书

China Journal of Primary Medicine and Pharmacy

1994年第7期
第26卷第7期
2019年4月1日出版

主编
国家卫生健康委员会

主管
中华医学会

主办
中国基层医药编辑委员会

编 辑
中国基层医药编辑委员会

出版
中国医药科技出版社

广告代理
北京盛世太和影视文化广告有限公司

印刷
安徽鑫凯盛印刷有限公司

发行
范围：全国
国内：中国邮政集团公司北京报刊发行局
国际：中国图书贸易集团股份有限公司

订购
全国各地邮政局

邮购
中国医药科技出版社

定价
每期15.00元，全年360.00元

中图分类号
ISSN 1008-6706
CN 34-1190/R

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氟康唑联合克霉唑治疗念珠菌阴道炎临床疗效的 Meta 分析

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【摘要】 目的 通过 Meta 分析，探讨口服氟康唑联合克霉唑阴道给药治疗念珠菌阴道炎的临床疗效。方法 以氟康唑联合克霉唑为试验组，单用克霉唑为对照组。通过计算机检索 PubMed 数据库、Cochrane 图书馆、Embase 数据库、中国期刊全文数据库 (CNKI)、万方数据、维普数据库，并进一步对纳入文献的参考文献进行扩大检索。对符合纳入标准的随机对照研究按 Cochrane 系统评价的方法，独立进行资料提取、质量评价并交叉核对后，采用 Stata 14.0 软件进行 Meta 分析。结果 共纳入 15 篇研究，共计 1792 例患者。试验组比对照组有着更高的总有效率 (试验组 96.13%，对照组 83.8%)，两组差异有统计学意义 (RR = 1.13, 95% CI 1.08 ~ 1.18, P < 0.001)。在治疗后复发率方面 (试验组 6.46%，对照组 20.74%)，两组差异有统计学意义 (RR = 0.31, 95% CI 0.21 ~ 0.46, P < 0.001)。结论 Meta 分析结果表明，口服氟康唑联合克霉唑阴道给药治疗念珠菌阴道炎有着更好的临床疗效。

【关键词】 念珠菌病，外阴阴道；随机对照试验；Meta 分析；氟康唑；克霉唑；有效率；复发率

【基金项目】国家自然科学基金项目(81370629)；福建省环保科技厅计划项目(2015R011)；国家和福建省临床重点专科建设项目(2010301)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.001

Meta analysis of clinical efficacy of fluconazole combined with clotrimazole in the treatment of candida vaginitis

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical efficacy of oral fluconazole combined with clotrimazole vaginal administration in the treatment of candida vaginitis by meta analysis. Methods Fluconazole combined with clotrimazole was selected as experiment group and clotrimazole alone was selected as control group. The randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were retrieved from PubMed, Cochrane library, Embase, China Notional Knowledge infrastructure (CNKI), WangFang and VIP database and references listed in all studies. RCTs meeting inclusive studies were included, the data were extracted, the quality was evaluated and cross - checked by two reviews independently according to Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions and then Meta – analysis was conducted using Stata14.0 software. Results A total of 15 studies and 1 792 patients were included. The experiment group had a higher overall efficiency (experiment group in 96.13% and control group in 83.8%), the difference was statistically significant (RR = 1.13, 95% CI 1.08 ~ 1.18, P < 0.001). The recurrence rate after treatment (experiment group in 6.46% and control group in 20.74%) had statistically significant difference between the two groups (RR = 0.31, 95% CI 0.21 ~ 0.46, P < 0.001). Conclusion Meta analysis showed that oral fluconazole combined with clotrimazole vaginal administration has a better clinical efficacy.

【Key words】 Candidiasis, vulvovaginal; Randomized controlled trial; Meta-analysis; Fluconazole; Clotrimazole; Effective rate; Relapse rate

【Fund program】National Natural Science Foundation(81370629); Planning Project of Department of Environmental Protection Science and Technology of Fujian Province (2015R011); National and Fujian Provincial Key Clinical Specialities Construction Project(2010301)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.001
无痛分娩技术在高龄初产妇阴道分娩中的效果观察

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【摘要】目的探讨无痛分娩技术应用在高龄初产妇阴道分娩中的效果。方法选取宁波市妇女儿童医院产五科2016年6月至2017年8月接收的高龄初产妇110例为研究对象，采用双盲随机分组法分成两组，每组55例，对照组常规分娩技术，观察组应用无痛分娩技术。结果观察组焦虑、抑郁为无、轻度的产妇较多，中度、重度的产妇少（χ² = 6.26, 6.88, 5.43, 11.76, 7.12, 8.59, 8.30, 10.75, 均P < 0.05）；在疼痛分级方面，观察组中疼痛分级I级、II级的多，III级的少（χ² = 30.62, 4.27, 49.09, 均P < 0.05）；观察组产妇的第一产程用时（210.25 ± 34.34）min比对照组少（χ² = 49.63 ± 21.15 ）min，第三产程用时（8.49 ± 3.14）min比对照组少（49.09 ± 5.45）、胎儿宫内窘迫率（0.00%）均低于对照组（3.81, 5.24, 均P < 0.05）。结论在高龄初产妇阴道分娩中应用无痛分娩技术安全可靠，不但能够缓解疼痛，还可缩短产程，改善分娩结局，预防母婴并发症。

【关键词】自然分娩；镇痛，产科；疼痛；焦虑；抑郁；产程，第一；产程，第二；产程，第三；高龄；初产妇

【基金项目】浙江省药学会医院药学专项科研资助项目(2016ZYY26)


Effect of painless delivery technique in vaginal delivery of elderly primipara

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of painless delivery technique in vaginal delivery of elderly primipara. Methods A total of 110 elderly primipara in the Women and Children Hospital of Ningbo from June 2016 to August 2017 were selected as study objects, and they were divided into two groups by double blind random grouping method, with 55 women in each group. The control group received routine delivery technique, the observation group received painless delivery technique. The mood, degree of pain, duration of labor, delivery mode and complications of the two groups were compared and analyzed. Results In the observation group, there were more women with anxiety and depression, and less women with mild symptoms, and less women with moderate and severe symptoms than those in the control group ( χ² = 6.26, 6.88, 5.43, 11.76, 7.12, 8.59, 8.30, 10.75, allP < 0.05). In terms of pain grading, the patients with pain of class I, II in the observation group were more, and the patients with pain of category III were less than those in the control group ( χ² = 30.62, 4.27, 49.09, allP < 0.05). The duration of the first delivery (210.25 ± 34.34) min, the duration of the second delivery (49.63 ± 21.15) min and the duration of the third delivery (8.49 ± 3.14) min in the observation group were shorter than those in the control group (t = 8.03, 7.55, 2.51, allP < 0.05). In the observation group, the cesarean section rate (5.45%) was lower and the spontaneous delivery rate (87.27%) was higher than those in the control group (8.42, 7.25, allP < 0.05). The maternal bleeding rate (1.82%) and fetal distress rate (0.00%) in the observation group were lower than those in the control group (3.81, 5.24, allP < 0.05). Conclusion The technique of painless delivery is safe and reliable, and the effect is satisfactory in aged primipara.

【Key words】Natural childbirth; Analgesia, obstetrical; Pain; Anxiety; Depression; Labor stage, first; Labor stage, second; Labor stage, third; Old age; Primipara

【Fund program】Hospital Pharmaceutical Special Scientific Research Subsidy Project of Pharmaceutical Association
tion of Zhejiang Province (2016ZY26)

妇产科住院患者医院感染的调查与控制

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【摘要】目的：调查妇产科住院患者的医院感染状况，分析引起妇产科住院患者医院感染的危险因素，并探讨相应的预防控制对策。方法：对慈溪市妇幼保健院妇产科2015年1月至2017年10月住院患者150例的临床资料进行回顾性分析，对妇产科住院患者的医院感染情况进行统计，根据患者住院期间是否发生医院感染分为感染组、无感染组，比较感染组与无感染组患者的临床资料，对导致妇产科住院患者医院感染的危险因素进行单因素分析、多因素logistics线性回归分析，并针对妇产科住院患者发生医院感染的相关因素探讨对应的预防控制方案。结果：150例妇产科住院患者中，共有37例患者在住院期间发生医院感染，医院感染发生率为24.67%。37例医院感染患者中，产科23例，妇科14例，产科多于妇科（\( \chi^2 = 4.378, P < 0.05 \)）；感染部位分布主要为呼吸道、泌尿道、手术切口，分别为43.24%、27.03%、21.62%。单因素分析显示，感染组与无感染组年龄、体质指数（\( BMI \)指数）、侵入性操作、住院时间、留置导尿管、合并糖尿病等差异均有统计学意义（\( \chi^2 = 5.165, 5.436, 7.175, 6.034, 8.134, 7.334, \)均\( P < 0.05 \））；多因素logistics线性回归分析显示，年龄、\( BMI \)指数、侵入性操作、住院时间、留置导尿管、合并糖尿病是导致妇产科住院患者发生医院感染的危险因素。结论：妇产科住院患者在住院期间受到年龄、\( BMI \)指数、侵入性操作、住院时间、留置导尿管、合并糖尿病等因素的影响易发生医院感染，其感染多发生于产科，以呼吸道感染、泌尿道感染、手术切口感染为主，临床工作中应针对其危险因素实施预防干预。

【关键词】妇产科，医院；交叉感染；因素分析，统计学；年龄因素；人体质量指数；住院时间

基金项目：浙江省卫生科技计划项目（2014ZHA009）
DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.003

Investigation and control of nosocomial infection in inpatients of department of gynecology and obstetrics

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the nosocomial infection of hospitalized patients in department of obstetrics and gynecology, and to analyze the risk factors of nosocomial infection in patients of department of gynecology and obstetrics. Methods The clinical data of 150 inpatients in department of gynecology and obstetrics of the Maternal and Child Health Care Hospital of Cixi were analyzed retrospectively, and the nosocomial infection of hospitalized patients were analyzed. According to whether nosocomial infection occurred during hospitalization, the patients were divided into infected group and non-infected group. The clinical data of infected group and non-infected group were compared, and the risk factors of nosocomial infection in patients of department of gynecology and obstetrics were analyzed by single factor analysis. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the related factors of nosocomial infection in patients of department of gynecology and obstetrics. Results Of 150 patients, there were 37 patients with nosocomial infection in the hospital, the hospital infection rate was 24.67%. Of 37 infection patients, 23 cases were from department of obstetrics, 14 cases were from department of gynecology, obstetrics was more than gynecology (\( \chi^2 = 4.378, P < 0.05 \)). The main infection sites were respiratory tract, urinary tract, surgical incision, and the infection rates were 43.24%, 27.03%, 21.62%, respectively. Univariate analysis showed that there were statistically significant differences between the infection group and non-infection group in age, \( BMI \) index, invasive operation, hospitalization time, indwelling catheter, diabetes (\( \chi^2 = 5.165, 5.436, 7.175, 6.034, 8.134, 7.334, \) all \( P < 0.05 \)). Multivariate linear regression analysis showed that age, \( BMI \) index, invasive operation, hospitalization time, indwelling catheter, diabetes were the risk factors of nosocomial infection in hospitalized patients. Conclusion The nosocomial infection of inpatients of department of gynecology and obstetrics are affected by age \( BMI \) index, invasive operation, hospitalization time, indwelling catheter, diabetes mellitus and so on. The infection occurred in obstetrics, mainly respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection, surgical incision infec-
Clinical work should be aimed at the risk factors to carry out preventive intervention.

