向奋战在抗疫一线的广大医务工作者致敬！

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宫颈高级别上皮内瘤变锥切术后切缘阳性及再次手术病灶残留的危险因素分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析宫颈高级别上皮内瘤变经锥切术后病理切缘阳性及再次手术后病灶残留的危险因素，指导临床工作及后期随访。方法 回顾性分析内蒙古自治区人民医院2013年11月至2018年11月因宫颈上皮内瘤变Ⅱ、Ⅲ级行宫颈锥切术且符合条件、资料完整的患者180例的临床资料，对锥切术后切缘阳性及再次手术（包括再次锥切、子宫切除）病灶残留的相关危险因素采用单因素、多因素回归分析。结果 锥切术后切缘阳性发生率为31.67%（57/180），切缘阳性再次手术病灶残留率为36.84%（21/57）。绝经、接触性出血、宫颈癌（原位癌、微小浸润癌）是切缘阳性危险因素（OR=2.342、2.428、8.949）；接触性出血、宫颈癌（原位癌、微小浸润癌）是切缘阳性再次手术病灶残留危险因素（OR=5.370、10.992）。结论 接触性出血、宫颈癌（原位癌、微小浸润癌）与宫颈切缘阳性及病灶残留密切相关，其中，绝经与切缘阳性有关，它们是影响宫颈锥切切缘阳性、再次手术病灶残留的危险因素，临床应高度重视。

【关键词】 宫颈上皮内瘤样病变； 锥形切除术； 再手术； 回归分析； 危险因素
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Analysis of risk factors of positive surgical margin and residual lesions after cone resection of high – grade intraepithelial neoplasia
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【Abstract】Objective  To analyze the risk factors of positive surgical margin and residual lesions after cone resection of high – grade intraepithelial neoplasia, and to guide clinical work and follow – up. Methods  The clinical data of 180 patients with cervical epithelial neoplasia of grade Ⅱ and Ⅲ who underwent cervical conization in the People’s Hospital of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region from November 2013 to November 2018 were retrospectively analyzed. The risk factors associated with residual margin and reoperation (including re – cone and hysterectomy) after conization were performed by single factor and multivariate regression analysis. Results  The incidence of positive resection margins after conization was 31.67% (57/180), which of the residual margin of re – surgery was 36.84% (21/57). Menopause, contact bleeding, cervical cancer (in situ carcinoma, microinvasive carcinoma) were positive risk factors for conical cutting margin (OR = 2.342, 2.428, 8.949). Contact bleeding, cervical cancer (in situ carcinoma, microinvasive carcinoma) were risk factors for residual resection of the surgical margin after conization (OR = 5.370, 10.992). Conclusion  Contact bleeding, cervical carcinoma in situ, microinvasive carcinoma are closely related to cervical margin and lesion residual. Among them, menopause is also positively related to margin, which is a risk factor affecting cervical cone cutting margin and residual reoperation. It should be highly valued in clinical.

【Key words】 Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia; Conization; Reoperation; Regression analysis; Risk factors
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宫腔镜下瘢痕病灶切除术治疗剖宫产瘢痕妊娠的临床研究

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【摘要】目的探讨宫腔镜下瘢痕病灶切除术治疗剖宫产瘢痕妊娠(CSP)的临床效果及其对血清人绒毛膜促性腺激素(β-HCG)水平的影响。方法选择温州市人民医院2017年1月至2019年1月收治的内生型CSP患者83例,依据不同手术方法分为观察组43例、对照组40例。观察组行宫腔镜下瘢痕病灶切除术,对照组行子宫动脉栓塞术。比较两组手术成功率、术中出血量、阴道出血时间和住院时间,术后并发症和血β-HCG恢复正常时间,以及患者满意度。

【结论】宫腔镜下瘢痕病灶切除术治疗CSP患者临床效果良好,且可缩短血β-HCG恢复正常时间。

【关键词】宫腔镜检查;瘢痕;剖宫产术;妊娠,异位;绒毛膜促性腺激素,β亚单位;子宫出血;手术后并发症;病人满意度

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Clinical study of hysteroscopic resection for cesarean scar pregnancy

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of hysteroscopic scar excision for cesarean scar pregnancy (CSP) and its effect on serum β - human chorionic gonadotropin (β - HCG). Methods From January 2017 to January 2019, 83 patients with endogenous CSP admitted to the People's Hospital of Wenzhou were divided into observation group (43 cases) and control group (40 cases) according to different surgical methods. The observation group underwent hysteroscopic scar lesion resection, while the control group underwent uterine artery embolization. The success rate, intraoperative bleeding volume, vaginal bleeding time and hospitalization time, postoperative complications and the recovery time of blood β - HCG were compared between the two groups. Results The success rate of operation in the observation group was 97.67% (42/43), which was higher than that in the control group (82.50% (33/40)) (χ² = 3.875, P < 0.05). The amount of bleeding in the observation group (43.28 ± 10.28 mL) was less than that in the control group (74.32 ± 15.48 mL). The differences were statistically significant (t = 10.832,7.468,9.140, all P < 0.05). There was no statistically significant difference in postoperative complications between the two groups (P > 0.05). The recovery time of blood β - HCG in the observation group was 97.67% (42/43), which was higher than that in the control group (77.50% (31/40)) (χ² = 6.170, P < 0.05). Conclusion Hysteroscopy - assisted scar excision is effective in the treatment of CSP, and can shorten the recovery time of blood β - HCG.

【Key words】Hysteroscopy; Cicatrix; Cesarean section; Pregnancy, ectopic; Chorionic gonadotropin, beta subunit; Human; Uterine hemorrhage; Postoperative complications; Patient satisfaction

【Fund program】Medical and Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2019328118)

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炔雌醇环丙孕酮联合二甲双胍治疗多囊卵巢综合征伴胰岛素抵抗的临床效果

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【摘要】目的 探讨炔雌醇环丙孕酮联合二甲双胍治疗多囊卵巢综合征（PCOS）伴胰岛素抵抗的临床效果。方法select 2017年5月至2019年5月台州市第一人民医院收治的PCOS伴胰岛素抵抗患者90例进行研究。根据随机数字法将患者分为对照组、治疗组各45例。对照组采用炔雌醇环丙孕酮治疗，观察组采用炔雌醇环丙孕酮联合二甲双胍治疗。比较两组临床疗效，治疗前后雌二醇（E2）、睾酮（T）、促黄体生成素（LH）、促卵泡细胞素（FSH）水平以及胰岛素抵抗指数（HOMA-IR）、空腹血浆葡萄糖（FPG）、体质量指数（BMI）、空腹胰岛素（FINS）水平，并对两组的排卵、妊娠、月经恢复情况及不良反应进行分析。结果 治疗组总有效率（97.77%）明显高于对照组的总有效率（77.77%），差异有统计学意义（χ² = 8.389，P = 0.003）。治疗前，治疗组E2、T、LH、FSH与对照组差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05）。治疗后，治疗组E2（112.90 ± 18.90）pmol/L、T（1.30 ± 0.78）mmol/L、LH（8.00 ± 1.50）U/L、FSH（1.20 ± 0.39）U/L，均显著低于对照组E2（128.90 ± 19.95）pmol/L、T（2.19 ± 1.00）mmol/L、LH（11.65 ± 1.60）U/L、FSH（1.89 ± 0.50）U/L，差异均有统计学意义（均P<0.05）。治疗前，两组患者HOMA-IR、FPG、BMI、FINS水平差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05）。治疗后，治疗组患者HOMA-IR（2.19 ± 0.50）、FPG（4.30 ± 1.19）mmol/L、BMI（22.40 ± 1.89）kg/m²、FINS（15.98 ± 5.00）μU/L，均显著低于对照组HOMA-IR（3.90 ± 0.58）、FPG（6.09 ± 2.10）mmol/L、BMI（24.69 ± 4.60）kg/m²、FINS（19.00 ± 6.89）μU/L，差异均有统计学意义（均P<0.05）。治疗组患者的排卵、妊娠以及月经恢复情况均明显高于对照组，差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 4.121，2.85，10.000，均P<0.05）。治疗组不良反应发生率（13.33%）明显低于对照组（37.77%），差异有统计学意义（χ² = 7.066，P = 0.007）。结论 炔雌醇环丙孕酮联合二甲双胍对多囊卵巢综合征伴胰岛素抵抗患者的临床治疗效果显著，能够缓解患者的内分泌代谢紊乱及胰岛素抵抗程度，值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】多囊卵巢综合征；胰岛素抵抗；炔雌醇；环丙孕酮；二甲双胍；性激素；血脂代谢

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Clinical effect of ethinylestradiol cycloproterone combined with metformin in the treatment of PCOS patients with insulin resistance

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of ethinylestradiol cycloproterone combined with metformin in the treatment of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) with insulin resistance. Methods Ninety PCOS patients with insulin resistance admitted to the First People’s Hospital of Taizhou from May 2017 to May 2019 were selected in the study. According to the random number table method, the patients were divided into control group and treatment group, with 45 cases in each group. The control group was treated with ethinylestradiol and cycloprogestrone, while the observation group was treated with ethinylestradiol and cycloprogestrone combined with metformin. The clinical effects of two groups were compared, including estradiol (E2), testosterone (T), luteinizing hormone (LH), follicle stimulating estrogen (FSH), insulin resistance index (HOMA-IR), fasting plasma glucose (FPG) before and after treatment. Body mass index (BMI) and fasting insulin (FINS) levels were measured. The ovulation, pregnancy, menstrual recovery and adverse reactions of the two groups were analyzed. Results The total effective rate of the treatment group (97.77%) was significantly higher than that of the control group (77.77%), the difference
was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 8.389$, $P = 0.003$). Before treatment, there were no statistically significant differences in $E_2$, $T$, $LH$, $FSH$ between the treatment group and the control group (all $P > 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of $E_2$ [(112.90 ± 18.90) pmol/L], $T$ [(1.30 ± 0.78) nmol/L], $LH$ [(8.00 ± 1.50) U/L] and $FSH$ [(1.20 ± 0.39) U/L] in the treatment group were significantly lower than those in the control group [$E_2$(128.90 ± 19.95) pmol/L], $T'(2.19 ± 1.00)$ nmol/L], $LH'(11.65 ± 1.60)$ U/L and $FSH'(1.89 ± 0.50)$ U/L], the differences were statistically significant ($t = 3.905, 4.707, 10.871, 7.299$, all $P < 0.05$). Before treatment, the levels of HOMA-IR, FPG, BMI and FINS between the two groups had no statistically significant differences (all $P > 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of HOMA-IR [(2.19 ± 0.50)], FPG [(4.30 ± 1.19) mmol/L], BMI [(22.40 ± 1.89) kg/m$^2$], FINS [(15.98 ± 5.00) mU/L] in the treatment group were significantly lower than those in the control group [HOMA-IR(3.90 ± 0.58)], FPG (6.09 ± 1.20) mmol/L, BMI (24.69 ± 4.60) kg/m$^2$, FINS (19.00 ± 6.89) mU/L], the differences were statistically significant ($t = 14.979, 7.105, 3.089, 2.379$, all $P < 0.05$). The ovulation, pregnancy and menstrual recovery in the treatment group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.121, 4.285, 10.000$, all $P < 0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions in the treatment group (13.33%) was significantly lower than that in the control group (37.77%), the difference was statistically significant between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 7.066, P = 0.007$). Conclusion Ethinylestradiol cycloproterone combined with metformin in the treatment of PCOS with insulin resistance has significant clinical efficacy, can alleviate the endocrine metabolic disorders and insulin resistance, it is worthy of clinical application and promotion.

