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改良贮存式自体输血联合 OrthoPAT 回输技术用于人工全膝关节置换术后出血的效果观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 观察改良贮存式自体输血联合 OrthoPAT 术后引流血回输技术用于人工全膝关节置换术后出血的临床疗效。**方法** 将人工全膝关节置换术患者 70 例采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组各 35 例, 其中观察组给予改良贮存式自体输血联合 OrthoPAT 术后引流血回输, 对照组给予常规异源性输血; 记录两组麻醉前瞬时、手术中、自体血回输前 10 min、回输后 15 min、手术后 6 h 及 24 h 各时间点血红蛋白值和凝血功能; 记录 24 h 引流血总量, 异体血输入量和异体输血率。**结果** 两组各个时间血流动力学稳定, 尿量差异无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$); 两组各个时间段上凝血状况均正常, 各时间内结果值比较差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$); 观察组平均输血量及异体输血率分别为 (126.3 ± 6.5) mL 和 $1/35$, 均显著低于对照组的 (476.4 ± 10.6) mL 和 $32/35$, 比较差异有统计学意义 ($t = 10.73, \chi^2 = 6.31$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 观察组术后并发症发生率 5.7%, 显著低于对照组的 22.9%, 两组比较差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 4.93, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 改良贮存式自体输血联合 OrthoPAT 术后引流血回输技术用于人工全膝关节置换术后出血功效确切, 不良反应发生率, 明显降低了输异体血比率。

【关键词】 自体输血; OrthoPAT; 全膝关节置换术

基金项目: 浙江省绍兴市公益性技术应用研究计划 (2013B70086)

Effect of improved storage type of autologous blood transfusion combined with shed bleeding retransformation technique after OrthoPAT for artificial total knee arthroplasty Shen Wensheng, Ren Zhiwei, Shao Jin, Li Dansheng, Pan Luping, Lou Jie.

Department of Anesthesiology, Shaoxing Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital, Shaoxing, Zhejiang 312000, China

【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the clinical effect of modified storage type of autologous blood transfusion combined with shed bleeding retransformation technique after OrthoPAT for artificial total knee arthroplasty. **Methods** 70 patients with total knee replacement were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 35 cases in each group. The observation group was treated with the modified storage autotransfusion combined shed bleeding retransformation technique after OrthoPAT, while the control group was given conventional allogeneic blood transfusion. The hemoglobin values and blood coagulation function of the two groups at immediately before anesthesia and surgery, 10min before autologous blood transfusion and after reinfusion of 15min, after 6h and 24h of surgery were recorded, and the drainage blood total value, allogeneic blood transfusion measurement issues and transfusion rate after 24h were recorded. **Results** The hemodynamics of the two groups were stable at each time, there were no difference at urine volume (all $P > 0.05$). The coagulation conditions were normal of the two groups at each time, there were no statistically significant differences between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). The average volume and homologous blood transfusion rate in the observation group were (126.3 ± 6.5) mL, $1/35$, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(476.4 ± 10.6) mL, $2/35$], the differences were statistically significant ($t = 10.73, \chi^2 = 6.31$, all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of postoperative complication of the observation group was 5.7%, which was significantly lower than 22.9% of the control group, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.93, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The improved storage type of autologous blood transfusion combined with shed bleeding retransformation technique after OrthoPAT has exact effect for artificial total knee arthroplasty, the incidence of adverse reactions is low, as well as the low blood transfusion rate.

【Key words】 Autologous blood transfusion; OrthoPAT; Total knee arthroplasty

Fund Program: Public Welfare Technology Application Research Project of Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province (2013B70086)

缪刺法治疗骨折术后膝关节功能障碍的疗效观察

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DOI:10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2016.14.002

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨缪刺法治疗膝关节骨折术后功能障碍的临床疗效。**方法** 选择 60 例骨折内固定术后膝关节功能性障碍的患者,按照随机数字表法分为实验组和对照组,每组 30 例。其中观察组采取缪刺法配合常规治疗。对照组仅予常规治疗。采用主观疼痛感(视觉模拟评分法)和国际膝关节文献委员会膝关节评估表(IKDC 评分),对患者膝关节疗效进行评分。**结果** 观察组较对照组主观疼痛感降低($t = 2.050, P < 0.05$),而 IKDC 评分提高($t = 2.185, P < 0.05$)。观察组治疗总有效率为 93.33%,高于对照组的 70.00% ($\chi^2 = 80.08, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 缪刺法配合常规治疗膝关节术后功能障碍的临床疗效显著,值得推广。

【关键词】 缪刺法; 膝关节; 功能障碍

基金项目:广西壮族自治区卫生厅自筹经费科研课题(z2011116)

Observation of the curative effect of knee joint dysfunction after fracture treatment of miuci Zhang Chong.

Department of Rehabilitation, the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi University of TCM, Nanning, Guangxi 530023, China

【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the clinical curative effect of needling miuci fractures after treatment of knee joint dysfunction. **Methods** 60 patients with fracture fixation of knee joint function disorder were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 30 cases in each group. The observation group was treated by needling method with conventional treatment. The control group received routine treatment only. The subjective pain (visual analogue scale) and IKDC score were used to score the patients with knee pain. **Results** The observation group compared with the control group, the subjective pain score decreased more significantly ($t = 2.050, P < 0.05$), while the IKDC score improved more significantly ($t = 2.185, P < 0.05$). The treatment effective rate of the observation group was 93.33%, which was higher than 70.00% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 80.08, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The clinical curative effect of dysfunction of miuci combined with routine treatment of knee joint after operation is significant, and it is worthy of promotion.

【Key words】 Miuci; Knee joint dysfunction

Fund Program: Self Financing Research Project of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Health Department (z2011116)

经踝管后内侧入路联合腓骨外侧入路治疗三踝骨折的临床效果观察

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DOI:10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2016.14.003

【摘要】 **目的** 评价经踝管后内侧入路联合腓骨外侧入路治疗三踝骨折的临床疗效。**方法** 回顾性分析 37 例采用经踝管后内侧入路联合腓骨外侧入路治疗三踝骨折患者的临床资料, 其中男 21 例, 女 16 例, 年龄 35 ~ 80 岁(平均 55.0 岁)。记录术后切口感染、骨折不愈合、内固定断裂等并发症, 并拍摄踝关节标准的正侧位 X 线片。采用美国足踝外科协会踝与后足评分系统(AOFAS 评分系统)评价术后 6 个月和 1 年时的临床疗效, 采用 Kellgren-Lawrence 分级标准评价术后 1 年创伤性关节炎的发生情况。**结果** 患者均获得至少 1 年的随访, 随访时间 12 ~ 27 个月(平均 18.8 个月)。无一例患者发生伤口感染、皮瓣坏死、内固定断裂、骨折不愈合等早期并发症。术后 6 个月和 1 年的 AOFAS 评分平均为 82.9 分和 89.7 分。根据 X 线片的 Kellgren&Lawrence 影像学分级标准评价, 术后 1 年时 4 例有不同程度的骨关节炎表现。**结论** 经踝管后内侧入路联合腓骨外侧入路治疗三踝骨折手术操作简便, 费用低, 并发症少, 短期临床疗效满意。

【关键词】 踝关; 三踝骨折; 内固定

Treatment of trimalleolar fractures through posteromedial combined with lateral surgical approach

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To evaluate the effect of posteromedial combined with lateral surgical approach in treatment of trimalleolar fractures. **Methods** The clinical data of 37 patients with trimalleolar fractures underwent open reduction and internal fixation through posteromedial combined with lateral surgical approach were retrospectively analyzed. There were 21 males and 16 females with average age of 55.0 years (ranged 35 - 80). Complications such as infection, nonunion, fixation failures were observed. All patients were followed up at 6 months and 12 months after surgery and assessed functionally with American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society Scores (AOFAS). After the 12 month follow up, the patients were also called for a radiological examination. **Results** Average follow-up time was 18.8 months (12 - 27 months). All cases had no complications such as incision infection, skin necrosis, internal fixator loosening or rupture and bone nonunion. Using AOFAS, the scores were 82.9 and 89.7 respectively at the 6 month and 12 month follow up. The degree of arthrosis was grades I in 2 ankles, II in 1 ankle, and III in 1 ankle according to Kellgren&Lawrence. **Conclusion** Posteromedial combined with lateral surgical approach for the treatment of trimalleolar fractures has led to a satisfactory clinic outcomes. It is minimally invasive and has less complications and cost.