**Key words** Obstetrics and gynecology department, hospital; Cross infection; Factor analysis, statistical;
Age factors; Body mass index; Length of stay

**Fund program**: Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2014ZHA009)
DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.003
Application of intraoperative red cell salvage and autologous blood transfusion in cesarean section of pregnant women with central type of placenta previa

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the safety and effect of intraoperative cell salvage and autologous blood transfusion during cesarean section with central placenta previa. Methods From April 2015 to March 2016, 25 pregnant women with central placenta previa diagnosed by MRI and ultrasound and underwent selected cesarean section in the People’s Hospital of Wenzhou were included. When the amount of blood in the recovery tank was 450 mL or the obstetrician required, the wash and retransfusion device was started up. Hb and Hct were measured before and after the parturient, and the blood was recovered. The blood loss, recovery of blood, blood transfusion, allogeenic RBC infusion and the side effects after transfusion and 42 d of postpartum were recorded. Results No serious complications were recorded in all pregnant women. Five cases (20%) were only recovered and the autologous blood transfusion and transfusion of the allogeenic RBC were not carried out. In 14 cases (56%), only the autologous blood was returned to the puerpera. The volume of blood transfusion was 705 mL (430, 1535). Six cases (24%) had massive bleeding during the operation, 3690 mL (1900, 8750), and the autologous blood transfusion volume was 2939 mL (1167, 4206), and the allogeenic RBC transfusion was 3.5 U (1.5, 11.5). Conclusion Autologous blood transfusion can be used safely in the cesarean section of the central placenta previa, and can reduce the allogeenic RBC transfusion.

【Key words】 Placenta previa; Cesarean section; Operative blood salvage; Erythrocytes; Hemoglobins; Hematocrit

Fund program: Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2016KYB277)
Trial Registration: Chinese Clinical Trial Registry, ChiCTR-IPR-16008810
DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.004
足月妊娠产妇产前发热 90 例临床分析

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【摘要】目的 了解足月妊娠产妇产前发热的临床特点，分析导致足月妊娠产妇产前发热的影响因素，为预防产前发热提供可靠依据。方法 选择东平县人民医院产科 2016 年 1 月至 2018 年 1 月收治的产前发热的产妇 90 例与产前未出现发热的产妇 90 例，分别为产前发热组与对照组，对足月妊娠产前发热临床特点进行总结，比较产前发热组与对照组的妊娠结局，再对导致足月妊娠产妇产前发热的危险因素进行分析。结果 临床特点: 在年龄分布方面，足月妊娠产妇产前发热在≥35 岁年龄段分布较多 (58.89%)；在发热原因方面，足月妊娠产妇产前发热的原因主要为上呼吸道感染 (34.44%)、下生殖道上行感染 (23.33%)。妊娠结局: 产前发热组的剖宫产率 (13.33%)、产褥感染率 (11.11%)、产后出血发生率 (14.44%) 均高于对照组的 3.33%、2.22%、4.44% (χ² = 5.891, 5.714, 5.262, P < 0.05)。且产前发热组新生儿的羊水浑浊率 (14.44%)、窒息率 (10.00%) 均高于对照组的 3.33%、2.22% (χ² = 6.860, 4.745, P < 0.05)。新生儿出生 1min, 5min Apgar 评分 [(8.07 ± 0.44) 分, (8.35 ± 0.50) 分] 均低于对照组的 (8.56 ± 0.49) 分, (8.91 ± 0.58) 分 (t = 7.059, 6.938, P < 0.05)。危险因素: 经单因素分析、多因素 logistics 线性回归分析，妊娠期高血压、妊娠期糖尿病、妊娠期贫血、产前感染是导致足月妊娠产妇产前发热的危险因素。结论 足月妊娠产妇受到妊娠期高血压、妊娠期糖尿病、妊娠期贫血、产前感染等因素的影响，易发生产前发热，对产妇及新生儿的妊娠结局较为不利，临床上需进行积极预防。

【关键词】妊娠; 足月分娩; 发热; 危险因素; 妊娠结局; 年龄分布; 呼吸道感染

基金项目: 山东省医药卫生科技发展计划（2016WS0596）
DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.005

Clinical analysis of 90 cases of prenatal fever in term pregnancy

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical characteristics of antenatal fever in full – term pregnant women and to analyze the factors that lead to antenatal fever in full – term pregnant women, and to provide a reliable basis for the prevention of antenatal fever in full – term pregnant women. Methods From January 2016 to January 2018, 90 parturients with fever before birth and 90 parturients who had no fever before birth were selected from the obstetrics department of the People's Hospital of Dongping County. They were set up as the prenatal fever group and the control group. The clinical characteristics of the antenatal fever in the term pregnancy were summarized, and the pregnancy outcome of the prepartum fever group and the control group was compared. Then the risk factors for prenat al fever in full – term pregnant women were analyzed. Results Clinical features; in terms of age distribution, the prenatal fever of full – term pregnant women was more common at age 35 or older (58.89%) . In terms of the causes of fever, antenatal fever in full – term pregnant women was mainly caused by upper respiratory tract infection (34.44%) and lower reproductive tract upward infection (23.33%) . Pregnancy outcome; the cesarean section rate (13.33%), puerperal infection rate (11.11%), the incidence rate of postpartum hemorrhage (14.44%) in the prenatal fever group were higher than those in the control group (3.33%, 2.22%, 4.44%) (χ² = 5.891, 5.714, 5.262, P < 0.05), and the rate of neonatal amniotic fluid turbidity (14.44%), asphyxia rate (10.00%) in the prenatal fever group were higher than those in the control group (3.33%, 2.22%) (χ² = 6.860, 4.745, P < 0.05). The Apgar scores at 1 min and 5 min after birth [(8.07 ± 0.44) points, (8.35 ± 0.50) points] in the prenatal fever group were lower than those in the control group [(8.56 ± 0.49) points and (8.91 ± 0.58) points] (t = 7.059, 6.938, P < 0.05). Risk factors; the single factor analysis and multifactor logistics regression analysis showed that...
gestational hypertension, gestational diabetes, gestational anemia, prenatal infection were risk factors for full-term pregnancy maternal prenatal fever. **Conclusion** Gestational hypertension, gestational diabetes mellitus, gestational anemia, prenatal infection and other factors may affect full-term pregnant women, which may be unfavorable to the pregnancy outcome of the parturient and the newborns. Active prevention should be carried out clinically.

**[Key words]** Pregnancy; Term birth; Fever; Risk factors; Pregnancy outcome; Age distribution; Respiratory tract infections

**Fund program:** Medical and Health Science and Technology Development Planning Project of Shandong Province (2016WS0596)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.005
改良式助产手法在低危初产妇自然分娩中的效果观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察改良式助产手法应用在低危初产妇自然分娩中的效果,为分娩质量持续改进提供技术支持。方法 选择2015年6月至2017年9月在舟山市妇幼保健院行自然分娩的低危初产妇120例为研究对象,采用电脑随机编码的方式分成两组,每组60例。对照组采取传统助产手法,观察组采取改良式助产手法。比较两组会阴切开率、会阴裂伤程度分级、母婴状况以及会阴切开与未切开产妇的出血总量、第二产程用时。结果 观察组会阴切开率(53.33%)更低,会阴未裂伤率(76.67%)更高,各不良事件发生率均低于对照组(均P<0.05)。会阴未切开产妇的出血总量[(151.05±64.59)mL]更少,第二产程用时[(24.63±19.58)min]更短,差异均有统计学意义(t=2.21,4.32,均P<0.05)。结论 改良式助产手法应用在低危初产妇自然分娩中,可保护会阴完好性,改善妊娠结局,效果理想。

【关键词】 自然分娩; 助产士; 改良式助产手法; 初产妇; 出血; 产程,第二

基金项目:浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2015A03)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.006

Effect of modified midwifery in natural childbirth of low risk primipara

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the application effect of modified midwifery technique in natural childbirth of low – risk primipara, thus to provide technical support for the delivery of continuous quality improvement.

Methods From June 2015 to September 2017, 120 low – risk primipara with natural childbirth in the Maternal and Child Health Care Hospital of Zhoushan were selected and randomly divided into two groups by computer random coding method, with 60 cases in each group. The control group received traditional midwifery technique, and the observation group adopted improved midwifery technique. The perineum incision rate, perineal laceration classification, the condition of maternal and infant, and perineum incision and not cut maternal bleeding amount, the second available labor of the two groups were compared. Results The incision rate was lower in the observation group (53.33%), and the rate of non – split wound was higher (76.67%), and the incidences of adverse events in the observation group were lower than that in the control group (all P<0.05). The total amount of bleeding in the observation group was less [(151.05±64.59)mL], and the second labor time was shorter [(24.63±19.58)min] than those in the control group (t=2.21,4.32, all P<0.05). Conclusion Application of improved midwifery in natural delivery of low – risk primipara is effective.

【Key words】 Natural childbirth; Nurse midwives; Improved midwifery technique; Primipara; Hemorrhage; Labor stage,second

Fund program: Medical and Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2015A03)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.006
中药贴敷神阙、涌泉穴辅助治疗妊娠恶阻的临床研究

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【摘要】目的 观察中药贴敷神阙、涌泉穴辅助治疗妊娠恶阻的临床效果。方法 选择平湖市中医院2015年1月至2018年1月收治的妊娠恶阻患者210例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为对照组(n = 105)与观察组(n = 105),对照组采用常规对症治疗,观察组在对照组基础上采用神阙、涌泉穴中药贴敷辅助治疗。观察两组治疗后的临床效果,比较两组主要症状消失率及治疗后2周内复发率。结果 观察组治疗5d后、治疗10d后总有效率分别为68.57% (72/105)、98.10% (103/105),均明显优于对照组的51.43% (54/105)、71.43% (75/105),差异均有统计学意义(χ² = 6.429, 28.905,均 P < 0.05);对照组呕吐、头晕、倦怠消失率分别为50.48%、44.57%、34.12%,均明显低于观察组的70.48%、71.28%、80.90%(χ² = 8.786, 13.624, 39.071, 均 P < 0.05);观察组治疗后2周内复发率为2.86%,明显低于对照组的22.86%,差异有统计学意义(χ² = 18.743, P < 0.05)。结论 中药贴敷神阙、涌泉穴辅助治疗妊娠恶阻的疗效显著优于常规对症治疗。

【关键词】妊娠并发症; 妊娠剧吐; 神阙穴; 涌泉穴; 中草药;投药,局部

Clinical research of Chinese medicine acupoint sticking at Shenque and Yongquan in adjuvant treatment of pregnancy resistance
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【Abstract】Objective To observe the clinical effect of Chinese medicine acupoint sticking at Shenque and Yongquan in adjuvant treatment of pregnancy resistance. Methods From January 2015 to January 2018, 210 patients with preeclampsia were selected in the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Pinghu. According to the random number table method, the patients were divided into control group (n = 105) and observation group (n = 105). The control group was treated with routine infusions. In the observation group, Shenque Yongquan two – acupoint traditional Chinese medicine was applied as an adjuvant therapy on the basis of the control group. The treatment effects of the two groups after 5 days and 10 days treatment were observed, and the disappearance rate of the main symptoms and the recurrence rate within 2 weeks after treatment were observed. Results The total effective rates of the observation group after treatment for 5 days and treatment for 10 days were 68.57% (72/105) and 98.10% (103/105), respectively, which were significantly higher than those of the control group (51.43% (54/105) and 71.43% (75/105))，the differences were statistically significant(χ² = 6.429, 28.905, all P < 0.05). The disappearance rates of vomiting, dizziness and burnout in the observation group were 50.48%, 44.57% and 34.12%, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group (70.48%, 71.28% and 80.90%) (χ² = 8.786, 13.624, 39.071, all P < 0.05). The recurrence rate of the observation group (2.86%) with in 2 weeks was significantly lower than 22.86% of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant(χ² = 18.743, P < 0.05). Conclusion Shenque Yongquan two – acupoint Chinese traditional medicine sticking combined with conventional infusion therapy has significant clinical effect in the treatment of pregnancy resistance.