【Key words】Polycystic ovary syndrome; Insulin resistance; Ethinyl estradiol; Gyproterone; Metformin; Sex hormones; Lipid metabolism

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胎盘生长因子联合子宫动脉搏动指数预测早发型子痫前期的应用效果

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【摘要】目的 探讨胎盘生长因子（PIGF）联合子宫动脉搏动指数预测早发型子痫前期的应用效果。
方法 选择嘉兴市妇幼保健院2018年3月至2019年3月收治的早发型子痫前期患者69例为观察组，其中轻度组37例、重度组32例；另选择该院2018年3月至2019年3月健康孕妇58例为对照组。比较各组血浆PIGF和子宫动脉搏动指数变化，不同病情程度血浆PIGF和子宫动脉搏动指数变化，及PIGF联合子宫动脉搏动指数诊断灵敏度和特异度。结果 观察组血浆PIGF水平（1.29±0.25）μg/L低于对照组（1.70±0.34）μg/L（t=7.816, P<0.05）。观察组PI（1.48±0.31）RI（0.83±0.12）和S/D（2.97±0.65）均高于对照组（0.91±0.18）、（0.58±0.09）和（1.71±0.53）（t=12.357, 13.071, 11.823,均P<0.05）。重度组血浆PIGF水平（1.13±0.27）μg/L低于轻度组（1.45±0.23）μg/L（t=5.317, P<0.05）。重度组PI（1.71±0.36）、RI（0.97±0.14）和S/D（3.45±0.71）均高于轻度组（1.16±0.24）、（0.72±0.10）和（2.43±0.57）（t=7.556, 8.618, 6.616,均P<0.05）。PIGF联合子宫动脉搏动指数诊断早发型子痫前期的灵敏度和特异度高于PIGF与子宫动脉搏动指数。结论 PIGF联合子宫动脉搏动指数可预测早发型子痫前期病情，且联合检测可提高灵敏度和特异度。

【关键词】子痫；胎盘；子宫动脉；搏动指数；血管阻力；敏感性与特异性

基金项目：浙江省嘉兴市科技计划项目（2018AY32020）

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Clinical application of PLGF combined with uterine artery pulse index in predicting early-onset preeclampsia

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical application of placental growth factor (PLGF) combined with uterine artery pulsation index in predicting early-onset preeclampsia. Methods From March 2018 to March 2019, 69 cases of early-onset preeclampsia in the Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Jiaxing were selected as observation group, including 37 cases in mild group and 32 cases in severe group. And 58 cases of normal pregnant women in our hospital from March 2018 to March 2019 were selected as control group. The changes of plasma PLGF and uterine artery index, the changes of plasma PLGF and uterine artery index in different degrees of illness, and the diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of PLGF combined with uterine artery index were compared between the two groups. Results The level of plasma PLGF in the observation group was (1.29±0.25) μg/L, which was lower than that in the control group (1.70±0.34) μg/L (t=7.816, P<0.05). The PI (1.48±0.31), RI (0.83±0.12) and S/D (2.97±0.65) of the observation group were higher than those of the control group (0.91±0.18), (0.58±0.09) and (1.71±0.53) (t=12.357, 13.071, 11.823, all P<0.05). The level of PLGF in the severe group was (1.13±0.27) μg/L, which was lower than that in the mild group (1.45±0.23) μg/L (t=5.317, P<0.05). The PI (1.71±0.36), RI (0.97±0.14) and S/D (3.45±0.71) in the severe group were higher than those in the mild group (1.16±0.24), (0.72±0.10) and (2.43±0.57) (t=7.556, 8.618, 6.616, all P<0.05). The diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of PLGF combined with uterine pulsation index were higher than those of PLGF and uterine pulsation index alone. Conclusion PLGF combined with uterine pulsation index can predict the condition of early-onset preeclampsia, and the combination can improve the sensitivity and specificity.

【Key words】Eclampsia; Placenta; Uterine artery; Pulsatile flow; Vascular resistance; Sensitivity and specificity

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Jiaxing City, Zhejiang Province (2018AY32020)

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地屈孕酮片联合氯米芬对多囊卵巢综合征
不孕症的疗效以及血清载脂蛋白B/载脂蛋白A1比值、抗苗勒管激素、晚期糖基化终产物水平的影响

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【摘要】 目的 观察地屈孕酮片联合氯米芬对多囊卵巢综合征（PCOS）不孕症患者的疗效，并探讨该治疗方案对患者血清载脂蛋白B/载脂蛋白A1比值（ApoB/ApoA1）、抗苗勒管激素（AMH）、晚期糖基化终产物（AGEs）水平的影响。方法 从2017年1月至2018年12月在绍兴市中心医院治疗的PCOS不孕症患者共80例，按照随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组各40例。对照组：给予氯米芬50 mg/d，1次/d，连续5 d。观察组在对照组基础上加用地屈孕酮片，10 mg/次，1次/d，连续服药21 d。两组疗程为4个月经周期。比较两组患者的卵巢体积和卵泡发育，妊娠率，激素水平、子宫内膜容受性以及血清ApoB/ApoA1、AMH、AGEs水平。结果 疗程结束后，观察组患者的卵巢体积（5.62 ± 0.87）cm³，显著小于对照组的（7.94 ± 1.03）cm³（t = 7.722，P = 0.000）；卵泡最大直径（13.30 ± 2.04）mm，明显大于对照组的（11.12 ± 1.83）mm（t = 5.530，P = 0.000）；观察组妊娠率显著高于对照组（χ² = 4.990，P = 0.025）；观察组患者治疗后血清卵泡刺激素（FSH）（4.80 ± 0.56）IU/L，黄体生成素（LH）（7.35 ± 0.11）IU/L，子宫动脉搏动指数（PI）（2.77 ± 0.41），子宫动脉阻力指数（RI）（0.61 ± 0.09），均显著低于对照组（t = 5.003，P = 0.000；t = 6.449，P = 0.000；t = 5.304，P = 0.000；t = 5.008，P = 0.000），雌二醇（E₂）（190.51 ± 23.11）ng/L，子宫内膜厚度（10.11 ± 1.57）mm，明显高于对照组（t = 38.521，P = 0.000；t = 6.001，P = 0.000）；观察组患者治疗结束后血清ApoB/ApoA1（0.62 ± 0.08）、AMH（4.13 ± 0.61）μg/L，AGEs（118.04 ± 13.35）ng/L，显著少于对照组（t = 5.553，P = 0.000；t = 5.790，P = 0.000；t = 18.043，P = 0.000）。结论 地屈孕酮片联合氯米芬对多囊卵巢综合征不孕症的疗效明显，且可下调血清ApoB/ApoA1比值，AMH、AGEs水平。

【关键词】 地屈孕酮； 多囊卵巢综合征； 氯米芬； 不育，女（雌）性； 载脂蛋白B类； 载脂蛋白A类； 抗苗勒管激素； 糖基化终产物； 高级； 激素

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Effects of tedrogestosterone tablets combined with clomiphene on polycystic ovary syndrome with infertility and its influence on serum levels of apolipoprotein B/apolipoprotein A1 ratio, anti-mullerian hormone, advanced glycation end products

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the efficacy of tedrogestosterone tablets combined with clomiphene on polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) with infertility, and investigate its influence on serum levels of apolipoprotein B/apolipoprotein A1 ratio (ApoB/ApoA1), anti-mullerian hormone (AMH), advanced glycation end products (AGEs).

Methods From January 2017 to December 2018, 80 PCOS patients with infertility who met the criteria were screened and randomly divided into control group and observation group according to the digital table, with 40 cases in each group. The control group received clomiphene 50 mg/d, qd, and for 5 consecutive days. In the observation group, on the basis of the control group, tedrogestosterone tablet was added, 10 mg/time and qd, and continuously administered for 21 days. The two groups were treated for 4 menstrual cycles. The ovarian volume, follicular development, pregnancy rate, hormone levels, the endometrial receptivity, and serum ApoB/ApoA1, AMH, AGEs levels were compared between
The results showed that the ovarian volume in the observation group [5.62 ± 0.87 cm³] was significantly smaller than that in the control group [7.94 ± 1.03 cm³] (t = 7.722, P = 0.000), and the maximum diameter of follicles in the observation group [13.30 ± 2.04 mm] was significantly larger than that in the control group [11.12 ± 1.83 mm] (t = 5.530, P = 0.0001). The pregnancy rate in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group (χ² = 4.990, P = 0.025). The serum levels of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) [4.80 ± 0.56 IU/L], luteinizing hormone (LH) [7.35 ± 0.11 IU/L], uterine pulse index (PI) [2.77 ± 0.41], and uterine artery resistance index (RI) [0.61 ± 0.09] in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group (t = 5.003, P = 0.000; t = 6.449, P = 0.000; t = 5.304, P = 0.000; t = 5.008, P = 0.000), and the estradiol (E₂) [(190.51 ± 23.11) ng/L] and endometrial thickness [(10.11 ± 1.57) mm] were significantly higher than those in the control group (t = 38.521, P = 0.000; t = 6.001, P = 0.000). The serum levels of ApoB/ApoA1 [0.62 ± 0.08], AMH [4.13 ± 0.61 μg/L], and AGEs [(118.04 ± 13.35) ng/L] in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group (t = 5.553, P = 0.000; t = 5.790, P = 0.000; t = 18.043, P = 0.000).

Conclusion: The efficacy of tedrogesterone tablets combined with clomiphene on PCOS with infertility is significant, and can down-regulate serum levels of ApoB/ApoA1, AMH, and AGEs.

Keywords: Tedrogesterone; Polycystic ovary syndrome; Clomiphene; Infertility, female; Apolipoprotein B; Apolipoprotein A; Anti-mullerian hormone; Glycosylation end products, advanced; Hormone

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小剂量阿司匹林联合来曲唑对多囊卵巢综合征患者血清内脂素、单核细胞趋化蛋白1及妊娠率的影响

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【摘要】目的探讨小剂量阿司匹林联合来曲唑对多囊卵巢综合征患者血清内脂素、单核细胞趋化蛋白1（MCP-1）及妊娠率的影响。方法选择大同市第三人民医院2016年11月至2018年11月接诊的多囊卵巢综合征患者110例，采用随机数字表法分为观察组60例、对照组50例，对照组给予来曲唑治疗。观察组在对照组基础上联合小剂量阿司匹林治疗，均连续治疗3个月经周期。比较两组治疗前后血清内脂素、MCP-1、性激素、子宫动脉血流及妊娠情况，不良反应。结果治疗后，观察组血清内脂素、MCP-1、睾酮（T）、促黄体生成素（LH）、促卵泡刺激素（FSH）、子宫动脉搏动指数（PI）和阻力指数（RI）分别为（11.03±2.17）ng/mL、（0.57±0.29）mmol/L、（1.57±1.30）U/L、（11.16±0.22）、（0.07±0.24）、（0.41±0.08），均明显低于对照组的（15.57±2.56）ng/mL、（121.29±20.37）ng/mL、（1.78±0.32）mmol/L、（8.40±1.88）U/L、（1.50±0.27）、（1.45±0.29）、（0.57±0.11），差异均有统计学意义（t=10.068，6.593，3.608，6.012，7.278，7.521，8.815，均P<0.05）；对照组妊娠率分别为81.67%、35.00%（21/60）、32.50%（19/60），两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）。结论小剂量阿司匹林联合来曲唑促排卵治疗多囊卵巢综合征，可明显降低血清内脂素，MCP-1表达，调节性激素水平，改善子宫动脉血流，提高妊娠率，且不增加药物不良反应。

【关键词】多囊卵巢综合征；阿司匹林；来曲唑；药物疗法；内脂素；单核细胞化学吸引蛋白质类；性腺激素类；子宫动脉；妊娠

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Effects of low – dose aspirin combined with letrozole on serum visfatin, monocyte chemoattractant protein – 1 and pregnancy rate in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome

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【Abstract】Objective To study the effect of low – dose aspirin combined with letrozole on serum visfatin, monocyte chemoattractant protein – 1 (MCP – 1) and pregnancy rate in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Methods From November 2016 to November 2018, 110 patients with PCOS in the Third People’s Hospital of Datong were selected. According to the random number table, they were divided into the observation group (60 cases) and the control group (50 cases). The control group was treated with letrozole, while the observation group was given letrozole combined with low – dose aspirin. The patients were continuously treated for 3 menstrual cycles. The changes of the serum visfatin, MCP – 1, sex hormones, uterine artery blood flow before and after treatment, pregnancy and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. Results After treatment, the serum visfatin, MCP – 1, testosterone (T), luteinizing hormone (LH), LH/follicular estrogen (FSH), uterine arterial pulsation index (PI) and resistance index (RI) in the observation group were (11.03±2.17) ng/mL, (0.57±0.1450) ng/mL, (11.16±0.22), (0.07±0.24), (0.41±0.08), respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(15.57±2.56) ng/mL, (6.57±1.30) U/L, (1.16±0.22), (1.45±0.29), (0.57±0.11)], the differences were statistically significant (t=10.068, 6.593, 3.608, 6.012, 7.278, 7.521, 8.815, all P<0.05). The ovulation rate and pregnancy rate in the observation group were 81.67% (49/60) and 35.00% (21/60), respectively, which were significantly higher than those in the control group [(64.00% (32/50), 18.00% (9/50)] (χ2=4.385, 3.974, all P<0.05). There was no statistically significant difference in the total incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups (P>0.05). Conclusion Low – dose aspirin combined with letrozole in the treatment of PCOS can effectively reduce the serum visfatin and MCP – 1, regulate the sex hormones levels, improve uterine artery blood flow, improve pregnancy rate, and without increasing adverse drug reactions, so it’s worthy of popularizing.

