消化系统疾病

荆花胃康胶丸联合三联疗法治疗幽门螺杆菌阳性疣状胃炎的效果观察

刘利

经括约肌间瘘管结扎术治疗复杂性肛瘘33例疗效观察

刘元军

晚期自发性食管破裂10例诊治分析

李俊海 薛锋 梁英平 王博 王鹏国 郭小琦 余明 王健生

术前模拟训练对肠梗阻手术指标及术后感染的影响分析

蔡丽萍 陈家琳 陆培华

腹腔镜与开腹阑尾切除术治疗穿孔性阑尾炎疗效比较

李二帅

床旁徒手安置空肠营养管在重症急性胰腺炎治疗中的应用

李二帅

术中亚低温疗法对老年急性肠梗阻疗效的影响

李咏芝

肠内营养乳剂对胃肠道肿瘤患者营养状况和免疫功能的影响

马卫平 李金利

不同术式治疗胆囊结石合并胆总管结石的临床疗效及对患者免疫功能的影响比较

陈定超 闵捷 朱宇 崔新华 杨澎

中西医结合治疗肛肠病术后疼痛的临床观察

中西医结合治疗肛肠病术后疼痛的临床观察

李龙 李东伟 应晓洲

肛肠手术60例术后直肠出血临床分析

王飞

溃疡性结肠炎患者血清白细胞介素-1β和白细胞介素-13水平变化

宋丹
论著

黄芪甲苷对缺血性急性肾损伤大鼠模型长链非编码 RNA 表达谱的影响 ........................................... 687  
王雅珍 代继桓 毛根祥 武庆 王国付

原花青素对 2 型糖尿病大鼠脑缺血大鼠脑组织半胱氨酸蛋白酶 3 表达的影响 ................................... 693  
宋程光 闵鹤鸣 杨鑫 赵传胜 闵连秋

针灸联合 Lokohelp 机器人康复治疗急性缺血性脑卒中偏瘫患者的疗效评价 .................................... 697  
张明明 田文明

丁苯酞软胶囊对帕金森痴呆患者认知功能和日常生活能力的影响 ...................................................... 701  
应小卫 李灵晓 赵永新 王丽佳

围绝经期雌激素水平与骨质疏松骨科关系的研究 ............................................................................. 705  
王丽佳

手足口病患者超敏 C 反应蛋白与病原学检测的相关性 ................................................................. 709  
何圆圆

脂必泰胶囊对高脂血症大鼠血脂和血糖及脂肪细胞因子网膜素的影响 .............................................. 712  
王由生 杨丽敏 胡志耕

稳心颗粒与比索洛尔联合有氧运动对不稳定型心绞痛患者血清基质金属蛋白酶-1、N 末端脑钠肽前体水平的影响 ......................................................................................... 716  
朱建丽 张娜娜 王志颖

疝环充填式无张力修补术治疗腹股沟疝疗效观察及其对预后的影响 .................................................. 722  
郭俊吉 腹腔镜腹股沟疝修补术治疗老年人腹股沟疝 47 例分析 ...................................................... 725  
唐岩

研究与实践

呼气末二氧化碳检测在重症肺炎患儿机械通气中的应用价值 .......................................................... 729  
李杨

扁桃体切除术后出血 118 例危险因素分析 .................................................................................... 732  
余波波 程泽星 策红 王跃玲 杨海洲 庄远岭 丁敬超

非布司他与别嘌醇治疗痛风合并高尿酸血症疗效比较 ........................................................................... 738  
张晓燕 徐磊 李世大

健康教育

健康教育对提高乳头凹陷产妇母乳喂养率的效果观察 .......................................................................... 741  
胡玉婷

护理学

人性化护理在脑外伤护理中的效果观察 .................................................................................................... 744  
王炎鑫
针对性护理用于酒精中毒患者的效果观察

黄红艳、周嫦、李天

生活方式干预对老年高血压动脉粥样硬化22例效果观察

叶芳飞

人性化护理在精神分裂症患者50例中的应用效果分析

丁艳华

采用根因分析法降低手术患者病理标本送检差错率

许颖

综述

肠道菌群在结直肠肿瘤发生及转移中的作用研究进展

李锋、郑金洲、杨剑锋、邱运华、宋晓耘、周细秋

同期放化疗在非手术食管癌治疗中的应用

张健、陈瑞文

《中国基层医药》杂志可直接用的缩略语

《中国基层医药》杂志2018年相关指标一览表

《中国基层医药》杂志2019年度重点报道计划

本刊稿约见本卷第1期后插1
效果观察

刘利
山西大同大学附属医院消化内科 037005

【摘要】目的：观察荆花胃康胶丸联合质子泵抑制剂（PPI）三联疗法治疗幽门螺杆菌（Hp）阳性疣状胃炎的临床效果。方法：选择山西大同大学附属医院2013年1月至2017年3月收治的Hp阳性疣状胃炎患者120例为研究对象，采用随机数字表法分为对照组60例，观察组60例。对照组接受PPI三联疗法治疗，观察组在对照组基础上加用荆花胃康胶丸治疗，两组疗程均为3周。比较两组治疗效果，评定患者治疗前后症状、体征的改善情况，统计Hp根除率，记录用药不良反应，均随访6个月，统计两组停药后复发率。结果：观察组总有效率高于对照组（95.00% vs. 76.67%），差异有统计学意义（χ² = 10.3760，P < 0.05）；治疗后，观察组腹痛、纳差、反酸、嗳气、腹胀积分分别为（1.02 ± 0.32）分，（0.42 ± 0.31）分，（0.51 ± 0.32）分，（0.42 ± 0.17）分，（0.33 ± 0.21）分，均低于对照组的（1.26 ± 0.41）分，（0.97 ± 0.33）分，（1.02 ± 0.17）分，（0.96 ± 0.25）分，（1.02 ± 0.32）分，两组均差异有统计学意义（t = 14.263，P < 0.05）；观察组Hp根除率高于对照组（93.33% vs. 60.00%），差异有统计学意义（χ² = 13.462，P < 0.05）；两组不良反应发生率（10.00% vs. 8.33%）差异无统计学意义（χ² = 0.436，P > 0.05）。观察组停药3个月，6个月Hp感染复发率分别为6.67%，8.33%，均低于对照组的20.00%，23.33%，均差异有统计学意义（χ² = 4.615，P < 0.05）。结论：荆花胃康胶丸联合PPI三联疗法可提高Hp阳性疣状胃炎治疗效果，改善患者症状积分，提高Hp根除率，降低停药后复发率。

【关键词】胃炎；幽门螺杆菌；荆花胃康胶丸；药物疗法，联合

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.001

Effects of Jinghua Weikang capsule combined with triple therapy in the treatment of Helicobacter pylori positive verrucous gastritis

Liu Li
Department of Gastroenterology, the Affiliated Hospital of Shanxi Datong University, Datong, Shanxi 037005, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical effect of Jinghua Weikang capsule combined with proton pump inhibitor (PPI) triple therapy in the treatment of Helicobacter pylori (Hp) positive verrucous gastritis. Methods From January 2013 to March 2017, 120 patients with Hp positive verrucous gastritis who admitted to the Affiliated Hospital of Shanxi Datong University were selected, and they were randomly divided into control group and observation group, with 60 cases in each group. The control group was treated with PPI triple therapy, and on the basis, the observation group was treated with Jinghua Weikang capsule. The curative effects were compared between the two groups, and the improvement of symptoms and signs were assessed. The Hp eradication rate was statistically analyzed, and the adverse drug reactions were recorded. All patients were followed up for 6 months, and the recurrence rate in the two groups after drug withdrawal was statistically analyzed. Results The total effective rate of the observation group was higher than that of the control group (95.00% vs. 80.00%) (χ² = 6.171, P < 0.05). After treatment, the scores of upper abdominal pain, anorexia, acid reflux, belching and abdominal distension in the two groups were decreased (all P < 0.05), and the symptom scores in the observation group were lower than those in the control group [(0.42 ± 0.20) points, (0.34 ± 0.15) points, (0.51 ± 0.32) points, (0.42 ± 0.21) points vs. (1.26 ± 0.41) points, (0.97 ± 0.33) points, (1.02 ± 0.17) points, (0.96 ± 0.25) points, (1.02 ± 0.32) points]. The Hp negative rate in the observation group was higher than that in the control group (93.33% vs. 76.67%) (χ² = 6.535, P < 0.05). The recurrence rates of Hp infection in the observation group at 3 months and 6 months after drug withdrawal were lower than those in the control group (6.67%, 8.33% vs. 20.00%, 23.33%) (χ² = 4.615, P < 0.05). Conclusion Jinghua Weikang capsule combined with PPI triple therapy can improve the curative effect of Hp positive verrucous gastritis, improve symptom scores, the Hp eradication rate and reduce the recurrence rate after drug withdrawal, with high safety.

【Key words】Gastritis; Helicobacter pylori; Jinghua Weikang Jiaowan; Drug therapy, combination

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.001
消化系统疾病

经括约肌间瘘管结扎术治疗
复杂性肛瘘 33 例疗效观察

刘元军
山西省柳林县人民医院普外科 033300

【摘要】目的 观察经括约肌间瘘管结扎术应用于复杂性肛瘘中的疗效。方法 选择 2016 年 8 月至 2017 年 4 月柳林县人民医院收治的复杂性肛瘘患者 66 例为研究对象,遵循平均、完全随机原则分为两组,每组 33 例。对照组采取切开挂线术,观察组实施经括约肌间瘘管结扎术。观察两组临床效果、手术情况、术后疼痛及不良事件发生情况。结果 观察组总有效率为 93.94%,明显高于对照组的 75.76% (χ² = 4.24, \( P < 0.05 \));观察组创口愈合时间、住院时间、术后疼痛评分均优于对照组 [ (15.69 ± 1.28) d vs. (19.47 ± 1.93) d, (8.93 ± 0.71) d vs. (12.61 ± 1.08) d, (2.29 ± 0.56) 分 vs. (4.29 ± 0.74) 分, \( t = 9.38, 16.36, 12.38 \), 均 \( P < 0.05 \) ];观察组不良事件发生率低于对照组,但差异无统计学意义 (9.09% vs. 21.21%, \( \chi^2 = 1.89, P > 0.05 \), 观察组复发率明显低于对照组 (3.03% vs. 21.21%, \( \chi^2 = 5.12, P < 0.05 \) )。结论 经括约肌间瘘管结扎术应用于复杂性肛瘘中,可有效控制病情,促进创口愈合,预后效果佳。

【关键词】直肠瘘; 挂线法; 肛管; 结扎术

基金项目:山西省卫生和计划生育委员会科研课题 (201602055)
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.002

Observation of effect of sphincteric fistula ligation in the treatment of complex anal fistula

Liu Yuanjun

Department of General Surgery, the People’s Hospital of Liulin County, Shanxi 033300, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the therapeutic effect of sphincteric fistula ligation in the treatment of complex anal fistula. Methods From August 2016 to April 2017, 66 patients with complicated anal fistula in the People’s Hospital of Liulin County were selected as the study. They were divided into two groups according to the principle of average and complete randomization, with 33 cases in each group. The control group was treated by hanging line. The treatment group was treated with ligation of sphincter fistula. The clinical effect, operation condition, postoperative pain and adverse events were observed in the two groups. Results The total effective rate of the observation group was 93.94%, which was higher than 75.76% of the control group (\( \chi^2 = 4.24, P < 0.05 \)). In the observation group, the wound healing time, the length of hospital stay and the postoperative pain score were better than those in the control group (15.69 ± 1.28) d vs. (19.47 ± 1.93) d, (8.93 ± 0.71) d vs. (12.61 ± 1.08) d, (2.29 ± 0.56) points vs. (4.29 ± 0.74) points, \( t = 9.38, 16.36, 12.38 \), all \( P < 0.05 \). The incidence rate of adverse events in the observation group was lower than that in the control group, but the difference was not statistically significant (9.09% vs. 21.21%, \( \chi^2 = 1.89, P > 0.05 \)), and the recurrence rate of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group (3.03% vs. 21.21%, \( \chi^2 = 5.12, P < 0.05 \)). Conclusion Sphincteric fistula ligation in the treatment of complex anal fistula can effectively control the disease, promote wound healing, and has a good prognosis.