【Key words】Pregnancy complications; Hyperemesis gravidarum; Shenque acupoint; Yongquan acupoint; Drugs, Chinese herbal; Administration, topical

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Pinghu City, Zhejiang Province(2014-63)
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.007
Effects of methotrexate different administration methods in the treatment of caesarean scar pregnancy

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【Abstract】Objective To compare the effect of methotrexate (MTX) different administration routes in the treatment of cesarean scar pregnancy (CSP). Methods From January 2011 to February 2016, the clinical data of 68 patients with CSP in Hankou Hospital of Wuhan (37 cases) and the People’s Hospital of Xiangzhou District (31 cases) were reviewed. According to different treatment methods, the patients were divided into control group (21 cases) and observation group (47 cases). The control group (21 patients) was intramuscularly injected MTX. The observation group (47 cases) was intracapsular injected MTX. The time of blood beta – HCG down to the normal value, uterine mass disappeared time, hospitalization time, the incidence of adverse reactions, treatment success rate were compared between the two groups. Results The blood beta HCG to normal time ([27.26 ± 3.71] d), length of hospital stay ([25.18 ± 3.96] d) in the observation group were significantly shorter than those in the control group ([36.64 ± 5.28] d, [37.07 ± 5.85] d) (t = 6.294, 7.243, all P < 0.05). The uterine mass disappeared time ([42.37 ± 15.41] d), the incidence rate of adverse reactions (17.02%), success rate (80.85%) in the observation group were superior than those in the control group ([50.36 ± 17.53] d, 25.00%, 71.43%), while the differences between the two groups were not statistically significant (all P > 0.05). Conclusion MTX is used to treat CSP, and the injection effect in the pregnancy capsule is significantly better than that of muscle injection, which deserves further clinical promotion and research.

【Key words】Pregnancy, ectopic; Cesarean section; Drug administration routes; Chorionic gonadotropin; Methotrexate

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.008
宫腔镜联合腹腔镜盆腔探查在原发和继发不育症诊治中的应用

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【摘要】目的观察原发和继发不育症患者在宫腔镜联合腹腔镜联合探查术中的盆腔不同表现以及治疗差异，明确宫腔镜联合腹腔镜在不育症诊治中的应用情况。方法选择2015年1月至2017年1月在义乌市中心医院接受宫腔镜联合腹腔镜诊治不育症女性120例，根据不育症类型分为原发不育组66例，继发不育组54例，继发不育组根据既往孕产次分为1次、2次、3次及以上。采用宫腔镜联合腹腔镜对不育症患者进行盆腔探查，分析检出的疾病类型、盆腔粘连程度、输卵管通液及治疗情况。结果(1)不育症患者分别合并有子宫内膜异位症、盆腔结核、多囊卵巢、子宫肌瘤、卵巢肿瘤、子宫内膜息肉等疾病。(2)患者中存在盆腔粘连94例(78.3%)，原发不育组50例(75.8%)，继发不育组44例(81.5%)。(3)原发不育组粘连比例75.8%，继发不育组粘连比例81.5%，孕产1次患者粘连比例80.6%，孕产2次患者粘连比例83.3%，孕产≥3次患者粘连比例90.9%，其中继发不育组中3次及以上孕产史中度粘连比例36.4%，重度粘连比例达45.5%。(4)术中共行输卵管通液检查240条。原发不育组输卵管治疗再通率为17.78%，继发不孕组输卵管治疗再通率为18.75%。结论(1)盆腔粘连是引起不育症的重要因素，原发不育症患者中也存在较多盆腔、输卵管病变。(2)反复的孕产史明显增加盆腔、输卵管病变，是引起继发不育症发病率上升的重要因素。【关键词】不育，女性；宫腔镜检查；腹腔镜检查；组织粘连；盆腔炎性疾病；输卵管疾病

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.009

Application of hysteroscopy combined with laparoscopic pelvic exploration in the diagnosis and treatment of primary and secondary infertility

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the different manifestations and differences of pelvic laparoscopy in primary and secondary infertility patients, and to clarify the application of hysteroscopy combined with laparoscopy in the diagnosis and treatment of infertility. Methods A total of 120 infertile women were enrolled in Yiwu Central Hospital from January 2015 to January 2017, of which 66 cases were primary infertility and 54 cases were secondary infertility. The infertility group was divided into 1 time, 2 times, 3 times and above according to previous maternity. Hysteroscopy combined with laparoscopy was used for pelvic exploration in infertility patients. The detection of the type of disease, pelvic adhesions, tubal fluid and treatment were analyzed. Results (1) Infertile patients were complicated with endometriosis, pelvic tuberculosis, polycystic ovary, uterine fibroids, ovarian tumors, endometrial polyps and other diseases. (2) There were 94 cases of pelvic adhesions(78.3%), 50 cases of primary infertility (75.8%), and 44 cases in secondary infertility group (81.5%). (3) Primary infertility adhesion ratio of 75.8%, secondary infertility adhesion ratio of 81.5%, the proportion of adhesions in maternal 1 time patients was 80.6%, the proportion of adhesions in pregnant women with 2 times was 83.3%, the proportion of adhesions in pregnant women with more than three times was 90.0%, and the median adhesion rate was 36.4% in the secondary infertility cases, the proportion of severe adhesion was 45.5%. (4) Intraoperative treatment of tubal fluid examination conducted in 240 strips. The probability of recanalization of the primary infertility group was 17.78%, and the probability of recanalization was 18.75%. Conclusion (1) Pelvic adhesion is an important factor in causing infertility, primary infertility patients also have a greater proportion of pelvic, fallopian tube disease. (2) Repeated maternal history significantly increased pelvic, fallopian tube disease, which is an important factor caused the increased incidence of secondary infertility.【Key words】Infertility, female; Hysteroscopy; Laparoscopy; Tissue adhesions; Pelvic inflammatory
disease; Fallopian tube diseases

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.009
渐进性肌肉放松训练对初产妇心理状态、
依从性及分娩结局的影响

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【摘要】目的探讨应用渐进性肌肉放松训练对初产妇心理状态、依从性及分娩结局的影响。方法选取2016年1月至2017年12月于台州市立医院分娩的初产妇224例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为对照组与观察组各112例。对照组实施常规治疗;观察组于对照组治疗基础上实施渐进性肌肉放松训练。评价两组治疗前后抑郁、焦虑评分情况,调查两组产妇对医生选择分娩方式的依从性,统计两组分娩结局及产后恢复状况。结果观察组治疗后抑郁、焦虑评分均明显低于对照组(均P<0.05);观察组产妇对医生选择分娩方式的依从性为95.53%(107/112),明显高于对照组的87.50%(98/112)(χ^2=4.658,P=0.030)。观察组顺产率91.07%(102/112),明显高于对照组的80.35%(90/112)(χ^2=5.250,P=0.021);顺产总产程明显短于对照组;产后2h出血量明显少于对照组;产后住院时间明显短于对照组(P<0.05)。观察组初产妇产后性交疼痛、性欲减弱、阴道阻力、阴道润滑度评分均明显低于对照组(均P<0.05)。结论初产妇进行渐进性肌肉放松训练可减轻其不良情绪,更好的配合医护人员,增强其理性选择,更好的改善妊娠结局,促进其产后康复,提高其产后性生活质量。

【关键词】产妇卫生保健服务;渐进性肌肉放松训练;抑郁;焦虑;妊娠结局;依从性;生活质量

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.010

Effect of progressive muscle relaxation training on the psychological status, compliance and delivery outcomes of primiparas
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【Abstract】Objective To explore the effect of progressive muscle relaxation training on the psychological status, compliance and delivery outcomes of primipara. Methods From January 2016 to December 2017, 224 primiparas who delivered at Taizhou Municipal Hospital were divided into control group and observation group according to the random number table method, with 112 cases in each group. The control group was given routine treatment, and the observation group was given gradual muscle relaxation training based on the control group. The depression and anxiety scores before and after treatment in the two groups were evaluated. The compliance of mothers to the doctors’ choice of delivery methods was investigated, and the delivery outcomes and postpartum recovery status were analyzed.

Results The scores of depression and anxiety in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group( all P<0.05 ). The compliance with the doctors’ choice of delivery mode in the observation group was 95.53% (107/112), which was significantly higher than that in the control group[87.50% (98/112)] (χ^2=4.658, P=0.030). The normal delivery rate of the observation group was 91.07% (102/112), which was significantly higher than that of the control group[80.35% (90/112)] (χ^2=5.250, P=0.021). The total labor of spontaneous delivery in the observation group was significantly shorter than that in the control group, the bleeding volume at 2 hours after delivery in the observation group was obviously less than that in the control group, the postpartum hospital stay in the observation group was significantly shorter than that in the control group, the differences were statistically significant ( all P<0.05 ). The scores of postpartum maternal pain, libido, vaginal resistance, and vaginal lubrication in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group( all P<0.05 ). Conclusion Application of progressive muscle relaxation training in primiparas can reduce the negative emotions, better coordinate with medical personnel, enhance rational choice, better improve pregnancy outcome, promote postpartum recovery, and improve postpartum sexual life quality.
【Key words】 Maternal health services; Progressive muscle relaxation training; Depression; Anxiety; Pregnancy outcome; Compliance; Quality of life

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.010
子宫颈扩张球囊用于足月妊娠促宫颈成熟和引产的有效性及安全性分析

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【摘要】 目的 探究子宫颈扩张球囊用于足月妊娠促宫颈成熟和引产中的价值。方法 选取山西省中西医结合医院 2015 年 4 月至 2016 年 8 月引产的足月妊娠产妇 100 例为研究对象,采用简单随机化法分为两组,每组 50 例,其中对照组给予微量米索前列醇促宫颈成熟,试验组给予子宫颈扩张球囊促宫颈成熟,比较两组治疗效果。结果 经相关的干预后,两组 Bishop 宫颈成熟度评分均有所提高,其中试验组 Bishop 宫颈成熟度评分提高程度明显优于对照组 (t = 10.707, P < 0.05); 试验组足月妊娠产妇引产成功率(96.00%) 明显高于对照组的引产成功率(68.00%) (P < 0.05); 两组住院时间以及治疗费用比较,差异均有统计学意义 (均 P < 0.05)。结论 在足月妊娠促宫颈成熟和引产中应用子宫颈扩张球囊,有效性、安全性以及应用价值较高。

【关键词】 妊娠; 足月分娩; 引产; 子宫颈; 宫颈成熟; 有效性研究; 安全性


Efficacy and safety of balloon dilatation of cervix for cervical ripening and induction of labor in term pregnancy

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical value of balloon dilatation of the cervix for cervical ripening and labor induction of. Methods From April 2015 to August 2016, 100 cases of full-term pregnancy in the Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine Hospital of Shanxi were selected as study objects, and they were randomly divided into two groups by simple randomization method, with 50 cases each group. The control group was treated with trace of misoprostol, the observation group was given cervical dilatation balloon mature. The application effect was compared between the two groups. Results After intervention, Bishop scores of the two groups were improved, the Bishop score of the observation group was improved better than that of the control group (t = 10.707, P < 0.05). The success rate of induced labor of full-term pregnancy (96.00%) in the observation group was significantly higher than 68.00% in the control group (P < 0.05). The hospitalization time and total cost between the two groups had statistically significant differences (all P < 0.05). Conclusion The balloon dilatation of cervix uteri in cervical ripening and induction of labor in term pregnancy has high efficacy and safety, and has high application value.