【Key words】Polycystic ovary syndrome; Aspirin; Letrozole; Drug therapy, combination; Visfatin; Monocyte chemoattractant proteins; Gonadal hormones; Uterine artery; Pregnancy

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左炔诺孕酮宫内节育系统对他莫昔芬治疗的乳腺癌患者子宫内膜病变的影响

【摘要】目的 分析左炔诺孕酮宫内节育系统（LNG-IUS）对他莫昔芬治疗的绝经前乳腺癌患者子宫内膜病变的影响。方法 选择杭州市萧山区第一人民医院 2014 年 6 月至 2016 年 6 月诊治的符合纳入标准的乳腺癌患者 84 例，采用随机数字表法分为放置 LNG-IUS 组（治疗组，n=39）和不放置 LNG-IUS 组（对照组，n=45）。治疗前行一般状况评估、治疗前、治疗后 1 年、治疗后 2 年行子宫内膜厚度检查、血脂检查、宫腔镜检查、子宮内膜病理类型分析、子宮内膜雌激素/孕激素受体表达测定并比较。结果 治疗前，两组一般情况、子宫情况差异均无统计学意义（均 P>0.05）。治疗后 1 年，治疗组子宫内膜息肉发生率、子宫内膜增生/分泌期改变发生率、良性病变发生率、萎缩子宫内膜发生率分别为 2.6%、7.1%、15.4%、76.9%，对照组分别为6.7%、20.0%、17.8%、55.6%，两组子宫内膜增生/分泌期改变发生率、萎缩子宫内膜发生率差异均有统计学意义（χ²=4.06, 4.22, 均 P<0.05）；治疗后 2 年，治疗组子宫内膜息肉发生率、子宫内膜增生/分泌期改变发生率、萎缩子宫内膜发生率分别为 0.0%、2.6%、84.6%，对照组分别为 11.1%、15.6%、60.0%，两组差异均有统计学意义（χ²=6.25, 4.608, 4.092, 均 P<0.05）。结论 LNG-IUS 能有效预防乳腺癌术后他莫昔芬治疗所引起的子宫内膜良性病变，降低子宫内膜息肉及子宫内膜增生/分泌期改变发生率，提高子宫内膜萎缩发生率，不增加乳腺癌复发风险。

【关键词】宫内避孕器，宫内节育器；左炔诺孕酮；他莫昔芬；乳腺肿瘤；绝经期；子宫内膜

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Analysis of the effect and safety of levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system on patients with breast cancer who take tamoxifen

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【Abstract】Objective To analyze the effect and safety of levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system (LNG-IUS) for the premenopausal patients with breast cancer who took tamoxifen as adjuvant therapy. Methods From June 2014 to June 2016, 84 patients with breast cancer who met the inclusion criteria in the First People’s Hospital of Xiaoshan District were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table. The treatment group (39 cases) underwent LNG-IUS insertion, while the control group (45 cases) received no LNG-IUS insertion. The general condition of patients before the use of tamoxifen and LNG-IUS was evaluated. Transvaginal ultrasound was used to measure the thickness of endometrium, hysteroscope was used for pathological examination of endometrium and the measurement of ER/PR expression, and blood lipid level was also detected. All above was done before the treatment of tamoxifen and LNG-IUS, 1 year after treatment and 2 years after treatment. Results Before the therapy, there were no statistically significant differences in the two groups in general condition and uterine cavity condition (all P>0.05). After 1 year, the incidences of endometrial polyp, endometrial hyperplasia/secretion, benign lesion and endometrial atrophy in the treatment group were 2.6%, 5.1%, 15.4%, 76.9%, respectively, which in the control group were 6.7%, 20.0%, 17.8%, 55.6%, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant (χ²=4.06, 4.22, all P<0.05). After 2 years, the incidences of endometrial polyp, endometrial hyperplasia/secretion, benign lesion and endometrial atrophy in the treatment group were 0.0%, 2.6%, 84.6%, respectively,
which in the control group were 11.1%, 15.6%, 60.0%, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.608, 4.092, 6.203$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** LNG-IUS can prevent the benign endometrial lesions of breast cancer patients caused by tamoxifen therapy after surgery, and can decrease the incidence of endometrial polyp and endometrial hyperplasia/secretion, while increase the incidence of endometrial atrophy, without increasing the recurrence risk of breast cancer.

**Key words** Intrauterine devices, Medicated; Levonorgestrel; Tamoxifen; Breast neoplasms; Premenopause; Endometrium

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地屈孕酮与黄体酮治疗先兆流产的临床疗效比较

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【摘要】目的 比较地屈孕酮与黄体酮治疗先兆流产的临床效果。方法 选择宁海县妇幼保健院 2015 年3月至2017年5月经收治的先兆流产患者50例为观察组对象，采用随机数字表法分为对照组25例，观察组25例，对照组采用黄体酮治疗，观察组采用地屈孕酮治疗。比较两组激素水平、症状消失时间、保胎结果以及药物不良反应。结果 观察组治疗后1周，雌二醇、黄体酮、绒毛膜促性腺激素分别为（112.65±6.35）nmol/L、（213.79±371.22）pmol/L、（4261.54±245.55）IU/L，对照组分别为（101.56±5.32）nmol/L、（1782.12±350.71）pmol/L、（3642.26±210.20）IU/L，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=6.694, 3.484, 9.581, 均P<0.05）；观察组治疗后3周，雌二醇、黄体酮、绒毛膜促性腺激素分别为（120.52±10.59）nmol/L、（240.68±409.06）pmol/L、（6416.36±261.31）IU/L，对照组分别为（109.56±8.54）nmol/L、（2051.38±413.39）pmol/L、（6416.36±261.31）IU/L，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=6.414, 2.887, 2.887, 均P<0.05）。观察组腰酸痛、腹部疼痛、阴道流血消失时间分别为（4.15±0.25）d、（3.10±0.52）d、（4.24±0.62）d，均短于对照组的（7.54±2.26）d、（4.31±1.10）d、（6.32±2.01）d（t=7.455, 4.228, 4.944，均P<0.01）。观察组保胎成功率96.00%（24/25），高于对照组的72.00%（18/25）（χ2=5.357，P<0.05）。两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）。结论 地屈孕酮治疗先兆流产的效果优于黄体酮。

【关键词】流产；先兆；黄体酮；地屈孕酮；受体；雌二醇；绒毛膜促性腺激素；
药物疗法；对比研究

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Comparison of clinical efficacy of dydrogesterone and progesterone in the treatment of threatened abortion

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Abstract Objective To compare the clinical effect of dydrogesterone and progesterone in the treatment of threatened abortion. Methods From March 2015 to May 2017, 50 patients with threatened abortion admitted in the Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Ninghai County were selected and randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, with 25 cases in each group. The control group was treated with progesterone. The observation group was treated with dydrogesterone. The hormone levels, symptom disappearance time, fetal retention and adverse drug reactions were compared between the two groups. Results One week after treatment, the levels of progesterone, estradiol and human chorionic gonadotropin in the observation group were (121.65±6.35) nmol/L, (213.79±371.22) pmol/L, (4261.54±245.55) IU/L, respectively, which in the control group were (101.56±5.32) nmol/L, (1782.12±350.71) pmol/L, (3642.26±210.20) IU/L, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant (t=6.694, 3.484, 9.581, all P<0.05). Three weeks after treatment, the levels of progesterone, estradiol and human chorionic gonadotropin in the observation group were (120.52±10.59) nmol/L, (240.68±409.06) pmol/L, (6416.36±261.31) IU/L, respectively, which in the control group were (102.64±9.64) nmol/L, (4240.68±245.55) pmol/L, (6416.36±261.31) IU/L, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant (t=6.243, 2.887, 2.887, all P<0.05). Five weeks after treatment, the levels of progesterone, estradiol and human chorionic gonadotropin in the observation group were (134.15±732.00) nmol/L, (2817.58±434.97) pmol/L, (6416.36±261.31) IU/L, respectively, which in the control group were (112.65±6.35) nmol/L, (2317.58±434.97) pmol/L, (6416.36±261.31) IU/L, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant (t=6.796, 2.887, 2.887, all P<0.05). Conclusion Dydrogesterone is superior to progesterone in the treatment of threatened abortion.
17.16) nmol/L, (2 317.58 ± 434.97) pmol/L, and (8 456.51 ± 459.52) IU/L, respectively, which in the control group were (109.56 ± 8.54) nmol/L, (2 051.38 ± 413.39) pmol/L, (6 416.36 ± 261.31) IU/L, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant (t = 6.414, 2.218, 19.297, all P < 0.05). The disappearance time of pain in the waist, abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding in the observation group was (4.15 ± 0.25) d, (3.10 ± 0.52) d, (4.24 ± 0.62) d, respectively, which was shorter than that in the control group[ (7.54 ± 2.26) d, (4.31 ± 1.10 d), (6.32 ± 2.01) d ] (t = 7.455, 4.972, 4.944, all P < 0.01). The success rate of fetal preservation in the observation group was 96.00% (24/25), which was higher than that in the control group[ 72.00% (18/25) ] (χ² = 5.357, P < 0.05). There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups(P >0.05). Conclusion The effect of dydrogesterone in the treatment of threatened abortion is better than progesterone.

【Key words】 Abortion, threatened; Progesterone; Dydrogesterone; Receptors, progesterone; Estradiol; Chorionic gonadotropin; Drug therapy; Comparative study

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高危型人乳头瘤病毒 A9 组感染在宫颈癌筛查中的临床意义

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【摘要】目的 探讨高危型人乳头瘤病毒 (HPV) A9 组的感染情况，及其联合液基细胞学 (TCT) 检查在宫颈癌筛查中的临床意义。

方法 收集衢州市妇幼保健院 2017 年 1 月至 2018 年 5 月筛查的患者 9010 例，采用 Cervista 法进行 HPV 检测，联合 TCT 检测，并对部分 HPV 阳性或 HPV 及 TCT 检测两项均异常的患者进行阴道镜下宫颈活检病理检查。

结果 在 9010 例患者中 HPV 阳性 1401 例，其中以 A9 组感染率(6.98%)最高。联合 TCT 检查进行阴道下活检，其中 A9 组在未见上皮内病变或恶性细胞(NILM)、意义不明确的非典型鳞状细胞(ASC-US)、低级别鳞状上皮内病变(LSIL)、高级别鳞状上皮内病变(HSIL)、非典型鳞状细胞不能除外高级别鳞状上皮内病变(ASC-H)、鳞状细胞癌(SCC)中的感染率分别为 25.96%、80.10%、100.00%、100.00%、100.00%，与阴道镜活检组织学的诊断符合率随液基细胞学级别的升高而升高，且与高级别病变具有高度的相关性。

结论 A9 组感染是引起衢州地区妇女宫颈上皮内病变的最主要原因，HPV 检测特别是 A9 组感染联合 TCT 检查，能有效提高宫颈癌筛查的准确率。

【关键词】人乳头瘤病毒；感染；细胞学技术；宫颈肿瘤；多相筛查；癌前状态；肿瘤，鳞状细胞；阴道镜检查；病理学，临床

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Clinical significance of high–risk human papillomavirus A9 infection in cervical cancer screening

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the infection incidence of women with high–risk human papillomavirus (HPV) A9 in Quzhou, and to analyze its clinical significance in cervical cancer screening by combining with liquid–based cytology (TCT).