【Keywords】Rectal fistula; Thread-ligating therapy; Anal canal; Ligation

Fund program: Scientific Research Project of Shanxi Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission (201602055)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.002
晚期自发性食管破裂 10 例诊治分析

李俊海1,2 薛锋2 梁英平2 王博3 王鹏国2 郭小琦2 余明3 王健生1

1西安交通大学第一附属医院胸外二科 710061; 2陕西省核工业二一五医院胸心外科,咸阳 712000; 3陕西中医药大学第二临床医学院外科,咸阳 712000

【摘要】 目的 总结分析晚期自发性食管破裂患者的临床特征、诊断方法和治疗措施。方法 回顾性分析晚期自发性食管破裂患者 10 例的临床资料。结果 患者平均年龄 49.3 岁;男 9 例,女 1 例;发病至确诊时间平均 82.6 h;发病诱因除 1 例为摔倒,其余均为呕吐;主要临床表现为胸痛、腹痛、气短;检查有发热和血象升高表现,均有胸腔积液,1 例未及时就诊,9 例首诊均在其他专科就诊而延误诊治。均采用胸腔闭式引流、胃肠减压、肠内外营养支持及抗感染治疗。10 例患者均经保守治疗治愈,平均住院时间为 49.4 d。随访 2 年,无慢性脓胸、食管狭窄及反流性食管炎发生。结论 晚期自发性食管破裂多由于延误诊治所致,采用综合保守治疗措施效果满意。

【关键词】 食管穿孔; 胸腔积液; 胸痛; 腹痛; 治疗结果

Diagnosis and treatment of late spontaneous esophageal rupture: a report of 10 cases

Li Junhai1,2, Xue Feng2, Liang Yingping2, Wang Bo1, Wang Pengguo2, Guo Xiaoqi2, Yu Ming3, Wang Jiansheng1

1 Department of Thoracic Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi’an Jiao Tong University, Xi’an, Shaanxi 710061, China; 2 Department of Thoracic Surgery, the No. 215 Hospital of Shaanxi Nuclear Industry, Xianyang, Shaanxi 712000, China; 3 Department of Surgery, the Second Clinical Medical College of Shaanxi University of traditional Chinese Medicine, Xianyang, Shaanxi 712000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To summarize and analyze the clinical features, diagnostic methods and treatment measures of patients with advanced spontaneous esophageal rupture. Methods Retrospective analysis of clinical characteristics of 10 patients with advanced spontaneous esophageal rupture was conducted. Results The average age of the patients was 49.3 years old. The average time of diagnosis was 82.6 hours. The cause of onset was drastic vomiting except for one case falling down. The main clinical manifestations were chest pain, abdominal pain, shortness of breath, fever and elevation of hemogram, pleural effusion appeared in all patients, 1 case was not treated in time, and 9 cases of the first checks were delayed for diagnosis and treatment in other specialties. Conservative treatment (closed thoracic drainage, gastrointestinal decompression, enteral nutrition support and antimicrobial therapy) was given to all patients. All 10 cases were cured by conservative treatment, the average time of hospitalization was 49.4 days, followed up for 2 years, no chronic empyema, stricture of the esophagus and reflux esophagitis were observed. Conclusion Late spontaneous rupture of the esophagus is caused by delays in the diagnosis and treatment of the esophagus, the effect of comprehensive conservative treatment is satisfactory.

【Key words】 Esophageal perforation; Pleural effusion; Chest pain; Abdominal pain; Treatment outcome

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.003
术前模拟训练对肠梗阻手术指标及术后感染的影响分析

蔡丽萍 1 陈家琳 1 陆培华 2
1 无锡市第二人民医院普外科 214002；2 南京医科大学附属无锡人民医院普外科 214023

【摘要】目的 探究术前模拟训练运用于肠梗阻手术患者中对手术指标及术后感染的影响。方法 选取无锡市第二人民医院 2015 年 11 月至 2016 年 11 月收治的行常规护理的肠梗阻手术患者 66 例作为对照组，另选取 2016 年 12 月至 2017 年 12 月收治的行术前模拟训练的肠梗阻手术患者 66 例作为观察组。对比两组手术指标及术后感染情况。结果 观察组切口疼痛时间 [(2.19 ± 1.08) d]、首次排气时间 [(1.53 ± 0.72) d]、下地时间 [(5.21 ± 0.98) d]、住院时间 [(9.75 ± 1.49) d]，均短于对照组，均差异有统计学意义（均 \( P < 0.05 \)）；观察组术后 1d、3d、6d 的 C 反应蛋白 (CRP) 分别为 [(6.36 ± 1.57) mg/L]、[(7.36 ± 1.21) mg/L]、[(6.38 ± 1.19) mg/L]，降钙素原 (PCT) 分别为 [(0.46 ± 0.14) ng/mL]、[(0.60 ± 0.11) ng/mL]、[(0.38 ± 0.06) ng/mL]，均低于对照组，均差异有统计学意义（均 \( P < 0.05 \)）。结论 术前模拟训练运用于肠梗阻手术患者中可有效优化手术指标，改善术后感染情况，值得推广应用。

【关键词】 肠梗阻；模拟训练；手术指标；术后感染；疼痛；住院时间；C 反应蛋白；降钙素原

基金项目：国家自然科学基金项目(81472305)
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.004

Effect of preoperative simulation training on surgical indicators and postoperative infection in patients undergoing intestinal obstruction surgery

Cai Liping1, Chen Jialin1, Lu Peihua2
1 Department of General Surgery, the Second People’s Hospital of Wuxi, Wuxi, Jiangsu, 214002, China; 2 Department of General Surgery, Wuxi People’s Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing Medical University, Wuxi, Jiangsu, 214023, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the effect of preoperative simulation training on surgical indicators and postoperative infection in patients with intestinal obstruction. Methods From November 2015 to November 2016, 66 patients with intestinal obstruction who received routine nursing in the Second People’s Hospital of Wuxi were selected as control group. From December 2016 to December 2017, 66 patients with intestinal obstruction surgery who received preoperative simulation training in our hospital were selected as observation group. The surgical indicators and postoperative infections were compared between the two groups. Results The incision pain time, first exhaust time, and time of hospitalization in the observation group were (2.19 ± 1.08) d, (1.53 ± 0.72) d, (5.21 ± 0.98) d, (9.75 ± 1.49) d, respectively, which were shorter than those in the control group (all \( P < 0.05 \)). The CRP levels at postoperative 1 d, 3 d and 6 d in the observation group were (6.36 ± 1.57) mg/L, (7.36 ± 1.21) mg/L, (6.38 ± 1.19) mg/L, respectively, the PCT levels were (0.46 ± 0.14) ng/mL, (0.60 ± 0.11) ng/mL, (0.38 ± 0.06) ng/mL, respectively, which were all lower than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant (all \( P < 0.05 \)). Conclusion Preoperative simulation training for patients with intestinal obstruction surgery can effectively optimize the surgical indicators and improve postoperative infection, and it is worthy of popularizing and applying.

【Key words】 Intestinal obstruction; Simulated training; Operative index; Infection; Pain; Length of stay; C–reactive protein; Procalcitonin

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation Project (81472305)
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.004
腹腔镜与开腹阑尾切除术治疗
穿孔性阑尾炎疗效比较

李二帅
山西省,忻州市人民医院普通外科 034000

【摘要】 目的 比较腹腔镜阑尾切除术与开腹阑尾切除术治疗急性穿孔性阑尾炎的疗效。方法 选择
忻州市人民医院 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 6 月接受手术治疗的急性穿孔性阑尾炎患者 100 例为研究对象, 采用
随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组各 50 例。对照组施行开腹阑尾切除术, 观察组施行腹腔镜阑尾切除术, 比较
两组手术情况、术后恢复情况、并发症发生情况、免疫功能指标。结果 观察组手术时间、切口长度分别为
(63.87 ± 7.91) min,(2.07 ± 0.84) cm,均短于对照组的(74.53 ± 10.68) min,(3.95 ± 1.26) cm(\( t = 5.672.8.779, \)均
\( P < 0.05 \)); 观察组术中出血量为(94.32 ± 31.45) mL, 少于对照组的(206.85 ± 87.39) mL(\( t = 8.567 \) \( P < 0.05 \)); 观察组术后
排气恢复时间, 住院时间分别为(2.34 ± 0.86) d,(4.05 ± 1.12) d, 均明显短于对照组的(3.29 ± 1.05) d,(5.76 ± 1.69) d(\( t = 4.949.5.964, \)均
\( P < 0.05 \)); 观察组并发症发生率为 4%, 明显低于对照组的 18%(\( \chi^2 = 5.005, P < 0.05 \)); 手术前, 两组
\( CD_4^+ \), \( CD_8^+ \)/CD_4^+, NK 细胞等免疫功能指标均差异无统计学意义(\( t = 0.218.0.370.0.202, \)均 \( P > 0.05 \)); 手术后, 观察组的
各项免疫功能指标均高于对照组(\( t = 5.787.4.816.4.339, \)均 \( P < 0.05 \)。结论 在急性穿孔性阑尾炎治疗中, 腹腔镜阑尾切除术相比
开腹阑尾切除术更具有优势, 具有手术时间短、术中出血少、切口小、术后并发症少、术后恢复快等优点, 还可
减轻手术创伤对患者免疫功能的影响, 有利于改善患者预后。

【关键词】 阑尾炎; 阑尾切除术; 腹腔镜检查
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.005

Comparison of the effects of laparoscopic appendectomy and open appendectomy in the treatment of acute appendicitis perforation
Li Ershuai
Department of General Surgery, Xinzhou People’s Hospital, Xinzhou, Shanxi 034000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To compare the efficacy of laparoscopic appendectomy and open appendectomy in the treatment of acute appendicitis perforation. Methods A total of 100 cases with acute perforated appendicitis who received surgery in Xinzhou People’s Hospital From January 2015 to June 2017 were selected and randomly divided into control group and observation group, with 50 cases in each group. The control group underwent open appendectomy, the observation group underwent laparoscopic appendectomy. The surgery condition, postoperative recovery, complications, immune function were compared between the two groups. Results The operation time, incision length in the observation group were (63.87 ± 7.91) min,(2.07 ± 0.84) cm, respectively, which were shorter than those in the control group((74.53 ± 10.68) min,(3.95 ± 1.26) cm)(\( t = 5.672.8.779, \)all \( P < 0.05 \)). The amount of bleeding in the observation group was (94.32 ± 31.45) mL, which was less than that in the control group(206.85 ± 87.39) mL(\( t = 8.567 \) \( P < 0.05 \)). The recovery time, hospitalization time in the observation group were (2.34 ± 0.86) d,(4.05 ± 1.12) d, respectively, which were significantly shorter than those in the control group(3.29 ± 1.05) d,(5.76 ± 1.69) d(\( t = 4.949.5.964, \)all \( P < 0.05 \)). The incidence rate of complication of the observation group was 4%, which was significantly lower than 18% of the control group(\( \chi^2 = 5.005, P < 0.05 \)). Before surgery, the \( CD_4^+ \), \( CD_8^+ \)/CD_4^+, NK cells and other immune function indicators between the two groups had no statistically significant differences(\( t = 0.218.0.370.0.202, \)all \( P > 0.05 \)); and after operation, the indicators of immune function in the observation group were higher than those in the control group(\( t = 5.787.4.816.4.339, \)all \( P < 0.05 \)). Conclusion In the treatment of acute perforated appendicitis, laparoscopic appendectomy compared to open appendectomy has more advantages, such as shorter operation time, less bleeding, smaller incision, less postoperative complications, quick recovery after operation, but also can reduce the influence of surgical trauma on immune function in patients, it is conducive to the improvement of the prognosis of the patients.

【Key words】 Appendicitis; Appendectomy; Laparoscopy
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.005
床旁徒手安置空肠营养管在重症急性胰腺炎治疗中的应用

周文来  赵洁玉  李文彬  陈珺  郑祥德
四川省,达州市中心医院重症医学科 635000

【摘要】目的 分析床旁徒手安置空肠营养管行空肠营养治疗重症急性胰腺炎的临床效果及安全性。方法 回顾性分析达州市中心医院2014年12月至2016年12月治疗的重症急性胰腺炎患者120例的临床资料,依据治疗方法分为两组,对照组(60例)在常规治疗基础上进行鼻胃管肠内营养治疗;观察组(60例)在常规治疗基础上给予床旁徒手安置空肠营养管进行空肠营养治疗。观察两组治疗后胃肠道功能、血尿淀粉酶含量、入住ICU时间等指标变化,以及反流、吸入性肺炎等并发症发生率的差异。结果观察组床旁徒手置入鼻空肠营养管成功率96.7%(52/60),置管时间为(23.5±8.4)min,无不良反应。治疗后观察组肠鸣音恢复时间、肛门排便时间分别为(2.01±0.47)d,(2.69±0.42)d,显著短于对照组的(3.63±1.52)d,(3.96±1.36)d,差异有统计学意义(t=7.887,P<0.01)。治疗前两组血淀粉酶水平差异无统计学意义(t=1.364,P>0.05);治疗后观察组血淀粉酶为(163±104)IU/L,低于对照组的(302±136)IU/L(t=6.289,P<0.01)。观察组尿淀粉酶恢复正常时间,入住ICU时间分别为(9.28±1.25)d,(11.24±0.84)d,均短于对照组的(16.32±3.26)d,(18.35±2.42)d,差异有统计学意义(t=15.619,21.499,P<0.01)。结论对重症急性胰腺炎患者行床旁徒手安置空肠营养管行早期肠内营养治疗,能够有效促进患者肠道功能恢复,缩短入住ICU时间,操作方便、安全。

【关键词】肠道营养;导管,置留;导管插入术;胰腺炎,急性坏死性

基金项目:四川省达州市科技计划专项科研基金项目 (达财建 [2017] 8号)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.006

Application of beside manual placement of jejunal feeding tube in the treatment of severe acute pancreatitis

Zhou Wenlai, Zhao Jieyu, Li Wenbing, Chen Jun, Zheng Xiangde
Department of Intensive Care Unit, Dazhou Central Hospital, Dazhou, Sichuan 635000, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical effect and safety of bedside hand jejunal nutrition tube placement in the treatment of severe acute pancreatitis. Methods The clinical data of 120 patients with severe acute pancreatitis treated in Dazhou Central Hospital from December 2014 to December 2016 were retrospectively analyzed. The patients in the control group (60 cases) were treated with nasogastric tube enteral nutrition on the basis of routine treatment. The patients in the observation group (60 cases) were treated with bedside barehand on the basis of routine treatment, placement of jejunal feeding tube for jejunal nutrition treatment. The changes of gastrointestinal function, blood and urine amylase content, ICU stay time and the incidence of complications such as reflux and aspiration pneumonia were observed. Results In the observation group, the success rate was 96.7% (52/60), and the catheterization time was (23.5±8.4) min, without any adverse reactions. The recovery time of bowel sounds and anal defecation time of the observation group were (2.01±0.47)d and (2.69±0.42)d, respectively, which were significantly shorter than those of the control group [(3.63±1.52)d and (3.96±1.36)d], and the differences were statistically significant (t=7.887,6.911,P<0.01). There was no statistically significant difference in serum amylase level between the two groups before treatment (t=1.364,P>0.05). After treatment, the serum amylase level in the observation group was (163±104)IU/L, which was lower than that in the control group (302±136)IU/L (t=6.289,P<0.01). The recovery time of urinary amylase and the stay time in ICU in the observation group were (9.28±1.25)d,(11.24±0.84)d, respectively, which were shorter than those in the control group [(16.32±3.26)d,(18.35±2.42)d], and the differences were statistically significant (t=15.619,21.499,P<0.01). Conclusion Enteral nutrition by beside manual placement of jejunal feeding tube in the treatment of patients with severe acute pancreatitis is simple and safe. It can effectively promote the recovery of intestinal function and shorten the time for ICU. It is worthy of application in clinical practice.