【Key words】 Pregnancy; Term birth; Labor, induced; Cervix uteri; Cervical ripening; Validation studies; Safety

妊娠期甲状腺功能减退对妊娠结局的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨妊娠期甲状腺功能减退（甲减）对妊娠结局的影响。方法 选取2016年1月至2018年1月玉环市人民医院产科门诊行产前检查及分娩的孕妇1000例为研究对象，于孕期接受甲状腺功能筛查，发现妊娠期甲状腺功能减退者92例（甲减组），其中及时发现并接受规范甲减治疗的孕妇62例（甲减治疗组），发现时已接近足月妊娠而未接受规范甲减治疗的孕妇30例（甲减未治疗组），其余未发现甲减的908例孕妇归为对照组。比较甲减组与对照组各种不良妊娠结局的发生率，比较甲减治疗组与甲减未治疗组不良妊娠结局的发生率。结果（1）甲减组孕妇妊娠期高血压疾病、妊娠期糖尿病和自然流产发生率均高于对照组（16.30% vs. 2.75%、14.13% vs. 3.08%、13.04% vs. 2.97%），差异均有统计学意义（$\chi^2 = 39.947, 26.497, 22.602, P < 0.000$）。（2）甲减治疗组孕妇妊娠期高血压疾病、妊娠期糖尿病和自然流产的发生率均低于甲减未治疗组（9.68% vs. 33.33%、8.06% vs. 26.67%、8.06% vs. 23.33%），差异均有统计学意义（$\chi^2 = 5.692, 5.766, 4.156, P < 0.000$）。结论 妊娠期甲减对于妊娠结局具有不良影响，以妊娠期高血压疾病、妊娠期糖尿病和自然流产多见，通过补充外源性甲状腺素，可在一定程度上改善妊娠结局。

【关键词】妊娠；甲状腺功能减退症；妊娠结局；高血压，妊娠；糖尿病，妊娠；流产，自然；甲状腺素

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.012

Influence of hypothyroidism during pregnancy on pregnancy outcomes

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the influence of hypothyroidism during pregnancy on pregnancy outcome. Methods From January 2016 to January 2018, 1000 prenatal pregnant women in the People’s Hospital of Yuhuan were selected, who accepted thyroid function screening during pregnancy. A total of 92 cases of hypothyroidism during pregnancy were found (hypothyroidism group), among them, 62 pregnant women accepted standard hypothyroidism therapy in time (hypothyroidism treated group), and 30 pregnant women who were close to full-term pregnancy and did not receive normative hypothyroidism therapy (hypothyroid untreated group). Other 908 pregnant women without hypothyroidism were classified as control group. The incidence rates of various adverse pregnancy outcomes between hypothyroidism group and control group were compared, and the incidence rates of various adverse pregnancy outcomes between hypothyroidism treated group and hypothyroid untreated group were compared. Results (1) The incidence rates of gestational hypertension, gestational diabetes mellitus and spontaneous abortion in the hypothyroidism group were higher than those in the control group (16.30% vs. 2.75%, 14.13% vs. 3.08%, 13.04% vs. 2.97%) ($\chi^2 = 39.947, 26.497, 22.602, P < 0.000$). (2) The incidence rates of hypertensive disorder complicating pregnancy, gestational diabetes mellitus and spontaneous abortion in the hypothyroidism treated group were lower than those in the hypothyroidism untreated group (9.68% vs. 33.33%, 8.06% vs. 23.33%) ($\chi^2 = 5.692, 5.766, 4.156, P < 0.000$). Conclusion Hypothyroidism in pregnancy has adverse effects on pregnancy outcome. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, gestational diabetes mellitus and spontaneous abortion are common. Exogenous thyroxine supplementation can improve pregnancy outcome to a certain extent.

【Key words】Pregnancy; Hypothyroidism; Pregnancy outcome; Hypertension, pregnancy-induced; Diabetes, gestational; Abortion, spontaneous; Thyroxine

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.012
【摘要】目的 观察慈航胶囊治疗人工流产术后阴道出血的临床疗效及安全性,为临床治疗提供参考。方法 选择大同煤矿集团有限责任公司二医院 2016 年 1-12 月收治的人工流产患者共 1000 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将患者分为对照组 (488 例) 和观察组 (512 例)。两组患者均给予盐酸多西环素肠溶胶囊预防术后感染,观察组同时给予慈航胶囊治疗,对照组给予缩宫素治疗。观察两组术 后阴道出血时间、月经恢复正常时间、出血量以及不良反应,比较两组临床疗效。结果 观察组总有效率为 94.14%, 高于对照组的 89.55% (χ² = 7.076, P < 0.05);观察组痊愈率为 56.84%, 高于对照组的 47.95% (χ² = 7.910, P < 0.05)。观察组持续出血时间、月经恢复正常时间分别为 (5.26 ± 0.41) d、(27.31 ± 4.03) d, 均短于对照组的 (8.03 ± 0.57) d、(40.16 ± 5.14) d, 差异均有统计学意义 ( t = 88.585, 44.106, 均 P < 0.05)。治疗期间,观察组患者无不良反应,对照组患者出现不同程度的腹痛 5 例,两组不良反应发生率差异有统计学意义 (χ² = 5.272, P < 0.05)。结论 慈航胶囊能够有效缩短人工流产后阴道出血患者出血时间和正常月经恢复时间,减少阴道出血量,不良反应少,值得临床进一步推广应用。【关键词】流产,人工; 阴道; 出血; 慈航胶囊; 催产素; 出血时间

Effect of Cihang capsule in treatment of vaginal bleeding after artificial abortion

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of Cihang capsule in treatment of vaginal bleeding after artificial abortion, and to provide a reference for the related treatment. Methods From January 2016 to December 2016, 1000 patients with artificial abortion in the No. 2 Hospital of Datong Coal Mine Group Co., Ltd were selected and divided into the control group (488 cases) and the observation group (512 cases) by the random number table method. The patients in the two groups were given doxycycline hyclate enteric-coated capsules to prevent postoperative infection, the observation group was given Cihang capsule at the same time, and the control group was treated with oxytocin. The postoperative vaginal bleeding time, normal menstrual recovery time, blood loss and the adverse reactions in the two groups were observed, the clinical efficacy of the two groups was compared. Results The total effective rate of the observation group was 94.14%, which was higher than 89.55% of the control group (χ² = 7.076, P < 0.05). The cure rate of the observation group was 56.84%, which was higher than 47.95% of the control group (χ² = 7.910, P < 0.05). The duration of bleeding and the recovery time in the observation group were (5.26 ± 0.41) d and (27.31 ± 4.03) d, respectively, which were shorter than those in the control group [(8.03 ± 0.57) d and (40.16 ± 5.14) d], the differences were statistically significant ( t = 88.585, 44.106, all P < 0.05). During treatment, the observation group had no adverse reactions, the control group found 5 cases with different degrees of abdominal pain, and the incidence rate of adverse reaction between the two groups had statistically significant difference (χ² = 5.272, P < 0.05). Conclusion Cihang capsule can effectively shorten bleeding time and normal menstrual recovery time in patients with vaginal bleeding after artificial abortion, reduce the amount of vaginal bleeding, and with less adverse reactions, it is worthy of further clinical application.【Key words】Abortion, induced; Vagina; Hemorrhage; Cihang capsule; Oxytocin; Bleeding time

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.013
乳酸菌阴道胶囊治疗老年性阴道炎的效果分析

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【摘要】目的探讨乳酸菌阴道胶囊治疗老年性阴道炎的效果。方法选择2017年1月至2018年2月海宁市第二人民医院收治的老年性阴道炎患者100例作为研究对象，采用随机数字表法将患者分成观察组和对照组，每组50例。观察组采用乳酸菌阴道胶囊进行治疗，对照组采用复方甲硝唑栓进行治疗。比较两组患者的临床治疗效果。结果观察组临床总有效率（96.00%）显著高于对照组（76.00%），差异有统计学意义（χ²=12.547，P<0.05）。治疗前两组阴道pH值差异无统计学意义【（6.89±1.32）比（6.91±1.26），t=0.102，P>0.05】，两组治疗前后阴道pH值差异均有统计学意义【（t=8.204,5.112,均P<0.05）】，观察组患者仅在治疗后2个月有1例复发患者，在3个月和6个月均无复发患者，复发率为2.00%；对照组患者在2个月、3个月和6个月时分别有2,4,6例患者发生复发，复发率为24.00%，观察组复发率明显低于对照组，差异有统计学意义【χ²=25.634，P<0.05】。结论针对老年性阴道炎选用乳酸菌阴道胶囊治疗，疗效显著，复发率低，使用过程简便，具有极高的临床应用价值。

【关键词】阴道炎；乳杆菌科；胶囊；甲硝唑；栓剂；复发；疗效比较研究；老年人
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.014

Analysis of the efficacy of lactobacillus vaginalis capsule in the treatment of senile vaginitis

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the effect of lactobacillus vaginal capsule in the treatment of senile vaginitis. Methods From January 2017 to February 2018, 100 elderly patients with vaginitis in the Second People’s Hospital of Haining were selected in the study. They were randomly divided into observation group and control group according to the digital table, with 50 cases in each group. The observation group was treated by lactobacillus vagina capsule, and the control group was treated by compound metronidazole suppository. The clinical effects of the two groups were compared. Results The total effective rate of the observation group (96.00%) was significantly higher than that of the control group (76.00%), the difference was statistically significant (χ²=12.547, P<0.05). There was no statistically significant difference in vaginal pH before treatment between the two groups【(6.89±1.32) vs. (6.91±1.26), t=0.102, P>0.05】，and there were statistically significant differences in vaginal pH of the two groups before and after treatment【(t=8.204,5.112, all P<0.05)】，the vaginal pH of the observation group after treatment was significantly lower than that of the control group，the difference was statistically significant【(4.49±0.11) vs. (5.76±0.37), t=5.024, P<0.05】. In the observation group, only 1 case had recurrence at 2 months after treatment, and no recurrence was observed at 3 months and 6 months after treatment, the recurrence rate was 2.00%. In the control group, there were 2 cases,4 cases,6 cases had recurrence at 2 months,3 months and 6 months after treatment, and the recurrence rate was 24.00%. The recurrence rate of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group 【χ²=25.634, P<0.05】. Conclusion Lactobacillus vaginal capsule in the treatment of senile vaginitis has curative effect is distinct, the recurrence rate is low, also the use process is very simple, has high clinical application value.

【Keywords】Vaginitis; Lactobacillaceae; Capsules; Metronidazole; Suppository; Recurrence; Comparative effectiveness research; Aged
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.014
超声监测下清宫术及球囊压迫止血
在剖宫产切口瘢痕妊娠中的应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨超声监测下清宫术及放置球囊压迫止血用于剖宫产瘢痕妊娠中的临床效果。方法回顾性分析重庆市合川区人民医院2014年5月至2016年5月收治的剖宫产切口瘢痕妊娠患者13例的临床资料，患者均使用甲氨喋呤预处理，观察超声监测下行清宫术及球囊压迫止血治疗的手术经过及术中、术后情况。结果13例患者中治愈11例，包括孕囊内生型9例及包块型2例，术中出血量(167±101)mL，手术时间(12.3±6.3)min，血人绒毛膜促性腺激素(HCG)下降至正常时间(37.2±13.8)d。失败2例，均为孕囊外生型。结论对于内生型剖宫产瘢痕妊娠超声监测下行清宫术及球囊压迫止血是一种简便、安全、经济的治疗方法，值得临床推广。

【关键词】超声检查；剖宫产术；妊娠，异位；刮宫术；止血技术；绒毛膜促性腺激素

Clinical effect of the ultrasound monitoring curettage and balloon placement hemostas in the treatment of cesarean scar pregnancy

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of the ultrasound monitoring curettage and balloon placement hemostas in the treatment of cesarean scar pregnancy. Methods From May 2014 to May 2016，the clinical data of 13 cases with cesarean scar pregnancy in the People’s Hospital of Hechuan District were retrospectively analyzed. All 13 cases received methotrexate，ultrasonic monitoring curettage and balloon placement hemostas therapy were observed. Results Of 13 cases，11 cases were cured，including 9 cases of gestational sac endogenous type and mass type 2 cases. The intraoperative bleeding was (167±101) mL，the operation time was (12.3±6.3) min，the blood HCG dropped to normal time was (37.2±13.8) d. There were 2 cases of failure，all of which were exogenous gestational sac. Conclusion Ultrasound monitoring curettage combined with balloon compression is a simple，safe and economical method for the treatment of endogenous type of caesarean scar pregnancy，which is worthy of clinical promotion.

