \( t = 4.462, 2.004, 5.572, \text{all } P < 0.05 \), there was no significant difference in the level of NE \( t = 0.481, P > 0.05 \). After treatment, NE level of the amlodipine group was significantly higher, the difference was statistically significant \( t = 6.090, P < 0.05 \), there were no statistically significant differences in the levels of leptin, adiponectin and HOMA-IR score \( t = 0.126, 0.053, 0.448, \text{all } P > 0.05 \). **Conclusion** Losartan and amlodipine can effectively control hypertension, but losartan can effectively regulate the metabolic disorder of obesity related hypertension patients with obesity alone, therefore, losartan alone has more significant effect compared with amlodipine.

**Key words** Hypertension; Obesity; Losartan; Amlodipine
布妥昔单抗治疗 CD30 阳性霍奇金淋巴瘤一例并文献复习

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【摘要】目的 加强对布妥昔单抗(BV)治疗霍奇金淋巴瘤(HL)的疗效及不良反应的认识。方法 回顾性分析2015年7月15日西南医科大学附属医院血液内科收治的1例使用BV治疗初诊HL患者的临床特征、实验室检查、诊治经过及疾病预后，并进行相关文献资料复习。结果 患者20岁,女性,因发现右颈部包块5 d入院,诊断为霍奇金淋巴瘤混合细胞型IV期B组,予以BV+GABVD方案化疗4个疗程,复查PET-CT提示CR,再予以G-ABVD化疗4个疗程。目前处于临床观察随访阶段。结论 BV是一种靶向CD30蛋白的抗体药物偶联物,用于霍奇金淋巴瘤及系统性间变大细胞淋巴瘤的治疗,常见不良反应为粒细胞缺乏、周围神经病变、乏力、恶心呕吐等。布妥昔单抗可显著改善CD30阳性霍奇金淋巴瘤的预后,但需注意对不良反应的预防。

【关键词】淋巴瘤;抗原,CD30;布妥昔单抗;预后

Treated for newly diagnosed Hodgkin’s lymphoma with brentuximab vedotin: one case report and literature review  Ma Tao,Yuan Kaifeng,Xing Hongyun,Li Xiaoming,Wu Pengqiang,Chen Yan,Li Pan.
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【Abstract】Objective To deepen the understanding of curative effect and adverse drug reaction of brentuximab vedotin in the treatment of Hodgkin’s lymphoma. Methods One case of newly diagnosed Hodgkin’s lymphoma who treated with brentuximab vedotin was collected. The clinical features, laboratory examination, treatment procedure, prognosis were analyzed, and the relevant literature was reviewed. Results The patient was twenty years old, female, found the right neck masses for five days, diagnosed with Hodgkin’s lymphoma, mixed cell type, stage IV group B. Chose the chemotherapy regimen BV + GABVD for 4 courses, the PET – CT indicated CR, then used GABVD 4 courses, now in the stage of clinical observation and followed up. Conclusion BV is a kind of antibody – drug conjugate which targeted on CD30 protein. The FDA approved for the treatment of Hodgkin’s lymphoma and systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma. The common adverse reactions are granulocyte, peripheral neuropathy, fatigue, nausea and vomiting. BV can significantly improve the prognosis of CD30 positive Hodgkin’s lymphoma, but need to pay attention to the prevention of adverse reactions.

【Key words】Lymphoma; Antigens,CD30; Brentuximab vedotin; Prognosis
【目的】探讨结核分枝杆菌早期分泌靶抗原 ESAT6 和 CFP10 对涂阴肺结核的诊断价值。方法 选择 32 例涂阴肺结核患者作为观察组,选择同期收治的其他非结核呼吸道系统疾病患者 80 例作为对照组,用酶联斑点试验 (ELISPOT) 技术检测外周血效应 T 淋巴细胞,以 6kDa 早期分泌抗原靶 (ESAT6)、培养滤液蛋白 10 (CFP10) 多肽刺激后分泌的 IFN-γ 量,即斑点数,并与与血清抗结核抗体 (TB-Ab) 进行比较。结果 涂阴肺结核组 6kDa 早期分泌抗原靶 ESAT6、CFP10,联合检测阳性率分别为 84.4%、78.1%、90.6%,明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义 (χ² = 71.94, 67.43, 73.51, P < 0.01)。ESAT6、CFP10 联合检测灵敏度 (90.6%), 阴性预测值 (96.1%), 与 TB-Ab 法比较统计分析,差异无统计学意义 (χ² = 2.20, 1.78, P > 0.05)。ESAT6、CFP10 联合检测特异度 (92.5%), 阳性预测值 (82.9%), 诊断准确率 (92.0%) 均明显高于 TB-Ab 法 (60.0%, 40.7%, 62.5%), 差异均有统计学意义 (χ² = 11.24, 12.07, 7.92, P < 0.01)。ESAT6、CFP10 联合检测阳性似然比 >10 且阴性似然比 <1.1, 诊断可能性显著增加。约登指数 ESAT6、CFP10 联合检测为 0.8, TB-Ab 为 0.3。结论 结核杆菌特异性抗原 ESAT6、CFP10 能够作为刺激源,刺激效应 T 淋巴细胞分泌 IFN-γ, 应用 ELISPOT 技术检出, 从而用于快速辅助诊断结核病, 在涂阴肺结核的辅助诊断中有良好的应用价值, 其敏感度及特异度均较高。

【关键词】 分枝杆菌, 结核; 肺; 结核, 肺

Diagnostic value of ESAT6 and CFP10 in sputum smear – negative pulmonary tuberculosis  

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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the diagnostic value of ESAT6 and CFP10 in smear – negative pulmonary tuberculosis. Methods 32 patients of smear – negative pulmonary tuberculosis were selected as the observation group. 80 cases of other non – tuberculosis respiratory diseases were selected as the control group. ESAT6 and CFP10 polypeptides were used as a stimulating source, the amount of IFN-γ secreted by peripheral blood T lymphocytes was measured by ELISPOT technique. The result was compared with serum anti – tuberculosis antibody (TB – Ab). Results The positive rates of ESAT – 6, CFP – 10 and combination detection in the observation group were 84.4%, 78.1% and 90.6% respectively, which were significantly higher than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant (χ² = 71.94, 67.43, 73.51, all P < 0.01). The sensitivity (90.6%) and negative predictive value (96.1%) of ESAT6, CFP10 combined detection had no statistically significant differences compared with TB – Ab method (χ² = 2.20, 1.78, all P > 0.05). The specificity (92.5%), positive expected value (82.9%) and the diagnostic accuracy (92.0%) of ESAT6, CFP10 combined detection were significantly higher than those of TB – Ab (60.0%, 40.7%, 62.5%), the differences were statistically significant (χ² = 11.24, 12.07, 7.92, all P < 0.01). The positive likelihood ratio of ESAT6, CFP10 combined detection was greater than 10 and negative likelihood ratio was less than 0.1. The possibility of diagnosis was significantly increased. Youden index co – detected by ESAT6 and CFP10 was 0.8, and that detected by TB – Ab was 0.3, indicated that the combined accuracy of ESAT6 and CFP10 was higher than TB – Ab. Conclusion Mycobacterium tuberculosis specific antigen ESAT6, CFP10 can be used as a
stimulating source to stimulate effect T lymphocyte to secrete interferon – γ (IFN – γ). IFN – γ can be detected using ELISPOT. Mycobacterium tuberculosis specific antigen ESAT6, CFP10 can be used to quickly assistant the diagnosis of tuberculosis. They have higher sensitivity, specificity and good application value in the auxiliary diagnosis of smear – negative pulmonary tuberculosis.