【Key words】Enteral nutrition; Catheters,indwelling; Catheters; Pancreatitis, acute necrotizing

Fund program: Special Research Fund Project for Science and Technology in Dazhou City, Sichuan Province (Da City Finance Construction [2017] No.8)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.006
术中低体温疗法对老年急性肠梗阻疗效的影响

李咏芝
宁波市北仑区中医院麻醉科 315800

【摘要】目的 探讨术中低体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 选择宁波市北仑区中医院2010年1月至2015年12月治疗的老年急性肠梗阻患者80例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为两组,每组40例。对照组术中实施常规对症支持处理,观察组在对照组基础上同时采用亚低温处理,观察两组CD4+、CD8+、CD8+/CD4+及免疫球蛋白变化,比较两组神经功能缺损程度评分(ESS)、日常生活能力评分(Barthel指数)。结果 干预后,观察组CD4+、CD8+、CD8+/CD4+分别为(35.1±2.0)%、(30.6±1.3)%、(1.9±0.3),均高于对照组的(26.0±0.9)%、(24.4±1.0)%、(1.6±0.2),两组均差异有统计学意义(\(t=26.242,23.908,5.262,均P<0.05\) );观察组IgM、IgG、IgA分别为(1.60±0.03)g/L、(9.50±0.12)g/L、(3.90±0.20)g/L,均高于对照组的(1.30±0.02)g/L、(8.80±0.10)g/L、(1.80±0.15)g/L,两组均差异有统计学意义(\(t=52.623,28.342,53.126,均P<0.05\) );观察组ESS、Barthel指数分别为(78.6±8.5)%、(77.3±6.6),两组均差异有统计学意义(\(t=11.486,10.902,均P<0.05\) )。结论 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,促进术后神经功能恢复,提高患者术后生活质量。

【关键词】低体温;人工;肠梗阻;免疫球蛋白类;老年人
基金项目:浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2012KYA024)
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.007

Effect of perioperative hypothermia therapy on elderly patients with acute intestinal obstruction

Li Yongzhi
Department of Anesthesiology, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Beilun District, Ningbo, Zhejiang 315800, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effects of perioperative hypothermia therapy on immune function and nerve function recovery in elderly patients with acute intestinal obstruction. Methods From January 2010 to December 2015, 80 elderly patients with acute intestinal obstruction in the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Beilun District were selected and randomly divided into two groups, with 40 cases in each group. The control group was given conventional symptomatic treatment during operation, the observation group was given intraoperative hypothermia therapy on the basis of the control group. The CD4+、CD8+、CD8+/CD4+ changes of immunoglobulin were observed in the two groups, the ESS( NIHSS) and Barthel index (daily life ability score) were compared between the two groups. Results After intervention, the CD4+、CD8+、CD8+/CD4+ levels in the observation group were (35.1±2.0)%、(30.6±1.3)% and (1.9±0.3), respectively, which were higher than those in the control group(26.0±0.9)%、(24.4±1.0)% and (1.6±0.2), the differences between the two groups were statistically significant(\(t=26.242,23.908,5.262,均P<0.05\) ). The IgM, IgG, IgA levels in the observation group were (1.60±0.03)g/L、(9.50±0.12)g/L、(3.90±0.20)g/L, respectively, which were higher than those in the control group(1.30±0.02)g/L、(8.80±0.10)g/L、(1.80±0.15)g/L, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups(\(t=52.623,28.342,53.126,均P<0.05\) ). The ESS, Barthel index in the observation group were (78.6±8.5)%、(77.3±6.6), respectively, which were higher than those in the control group(59.6±6.1)%、(62.6±5.4), there were statistically significant differences between two groups(\(t=11.486,10.902,均P<0.05\) ). Conclusion Hypothermia treatment can effectively reduce the effect of surgery on immune function in elderly patients with acute intestinal obstruction, promote the recovery of the nervous system, and improve the quality of life of the patients.

【Key words】Hypothermia, induced; Intestinal obstruction; Immunoglobulins; Aged

Fund program: Medical and Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2012KYA024)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.007
肠内营养乳剂对胃肠道肿瘤患者营养状况和免疫功能的影响

马卫平1 李金利2

1山西省,运城市中心医院胃肠外科 044000; 2山西省,运城市中心医院医务科 044000

【摘要】目的 观察肠内营养乳剂对胃肠道肿瘤患者营养状况和免疫功能的影响。方法 选取运城市中心医院胃肠外科 2014 年 1月至2017年1月治疗的胃肠道肿瘤患者100例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为两组,每组50例。两组患者均行化疗,观察组在化疗期间给予肠内营养乳剂,比较两组患者的营养状况指标、免疫功能指标、化疗效果、不良反应发生率。结果 治疗后,观察组前清蛋白、清蛋白、转铁蛋白、血红蛋白分别为(0.30±0.07)g/L,(32.93±1.67)g/L,(2.61±0.15)g/L,(109.94±2.31)g/L,对照组分别为(0.19±0.09)g/L,(30.89±1.49)g/L,(2.49±0.14)g/L,(108.07±2.04)g/L,两组均差异有统计学意义(t=6.822,6.445,4.135,4.291,均P<0.05)。结论 肠内营养乳剂可有效改善胃肠道肿瘤患者化疗期间的营养状况、免疫功能,还能有效增强化疗敏感性,提高化疗效果,安全性也较可靠。

【关键词】胃肠道肿瘤; 肠道营养; 脂肪乳剂,静脉注射用; 肠外营养; 免疫功能; 营养状况

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.008

Effect of enteral nutritional emulsion on nutritional status and immune function in patients with gastrointestinal tumor

Ma Weiping1, Li Jinli2

1Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, Yuncheng Central Hospital, Yuncheng, Shanxi 044000, China; 2Department of Medical Section, Yuncheng Central Hospital, Yuncheng, Shanxi 044000, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of enteral nutritional emulsion on nutritional status and immune function in patients with gastrointestinal cancer. Methods From January 2014 to January 2017, 100 patients with gastrointestinal cancer in Yuncheng Central Hospital were selected in the research and randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, with 50 cases in each group. All the patients underwent chemotherapy, the observation group was given enteral nutritional emulsion during chemotherapy. The indicators of nutritional status, immune function, the effect of chemotherapy, the incidence of adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. Results After treatment, the prealbumin, albumin, transferrin and hemoglobin levels in the observation group were (0.30±0.07)g/L,(32.93±1.67)g/L,(2.61±0.15)g/L,(109.94±2.31)g/L, respectively, which in the control group were (0.19±0.09)g/L,(30.89±1.49)g/L,(2.49±0.14)g/L,(108.07±2.04)g/L, respectively, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups(t=6.822,6.445,4.135,4.291, all P<0.05). After treatment, the CD4+ CD8+ NK cells in the observation group were (43.84±7.65)%,(1.70±0.18) and (37.78±7.51)% respectively, which in the control group were (36.12±6.57)%,(1.52±0.19) and (31.07±4.20)% respectively, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups (t=5.413,4.863,6.124, all P<0.05). The objective response rate of the observation group (64%) was significantly higher than that of the control group (44%) (χ²=4.206, P<0.05). The incidence rate of adverse reaction of the observation group (18%) was significantly lower than that of the control group (36%) (χ²=4.110, P<0.05). Conclusion Enteral nutritional emulsion can effectively improve the nutritional status and immune function of patients with gastrointestinal cancer during chemotherapy, but also can effectively enhance sensitivity to chemotherapy, improve the effect of chemotherapy, and the safety is reliable.

【Key words】Gastrointestinal neoplasms; Gastrointestinal neoplasms; Fat emulsions, intravenous; Parenteral nutrition; Immune function; Nutritional status

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.008
Clinical efficacy of different surgical methods in the treatment of cholecystolithiasis combined with choledocholithiasis and its effect on immune function

Chen Dingchao¹, Min Jie², Zhu Yu³, Cai Xinhua³, Yang Peng³
¹ Department of General Surgery, Rongjun Hospital of Zhejiang, Jiaxing, Zhejiang 314000, China; ² Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, the First Hospital of Jiaxing, Jiaxing, Zhejiang 314000, China

Abstract

Objective To compare the clinical efficacy of different surgical methods in the treatment of cholecystolithiasis combined with choledocholithiasis, and its effect on immune function. Methods From December 2009 to February 2017, 93 patients with cholecystolithiasis combined with choledocholithiasis in Rongjun Hospital and the First Hospital of Jiaxing, were divided into the observation group and the control group according to random number table method. The observation group (47 cases) was given laparoscope combined surgery, and the control group (46 cases) was given conventional laparotomy surgery. The immune function, pain condition, complete stone clearance rate and analgesics use rate of the two groups were compared. Results After treatment, the $CD_4^+/CD_8^+$, $CD_4^+ / CD_8^+$, $CD_3^+$, $CD_19^+$, $CD_14^+$ in the observation group were (1.39 ± 0.36), (40.12 ± 8.70)% , (22.62 ± 2.22)%, (56.77 ± 3.47)% respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(1.70 ± 0.40), (46.00 ± 9.00)%, (25.00 ± 2.11)%], and the differences were statistically significant ($t = 3.93, 3.20, 5.30, 3.93$, all $P < 0.05$). The use rate of analgesics in the observation group (4.26%) was significantly lower than that in the control group (21.74%) (χ² = 6.32, $P < 0.05$). The complete stone clearance rate of the observation group (95.74%) was significantly higher than that of the control group (80.43%) (χ² = 5.22, $P < 0.05$). After treatment for 3d, 7d, 14d, the VAS scores of the observation group were (3.60 ± 1.20) points, (2.57 ± 1.60) points, (0.60 ± 0.06) points, respectively, which were significantly lower than those of the control group [(5.20 ± 2.22) points, (4.12 ± 2.30) points, (2.77 ± 1.30) points], and the differences were statistically significant ($t = 4.31, 3.77, 11.31$, all $P < 0.05$). Conclusion For the patients with cholecystolithiasis combined with choledocholithiasis, laparoscope combined surgery has better clinical efficacy, it can significantly improve the patients’ immune function and reduce pain.

Key words Cholecystolithiasis; Choledocholithiasis; Cholecystectomy, laparoscopic; Cholecystectomy; T-lymphocyte subsets

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.009
中西医结合治疗肛肠病术后疼痛的临床观察

李龙 1 李东伟 1 应晓洲 2
1 浙江省永康市第一人民医院肛肠科 321300；2 温州医科大学 325000

【摘要】目的 探讨中西医结合治疗肛肠病术后疼痛的临床疗效。方法 选取 2015 年 11 月至 2017 年 10 月在永康市第一人民医院行手术治疗的肛肠病患者 70 例为研究对象。采用随机数字表法将 70 例患者分成两组，单纯西医治疗患者 35 例（对照组），中西医结合治疗患者 35 例（观察组），观察两组患者的临床总有效率；术后 2 h，6 h，12 h，24 h 疼痛评分值以及术后并发症发生情况。结果 对照组的临床总有效率为 80.00%，显著低于观察组的 97.14%，差异有统计学意义；对照组术后 2 h，6 h，12 h，24 h 疼痛评分值分别为 (2.0 ± 0.5) 分、(3.6 ± 1.0) 分、(4.5 ± 1.0) 分、(5.0 ± 1.2) 分；观察组分别 (1.4 ± 0.2) 分、(2.0 ± 0.6) 分、(2.4 ± 0.5) 分、(2.3 ± 0.4) 分；均差异有统计学意义（χ² = 6.591，8.116，11.12，12.628，均 P < 0.05），观察组患者的术后并发症发生率为 17.14%，显著高于观察组的 2.86%，差异有统计学意义（χ² = 3.968，P < 0.05）。结论 中西医结合治疗方法治疗肛肠病术后疼痛患者效果显著，提高了治愈率和患者的生活质量，具有一定的临床应用价值，值得进一步推广。

【关键词】疼痛、术后；直肠疾病；结肠疾病；浴；薰洗；中医肛肠科学；肛裂；直肠瘘；痔；医学、中国传统；中西医结合

基金项目：国家自然科学基金项目（81402980）
DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.010

Clinical effect of combination of traditional Chinese and western medicine in the treatment of postoperative pain of anorectal disease