【Key words】 Trimalleolar fracture; Posteromedial surgical approach; Open reduction and internal fixation

闭合复位经皮锁定钛钢板内固定治疗胫骨下段骨折

吴友利 陈东平 王冬冬 岳万磊

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨闭合复位经皮锁定钛钢板内固定治疗胫骨下段骨折的手术方法与临床疗效。**方法** 回顾性分析应用闭合复位技术、通过骨折断端皮下通道、微创经皮锁定钛钢板内固定治疗胫骨下段骨折 21 例患者的临床资料。**结果** 21 例患者均获得随访, 随访时间 6~18 个月, 平均 11 个月, 均获得骨性愈合。采用 Johner-Wruhs 关节功能评定标准: 优 12 例, 良 6 例, 中 3 例, 差 0 例, 优良率为 85.71%。**结论** 闭合复位经皮锁定钛钢板内固定治疗胫骨下段骨折, 可保护皮肤软组织, 减少骨折端血供的破坏, 促进骨折的愈合, 减少并发症。

【关键词】 胫骨骨折; 微创经皮钢板内固定; 锁定钢板

Closed reduction and percutaneous locking compression titanium plate internal fixation in treatment of distal tibial fractures Wu Youli, Chen Dongping, Wang Dongdong, Yue Wanlei.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To evaluate operative methods and the clinical effect of closed reduction and percutaneous locking compression titanium plate internal fixation in treatment of distal tibial fractures. **Methods** The clinical data of 21 patients with fracture who received closed reduction technology through the subcutaneous tunnel of fracture end, minimally invasive percutaneous treatment of tibial locking titanium plate fixation were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** All 21 patients were followed up from 6 to 18 months (11 months in average). All patients recovered with good healing of fracture. According to criteria of Johner - Wruhs score, the results were excellent in 12 cases, good in 6 cases, fair in 3 cases, and poor in 0 case. The excellent and good rate was 85.71%. **Conclusion** The method of closed reduction and percutaneous locking compression titanium plate internal fixation in treatment of distal tibial fractures can protect skin soft tissue, reduce the damage to the blood - supply of the fracture, promote the healing of the fracture and reduce complications.

【Key words】 Tibial fracture; Minimally invasive percutaneous plate osteosynthesis (MIPPO); Locking plate

青藤碱联合甲氨蝶呤治疗佐剂性关节炎的研究

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【摘要】 目的 研究青藤碱联合甲氨蝶呤对佐剂性关节炎 (adjuvant arthritis, AA) 大鼠的治疗机制和作用。方法 弗氏完全佐剂诱导大鼠 AA, 随机分为模型组 (MODEL)、青藤碱组 (SIN)、甲氨蝶呤组 (MTX)、青藤碱联合甲氨蝶呤组 (SIN + MTX), 另设 12 只作为正常组 (NORMAL)。观察 AA 大鼠足爪肿胀度和关节炎指数评分的变化, 测定血清中 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 水平。结果 (1) 与正常组比较, 模型组大鼠足爪肿胀度和关节炎指数评分明显升高 (均 $P < 0.05$), 血清中的 TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 水平显著升高 (均 $P < 0.05$); (2) 青藤碱联合甲氨蝶呤组组相较于单独给药组明显抑制大鼠足爪肿胀度和关节炎指数评分, 降低血清中的 TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 水平; (3) 联合用药组不仅能控制炎症而且能有效保护骨质, 显著减少破骨细胞的生成。结论 青藤碱和甲氨蝶呤联合给药能够更有效地抑制 AA 大鼠继发性关节肿胀和关节炎指数评分, 改善 AA 大鼠关节炎症状, 降低血清中 TNF- α 和 IL-1 β 水平, 提示青藤碱联合甲氨蝶呤对类风湿关节炎的治疗相较于青藤碱单独用药具有更好的治疗作用。

【关键词】 青藤碱; 甲氨蝶呤; 佐剂性关节炎; TNF- α ; IL-1 β

Research of the anti-inflammatory effects of sinomenine combined with methotrexate on adjuvant arthritis
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the anti-inflammatory effects of combination of sinomenine and methotrexate on adjuvant arthritis (AA) in rats. **Methods** Rats were randomly divided into the model group, the sinomenine group (SIN); intragastric administration of the sinomenine, the methotrexate group (MTX), methotrexate combined with sinomenine (SIN + MTX). Another 12 rats were assigned as blank control group, gavage volume of saline. The arthritis index and the paws swelling were recorded, and the levels of IL-1 β , TNF- α in serum were determined by ELISA. **Results** (1) Compared with the normal group, the arthritis index and the paws swelling were increased significantly in the model group (all $P < 0.05$). The serum levels of IL-1 β and TNF- α were also increased significantly in the model group (all $P < 0.05$). (2) The combination treatment provided a dramatically inhibitory effect on secondary reaction of AA, and the serum levels of IL-1 β and TNF- α were significantly decreased; (3) The combined medicine group could not only control inflammation, but also effectively protect the bones by reducing the generating of osteoclasts. **Conclusion** The combined medicine group of sinomenine and methotrexate can suppress AA rats' secondary arthrocele and its arthritis index score. In this way, the arthritis symptom of AA rat is relieved, the levels of TNF- α and IL-1 in serum are reduced. In a word, compared with using sinomenine alone, the medicine combination of sinomenine and methotrexate has better therapeutical effect on RA.

【Key words】 Sinomenine; Methotrexate; Adjuvant arthritis; TNF- α ; IL-1 β

2 型糖尿病患者肥胖表型和骨量变化与维生素 D 受体的关系

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨 2 型糖尿病患者维生素 D 受体(VDR)基因与骨量、肥胖表型的相关关系。**方法** 选择 2 型糖尿病患者 318 例为糖尿病组,50 例健康查体者为健康对照组。测定两组的维生素 D 受体 Apa I 基因型。测定 2 型糖尿病患者的身高、体质量、体质量指数(BMI)、生化指标、脂肪含量(FM)、瘦组织含量(LM)、骨密度。分析维生素 D 受体基因多态性与 2 型糖尿病骨密度、肥胖表型之间的关系。**结果** 糖尿病组和健康对照组的 VDR 基因型(Apa I)分布差异无统计学意义($Z=0.561, P>0.05$)。糖尿病组维生素 D 受体基因型包括 AA 型 31 例(9.7%), Aa 型 108 例(34.0%), aa 型 179 例(56.3%);健康对照组维生素 D 受体基因型包括 AA 型 7 例(9.3%), Aa 型 29 例(38.7%), aa 型 39 例(52.0%)。两组基因型中 AA 比例均明显少于 Aa、aa($\chi^2_{糖尿病组}=4.127, 3.976$, 均 $P<0.05$; $\chi^2_{健康对照组}=5.129, 4.213$, 均 $P<0.05$)。AA、Aa、aa 型中骨质正常者比例、平均骨密度均逐渐减少($\chi^2=15.552, P<0.05$; $F=5.127, P<0.05$)。骨质疏松组中未检出 AA 基因型。BMI、FM 在 AA 型最高,显著高于 Aa、aa 型,差异有统计学意义($F=4.319, 4.263$, 均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** VDR 基因 Apa I 多态性与 2 型糖尿病骨密度、肥胖的发生存在相关性,对骨量变化具有预测价值, BMI、FM 的增加可能有益于骨密度的保持。