【Key words】Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Sputum; Tuberculosis pulmonary
Analysis of the clinical value of sufentanil combined with propofol in the treatment of anesthesia in children

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical value of combined treatment of sufentanil and propofol in children during anesthesia induction. Methods 72 children were selected, and they were randomly divided into three groups by full random allocation method: observation group A, observation group B and control group, 24 cases in each group. The observation group A was given intravenous infusion of sufentanil (0.01 g·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹), the observation group B was given intravenous infusion of sufentanil (0.02 g·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹), the control group was given intravenous saline infusion, then given propofol target controlled infusion after 30 min. The bispectral index (BIS), propofol effect chamber (EC), OAA/S score and time of induction of anesthesia (LOC) time were recorded in the three groups. Results There was a significant correlation between BIS and propofol EC (r = 0.82, 0.79, 0.88, all P < 0.01). BIS and OAA/S score was positively correlated (r = 0.86, 0.81, 0.89, all P < 0.01). Compared with the control group [(9.11 ± 1.04) min], the LOC time of the observation group A and B [(5.37 ± 0.89) min, (4.49 ± 0.63) min] was significantly shortened (t = 3.39, 18.61, all P < 0.01). The propofol EC of control group was (2.44 ± 0.5) μg/mL, the propofol EC of the observation group A and B [(1.38 ± 0.35) μg/mL, (1.14 ± 0.27) μg/mL] decreased during anesthesia induction (t = 8.40, 11.04, all P < 0.01), and the effect of the observation group B was better than that of the observation group A (t = 3.95 ± 0.27, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Sufentanil combined with propofol for anesthesia in children has a synergistic effect, which is beneficial to reduce the amount of propofol EC during anesthesia induction, shorten the time of LOC and enhance the sedative effect of propofol, and it is worthy of further clinical application.

【Key words】Sufentanil; Propofol; Anesthesia induction; Child
【摘要】目的 观察前列地尔对多发性腔隙性脑梗死患者的血液流变学指标的影响。方法 146例多发性腔隙性脑梗死患者采用随机数字表法分为观察组76例和对照组70例，两组均给予常规治疗，观察组加用前列地尔。采用美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评价神经功能缺损程度，采用简易精神状态检查表(MMSE)评价认知功能，监测血液流变学指标和甲襞微循环积分，观察两组出现的药物不良反应。结果两组治疗后的NIHSS评分[(24.09±3.88)分、(22.41±4.06)分]比治疗前明显升高， NIHSS评分[(3.67±1.39)分、(4.33±1.62)分]比治疗前明显下降(t=7.241, P<0.05)；观察组治疗后 NIHSS评分高于对照组，NIHSS评分低于对照组(t=2.556, P<0.05)。治疗后，两组的全血低切黏度、全血高切黏度、血浆黏度、红细胞沉降率、红细胞聚集指数、红细胞刚性指数、血小板聚集率、纤维蛋白原[(11.80±3.65)mPa/s、(10.90±2.05)mPa/s、(1.90±0.48)mPa/s、(12.64±3.53)mm/h、(5.05±1.28)、(5.74±1.20)、(56.92±13.49)%、(2.97±0.55)g/L、(17.37±3.87) mPa/s、(12.86±2.64) mPa/s、(2.16±0.58) mPa/s、(19.70±4.26) mm/h、(6.48±1.79)%、(6.80±1.73)%、(3.52±0.64) g/L]均比治疗前下降，红细胞变形指数[(0.78±0.15)、(0.68±0.12)]上升(t=2.497, P<0.05)，观察组治疗后各项血液流变学指标比对照组改善程度更大(t=8.949, P<0.05)。治疗后观察组的各项血液流变学指标均比对照组改善程度更大(t=8.949, 0.032, 2.960, 10.936, 5.858, 4.424, 3.302, 2.643, 5.582, 均P<0.05)。治疗后两组的管袢形态、管袢流态、袢周状态评分[(1.14±0.35)分、(1.64±0.45)分、(2.07±0.29)分、(1.30±0.37)分、(1.85±0.60)分、(2.66±0.38)分]比治疗前明显下降(t=5.818, 14.220, 30.083, 3.580, 7.715, 9.935, 均P<0.05)；观察组治疗后的管袢形态、管袢流态、袢周状态评分均低于对照组(t=2.085, 2.404, 10.595, 均P<0.05)。观察组不良反应发生率7.89%(6/76)，对照组不良反应发生率7.14%(5/70)；两组差异无统计学意义(χ2=0.030, P>0.05)。结论 加用前列地尔治疗多发性腔隙性脑梗死，可有效改善血液流变学和微循环指标，从而改善患者的神经缺损与认知功能，药物不良反应发生率较低，具有较高的临床应用价值。【关键词】脑梗塞；前列地尔；前列腺素E1；血液流变学

Effect of alprostadil on hemorrheological indicators of patients with multiple lacunar infarcts Cao Zhengsong. 
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【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of alprostadil on hemorrheological indicators of patients with multiple lacunar infarcts. Methods 146 cases with multiple lacunar infarcts were randomly divided into observation group(76 cases) and control group(70 cases) by using the method of random number table. The two groups were given conventional treatment. In addition to this, the observation group was treated with alprostadil. NIHSS was used to evaluate neurological deficits, MMSE was used to evaluate cognitive function. The indicators of hemorheology and nailfold microcirculation integral were detected, adverse drug reactions of the two groups were observed. Results After treatment, the MMSE scores of the two groups [(24.09±3.88) points, (22.41±4.06) points] were significantly higher than before treatment, the NIHSS scores [(3.67±1.39) points, (4.33±1.62) points] decreased significantly (t=7.241, 21.095, 6.017, 14.179, all P<0.05). After treatment, the MMSE score of the observation group was higher than that of the control group (t=2.556, P<0.05), the NIHSS score of the observation group was lower than that of the control group (t=2.728, P<0.05). After treatment, the low blood viscosity, whole blood viscosity, plasma viscosity,
erythrocyte sedimentation rate, erythrocyte aggregation index, erythrocyte rigidity index, platelet aggregation rate, fibrinogen of the two groups [(11.80 ± 3.65) mPa/s, (10.90 ± 2.05) mPa/s, (1.90 ± 0.48) mPa/s, (12.64 ± 3.53) mm/h, (5.05 ± 1.28), (5.74 ± 1.20), (5.92 ± 13.49)%,(2.97 ± 0.55) g/L,(17.37 ± 3.87) mPa/s, (12.86 ± 2.64) mPa/s,(2.16 ± 0.58) mPa/s,(19.70 ± 4.26) mm/h,(6.48 ± 1.79), (6.80 ± 1.73), (62.88 ± 13.74)%,(3.52 ± 0.64) g/L] decreased than before treatment, and erythrocyte deformation index [(0.78 ± 0.15), (0.68 ± 0.12)] increased (t = 24.497, 15.398, 16.814, 24.146, 14.709, 5.585, 10.940, 46.550, 11.591, 10.895, 13.755, 13.791, 6.971, 5.140, 4.782, 4.592, 9.357, all P < 0.05). After treatment, the blood rheology indicators of the observation group improved more significantly than those of the control group (t = 8.949, 5.032, 2.960, 10.936, 5.858, 4.424, 4.330, 2.643, 5.582, all P < 0.05). After treatment, the loop shape, loop pattern, periloop state scores of the two groups [(1.14 ± 0.35) points, (1.64 ± 0.45) points, (2.07 ± 0.29) points, (1.30 ± 0.37) points, (1.85 ± 0.60) points, (2.66 ± 0.38) points] decreased significantly than those before treatment (t = 5.818, 14.220, 30.083, 3.580, 7.715, 9.933, all P < 0.05). After treatment, the loop shape, loop pattern, periloop state scores of the observation group were lower than those of the control group (t = 2.685, 2.404, 10.595, all P < 0.05). The incidence rate of adverse reaction of the observation group was 7.89% (6/76), which of the control group was 7.14% (5/70), the difference was not statistically significant between the two groups (χ² = 0.030, P > 0.05). **Conclusion** In the treatment of multiple lacunar infarcts, alprostadil can effectively improve hemorrhological and nailfold microcirculation integral indicators, improve the nerve defect and cognitive function of patients, the incidence rate of adverse reaction is low, it has high value in clinical application.