Li Long 1, Li Dongwei 1, Ying Xiaozhou 2
1 Department of Anorectal Diseases, the First People’s Hospital of Yongkang, Yongkang, Zhejiang 321300, China；2 Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 325000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine in the treatment of postoperative pain in patients with anorectal diseases. Methods From November 2015 to October 2017, 70 patients with anorectal diseases underwent surgical treatment in the First People’s Hospital of Yongkang were selected. The simple western medicine treatment was performed in 35 patients with anorectal diseases in the control group, and 35 patients in the observation group were given combined Chinese and western medicine. The total effective rate of the two groups was observed and calculated. The pain score at 2 h, 6 h, 12 h and 24 h after operation, the incidence rate of postoperative complications were observed. Results The total effective rate of the control group (80.00%) was lower than that of the observation group (97.14%), the difference was statistically significant (χ² = 5.080, P < 0.05). The pain scores at postoperative 2h, 6h, 12h, 24h in the control group were (2.0 ± 0.5) points, (3.6 ± 1.0) points, (4.5 ± 1.0) points, (5.0 ± 1.2) points, respectively, which in the observation group were (1.4 ± 0.2) points, (2.0 ± 0.6) points, (2.4 ± 0.5) points, (2.3 ± 0.4) points, respectively, the differences were statistically significant (χ² = 6.591, 8.116, 11.12, 12.628, all P < 0.05). The incidence rate of postoperative complications in the control group (17.14%) was higher than that in the observation group (2.86%), the difference was statistically significant (χ² = 3.968, P < 0.05). The total satisfaction rate of the control group (74.29%) was lower than that of the observation group (94.29%), the difference was statistically significant (χ² = 5.285, P < 0.05). Conclusion The combination of traditional Chinese and western medicine is effective in the treatment of postoperative pain in patients with anorectal diseases, which can increase the effective rate and improve the quality of life of the patients, and it is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】Pain, postoperative；Rectal diseases；Colonic diseases；Baths；Steaming washing therapy；Colo-proctology (TCM)；Fissure in ano；Rectal fistula；Hemorrhoids；Medicine, chinese traditional；Integrated traditional chinese and western medicine

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation Project (81402980)
DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.010
肛肠手术 60 例术后直肠出血临床分析

王飞
山西省,运城市中心医院肛肠科 044000

【摘要】目的 研究肛肠手术后直肠出血的原因以及预防措施。方法 选取运城市中心医院肛肠科 2016 年 1～12 月收治的肛肠手术患者 60 例,对这些患者的出血情况进行分析。结果 肛肠手术后直肠出血率分别为肛门前括约肌直肠息肉切除术 6.67%（1/15）、直肠脓肿切开引流术 14.29%（1/7）、肛瘘切开术 7.41%（2/27）、混合痔外剥内扎术 9.09%（1/11）。肛肠手术后直肠出血率为 8.33%（5/60）。结论对行肛肠手术的患者施予有效的预防措施可以有效的降低术后直肠出血的概率。

【关键词】消化系统外科手术; 肠息肉; 脓肿; 直肠瘘; 中医肛肠手术; 胃肠出血
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.011

Clinical analysis of rectal bleeding after anorectal operation
Wang Fei
Department of Archos Surgery, Yuncheng Central Hospital, Yuncheng, Shanxi 044000, China

【Abstract】Objective To study the cause and outcome measures of rectal bleeding after anorectal surgery. Methods From January 2016 to December 2016, 60 patients with rectal bleeding after anorectal surgery in Yuncheng Central Hospital were selected. The bleeding phenomena in these patients were analyzed. Results After anorectal surgery, the rectal hemorrhage rates of anterior sphincter rectal polypectomy, rectal abscess incision drainage, anal fistula incision operation, mixed hemorrhoid external strip were 6.67% (1/15), 14.29% (1/7), 7.41% (2/27), 9.09% (1/11), respectively. The rectal bleeding rate of anorectal surgery was 8.33% (5/60). Conclusion The effective preventive measures can effectively reduce the probability of postoperative rectal bleeding in patients with anorectal surgery.

【Key words】Digestive system surgical procedures; Intestinal polyps; Abscess; Rectal fistula; Anorectal surgery (TCM); Gastrointestinal hemorrhage
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.011
溃疡性结肠炎患者血清白细胞介素-1β和白细胞介素-13水平变化

宋丹
山东省，聊城市第四人民医院消化内科 252000

【摘要】目的 探讨溃疡性结肠炎患者炎性因子白细胞介素-1β(IL-1β)和白细胞介素-13(IL-13)水平变化及临床意义。方法选取聊城市第四人民医院2016年1～12月收治的溃疡性结肠炎患者120例作为观察组，选择同期120例健康体检者作为对照组。采用ELLSA方法检测两组血清IL-1β和IL-13水平。结果观察组的血清IL-1β水平为(192.3±23.6)ng/L，明显高于对照组血清IL-1β水平(169.8±20.3)ng/L(t=8.234，P=0.025)；观察组的血清IL-13水平为(869.5±56.8)ng/L，明显低于对照组血清IL-13水平(893.2±52.1)ng/L(t=5.957，P=0.036)。观察组中重度患者血清IL-1β水平为(159.8±21.6)ng/L，均高于轻、中度患者，差异有统计学意义(F=16.931，P=0.018)；观察组中重度患者血清IL-13水平为(1132.5±142.3)ng/L，均低于轻、中度患者，差异有统计学意义(F=15.049，P=0.022)。Pearson相关分析显示，观察组血清IL-1β和IL-13水平呈负相关(r=-0.547，P=0.036)。结论血清IL-1β和IL-13水平且其在不同严重程度的消化性溃疡中也具有不同程度的表达，可作为消化性溃疡患者的检测指标，为临床诊断消化性溃疡提供依据。

【关键词】结肠炎；溃疡性；白细胞介素1β；白细胞介素13

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.012

Expression and clinical significance of inflammatory factors IL-1 beta and IL-13 in ulcerative colitis

Song Dan

Department of Gastroenterology, the Fourth People’s Hospital of Liaocheng, Liaocheng, Shandong 252000, China

[Abstract] Objective To investigate the expression and clinical significance of inflammatory factors IL-1 beta and IL-13 in ulcerative colitis. Methods From January 2016 to December 2016, 120 patients with ulcerative colitis in the Fourth People’s Hospital of Liaocheng were selected as observation group. During the same period, 120 healthy volunteers were selected as control group. The serum levels of IL-1 and IL-13 were detected by ELLSA method in the two groups. Results The serum IL-1 level in the observation group was (192.3 ±23.6) ng/L, which was significantly higher than (169.8 ±20.3) ng/L in the control group (t =8.234, P =0.025). The serum level of IL-13 in the observation group was (869.5 ±56.8) ng/L, which was significantly lower than (893.2 ±52.1) ng/L in the control group (t=5.957, P =0.036). In the observation group, the serum IL-1 level in the severe patients was (159.8 ±21.6) ng/L, which was significantly higher than that in the mild and moderate patients (F =16.931, P =0.018). In the observation group, the serum IL-13 level in the severe patients was (1132.5 ±142.3) ng/L, which was significantly lower than that in the mild and moderate patients (F =15.049, P =0.022). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the level of serum IL-1 beta and IL-13 in the observation group was negatively correlated (r =-0.547, P =0.036). Conclusion The serum IL-1 beta and IL-13 levels in peptic ulcer patients with different severity has different degrees of expression, which can be used as the detection index of patients with peptic ulcer, and can provide the basis for clinical diagnosis of peptic ulcer.

[Key words] Colitis, ulcerative; Interleukin -1beta; Interleukin-13

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.012
黄芪甲苷对缺血性急性肾损伤大鼠模型
长链非编码 RNA 表达谱的影响

王雅珍 代继桓 毛根祥 武庆 王国付
浙江医院 浙江老年医学研究所 浙江省老年医学重点实验室,杭州 310013
通信作者:王国付,Email:1090983005@qq.com,电话:0571-81595421

【摘要】目的 研究采用长链非编码 RNAs (LncRNAs) 测序技术筛选黄芪甲苷 (AS-IV) 干预急性肾损伤 (AKI) 大鼠过程中肾组织相关 LncRNAs 的变化。方法 选取雄性 SD 大鼠 8 只,采用随机数字表法分成两组,AKI 模型组 (组 1):4 只大鼠进行缺血再灌注 (I/R) 处理;AS-IV 预处理组 (组 2):4 只大鼠 I/R 处理前 7 d 分别进行 AS-IV 灌胃处理,24 h 后取肾组织,提取总 RNA 并进行质量检测,合格后进行测序实验,以差异倍数 (组 1/组 2) ≥ 2 且 P ≤ 0.05 为纳入标准,检测 AKI 模型组和 AS-IV 预处理组中的 LncRNAs 差异表达谱,并对差异 LncRNAs 进行基因本体论 (GO) 分析和通路 (Pathway) 分析,从而了解 LncRNAs 参与的生物学功能。结果 两组相比,差异表达的 LncRNAs 共 232 条,其中 127 条表达上调,105 条表达下调。发现 341 条 mRNA 表达出现差异性变化,其中 178 条表达上升和 163 条表达下降。通过 GO 分析获得 mRNA 参与的细胞生物过程、细胞组件和分子功能,LncRNAs 共表达的 mRNA 主要参与核小体组装、染色质组装或分解、核小体组织、DNA 构象变化、蛋白质-DNA 复合物组装等生物过程,参与的细胞组件包括核小体、蛋白质-DNA 复合物、核染色质、染色质和核小体等成分,体现了蛋白质异源二聚反应活性、蛋白二聚化活性、DNA 结合活性和核酸结合活性等分子功能。细胞通路分析 LncRNAs 共表达的 mRNAs 所参与的信号通路主要涉及到系统性红斑狼疮途径、酒精代谢途径、病毒致癌机制等,共同调控着黄芪甲苷保护 AKI 的生物学进程。结论 AKI 模型组和 AS-IV 预处理组大鼠肾组织中存在差异表达的 LncRNAs,生物学功能和通路分析提示这些差异表达 LncRNAs 可能参与黄芪甲苷改善 AKI 的作用机制。

【关键词】黄芪甲苷; 急性肾损伤; 再灌注损伤; 5' 非翻译区; 长链非编码 RNA; 干预性研究; 疾病模型, 动物; 大鼠, Sprague – Dawley

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(81771520);浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2019RQ093);浙江省医药卫生平台项目(2015DTA001);浙江省公益技术应用研究计划国际合作项目(2016C34002)
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.013

Screening and functional studies of long non-coding RNA in protecting ischemic acute kidney injury by Astragaloside IV
Wang Yazhen, Dai Jihuan, Mao Genxiang, Wu Qing, Wang Guofu
Zhejiang Institute of Geriatrics, Zhejiang Hospital; Zhejiang Provincial Key Laboratory of Geriatrics and Geriatrics, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310013, China
Corresponding author: Wang Guofu, Email: 1090983005@qq.com, Tel: 0571-81595421

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the expression profile of long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) in acute kidney injury (AKI) rats upon astragaloside IV (AS-IV) treatment. Methods Eight male SD rats were selected and randomly divided into two groups. AKI model group (group 1): 4 rats were subjected to ischemia – reperfusion (I/R); AS-IV pretreatment group (group 2): 4 rats were orally administrated AS-IV for 7 days prior to I/R. Renal tissues were collected after I/R treatment of 24 h, total RNA was extracted from renal tissues and tested for quality. Sequencing experiments were carried out after being qualified. The threshold set for up – and down – regulated genes was a fold change (group1/group2) ≥ 2 and P ≤ 0.05. Afterwards, GO analysis and KEGG analysis were used to determine the roles that these differentially expressed mRNAs played in these GO terms or pathways. Results Two hundred and thirty – two lncRNAs were differentially expressed (127 lncRNAs were up – regulated and 105 lncRNAs were down – regulated). Three hundred and forty – one mRNAs were differentially expressed (178 mRNAs were up – regulated and 163 mRNAs were down – regulated). GO analysis indicated that differentially expressed mRNAs were mainly involved in biological processes such as nucleosome assembly, chromatin assembly, nucleosome organization, chromatin assembly...
or disassembly and DNA conformation change. GO analysis indicated that differentially expressed mRNAs were mainly involved in cellular components such as nucleosome, protein–DNA complex, nuclear chromatin, chromatin and nuclear nucleosome. GO analysis indicated that differentially expressed mRNAs were mainly involved in molecular functions such as protein heterodimerization activity, protein dimerization activity, DNA binding, nucleic acid binding. Signal pathway analysis indicated that lncRNAs and mRNAs were involved in systemic lupus erythematosus, alcoholism and viral carcinogenesis. Conclusion LncRNAs expression differed significantly in renal tissues of AKI model group and AS—Ⅳ preconditioning group. Study of the biological functions and pathways of these lncRNAs indicated that they may be involved in the mechanism of AS—Ⅳ ameliorated ischemic acute renal injury.