Methods A total of 9010 patients were collected from January 2017 to May 2018 in the Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Quzhou. HPV detection was performed by Cervista method. In combination with TCT, cervical biopsy was carried out under vaginal microscopy.

Results Among 9 010 patients, 1 401 patients were HPV positive, and the A9 group had the highest rate for inspection (6.98%). The experiment data of the A9 group indicated that the portions of cervical intraepithelial lesions in liquid–based cytology NILM, ASC–US, LSIL, ASC–H, HSIL, SCC were 5.96%, 80.10%, 100.00%, 100.00%, 100.00%, respectively. Its coincidence rate with histology increased as liquid–based cytology increased, associated with high–grade lesions. Conclusion A9 group infection is the most important cause of cervical intraepithelial lesions in Quzhou. High–risk HPV test, especially A9 group infection combined with TCT, can effectively improve the accuracy of cervical cancer screening.

【Key words】Human papillomavirus; Infection; Cytological techniques; Uterine cervical neoplasms; Multiphasic screening; Precancerous conditions; Neoplasms, squamous cell; Colposcopy; Pathology, clinical

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妊娠相关后部可逆性脑病综合征 17 例的临床及影像学表现分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨妊娠相关后部可逆性脑病综合征（PRES）患者的影像学特点，提高对该病的认识。方法 回顾性分析广州市花都区人民医院2011年7月至2017年7月收治的妊娠相关PRES患者17例的临床及影像学资料。结果 患者均为妊娠期子痫前期或子痫患者（产前子痫前期5例，子痫12例）。其中CT检查8例，主要表现为对称性皮质下白质及皮质不规则低密度改变；MRI检查9例，主要表现为MRI液体衰减翻转恢复序列（FLAIR）对称性皮质下白质及皮质异常高信号，磁共振弥散加权成像及表观弥散系数均未见弥散受限信号。病变主要累及双侧顶枕叶17/17例（100.0%），其次为额叶15/17例（88.9%）以及颞叶5/17例（29.4%），亦有基底节区7/17例（41.2%）受累，偶见于胼胝体3/17例（17.6%）、放射冠2/17例（11.8%）及小脑2/17例（11.8%），经对症治疗，1~2周后所有患者临床症状均明显改善，1~3个月后随访无相关临床症状出现。结论 妊娠相关PRES主要累及大脑后循环供血范围，其对称性皮质下白质及皮质血管源性脑水肿的影像表现具有一定特征性，及时治疗效果良好。

【关键词】 脑疾病；后部可逆性脑病综合征；妊娠；血管源性脑水肿；磁共振成像；体层摄影术；X线计算机；鉴别诊断

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Analysis of clinical and imaging features of 17 pregnant patients complicated with PRES
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the imaging characteristics of pregnant women complicated with posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES), in order to improve the understanding of the disease. Methods The clinical and imaging data of 17 pregnant patients complicated with PRES from July 2011 to July 2017 of the People’s Hospital of Huadu District in Guangzhou were analyzed retrospectively. Results All patients were preeclampsia or eclampsia in pregnancy (5 cases with eclampsia, 12 cases with eclampsia). Among them, 8 cases underwent CT examination, 9 cases underwent MRI examination. Typical imaging findings were symmetrical subcortical white matter and subcortical cerebral edema presented as irregular low density area on CT images and symmetric subcortical white matter and abnormal cortical signal on MRI fluid – attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) images. Diffuse – limited signals were not observed in both DWI and ADC. The location of lesions were parieto – occipital lobes [100.0% (17/17)], followed by frontallobe [88.9% (15/17)], temporal lobe [29.4% (5/17)], basal ganglia [41.2% (7/17)], corpus callosum [17.6% (3/17)], radiate crown [11.8% (2/17)] and cerebellum [11.8% (2/17)]. After symptomatic treatment, the clinical symptoms of all patients were significantly improved after 1 – 2 weeks, and no clinical symptoms were observed after 1 – 3 months of follow – up. Conclusion The characteristic imaging features can be assessed in pregnant patients complicated with PRES, which presented as symmetrical subcortical white matter and subcortical cerebral edema, mainly involved the region supplied by posterior circulation, got good results after treatment timely.

【Key words】 Brain disease; Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome; Pregnancy; Cerebral edema vasogenic; Magnetic resonance imaging; Tomography; X-Ray computed; Differential diagnosis

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腹腔镜手术治疗宫外孕的临床效果观察

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【摘要】目的探讨腹腔镜手术治疗宫外孕的效果及对受孕和并发症的影响。方法选择桐乡市第四人民医院2014年1月至2018年1月收治的宫外孕手术患者130例，其中有生育要求的93例作为研究对象，根据不同手术方法分为观察组46例与对照组47例。观察组行腹腔镜下手术，对照组行开腹手术。比较两组手术指标和并发症，随访术后12个月受孕情况。结果观察组术中出血量（43.24 ± 8.98）mL，少于对照组的（87.94 ± 15.46）mL。肛门排气时间（14.96 ± 3.24）h和下床活动时间（10.13 ± 2.41）h，均快于对照组的（26.53 ± 2.89）h和（18.65 ± 2.76）h。住院时间（5.41 ± 1.23）d和手术时间（65.89 ± 13.21）min，均短于对照组的（7.87 ± 1.54）d和（81.32 ± 14.25）min。两组差异有统计学意义（$t = 7.482$，$P < 0.05$）。观察组术后并发症发生率[6.52%（3/46）]低于对照组[25.53%（12/47）]（$\chi^2 = 6.211$，$P < 0.05$）。观察组术后12个月宫内妊娠率[78.26%（36/46）]高于对照组[51.06%（24/47）]（$\chi^2 = 7.482$，$P < 0.05$）。结论腹腔镜下手术治疗宫外孕效果显著，可提高宫内妊娠率，降低术后并发症发生率，缩短住院时间。

【关键词】妊娠；异位；腹腔镜手术；效果；受孕；并发症

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Observation on the clinical effect of laparoscopic surgery in the treatment of ectopic pregnancy

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of laparoscopic surgery in the treatment of ectopic pregnancy and its influence on pregnancy and complications. Methods From January 2014 to January 2018, 130 cases of ectopic pregnancy patients admitted to the Fourth People’s Hospital of Tongxiang were selected. Among them, 93 cases with fertility requirements were selected as the study subjects. According to different surgical method, they were divided into observation group (46 cases) and control group (47 cases). The observation group was treated by laparoscopic surgery, while the control group was treated by open surgery. The operative indicators and complications were compared between the two groups. The pregnancy was followed up at 12 months after operation. Results The bleeding volume in the observation group was (43.24 ± 8.98) mL, which was less than that in the control group ([87.94 ± 15.46) mL], the anal exhaust time ([14.96 ± 3.24) h] and the time of getting out of bed activity ([10.13 ± 2.41) h] in the observation group were shorter than that in the control group ([26.53 ± 2.89) h and (18.65 ± 2.76) h], the hospitalization time ([5.41 ± 1.23) d] and the operation time ([65.89 ± 13.21) min] in the observation group were shorter than that in the control group ([7.87 ± 1.54) d and (81.32 ± 14.25) min], the differences between the two groups were statistically significant (t = 17.002, 18.183, 15.844, 8.501, 5.405, all P < 0.05). The incidence of postoperative complications in the observation group (6.52%) was lower than that in the control group (25.53%) ($\chi^2 = 6.211$, $P < 0.05$). The intrauterine pregnancy rate in the observation group (78.26%) was higher than that in the control group (51.06%) ($\chi^2 = 7.482$, $P < 0.05$). Conclusion Laparoscopic surgery is effective in the treatment of ectopic pregnancy. It can improve the rate of intrauterine pregnancy, reduce postoperative complications and shorten hospitalization time.

【Key words】Pregnancy, ectopic; Laparoscopic; Effect; Pregnancy; Complications

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胃肠术后中心静脉导管相关性血栓发生率及危险因素分析

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【摘要】目的 了解胃肠术后中心静脉导管相关性血栓的发生率，探讨其形成的危险因素。方法 前瞻性分析衡水市哈励逊国际和平医院胃肠外科2018年5月至2019年5月行手术治疗并置入中心静脉导管的患者124例，收集可能与导管相关性血栓形成有关的影响因素，排除中心静脉导管前常规行超声筛查，根据是否形成血栓分为血栓组( n=66)和非血栓组( n=58)，将两组间差异有统计学意义的影响因素进行多因素 Logistic回归。结果 经超声检查共有66例患者诊断为导管相关性血栓，发生率为53.2% (66/124)，其中63例无临床症状 (50.8%)，仅有3例出现了临床症状，有症状的导管相关性血栓发生率为2.4% (3/124)。两组间手术类型、中心静脉导管留置时间，术后第3天纤维蛋白原及术后第3天 D-二聚体差异均有统计学意义( $\chi^2=21.415, P<0.05$)，进一步行多因素 Logistic回归提示手术类型( OR = 0.157, 95% CI: 0.040~0.612, P = 0.008)，术后第3天纤维蛋白原( OR = 7.371, 95% CI: 2.318~23.442, P = 0.001)及第3天 D-二聚体( OR = 6.920, 95% CI: 2.854~16.783, P = 0.000)是胃肠外科术后导管相关血栓形成的独立危险因素。结论 胃肠道术后中心静脉导管相关性血栓的发生率较高，多数患者无明显临床症状。肿瘤手术、术后第3天纤维蛋白原及术后第3天 D-二聚体异常升高的患者要警惕导管相关性血栓的发生。

【关键词】 胃肠疾病；手术；中心静脉导管；静脉血栓；危险因素；肿瘤；纤维蛋白原；D-二聚体

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A prospective study on the incidence and risk factors of central venous catheter – related thrombosis after gastrointestinal surgery

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the incidence and risk factors of central venous catheter – related thrombosis after gastrointestinal surgery. Methods From May 2018 to May 2019, 124 patients who received surgical treatment with central venous catheter placement in gastrointestinal surgery department at Harrison International Peace Hospital were prospectively analyzed, and the factors that may be related to catheter – related thrombosis were collected. And performed ultrasound screening before the removal of central venous catheter, According to whether there was thrombosis or not, they were divided into thrombosis group( n = 66) and non – thrombosis group( n = 58). Multivariate logistic regression analysis was performed for the factors with statistical differences between the two groups. Results A total of 66 patients were diagnosed with catheter – related thrombus by ultrasonography, with an incidence of 53.2% (66/124), 63 cases with no clinical symptoms(50.8% ), only 3 cases with clinical symptoms, and the incidence of catheter – related thrombus was 2.4% (3/124). The operation type, central venous catheter indwelling time, fibrinogen on the 3rd day after surgery and D – dimer on the 3rd day after surgery between the two groups had statistically significant differences( $\chi^2=21.415, P<0.05$). Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that operation type( OR = 0.157, 95% CI: 0.040~0.612, P = 0.008 ), fibrinogen on the 3rd day after surgery ( OR = 7.371, 95% CI: 2.318~23.442, P = 0.001), D – dimer on the 3rd day after surgery ( OR = 6.920, 95% CI: 2.854~16.783, P = 0.000) were independent risk factors of catheter – related thrombosis. Conclusion The incidence of central venous catheter – related thrombosis is higher after gastrointestinal surgery, and most patients have no obvious clinical symptoms. The patients who undergoing tumor surgery or with abnormal levels of fibrinogen and D – dimer on the 3rd day after surgery should aware of catheter – related thrombosis.