【关键词】 糖尿病, 2 型; 维生素 D; 骨密度; 肥胖症

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The relationship between obesity phenotypes and the changes of bone mineral density and vitamin D receptor in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients Li Jin, Jin Meijuan, Huang Jing, Xu Jing, Xu Zhizheng.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the correlation between vitamin D receptor gene and bone mass and obesity phenotypes in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. **Methods** 318 patients with type 2 diabetes were chosen as diabetes group, and 50 healthy people were selected as healthy control group. Vitamin D receptor gene Apa I type was detected in the two groups. Height, weight and body mass index(BMI) biochemical index, fat content(FM), lean tissue content(LM) and bone mineral density were detected in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The relationship between vitamin D receptor gene(Apa I) polymorphism and BMD and obesity phenotypes in type 2 diabetes was analyzed. **Results** The VDR gene distribution between the diabetes group and healthy control group showed no significant difference($Z=0.561, P>0.05$). The vitamin D receptor genotype in the diabetes group included AA 31 cases (9.7%), Aa type 108 cases(34.0%), aa type 179 cases(56.3%), while the vitamin D receptor genotype in the healthy control group comprised AA 7 cases(9.3%), Aa type 29 cases(38.7%), aa type 39 cases(52.0%). The percentage of AA in both groups was significantly less than that of Aa and aa(χ^2 diabetic group = 4.127, 3.976, all $P<0.05$; χ^2 healthy control group = 5.129, 4.213, all $P<0.05$). Proportion of normal bone mass and average bone density in AA, Aa, aa type decreased($\chi^2=15.552, P<0.05$; $F=5.127, P<0.05$), the genotype AA was not detected in osteoporosis group. BMI and FM were the highest in AA, which were significantly higher than those of Aa, aa ($F=4.319, 4.263$, all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Vitamin D receptor gene Apa I type polymorphism is related with BMD and obesity in type 2 diabetes mellitus, and it has predictive value on bone mass changes. The increase of BMI and FM may be beneficial to bone mineral density.

【Key words】 Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Vitamin D; Bone density; Obesity

Fund Program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Huzhou, Zhejiang province

新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市高校大学生 鼻炎患病率及相关因素调查

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【摘要】 目的 调查乌鲁木齐市高校在校大学生变应性鼻炎(AR)的患病率及影响 AR 患病的相关因素。方法 以班级为调查单位,采用整群抽样的方法选择乌鲁木齐市五所高校在校大学生为调查对象进行问卷调查,对调查结果进行分析。结果 发放调查问卷 2 000 份,获得有效问卷 1 609 份。乌鲁木齐大学生 AR 患病率为 36.8%,患病率随着年级增长。饮酒、经常清洗鼻腔、用力擤鼻涕者 AR 患病率分别为 43.2%、40.7%、53.8%,高于不饮酒、不经常清洗鼻腔、不用力擤鼻涕者,差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.945, 9.679, 100.845$, 均 $P < 0.05$);在校大学生 AR 患病率与性别、民族、BMI 差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。结论 在校大学生 AR 不仅与年级、生活环境有关,而且与生活习惯(饮酒、清洗鼻腔、用力擤鼻涕)存在相关性。

【关键词】 鼻炎,变应性; 大学生; 乌鲁木齐

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Prevalence of rhinitis and related factors among college students in Urumqi, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous

Region Yang Mengmeng, Zhao Chunxiang, Yan Ci, Fang Yuanyuan, Zhang Hao, Ahmatjan · Mamatali, Gao Li, Jiang Xiaofang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the prevalence and the related factors of allergic rhinitis in Xinjiang College students. **Methods** Five universities' students in Urumqi were chosen as the research subjects, the questionnaire survey was conducted by the method of cluster sampling, and the results were analyzed. **Results** 1 609 questionnaires were valid from 2 000 questionnaires. The prevalence rate of allergic rhinitis was 36.8% in the five universities in Urumqi. Prevalence rate increased with grade. The prevalence rates of drinking, regular cleaning nasal cavity, scrubbing their nose in allergic rhinitis were 43.2%, 40.7%, 53.8% respectively, which were higher than those in not drinking, not regular cleaning nasal cavity, not scrub nose, the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.945, 9.679, 100.845$, all $P < 0.05$). There was no significant differences in the prevalence of allergic rhinitis among college students and gender, nationality and BMI (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Allergic rhinitis not only closely related to the grades and the environmental factors, but also has some connections with living habits (drink, clean nasal cavity and scrub noses).

【Key words】 Rhinitis, allergic; Undergraduates; Urumqi

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不同类型冠心病合并 2 型糖尿病患者趋化因子和氧化应激分子水平的研究

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【摘要】 目的 观察不同类型冠心病合并 2 型糖尿病患者血清单核细胞趋化蛋白 1(MCP-1)、白细胞介素 8(IL-8)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、一氧化氮(NO)及其一氧化氮合成酶(NOS)等分子水平,探讨其在冠心病发病机制中的作用以及与病情程度的相关性。**方法** 纳入冠心病合并 2 型糖尿病患者 126 例,根据冠状动脉造影结果和临床症状、2007 年中华医学会糖尿病学分会制定的 2 型糖尿病诊断标准等,分为急性冠脉综合征(ACS)组 + T2DM 糖尿病组(A 组,74 例)以及稳定型心绞痛(SAP) + T2DM 糖尿病组(B 组,52 例),另选取同期健康体检者(C 组,50 例)为对照组。酶联免疫法测定 MCP-1、IL-8、VEGF 浓度,硝酸还原酶法测定 NO 水平,分光光度计法测定 NOS 活性,并对结果进行分析。**结果** A、B 两组 MCP-1 [(115.98 ± 39.57) pg/mL、(98.76 ± 31.55) pg/mL]、IL-8 [(131.22 ± 42.83) pg/mL、(115.75 ± 40.37) pg/mL] 均高于 C 组 [(75.63 ± 23.69) pg/mL、(68.53 ± 37.85) pg/mL] ($t = 4.12, 2.26, 3.78, 2.21$, 均 $P < 0.05$), VEGF [(167.87 ± 54.98) pg/mL、(128.38 ± 36.99) pg/mL]、NO [(46.89 ± 12.92) μmol/L、(51.66 ± 12.49) μmol/L]、NOS [(39.04 ± 5.19) U/mL、(40.56 ± 7.03) U/mL] 均低于 C 组 [(90.21 ± 32.06) pg/mL、(64.05 ± 13.58) μmol/L、(47.82 ± 5.93) U/mL], 差异有统计学意义 ($t = 3.05, 3.17, 2.43, 2.79, 2.49, 2.25$, 均 $P < 0.05$); A 组 MCP-1、IL-8 显著高于 B 组 ($t = 3.13, 2.89$, 均 $P < 0.05$), VEGF、NO 显著低于 B 组 ($t = 3.04, 2.95$, 均 $P < 0.05$), A 组 NOS 低于 B 组但无统计学意义 ($t = 1.06, P > 0.05$); MCP-1 与 IL-8、VEGF 呈正相关 ($r = 0.35, 0.33, P < 0.01$), 与 NO 呈负相关 ($r = -0.24, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 炎症因子和氧化应激共同参与冠心病合并 2 型糖尿病的发生,且与冠心病病情程度相关。

【关键词】 冠心病; 糖尿病; 单核细胞趋化蛋白 1; 白细胞介素 8; 血管内皮生长因子; 急性冠脉综合征; 氧化应激

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Changes of chemokine and oxidative stress molecule in the different types of CHD patients with T2DM

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the changes and the role of MCP-1, IL-8, VEGF, NO, NOS in the T2DM patients with different types of CHD. **Methods** According to the result of coronary arteriography and clinical symptoms, and the diagnostic code of T2DM established by Chinese Medical Association diabetology branch in 2007, 126 patients of T2DM with CHD were chosen and divided into two groups: ACS + T2DM group (A group, 74 cases) and SAP + T2DM group (B group, 52 cases), in addition, 50 healthy people were chosen as control group. The levels of MCP-1, IL-8, VEGF were measured by the method of ELISA. The level of NO was measured by the method of nitrate reductase and NOS activity was measured by the method of spectrophotometer. Then, the results were analyzed.