【Key words】 Astragaloside Ⅳ； Acute kidney injury； Reperfusion injury； 5′Untranslated regions； Long non-coding RNA； Intervention studies； Disease models, animal； Rats, sprague–dawley

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation Project (81771520)；Medical and Health Science and Technology Project of Zhejiang Province (2019RC093)；Medical and Health Platform Project of Zhejiang Province (2015DTA001)；Public Welfare Technology Application Research Program International Cooperation Project of Zhejiang Province(2016C34002)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.013
Effect of procyanidin on expression of Caspase – 3 in SD rats with type 2 diabetes mellitus and focal cerebral ischemia

Song Chengguang 1 Min Heming 2 Yang Xin 3 Zhao Chuansheng 4 Min Lianqiu 5

1 Department of Neurology, Benxi Central Hospital, Benxi, Liaoning 117000, China; 2 Department of Cell Biology, Jinzhou Medical University, Jinzhou, Liaoning 121001, China; 3 Department of Nutrition, Benxi Central Hospital of China Medical University, Benxi, Liaoning 117000, China; 4 Department of Neurology, The First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang Liaoning 110001, China; 5 Department of Neurology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Jinzhou Medical University, Jinzhou, Liaoning 121001, China

Corresponding author: Min Lianqiu, Email: minlianqiu@163.com, Tel: 0416-4197261

【Abstract】 Objective To investigated the effect of procyanidin (PC) on the expression of cysteine proteinase – 3 (Caspase – 3) in type 2 diabetes mellitus SD rats with focal cerebral ischemia. Methods Following the random principle, 40 healthy Sprague – Dawley (SD) rats were numbered sequentially and randomly divided to normal rats with focal cerebral ischemia group, type 2 diabetes mellitus SD rats with focal cerebral ischemia group, PC low/middle/high – dose groups, with 8 rats in each group. The type 2 diabetes mellitus – MCAO model was set up. The doses of PC for low, middle and high – dose groups were 50 mg/kg, 100 mg/kg, 200 mg/kg. Immunohistochemistry method was used to measure the activity of Caspase – 3. Results Compared with that in the normal rats with focal cerebral ischemia group[ (11.42 ± 2.52) ], the expression of Caspase – 3 increased in the type 2 diabetes with ischemia group[ (15.00 ± 2.38) ] (t = 2.17, P < 0.01). Compared with that in the type 2 diabetes with ischemia group, the expression of Caspase – 3 decreased in the PC groups[ (9.38 ± 2.00), (7.71 ± 1.55), (6.96 ± 1.57) ] (t = 2.86, 3.13, 3.36, all P < 0.01), whereby the middle and high – dose groups showed more significant decrease (t = 1.92, 2.03, all P < 0.01) and with no statistically significant difference between the two groups (t = 1.13, P > 0.05). Conclusion PC can decrease the expression of Caspase – 3 protein in type 2 diabetes mellitus SD rats with focal cerebral ischemia, finally may inhibit the apoptosis.

【Key words】 Hypoxic – ischemia, brain; Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Proanthocyanidins; Cysteine proteases; Apoptosis; Free radicals; Reperfusion injury; Rats, sprague – dawley

【基金项目】辽宁省教育厅高等学校科学研究项目计划项目(05L137)

DOl:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.014
【摘要】目的观察针灸联合 Lokohelp 机器人康复治疗急性缺血性脑卒中下肢偏瘫患者临床疗效优势。方法选择太和县中医院 2017 年 6 月至 2018 年 5 月收治的急性缺血性脑卒中下肢偏瘫患者 117 例作为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为对照组及观察组,对照组 58 例,观察组 59 例,两组患者均进行康复治疗及基本药物治疗,对照组予以常规康复训练,观察组在此基础上给予针灸联合 Lokohelp 机器人步态康复。确定 30 d 为试验终点时间。结果治疗后,对照组 Fugl-Meyer 平衡功能 (FMA-B) 评分为 (9.15 ± 2.58) 分,观察组为 (12.85 ± 2.69) 分,对照组 Fugl-Meyer 下肢运动功能 (FMA-L) 评分为 (23.78 ± 5.33) 分,观察组为 (29.79 ± 6.45) 分,两组 FMA-B、FMA-L 水平较治疗前提高,且观察组提高水平高于对照组,均差异有统计学意义 (t = 3.731,11.441,7.213,11.318,7.591,5.489,均 P < 0.01)。结论针灸联合 Lokohelp 机器人康复治疗急性缺血性脑卒中下肢偏瘫患者,能够显著改善患者神经功能缺损程度,明显降低神经功能缺损评分,协同提高患者步行能力、平衡功能、运动功能及日常生活活动能力。

【关键词】脑缺血; 偏瘫; 针刺疗法; 针刺穴位; Lokohelp 机器人; 灸法; 康复; 步行; 姿势平衡; 日常生活活动

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.015


【摘要】 目的 探讨丁苯酞软胶囊对帕金森痴呆(PDD)患者认知功能和日常生活能力的影响。方法 选取2016年1月至2017年1月温岭市第一人民医院收治的PDD患者90例,按照随机数字表法将其分为对照组与研究组,每组45例。两组均采取常规对症治疗后,对照组应用盐酸多奈哌齐治疗,研究组在此基础上联合丁苯酞软胶囊治疗,治疗时间均为12周。对比两组临床疗效,分别于治疗前、治疗12周后应用蒙特利尔认知功能评定量表(MoCA)与简易智力状态检查量表(MMSE)评定患者认知功能,并应用Barthel指数评估日常生活能力。结果 研究组治疗的总有效率为93.33%,高于对照组的75.56%(χ²=5.414, P<0.05)。治疗12周后两组MoCA与MMSE量表评分分别为(20.54±2.53)分、(18.95±2.63)分、(23.53±2.87)分、(22.53±2.62)分,均较治疗前的(16.78±2.34)分、(16.03±2.24)分、(16.23±2.78)分、(15.23±2.34)分升高(t=2.863, 3.062, 2.735, 3.178, P<0.05),且研究组MoCA与MMSE量表评分均高于对照组(t=2.798, 2.753, P<0.05)。治疗12周后两组Barthel评分分别为(64.43±5.89)分、(76.33±5.23)分,较治疗前的(59.34±4.83)分、(58.26±6.65)分升高(t=2.916, 3.203, P<0.05),且研究组Barthel评分均高于对照组(t=2.835, P<0.05)。治疗期间对照组不良反应发生率为6.67%,研究组不良反应发生率为8.89%,两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义(χ²=0.155, P>0.05)。结论 丁苯酞软胶囊对PDD患者认知功能和日常生活能力具有显著的改善作用,适于临床应用与推广。【关键词】 帕金森病; 痴呆; 认知; 日常生活活动; 丁苯酞软胶囊【基金项目】浙江省温岭市科技计划项目(2013C31108)

Effects of butylphthalide soft capsules on cognitive function and daily living ability in patients with Parkinson's disease dementia

Ying Xiaowei, Li Lingxiao, Zhang Yongqiang, Wang Xijia

Department of Neurology, the First People's Hospital of Wenling, Zhejiang, 317500, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effects of butylphthalide soft capsules on cognitive function and daily living ability in patients with Parkinson's disease dementia(PDD). Methods From January 2016 to January 2017, 90 patients with PDD in the First People's Hospital of Wenling were divided into control group and study group by random number table method, with 45 cases in each group. The patients in the two groups were treated with conventional symptomatic treatment, and the control group was treated with donepezil, the study group was treated with butylphthalide soft capsules on this basis. The treatment time was 12 weeks. The clinical efficacies of the two groups were compared. Before treatment and 12 weeks after treatment, the cognitive functions of patients were assessed by Montreal cognitive assessment scale (MoCA) and mini - mental state examination (MMSE), and the daily living abilities of patients were assessed by Barthel index scale. Results The total effective rate of the study group was 93.33%, which was higher than 75.56% of the control group (χ²=5.414, P<0.05). 12 weeks after treatment, the scores of MoCA and MMSE scales in the two groups were (20.54±2.53)points, (18.95±2.63)points, (23.53±2.87)points, (22.53±2.62)points, respectively, which were significantly higher than those before treatment[(16.78±2.34)points, (16.03±2.24)points, (16.23±2.78)points, (15.23±2.34)points] (t=2.863, 2.735, 3.062, 3.178, all P<0.05), and the scores of MoCA and MMSE scales in the study group were higher than those in the control group (t=2.798, 2.753, all P<0.05). 12 weeks after treatment, the Barthel scores of the two groups were (64.43±5.89)points, (76.33±5.23)points, respectively, which were significantly higher than those before treatment[(59.34±4.83)points, (58.26±6.65)points] (t=2.916, 3.203, all P<0.05), and the Barthel score in the study group was higher than that in the control group (t=2.835, P<0.05). The incidence rate of adverse reaction in the control group was 6.67%, which in the study group was 8.89%, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups (χ²=0.155, P>0.05). Conclusion Butylphthalide soft capsules can significantly improve the cognitive function and daily living ability of patients with PDD, which is suitable for clinical application and promotion.【Key words】Parkinson disease; Dementia; Cognitive; Activitise of daily living; Butylphthalide soft capsules

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Wenling City, Zhejiang Province (2013C31108) DOI:10.3760/cma. j. issn. 1008-6706. 2019. 06. 016
【摘要】目的探讨围绝经期雌激素水平对骨质疏松发生的影响。方法选择嵊州市中医院2014年1月至2016年1月诊治的围绝经期妇女106例为研究对象，根据年龄不同分为两组，每组53例。对照组年龄45~50岁，观察组年龄51~55岁。比较两组血清雌二醇（E₂）、β-胶原特殊序列（β-CTX）、N-端骨钙素（NMID）、总I型胶原氨基酸延长肽（PINP）的含量以及骨密度（BMD）水平。结果观察组E₂（31.56±10.33）ng/L，BMD（80.72±24.19）mg/cm³，明显低于对照组的（73.72±13.28）ng/L，（125.68±38.75）mg/cm³，均差异有统计学意义（t=18.24，7.17，均P<0.05）。观察组β-CTX（0.29±0.04）ng/mL，NMID（24.38±11.69）μg/L，明显高于对照组的（0.17±0.01）ng/mL，（11.14±2.63）ng/mL，（26.79±14.42）μg/L，均差异有统计学意义（t=21.19，8.04，6.84，均P<0.05）。结论围绝经期激素水平与骨质疏松疾病的发生相关，随着雌激素水平降低，骨质疏松发生率增高，对于疾病的预防、诊断及治疗有一定的参考价值。

【关键词】围绝经期；骨质疏松；雌激素类

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.017

Study on the relationship between estrogen levels and osteoporosis in perimenopausal women

Wang Lichai
Department of Gynecology, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Shengzhou, Shengzhou, Zhejiang 312400, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the influence of perimenopausal estrogen levels on the occurrence of osteoporosis. Methods From January 2014 to January 2016, 106 cases of perimenopausal women in the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Shengzhou were selected in the study. According to the age, they were divided into two groups, with 53 cases in each group. The control group was aged from 45 to 50 years old. The observation group was 51 to 55 years old. The levels of serum estradiol (E₂), β-collagen specific sequence (β-CTX), N-terminal osteocalcin (NMID), total type I collagen amino acid extended peptide (PINP) and bone mineral density (BMD) were compared between the two groups. Results The levels of E₂[(31.56±10.33) ng/L] and BMD[(80.72±24.19) mg/cm³] in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group[(73.72±13.28) ng/L, (125.68±38.75) mg/cm³] (t=18.24, 7.17, all P<0.05). The levels of β-CTX, NMID and PINP in the observation group were (0.29±0.04) ng/mL, (24.38±11.69) μg/L, (47.66±16.88) μg/L, respectively, which were significantly higher than those in the control group[(0.17±0.01) ng/mL, (11.4±2.63) ng/mL, (26.79±14.42) μg/L], the differences were statistically significant (t=21.19, 8.04, 6.84, all P<0.05). Conclusion The level of perimenopausal hormone in women is related to the occurrence of osteoporosis. With the decrease of estrogen level, the incidence rate of osteoporosis is increased, which is of great reference value for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

【Key words】Perimenopause; Osteoporosis; Estrogens

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.017
手足口病患儿超敏 C 反应蛋白与病原学检测的相关性

何圆圆
杭州市儿童医院呼吸内科  310014

【摘要】  目的：探讨手足口病患儿病变早期的超敏 C 反应蛋白的水平与病原学之间的相关性。方法：回顾性收集 2014 年 9 月至 2016 年 7 月杭州市儿童医院 1156 例通过病原学检测 (检测方法包括 EV71-CA16 IgM 抗体检测及肠道病毒核酸 EV71/CA16/EV 通用型实时荧光定量 RT-PCR 检测) 确诊手足口病的住院患儿及病变早期 (≤ 5 d) 超敏 C 反应蛋白的水平,采用统计学分析方法,从中发现两者之间的关联。结果：1156 例患儿中,超敏 C 反应蛋白 >10mg/dL 者共 642 例,其中 EV71 阳性者 37 例(5.8%) , EV 通用型阳性者 552 例(86.0%) , CA16 阳性者 53 例(8.2%) ;超敏 C 反应蛋白 <10 mg/dL 者共 514 例,其中 EV71 阳性者 298 例(58%) , EV 通用型阳性者 152 例(29.6%) , CA16 阳性者 64 例(12.4%) 。在超敏 C 反应蛋白 >10 mg/dL 患儿中, EV 通用型占比显著升高,差异有统计学意义 (P < 0.05) 。在超敏 C 反应蛋白 <10 mg/dL 患儿中, EV71 占比显著升高,差异有统计学意义 (P < 0.05) 。结论：手足口病发热患儿超敏 C 反应蛋白水平越高, EV 通用型感染概率越大;超敏 C 反应蛋白越低, EV71 感染概率越大。

【关键词】 肠道病毒感染; 荧光抗体技术; 毒力因子类; C 反应蛋白; 手足口病; 病原学检测

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.018

Relationship between hs-CRP and the etiology of children with hand-foot-and-mouth disease

He Yuanyuan
Department of Respiratory Diseases, the Children’s Hospital of Hangzhou, Hangzhou Zhejiang 310014, China

【Abstract】 Objective  To explore the relationship between hs-CRP and the etiology of children with hand-foot-and-mouth disease (HFMD). Methods  A total of 1156 laboratory-confirmed children diagnosed with HFMD by pathogenic detection (detection methods include EV71-CA16 IgM antibody detection and universal real-time fluorescent quantitative RT-PCR detection of enterovirus nucleic acid EV71/CA16/EV) in the Children’s Hospital of Hangzhou were involved in the research from September 2014 to July 2016. The hs-CRP levels in the early days (≤ 5 days) were recorded, and all data were analyzed with SPSS16.0. Results  Of all the 1156 cases, there were 642 cases with hs-CRP level more than 10mg/dL, of whom 37 cases were infected by EV71 (5.8%), 552 cases were infected by EV (86.0%), 53 cases were infected by CA16 (8.2%). In 514 cases with hs-CRP level less than 10mg/dL, of whom 298 cases were infected by EV71 (58.0%), 152 cases were infected by EV (29.6%), 64 cases were infected by CA16 (12.4%). Of cases with hs-CRP >10mg/dL, EV universal type got a significantly higher rate, with statistically significant difference (P < 0.05). Of cases with hs-CRP <10mg/dL, EV71 got a significantly higher rate, with statistically significant difference (P < 0.05). Conclusion  The higher the hs-CRP level of the HFMD, the higher infection rate of EV. The lower the hs-CRP level of the HFMD, the higher infection rate of EV71.