【Key words】Gastrointestinal diseases; Surgery; Central venous catheters; Venous thrombosis; Risk factor; Neoplasms; Fibrinogen; Fibrin fragment D

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16 层螺旋 CT 多平面重建、表面遮盖显示技术在周围型肺癌诊断中的应用价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨 16 层螺旋 CT 多平面重建、表面遮盖显示等图像后处理技术在周围型肺癌诊断中的应用价值。方法 选取 2017 年 4 月至 2019 年 4 月在杭州师范大学附属医院和嘉善县第一人民医院收治的周围型肺癌患者 98 例为研究对象，均进行 CT 检查，分析比较多平面重建（MPR）、表面遮盖显示等后处理技术与薄层扫描在周围型肺癌的各种征象检出率。结果 MPR 显示周围型肺癌的各种征象中，肺边缘征 94.9%（93/98），血管束征 85.7%（84/98），细毛刺征 93.9%（92/98），均高于薄层扫描（χ² = 5.351，P < 0.05），表面遮盖显示对周围型肺癌的各种征象显示中，肺边缘征 90.8%（89/98），血管束征 94.5%（73/98），均高于薄层扫描（χ² = 5.450，P < 0.05），血管束征的检出率低于薄层扫描（χ² = 5.023，P < 0.05），对血管束征、细毛刺征的检出率与薄层扫描相比，差异均无统计学意义（χ² = 1.256，P > 0.05）。

结论 16 层螺旋 CT 多平面重建、表面遮盖显示等后处理技术可提高周围型肺癌各种征象的检出率。

【关键词】 体层摄影术，CT 计算机；肺癌；图像处理，计算机辅助；多平面重建技术；表面遮盖显示

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Application value of 16-slice spiral CT multi-planar reconstruction, surface occlusion display and other image post-processing techniques in the diagnosis of peripheral lung cancer

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Abstract Objective To explore the application value of 16-slice spiral CT multi-planar reconstruction (MPR), surface occlusion display and other image post-processing techniques in the diagnosis of peripheral lung cancer. Methods From April 2017 to April 2019, a total of 98 patients with peripheral lung cancer admitted to the Affiliated Hospital of Hangzhou Normal University and the First People's Hospital of Jiashan County were selected. The detection rates of various signs of MPR, surface occlusion display and other image post-processing techniques in the diagnosis of peripheral lung cancer were analyzed and compared. Results MPR in the diagnosis of peripheral lung cancer, the lobulated sign was 94.9% (93/98), the vascular bundle sign was 85.7% (84/98), and the fine and short burr was 93.9% (92/98). The detection rate of vascular bundle sign and fine burr sign was higher than that of thin layer scan (χ² = 5.351, 5.023, 5.777, all P < 0.05). There was no statistically significant difference between MPR and thin-layer scan in vascular sign and pleural indentation (χ² = 1.356, 1.333, all P > 0.05). The surface occlusion in the diagnosis of peripheral lung cancer showed 90.8% (89/98) lobulated sign and 94.5% (73/98) pleural indentation. The detection rates of lobulated sign and pleural sag were higher than those of thin layer scanning (χ² = 5.450, 6.002, all P < 0.05). The detection rate of vacuole sign by surface occlusion in peripheral lung cancer diagnosis was lower than that of thin layer scan (χ² = 5.013, P < 0.05). The surface occlusion had no statistically significant difference compared with thin layer scan in the detection rate of vascular bundle sign and thin and short burr sign in the diagnosis of peripheral lung cancer (χ² = 1.256, 1.302, all P > 0.05). Conclusion In the diagnosis of various signs of peripheral lung cancer, the detection rate of 16-slice spiral CT MPR technique is high and worthy of application.

Key words Tomography, spiral computed; Lung neoplasms; Image processing, computer-assisted; Multi-plane reconstruction technology; Surface occlusion display

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前交叉韧带断裂伴半月板损伤相关因素分析及关节镜手术治疗效果研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨前交叉韧带断裂伴半月板损伤相关因素及关节镜手术治疗效果。方法 选取中国医科大学附属盛京医院 2014 年 7 月至 2018 年 5 月收治的前交叉韧带断裂患者 98 例，根据是否伴发半月板损伤分为半月板损伤组 (67 例)、无半月板损伤组 (31 例)；对前交叉韧带断裂伴半月板损伤患者根据手术治疗方式分为研究组 37 例 (关节镜下同时修复重建前交叉韧带和半月板损伤)、对照组 30 例 (关节镜下仅修复半月板损伤)。分析影响前交叉韧带断裂伴半月板损伤的相关因素，比较研究组与对照组手术效果 (半月板损伤治愈率及 1 年再手术率)。结果 多因素 logistic 回归分析显示，病程早期 [95% CI (1.444, 4.187), P < 0.05]、病程中期 [95% CI (1.682, 5.2, 147), P < 0.05]、病程慢性期 [95% CI (3.623, 180.32), P < 0.05]、有再伤史 [95% CI (2.649, 27.222), P < 0.05] 是前交叉韧带断裂伴半月板损伤的危险因素。研究组半月板损伤治愈率为 89.19% (33/37)，高于对照组的 66.67% (20/30)，1 年再手术率为 5.41% (2/37)，低于对照组的 26.67% (8/30)，差异均有统计学意义 (χ^2 = 5.084, 5.898, P < 0.05)。结论 前交叉韧带断裂伴半月板损伤患者伴发半月板损伤与病程、再伤史有关，关节镜手术同时修复重建前交叉韧带和半月板损伤可明显改善患者膝关节功能，提高该类患者半月板损伤治愈率，降低短期再手术率。【关键词】前交叉韧带；半月板，胫骨；膝关节；创伤和损伤；关节镜检查；因素分析；统计学；DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2020.06.014

Analysis of related factors of anterior cruciate ligament rupture with meniscus and the effect of arthroscopic surgery
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【Abstract】Objective To explore the related factors of anterior cruciate ligament rupture with meniscus injury and the effect of arthroscopic surgery. Methods From July 2014 to May 2018, 98 patients with anterior cruciate ligament rupture admitted to Shengjing Hospital Affiliated to China Medical University were divided into meniscus injury group (67 cases) and without meniscus injury group (31 cases) according to whether they had meniscus injury. The patients with anterior cruciate ligament rupture repair and meniscal injury were divided into study group (37 cases underwent arthroscopic reconstruction of anterior cruciate ligament and meniscus injury) and control group (only meniscus was repaired under arthroscopy). The factors affecting the anterior cruciate ligament rupture associated with meniscus were analyzed, and the surgical outcomes of the study group and the control group (the cure rate of meniscus injury and the 1-year reoperation rate, IKDC and Lysholm knee function score) were compared. Results Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that early course of disease [95% CI (1.444, 4.187), P < 0.05], middle course of disease [95% CI (1.682, 5.2, 147), P < 0.05], chronic phase [95% CI (3.623, 180.32), P < 0.05], history of recurrent injury [95% CI (2.649, 27.222), P < 0.05] were risk factors of meniscus injury caused by rupture of anterior cruciate ligament. The treatment rate of meniscus injury in the study group [89.19% (33/37)] was higher than that in the control group [66.67% (20/30)], the reoperation rate in the study group [5.41% (2/37) was lower than that in the control group [33.33% (10/30)].
was lower than that in the control group \((26.67\% (8/30))\), the differences were statistically significant \((\chi^2 = 5.084, 5.898, \text{all } P < 0.05)\). At 12 months after operation, the scores of IKDC and Lysholm in the study group were \((90.25 \pm 14.67)\) points and \((88.36 \pm 11.25)\) points, respectively, which were significantly higher than those in the control group \((73.52 \pm 10.12)\) points and \((71.47 \pm 10.68)\) points \((t = 12.129, 19.309, \text{all } P < 0.05)\). **Conclusion**

The patients with anterior cruciate ligament rupture complicated with meniscus are associated with history and recurrent injury history. Arthroscopic surgery for simultaneous reconstruction of anterior cruciate ligament and meniscus injury can significantly improve knee joint function, improve the cure rate of meniscus injury in this type of patients, and reduce short-term reoperation rate.

**Key words** Anterior cruciate ligament; Menisci, tibial; Knee joint; Wounds and injuries; Arthroscopy; Factor analysis, statistical

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老年女性患者外周血中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值与骨质疏松的相关性研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年女性患者外周血中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(NLR)与原发性骨质疏松(POP)的关系。方法 收集2015年12月至2019年4月在重庆三峡中心医院健康体检≥65岁女性788例为研究对象,按照骨量状况分为三组,其中骨量减少组242例,骨量正常组206例,骨质疏松组340例。分别记录身高、体重、左股骨颈骨密度(BMD)及T值、体质量指数(BMI)、NLR、亚洲骨质疏松自我评估工具(OSTA)值及血常规、生化等指标。采用SPSS 22.0统计软件分析各指标在三组之间的差异性。采用相关性检验NLR及OSTA与T值的相关性。采用多因素回归分析骨质疏松的独立影响因素。结果 骨量减少组、骨量正常组及骨质疏松组的年龄(中位数依次为66岁、68岁和70岁,\(\chi^2=71.596, P<0.001\))、BMI(中位数依次为23.46、24.04和25.41,\(\chi^2=64.936, P<0.001\))及NLR(中位数依次为1.97、2.43和2.84,\(\chi^2=106.218, P<0.001\))差异有统计学意义;NLR及OSTA与左股骨颈的T值存在一定的相关性(\(r = -0.311\),\(0.227\),均\(P<0.001\));多因素回归分析表明年龄、BMI及NLR均是骨质疏松的独立影响因素。NLR诊断骨质疏松的临界值为2.395,最大Youden指数为0.299,敏感度为70.3%,特异度为59.6%;OSTA诊断骨质疏松的临界值为1.315,最大Youden指数为0.174,敏感度为73.6%,特异度为43.5%。
结论 NLR在筛查老年女性POP方面具有中度敏感度及特异度,值得进一步研究。

【关键词】骨质疏松症;粒细胞;淋巴细胞;亚洲骨质疏松自我评估工具(OSTA);骨密度;敏感度;特异度;受试者工作特征曲线;老年人

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Relationship between peripheral blood neutrophil lymphocyte ratio and osteoporosis in Chinese elderly women

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the association of peripheral blood neutrophil lymphocyte ratio (NLR) with primary osteoporosis (POP) in Chinese elderly women. Methods From December 2015 to April 2019, a total of 788 elderly women in Chongqing Three Gorges Central Hospital were included in this study. They were divided into three groups according to bone mineral density; 242 cases of osteopenia, 206 cases of normal bone mineral density and 340 cases of osteoporosis. Their height, weight, statuses of bone of left femoral neck and results of blood tests were recorded, and the values of BMI, NLR and OSTA were calculated. The SPSS statistics software was used to analyze the differences of parameters among the three groups. Logistic regression analysis was used to get significant independent related factors for osteoporosis. The relationship of NLR and OSTA with T-score of left femoral neck was confirmed by Pearson correlation test. ROC curves were used to define the values of NLR and OSTA in diagnosis of osteoporosis.
Results  There were statistically significant differences in age (median values: 66, 68 and 70, \( \chi^2 = 71.596, P < 0.001 \)), BMI (median values: 23.46, 24.04 and 25.415, \( \chi^2 = 64.936, P < 0.001 \)) and NLR (median values: 1.97, 2.435 and 2.84, \( \chi^2 = 106.218, P < 0.001 \)) among the three groups (all \( P < 0.01 \)). Logistic regression analysis demonstrated that age, BMI and NLR were all independent significant related factors. There was correlation of NLR, OSTA with T-score of left femoral neck. In diagnosis of osteoporosis, the cut-off value, maximum Youden index, sensitivity and specificity were 2.395, 0.299, 70.3%, 59.6% for NLR, and -1.315, 0.174, 73.6%, 43.5% for OSTA. Conclusion  NLR has intermediate sensitivity and specificity in screening POP in Chinese elderly women, and deserves future researches.