Results The levels of MCP-1 and IL-8 in A group and B group were [(115.98 ± 39.57) pg/mL, (98.76 ± 31.55) pg/mL], [(131.22 ± 42.83) pg/mL, (115.75 ± 40.37) pg/mL], which were all higher than those in group C [(75.63 ± 23.69) pg/mL, (68.53 ± 37.85) pg/mL, $t = 4.12, 2.26, 3.78, 2.21$, all $P < 0.05$], but the VEGF [(167.87 ± 54.98) pg/mL, (128.38 ± 36.99) pg/mL], NO [(46.89 ± 12.92) μmol/L, (51.66 ± 12.49) μmol/

L)] and NOS [(39. 04 ± 5. 19) U/mL, (40. 56 ± 7. 03) U/mL] were lower than those in C group [(90. 21 ± 32. 06) pg/mL, (64. 05 ± 13. 58) μmol/L, (47. 82 ± 5. 93) U/mL; $t = 3. 05, 3. 17, 2. 43, 2. 79, 2. 49, 2. 25$, all $P < 0. 05$]. The MCP - 1, IL - 8 levels in A group were higher than those in B group ($t = 3. 13, 2. 89$, all $P < 0. 05$), but the level of VEGF and NO were lower than that in B group ($t = 3. 04, 2. 95$, all $P < 0. 05$), NOS in A group was lower than that in B group, but there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups ($t = 1. 06, P > 0. 05$). MCP - 1 was positively correlated with IL - 8, VEGF ($r = 0. 35, 0. 33$, all $P < 0. 01$), and it had negative correlation with NO ($r = -0. 24, P < 0. 05$). **Conclusion** Inflammatory factor and oxidative stress both participate in the T2DM with different types of CHD, it relates with the degree of CHD.

【Key words】 Coronary heart disease; T2DM; MCP - 1; IL - 8; VEGF; ACS; Oxidative stress

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同伴教育对恢复期精神分裂症患者的康复作用

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨同伴教育对恢复期精神分裂症患者康复的作用。**方法** 108 例住院治疗恢复期精神分裂症患者按入院先后顺序分成观察组和对照组各 54 例, 观察组在接受精神科常规治疗和护理的同时再加以同伴教育, 对照组只接受精神科常规治疗和护理。观察组给予为期 20 周的同伴教育。两组在入组时、第 10 周、第 20 周给予护士简明精神量表(N-BPRS)、自知力和治疗态度问卷量表(ITAQ)进行评定。**结果** 入组时两组 N-BPRS 评分差异无统计学意义($t=0.191, P=0.850$), 观察组接受同伴教育第 10 周和第 20 周评分差异有统计学意义($t=2.757, P=0.069; t=4.000, P=0.000$)。20 周后观察组 ITAQ 评分(17.22 ± 4.31)分, 与入组时 ITAQ 评分(11.22 ± 3.55)分差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$); 对照组 ITAQ 评分(13.12 ± 6.12)分, 与入组时 ITAQ 评分(10.84 ± 5.19)分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 精神分裂症恢复期患者接受同伴教育有利于康复, 提高自知力和治疗态度

【关键词】 恢复期精神分裂症; 同伴教育; 康复

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The role of peer education for rehabilitative patients with schizophrenia Shi Pengda, Chen Hongmei, Yang Guijun, Hou Yuling, Xu Hong.

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【Abstract】 Objective To discuss peer education on the rehabilitation in schizophrenia recovery. **Methods** According to the order of admission, 108 cases of hospitalized recovery of schizophrenia patients were divided into observation group and control group, each group in 54 cases. The observation group received psychiatric conventional treatment and care at the same time add peer educations, the control group only accepted psychiatric conventional treatment and care. The observation group was given for a period of 20 weeks peer education. The nurse brief mental scale (N-BPRS), self-knowledge and treatment attitude questionnaire scale (ITAQ) were assessed in the two groups at the beginning, 10 weeks, 20 weeks. **Results** The difference of N-BPRS score between the two groups was not statistically significant ($t=0.191, P=0.850$). In the observation group, the scores had significant differences between 10 weeks and 20 weeks peer education ($t=2.757, P=0.069; t=4.000, P=0.000$). The ITAQ scores of the observation group at the beginning, 20 weeks peer education were (11.22 ± 3.55) points, (17.22 ± 4.31) points, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.01$). In control group, ITAQ scores before and after treatment were (10.84 ± 5.19) points, (13.12 ± 6.12) points, the difference was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Schizophrenia convalescence patients accept peer education is helpful to rehabilitation.

【Key words】 Schizophrenia; Peer education; Rehabilitation

Fund Program: Qinhuangdao municipal science and technology project in Hebei province (201502A097)

高血压患者的健康教育和管理研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨健康教育对高血压患者行为习惯、血压控制和心理因素的影响。**方法** 采取随机抽样的方法,选取鄢陵县医院门诊和病房高血压患者 800 例,采用数字表法随机分为管理组 600 例和对照组 200 例。两组均进行定期的高血压健康教育和随访,建立健康档案;管理组在此基础上进行个体化和一对一的健康教育和随访管理。干预 6 个月后评估两组患者行为依从性、血压控制情况和抑郁、焦虑自评量表评分。**结果** 干预前两组行为习惯、血压情况和各组量表评分差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);干预 6 个月后,管理组低盐饮食、戒烟限酒、适当运动、合理用药、监测血压、定期复查依从性比例分别为 92.6%、85.3%、90.3%、93.3%、89.6%、95.6%,对照组分别为 56%、53%、63%、52.5%、49%、67%,两组差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 146.37, 89.23, 116.52, 178.29, 152.21, 159.38$, 均 $P < 0.01$);管理组高血压知晓率、治疗率、达标率分别为 94%、95.3%、89.6%,对照组分别为 63%、51.5%、42.5%,两组差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 121.54, 218.60, 193.67$, 均 $P < 0.01$);管理组抑郁自评量表、焦虑自评量表评分分别为 (40.12 ± 10.34) 分、 (39.20 ± 7.78) 分,对照组分别为 (46.60 ± 9.56) 分、 (44.54 ± 8.96) 分,两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 7.84, 20.64$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。**结论** 高血压患者在药物治疗同时进行个体化的健康教育有助于改善患者的行为习惯,改善心理因素,提高血压达标率,从而改善预后。

【关键词】 高血压; 健康教育; 焦虑; 抑郁

基金项目:河南省许昌市科技发展计划项目(1502217)

Health education and management research of patients with hypertension Zhang Zhanfeng, Jin Genfang, Ge Jianguo, Zhang Qiang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the effect of health education on behavior, blood pressure control and psychological factors in patients with hypertension. **Methods** 800 patients with hypertension in Yanling County Hospital were selected and randomly divided into management group ($n = 600$) and control group ($n = 200$) according to random numerical table method. The patients of the two groups were carried out regular hypertension health education and follow-up, and the health records were established. The management group was carried out individually and one to one health education and management. 6 months after intervention, changes in behavioral habits compliance, blood pressure control, depression and anxiety self-rating scale of the two groups were assessed. **Results** Before the intervention, there were no statistical differences between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). After 6 months intervention, the compliance ratios of low salt diet, smoking cessation and limit alcohol, appropriate exercise, rational use of drugs, monitoring blood pressure, regular review in management group were 92.6%, 85.3%, 90.3%, 93.3%, 89.6%, 95.6%, and those of the control group were 56.0%, 53.0%, 63.0%, 52.5%, 49.0%, 67.0%, the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 146.37, 89.23, 116.52, 178.29, 152.21, 159.38$, all $P < 0.01$). The awareness rate, treatment rate and compliance rate of hypertension in the management group were 94.0%, 95.3%, 89.6%, which of the control group were 63.0%, 51.5%, 42.5%, the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 121.54, 218.60, 193.67$, all $P < 0.01$). The self-rating depression scale and self-rating anxiety scale in management group were (40.12 ± 10.34) points, (39.20 ± 7.78) points, respectively, and those in the control group were (46.60 ± 9.56) points, (44.54 ± 8.96) points, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 7.84, 20.64$, all $P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** Individualized health education around drug therapy can improve patients' behavioral habits and psychological factors, increase the rate of blood pressure, and thus improve the prognosis of patients with hypertension.