**[Key words]** Brain infarction; Alprostadil; Prostaglandin E1; Hemorheology
长春西汀治疗冠心病的临床疗效观察

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【摘要】目的 探讨长春西汀治疗冠心病的临床疗效。方法 选择冠心病患者70例为观察对象,采用随机数字表法分为观察组35例,对照组35例,对照组采用常规治疗,观察组在常规治疗基础上联合长春西汀治疗。观察两组患者治疗前后血清超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、白细胞介素6(IL-6)的变化,比较两组临床疗效。
结果 治疗前两组hs-CRP、IL-6差异均无统计学意义(均 P >0.05)。治疗后,观察组血清hs-CRP、IL-6分别为(4.18±0.67)mg/mL、(4.42±0.52)pg/mL,对照组分别为(4.51±0.54)mg/mL、(5.96±0.73)pg/mL,两组差异均有统计学意义(t=2.376,3.218,均 P<0.05);观察组有效率为94.3%,显著高于对照组的80.0%,两组差异有统计学意义(χ²=4.841, P<0.05)。
结论 在常规治疗基础上,应用长春西汀治疗冠心病,可显著降低血清hs-CRP、IL-6水平,提高临床疗效。
【关键词】冠状动脉疾病; 长春西汀; 治疗结果

Clinical observation of coronary heart disease treated with vinpocetine  He Qinglin.

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of vinpocetine in the treatment of coronary heart disease (CHD). Methods 70 patients with CHD were selected, and they were randomly divided into observation group(35 cases) and control group (35 cases) according to the digital table. The control group received routine treatment, the observation group received vinpocetine therapy combined with fluoxetine on the basis of routine treatment. The changes of serum high sensitivity C reactive protein (hs – CRP) and interleukin 6 (IL – 6) were observed before and after treatment in the two groups, and the clinical efficacy of the two groups was compared. Results Before treatment, there were no statistically significant differences in hs – CRP and IL – 6 levels between the two groups (all P >0.05). After treatment, the serum hs – CRP and IL – 6 levels in the observation group were (4.18 ± 0.67) mg/mL, (4.42 ± 0.52) pg/mL, respectively, which in the control group were (4.51 ± 0.54) mg/mL, (5.96 ± 0.73) pg/mL, respectively, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups (t =2.376,3.218, all P <0.05). The effective rate of the observation group was 94.3%, which was significantly higher than 80.0% of the control group, there was statistically significant difference between the two groups (χ² =4.841, P<0.05). Conclusion On the basis of routine treatment, vinpocetine in the treatment of CHD can significantly reduce the serum levels of hs – CRP and IL – 6, and improve the clinical efficacy.
【Key words】Coronary artery disease; Vinpocetine; Treatment outcome
不同抗精神病药对女性首发精神分裂症患者糖、脂代谢和体质量的影响比较

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【摘要】 目的 比较不同抗精神病药物对女性首发精神分裂症患者糖、脂代谢和体质量的影响。方法 选取女性首发精神分裂症患者120例，采用随机数字表法分为三组，第1组（奥氮平组）给予奥氮平治疗，第2组（齐拉西酮组）予齐拉西酮治疗，第3组（利培酮组）予利培酮治疗，统计分析三组患者空腹血糖、总胆固醇 (TC)、甘油三酯 (TG)、体质量指数 (BMI) 变化情况。结果 三组患者治疗8周末与治疗前比较，奥氮平组、利培酮组空腹血糖升高明显，差异有统计学意义 (t = -2.81, P < 0.01; t = -1.76, P < 0.05)，齐拉西酮组血糖变化差异无统计学意义 (t = -0.56, P > 0.05)；治疗8周末与治疗前BMI比较，奥氮平组、利培酮组差异有统计学意义 (t = -3.62, P < 0.01; t = -2.95, P < 0.01)，齐拉西酮组患者BMI差异无统计学意义 (t = -1.26, P > 0.05)；三组患者治疗8周末TG、TC与治疗前比较，奥氮平组差异有统计学意义 (t = -3.89, P < 0.01；t = -3.89, P < 0.01)，利培酮组、齐拉西酮组差异无统计学意义 (t = -1.64, P > 0.05；t = -1.06, P > 0.05；t = -0.55, P > 0.05；t = -0.62, P > 0.05)。结论 齐拉西酮治疗女性首发精神分裂症，对糖、脂代谢及体质量影响小，患者依从性高，较其他非典型抗精神病药更有优势。

【关键词】 精神病分裂症；抗精神病药；代谢；体重；女(雌)性

Effects of different antipsychotics on sugar, lipid metabolism and body mass in female patients with first-episode schizophrenia Ying Xiang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effects of atypical antipsychotic drugs on glucose and lipid metabolism and body weight in female patients with schizophrenia. Methods 120 patients with schizophrenia were randomly divided into three groups according to the number randomized method. Group 1 (olanzapine group) was treated with olanzapine, group 2 (ziprasidone group) was treated with ziprasidone, group 3 (risperidone group) was treated with risperidone. The total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG) and body mass index (BMI) in the three groups were analyzed retrospectively. Results After treatment for 8 weeks, the fasting blood glucose of the olanzapine group and risperidone group increased significantly compared with before treatment, the differences were statistically significant (t = -2.81, P < 0.01; t = -1.76, P < 0.05), the blood glucose of the ziprasidone group had no significant change (t = -0.56, P > 0.05). After treatment for 8 weeks, the BMI of the olanzapine group and risperidone group had statistically significant difference compared with before treatment (t = -3.62, P < 0.01; t = -2.95, P < 0.01), the difference of the ziprasidone group was not significant in BMI (t = -1.26, P > 0.05). After treatment for 8 weeks, the TC levels of the olanzapine group had statistically significant differences compared with before treatment (t = -3.89, P < 0.01; t = -3.89, P < 0.01), which of the risperidone group and ziprasidone group had no statistically significant differences (t = -1.64, P > 0.05; t = -1.06, P > 0.05; t = -0.55, P > 0.05; t = -0.62, P > 0.05). Conclusion Ziprasidone in the treatment of female first episode schizophrenia, has less influence on sugar, lipid metabolism and weight, with high compliance and more advantages compared with other atypical antipsychotics.