【Key words】 Osteoporosis; Granulocytes; Lymphocytes; OSTA; Bone mineral density; Sensitivity; Specificity; ROC curve; Aged

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孟鲁司特钠联合布地奈德气雾剂治疗小儿支气管哮喘的疗效及对免疫炎症指标的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨孟鲁司特钠联合布地奈德气雾剂治疗小儿支气管哮喘的疗效及对嗜酸性粒细胞（EOS）、白细胞介素4（IL-4）、免疫球蛋白E（IgE）、肿瘤坏死因子α（TNF-α）影响。方法 选择2018年3月至2019年3月杭州市大江东医院收治的支气管哮喘患儿142例，依据随机数字表法分为观察组71例与对照组71例。观察组患儿采用孟鲁司特钠片联合布地奈德气雾剂治疗。对照组患儿采用布地奈德气雾剂治疗。两组疗程均为2周。比较两组治疗疗效；两组治疗前后EOS、IL-4、IgE和TNF-α水平变化。结果 观察组治疗总有效率（91.55%）高于对照组（74.65%），差异有统计学意义（χ²=7.220，P<0.05）。观察组治疗后日间哮喘症状评分（0.38±0.14）分和夜间哮喘症状评分（0.42±0.14）分，低于对照组的（0.87±0.19）分和（0.93±0.25）分（t=18.373, 14.998, 均P<0.05）。观察组治疗后EOS（0.38±0.09）×10⁹/L、IL-4（13.89±3.25）ng/L、IgE（109.35±16.57）kU/L和TNF-α（1.25±0.12）ng/L，低于对照组的（0.73±0.13）×10⁹/L、（18.36±2.70）ng/L、（164.53±23.51）kU/L和（1.49±0.15）ng/L，差异均有统计学意义（t=18.652，8.914，16.165，10.528，均P<0.05）。结论 孟鲁司特钠联合布地奈德气雾剂对小儿支气管哮喘疗效明显，可降低EOS、IL-4、IgE和TNF-α水平，减轻日间和夜间哮喘症状。

【关键词】 哮喘； 嗜酸性粒细胞； 白细胞介素4； 免疫球蛋白E； 肿瘤坏死因子α； 孟鲁司特钠； 布地奈德； 儿童

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Effects of montelukast sodium tablets combined with pulmicort aerosol in the treatment of children with asthma and its influence on EOS, IL-4, IgE, TNF-α
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of montelukast sodium tablets combined with pulmicort aerosol in the treatment of children with asthma, and its influence on eosinophil (EOS), interleukin-4 (IL-4), immunoglobulin E (IgE), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α). Methods From March 2018 to March 2019, 142 children with asthma admitted to Hangzhou Dajiangdong Hospital were randomly divided into observation group (71 cases) and control group (71 cases) according to the digital table. The patients in the observation group were treated with montelukast sodium tablets combined with pulmicort aerosol, while patients in the control group were treated with pulmicort aerosol. Both two groups were treated for 2 weeks. The levels of EOS, IL-4, IgE and TNF-α, day and night asthma symptom scores and blood gas analysis indicators before and after treatment were compared between the two groups. Results The total effective rate of the observation group (91.55%) was higher than that of the control group (74.65%) (χ² = 7.220, P<0.05). After treatment, the scores of asthma symptoms in day ([0.38±0.12] points) and night ([0.42±0.14] points) in the observation group were lower than those in the control group ([0.87±0.19] points and [0.93±0.25] points) (t=18.373, 14.998, all P<0.05). After treatment, the levels of EOS ([0.38±0.09]×10⁹/L), IL-4 ([13.89±3.25] ng/L), IgE ([109.35±16.57] kU/L) and TNF-α ([1.25±0.12] ng/L) in the observation group were lower than those in the control group ([0.73±0.13]×10⁹/L, (18.36±2.70) ng/L, (164.53±23.51) kU/L and (1.49±0.15) ng/L) (t=18.652, 8.914, 16.165, 10.528, all P<0.05). Conclusion Montelukast sodium tablets combined with pulmicort aerosol is effective in the treatment of children with asthma. It can reduce the levels of EOS, IL-4, IgE and TNF-α, alleviate the symptoms of daytime and night asthma.

【Key words】 Asthma; Eosinophils; Interleukin-4; Immunoglobulin E; Tumor necrosis factor-α; Montelukast sodium; Pulmicort aerosol; child

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脑心通胶囊联合左旋氨氯地平治疗原发性高血压的临床研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨脑心通胶囊联合左旋氨氯地平片治疗原发性高血压的临床效果。方法 选取2018年2月至2019年2月江山市中医院接受诊治的原发性高血压患者182例，采用随机数字法分为治疗组91例与对照组91例。对照组口服左旋氨氯地平片，治疗组在左旋氨氯地平片基础上口服脑心通胶囊。两组疗程均为12周。比较两组组疗效，治疗前后血压和尿微量白蛋白（MAU），血管内皮功能和炎症介质变化。结果 治疗组总有效率[91.21% (83/91)]高于对照组[79.12% (72/91)]，（χ² = 5.262, P < 0.05）；治疗组治疗后收缩压（SBP）[(132.36 ± 8.27) mmHg，舒张压（DBP）[(84.35 ± 5.32) mmHg，和尿微量白蛋白（MAU）[(26.47 ± 5.47) ng/mL，均低于对照组的[(139.62 ± 6.58) mmHg，[(89.74 ± 4.12) mmHg，和0.23 ± 0.06] ng/mL，而非对照性二甲基精氨酸（ADMA）[(0.23 ± 0.07)] ng/mL，低于对照组的[(0.34 ± 0.07)] ng/mL（t = 6.553，7.641，10.563，均P < 0.05），治疗组治疗后一氧化氮（NO）[(52.17 ± 5.36)] μmol/L和肱动脉内皮依赖性血管舒张功能（FMD）[(7.98 ± 0.42)] ％，高于对照组的[(4.19 ± 7.28)] μmol/L和[(6.79 ± 0.37)] ％，而非，而血清白细胞介素1[(18.09 ± 4.86)] ng/mL（t = 16.240，8.592，8.892，均P < 0.05）。结论 脑心通胶囊联合左旋氨氯地平片治疗原发性高血压患者疗效明显，可降低MAU，改善血管内皮功能紊乱，减轻炎症反应。

【关键词】高血压；疗效；尿微量白蛋白；血管内皮功能；炎症介质；脑心通胶囊；左旋氨氯地平片

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Clinical study of Naoxintong capsule combined with levamlodipine tablets in the treatment of essential hypertension

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of Naoxintong capsule combined with levamlodipine tablets in the treatment of essential hypertension. Methods From February 2018 to February 2019, 182 cases of essential hypertension were selected in Jiangshan Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine and divided into treatment group (91 cases) and control group (91 cases) according to the random digital table. The treatment group was treated with Naoxintong capsule combined with levamlodipine tablets, while the control group was treated with levamlodipine tablets. Both two groups were treated for 12 weeks. The therapeutic effects, blood pressure, urinary microalbumin (MAU), vascular endothelial function and inflammatory mediators before and after treatment were compared between the two groups. Results The total effective rate of the treatment group [91.21% (83/91)] was higher than that of the control group [79.12% (72/91)], (χ² = 5.262, P < 0.05). After treatment, SBP [(132.36 ± 8.27) mmHg], DBP [(84.35 ± 5.32) mmHg], and MAU [(26.47 ± 5.47) ng/mL] in the treatment group were lower than those in the control group [(139.62 ± 6.58) mmHg, (89.74 ± 4.12) mmHg, and 0.23 ± 0.06 ng/mL] (t = 6.553, 7.641, 10.563, all P < 0.05). The NO [(52.17 ± 5.36) μmol/L] and FMD [(7.98 ± 0.42) %] in the treatment group were higher than those in the control group [(4.19 ± 7.28) μmol/L and (6.79 ± 0.37) %], while ADMA [(0.23 ± 0.06) ng/mL], in the treatment group was lower than that in the control group [(0.34 ± 0.07) ng/mL], the differences were statistically significant (t = 11.692, 20.281, 11.382, all P < 0.05). The serum levels of IL-1 [(128.32 ± 13.25) ng/mL] and IL-4 [(24.35 ± 5.71) ng/mL] in the treatment group were lower than those in the control group [(173.79 ± 23.19) ng/mL and (32.19 ± 6.57) ng/mL], while the serum IL-10 level [(23.54 ± 3.25) ng/mL] in the treatment group was higher than that in the control group [(18.09 ± 4.86) ng/mL], the differences were statistically significant (t = 16.240, 8.592, 8.892, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Naoxintong capsule combined with levamlodipine tablets is effective in the treatment of essential hypertension, which can reduce MAU, improve vascular endothelial dysfunction and alleviate inflammation.

【Key words】Hypertension; Therapeutic effect; Urinary microalbumin; Vascular endothelial function; Inflammatory mediator; Naoxintong capsule; Levamlodipine tablet

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镇静联合顺式阿曲库铵快速诱导插管
在急诊科的应用研究

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【摘要】目的 研究镇静联合顺式阿曲库铵快速诱导插管在急诊科的应用效果。方法 将2017年10月15日至2019年4月15日在长治市人民医院急诊科就诊的符合纳入标准的52例需要气管插管的危重症患者，依据患者入组时间顺序编号，再按照随机数字表法分为A、B两组，每组26例。A组予以镇静药+顺式阿曲库铵快速诱导插管，B组仅予以镇静药诱导插管。比较两组患者插管的成功率、成功插管所需要的时间；比较两组患者气管插管前后心率、平均动脉压、指脉氧浓度以及血儿茶酚胺浓度的变化情况。结果A组患者插管成功率为100.0%，B组患者插管成功率为76.9%。两组患者插管成功率比较差异有统计学意义（χ² = 12.15, P < 0.05）；A组患者成功插管所需要的时间为（5.2 ± 0.8）s，B组患者成功插管所需要的时间为（8.5 ± 2.5）s，成功插管时间差异有统计学意义（t = 6.41, P < 0.05）；A组患者成功插管时，指脉氧浓度较插管前明显升高，差异有统计学意义（t = -7.99, P < 0.05）；患者在插管后，患者的心率、平均动脉压、血清去甲肾上腺素水平均较插管前降低，但差异均无统计学意义（均P > 0.05）；患者的血清肾上腺素水平较插管前升高，但差异无统计学意义（均t = 1.03, P > 0.05）；B组患者在插管前，指脉氧浓度较插管前明显升高，差异有统计学意义（t = 5.74, P < 0.05），但B组患者的心率、平均动脉压、血儿茶酚胺浓度水平较插管前的变化，差异均无统计学意义（均P > 0.05）。结论 在急诊科危重症患者气道管理中，应用镇静联合顺式阿曲库铵快速诱导插管的方法可更加迅速改善患者缺氧症状，并且能够保持患者血流动力学、儿茶酚胺浓度相对稳定，具有安全高效的特点。

【关键词】急诊室；医院；急诊；危重症；气道管理；插管法；气管内；阿曲库铵；催眠药和镇静药；血流动力学

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Application of rapid induction of intubation by sedatives combined with cis-atracycurium in the emergency department

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【Abstract】Objective To study the effect of sedative combined with cis-atracycurium in rapid induction intubation in emergency department. Methods From October 15, 2017 to April 15, 2019, 52 critically ill patients who needed tracheal intubation in emergency department of the People’s Hospital of Changzhi were selected. And the patients were numbered according to the time sequence of enrollment, and then randomly divided into group A and group B according to the random number table, with 26 cases in each group. Group A was given sedatives combined with cis-atracycurium to induce rapid intubation. Group B only received sedatives to induce intubation. The success rate of intubation, the time required for successful intubation were compared between the two groups. Results The success rate of intubation in group A was 100.0%, which in group B was 76.9%, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant (χ² = 12.15, P < 0.05). The time required for successful intubation in group A was (5.2 ± 0.8) s, which in group B was (8.5 ± 2.5) s, the difference was statistically significant (t = 6.41, P < 0.05). After intubation, the pulse oxygen concentration in group A was significantly increased compared with before intubation (t = 7.99, P < 0.05). After intubation, the mean arterial pressure, and serum norepinephrine, dopamine levels in group A were reduced compared with before intubation,
but there were no statistically significant differences (all $P > 0.05$). The serum adrenaline level was higher compared with before intubation, but there was no statistically significant difference ($t = -1.03, P > 0.05$). In group B, the pulse oxygen concentration was significantly increased after intubation compared with before intubation ($t = 5.74, P < 0.05$), but the heart rate, mean arterial pressure, and the change of blood catecholamine concentration levels in group B had no statistically significant differences ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** In the airway management of critically ill patients in emergency department, the application of sedatives combined with cis-atracurium to rapidly induce intubation can improve the hypoxia symptoms of patients more rapidly and can keep patients’ hemodynamics, catecholamine concentration is relatively stable, it has the characteristics of safety and efficiency.