【Key words】 Hypertension; Health education; Anxiety; Depression

Fund Program: Science and technology development project of Xuchang city, Henan province (1502217)

分离胶真空采血管离心法直接鉴定血培养阳性标本的研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨利用分离胶真空采血管离心法和基质辅助激光解析电离飞行时间质谱(MALDI-TOF MS)直接鉴定血培养阳性标本的可能性。**方法** 收集 2015 年 7~12 月非重复血培养阳性标本共计 216 例,将阳性血培养瓶中肉汤用分离胶真空采血管离心富集细菌,反复洗涤 2 次后高速离心沉淀细菌,采用 MALDI-TOF MS 对沉淀的细菌进行鉴定,同时按照传统方法将阳性标本传种、涂片,待次日对菌落进行鉴定。对比分离胶真空采血管离心后直接鉴定与经培养菌落的鉴定结果。**结果** 216 例血培养阳性标本均为单一菌种血流感染,经涂片革兰染色其中革兰阳性菌 89 例、革兰阴性菌 119 例、真菌 8 例,经分离胶真空采血管离心后直接鉴定到种 190 例,其中革兰阳性菌 67 例、革兰阴性菌 111 例、厌氧菌 4 例、真菌 8 例,与传统培养方法相比符合率为 87.9%,其中革兰阳性菌符合率 78.8%,革兰阴性菌符合率 93.2%,厌氧菌符合率 100.0%,真菌符合率 100.0%。**结论** 利用分离胶真空采血管的方法可以在短时间内(<30 min)分离富集细菌,进一步经 MALDI-TOF MS 鉴定使得血培养阳性标本的鉴定时间大大缩短,有利于临床血流感染的快速诊断、治疗。

【关键词】 实验室技术与方法; 分离胶真空采血管; 细菌鉴定

基金项目:山西省卫生和计划生育委员会科研基金项目(2015010)

Study of direct identification of pathogens from positive blood cultures by methods of separation gel tube – centrifugation Hou Chenrui, Yang Yun, Li Ziyang, Gao Chunyan, Su Miao, Lang Chaojun.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the possibility of direct identification of pathogens from positive blood cultures by methods of separation gel tube – centrifugation. **Methods** 216 cases of positive blood culture were collected from 2015.7 to 2015.12. The bacterias were purified from blood culture bottle by separation gel tube. After washing 2 times, identified by MALDI – TOF MS. At the same time, traditional culture, smears and identification were done. Compared the results of identification by two methods. **Results** 216 cases of positive blood culture were single bacterial infection. By Gram stain, 89 strains were Gram positive, 119 strains were Gram negative and 8 strains were fungal spores. 190 cases of positive blood culture were identified by MALDI – TOF MS, it concluded 67 Gram positive strains, 111 Gram negative strains, 4 anaerobe strains and 8 fungus. Compared with traditional culture, the coincidence rate reached up to 87.9%, Gram positive strains 78.8%, Gram negative strains 93.2%, anaerobe strains 100.0% and fungus 100.0%. **Conclusion** It takes less than 30 minutes purified from blood culture bottle by separation gel tube. And the time of identification is shorter than traditional culture. This method is good for clinical diagnosis and treatment.

【Key words】 Laboratory techniques and methods; Separation gel tube; Bacteria identification

Fund Program: Shanxi Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission Research Fund Project(2015010)

吞咽障碍筛查及前瞻性干预降低脑卒中患者吸入性肺炎发生率的研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨吞咽障碍筛查及前瞻性干预对降低脑卒中患者吸入性肺炎的作用。**方法** 将 186 例急性脑卒中患者采用随机数字表法分为对照组和干预组各 93 例。对照组采用洼田饮水试验检测患者吞咽功能,并予以脑卒中常规护理;干预组采用洼田饮水试验联合监测脉冲氧饱和度筛查吞咽障碍,并在脑卒中常规护理的基础上应用前瞻性的干预。比较两组对吞咽障碍的检出率及对患者 4 周内吸入性肺炎发生率。**结果** 干预组吞咽障碍的检出率高于对照组(41.9% 比 19.4%, $\chi^2 = 11.16, P < 0.01$),4 周内吸入性肺炎发生率低于对照组(4.3% 比 12.9%, $\chi^2 = 4.38, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 洼田饮水试验联合监测脉冲氧饱和度筛查吞咽障碍并应用前瞻性的干预能提高吞咽障碍的检出率,并降低脑卒中吸入性肺炎的发生率。

【关键词】 脑卒中; 吸入性肺炎; 吞咽障碍筛查; 前瞻性干预

基金项目:浙江省温州市科技计划项目(Y20120269)

Study on the incidence of aspiration pneumonia in stroke patients with dysphagia screening and prospective intervention Zheng Hanghang, Huang Xiaojie.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the effect of dysphagia screening and prospective interventional nursing in reducing the aspiration pneumonia in stroke patients. **Methods** 186 patients with acute stroke were randomly divided into control group and interventional group, 93 cases in each group. The Watian drinking water test was used to screen dysphagia, and the routine nursing was used in the control group. The combined screening of Watian drinking water test and oxygen desaturation monitoring was used to screen dysphagia, and prospective intervention nursing in addition to the routine nursing was used in the interventional group. The detection rate of dysphagia and the incidence of aspiration pneumonia in 4 weeks were compared between the two groups. **Results** The detection rate of dysphagia in the intervention group was higher than that in the control group (41.9% vs 19.4%, $\chi^2 = 11.16, P < 0.01$), and the incidence of aspiration pneumonia was lower than that in the control group (4.3% vs 12.9%, $\chi^2 = 4.38, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The detection rate of dysphagia can be improved by using the combined screening of Watian drinking water test and oxygen desaturation monitoring. The incidence of aspiration pneumonia can be reduced by using combined screening with additional prospective interventional nursing.

【Key words】 Stroke; Aspiration pneumonia; Dysphagia screening; Prospective intervention

Fund Program: Science and Technology Project of Wenzhou, Zhejiang(Y20120269)

阿苯达唑联合西咪替丁治疗肝包虫病的疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察阿苯达唑联合西咪替丁治疗肝包虫病的临床效果。方法 选取 2010-2014 年收治的肝包虫病患者 60 例, 采用数字表法随机分为两组, 每组各 30 例, 对照组给予阿苯达唑片治疗, 2 次/d, 2 粒/次。治疗组在对照组的基础上联合西咪替丁静脉滴注治疗。观察治疗前后超声影像变化及临床效果。结果 对照组总有效率为 83.33% (25/30), 治疗组总有效率 96.67% (29/30), 两组总有效率差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 9.842, P < 0.01$)。结论 阿苯达唑联合西咪替丁治疗肝包虫病有较好疗效, 可作为包虫病首选治疗药物。

【关键词】 阿苯达唑; 西咪替丁; 肝包虫病

基金项目: 广东省中山市医学科学技术研究基金项目(2008077)

The curative effect of albendazole combined with cimetidine in the treatment of hepatic echinococcosis

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical effect of albendazole combined with cimetidine in the treatment of hepatic hydatid disease. **Methods** 60 cases with liver hydatid disease from 2010 to 2014 were selected, and they were randomly divided into two groups, 30 cases in each group. The control group was treated with albendazole tablets, 2 times daily, 2 capsules/time. The treatment group was intravenously injected cimetidine based on the treatment of the control group. Before and after treatment, the ultrasound imaging changes and clinical effect were observed. **Results** In the control group, the total effective rate was 83.33% (25/30). In the treatment group, the total effective rate was 96.67% (29/30). The total effective rate between the two groups had statistically significant difference ($\chi^2 = 9.842, P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** Albendazole combined with cimetidine in treatment of hepatic hydatid disease has good curative effect, which can be viewed as first choice in the treatment of hydatid disease.