【Key words】 Enterovirus infections; Fluorescent antibody technique; Virulence factors; C-reactive protein; Hand-foot-and-mouth disease; Etiology detection

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.018
【摘要】目的 研究脂必泰胶囊对高脂血症大鼠血脂、血糖及网膜素的作用。方法 将 30 只 SPF 级雄性大鼠采用随机数字表方法平均分成对照组、模型组、脂必泰组,对照组饲以普通饲料,其余大鼠饲以高脂饲料,造模成功后,脂必泰组分别以 8 mg/kg 脂必泰胶囊粉每日 2 次灌胃处理,对照组、模型组,分别予以等量的 0.9% 氯化钠注射液。4 周后测定各组大鼠血清中总胆固醇 (TC)、甘油三酯 (TG)、高密度脂蛋白 (HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白 (LDL-C)、血糖及网膜素-1。结果 脂必泰组与模型组比较,大鼠血清 TC [(3.97 ± 0.62) mmol/L, t = 3.204, P < 0.01]、TG [(1.51 ± 0.47) mmol/L, t = 2.472, P < 0.05]、LDL-C [(0.30 ± 0.04) mmol/L, t = 3.451, P < 0.01] 水平显著降低,HDLC 水平显著升高 [(1.35 ± 0.28) mmol/L, t = 2.195, P < 0.05], 网膜素显著升高 [(68.59 ± 24.82) ng/L, t = 2.151, P < 0.05]。结论 脂必泰胶囊能有效降低高脂血症大鼠血清中 TC、TG、LDL-C, 提高大鼠血清中高密度脂蛋白 HDL-C, 有效降低血糖,并能升高网膜素含量。

【关键词】高脂血症; 脂必泰; 胆固醇; 甘油三酯; 高密度脂蛋白; 低密度脂蛋白; 血糖; 脂肪因子类; 大鼠

Effects of Zhibitai capsule on blood lipids, blood glucose and the adipocytokine omentin in hyperlipidemic rats
Wang Dianye, Yang Limin, Hu Zhigeng
Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, the Affiliated Hospital of Shanxi College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030024, China

【Abstract】Objective To study the effect of Zhibitai capsule on blood lipids, blood glucose and omentin in hyperlipidemic rats. Methods Thirty SPF male rats were randomly divided into control group, model group and Zhibitai group. The control group was fed with common diet, while the rest rats were fed with high-fat diet. After the model was successfully established, the Zhibitai group was orally administered 8 mg/kg Zhibitai capsule powder twice daily, the rats in the control group and the model group were given the same amount of normal saline respectively. After 4 weeks, the serum levels of total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), high density lipoprotein (HDL-C), low density lipoprotein (LDL-C), blood glucose and omentin were evaluated. Results Compared with the model group, the serum levels of TC [(3.97 ± 0.62) mmol/L vs. (6.33 ± 1.10) mmol/L, t = 5.910, P < 0.01], TG [(1.51 ± 0.47) mmol/L vs. (2.18 ± 0.64) mmol/L, t = 2.472, P < 0.05] and LDL-C [(0.30 ± 0.04) mmol/L vs. (0.48 ± 0.16) mmol/L, t = 3.451, P < 0.01] of the Zhibitai group were significantly decreased, the HDL-C level was significantly increased [(1.35 ± 0.28) mmol/L vs. (1.06 ± 0.31) mmol/L, t = 2.195, P < 0.05], blood glucose decreased significantly [(5.04 ± 0.82) mmol/L vs. (6.43 ± 1.10) mmol/L, t = 3.204, P < 0.01], and the concentration of omentin was significantly increased [(68.59 ± 24.82) ng/L vs. (46.86 ± 20.12) ng/L, t = 2.151, P < 0.05]. Conclusion Zhibitai capsule can effectively reduce the serum levels of TC, TG and LDL-C of hyperlipidemic rats and increase the content of HDL-C, effectively reduce blood sugar, and can increase the content of omentin.

【Key words】Hyperlipidemias; Zhibitai; Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Lipoproteins; Blood glucose; Adipokines; Rats

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.019

Effects of Zhibitai capsule on blood lipids, blood glucose and the adipocytokine omentin in hyperlipidemic rats
Wang Dianye, Yang Limin, Hu Zhigeng
Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, the Affiliated Hospital of Shanxi College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030024, China

【Abstract】Objective To study the effect of Zhibitai capsule on blood lipids, blood glucose and omentin in hyperlipidemic rats. Methods Thirty SPF male rats were randomly divided into control group, model group and Zhibitai group. The control group was fed with common diet, while the rest rats were fed with high-fat diet. After the model was successfully established, the Zhibitai group was orally administered 8 mg/kg Zhibitai capsule powder twice daily, the rats in the control group and the model group were given the same amount of normal saline respectively. After 4 weeks, the serum levels of total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG), high density lipoprotein (HDL-C), low density lipoprotein (LDL-C), blood glucose and omentin were evaluated. Results Compared with the model group, the serum levels of TC [(3.97 ± 0.62) mmol/L vs. (6.33 ± 1.10) mmol/L, t = 5.910, P < 0.01], TG [(1.51 ± 0.47) mmol/L vs. (2.18 ± 0.64) mmol/L, t = 2.472, P < 0.05] and LDL-C [(0.30 ± 0.04) mmol/L vs. (0.48 ± 0.16) mmol/L, t = 3.451, P < 0.01] of the Zhibitai group were significantly decreased, the HDL-C level was significantly increased [(1.35 ± 0.28) mmol/L vs. (1.06 ± 0.31) mmol/L, t = 2.195, P < 0.05], blood glucose decreased significantly [(5.04 ± 0.82) mmol/L vs. (6.43 ± 1.10) mmol/L, t = 3.204, P < 0.01], and the concentration of omentin was significantly increased [(68.59 ± 24.82) ng/L vs. (46.86 ± 20.12) ng/L, t = 2.151, P < 0.05]. Conclusion Zhibitai capsule can effectively reduce the serum levels of TC, TG and LDL-C of hyperlipidemic rats and increase the content of HDL-C, effectively reduce blood sugar, and can increase the content of omentin.

【Key words】Hyperlipidemias; Zhibitai; Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Lipoproteins; Blood glucose; Adipokines; Rats

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.019
稳心颗粒与比索洛尔联合有氧运动对不稳定型心绞痛患者血清基质金属蛋白酶-1、N末端脑钠肽前体水平的影响

朱建丽1 张娜娜1 王志颖2
1浙江省,丽水市中医院药剂科 323000; 2浙江省,丽水市中医院心血管内科 323000

【摘要】目的 探讨稳心颗粒与比索洛尔联合有氧运动对不稳定型心绞痛患者血清基质金属蛋白酶-1(MMP-1)、N末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)水平的影响。方法 选取丽水市中医院2016年1月至2018年2月不稳定型心绞痛患者92例,采用随机数字表法分为对照组(n=46)与研究组(n=46)。常规干预基础上对照组采取富马酸比索洛尔(服用2周)+有氧运动(进行1个月),研究组采取富马酸比索洛尔+有氧运动+稳心颗粒(服用2周)。统计两组治疗前及治疗1个月后心绞痛发作频率及持续时间、临床疗效、血清MMP-1及NT-proBNP水平、血液流变学指标(血浆黏度、全血高切黏度、全血低切黏度、纤维蛋白原)水平及不良反应发生率。结果 治疗1个月后两组心绞痛发作频率较治疗前降低、持续时间较治疗前缩短,且研究组([2.09±0.65]次/周,[2.24±0.83]min/次,显著优于对照组(t1=10.898,t2=9.302,均P<0.05);研究组总有效率(91.30%)高于对照组(73.91%)(χ^2=4.842,P<0.05);治疗1个月后两组血清MMP-1及NT-proBNP水平较治疗前降低,且研究组([196.10±55.01]g/L,[403.82±114.15]ng/L,显著低于对照组(t1=3.619,t2=4.185,P<0.05);疗程结束后两组血浆黏度、全血高切黏度、全血低切黏度、纤维蛋白原水平较治疗前降低,且研究组低于对照组(P<0.05);研究组不良反应发生率(15.22%)与对照组(10.87%)差异无统计学意义(χ^2=0.383,P>0.05)。结论 稳心颗粒与比索洛尔联合有氧运动对不稳定型心绞痛患者实施干预,可有效减少心绞痛发作频率、缩短持续时间,降低血清MMP-1及NT-proBNP水平,改善血液流变学状态,提高疾病治疗效果,且不会增加不良反应发生风险,具有安全性。

【关键词】心绞痛,不稳定型;利钠肽,脑;基质金属蛋白酶1;稳心颗粒;比索洛尔;有氧运动;血液流变学;不良反应

基金项目:浙江省丽水市科技局市级公益性技术应用项目(2017GYX33)
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.020

Effect of Wenxing Granules and Bisoprolol Fumarate Combined with Aerobic Exercise on Serum Matrix Metalloproteinase-1 and N-terminal pro-brain Natriuretic Peptide Levels in Patients with Unstable Angina Pectoris

Zhu Jianli, Zhang Nana, Wang Zhiying

1 Department of Pharmacy, Lishui Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Lishui, Zhejiang 323000, China; 2 Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Lishui Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Lishui, Zhejiang 323000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the influence of Wenxing granules and bisoprolol fumarate combined with aerobic exercise on serum matrix metalloproteinase-1 (MMP-1) and N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) levels in patients with unstable angina pectoris. Methods From January 2016 to February 2018, 92 patients with unstable angina pectoris in Lishui Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine were selected and randomly divided into control group (n=46) and study group (n=46) according to the digital table. On the basis of routine intervention, the control group was given bisoprolol fumarate for 2 weeks and aerobic exercise for 1 month, while the study group was given bisoprolol fumarate, aerobic exercise and Wenxin granules for 2 weeks. The frequency and duration of angina pectoris before and after 1 month of treatment, clinical efficacy, serum MMP-1 and NT-proBNP levels, blood rheology index (plasma viscosity, whole blood high shear viscosity, total blood low – cut viscosity, fibrinogen) and incidence of adverse reactions were observed. Results After 1 month of treatment, the frequency of angina pectoris was lower than that before treatment, and the duration was shorter than that before treatment, which in the study group [(2.09±0.65) times/week, (2.24±0.83) min/time] were better than those in the control group (t1=10.898, t2=9.302, P<0.05); the total effective rate (91.30%) of the study group was higher than that of the control group (73.91%) (χ^2=4.842, P<0.05); the serum MMP-1 and NT-proBNP levels were lower in the study group [(196.10±55.01) g/L, (403.82±114.15) ng/L] than those in the control group (t1=3.619, t2=4.185, P<0.05); after the end of treatment, the serum viscosity, whole blood high shear viscosity, whole blood low – cut viscosity, fibrinogen levels were lower than those before treatment, and those in the study group were lower than those in the control group (P<0.05); the incidence of adverse reactions in the study group (15.22%) was not significantly different from that in the control group (10.87%) (χ^2=0.383, P>0.05). Conclusion Wenxing granules and bisoprolol fumarate combined with aerobic exercise can effectively reduce the frequency and duration of angina pectoris, reduce the serum MMP-1 and NT-proBNP levels, improve the blood rheology status, and improve the treatment effect of the disease, and will not increase the risk of adverse reactions, and have safety.
The total effective rate of the study group (91.30%) was higher than that of the control group (73.91%) (χ² = 4.842, P < 0.05). After 1 month of treatment, the serum levels of MMP-1 and NT-proBNP in the two groups were lower than those before treatment, which in the study group [(196.10 ± 55.01) g/L, (403.82 ± 114.15) ng/L] were lower than those in the control group (t1 = 3.619, t2 = 4.185, P < 0.05). At the end of treatment, the plasma viscosity, whole blood high-viscosity, whole blood low-cut viscosity, fibrinogen level in the two groups were lower than those before treatment, which in the study group were lower than those in the control group (all P < 0.05). The incidence rate of adverse reactions in the study group was 15.22%, which in the control group was 10.87%, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups (χ² = 0.383, P > 0.05). Conclusion

The combination of Wenxing granules, bisoprolol fumarate and aerobic exercise for patients with unstable angina pectoris not only can reduce the frequency of angina pectoris, MMP-1 and NT-proBNP levels, but also can improve the treatment of disease. Besides, it does not increase the risk of adverse reactions.