**Key words** Emergency service, hospital; Emergencies; Critical illness; Airway management; Intubation, intratracheal; Atracurium; Hypnotics and sedatives; Hemodynamics

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精神分裂症患者外周血微小 RNA-16、微小 RNA-124、微小 RNA-195 表达与认知功能和社会功能的关系

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【摘要】 目的：探讨精神分裂症患者外周血微小 RNA-16、微小 RNA-124 和微小 RNA-195 表达与认知功能和社会功能的相关性。方法：选择台州市第二人民医院 2016 年 1 月至 2018 年 12 月收治的精神分裂症患者 112 例作为观察组；另选择台州市第二人民医院 2016 年 1 月至 2018 年 12 月健康体检者 93 例作为对照组。采用实时定量荧光聚合酶链式反应法检测外周血微小 RNA-16、微小 RNA-124 和微小 RNA-195 表达；采用中文版蒙特利尔认知评估量表(MoCA) 评价患者认知功能；采用住院精神病人体社会功能评定量表(SSPI) 评价患者社会功能。结果：观察组外周血微小 RNA-16(0.03 ± 0.01) 和微小 RNA-195(0.08 ± 0.03) 表达低于对照组(0.12 ± 0.02) 和(0.27 ± 0.06)，而微小 RNA-124(14.63 ± 3.24) 表达高于对照组(7.45 ± 1.39)，差异均有统计学意义(t = 41.763, 19.898, 29.389, P < 0.05)。观察组 MoCA 量表评分[(22.17 ± 3.45) 分] 低于对照组[(28.39 ± 1.28) 分]，差异有统计学意义(t = 16.465, P < 0.05)。观察组 SSPI 量表评分[(26.58 ± 5.16) 分] 低于对照组[(45.37 ± 3.27) 分]，差异有统计学意义(t = 30.405, P < 0.05)。微小 RNA-16 和微小 RNA-195 与 MoCA 量表评分和 SSPI 量表评分呈线性正相关(r = 0.641, 0.724, SSPI 量表评分;r = 0.801, 0.657, 均 P < 0.05)，微小 RNA-124 与 MoCA 量表评分和 SSPI 量表评分呈线性负相关(r = -0.738, -0.769, 均 P < 0.05)。结论：精神分裂症患者外周血微小 RNA-16 和微小 RNA-195 表达降低而微小 RNA-124 表达升高，其中微小 RNA-16 和微小 RNA-195 表达与认知功能和社会功能呈正相关，而微小 RNA-124 与认知功能和社会功能呈负相关。

【关键词】 精神分裂症; 健康体检者; 外周血; 微小 RNA-16; 微小 RNA-124; 微小 RNA-195; 认知功能; 社会功能; 相关性

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Relationship between the expression of microRNA –16, microRNA –124 and microRNA –195 in peripheral blood of schizophrenic patients and their cognitive and social functions

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【Abstract】 Objective: To investigate the correlation between the expression of microRNA –16, microRNA –124 and microRNA –195 in peripheral blood of schizophrenic patients and their cognitive and social functions. Methods: From January 2016 to December 2018, 112 schizophrenic patients admitted to the Second People’s Hospital of Taizhou were selected as observation group, and 93 healthy examinees from the Second People’s Hospital of Taizhou were selected as control group. The expression of microRNA –16, microRNA –124 and microRNA –195 in peripheral blood was detected by real – time quantitative fluorescent PCR. The cognitive function of patients was evaluated by Chinese version of Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale (MoCA), and the social function of inpatients with mental illness was evaluated by SSPI. Results: The expression of microRNA –16 (0.03 ± 0.01) and microRNA –195 (0.08 ± 0.03) in peripheral blood of the observation group was lower than that of the control group (0.12 ± 0.02) and (0.27 ± 0.06), while the expression of microRNA –124 (14.63 ± 3.24) of the observation group was higher than that of the control group (7.45 ± 1.39), the differences were statistically significant(t = 41.763, 19.898, 29.389, all P < 0.05). The score of MoCA scale in the observation group [(22.17 ± 3.45) points] was lower than that in the control group [(28.39 ± 1.28) points] (t = 16.465, P < 0.05). The SSPI score of the observation group [(26.58 ± 5.16) points] was lower than that of the control group [(45.37 ± 3.27) points] (t = 30.405, P < 0.05). MicroRNA –16
and microRNA-195 were positively correlated with MoCA scale score and SSPI scale score \((r = 0.641, 0.724, \text{all } P < 0.05)\), while microRNA-124 was negatively correlated with MoCA scale score and SSPI scale score \((r = -0.738, -0.769, \text{all } P < 0.05)\). **Conclusion**  The expression of microRNA-16 and microRNA-195 in peripheral blood of schizophrenic patients decreased, while the expression of microRNA-124 increased. The expressions of microRNA-16 and microRNA-195 were positively correlated with cognitive and social functions, while microRNA-124 was negatively correlated with cognitive and social functions.

**Key words**  Schizophrenia; Healthy examinees; Peripheral blood; MicroRNA-16; MicroRNA-124; MicroRNA-195; Cognitive function; Social function; Relevance

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脂必泰胶囊治疗老年人痰浊血瘀型高脂血症的疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨脂必泰胶囊治疗老年人痰浊血瘀型高脂血症的临床疗效及安全性。方法 选取杭州市中医院 2014 年 6 月至 2015 年 6 月收治的老年原发性痰浊血瘀型高脂血症患者 126 例，采用随机数字表法分为对照组 63 例、观察组 63 例。对照组给予基础治疗加阿托伐他汀钙片；观察组在对照组的基础上，联合使用脂必泰胶囊。两组均连续治疗 12 周。观察两组临床疗效、中医证候积分、血脂、血液流变学指标，并记录两组患者的不良反应发生情况。结果 观察组临床疗效总有效率为 92.1% (58/63)，高于对照组的 81.0% (51/63)，差异有统计学意义（χ² = 8.199, P < 0.05）。治疗后，观察组中医证候积分为 (9.31 ± 1.78) 分，低于对照组的 (15.88 ± 2.35) 分，差异有统计学意义（t = 17.689, P < 0.05）。治疗后，观察组血液总胆固醇、甘油三酯、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇分别为 (5.16 ± 0.28) mmol/L, (1.89 ± 0.21) mmol/L, (3.47 ± 0.16) mmol/L, (3.34 ± 0.11) mmol/L，对照组分别为 (5.31 ± 0.15) mmol/L, (2.22 ± 0.20) mmol/L, (3.47 ± 0.16) mmol/L, (1.11 ± 0.12) mmol/L，两组差异均有统计学意义（t = 3.748, 9.032, 5.314, 3.140, 均 P < 0.05）。治疗后，观察组全血低切黏度、全血高切黏度、血浆黏度、纤维蛋白原分别为 (10.68 ± 2.38) mPa/s, (4.11 ± 0.31) mPa/s, (3.01 ± 0.22) mPa/s, (3.34 ± 0.30) mPa/s, (1.61 ± 0.25) mPa/s, (3.25 ± 0.22) g/L，对照组分别为 (11.55 ± 2.39) mPa/s, (4.43 ± 0.30) mPa/s, (3.25 ± 0.22) g/L，两组差异均有统计学意义（t = 2.047, 5.888, 6.74, 6.123，均 P < 0.05）。两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义（P > 0.05）。结论 脂必泰胶囊可以有效提高老年痰浊血瘀型高脂血症患者的临床疗效，改善中医证候，降低血脂，改善血液流变学参数，且无明显不良反应。

【关键词】 高脂血症； 老年人； 痰浊血瘀型； 脂必泰胶囊； 中成药； 血液流变学； 临床疗效； 血脂

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Clinical effect of Zhibitaicapsule in the treatment of senile hyperlipidemia patients with phlegm and blood stasis syndrome

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of Zhibitaicapsule in the treatment of senile hyperlipidemia patients with phlegm and blood stasis syndrome. Methods From June 2014 to June 2015, 126 elderly patients with primary hyperlipidemia of phlegm and blood stasis syndrome admitted to Hangzhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine were randomly divided into control group and observation group, with 63 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were given basic treatment plus atorvastatin calcium tablets, and the patients in the observation group were treated with Zhibitaicapsule on the basis of the control study. Both two groups received continuous treatment for 12 weeks. The clinical efficacy, TCM syndrome integral, blood lipid, hemorheology and adverse reactions of the two groups were observed. Results The total effective rate in the observation group was 92.1% (58/63), which was higher than 81.0% (51/63) in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant (χ² = 8.199, P < 0.05). After treatment, the TCM syndrome score of the observation group was (9.31 ± 1.78) points, which was lower than that of the control group (15.88 ± 2.35 points), and the difference was statistically significant (t = 17.689, P < 0.05). After treatment, the levels of total plasma cholesterol, triglyceride, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol in the observation group were (5.16 ± 0.28) mmol/L, (1.89 ± 0.21) mmol/L, (3.47 ± 0.16) mmol/L and (1.11 ± 0.12) mmol/L, respectively, which in the control group were (5.31 ± 0.15) mmol/L, (2.22 ± 0.20) mmol/L, (3.47 ± 0.16) mmol/L and (1.11 ± 0.12) mmol/L, respectively.
the differences between the two groups were statistically significant \( (t = 3.748, 9.032, 5.314, 3.140, \text{all } P < 0.05) \).

After treatment, the whole blood low shear viscosity, high shear viscosity, plasma viscosity and fibrinogen in the observation group were \((10.68 \pm 2.38) \text{ mPa/s}, (4.11 \pm 0.31) \text{ mPa/s}, (1.33 \pm 0.22) \text{ mPa/s}, (3.01 \pm 0.22) \text{ g/L})\), respectively, which in the control group were \((11.55 \pm 2.39) \text{ mPa/s}, (4.43 \pm 0.30) \text{ mPa/s}, (1.61 \pm 0.25) \text{ mPa/s}, (3.25 \pm 0.22) \text{ g/L})\), respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant \( (t = 2.047, 5.888, 6.674, 6.123, \text{all } P < 0.05) \). There was no statistically significant difference in the adverse reactions between the two groups \( (P > 0.05) \). Conclusion Zhibitaicapsule can effectively improve the clinical efficacy, improve TCM syndromes, reduce blood lipids and improve hemorheology parameters in elderly patients with hyperlipidemia syndrome of phlegm and blood stasis syndrome, with no obvious adverse reactions, which is worthy of clinical promotion.