【Key words】Ultrasoundography；Cesarean section；Pregnancy，ectopic；Dilatation and curettage；Hemostatic techniques；Chorionic gonadotropin

不同补液方案对硬膜外麻醉下剖宫产产妇血压及新生儿 Apgar 评分的影响

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【摘要】目的探讨不同补液方案对硬膜外麻醉下剖宫产产妇血压及新生儿 Apgar 评分的影响。方法选取2017年1月至2018年1月于东阳市人民医院巍山分院进行硬膜外麻醉的剖宫产产妇100例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将产妇分为观察组和对照组,每组50例。对照组采用开放性晶体补液,观察组采用限制性晶体补液。比较两组产妇血压变化、并发症发生率、术后恢复情况及新生儿 Apgar 评分。结果两组产妇术中各时刻的中心静脉压水平比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 P>0.05)。经过不同方式的补液治疗,观察组产妇术后出血及低血压的发生率(8.00%,2.00%)均低于对照组(24.00%,14.00%),差异均有统计学意义(χ²=4.762,P=0.029;χ²=4.891,P=0.027)。补液后,观察组产妇剖宫产术后首次排气时间及术后24h内出血量[(34.95±3.38)h,(271.36±27.18)mL]均少于对照组[(36.76±3.73)h,(298.56±30.21)mL],差异均有统计学意义(t=2.543,P=0.006;t=4.741,P=0.000)。经过不同方式的补液后,观察组1min和5min的新生儿 Apgar 评分[(8.95±1.31)分,(9.36±1.16)分]稍高于对照组[(8.76±1.23)分,(9.16±1.13)分],但是差异均无统计学意义(均 P>0.05)。结论在调节血压方面,限制性晶体补液具有和开放性补液相似的作用,同时术后并发症发生概率更小,有助于产妇术后快速恢复,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】剖宫产术;补液疗法;血压;阿普加评分;中心静脉压

EffectsofdifferentrehydrationregimensonmaternalbloodpressureandneonatalApgarscoressincecesareansectionunderepiduralanaesthesia
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【Abstract】ObjectiveToexploretheeffectsofdifferentrehydrationregimensonmaternalbloodpressureandneonatalApgarscoressincecesareansectionunderepiduralanaesthesia.MethodsFromJanuary2017toJanuary2018,100cesareansectionwomenwhounderwentepiduralanaesthesiainWeishanBranchofDongyangPeople’sHospitalwereenrolled.Thewomenwererandomlydividedintoobservationgroupandcontrolgroupaccordingtotherandomnumbertablemethod,with50caseseachgroup.Thecontrolgroupwastreatedwithopencrystalrehydration,andtheobservationgroupwastreatedwithrestrictivecrystalrehydration.Thebloodpressurechanges,complicationrate,postoperativebleedingandneonatalasphyxiascoresofthetwogroupswerecompared.ResultsTherewasnostatisticallysignificantdifferenceinthecentralvenouspressureatalltimebetweenthetwogroups(allP>0.05).Afterdifferentmethodsoffluidreplacement,thincidenceratesofpostoperativebleedingandhypotensionintheobservationgroup(8.00%,2.00%)werelowerthanthoseinthecontrolgroup(24.00%,14.00%),andthedifferenceswerestatisticallysignificant(χ²=4.762,P=0.029;χ²=4.891,P=0.027).Afterrehydration,thefirstexhausttimeaftercesareansectionandtheamountofbleedingwithin24hafteroperationintheobservationgroup[(34.95±3.38)h,(271.36±27.18)mL]werelowerthanthoseinthecontrolgroup[(36.76±3.73)h,(298.56±30.21)mL],thedifferenceswerestatisticallysignificant(t=2.543,P=0.006;t=4.741,P=0.000).Afterdifferentmethodsofrehydration,theApgarscoresofthenewborns1minand5minaftercesareansection[(8.95±1.31)points,(9.36±1.16)points]wereslightlyhigherthanthoseofthecontrolgroup[(8.76±1.23)points,(9.16±1.13)points],buttherewere nostatisticallysignificantdifferencesbetweenthetwogroups(allP>0.05).ConclusionInregulatingbloodpressure,restrictivecrystalrehydrationhassimilareffectasopen
rehydration, and the incidence rate of postoperative complications is lower, which is helpful for rapid recovery after maternal surgery, and is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Cesarean section; Fluid therapy; Blood pressure; Apgar score; Central venous pressure

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.016
不同机械通气模式治疗早产儿呼吸窘迫综合征所致低碳酸血症的情况分析及防治措施

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【摘要】目的 探讨不同机械通气模式治疗早产儿呼吸窘迫综合征所致低碳酸血症的情况分析及防治措施。方法 选择遂宁市中心医院新生儿病房2014年4月至2017年10月收治的行机械通气治疗的早产儿呼吸窘迫综合征患儿302例,依据机械通气模式不同分为三组,常频通气组(n = 66)采用气管插管常频机械通气;持续气道正压通气(CPAP)组(n = 149)采用经鼻CPAP;高频通气组(n = 87)采用气管插管高频振荡通气。比较三组低碳酸血症发生情况及其防治方法。结果 302例患儿中,共发生低碳酸血症52例,发生率17.2%。高频通气组低碳酸血症发生率为37.9%(33/87),常频通气组低碳酸血症发生率为21.2%(14/66),CPAP组低碳酸血症发生率为3.4%(5/149),三组低碳酸血症发生率差异有统计学意义(χ² = 47.013, P = 0.000)。结论 早产儿应慎重选择有创机械通气,尤其是高频通气,不同通气模式并发低碳酸血症均可通过及时调节相应的呼吸机参数来防治。

【关键词】通气机,机械; 呼吸,人工; 连续气道正压通气; 高频通气; 婴儿,早产; 呼吸窘迫综合征,新生儿; 低碳酸血症

基金项目:四川省科技厅应用基础计划项目(2015JY0136);四川省卫生和计划生育委员会科研课题(17PJ274)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.017

Analysis and prevention of hypocapnia caused by respiratory distress syndrome in premature infants treated with different mechanical ventilation modes

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the relationship between different ventilation mode and hypocapnia in preterm infants. Methods From April 2014 to October 2017, a total of 302 preterm infants with respiratory distress syndrome in Suining Central Hospital who received different assisted ventilation were selected in this research. According different ventilation mode, they were divided into conventional mechanical ventilation (CMV) group (n = 66), the mechanical ventilation mode was CMV, continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) group (n = 149), the mechanical ventilation mode was CPAP, high frequency ventilation (HFOV) group (n = 87), the mechanical ventilation mode was HFOV. The morbidity of hypocapnia in different groups and prevention methods were analyzed. Results Among 302 children, 52 cases had hypocarboxemia, the total morbidity of hypocapnia was 17.2%. The morbidity of hypocapnia in the HFOV group was 37.9% (33/87), which in the CMV group was 21.2% (14/66), which in the CPAP group was 3.4% (5/149), the difference among the three groups was statistically significant (χ² = 47.013, P = 0.000). Conclusion The incidence of invasive ventilation should be carefully considered in preterm infants, especially high frequency ventilation. To prevent and treatment of hypocapnia, timely adjustment of ventilator parameters according to blood gas during different ventilation mode should be done.

【Key words】Ventilators, mechanical; Respiration, artificial; Continuous positive airway pressure; High-frequency ventilation; Infant, premature; Respiratory distress syndrome, newborn; Hypocapnia

Fund program: Applied Basic Planning Project of Science and Technology Department of Sichuan Province (2015JY0136); Research Project of Health and Family Planning Commission of Sichuan Province (17PJ274)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.017
N 端脑钠肽前体联合中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比率对急诊经皮冠状动脉介入术后近期预后的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨 N 端脑钠肽前体 (NT-proBNP) 联合中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比率 (NLR) 对急性 ST 段抬高心肌梗死患者急诊经皮冠状动脉介入 (PCI) 术后近期预后的影响。方法 选择哈励逊国际和平医院 2015 年 1 月至 2016 年 12 月收治的急性 ST 段抬高心肌梗死并接受急诊 PCI 患者 243 例, 患者入院时测定血清 NT-proBNP、NLR 水平, 随访 PCI 术后 1 年主要心脑血管不良事件 (MACCE) 发生情况。应用受试者工作特征 (ROC) 曲线确定 NT-proBNP、NLR 预测 MACCE 的界值, 根据最佳界值将患者分为低 NT-proBNP/低 NLR 组 (158 例)、低 NT-proBNP/高 NLR 组 (48 例)、高 NT-proBNP/低 NLR 组 (20 例)、高 NT-proBNP/高 NLR 组 (17 例) 四组, 比较各组之间各项指标的差异。采用 Kaplan-Meier 分析方法构建四组 1 年的生存曲线, 并进行 log-rank 检验。应用 Cox 比例危险模型评估 NT-proBNP、NLR 单独及两者联合对 PCI 术后 MACCE 的预测价值。结果 高 NT-proBNP/高 NLR 组总胆固醇 (TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDL-C)、血糖、糖化血红蛋白、首次医疗接触-球囊扩张时间、NT-proBNP、NLR 等指标与其他三组差异均有统计学意义 (F = 40.684、65.429、398.62、41.330、217.218、331.5、393.02, 均 P < 0.05)。ROC 曲线显示, NT-proBNP、NLR 预测术后 1 年 MACCE 界值分别为 1600ng/L [曲线下面积 (AUC) 0.779, 敏感度 81.4%, 特异度 83.5%] 和 6.5 [AUC 0.742, 敏感度 78.6%, 特异度 80.8%]。高 NT-proBNP (>1600ng/L) 和高 NLR (>6.5) 患者 PCI 术后 1 年心血管事件死亡 (23.5%)、心力衰竭 (47.1%)、再次心肌梗死 (17.6%)、脑卒中 (11.7%) 发生风险明显增加, 而非计划再次血运重建、支架内血栓的危险没有明显增加, 高 NT-proBNP/高 NLR 组生存率 (76.5%) 明显低于其他三组 (98.1%、97.9%、95.0%, χ² = 20.626, P < 0.05)。Cox 比例危险模型显示 TC、LDL-C、血糖、糖化血红蛋白、首次医疗接触-球囊扩张时间、NT-proBNP、NLR 均是 PCI 术后 MACCE 发生的独立预测因子, NT-proBNP 联合 NLR 的预测能力高于两者单独检测。结论 入院时 NT-proBNP、NLR 水平升高对急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死患者急诊 PCI 术后近期心血管事件死亡, 心功能不全, 再次心肌梗死和脑卒中的发生有一定预测价值, 两种指标联合预测价值高于单独指标检测。

【关键词】 心肌梗塞; 经皮冠状动脉介入术; 利钠肽, 脑; 中性粒细胞; 淋巴细胞; 心血管系统; 脑血管循环; 预后; 因素分析, 统计学

基金项目: 河北省卫生和计划生育委员会基金项目 (20171217)
DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.018

Effect of NT–proBNP combined with NLR on short–term prognosis of patients after primary percutaneous coronary intervention

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【Abstract】 Objectives To explore the effect of N–terminal pro–brain natriuretic peptide (NT–proBNP) combined with neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) on short–term prognosis in patients with acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Methods From January 2015 to December 2016, 243 patients with acute STEMI who underwent primary PCI in Harrision International Peace Hospital were enrolled in the study. The levels of NT–proBNP and NLR were measured at admission. The occurrence of major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events(MACCE) was followed up during 1 year after PCI. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were used to set cut–off values of NT–proBNP and NLR for predicting MACCE. All patients were divided into 4 groups based on the optimal cut–off point; low
NT – proBNP/low NLR group, low NT – proBNP/high NLR group, high NT – proBNP/low NLR group, high NT – proBNP/high NLR group. Various indicators were compared among the four groups. Survival curves of the 4 groups at 12 months were constructed by Kaplan-Meier analysis and compared using the log-rank test. The predictive value of NT – proBNP and NLR alone or in combination for MACCE after PCI was evaluated by the Cox proportional hazard model. **Results** There were statistically significant differences in TC, LDL-C, blood glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin, FMC to Ballon time, NT – proBNP, NRL among the high NT – proBNP/high NLR group and the other three groups ($F = 40.684, 65.429, 398.62, 41.330, 217.218, 331.5, 393.02$, all $P < 0.05$). ROC analysis indicated the optimal cut-off point of NT – proBNP, NRL for predicting MACCE were 1600 ng/L (the area under the ROC curve 0.779, sensitivity 81.4%, specificity 83.5%) and 6.5 (the area under the ROC curve 0.742, sensitivity 78.6%, specificity 80.8%), respectively. The patients in the high NT – proBNP (>1600 ng/L) and high NRL (>6.5) group had significantly higher risk of cardiovascular death (23.5%), heart failure (47.1%), recurrent MI (17.6%), and cerebral stroke (11.7%), but no significantly increase in the risk of non-plan repeat revascularization, stent thrombosis. The survival rate in high NT – proBNP and high NLR group (76.5%) was significantly lower than the other three groups (98.1%, 97.9%, 95.0%, $\chi^2 = 20.626, P < 0.05$). Multivariate analysis of COX proportional hazards model showed that TC, LDL-C, blood glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin, the onset time, NT – proBNP, NRL could be used as the prognostic factors for cardiac and cerebrovascular events. The predictive power of NT – proBNP combined with NLR was higher than either NT – proBNP or NLR alone. **Conclusion** Increased levels of NT – proBNP and NLR at admission could predict cardiovascular death, heart failure, recurrent MI and cerebral stroke in patients with STEMI after primary PCI. The prognostic capability of integrated application of NT – proBNP and NLR is better than either NT – proBNP or NLR alone.