**Key words** Angina, unstable; Natriuretic peptide, brain; Matrix metalloproteinase 1; Wenxin granule; Bisoprolol; Aerobic exercise; Hemorheology; Adverse reaction

**Fund program**: Municipal Public Welfare Technology Application Project of Lishui Science and Technology Bureau, Zhejiang Province (2017GYX33)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.020
疝环充填式无张力修补术治疗腹股沟疝
疗效观察及其对预后的影响
郭俊吉
山西省,临汾市尧都区第二人民医院外科 041000

【摘要】目的观察疝环充填式无张力修补术治疗腹股沟疝患者的临床疗效及其对预后的影响。方法选择临汾市尧都区第二人民医院2015年9月至2016年9月收治的腹股沟疝患者96例为研究对象,采用随机双盲法分为对照组(n=48)和观察组(n=48),对照组采用常规疝修补术治疗,观察组采用疝环充填式无张力修补术治疗。比较两组临床疗效、并发症发生率和复发率。结果观察组术后下床时间、平均住院时间分别为(10.38±2.35)h、(6.14±1.96)d,均短于对照组的(21.21±4.46)h、(7.95±2.30)d,组间均差异有统计学意义(t=14.88,4.15,均P<0.05)。观察组并发症发生率、术后复发率分别为6.25%、2.08%,均显著低于对照组的27.08%、14.58%,组间均差异有统计学意义(χ²=7.50,4.91,均P<0.05)。结论疝环充填式无张力修补术治疗腹股沟疝可以有效缩短术后恢复时间,减轻患者疼痛,并发症发生率、术后复发率低,效果优于常规疝修补术。

【关键词】疝,腹股沟; 疝修补术; 肌张力; 假体和植入物; 预后

【基金项目】山西省卫生和计划生育委员会科研课题(201602055) DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.021

Effect of herniaring filling tension – free repair in the treatment of inguinal hernia and its influence on prognosis
Guo Junji
Department of Surgery, the Second People's Hospital of Yaodou District, Linfen, Shanxi 041000, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical efficacy of herniaring filling tension – free repair in the treatment of inguinal hernia and its influence on prognosis. Methods From September 2015 to September 2016, 96 cases of inguinal hernia admitted to the Second People's Hospital of Yaodou District were selected and divided into control group(n = 48) and observation group(n = 48) according to randomized double – blind method. The control group was treated with routine hernia repair, and the observation group was given herniaring filling tension – free repair. The clinical efficacy, complication rate and recurrence rate were compared between the two groups. Results The postoperative bed – out time and average length of hospital stay in the observation group were (10.38 ± 2.35) h and (6.14 ± 1.96) d, respectively, which were shorter than those in the control group[(21.21 ± 4.46) h and (7.95 ± 2.30) d], and there were statistically significant differences between the two groups(t = 14.88,4.15, all P < 0.05). The incidence rate of complications and postoperative recurrence rate in the observation group were 6.25% and 2.08%, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group(27.08% and 14.58%), and the differences between the two groups were statistically significant(χ² = 7.50,4.91, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Inguinal hernia patients with tension – free repair hernia ring can effectively reduce postoperative recovery time, reduce pain, with low incidence rate of complications and very high safety, and patients with low recurrence rate, the effect is better than routine hernia repair.

【Key words】Hernia, inguinal; Herniorrhaphy; Muscle tonus; Prostheses and implants; Prognosis

【Fund program】Research Project of Shanxi Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission(201602055) DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.021
腹腔镜腹股沟疝修补术治疗老年人腹股沟疝47例分析

唐岩¹ 朱林波²
¹浙江省,余姚市第二人民医院外科 315400;²宁波市北仑区人民医院普外科 315800

【摘要】目的 探讨腹腔镜腹股沟疝修补术治疗老年人腹股沟疝的临床效果。方法 回顾性分析余姚市第二人民医院2011年11月至2014年10月收治的老年腹股沟疝患者80例的临床资料,根据手术方法不同分为两组,腹腔镜组47例,采用腹腔镜腹股沟疝修补术治疗;传统组33例,应用传统腹股沟疝修补术治疗。比较两组术中出血量、手术时间、术后疼痛评分、住院时间、并发症发生率及复发率。结果 腹腔镜组术中出血量(42.27±8.77)mL少于传统组(54.24±10.61)mL,手术时间(44.78±12.45)min、住院时间(7.39±2.52)d短于传统组(55.27±20.61)min、(10.27±3.67)d,均差异有统计学意义(t=5.508,2.833,4.164,均P<0.05);腹腔镜组患者术后1d、术后2d及术后5d疼痛评分均低于传统组(均P<0.05);腹腔镜组并发症发生率(4.26%)、复发率(2.13%)均低于传统组(33.33%,18.18%)($\chi^2=12.045,6.258$,均P<0.05)。结论 对老年腹股沟疝患者采取腹腔镜腹股沟疝修补术治疗效果显著,效果优于传统腹股沟疝修补术,复发率更低。

【关键词】 疝,腹股沟; 疝修补术; 腹腔镜检查; 老年人

【基金项目】浙江省卫生和计划生育委员会资助项目(2012RCA047)

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair in the treatment of elderly patients with inguinal hernia. Methods The clinical data of 80 elderly patients with inguinal hernia in the Second People's Hospital of Yuyao from November 2011 to October 2014 were analyzed retrospectively and divided into two groups according to the different operative methods. The laparoscopic group(47 cases) was treated with laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair,33 cases of the traditional group were treated with traditional inguinal hernia repair. The complication rate and recurrence rate were compared between the two groups. Results The intraoperative bleeding of the laparoscopic group([42.27±8.77]mL) was less than that of the traditional group([54.24±10.61]mL), the operative time([44.78±12.45]min), hospitalization time([7.39±2.52]d) in the laparoscopic group were shorter than those in the traditional group([55.27±20.61]min,(10.27±3.67)d), the differences were statistically significant(t=5.508,2.833,4.164, all P<0.05). At 1 d,2 d,5 d after operation, the pain scores of the laparoscopic group were lower than those of the traditional group(all P<0.05). The incidence rate of complications and recurrence rate in the laparoscopic group were 4.26%,2.13%, respectively, which were lower than those in the traditional group(33.33%,18.18%)($\chi^2=12.045,6.258$, all P<0.05). Conclusion For elderly patients with inguinal hernia, laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair treatment is significantly better than traditional inguinal hernia repair, the recurrence rate is lower.

【Key words】Hernia,inguinal; Herniorrhaphy; Laparoscopy; Aged

【基金项目】Zhejiang Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission Foundation Funded Project (2012RCA047)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.022
呼气末二氧化碳检测在重症肺炎患儿机械通气中的应用价值

李杨
中国医科大学附属盛京医院小儿重症监护病房，沈阳 110000

【摘要】目的 通过对有创机械通气重症患儿监测呼气末二氧化碳分压（PetCO₂）与动脉血二氧化碳分压（PaCO₂），分析两者的相关性，探讨呼气末二氧化碳检测技术对重症监护病房机械通气患儿的临床应用价值。方法 从2016年10月至2017年10月中国医科大学附属盛京医院收治的机械通气患儿中选取50例诊断为重症肺炎合并呼吸衰竭的患儿，对观察对象采取自身、回顾性方法分析所选患儿的临床资料，在机械通气后1h, 6h, 12h, 24h, 48h, 72h后待病情稳定后每日采集动脉血1次，采取患儿吸痰后1h安静或睡眠状态下动脉血进行血气分析，并同一时间进行PetCO₂检测，分析两者之间的相关性。结果有创辅助机械通气患儿的PetCO₂与PaCO₂的平均数值分别为（35.14±4.25）mmHg、（37.75±5.21）mmHg，两者具有相关性（r=0.827，P<0.05），且随着患儿病情的改善，两者之间的差值减小，相关性趋势也随之升高。结论 PetCO₂持续检测是可直接反映动脉血气二氧化碳检测的可靠指标，能够快速、直观地反映患儿当前使用有创机械通气的情况，具有无创、持续、直观、操作简单便捷及经济实用的优势，在机械通气患儿中具有较高的临床应用价值，值得在小儿临床上大力推广使用。

【关键词】 呼吸，人工；肺炎；呼气末二氧化碳分压；动脉血二氧化碳分压；儿童

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.023

Application of exhalation carbon dioxide monitoring in mechanical ventilation of children with severe pneumonia

Li Yang
Department of Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Shengjing Hospital Affiliated to China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning 110000, China

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.023
扁桃体切除术后出血 118 例危险因素分析

余爵波1，程泽星1，练状1，魏毅玲1，郑海洲1，庄远岭1，田数越2

1. 扬州大学附属医院耳鼻咽喉-头颈外科 225001；2. 江苏大学附属医院耳鼻咽喉-头颈外科，镇江212000

通信作者：田数越，Email：385988329@qq.com，电话：0514-82981199

【摘要】目的 分析引起原发性和继发性扁桃体切除术后出血（Post-tonsillectomy hemorrhage，PTH）的危险因素，探讨治疗抢救措施及规避策略。方法 对 2010 年 1 月至 2016 年 9 月经扬州大学附属医院及江苏大学附属医院耳鼻咽喉-头颈外科确诊并入院手术治疗的成人慢性扁桃体炎患者 866 例的临床资料进行回顾性分析。收集患者完整治疗资料，包括临床基础资料、手术相关资料、围手术期相关资料、术后出血相关资料。将所有患者分别分为原发性出血组（n=74）和非出血组（n=792）；以及继发性出血组（n=44）和非出血组（n=822）；再应用单因素分析和 logistic 多元回归分析引起术后出血的独立危险因素。结果 866 例扁桃体手术病例中共有 118 例发生 PTH，出血率为 13.62%；原发性出血 74 例（8.54%），继发性出血 44 例（5.08%）。单因素分析结果显示：原发性出血的危险因素为术前打鼾、相关疾病控制情况、扁桃体炎发作次数、手术者经验、手术方式及术后血压波动（OR=6.747~44.682，均 P<0.05）；继发性出血为生活习性、教育程度、BMI、打鼾、相关疾病控制情况、扁桃体炎发作次数、手术者经验、手术方式、抗感染使用时间、术后营养支持、术后睡眠时间、术后疼痛评分、术后感染及过早恢复劳作（χ²=6.999~99.238，均 P<0.05）。logistic 多元回归分析提示：术前打鼾、扁桃体炎发作次数、手术者经验、手术方式及术后血压波动是原发性 PTH 事件的独立危险因素（OR=1.622~6.044，均 P<0.05）。咽部、手术方式、BMI、术后感染、术后疼痛程度、体力劳动、术后疼痛程度是继发性 PTH 的独立危险因素（OR=2.472~4.102，均 P<0.05）；术后营养支持及教育程度是继发性出血的独立保护因素（OR=0.129~0.264，均 P<0.05）。结论 PTH 是扁桃体手术常见且有潜在致死性并发症；引起继发性和原发性 PTH 的危险因素不完全一致，术后营养支持、镇痛治疗及健康教育对降低继发性 PTH 风险有积极意义。

【关键词】 扁桃体切除术； 手术后出血； 原发性出血； 继发性出血； 危险因素

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.024

Risk factors analysis of 118 cases with post-tonsillectomy hemorrhage

Yu Juebo1, Cheng Zexing1, Liu Zhaoning1, Wei Yiling1, Zheng Haizhou1, Zhuang Yuanling1, Tian Shuyue2

1. Department of Otolaryngology, the Affiliated Hospital of Yangzhou University, Yangzhou, Jiangsu 225001, China; 2. Department of Otolaryngology, the Affiliated Hospital of Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu 212000, China

Corresponding author: Tian Shuyue, Email: 385988329@qq.com, Tel: 0514-82981199

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.024
非布司他与别嘌醇治疗痛风合并高尿酸血症疗效比较

张晓燕1, 徐磊2, 李世大3
1青岛市黄岛区中医医院药剂科 266500；2青岛市西海岸新区中医医院肾病科 266500；
3黑龙江省中医药科学院男科,哈尔滨 150036
通信作者:李世大,Email:lishida1218@126.com，电话:0451-55654578

【摘要】目的 比较非布司他与别嘌醇治疗痛风合并高尿酸血症的临床疗效及不良反应。方法 选择青岛市西海岸新区中医医院肾病科和黑龙江省中医药科学院男科2015年10月至2017年10月治疗的痛风合并高尿酸血症患者80例为研究对象，采用随机数字表法分为治疗组40例和对照组40例。治疗组给予非布司他80 mg 口服，每天1次；对照组给予别嘌醇100 mg 口服，每天3次；疗程均为20周。观察两组的临床治疗效果、治疗前后血尿酸水平变化及不良反应发生情况。结果 治疗组总有效率为95.0%, 明显高于对照组的80.0% ($\chi^2 = 4.11, P < 0.05$)；治疗组治疗后血尿酸为(316.64 ± 26.21) μmol/L, 对照组为(348.45 ± 20.16) μmol/L, 两组差异有统计学意义($t = 3.420, P < 0.05$)；治疗组不良反应率为22.5%, 明显低于对照组的45.0% ($\chi^2 = 4.52, P < 0.05$)。结论 非布司他治疗痛风合并高尿酸血症临床疗效显著优于别嘌醇，且能有效改善患者血尿酸水平，不良反应少，安全性高。

【关键词】痛风；高尿酸血症；非布司他；别嘌醇
DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.025

Comparison of effect of febuxostat and allopurinol in the treatment of gout complicated with hyperuricemia

Zhang Xiaoyan1, Xu Lei2, Li Shida3
1Department of Pharmacy, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Huangdao District, Qingdao, Shandong 266500, China；2Department of Nephropathy, West Coast New Area Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital, Qingdao, Shandong 266500, China；3Department of Andrology, Heilongjiang Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150036, China

Corresponding author:Li Shida, Email:lishida1218@126.com, Tel:0451-55654578

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.025
健康教育对提高乳头凹陷产妇母乳喂养率的效果观察