【Key words】 Albendazole; Cimetidine; Liver echinococcosis

Fund Program: Medical Science Technology Research Foundation of Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province (2008077)

罗西维林联合缩泉胶囊治疗女性膀胱过度活动症的临床研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨罗西维林联合缩泉胶囊治疗女性膀胱过度活动症(OAB)患者的有效性和安全性。**方法** 将152例女性OAB患者按数字表法随机分为三组:罗西维林组(53例,罗西维林10 mg,口服,3次/d),缩泉胶囊组(48例,缩泉胶囊1.8 g,口服,3次/d),联合用药组(51例,罗西维林10 mg+缩泉胶囊1.8 g,口服,3次/d),疗程均为4周。每组患者在入组前和4周治疗结束后均要完成3 d排尿日记,记录24 h排尿次数、尿急次数、尿失禁次数、夜尿次数和每次排尿量,并记录各组治疗前后的OABSS评分及不良反应发生情况,评估治疗的有效性和安全性。**结果** 三组治疗后的OABSS评分、24 h排尿次数、尿急次数、夜尿次数、尿失禁次数和每次排尿量与治疗前比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.01$)。联合用药组与罗西维林组、缩泉胶囊组之间比较,差异有统计学意义($F = 41.765, 53.834, 25.304, 37.867, 214.791, 73.486$,均 $P < 0.01$)。罗西维林组与缩泉胶囊组之间比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。联合用药组用药不良反应率(7.8%)低于罗西维林组(22.6%),两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.372, P = 0.032$)。**结论** 罗西维林联合缩泉胶囊治疗女性OAB患者疗效确切,安全性好。

【关键词】 膀胱过度活动症; 罗西维林; 缩泉胶囊; 疗效

基金项目:江苏省连云港市卫生局科研项目(编号:1323)

Clinical study of rociverine tablets combined with Suoquan capsules in the treatment of female patients with overactive bladder syndrome

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【Abstract】 Objective To assess the efficacy and safety of combining rociverine tablets with Suoquan capsules in the treatment of female patients with overactive bladder(OAB). **Methods** 152 female patients with OAB were randomly divided into three groups. Patients in rociverine group were administered rociverine tablets 10mg three times a day for 4 weeks. Patients in Suoquan capsule group were administered Suoquan capsules 1.8g three times a day for 4 weeks. Patients in combination group were administered rociverine tablets 10mg and Suoquan capsule 1.8g three times a day for 4 weeks. Each group of patients had to complete 3d voiding diary before and after treatment to record daily frequency of micturition, urgency, urgency incontinence, nocturia and voiding volumes, OABSS score and drug side effects were also observed. All the data were analyzed to assess the efficacy and safety of treatment. **Results** There were significant differences in daily frequency of micturition, urgency, urgency incontinence, nocturia, voiding volumes and OABSS score of patients in each group before and after treatment(all $P < 0.01$). Moreover, compared with combination group, rociverine and Suoquan capsule group all had significant differences($F = 41.765, 53.834, 25.304, 37.867, 214.791, 73.486$, all $P < 0.01$). There was no significant differences between rociverine and Suoquan capsule group(all $P > 0.05$). The incidence rates of adverse events of rociverine and combination group were 7.8% and 22.6%, respectively, there was significant difference between the two groups($\chi^2 = 4.372, P = 0.032$). **Conclusion** Combining rociverine tablets with Suoquan capsules in the treatment of female patients with OAB is effective and safe.

【Key words】 Overactive bladder; Rociverine; Suoquan capsules; Efficacy

Fund Program: Lianyungang Health Bureau Research Projects in Zhejiang Province(NO:1323)

微小 RNA-126 在糖尿病视网膜病变患者血浆中的表达及作用机制研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨微小 RNA-126(miR-126)在糖尿病视网膜病变(DR)患者血浆中的表达及可能的作用机制。方法 选取 DR 患者 81 例、2 型糖尿病患者 65 例和健康人群(对照组)50 例,实时荧光定量 PCR 检测血浆中 miR-126 表达,酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA 法)检测血清中 VEGF 浓度,采用 Pearson 相关分析分析变量间关系,采用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC 曲线)分析 miR-126 在预测 DR 发生中的价值。结果 DR 患者和 2 型糖尿病患者血浆中 miR-126 表达量均低于对照组,且 DR 患者低于 2 型糖尿病患者,DR 患者和 2 型糖尿病患者血清中 VEGF 浓度均高于对照组,且 DR 患者高于 2 型糖尿病患者,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); Pearson 相关分析显示,DR 患者血浆中 miR-126 表达量与 VEGF 浓度呈负相关($r = -0.352, P < 0.05$); ROC 曲线分析显示,患者血浆中 miR-126 表达量在预测 DR 发生时曲线下面积 0.848(95% CI:0.776 ~ 0.919),当 miR-126 表达量 ≤ 0.47 时,灵敏度 83.1%,特异度 80.2%。结论 DR 患者血浆 miR-126 表达降低,而血清 VEGF 水平升高,miR-126 可能通过负性调节 VEGF 而调控视网膜血管新生,有望成为早期发现 DR 的血液指标。

【关键词】 糖尿病视网膜病变; miR-126; 血浆; 血管内皮生长因子

Expressions of microRNA - 126 in the blood plasma in patients with diabetic retinopathy and its mechanism

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the expression of microRNA - 126(miR - 126) in the blood plasma in patients with diabetic retinopathy (DR) and its possible mechanism. **Methods** 81 patients with DR, 65 patients with type 2 diabetes and 50 healthy people (control group) were selected. The expression of miR - 126 in plasma was detected by real - time PCR. The serum concentration of VEGF was detected by enzyme - linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The correlations between variables were analyzed by Pearson correlation analysis. The value of miR - 126 in predicting the occurrence of DR was analyzed by using receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC curves). **Results** The expressions of miR - 126 in plasma in DR patients and type 2 diabetes were lower than the control group, which in DR patients was lower than the type 2 diabetes, the serum concentrations of VEGF in DR patients and type 2 diabetes were higher than the control group, which in DR patients was higher than the type 2 diabetes, the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the expression of miR - 126 in plasma was negatively correlated with the concentration of VEGF ($r = -0.352, P < 0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that the area under the curve for expression level of miR - 126 in predicting DR occurrence was 0.848 (95% CI:0.776 - 0.919), when the expression level of miR - 126 ≤ 0.47 , the sensitivity was 83.1%, and specificity was 80.2%. **Conclusion** The expression of miR - 126 in plasma in DR was reduced, while the serum level of VEGF was elevated. The miR - 126 might through negatively regulated VEGF to regulate retinal angiogenesis. It expected to be blood indicators for early detecting DR.