**Key words** Myocardial infarction; Percutaneous coronary intervention; Natriuretic peptide, brain; Neutrophils; Lymphocytes; Cardiovascular system; Cerebrovascular circulation; Prognosis; Factor analysis, statistical

**Fund program:** Fund Project of Hebei Province Health and Family Planning Commission of Hebei Province (20171217)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.018
关节镜下直接止点解剖重建膝前交叉韧带的临床效果观察

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【摘要】目的 研究关节镜下直接止点解剖重建膝前交叉韧带（ACL）的疗效。方法 选取首都医科大学友谊医院（北京市平谷区医院）2017年1-12月收治的行ACL重建手术的患者52例为研究对象，根据随机序列软件及患者选择结果分为两组。试验组27例，采取关节镜下直接止点解剖重建手术治疗。对照组25例，采用传统定位重建手术。分别于术后1个月、3个月、6个月、1年随访，通过术后影像学及主客观指标进行疗效评价。结果 52例患者平均随访11.5个月，无伤口感染、关节感染、关节不稳、打软腿等症状，膝部疼痛改善，关节活动恢复满意。试验组Lysholm评分为（94.80±4.18）分，对照组为（91.02±1.96）分，差异有统计学意义（t=2.674，P<0.05）；拉赫曼（Lachman）试验和KT-1000差值均较术前明显改善（均P<0.01），两组差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05），但试验组轴移试验优于对照组，差异有统计学意义（P<0.05）；试验组ACL角为（51.52±5.18）°，对照组为（55.86±2.45）°，差异有统计学意义（P<0.05）；参考Cameron等改良Lysholm评分分级标准，试验组优24例，良2例，可1例，优良率为96.3%；对照组优18例，良5例，可2例，优良率为92.0%，差异有统计学意义（P<0.05）。结论 直接止点解剖重建能够很好的恢复膝关节前向及旋转稳定性，是一种安全可行的、疗效满意的解剖重建ACL的治疗方法。

【关键词】膝损伤；前交叉韧带；关节镜检查；解剖重建；关节不稳定性；疗效比较研究

Clinical effects of arthroscopic anatomical anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction with direct insertion technique

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the operating methods and clinical effects of arthroscopic anatomical anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction with direct insertion technique versus traditional method. Methods From January 2017 to December 2017, totally 52 patients who accepted ACL reconstruction and met the inclusion and exclusion criteria in Beijing Friendship Hospital of Capital Medical University were enrolled in this retrospective study. They were divided into two groups by random sequence software and patients’ selection results. The observation group (27 cases) received direct insertion technique, and the control group (25 cases) received traditional method. At postoperative 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, the clinical effect was evaluated by imaging index, subjective and objective indicators. Results All 52 patients were available for follow up with an average of 11.5 months. No postoperative complications such as infection, joint instability and soft legs, with a satisfied recovery of range of motion, pain relieved significantly. The Lysholm score of the observation group was (94.80 ± 4.18) points, which was significantly higher than (91.02 ± 1.96) points of the control group (t = 2.674, P < 0.05). Lachman test and KT-1000 were improved significantly compared with those before operation (all P < 0.01), while there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups (all P > 0.05), but the pivot – test of the observation group was better than that of the control group, the difference was statistically significant (P < 0.05). The ACL angle of the observation group was (51.52 ± 5.18)°, which was significantly lower than (55.86 ± 2.45)° of the control group (P < 0.05). According to modified Lysholm scores classification, in the observation group, 24 cases were excellent,
2 cases were good, 1 case was fair, and the excellent and good rate was 96.3%. In control group, 18 cases were excellent, 5 cases were good, 2 cases were fair, and the excellent and good rate was 92.0%. The difference in the excellent and good rate between the two groups was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Direct insertion anatomical reconstruction is a safe and effective technique for reconstruction of ACL. It can restore the stability of ACL and rotation of knee joint.

【Key words】Knee injuries; Anterior cruciate ligament; Arthroscopy; Anatomic reconstruction; Joint instability; Comparative effectiveness research

Fund program: Research Project of Health and Family Planning Commission of Pinggu District of Beijing (pgwjw2017-05)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.019
复方槐花补骨脂酊联合二氧化碳点阵激光治疗稳定期肢端型白癜风的疗效观察

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【摘要】目的 观察复方槐花补骨脂酊联合二氧化碳(CO₂)点阵激光治疗稳定期肢端型白癜风的疗效及安全性。方法 收集2014年10月至2017年8月东莞市第六人民医院收治的稳定期肢端型白癜风患者79例,根据治疗方法不同分为治疗组51例及对照组28例。治疗组患者予CO₂点阵激光治疗,每月1次,连续治疗4次,激光治疗24 h后开始外搽复方槐花补骨脂酊,每天2次;对照组患者予复方槐花补骨脂酊外搽,每天2次。治疗3个月及6个月判定疗效。结果 治疗3个月及6个月后,治疗组显效率分别为39.22%,62.75%,对照组显效率分别为32.14%,42.86%,治疗组与对照组显效率差异均有统计学意义(χ²=12.557,18.021,均P<0.05);两组均未见明显不良反应。结论 复方槐花补骨脂酊联合CO₂点阵激光治疗稳定期肢端型白癜风疗效显著,安全性好。

【关键词】白癜风;复方槐花补骨脂酊;CO₂点阵激光;疗效比较研究

基金项目:广东省东莞市社会科技发展(一般)项目(2018507150051148)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.020

Efficacy of indine of composite Huaihua fructus posraleae combined with fractional CO₂ laser on acral stable vitiligo

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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of indine of composite Huaihua fructus posraleae combined with fractional CO₂ laser on acral stable vitiligo. Methods From October 2014 to August 2017, 79 cases with acral stable vitiligo in the Sixth People’s Hospital of Dongguan were randomly divided into treatment group and control group according to the digital table. The treatment group (51 cases) was treated with fractional CO₂ laser one time a month for four times, and the second day was given topical indine of composite Huaihua fructus posraleae twice a day. The control group (28 cases) was treated with topical indine of composite Huaihua fructus posraleae twice a day. The treatment effect was observed after treatment for 3 months and 6 months. Results After treatment for 3 months and 6 months, the total effective rates of the treatment group were 39.22%, 62.75%, respectively, which were significantly higher than those of the control group (32.14%, 42.86%) (χ² = 12.557, 18.021, all P < 0.05). No serious adverse event was observed in the two groups. Conclusion Indine of composite Huaihua fructus posraleae combined with fractional CO₂ laser is safe and effective in the treatment of stable sporadic vitiligo.

【Key words】Vitiligo; Indine of composite Huaihua fructus Posraleae; Fractional CO₂ Laser; Comparative effectiveness research

Fund program: Social Science and Technology Development (General) Project of Dongguan City, Guangdong Province(2018507150051148)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.020
超声引导穿刺活检诊断乳腺肿块良恶性的应用价值

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【摘要】  目的  评价超声引导穿刺活检（ultrasound guided-core needle biopsy, US-CNB）对乳腺肿块定性诊断的应用价值。 方法  回顾性分析2016年1月至2018年4月在桐城市人民医院接受US-CNB乳腺肿块患者51例临床及病理资料,以术后病理结果为金标准,计算US-CNB穿刺成功率、灵敏度、特异度、正确率（诊断符合率）。 结果  51例患者共有51个病灶,49个病灶穿刺标本可获得明确定性诊断,其中恶性42例,良性7例;2个病灶穿刺标本无法获得明确定性诊断,穿刺成功率96.1% (49/51)。经术后病理证实:恶性43例,良性6例。US-CNB误诊1个,灵敏度、特异度、正确率分别为97.7% (42/43),100.0% (42/42),98.0% (48/49)。结论  US-CNB穿刺成功率和诊断病灶良恶性正确率高,与金标准一致性好,在基层医院值得推广应用。

【关键词】  乳腺肿瘤;  超声检查;  穿刺术;  活组织检查;  诊断;  良恶性;  价值

Clinical value of ultrasound guided-core needle biopsy in the diagnosis of breast lesions
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【Abstract】  Objective  To study the application value of ultrasound guided-core needle biopsy (US – CNB) in the diagnosis of breast lesions. Methods  From January 2016 to April 2018, 51 patients with breast masses who underwent US – CNB in the People’s Hospital of Tongcheng were selected. The pathological results after surgery were used as the gold standard, and the puncture success rate, sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of US – CNB were analyzed. Results  Forty-nine lesions were diagnosed by qualitative diagnosis, of which 42 lesions were malignant and 7 lesions were benign. Two lesions were diagnosed by qualitative diagnosis, and the success rate of puncture was 96.1% (49/51). The postoperative pathology confirmed that 44 cases were malignant and 6 cases were benign. The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of US – CNB were 97.7% (42/43), 100.0% (42/42), 98.0% (48/49), respectively. Conclusion  The success rate and accuracy of US – CNB puncture in the diagnosis of benign and malignant lesions are high, consistent with the gold standard. It has clinical significance for the basic hospital level.

【Key words】  Breast neoplasms;  Ultrasonography;  Punctures;  Biopsy;  Diagnosis;  Benign and malignant;  Value

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.021
Comparison of clinical effects of capecitabine combined with oxaliplatin or irinotecan in the treatment of colorectal cancer with liver metastasis

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[Abstract] Objective To compare the clinical effect of capecitabine combined with oxaliplatin or irinotecan in the treatment of colorectal cancer with liver metastasis. Methods From January 2016 to January 2018, 100 patients with colorectal cancer complicated with liver metastasis admitted in Jinhua Central Hospital were selected and randomly divided into control group and observation group according to the random number table method, with 50 cases in each group. Both two groups were given 1000mg/m² capecitabine twice a day treatment for 2 consecutive weeks. In addition, the control group was treated with 130mg/m² oxaliplatin, while the observation group was treated with 150mg/m² irinotecan. The adverse reactions, short-term efficacy, median survival time and progression time were observed and compared between the two groups. Results The objective remission rate of patients in the observation group was 48.00%, which was significantly higher than 36.00% in the control group (X² = 7.253, P < 0.05). The disease control rate of the observation group was 80.00%, which was significantly higher than 66.00% of the control group (X² = 9.273, P < 0.05). The median total survival was 12 months and 14 months in the two groups, the median progression-free survival was 4 months and 5 months in the two groups, the survival of the observation group was significantly better than that of the control group (X² = 8.676, P < 0.05). The incidence rate of diarrhea in the observation group was 14.00%, which was significantly lower than 34.00% in the control group (X² = 5.967, P < 0.05). There were no statistically significant differences in the incidence rates of adverse reactions between the two groups (all P > 0.05), including anemia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, stomatitis, hemorrhage, peripheral neuropathy, liver injury, hand-foot syndrome, nausea and vomiting, and alopecia. Conclusion For patients with colorectal cancer with liver metastasis, capecitabine combined with irinotecan can effectively improve the clinical effects.
efficacy of patients, greatly improve the patients’ tolerance, but also can reduce the incidence rates of adverse reactions in patients. Its effect is better than capecitabine combined with oxaliplatin, and is worthy of popularizing in clinic.