【Key words】 Schizophrenia; Antipsychotics agents; Metabolism; Body weight; Female
盐酸埃克替尼治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的疗效和安全性

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【摘要】目的 探讨盐酸埃克替尼治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的应用效果。方法 选择52例晚期非小细胞肺癌患者作为研究对象，采取计算机随机分为常规组和研究组，每组26例。对常规组患者采取多西他赛进行治疗，对研究组患者采取盐酸埃克替尼进行治疗，对比两组的治疗效果。结果 研究组疾病控制率为84.62%，明显高于常规组的57.69%，差异有统计学意义（χ²=4.591，P=0.032）；研究组无进展生存期为（5.54±0.23）个月，长于常规组的（4.52±0.22）个月，差异有统计学意义（t=16.341，P=0.000）；研究组不良反应发生率为23.08%，明显低于常规组的50.00%，差异有统计学意义（χ²=4.063，P=0.044）。结论 对晚期非小细胞肺癌患者采取盐酸埃克替尼进行治疗的疗效显著，药物安全性相对较高，能够帮助患者延长生存期，值得实践推广。

【关键词】癌，非小细胞肺；盐酸埃克替尼；治疗结果

The curative effect and safety of icotinib hydrochloride in the treatment of advanced non–small cell lung cancer  Zhang Xiaoqin. 
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【Abstract】Objective To explore the effect of icotinib hydrochloride in the treatment of advanced non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Methods 52 patients with advanced NSCLC were selected as the research subjects, and they were divided into conventional group and study group by the computer random grouping method, 26 cases in each group. The conventional group took docetaxel treatment, and the study group took icotinib hydrochloride treatment. The treatment effect of the two groups was compared. Results The disease control rate of the study group was 84.62%, which was significantly higher than 57.69% of the conventional group, the difference was statistically significant (χ²=4.591, P=0.032). The progression free survival of the study group was (5.54±0.23) months, which was longer than (4.52±0.22) months of the conventional group, the difference was statistically significant (t=16.341, P=0.000). The incidence rate of adverse reaction of the study group was 23.08%, which was significantly lower than 50.00% of the conventional group, the difference was statistically significant (χ²=4.063, P=0.044). Conclusion The effect of icotinib hydrochloride in the treatment of advanced NSCLC is distinct, and drug safety is relatively high, it can help prolong survival of patients, and it is worthy of popularizing practice.

【Key words】Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung; Icotinib Hydrochloride; Treatment Outcome
【摘要】目的探讨幽门螺杆菌(helicobacter pylori, Hp)感染与克罗恩病(Crohn’s disease, CD)的关系。
方法选取明确诊断为CD的患者107例,通过胃镜下快速尿素酶试验方法检测Hp感染情况,比较CD组Hp阳性率与对照组有无差异,以及病变部位不同的各亚组之间的Hp阳性率有无差异。
结果CD患者107例,对照组92例。CD组的年龄、性别和BMI与对照组差异无统计学意义,但吸烟率(37.38%)、饮酒率(19.63%),相比于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(χ^2=7.40, P<0.01; χ^2=7.64, P<0.01)。CD组的Hp阳性率为28.97%,与对照组的60.87%差异有统计学意义(χ^2=20.46, P<0.01)。4个CD亚组的Hp感染率均低于对照组,并且差异均有统计学意义(χ^2=6.88, P<0.01; χ^2=5.48, P<0.05; χ^2=13.44, P<0.01; χ^2=7.20, P<0.01),但是不同亚组之间的Hp感染率差异无统计学意义(χ^2=0.15, P=0.98)。
结论Hp感染可能对CD的发生起保护作用,此作用与病变发生部位无关。

【关键词】Crohn病; 螺杆菌,幽门; 炎症介导素类

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the association between helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infection and the prevalence of Crohn's disease (CD). Methods 107 patients who diagnosed as CD were selected. H. pylori infection was detected by rapid urea test by endoscopy. H. pylori infection rate was compared between CD group and control group, followed by a subgroup analysis based on lesion position of CD. Results There were 107 patients in the CD group and 92 patients in the control group. There were no statistically significant differences in age, sex and BMI between the CD group and control group(all P>0.05). However, the CD group showed significantly higher rates of smoking history(37.38%) and alcohol intake(19.63%) compared with the control group(χ^2=7.40, P<0.01; χ^2=7.64, P<0.01). The H. pylori infection rate in the CD group was 28.97%, which was significantly lower than 60.87% in the control group(χ^2=20.46, P<0.01). The H. pylori infection rate in the four subgroups were also significantly lower than those in the control group(χ^2=6.88, P<0.01; χ^2=5.48, P<0.05; χ^2=13.44, P<0.01; χ^2=7.20, P<0.01). However, there was no statistically significant difference in the H. pylori infection rate among these four subgroups(χ^2=0.15, P=0.98). Conclusion H. pylori infection may play a protective role in the patients with CD and there is no significant association between potential protective effect and the change of lesion position.

【Key words】Crohn disease; Helicobacter pylori; Inflammation mediators
改良锁骨下静脉置管术在神经外科重症监护室的应用

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【摘要】  目的：观察改良锁骨下静脉置管术（SVC）在神经外科重症监护室应用的效果及并发症发生情况，意在改进锁骨下静脉置管术的使用。方法：回顾性分析接受锁骨下静脉置管术的292例神经外科重症监护室患者的临床资料，按照SVC方法不同分组，其中65例患者接受常规穿刺方法，227例采用改良方法，比较两种方法穿刺成功率及并发症发生率。结果：采用常规方法穿刺成功率93.8%，发生各种与穿刺、置管有关的并发症发生率为29.5%。采用改良方法穿刺成功率99.1%，并发症发生率为7.1%。改良组在穿刺成功率及并发症方面明显优于传统方法（χ² = 4.61, 7.32, 均P < 0.05）。结论：采用改良锁骨下静脉置管术提高了成功率，降低了并发症发生率。操作要领易于掌握，使用便捷，适合在神经外科重症监护室采用。

【关键词】  导管，留置；锁骨下静脉；神经外科手术；重症监护病房

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【Abstract】  Objective: To evaluate the safety and efficacy of the modified subclavian vein catheterization (SVC) in Neurosurgical Intensive Care Unit (NICU). Methods: The clinical data of 292 patients experienced SVC in NICU over a 3-year- and 9-month period were retrospectively analyzed, and they were divided into groups by the method of SVC, in which 227 patients underwent modified SVC were identified and compared with 65 patients who underwent routine SVC during the same period. Medical charts of the patients were reviewed to collect demographic information, such as age, sex, rate of success at first puncture and complications. Statistical comparisons between the two groups were made using Chi-square analysis for the variables and were considered to be statistically significant if P < 0.05. Results: In the SVC group, the total success was achieved in 61 patients (93.8%), and the incidence rate of complications related to puncture and catheterization was 29.5%. In the mSVC group, the total successful rate was 99.1%, and the incidence rate of complications related to puncture and catheterization was 7.1%. The mSVC was better than traditional SVC in successful rate and incidence rate of complications related to puncture and catheterization (χ² = 4.61, 7.32, all P < 0.05). Conclusion: mSVC for the patients in NICU is a safe and effective technique with low morbidity and mortality.