【Key words】 Diabetic retinopathy; miR - 126; Plasma; Vascular endothelial growth factor

流式细胞术检测脑脊液白血病细胞 在白血病诊断中的价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨流式细胞术(FCM)检测脑脊液在中枢神经系统白血病(CNSL)诊断中的临床意义。**方法** 采用以 CD34、CD45 为基础的不同单抗组合 FCM 检测方法,对 100 例 CNSL 患者脑脊液中多参数微小残留病变(MRD)进行检测;并与采用脑脊液自然沉降后涂片法进行脑脊液细胞学检测结果进行比较分析。**结果** 100 例患者中 42 例患者脑脊液 FCM 检查为阳性,脑脊液细胞学检查阳性为 16 例,两者差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.19, P < 0.05$);10 例出现神经系统症状脑脊液 FCM 检查为阳性,仅有 5 例脑脊液细胞学检查阳性($\chi^2 = 6.81, P = 0.018$);100 例 MRD 检测中,白细胞数升高 18 例,FMC 检出 17 例,细胞学检出 11 例($\chi^2 = 5.89, P = 0.024$);脑脊液压力升高患者 11 例,FCM 全部检出,细胞学共检出 4 例($\chi^2 = 5.12, P = 0.031$);脑脊液蛋白升高 19 例,FMC 检出 17 例,细胞学检出 7 例($\chi^2 = 7.14, P = 0.001$)。**结论** FCM 联合脑脊液常规检测可以提高 CNSL 诊断的阳性率,对早期发现和治疗 CNSL、延长白血病患者无病生存期具有重要意义。

【关键词】 脑脊液; 细胞学检查; 流式细胞分析; 白血病

Detection of cerebrospinal fluid leukemia cells in the diagnosis of leukemia by flow cytometry Lin Xiangwei, Zhang Suwei.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the application and clinical significance of flow cytometry(FCM) in cerebrospinal fluid(CSF) detection in the diagnosis of central nervous system leukemia(CNSL). **Methods** By the CD34, CD45 based different monoclonal antibody combined FCM detection method, CSF of 100 patients with CNSL was detected multi parameter of minimal residual disease(MRD). And with the natural sedimentation of cerebrospinal fluid after smear method, CSF cytology results were compared and analyzed. **Results** Of the 100 patients, CSF examination was positive in 42 patients. CSF cytology was positive in 16 cases, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.19, P < 0.05$). 10 cases of nervous system symptoms of CSF examination were positive, and only 5 cases of CSF cytology positive($\chi^2 = 6.81, P = 0.018$). In 100 cases of MRD detection, 18 cases increased in white blood cell count, FMC detected in 17 cases, cytological diagnosis of 11 cases ($\chi^2 = 5.89, P = 0.024$). CSF with elevated pressure in 11 patients, FCM positive in 11 cases, cytology detected in 4 cases($\chi^2 = 5.12, P = 0.031$). CSF protein was elevated in 19 cases, FCM detected 17 cases, cytology detected 7 cases($\chi^2 = 7.14, P = 0.001$). **Conclusion** FCM combined with routine CSF detection can improve the positive rate of CNSL diagnosis, and it has important significance for early detection and treatment of CNSL, and to prolong the disease-free survival of patients with leukemia.

【Key words】 Cerebrospinal fluid; Cytology; Flow cytometry; Leukemia

孕前经阴道宫颈双重环扎术治疗宫颈功能不全的疗效观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 观察孕前经阴道宫颈双重缝扎术后的妊娠结局, 评价其临床应用价值。**方法** 分析 80 例宫颈功能不全患者临床资料, 均有孕中期难免流产史, 平均流产孕周 21.7 周, 将 80 例按照治疗方法不同分为两组, 治疗组 40 例在非妊娠期采用丝线编织带行经阴道宫颈双重环扎, 对照组 40 例于妊娠 15~20 周用聚丙烯环扎带行 McDonald 法环扎, 观察手术情况、妊娠期宫颈管长度及妊娠结局。**结果** 两组平均手术时间及出血量差异均无统计学意义; 治疗组妊娠期宫颈平均长度 4.6(4.8±0.5)cm, 对照组 3.9(3.1±0.8)cm, 治疗组宫颈平均长度长于对照组, 两组差异有统计学意义($t=2.732, P<0.05$)。治疗组足月分娩率 55.0%(22/40), 早产率 40.0%(16/40), 平均分娩孕周 35.8 周, 较术前平均流产孕周延长 14.1 周; 胎儿存活率 90.0%(36/40), 新生儿体质量(3 100.0±200.0)g; 孕 28 周以下难免流产率 2.5%(1/40)。对照组足月分娩率 35.0%(14/40), 早产率 50.0%(20/40), 28 周以下难免流产率 15.0%(6/40)。平均分娩孕周 33.2 周, 较术前平均流产孕周延长 11.5 周; 胎儿存活率 85.0%(34/40), 新生儿体质量(2 900.0±300.0)g。治疗组足月分娩率、胎儿存活率、新生儿体质量均高于对照组。**结论** 孕前经阴道宫颈双重环扎治疗宫颈功能不全, 可以维持妊娠后有效的宫颈长度, 延长妊娠时间, 提高围产儿存活率, 手术操作简单, 拆线方便, 值得临床应用。

【关键词】 宫颈功能不全; 孕前; 经阴道双重环扎; 宫颈管长度; 聚丙烯环扎带

Significance of vaginal cervical double cerclage for cervical incompetence after pregnancy Li Quansiang, Yang Na, Gao Yanhua, Yan Feng.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the pregnancy by transvaginal double slit cervical pregnancy outcome after ligation, and evaluate its clinical application value. **Methods** The clinical data of 80 cases with cervical incompetence were analyzed. All patients had pregnant metaphase inevitable abortion history, the average abortion pregnant was 21.7 week. According to different treatment methods, 80 cases were divided into two groups, treatment group (40 cases) in non pregnant women with silk thread woven tape by double vagina and cervix cerclage, another group of 40 cases in 15-20 weeks of pregnancy by using polypropylene McDonald method with cerclage. The operation, pregnancy cervical tube length and pregnancy outcome were observed. **Results** The average operation time and bleeding volume between the two groups had no statistically significant differences. The pregnancy cervical average length of the treatment group was 4.6(4.8±0.5)cm, which was significantly longer than 3.9(3.1±0.8)cm of the control group ($t=2.732, P<0.05$). In the treatment group, the full-term delivery rate, preterm delivery rate, mean gestational age at delivery were 55.0%(22/40), 40.0%(16/40), 35.8 weeks, the average abortion was extended 14.1 weeks compared with preoperation, fetal survival rate was 90.0%(36/40), neonatal birth weight was (3 100.0±200.0)g; 28 gestational weeks following the inevitable abortion rate was 2.5%(1/40). In the control group, the term delivery rate was 35.0%(14/40), the rate of premature birth was 50.0%(20/40), and the rate of abortion was 15.0%(6/40) in 28 weeks. Mean gestational age at delivery was 33.2 weeks, which was extended 11.5 weeks compared with preoperative average abortion, fetal survival rate was 85.0%(34/40), neonatal body mass was (2 900.0±300.0)g. The term delivery rate, fetal survival rate and neonatal weight in the treatment group were higher than those in the control group. **Conclusion** Pregnant by double vagina and cervix cerclage treatment cervical function can maintain pregnancy, cervical length, prolong the time of pregnancy and improve the perinatal survival rate, simple operation, take out stitches convenient, it is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Cervical incompetence; Pregnancy; Transvaginal cervical cerclage double; Cervical canal length; Polypropylene encircling band

阿司匹林肠溶片联合氯吡格雷治疗 不稳定型心绞痛的临床疗效 及预后观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 探究阿司匹林肠溶片联合氯吡格雷治疗不稳定型心绞痛的临床疗效及预后。**方法** 选取 84 例的不稳定型心绞痛患者, 采取随机数字表法分为常规治疗组与联合治疗组, 每组各 42 例。其中常规治疗组采用阿司匹林肠溶片单药治疗, 联合治疗组在常规治疗组的基础上联合使用氯吡格雷, 对比两组患者治疗前后 24 h 的心肌酶学指标、心电图恢复情况以及治疗结束后两组的临床疗效以及不良反应。**结果** 治疗 24 h 后, 联合治疗组的心肌酶学指标 AST、CK-MB、cTnT、cTnI 分别与常规治疗组相比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($t = 3.98, P < 0.05; t = 0.05, P < 0.05; t = 0.05, P < 0.05; t = 0.05, P < 0.05$)。治疗结束后, 联合治疗组心电图总恢复率与常规治疗组比较差异有统计学意义 (90.5% 比 64.3%, $\chi^2 = 5.49, P < 0.05$)。联合治疗组治疗总有效率高于常规治疗组 (83.33% 比 66.7%, $\chi^2 = 4.48, P < 0.05$)。常规治疗组与联合治疗组相比总不良反应无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 2.88, P > 0.05$)。**结论** 药物联合疗法治疗不稳定型心绞痛, 协同改善临床症状, 提高患者生活质量, 安全可靠, 值得广泛推广与应用。