【Key words】 Colorectal neoplasms; Survival time; Side effects; Irinotecan; Capecitabine; Oxaliplatin

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.022
多媒体训练系统用于不同年龄、不同类型的儿童弱视的疗效比较

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【摘要】目的 比较多媒体训练用于不同年龄、类型的儿童弱视的治疗疗效。方法 回顾性分析了2014年3月至2017年4月在晋城市眼科医院眼科门诊采用多媒体视觉训练的弱视儿童128例的临床资料，并分析不同年龄组、不同弱视类型、不同弱视程度患儿的治疗疗效。结果 3~5岁组、>5~8岁组、>8~12岁组的治疗总有效率分别为73.17%、95.45%、52.38%；>5~8岁组治疗总有效率显著高于3~5岁组、>8~12岁组，差异均有统计学意义（χ²＝6.623,19.423,均P<0.05）。>5~8岁组高于>8~12岁组，差异有统计学意义（χ²＝6.387,P<0.05）。屈光不正组、屈光参差组、斜视组治疗总有效率分别为92.06%、70.00%、68.00%；屈光不正组高于屈光参差组和斜视组，差异均有统计学意义（χ²＝8.643,8.231,均P<0.05）。中心注视组、旁中心注视组患儿治疗总有效率分别为86.17%、67.65%；差异有统计学意义（χ²＝5.623,P<0.05）。轻度弱视组、中度弱视组、重度弱视组患儿治疗总有效率分别为98.15%、75.81%、0.00%；差异均有统计学意义（χ²＝12.116,56.795,均P<0.05）。结论 多媒体视觉训练治疗年龄小、屈光程度轻、屈光不正和中心注视儿童效果显著，而对年龄偏大、重度弱视、屈光参差及旁中心注视弱视患儿疗效欠佳。

【关键词】弱视；多媒体训练系统；年龄因素；类型；儿童；视锐度；疗效比较研究

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.023

Effect of multimedia training system on amblyopia in children of different ages and types
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【Abstract】Objective To explore the effect of multimedia training on amblyopia in children of different ages and types. Methods From March 2014 to April 2017, the clinical data of 128 amblyopia children with multimedia visual training in the ophthalmology outpatient department of Jincheng Ophthalmology Hospital were analyzed retrospectively. The therapeutic effects of different age groups, different amblyopia types and different amblyopia children were analyzed. Results The total effective rates of the 3~5 years old group, >5~8 years old group and >8~12 years old group were 73.17%, 95.45% and 52.38%, respectively. The total effective rate of the >5~8 years old group was significantly higher than that of the 3~5 years old group and >8~12 years old group, the differences was statistically significant (χ²＝6.623,19.423,all P<0.05). The total effective rate of the 3~5 years old group was statistically higher than that of the >8~12 years old group (χ²＝6.387,P<0.05). The total effective rates of the anisometropia group, anisometropic group and strabismus group were 92.06%, 70.00% and 68.00%, respectively. The total effective rate of the anisometropia group was higher than that of the anisometropia group and strabismus group, the difference was statistically significant (χ²＝8.643,8.231,all P<0.05). The total effective rates of the central fixation group and side center gaze group were 86.17% and 67.65%, respectively, and the difference between the two groups was statistically significant (χ²＝5.623,P<0.05). The total effective rates of the mild amblyopia group, the moderate amblyopia group and the severe amblyopia group were 98.15%, 75.81% and 0.00%, respectively, the difference among the three groups was statistically significant (χ²＝12.116,56.795,all P<0.05). Conclusion The effect of multimedia visual training on children with small age, light refraction, ametropia and central gaze is significant, but the effect is not good for older, severe amblyopia, anisometropia and parametropic amblyopia.

【Key words】Amblyopia; Multimedia training system; Age factors; Type; Child; Visual acuity; Comparative effectiveness research

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.023
体表心电图检查对心肌梗死相关动脉的诊断价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨体表心电图对急性心肌梗死(AMI)患者梗死相关动脉 IRA 的诊断价值。方法 选择 2017 年 2 月至 2018 年 2 月如皋市人民医院收治的 AMI 患者 151 例为研究对象,所有患者入院后立即行体表 18 导联心电图,后行急诊经皮冠脉介入手术(PCI)治疗,以冠脉造影(CAG)结果为准。分析体表心电图诊断 IRA 患者的 IRA 的价值。结果 该组 IRA 分别为左前降支(LAD)41 例、左回旋支(LCX)22 例、右冠状动脉(RCA)39 例,由 PCI 合并 LCX 28 例,由 PCI 合并 RCA 21 例。对 RCA 梗死具有较高预测价值的心电图特征为 STⅢ↑>STⅡ↑,STavL↓>STⅠ↓,其灵敏度和特异性分别达 88.02%,86.31%,92.25%,82.01%。对 LCX 梗死具有较高预测价值的心电图特征为 STv3↓/STⅢ↑>1.2,STavL↑/STⅠ↑,其灵敏度和特异性分别达 85.12%,82.02%,96.25%,89.02%。LAD 梗死患者心电图特征为 STv2↑≥3 mm,STv3↑≥2 mm,STⅢ↑,avF↑≥1 mm,其诊断 LAD 梗死的灵敏度分别为 65.02%,77.25%,40.25%。LAD 合并 LCX 梗死组患者心电图特征为 STⅠ↑,v1~v6↓,STⅡ↓,STⅢ↓,avF↓,STavL↓,avR↓。LAD 合并 RCA 梗死心电图特征为 STⅠ↑,v1~v6↓,STⅡ↓,STⅢ↓,avF↓,STavL↓,avR↓。结论 不同 IRA 梗死体表心电图表现不同,单支 IRA 利用心电图特征不难做出判断,但两支或以上 IRA 心电图缺乏特异性表现,临床应加强对两支以上 IRA 心电图检查的重视。

【关键词】心电描记术; 心肌梗塞; 冠状动脉闭塞; 前降支; 回旋支

DOIs:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.024

Diagnostic value of body surface electrocardiogram in myocardial infarction related artery

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the diagnostic value of electrocardiogram (ECG) on infarct related artery (IRA) in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI). Methods From February 2017 to February 2018, 151 patients with AMI in the People's Hospital of Rugao were selected. All the patients were examined by 18 lead ECG immediately after admission to the hospital. The patients were treated with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), and the results of coronary angiography (CAG) were used to analyze the value of IRA for the diagnosis of AMI patients with body surface ECG. Results IRA was performed in 41 cases of LAD, 22 cases of LCX, 39 cases of RCA, 28 cases of LAD with LCX, and 11 cases of LAD with RCA. The high predictive value of ECG for RCA infarction was STⅢ↑>STⅡ↑,STavL↓>STⅠ↓. The sensitivity and specificity were 88.02%, 86.31%, 92.25% and 82.01%, respectively. The ECG with high predictive value for LCX infarction was STv3↓/STⅢ↑>1.2,STavL↑/STⅠ↑, with the sensitivity and specificity of 85.12%, 82.02%, 96.25% and 89.02%, respectively. The ECG of patients with LAD infarction was STv2↑≥3 mm,STv3↑≥2 mm,STⅢ↑,avF↑≥1 mm, and the sensitivity of the diagnosis of LAD infarction was 65.02%, 77.25%, and 40.25%, respectively. The ECG characteristics of patients with LCX infarction group were STⅠ↑,v1~v6↓,STⅡ↓,STⅢ↓,avF↓,STavL↓,avR↓, and LAD combined RCA infarction group, and the ECG characteristics were STⅠ↑,v1~v6↓,STⅡ↓,STⅢ↓,avF↓,STavL↓,avR↑. Conclusion The ECG of different IRA infarction body surface is different. The single branch of IRA is not difficult to make judgement with the characteristics of ECG, but the two or more IRA ECG is lack of specific manifestation. The clinical attention should be paid more attention to the two or more IRA ECG.

【Key words】Electrocardiography; Myocardial infarction; Coronary occlusion; Anterior descending branch; Circumflex branch

DOIs:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.024
【摘要】目的 比较同步放化疗与序贯放化疗治疗局部晚期非小细胞肺癌（NSCLC）的疗效和安全性。方法 选择 2016 年 9 月至 2018 年 2 月宁波市医疗中心李惠利东部医院收治的局部晚期 NSCLC 患者 88 例为研究对象，采用随机数字表法将其分为同步组 45 例、序贯组 43 例，同步组给予同时放化疗，而序贯组在化疗 4 周期之后开始放疗，两组均采取相同的放疗、化疗方案，比较两组患者临床疗效、不良反应以及患者生活质量。结果 同步组治疗近期总有效率显著高于序贯组（6.22% 比 39.53%，$\chi^2 = 4.530, P < 0.05$）；同步组患者Ⅰ～Ⅱ级放射性肺损伤以及放射性食管炎发生率均显著高于序贯组（26.67% 比 9.30%；17.78% 比 2.32%，$\chi^2 = 4.457, 4.159$，均 $P < 0.05$）；治疗前两组患者生活质量评分差异均无统计学意义（均 $P > 0.05$），治疗结束时同步组躯体功能以及总健康状况评分均显著低于序贯组（$66.48 \pm 9.28$ 分比 $70.95 \pm 11.68$ 分，$51.48 \pm 10.26$ 分比 $55.42 \pm 9.84$ 分，$t = 2.010, 2.144$，均 $P < 0.05$）。结论 同步放化疗较序贯放化疗治疗局部晚期 NSCLC 具有着更佳的临床疗效，虽可增加患者放射性肺炎及放射性食管炎发生率，但患者耐受性良好，治疗结束后生活质量逐渐改善，值得临床推广。

【关键词】 肺癌，非小细胞；抗肿瘤联合化疗方案；放射疗法；局部晚期；疗效；安全性

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.025

Comparison of the efficacy and safety of concurrent chemoradiotherapy and sequential chemoradiotherapy in the treatment of locally advanced non–small cell lung cancer

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【Abstract】Objective To compare the efficacy and safety of concurrent chemoradiotherapy and sequential chemoradiotherapy in the treatment of locally advanced non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Methods From September 2016 to February 2018, 88 patients with locally advanced NSCLC admitted to Li Huili East Hospital were randomly divided into synchronous group (45 cases) and sequential group (43 cases). The synchronous group received concurrent radiotherapy and chemotherapy, while the sequential group was given radiotherapy after 4 cycles of chemotherapy. Both two groups took the same radiotherapy and chemotherapy prescription. The clinical efficacy, adverse reactions and quality of life of the two groups were compared. Results The total effective rate in the synchronous group was significantly higher than that in the sequential group (6.22% vs. 39.53%, $\chi^2 = 4.530, P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of I ~ II grade radiation lung injury and radiation esophagitis in the synchronous group were significantly higher than those in the sequential group (26.67% vs. 9.30%; 17.78% vs. 2.32%, $\chi^2 = 4.457, 4.159$, all $P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in quality of life score between the two groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). The body health and total health status of the synchronous group were significantly lower than those of the sequential group at the end of treatment [(66.48 ± 9.28) points vs. (70.95 ± 11.68) points; (51.48 ± 10.26) points vs. (55.42 ± 9.84) points, $t = 2.010, 2.144$, all $P < 0.05$], but the score of total health status in the synchronous group was significantly higher than that in the sequential group at the end of treatment [(61.28 ± 6.48) points vs. (57.83 ± 7.93) points, $t = 2.239, P < 0.05$]. Conclusion Concurrent chemoradiotherapy has better clinical efficacy than sequential radiotherapy and chemotherapy in the treatment of locally advanced NSCLC. Although it can increase the incidence of radiation pneumonitis and esophagitis, the patients are well tolerated and the quality of life is improved gradually at the end of the treatment. It is worthy of clinical promotion.