胡玉婷
义乌市中心医院产科 322000

【摘要】 目的 观察健康教育对提高乳头凹陷产妇母乳喂养的效果。方法 将2016年1月至2017年8月在义乌市中心医院分娩后乳头凹陷产妇130例作为研究对象，采用随机数字表法将患者分为观察组和对照组，每组65例。对照组采取常规产后护理，观察组联合健康教育，比较两组乳汁分泌量、母乳喂养率以及产妇自我效能变化。结果 观察组产妇产后24 h乳汁量(48.99 ± 4.52) mL，48 h乳汁量(129.87 ± 5.16) mL，72 h乳汁量(136.88 ± 9.48) mL；对照组产妇产后24 h乳汁量(29.56 ± 2.03) mL，48 h乳汁量(52.36 ± 2.53) mL，72 h乳汁量(78.94 ± 3.06) mL。组间均差异有统计学意义( t = 12.487、10.549、11.439，均 P < 0.05)。观察组出院时母乳喂养率72.31%，产后6周母乳喂养率73.85%；对照组出院时母乳喂养率33.85%，产后6周母乳喂养率27.69%，组间差异有统计学意义(χ² = 4.209、4.187，均 P < 0.05)。观察组干预后技能维度得分(31.68 ± 2.73)分，内心维度得分(16.22 ± 1.82)分，总分(46.87 ± 2.91)分；对照组干预后技能维度得分(27.87 ± 1.85)分，内心维度得分(13.58 ± 1.33)分，总分(39.22 ± 1.87)分，组间差异有统计学意义(t = 3.998、4.107、4.874，均 P < 0.05)。结论 对乳头凹陷产妇开展健康教育护理能够提升产妇自我效能，提升母乳喂养率，增进产妇乳汁分泌，值得在临床推广应用。

【关键词】 乳头凹陷；产妇；母乳喂养；乳汁分泌；健康教育；护理效能

Effect of education on breast feeding rate in parturient with nipple depression

Hu Yuting
Department of Obstetrics, Yiewu Central Hospital, Yiewu, Zhejiang 322000, China

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.026
Observation of the effect of humanized nursing in the nursing of brain trauma

Wang Yanxin
Department of Emergency, Fenyang People’s Hospital, Fenyang, Shanxi 032200, China

Fund program: Natural Science Foundation Project of Shanxi Province (2012011044-1)
DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.027
针对性护理用于酒精中毒患者的效果观察

黄红艳 周嫦 李天
温州市中心医院急诊科 325000

【摘要】目的 探讨针对性护理用于酒精中毒患者的临床应用价值。方法 选择温州市中心医院急诊科 2016 年 5 月至 2017 年 3 月收治的酒精中毒患者 66 例为研究对象，采用随机数字表法分为两组各 33 例。对照组采取常规护理，观察组实施针对性护理。观察两组临床治疗依从性、住院时间、体征消失时间及意外事件发生情况。结果 观察组护理操作配合依从率、用药配合依从率分别为 96.97%、100.00%，均高于对照组的 72.73%、81.82%，差异有统计学意义（χ²=7.54, 6.60, 均 P<0.01）；观察组住院时间（3.57±0.82）d、体征消失时间（41.45±3.40）min，均短于对照组的（5.21±1.14）d、（58.32±2.09）min，差异有统计学意义（t=6.71, 24.28, 均 P<0.05）；观察组意外事件发生率为 6.06%，低于对照组的 24.24%，差异有统计学意义（χ²=4.25, P<0.05）。结论 针对性护理用于急诊科酒精中毒患者，可显著提高患者治疗、护理依从性，缩短住院时间、体征消失时间，降低意外事件发生率。

【关键词】急性酒精中毒；急诊护理；病人依从性；苏醒时间；临床护理研究

基金项目：浙江省卫生科技计划项目（2014ZDA022）
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.028

Effect of targeted nursing for patients with alcoholism

Huang Hongyan, Zhou Chang, Li Tian

Department of Emergency, Wenzhou Central Hospital, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 325000, China

Fund program: Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2014ZDA022)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.028
生活方式干预对老年高血压动脉粥样硬化 22 例效果观察

叶芳飞
浙江省,台州市中心医院 台州学院附属医院老年医学科 318000

【摘要】目的探讨生活方式干预在老年高血压动脉粥样硬化患者护理中的应用效果。方法选取台州市中心医院(台州学院附属医院)2014 年 1 月至 2017 年 1 月救治的 44 例老年高血压动脉粥样硬化患者为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将所选患者均分为对照组和观察组,分别应用常规护理和生活方式干预,对比回访患者干预前后血压、动脉粥样硬化变化情况。结果对照组实施护理前收缩压、舒张压、颈动脉斑块面积、颈动脉内膜中层厚度分别为(162.83±13.56)mmHg、(99.24±6.89)mmHg、(1.77±0.47)cm²、(1.27±0.41)mm,观察组分别为(163.55±15.23)mmHg、(98.47±7.96)mmHg、(1.78±0.35)cm²、(1.28±0.36)mm,组间均差异无统计学意义(t=0.2654、0.2154、0.5124、0.6235,均P>0.05)。实施干预后,观察组收缩压、舒张压、颈动脉斑块面积、颈动脉内膜中层厚度分别为(133.35±8.24)mmHg、(82.45±6.14)mmHg、(1.32±0.28)cm² 和 (0.54±0.12)mm,明显优于对照组的(142.62±8.35)mmHg、(89.84±9.52)mmHg、(1.54±0.48)cm²和 (0.72±0.24)mm,组间均差异有统计学意义(t=4.2541 4.3685 4.213 4.3864 7,均P<0.05)。结论生活方式干预在老年高血压动脉粥样硬化患者护理中的应用效果显著,患者的血压和动脉粥样硬化病况得到显著改善,值得推广应用。

【关键词】生活方式;护理干预;高血压;冠状动脉疾病;老年人

基金项目:浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2014KYB312)
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.029

Clinical effect of lifestyle nursing intervention on the nursing of elderly patients with hypertensive atherosclerosis

Ye Fangfei
Department of Geriatrics, Taizhou Central Hospital (Affiliated Hospital of Taizhou College), Taizhou, Zhejiang 318000, China

Fund program: Medical and Health Science and Technology Project of Zhejiang Province (2014KYB312)
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.029
人性化护理在精神分裂症患者 50 例中的应用效果分析

丁艳华
义乌市精神卫生中心三病区  322000

【摘要】目的 探讨人性化护理在精神分裂症患者护理中的应用效果。方法 选择义乌市精神卫生中心 2014 年 1 月至 2017 年 1 月收治的精神分裂症患者 100 例为观察对象,采用随机数字表法将患者分为对照组与观察组各 50 例,对照组患者施以常规护理,观察组患者施以人性化护理,比较两组患者的精神障碍评分指标、生活质量评分、护理满意度。结果 护理前,两组精神残疾评分 (WHO-DAS II)、阳性和阴性症状评分 (PANSS) 均差异无统计学意义 (t = 0.090, 0.102, 均 P > 0.05)。护理后,观察组 WHO-DAS II, PANSS 分别为 (52.82 ± 8.77) 分、(40.78 ± 8.95) 分,对照组分别为 (60.49 ± 9.65) 分、(49.53 ± 10.04) 分,观察组两项评分均低于对照组 (t = 4.159, 4.600, 均 P < 0.05)。护理前,组间生活质量评分均差异无统计学意义 (t = 0.340, 0.374, 0.178, 0.324, 均 P > 0.05); 护理后,观察组生活质量评分均高于对照组 (t = 5.343, 4.889, 4.982, 5.666, 均 P < 0.05)。观察组的护理满意度为 94%, 对照组的护理满意度为 78%, 观察组高于对照组 (χ² = 5.316, P < 0.05)。结论 针对精神分裂症患者施行人性化护理,可有效减轻其精神障碍程度,有利于提高患者的生活质量,且可有效提高患者对护理服务的评价。

【关键词】 精神分裂症; 生活质量; 病人满意度; 人性化护理; 护理基金项目: 浙江省卫生科技计划项目 (2014KYB297)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.030

Application effect of humane care in 50 cases with schizophrenia

Ding Yanhua
Three Ward, Yiwu Mental Health Center, Yiwu, Zhejiang 322000, China

Fund program: Health Science and Technology Project of Zhejiang Province (2014KYB297)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.030
采用根因分析法降低手术患者病理标本送检差错率

许颖
浙江省，临海市中医院手术室  317000

【摘要】 目的 根因分析法应用在手术患者病理标本送检中的护理效果及临床应用价值。方法 回顾性分析 2016 年 1 月至 2017 年 12 月临海市中医院手术治疗并需要进行病理标本送检的患者 220 例的临床资料，按照标本送检管理模式不同分为观察组和对照组，每组 110 例。对照组采取常规方式进行病理标本送检，观察组采取根因分析法开展病理标本送检，比较两组病理标本申请单填写正确、病理标本标签填写准确情况、送检所需时间，标本滞存率以及送检差错率情况。结果 观察组病理标本申请单填写正确率为 100.00%，病理标本标签填写正确率 99.09%；对照组病理标本申请单填写正确率为 74.55%，病理标本标签填写正确率为 72.73%，均差异有统计学意义（χ²=5.278, 5.189，均 P<0.05）。观察组病理标本送检所需时间为 (26.76±1.64)min，标本滞存率为 11.82%，送检差错率为 0.91%；对照组病理标本送检所需时间为 (47.49±2.56)min，标本滞存率为 52.73%，送检差错率为 7.27%，均差异有统计学意义（t=9.328, χ²=4.932, 5.189，均 P<0.05）。结论 根因分析法应用在手术患者病理标本送检中可以提升病理标本文书制作质量，缩短标本送检时间，降低标本滞存和送检差错事件发生，值得在临床推广应用。

【关键词】 因素分析，统计学；外科手术；病理科，医院；标本制备；医疗差错；临床医学；护理；对比研究

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.031

Application of root cause analysis in reducing the error rate of pathology specimens of patients with surgery

Xu Ying
Operating Room, Linhai Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Linhai, Zhejiang 317000, China

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.031
肠道菌群在结直肠肿瘤发生及转移中的作用研究进展

【摘要】结肠癌是人体消化系统最常见的恶性肿瘤之一，具有很高的发病率和死亡率，是对人类健康的巨大危害。人类肠道共生的微生物对机体的免疫防御，消化代谢和身体各种机能起着重要的调控作用。现有研究表明结肠癌与肠道菌群失调有很大的相关性。然而肠道菌群失调具体通过什么途径来调节结肠癌转移并不明确。该研究从三个方面进行论述。

【关键词】结直肠肿瘤；肠杆菌科；肠道菌群失调；炎性反应；巨噬细胞；上皮-间质转化

【基金项目】上海市高级中西医结合人才计划项目（LH01.26.014）；上海市科委基金项目（16401930200）；上海中医药大学附属龙华医院龙医育苗计划（LYTD-58）

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.032

Research progress of intestinal dysbacteriosis in colorectal cancer and metastasis

Li Feng, Zheng Jinzhou, Yang Jianfeng, Qiu Yunhua, Song Xiaoyun, Zhou XiQiu
Department of Surgery, Pudong Branch of Longhua Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai 200126, China
Corresponding author: Zhou XiQiu, Email:zhouxiqiu1970@aliyun.com, Tel: 021-58835753

【Abstract】Colorectal cancer is one of the most common gastrointestinal malignancies with high incidence rate and mortality rate. Human intestinal microbiota play crucial roles in multiple aspects including immune function, digestion and metabolism. Current research literature suggests that there is a significant connection between intestinal dysbacteriosis and colorectal cancer. However, it is not clear how intestinal dysbacteriosis is involved in the initiation, progress and metastasis of colorectal cancer. In this paper, the influence discussed from three aspects.

【Key words】Colorectal neoplasms; Enterobacteriaceae; Intestinal dysbacteriosis; Inflammatory response; Tumor-associated macrophages; Epithelial-mesenchymal transition

【Fund program】Shanghai Advanced Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine Project (LH01.26.014); Shanghai Science and Technology Commission Fund Project (16401930200); Cultivation Planning Project of Longhua Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (LYTD-58)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.032
同期放化疗在非手术食管癌治疗中的应用

张健1 陈瑞文2
1蚌埠医学院研究生院 233000; 2安徽省,淮南市第一人民医院介入科 232007
通信作者：陈瑞文，Email:2748241005@qq.com，电话:0554-3320706

【摘要】食管癌是上消化道常见的恶性程度较高的肿瘤之一，在中国，食管癌的发病率和死亡率均占全球一半以上。中国及亚洲其他地区以鳞状细胞癌为主，欧美其他国家则以腺癌为主，因此在其生物学特性、发病机制以及相关治疗方式的选择存在较大差异性。随着放疗技术、机器设备、化疗药物与靶点药物不断更新进步同时也为食管癌的非手术治疗带来了更多的选择余地。目前手术仍然是食管癌患者的首选方式，但对于局部晚期或远处转移的不可手术的患者以及可手术而不愿手术的患者来说，放射治疗的同时行化学治疗被认为是标准的非侵入治疗手段。

【关键词】食管肿瘤；分子靶向治疗；化放疗；半身照射；放射疗法，调强适形
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.033

Application of concurrent chemoradiotherapy in the treatment of non-operative esophageal cancer

Zhang Jian1, Chen Ruiwen2
1 Graduate School of Bengbu Medical College, Bengbu, Anhui, 233000, China; 2 Intervention Department, the First People’s Hospital of Huainan, Huainan, Anhui, 232007, China
Corresponding author: Chen Ruiwen, Email:2748241005@qq.com, Tel:0554-3320706

【Abstract】Esophageal cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors of upper digestive tract. Squamous cell carcinoma dominates in China and other parts of Asia, while adenocarcinoma dominates in Europe and the United States. Therefore, there are great differences in the pathogenesis of its biological characteristics and the selection of relevant treatment methods. Currently, surgery is still the preferred method for patients with esophageal cancer. But for patients locally advanced or distant metastases who are inoperable and for patients who are operable but do not want surgery, concurrent chemotherapy with radiotherapy is considered the standard noninvasive treatment.

【Key words】Esophageal neoplasms; Molecular targeted therapy; Chemoradiotherapy; Hemibody irradiation; Radiotherapy, intensity-modulated
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.06.033