【Key words】  Catheters, indwelling; Subclavian vein; Neurosurgical procedures; Intensive care units
氟哌噻吨美利曲辛联合枸橼酸莫沙必利治疗功能性消化不良临床疗效观察

王文光 张嵩


【摘要】目的探讨氟哌噻吨美利曲辛(黛力新)联合枸橼酸莫沙必利治疗功能性消化不良的临床疗效。方法收集240例功能性消化不良患者的临床资料，根据治疗方法不同将患者分为两组，对照组120例患者，采用枸橼酸莫沙必利联合奥美拉唑治疗，观察组120例患者，采用枸橼酸莫沙必利联合黛力新治疗，4周为1个疗程，1个疗程结束后，评价两组患者的临床疗效差异及不良反应发生情况。结果两组患者治疗后的上腹胀、上腹痛、早饱、嗳气等症状的评分与治疗前比较，均明显降低，差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。观察组患者治疗后的上腹胀、上腹痛、早饱、嗳气等症状的评分与对照组患者治疗后比较，降低更明显，差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。观察组总有效率为90.8%，明显高于对照组的67.5%，差异有统计学意义(χ²=8.432,P<0.05)。对照组和观察组患者治疗前后的肝肾功能和血尿常规检查比较，均未见明显变化。观察组不良反应发生率为11.67%，对照组为15.83%，两组差异无统计学意义(χ²=0.911,P>0.05)。结论黛力新联合枸橼酸莫沙必利是治疗功能性消化不良的重要方法，临床疗效令人满意，用药相对安全，值得推广应用。

【关键词】消化不良；氟哌噻吨/美利曲辛；莫沙必利

Observation of the clinical curative effect of flupentixol/melitracen combined with mosapride citrate in the treatment of functional dyspepsia  Wang Wenguang, Zhang Song. Department of General Internal Medicine, Zhuji Central Hospital, Zhuji, Zhejiang 311800, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical curative effect of flupentixol/melitracen (deanxit) combined with mosapride citrate in the treatment of functional dyspepsia. Methods The clinical data of 240 patients with functional dyspepsia were collected. According to different treatment method, they were divided into two groups, 120 patients of the control group were treated with mosapride citrate combined with omeprazole, 120 patients of the observation group were treated with deanxit combined with mosapride citrate. One course of treatment was 4 weeks. After one course of treatment, the clinical curative effects and adverse reactions of the two groups were evaluated. Results After treatment, the abdominal distension, abdominal pain, early satiety, belching and other symptoms scores of the two groups were significantly lower compared with before treatment, the differences were statistically significant (all P<0.05). After treatment, the abdominal distension, abdominal pain, early satiety, belching and other symptoms scores of the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant (all P<0.05). The clinical total effective rate of the observation group was 90.8%, which was significantly higher than 67.5% of the control group, the difference was statistically significant (χ²=8.432, P<0.05). Before and after treatment, the liver and kidney function and blood in the urine routine examination in the two groups had no significant changes. The incidence rate of adverse reactions of the observation group was 11.67%, which of the control group was 15.83%, there was no statistically significant difference (χ²=0.911, P>0.05). Conclusion Deanxit combined with mosapride citrate in the treatment of functional dyspepsia is one of the important method, and its clinical effect is satisfactory, relatively safe, it is worthy of popularization and application.

【Key words】Dyspepsia; Flupentixol/melitracen; Mosapride
劈开式结节切除术在单侧良性甲状腺结节手术中的应用价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨劈开式结节切除术在单侧良性甲状腺结节手术治疗中的应用价值。方法 选择单侧良性甲状腺结节患者 180 例，采用随机数字表法分为劈开式结节切除术组（A 组，n = 90），单侧甲状腺切除术组（B 组，n = 90），比较两组临床效果。结果 A、B 两组术后均无出血、低钙血症、声音低钝发生，A 组出现暂时性声音嘶哑 1 例，B 组 2 例，两组差异无统计学意义（P > 0.05）。术后随访 6 个月至 5 年，A 组有 6 例出现结节复发，B 组有 5 例出现结节复发，两组复发率差异无统计学意义（P > 0.05）。两组术前促甲状腺激素（TSH）水平差异无统计学意义（P > 0.05）。术后 1 年 A 组 TSH 为（2.76 ± 1.34）IU/mL，低于 B 组的（4.31 ± 2.01）IU/mL，两组差异有统计学意义（t = 9.235, P < 0.05）。结论 切开式结节切除术在单侧良性甲状腺结节手术治疗中值得临床合理应用。

【关键词】甲状腺结节；甲状腺切除术；促甲状腺激素

The application value of split type tubercle resection on unilateral thyroid benign nodules Feng Chuanbo, Wang Zhonglin, Shao Hua, Miao Yongchang, Qiu Lei. Department of General Surgery, the Second People’s Hospital of Lianyungang, Lianyungang, Jiangsu 222000, China Corresponding author: Shao Hua, Email: f10061020@sohu.com

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the application value of split type tubercle resection on the surgical treatment of unilateral thyroid benign nodules. Methods 180 cases of unilateral benign thyroid nodules were selected, and they were randomly divided into split type tubercle resection group (group A, n = 90) and hemithyroidectomy group (group B, n = 90) according to the digital table. The clinical effects were compared in the two groups. Results There was no complication such as hypocalcaemia and postoperative hemorrhage. 1 case of group A and 2 cases of group B had transient vocal cord palsy, there was no statistically significant difference (P > 0.05). There were 6 cases postoperative node recurrences in group A, and 5 cases in group B during 6 months to 5 years follow-up, there was no statistically significant difference (P > 0.05). The thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) levels of the two groups showed no statistically significant difference before operation (P > 0.05). However, the TSH level of group A (2.76 ± 1.34) IU/mL was lower than (4.31 ± 2.01) IU/mL of group B 1 year after operation, and the difference was significant between the two groups (t = 9.235, P < 0.05). Conclusion The split type tubercle resection is worthy to properly applied in surgical treatment of unilateral benign thyroid nodules.