【Key words】Carcinoma, non-small-cell lung; Antineoplastic combined chemotherapy protocols; Radio-
therapy; Locally advanced stage; Efficacy; Safety

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.025
老年人长期发热 33 例诊治分析

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【摘要】 目的 总结老年人长期发热的诊断、治疗经验。方法 回顾性分析阜宁县人民医院老年医学科 2010 年 1 月至 2017 年 6 月诊治的长期发热老年患者 33 例 46 例次的临床资料,其中长期住院患者 14 例;男 29 例,女 4 例;年龄范围 60~93 岁;体温范围 37.8~40.1 ℃,平均 38.6 ℃;发热持续时间范围 14~90 d,平均 25.6 d。结果 在 46 例次长期发热老年患者中,明确诊断 43 例次,诊断为感染 40 例次(占 86.9%),肺部感染 32 例次,结核病 3 例次,胆道感染 2 例次,导管相关感染 2 例次,肝脓肿、淋巴瘤、坏死性淋巴结炎、血管炎各 1 例次,发热原因不明 3 例次。均给以经验性抗菌药物治疗,治愈 40 例次(治愈率 86.9%),死亡 6 例(病死率 13.1%)。结论 感染是基层医院老年人长期发热的主要因素,诊断时应考虑结核病的可能,在治疗上早期应用广谱抗菌药物,有减少发热天数和缩短疗程的可能。

【关键词】 发热,原因不明; 诊断; 治疗结果; 老年人

Diagnosis and treatment of 33 elderly patients with long–term fever
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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.026
氟芬那酸丁酯联合自制硅油治疗儿童湿疹的临床观察

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【摘要】目的 观察氟芬那酸丁酯乳膏联合自制硅油治疗儿童湿疹的临床疗效。方法 选择 2016 年 5 月至 2017 年 9 月大连市皮肤病医院门诊治疗的儿童局限性亚急性和慢性湿疹患者 112 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分成两组各 56 例。治疗组予外用硅油、氟芬那酸丁酯乳膏及丁酸氢化可的松乳膏,对照组仅外用丁酸氢化可的松乳膏,疗程 2 周。比较两组疗效。结果 治疗 2 周后治疗组总有效率为 83.9%,显著高于对照组的 69.6% ($\chi^2=5.71,P<0.05$)。治疗组有 2 例出现皮肤发红,轻度刺痛感,与硅油 1:1 混合后外用症状消失。结论 氟芬那酸丁酯乳膏联合自制硅油治疗儿童湿疹疗效确切,可缩短病程,不良反应小,临床应用安全。

【关键词】 湿疹; 氟芬那酸丁酯; 硅油; 丁酸氢化可的松; 儿童; 疗效比较研究
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.027

Clinical observation of butyl flufenadate combined with homemade silicone oil cream in the treatment of eczema in children
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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.027
【摘要】目的观察个体化健康教育在精神科住院患者预防跌倒中的应用效果。方法选择2015年11月至2017年11月舟山市第二人民医院精神科住院部收治的精神科住院患者160例为研究对象，采用随机数字表法将上述患者分为两组。其中80例患者实施传统健康教育，即对照组；另80例患者实施传统健康教育+个体化健康教育，即研究组。将以上两组患者对跌倒相关知识的掌握情况以及跌倒发生率情况进行比较分析。结果研究组患者对跌倒的相关因素、危险因素、预防常识以及严重后果的了解度分别为65.00%、77.50%、82.50%、83.75%，均明显高于对照组(2.50%、5.00%、6.25%、10.00%)，两组差异均有统计学意义(χ²=284.55，223.70，368.75，368.75，均P<0.05)；研究组患者的跌倒发生率为2.50%，明显低于对照组(11.25%) (χ²=4.78，P<0.05)。结论对于精神科住院患者，实施个体化健康教育可增强其对跌倒相关知识的掌握度，有效降低跌倒发生率。

【关键词】精神病人；健康教育；意外跌倒；危险因素

Application of individualized health education in prevention of falls in psychiatric inpatients
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细节护理在非小细胞肺癌患者三维适形放疗联合甘氨双唑钠与小剂量顺铂辅助治疗中的应用效果

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【摘要】目的 探讨细节护理在非小细胞肺癌患者行甘氨双唑钠联合小剂量顺铂治疗中的应用效果。方法 选取 2016 年 1 月至 2018 年 6 月中国医科大学附属第一医院收治的非小细胞肺癌患者 99 例作为研究对象, 遵循单盲随机分配原则分为对照组 49 例和观察组 50 例。所有患者采取三维适形放疗, 并采用甘氨双唑钠与小剂量顺铂辅助治疗, 治疗过程中对照组采取常规护理措施, 观察组采取细节护理措施。比较两组不良反应发生率、癌因性疲乏评分、癌因性疼痛评分、负性情绪评分、睡眠质量评分及护理满意度。结果 观察组的不良反应发生率均低于对照组 ( \chi^2 = 5.172, 4.504, 4.141, 5.029, \text{均} P < 0.05)。护理后, 观察组的癌因性疲乏评分 (3.75 ± 2.04 分)、癌因性疼痛评分 (3.09 ± 1.98 分)、负性情绪评分 (焦虑评分 38.58 ± 5.94 分、抑郁评分 37.59 ± 5.82 分)、睡眠质量评分 (9.18 ± 2.67 分) 均低于对照组的 (5.86 ± 2.13 分)、(5.17 ± 2.06 分)、(46.69 ± 8.07 分)、(12.37 ± 3.24 分), 差异均有统计学意义 (t = 5.034, 5.122, 5.703, 5.777, 5.351, \text{均} P < 0.05); 观察组的护理总满意率为 96.00%, 高于对照组的 81.63%, 差异均有统计学意义 ( \chi^2 = 5.172, P < 0.05)。结论 在非小细胞肺癌患者行甘氨双唑钠与小剂量顺铂辅助治疗过程中, 对患者实施细节护理干预, 可有效减少患者的放疗不良反应, 减轻其癌因性疲乏和疼痛, 有利于减轻癌痛对患者心理状况和睡眠质量的干扰, 使患者对护理服务更加满意。

【关键词】癌,非小细胞肺; 放射疗法,适形; 甘氨双唑钠; 顺铂; 护理; 疼痛; 情绪; 睡眠

基金项目:辽宁省自然科学基金(201602291)
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.029

Application effect of detail nursing in three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy combined with sodium glycadiazole and low – dose cisplatin in adjuvant treatment of non – small cell lung cancer

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Fund program: Natural Science Foundation of Liaoning Province(201602291)
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.029
护理风险管理对急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者呼吸机相关性肺炎的影响研究

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【摘要】目的 观察护理风险管理应用在急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者呼吸机相关性肺炎的护理效果及临床价值。方法 选择 2015 年 6 月至 2017 年 12 月温州医科大学附属第一医院急诊重症监护室（EICU）收治的急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者 230 例作为研究对象，按照护理方法不同分为观察组和对照组，每组 115 例。对照组采取常规护理，观察组采取护理风险管理模式，对比两组护理效果。结果 观察组发生呼吸机相关性肺炎、护理风险事件、护理投诉事件、护理满意度评分分别为 3 例、1 例、2 例、(95.01 ± 4.01) 分，对照组分别为 15 例、8 例、11 例、(84.97 ± 2.13) 分，差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 3.197, 3.981, 4.037, t = 9.237, 均 P < 0.05）。观察组心理维度、生理维度、社会维度、环境维度分别为 (37.14 ± 4.13) 分、 (18.76 ± 3.02) 分、 (28.23 ± 3.13) 分、 (23.65 ± 2.65) 分，对照组分别为 (22.05 ± 2.06) 分、 (13.13 ± 1.21) 分、 (21.05 ± 1.45) 分、 (18.11 ± 1.21) 分，差异均有统计学意义（t = 11.387, 14.398, 10.378, 11.084，均 P < 0.05）。观察组干预后白细胞介素 6 水平分别为 (33.54 ± 6.25) pg/mL、 (28.87 ± 3.21) pg/mL，对照组分别为 (78.54 ± 11.03) pg/mL、 (44.76 ± 6.14) pg/mL，差异均有统计学意义（t = 5.032, 5.318，均 P < 0.05）。结论 护理风险管理应用在急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者治疗中可以减少呼吸机相关性肺炎发生，提升患者舒适程度，降低护理风险事件和护理投诉，减轻患者体内炎症反应程度，具有临床应用的价值。

【关键词】呼吸窘迫综合征，成人；肺炎，呼吸机相关性；护理；风险调节；管理

基金项目: 浙江省温州市公益性科技计划项目 (Y20160298)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.030
多元化健康指导对肺癌患者术后呼吸训练依从性的影响

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【摘要】目的 分析多元化健康指导应用在肺癌患者术后开展呼吸训练中的效果及临床价值。方法 回顾性选取2017年11月至2018年7月舟山医院手术治疗的肺癌患者130例,根据开展健康教育模式不同分为对照组和观察组,每组65例。对照组患者采取常规健康教育开展呼吸训练,观察组采用多元化健康指导模式开展呼吸训练。比较两组呼吸训练效果。结果 观察组干预后肺活量(VC)、第一秒用力呼气量(FEV₁)、第一秒用力呼气量占用力肺活量比率(FEV₁/FVC)分别为(2.19 ± 0.48)L、(1.72 ± 0.15)L、(67.84 ± 4.91)% ,对照组干预后分别为(1.76 ± 0.23)L、(1.53 ± 0.08)L、(52.64 ± 3.82)% ,差异均有统计学意义(均 P < 0.05)。观察组患者依从率为93.84%,高于对照组的73.85%,差异有统计学意义(χ² = 4.028, P < 0.05)。观察组日常生活能力、社会活动能力、抑郁症状、焦虑症状、训练知识掌握程度得分分别为(2.11 ± 0.28)分、(2.09 ± 0.18)分、(2.01 ± 0.15)分、(1.95 ± 0.11)分、(95.12 ± 4.02)分,对照组分别为(2.41 ± 0.43)分、(2.56 ± 0.47)分、(2.39 ± 0.42)分、(2.29 ± 0.39)分、(84.35 ± 2.15)分,差异均有统计学意义(t = 8.327, 9.327, 8.013, 7.188, 10.382, 均 P < 0.05)。观察组术后并发症发生率3.08%,低于对照组的12.31%,差异有统计学意义(χ² = 4.172, P < 0.05)。结论 多元化健康指导应用在肺癌患者术后开展呼吸训练能够提升患者呼吸功能,提高训练依从性,减少术后并发症发生,改善生活质量,值得在临床推广应用。

【关键词】 健康教育; 肺肿瘤; 呼吸锻炼; 生活质量; 病人依从性; 手术后并发症

基金项目: 浙江省舟山市医药卫生科技计划(2015B11)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.031

Effect of multiple health guidance on postoperative respiratory training compliance in lung cancer patients

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Fund program: Medical and Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province(2015B11)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.031
微核糖核酸在非酒精性脂肪性肝病中的研究进展

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【摘要】非酒精性脂肪性肝病是一种常见、多发肝脏疾病，发病机制复杂，其典型病理特征包括肝细胞脂质累积、窦周纤维化等。微核糖核酸为单链非编码微核糖核酸，对生物体影响广泛。该研究对微核糖核酸在非酒精性脂肪性肝病发生、进展、诊疗等多方面的研究进展进行综述。

【关键词】脂肪肝；微核糖核酸；诊断；综述
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.032

Research progress of miRNA in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease
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【Abstract】Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is a common, multiple liver disease, the pathogenesis is complex, the typical pathological features include liver cell lipid accumulation, sinus fibrosis and so on. MicroRNAs are single-chain non-coding miRNAs and have a wide range of effects on organisms. The research reviewed the progress of microRNA in the occurrence, development, diagnosis and treatment of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease.

【Key words】Fatty liver; Micro-Ribonucleic acid; Diagnosis; Review
DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.07.032