【Key words】Hyperlipidemia; Senile; Phlegm and blood stasis syndrome; Zhibitaicapsule; Chinese patent medicine; Hemorheology; Clinical efficacy; Blood lipid

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超声引导下硬化治疗甲状腺囊实性结节的效果观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察超声引导下硬化治疗甲状腺囊实性结节的临床效果。方法 选取晋城煤业集团总医院 2016 年 7 月至 2019 年 6 月收治的甲状腺结节患者 49 例 (57 个囊实性结节), 进行超声引导下硬化治疗, 分析治疗效果、治疗前后结节体积的变化及不良反应。结果 经过超声引导下硬化治疗, 57 个囊实性结节有效 51 个, 总有效率为 89.5%; 治疗前结节体积 (12.4 ± 5.2) cm³, 治疗后体积 (2.8 ± 3.1) cm³, 治疗前后差异有统计学意义 (t = 11.97, P < 0.05); 49 例患者中出现疼痛 2 例, 术中出血 1 例, 并发症发生率为 6.1% (3/49)。结论 超声引导下硬化治疗甲状腺囊实性结节疗效确切, 操作简单, 无严重并发症。

【关键词】 甲状腺结节; 超声检查; 多普勒; 彩色; 超声疗法; 硬化疗法; 聚桂醇注射液

Effect of ultrasound – guided sclerotherapy on solid nodules of thyroid cyst

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自体脂肪颗粒联合硅凝胶假体在隆乳术中的应用效果分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析自体脂肪颗粒联合硅凝胶假体在隆乳术中的应用效果。方法 选择 2015 年 3 月至 2018 年 3 月在东阳市红十字会医院接受隆乳术治疗的哺乳后乳腺萎缩患者 125 例, 按照随机数字表法分为观察组 68 例, 对照组 57 例, 对照组采取硅凝胶假体隆乳术, 观察组采取自体脂肪颗粒联合硅凝胶假体隆乳术。比较两组术中并发症发生情况, 术后 6 个月乳房美观程度以及患者手术前后生活质量改善情况。结果 术前两组患者乳房美观程度比较差异无统计学意义(10.53% 比 13.24%, \( \chi^2 = 0.216, P > 0.05 \)); 术后 6 个月, 两组患者乳房美观程度均较术前显著提升(56.14% 比 10.53%, \( \chi^2 = 26.684, 59.883, P < 0.05 \)), 且观察组患者术后乳房美观优良率显著高于对照组(56.14% 比 79.14%, \( \chi^2 = 7.823, P < 0.05 \)); 两组患者术后并发症发生率比较差异无统计学意义(8.77% 比 4.41%, \( \chi^2 = 0.391, P > 0.05 \)); 术前两组患者心理状态、情感状态以及日常社交评分差异均无统计学意义([65.24±6.33]分比[64.85±5.93]分, [62.12±7.84]分比[61.03±6.49]分, t = 11.047, 12.661, 10.730, 18.276, 19.061, 16.020, P < 0.05]), 且术后 6 个月两组患者心理状态、情感状态以及日常社交评分均较术前显著升高([80.11±7.95]分比[79.69±6.95]分, [82.31±6.90]分比[82.31±6.90]分, [88.50±8.04]分比[87.53±8.34]分, [84.52±7.82]分比[87.53±8.34]分, [82.11±7.95]分比[87.53±8.34]分, [82.31±6.90]分比[87.53±8.34]分, [88.50±8.04]分比[87.53±8.34]分, t = 5.061, 3.617, 4.570, 4.570, 3.617, 4.570, 4.570, 4.570, P < 0.05])。结论 自体脂肪颗粒联合硅凝胶假体隆乳术具有着较好的安全性, 且更有利于患者乳房外观形态的改善以及生活质量的提高。

【关键词】 乳房成形术; 乳房植入物; 自体脂肪颗粒; 硅凝胶假体

Application of autologous fat particles combined with silicone gel prosthesis in augmentation mammoplasty

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老年晚期血吸虫肝病脾切除术后患者
骨密度及钙磷代谢指标的变化

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【摘要】目的 观察老年晚期血吸虫肝病脾切除术后患者骨密度及钙磷代谢指标的变化。方法 纳入2017年1月至2018年7月在昆山市第三人民医院住院治疗的晚期血吸虫肝病患者118例，脾切除术后患者81例为观察组，未行脾切除术的患者37例为对照组。比较两组患者的超声骨密度值(μg/L)、T值分别为(3 926.6±143.4)m/s、(−2.12±1.35)，明显高于对照组的(3 832.0±151.4)m/s、(−3.12±1.33)(t=3.27,3.78,均P<0.05)。两组OSTA评分差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。观察组AST,ALT分别为(34.04±11.81)U/L,(21.53±8.73)U/L，均明显高于对照组的(26.19±5.78)U/L、(14.00±4.89)U/L(t=3.83,4.90,P<0.05)；ALB水平(39.102±3.97)g/L)明显低于对照组(42.05±3.00)g/L(t=-4.01,P<0.05)。两组FBG,LDH,钙,磷,PTH差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。观察组25-羟维生素D[(24.06±6.99)μg/L]明显高于对照组[(21.36±6.50)μg/L](t=1.99,P<0.05)。结论老年晚期血吸虫肝病患者维生素D缺乏，脾切除术后患者的骨密度明显高于未行脾切除的患者，钙磷代谢指标无明显变化。

【关键词】血吸虫病；肝疾病；寄生虫性；脾切除术；骨质疏松；骨密度；超声检查；25-羟维生素D；老年人

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Changes of bone density, serum calcium and phosphorus in elderly schistosomiasis hepatopathy patients in advanced stage after splenectomy

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认知行为干预对肺癌化疗患者主要照顾者照顾负担及生活质量的影响
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【摘要】目的 分析认知行为干预用于肺癌化疗患者照顾者中对照顾者负担和生活质量的影响及临床应用价值。方法 选取浙江大学舟山医院2017年4月至2018年4月化疗的肺癌患者主要照顾者150例，采用随机数字表法分为对照组75例、观察组75例。对照组采取健康宣教，观察组联合认知行为干预措施。比较两组照顾者照顾负担和生活质量。结果 观察组干预后个人负担评分（24.86±1.02）分，责任负担评分（7.02±1.12）分，照顾者负担量表评分（ZBI）总分（38.98±2.03）分，对照组分别为（28.99±1.98）分，（8.87±1.86）分，（45.22±3.47）分，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=6.198,5.329,6.103,均P<0.05）。观察组干预后焦虑自评量表评分（44.23±2.54）分，抑郁自评量表评分（47.04±3.26）分，对照组分别为（52.98±4.93）分，（58.97±4.96）分，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=6.198,7.810,均P<0.05）。观察组身体健康、心理健康、社会适应、精神健康、生活质量评分总分分别为（42.97±3.21）分，（24.12±2.23）分，（45.76±2.76）分，（51.54±2.88）分，（171.67±9.76）分，对照组分别为（32.54±1.65）分，（12.51±1.13）分，（32.31±1.46）分，（40.24±1.25）分，（134.65±4.08）分，两组差异均有统计学意义（t=11.329,12.818,13.027,12.387,14.028,均P<0.05）。结论 认知行为干预应用在肺癌化疗患者主要照顾者中能够减轻负性情绪，提升照顾者生活质量，减轻照顾负担。

【关键词】肺肿瘤；药物疗法；联合；家庭托儿及病人照管；认知疗法；行为；患病代价；生活质量；健康教育

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Influence of cognitive behavioral intervention on the burden of care and quality of life of primary caregivers in lung cancer patients with chemotherapy
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卫生管理

二级综合医院医疗联合体运行中存在的问题及对策

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【摘要】通过对二级综合性医院医疗联合体运行中存在问题进行分析，构建起行之有效的管理机制，实现更为高效地运行。申请加大政策支持，医联体内医保联动；利用现代信息技术提高医联体的资源共享；增强共享机制，充分发挥出分工协作作用；加强医联体内部建设。通过科学管理，提高医联体运行质量。

【关键词】医院，综合；医院管理；卫生保健联合体；问题解决
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Problems and countermeasures in the operation of medical complex of secondary general hospitals
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以卒中专科护士为主导的早期康复护理模式
在缺血性脑卒中患者中的应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨以卒中专科护士为主导的早期康复护理在缺血性脑卒中患者中的应用效果。方法选择新疆维吾尔自治区人民医院2018年1月至2019年1月住院治疗的缺血性脑卒中患者120例为研究对象，根据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组60例、观察组60例。对照组给予缺血性脑卒中常规护理模式；观察组实施以卒中专科护士为主导的早期康复护理模式。比较两组患者神经功能缺损程度、日常生活活动能力、偏瘫肢体运动功能及满意度。结果干预后，观察组美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)、Barthel指数评定量表(BI)、简式Fugl-Meyer运动功能(FMA)评分分别为(12.37±2.65)分、(43.81±5.63)分、(52.36±9.01)分，均优于对照组的(14.21±2.43)分、(40.28±4.54)分、(45.25±8.03)分(t=5.126，-0.239，-2.45，均P<0.05)；观察组患者满意度评分总分为(90.05±1.61)分，高于对照组的(80.19±1.62)分(t=-5.267，P<0.05)。结论实施以卒中专科护士为主导的早期康复护理模式能有效改善患者肢体功能障碍，提高患者自我管理能力，有利于规范早期康复护理工作流程，提升工作质量。

【关键词】卒中；脑梗塞；康复护理；医院，专科；护士；日常生活活动；病人满意度；对比研究

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Application of early rehabilitation nursing led by stroke specialist nurses in patients with ischemic stroke
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【摘要】目的观察早期预警评分系统在留诊观察患儿护理中的应用价值。方法选取舟山市妇幼保健院2018年1-12月收治的急诊留诊观察患儿680例，根据护理方法不同分为对照组和观察组。对照组患儿采取常规急诊护理，观察组采取儿童早期预警评分系统进行护理，比较两组临床护理效果。结果观察组患儿主要临床症状消退时间（1.09±0.72）d，留诊时间（3.21±1.16）d，留诊观察费用（3.09±1.28）千元，转入相关科室住院准确率96.76%（329/340）；对照组患儿主要临床症状消退时间（2.85±1.45）d，留诊时间（6.88±2.87）d，留诊观察费用（4.85±2.13）千元，转入相关科室住院准确率90.00%（316/340），两组差异均有统计学意义（t=11.534、9.102、10.328、12.545，均P<0.05）。观察组并发症发生率1.47%（5/340），护理满意度评分（95.88±1.97）分；对照组并发症发生率5.59%（19/340），护理满意度评分（89.31±4.23）分，组间差异均有统计学意义（t=3.881、14.552，均P<0.05）。结论早期预警评分系统应用在留诊观察患儿护理中可以缩短留诊时间，提升转入科室准确率，提升护理满意度，值得在临床进一步推广。

【关键词】护理；急诊室、医院；危险性评估；早期诊断；儿童

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Application of early warning score in the observation of children triage
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实时超声弹性成像在临床应用中的研究进展

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【摘要】 弹性成像技术是一种无创评价组织对抗外力硬度和形变能力的新技术，近年来在甲状腺、乳腺、肝脏、前列腺等器官的疾病诊断及鉴别诊断中发挥越来越重要的作用，本文主要对弹性成像技术在各个器官的应用进展进行综述。

【关键词】 超声检查； 弹性成像技术； 甲状腺疾病； 乳腺疾病； 肝疾病； 前列腺疾病； 生殖器疾病； 女性； 综述  
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Progress of application of real–time ultrasound elastography in clinical
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【Abstract】 Elastography is a new technique for noninvasive evaluation of tissue resistance to external hardness and deformation, which plays an increasingly important role in the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of thyroid, breast, liver, prostate and other organs in recent years. This paper reviews the application progress of elastography in various organs.

【Key words】 Ultrasonography; Elasticity Imaging techniques; Thyroid diseases; Breast diseases; Liver diseases; Prostatism; Genital diseases, female; Review
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妇科术后下肢肌间静脉血栓形成的早期诊断

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【摘要】  由于盆腔解剖结构的特殊性，妇科术后下肢肌间静脉血栓极易形成，血栓形成后可游走扩散继而发生致死性肺栓塞，或机化后遗留血栓后遗症，严重威胁患者生命健康及生活质量。如何早期评估、早期诊断显得尤为重要。本文就妇科术后下肢肌间静脉血栓形成的早期诊断做一概述，主要从高危因素、危险评估量表的应用、临床表现、辅助检查等方面进行简要分析。

【关键词】  静脉血栓形成；下肢；妇科外科手术；诊断

Early diagnosis of intermuscular venous thrombosis of lower extremity after gynecological operation

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【Abstract】  Due to the particularity of pelvic anatomical structure, intermuscular venous thrombosis of lower extremity is very easy to form after gynecologic surgery. After thrombosis, it can migrate and diffuse, leading to fatal pulmonary embolism or sequelae of thrombosis after organization. Seriously, it will threaten patients’ health and quality of life. How to evaluate and diagnose early is especially vital. In this article, the early diagnosis of intermuscular venous thrombosis of lower extremity after gynecologic surgery was summarized. Mainly from the aspects of high risk factors, application of risk assessment scale, clinical manifestations, auxiliary examination and so on, it was briefly analyzed.

【Key words】  Venous thrombosis; Lower extremity; Gynecologic surgical procedures; Diagnosis

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