【Key words】Thyroid nodule; Thyroidectomy; Thyrotropin
结直肠癌患者手术部位感染相关因素分析

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【摘要】目的探讨结直肠癌患者手术部位感染的相关因素。方法回顾性分析结直肠癌患者542例的临床资料,根据手术部位是否感染将患者分为感染组(n=48)和非感染组(n=494),分析其手术部位感染的危险因素。结果与非感染组比较,感染组患者年龄显著增加[(67.74±9.46)岁比(57.63±9.94)岁,t=7.593,P=0.000],糖尿病患病率显著增高(25.00%比8.70%,χ²=12.843,P=0.000),开腹手术率显著增加(70.83%比33.81%,χ²=25.946,P=0.000),手术时间显著延长[(123.45±23.56)min比(110.47±19.47)min,t=10.485,P=0.000]。Logistic回归分析显示年龄、糖尿病、开腹手术和手术时间是手术部位感染的危险因素(P<0.05)。结论年龄、糖尿病、开腹手术和手术时间是结直肠癌患者手术部位感染的独立危险因素。

【关键词】外科伤口感染;结直肠肿瘤;危险因素


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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the risk factors of surgical site infection in patients with colorectal cancer. Methods Clinical data of 542 patients with colorectal cancer were retrospectively studied. According to the infection of surgical site or not, all patients were assigned into infection group (n=48) or non-infection group (n=494). The risk factors of surgical site infection were analyzed. Results Compared with non-infection group, the patients in the infection group got significant increase in age [(67.74±9.46) years vs. (57.63±9.94) years, t=7.593,P=0.000], significantly higher rate of diabetes (25.00% vs. 8.70%, χ²=12.843, P=0.000), significantly higher rate of open surgery (70.83% vs. 33.81%, χ²=25.946, P=0.000), and significantly longer operation duration [(123.45±23.56) min vs. (110.47±19.47) min, t=10.485, P=0.000]. Logistic study showed that age, diabetes, open surgery and operation duration were risk factors for the development of surgical site infection (all P<0.05). Conclusion Age, diabetes, open surgery and operation duration are risk factors for the development of surgical site infection in colorectal cancer.

【Key words】Surgical wound infection; Colorectal neoplasms; Risk factor
血塞通治疗脑梗死的效果观察

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【摘要】目的 观察血塞通治疗脑梗死的临床疗效。方法 选择脑梗死患者116例为研究对象，采用随机数字表法分为常规组（58例）和血塞通组（58例）。常规组采用常规治疗，血塞通组在常规治疗基础上加用血塞通治疗。比较两组总有效率、血管再通率；比较两组治疗前后神经功能缺损情况、认知功能改善情况以及日常生活能力评分、生存质量评分。结果 血塞通组总有效率、血管再通率分别为96.55%、98.28%，均高于常规组的84.48%、82.76%（χ²=6.344,4.723,均P<0.05）；血塞通组神经功能缺损评分、认知功能评分、日常生活能力评分、生存质量评分分别为（77.91±3.13）分、（94.18±4.21）分、（27.21±4.71）分，常规组分别为（55.48±3.18）分、（80.01±3.59）分、（20.13±4.19）分，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=5.872,9.763,6.145,9.014,均P<0.05）。结论 血塞通治疗脑梗死的效果确切，可明显提高临床疗效，减轻神经功能缺损程度，提高患者认知功能和日常生活能力。

【关键词】脑梗死；血塞通；治疗结果

Observation on the effect of Xuesaitong in treating cerebral infarction  Zhang Yanhong. 
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【Abstract】Objective To observe the clinical effect of Xuesaitong on cerebral infarction. Methods A total of 116 patients with cerebral infarction were enrolled in this study. 116 patients with cerebral infarction were randomly divided into the conventional group (58 cases) and Xuesaitong group (58 cases) according to the digital table. The conventional group was given conventional treatment. The Xuesaitong group was given Xuesaitong based on the conventional treatment. The changes of neurological deficits, cognitive function improvement and daily life ability score and quality of life scores were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. Results The total effective rate and blood vessel recanalization rate of the Xuesaitong group were 96.55% and 98.28%, respectively, which were higher than those in the conventional group (84.48%,82.76%,χ²=6.344,4.723,all P<0.05). The scores of neurological deficits, cognitive function scores, daily life ability scores and quality of life scores of the Xuesaitong group were (77.91±3.13) points, (94.18±4.21) points, (27.21±4.71) points, respectively, which of the conventional group were (30.44±3.18) points, (80.01±3.59) points, (20.13±4.19) points, (23.41±3.29) points, respectively. The differences were statistically significant between the two groups (t=5.872,9.763,6.145,9.014,all P<0.05). Conclusion Xuesaitong in the treatment of cerebral infarction is effective, which can significantly improve the clinical efficacy, reduce the degree of neurological deficits, improve the patients’ cognitive function and daily living ability.

【Key words】Brain infarction; Xuesaitong; Treatment outcome
二甲双胍治疗2型糖尿病合并动脉粥样硬化患者临床疗效及其对血糖水平和临床生化指标的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨二甲双胍治疗2型糖尿病合并动脉粥样硬化患者临床效果。方法 将84例2型糖尿病合并动脉粥样硬化患者按照随机数字表法分组为对照组与治疗组，每组42例。均加强饮食控制及健康教育、运动锻炼等。对照组采用格列齐特缓释片治疗；治疗组采用二甲双胍片治疗，均治疗6个月。分别于治疗前、治疗6个月后检测两组患者空腹血糖水平、餐后2 h 血糖水平，并检测两组患者经动脉内膜中层厚度（cIMT）、瘦素（LP）、脂联素（ADP）、超敏C反应蛋白（hs-CRP）、总胆固醇（TC）、几丁质酶-3样蛋白-1（YKL-40）、甘油三脂（TG）、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇（HDL-C）及高密度脂蛋白胆固醇（HDL-C）水平；记录两组治疗期间不良反应情况。结果 治疗组治疗6个月后空腹血糖水平、餐后2 h 血糖水平分别为（6.71±0.41）mmol/L、（8.82±0.61）mmol/L，明显低于对照组的（6.96±0.48）mmol/L、（9.58±0.57）mmol/L（t=2.91, P=0.01, 0.00）；治疗组治疗6个月后cIMT, TC, TG, LDL-C 明显低于对照组（t=5.36, 6.46, 9.10, 2.31, P=0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.02），而HDL-C水平明显高于对照组（t=2.84, P=0.00），两组患者治疗6个月后，除HDL-C 较治疗前升高外，其余各项指标均明显低于治疗前（均P<0.05）。治疗期间两组均未见不良反应。结论 2型糖尿病合并动脉粥样硬化患者采用二甲双胍片治疗效果显著，可有助于患者血糖水平及各项临床生化指标改善，并具有一定安全性。

【关键词】 糖尿病；2型；动脉粥样硬化；二甲双胍；格列齐特


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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of metformin tablets in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus(T2DM) with atherosclerosis. Methods A total of 84 T2DM patients with atherosclerosis were divided into control group and treatment group according to the random number table method,42 cases in each group. All patients were given diet control, health education and exercise, etc. The control group was treated with gliclazide sustained—release tablets. The treatment group was treated with metformin and treated for 6 months. The levels of fasting blood glucose (FBG) and 2 h postprandial blood glucose(2hPBG) were measured before and 6 months after treatment. The levels of intima–media thickness (cIMT), leptin (LP), adiponectin (TC), chitinase-3-like protein-1 (YKL-40), triglyceride (TG), low density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and high – density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) were measured. The adverse reactions were observed in the two groups. Results After treatment for 6 months, the levels of FBG and 2hPBG in the treatment group were (6.71±0.41) mmol/L and (8.82±0.61) mmol/L, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(6.96±0.48) mmol/L, (9.58±0.57) mmol/L, t=2.56, 5.89, P=0.01, 0.00]. The levels of cIMT, TC, TG and LDL – C in the treatment group were significantly lower than those in the control group at 6 months after treatment (t=5.36, 6.46, 9.10, 2.31, P=0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.02). After 6 months of treatment, the HDL – C level of the treatment group was significantly higher than that of the
control group \((t = 2.84, P = 0.00)\). After treatment for 6 months, HDL-C level in the two groups was significantly higher than before treatment, the other indicators in the two groups were significantly lower than before treatment \((all \quad P < 0.05)\). There were no adverse reactions in the two groups during treatment. **Conclusion** Metformin in the treatment of T2DM patients with atherosclerosis has significant effect, it can improve blood glucose levels and the clinical and biochemical indicators, and it is safe.

【**Key words**】Diabetes mellitus, Type 2; Atherosclerosis; Metformin; Gliclazide sustained-release tablets; Blood sugar
术中亚低温疗法对老年急性肠梗阻患者围手术期免疫功能及神经功能恢复的影响

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【摘要】目的探讨术中亚低温疗法对老年急性肠梗阻患者围术期免疫功能及术后神经功能恢复的影响。方法选择老年急性肠梗阻患者80例,按照随机数字表法分为两组,每组40例,对照组实施常规对症支持处理,观察组在对照组基础上使用术中亚低温处理,比较两组干预后CD_{+4}、CD_{+8}、CD_{+4}/CD_{+8}变化情况,干预后两组免疫球蛋白变化,两组干预后神经功能缺损度(ESS)、巴塞尔(Barthel)指数。结果干预后观察组CD_{+4}、CD_{+8}高于对照组(\(t=26.242,23.908\),均\(P<0.05\)),CD_{+4}/CD_{+8}高于对照组(\(t=5.262, P<0.05\)),干预后观察组IgM、IgG和IgA水平高于对照组(\(t=52.623,28.342,53.126\),均\(P<0.05\)),干预后观察组ESS、Barthel指数高于对照组(\(t=11.486,10.902\),均\(P<0.05\))。结论术中亚低温处理能有效减轻手术对老年急性肠梗阻患者免疫功能的影响,促进术后神经系统恢复,提高术后生活质量。

【关键词】颅脑损伤;低温,人工;免疫

Effect of intraoperative hypothermia therapy on immune function and recovery of neurological function in elderly patients with acute intestinal obstruction during perioperative period

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of intraoperative hypothermia therapy on immune function and neurological function recovery in elderly patients with acute intestinal obstruction. Methods 80 elderly patients with acute intestinal obstruction were selected, and they were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table,40 cases in each group. The control group was treated with conventional symptomatic support. The observation group was treated with intraoperative hypothermia therapy. The CD_{+4}, CD_{+8}, CD_{+4}/CD_{+8} and the levels of ESS and Barthel index in the two groups after intervention were observed. Results The levels of CD_{+4}, CD_{+8} in the observation group were higher than those in the control group (\(t=26.242,23.908\), all \(P<0.05\)), CD_{+4}/CD_{+8} was lower than that in the control group (\(t=5.262, P<0.05\)). The levels of IgM, IgG and IgA in the observation group were higher than those in the control group (\(t=52.623,28.342,53.126\), all \(P<0.05\)). The ESS and Barthel index of the observation group were higher than those of the control group (\(t=11.486,10.902\), all \(P<0.05\)). Conclusion Mild hypothermia can reduce the immune function of elderly patients with acute intestinal obstruction, promote the recovery of nervous system and improve the postoperative quality of life.

【Key words】Cranioencephalic trauma; Hypothermia, induced; Immunity
无抽搐电休克与重复经颅磁刺激辅助常规药物方案
治疗难治性抑郁症临床效果观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨无抽搐电休克（mECT）与重复经颅磁刺激（rTMS）辅助常规药物方案治疗难治性抑郁症临床疗效差异。方法 选取难治性抑郁症患者共40例，采用随机数字表法分为A组（20例）和B组（20例），分别采用rTMS与mECT辅助常规药物方案治疗，治疗时间均为4周，比较两组患者临床疗效，治疗前后临床疗效总评量表（CGI）评分，汉密顿抑郁量表（HAMD）评分及健康调查简表（SF-36）评分等。结果 B组治疗总有效率显著高于A组（χ² = 8.78, P < 0.05）；两组治疗后CGI评分均显著低于治疗前（均P < 0.05）；B组治疗后CGI评分显著低于A组（P < 0.05）；两组治疗后HAMD评分显著低于治疗前（均P < 0.05）；B组治疗后HAMD评分显著低于A组（P < 0.05）；两组治疗后SF-36评分显著高于治疗前（P < 0.05）；B组治疗后SF-36评分显著高于A组（P < 0.05）。结论 mECT辅助常规药物方案治疗难治性抑郁症可有效缓解相关精神症状，改善日常生活质量，效果优于rTMS。

【关键词】 抑郁症； 电惊厥疗法； 经颅磁刺激

Clinical effects of MECT and rTMS assisted with routine drug therapy in the treatment of refractory depression  
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按摩联合热敷在睑板腺阻塞治疗中的应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨按摩配合热敷对治疗睑板腺阻塞的护理方法。方法 对该组 36 例 42 只眼的患者采用先热敷眼部, 使局部高于睑脂温度, 利于睑脂流动, 易于清除。改变以往的传统方法, 用无菌棉签给予眼睑按摩, 避免污染机会和医院感染的发生。结果 36 例患者中, 按摩 1 次者 33 例, 按摩 2 次者 3 例。经过随访, 所有患者睑板腺通畅, 无分泌物潴留, 眼部不适症状减轻。结论 按摩配合热敷睑板腺, 可以疏通睑板腺开口, 清除睑板腺异常分泌物和保持腺体的正常分泌, 可显著地减轻患者的临床症状。【关键词】按摩; 透热疗法; 睑板腺

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重症监护病房身体约束患者心理弹性水平研究

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【摘要】目的 了解重症监护病房身体约束患者心理弹性水平, 为提高重症监护病房身体约束患者的心理应激应对能力提供依据。方法采用描述性研究的方法, 对福建省某三甲医院 2016 年 10~12 月曾经在重症医学科进行身体约束的患者 50 例采用中文版心理弹性量表 (CD-RISC) 进行问卷调查, 对调查结果进行分析。结果 与国内外相同量的心理弹性量表常模对比, 重症监护病房身体约束患者心理弹性水平偏低 [(57.13 ± 9.80) 分], 差异有统计学意义 (t = -6.220, P < 0.05)。结论 重症监护病房医护人员在关注身体约束患者病情的同时, 应关注心理变化、个体潜能, 并采取适宜措施, 将更有助于重症监护病房患者的身心全面康复。

【关键词】重症监护病房; 约束, 身体的; 弹性, 心理

Study on the level of resilience of ICU patients with physical restraint  Lin Yang, Zhang Jiaoling, Chen Qiaol- ing, Zhao Huiling.
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室速时心室分离一例

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【关键词】 心电描记术; 心肌病，肥厚性; 心动过速，室性

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负压封闭引流技术的护理进展

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【摘要】近年来国内外诸多学者将负压封闭引流技术应用于各种急慢性复杂创面的治疗或促进移植皮肤的成活方面取得了良好的效果。本研究参考国内外文献对该技术的使用方法、选材、负压值的选择以及护理要点做一综述，以期为进一步研究提供依据。

【关键词】负压伤口疗法；引流术；护理

Nursing progress of negative pressure closed drainage technique  Zhou Luomin.
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【Abstract】In recent years, many scholars at home and abroad have applied negative pressure closed drainage technology to treat acute and chronic complex wound or to promote the survival of transplanted skin, and achieved good results. This paper reviewed the domestic and foreign literatures, and reviewed the methods, material selection, negative pressure value and the main points of nursing, in order to provide the basis for further study.

【Key words】Negative pressure; Drainage tube; Nursing
围绝经期综合征的诊治进展

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【摘要】随着医疗水平的提高以及人们预期寿命的延长,全世界老年人口比例逐渐增多,绝经后女性在世界人口中占据越来越高的比例,故围绝经期问题将困扰着越来越多的人群。血管舒缩运动症状(Vasomotor symptoms, VMS)和绝经外阴阴道萎缩综合征(Genitourinary syndrome of menopause, GSM)是绝经期最主要的问题。激素替代治疗是(MHT)是最有效治疗手段,但MHT在预防绝经带来的心血管、骨骼、泌尿生殖系统上仍有争议。而新型药物如选择性雌激素受体调节剂在治疗VMS方面与MHT相当,还可以预防骨量丢失,成为新的研究热点。有激素禁忌证或不愿使用者可以选择非激素疗法,如生活方式调整、选择性5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂、去甲肾上腺素再摄取抑制剂、阴道激光等。

【关键词】围绝经期；血管舒缩系统；激素替代疗法

Update on the diagnosis and treatment of menopause syndrome Cao Lin, Sun Hongping, Zheng Rendong, Cao Wen, Xu Juan, Liu Chao.
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【Abstract】With the advance of medicine and the extension of life expectancy, the proportion of elderly people is increasing around the world, so is the postmenopausal women in the world's population. More and more women will be bothered by various perimenopausal problems. Vasomotor symptoms (VMS) and the genitourinary syndrome of menopause (GSM) are recognized as the most frequent symptoms associated with menopause. Menopausal hormone therapy (MHT) is the most effective intervention for management of these symptoms. However, the role of MHT in the prevention of cardiovascular disease, skeleton, urogenital systems remains controversial. New drugs such as selective estrogen receptor modulators are equivalent to MHT on the relief of VMS. In addition, it can also prevent bone loss, becoming a new research highlights. Nonhormonal management is an important consideration when hormone therapy is not an option because of medical contraindications or a woman’s personal choice, like lifestyle changes, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, serotonin – norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, vaginal laser and etc.

【Key words】Menopause syndrome; Vasomotor symptoms; Menopausal hormone therapy
健康教育在妊娠糖尿病护理中的临床应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨妊娠糖尿病护理中健康教育的临床应用。方法 选取 80 例妊娠糖尿病患者，根据护理方式的不同分为观察组和对照组，每组 40 例，观察组采用健康教育护理，对照组采用常规护理手段，比较分析两组患者对妊娠糖尿病的护理效果。结果 观察组护理满意度 97.5%（39/40），对照组的护理满意度 77.5%（31/40）；观察组依从率 92.5%（37/40），对照组的依从率 67.5%（27/40）；观察组知识掌握度 95.0%（38/40），对照组的知识掌握度 75.0%（30/40）；观察组发生并发症 2 例（5.0%），对照组发生并发症 8 例（20.0%）。观察组在知识掌握度、依从性、满意度上均显著优于对照组，差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 12.368, 11.523, 10.369, 5.123，均 P < 0.05）。结论 对妊娠糖尿病患者进行积极地健康教育，能够提高患者的自我护理能力，增强患者治疗的依从性，对提高患者的治疗效果，降低并发症发生率有着重要的作用。

【关键词】糖尿病，妊娠；护理；健康教育


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医保患者跨省异地就医实时结算的初步实践与探讨

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【摘要】 目的 总结医保异地就医实时结算的经验, 探讨医保异地就医实时结算的方法。方法 以山西铁路局基本医疗保险与北京市延庆区医院跨省异地就医结算服务为研究对象, 通过考察、分析异地就医结算服务平台情况、制度现状及实施情况, 探讨跨省异地就医结算服务的具体方法。结果 北京市延庆区医院从2017年3月份开始正式启动山西铁路职工进行异地跨省即时结算, 3月份山西省铁路职工在该院出院3例, 住院总费用18284.84元, 医保报销14414.6元, 使用了个人账户2596.19元, 职工现金只支付1274.05元。结论 医保异地就医实时结算打破基本医疗保险的地区割裂, 解决山西铁路局职工跨省异地就医报销困难问题。

【关键词】 医疗保险; 异地就医; 山西铁路局; 即时结算

The practice and discussion of medical insurance patients in different provinces and cities in the real time settlement  Xu Yongping, Liu Fengjie, Han Qilong.
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对行支架介入治疗的主动脉夹层患者实施术后综合性护理的价值探讨

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【摘要】目的探讨对行支架介入治疗的主动脉夹层患者实施术后综合性护理的价值。方法收集主动脉夹层患者 128 例,所有患者均采用支架介入治疗,根据随机数字表法分为两组,每组 64 例,常规护理组实施术后常规性护理;综合护理组实施术后综合性护理。比较两组患者接受护理满意度,术后住院时间,术后康复治疗依从性评分,介入手术并发症发生率,并比较护理前后患者情绪状态和生存质量。结果综合护理组介入护理满意度高于常规护理组(97.06% 比 85.29%, χ² = 5.850, P < 0.05)。综合护理组术后住院时间、术后康复治疗依从性评分[(5.18±1.34) d、(95.14±4.44) 分]优于常规护理组[(7.72±2.95) d、(82.46±2.25) 分]([t = 8.741, 9.226, 均 P < 0.05]。综合护理组介入手术并发症发生率低于常规护理组(1.47% 比 13.24%, χ² = 6.908, P < 0.05)。护理前两组焦虑评分、抑郁评分、生活质量评分差异无统计学意义(均 P > 0.05)。护理后常规护理组焦虑评分、抑郁评分、生活质量评分[(45.07±0.34) 分、(42.82±5.64) 分、(82.28±1.12) 分]优于综合护理组[(30.77±0.59) 分、(31.78±1.61) 分、(93.58±3.26) 分]([t = 8.456, 9.055, 6.057, 均 P < 0.05])。结论对行支架介入治疗的主动脉夹层患者实施术后综合性护理可有效改善患者不良情绪,提高其术后康复治疗依从性,减少手术并发症的发生,提高介入护理满意度,缩短住院时间,值得推广应用。

【关键词】主动珊瑚层; 主动脉; 支架; 护理

Clinical value of postoperative comprehensive nursing care for patients undergoing aortic stent implantation for aortic dissection  Liu Guifang, Fu Yan, Zhao Yunxian, Zhou Yue.
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