【关键词】 冠心病; 心绞痛 阿司匹林肠溶片; 氯吡格雷; 疗效

The clinical curative effect and prognosis of clopidogrel combined with enteric - coated aspirin in the treatment of unstable angina pectoris of coronary heart disease Liu Yanlin, Zhang Ning, Wang Ying.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore and analyze the clinical curative effect and prognosis of enteric - coated aspirin combined with clopidogrel in the treatment of unstable angina pectoris of coronary heart disease. **Methods** 84 patients with unstable coronary heart disease angina pectoris were selected in the research, and they were divided into regular treatment group and combination group, 42 cases in each group. The patients in conventional treatment group were given enteric - coated aspirin therapy, and the combined treatment group were given clopidogrel on the basis of routine treatment. The myocardial enzymology indexes of 24h before and after drug treatment, electrocardiogram (ECG) recovery, curative effect and adverse reaction were compared between the two groups. **Results** After treatment, the myocardial enzymology indexes of the combined treatment group (AST, CK - MB, cTnT, cTnI) had significant differences compared with the general treatment group ($t = 3.98, P < 0.05, t = 0.05, P < 0.05, t = 0.05, P < 0.05, t = 0.05, P < 0.05$). After treatment, the ECG total recovery rate of the combination group increased obviously compared with the conventional treatment group, the difference between the two groups was significant ($\chi^2 = 5.49, P < 0.05$). The total effective rate of the combined treatment group increased obviously compared with the conventional treatment group, the difference between the two groups was significant (90.5% vs 64.3%, $\chi^2 = 4.48, P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions had no obvious difference between the two groups (83.3% vs 66.7%, $\chi^2 = 2.88, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Drug combination therapy in the treatment of unstable type of coronary heart disease angina pectoris can synergistically improve clinical symptoms and physical fitness, improve patients' quality of life, it is safe and reliable, which is worth popularization and application widely.

【Key words】 Coronary heart disease; Angina pectoris; Enteric - coated aspirin; Clopidogrel; Curative effect

2 型糖尿病胰岛 β 细胞功能及胰岛素抵抗与微量白蛋白尿的相关性研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨 2 型糖尿病胰岛 β 细胞功能及胰岛素抵抗与微量白蛋白尿的相关关系。**方法** 入选 2 型糖尿病患者 524 例, 测量身高、体质量、腰围及血压。采集静脉血测量空腹血糖(FPG)、血脂、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、空腹 C 肽(FPC), 留取 24 h 尿测量尿白蛋白排泄率(UAER), 胰岛 β 细胞功能(HOMA-B)及胰岛素抵抗(HOMA-IR)采用 C 肽稳态模型评估, 根据 HOMA-B 及 HOMA-IR 四分位数, 分别将受试者分为四个亚组, 即 q1~q4 及 Q1~Q4。采用非参数趋势性检验对 HOMA-B 及 HOMA-IR 四分位分组人群各临床指标进行趋势分析, 采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析评价 2 型糖尿病患者胰岛 β 细胞功能及胰岛素抵抗与微量白蛋白尿的关系。**结果** 趋势性检验显示, 随 HOMA-B 升高, UAER 逐渐减少, q1、q2、q3、q4 组分别为 8.92(5.53~28.65)、8.55(5.52~20.95)、7.57(4.79~19.83)、7.84(5.23~14.38) $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$, 趋势有统计学意义($z = -2.1$, $P < 0.05$), 随 HOMA-IR 升高, UAER 逐渐增加, Q1、Q2、Q3、Q4 组分别为 6.73(4.85~16.52)、8.61(5.2~20.37)、8.31(4.88~27.04)、8.75(6.03~25.21) $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$, 趋势有统计学意义($z = 2.41$, $P < 0.05$)。多因素 Logistic 回归分析, HOMA-B 最高四分位比最低四分位人群微量白蛋白尿发病风险降低(校正 OR q4 vs q1 = 0.39, 95% CI: 0.20-0.76, Wald = 7.59, $P = 0.006$), 相反, HOMA-IR 最高四分位比最低四分位人群有较高微量白蛋白尿发病风险(校正 OR Q4 vs Q1 = 2.00, 95% CI: 1.08-3.72, Wald = 4.84, $P = 0.028$)。**结论** 胰岛素抵抗与 2 型糖尿病患者微量白蛋白尿发生增加有关, 而较好胰岛 β 细胞功能与微量白蛋白尿发生降低有关。

【关键词】 糖尿病, 2 型; 胰岛 β 细胞功能; 胰岛素抵抗; 微量白蛋白尿

Associations of pancreatic β -cell function and insulin resistance with microalbuminuria in type 2 diabetes

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the relationship of pancreatic β -cell function and insulin resistance with microalbuminuria in a cross-sectional study of patients with type 2 diabetes. **Methods** A total of 524 participants with type 2 diabetes were recruited in this cross-sectional study. All subjects' height, weight, waist circumference and blood pressure were measured. Venous blood samples were drawn to measure fasting plasma glucose (FPG), fasting lipids, glycosylated hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), fasting C-peptide (FPC). 24h-urine was collected to measure urinary albumin excretion rate (UAER). Homeostasis model assessment of pancreatic β -cell function (HOMA-B) and insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) were estimated using fasting plasma C-peptide. According to HOMA-B quartile, the subjects were divided into four groups, including q1-q4. According to HOMA-IR, the subjects were also divided into four groups, including Q1-Q4. We assessed the crude associations across quartiles of these data with demographic and clinical parameters using a nonparametric test for trend across ordered groups (trend using Stata software). Multivariable logistic regression analysis was performed to assess the relationships of pancreatic β -cell function and insulin resistance with microalbuminuria in patients with type 2 diabetes. **Results** Trend test showed that UAER gradually reduced with increase of HOMA-B. The UAER values in subjects with q1, q2, q3 and q4 were 8.92(5.53-28.65), 8.55(5.52-20.95), 7.57(4.79-19.83) and 7.84(5.23-14.38) $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$, respectively,

and the trend was statistically significant ($z = -2.1, P < 0.05$). With HOMA - IR increasing, UAER gradually increased. The UAER values in subjects with Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 were 6.73 (4.85 - 16.52), 8.61 (5.2 - 20.37), 8.31 (4.88 - 27.04), 8.75 (6.03 - 25.21) $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$, respectively, and the trend was also statistically significant ($z = 2.41, P < 0.05$). Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that subjects with the highest quartile of HOMA - B had lower possibility of microalbuminuria than patients with the lowest quartile of HOMA - B (adjusted OR q4 vs. q1 = 0.39, 95% CI: 0.20 - 0.76, Wald = 7.59, $P = 0.006$). Subjects with the highest quartile of HOMA - IR had higher risk of microalbuminuria than those with the lowest quartile of HOMA - IR (adjusted OR Q4 vs. Q1 = 2.00, 95% CI: 1.08 - 3.72, Wald = 4.84, $P = 0.028$). **Conclusion** Insulin resistance is associated with an increased prevalence of microalbuminuria in type 2 diabetes, while improved pancreatic β - cell function is linked to decreased rates of microalbuminuria for those patients.

【Key words】 Type 2 diabetes; Pancreatic β - cell function; Insulin resistance; Microalbuminuria

同型半胱氨酸在 2 型糖尿病合并视网膜病变患者中的表达及相关性探讨

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【摘要】 目的 探讨血清同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)表达与 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)患者视网膜病变是否有相关性。**方法** 选择 79 例 T2DM 患者,根据视网膜病变程度分为增殖期糖尿病视网膜病变(DR)组 26 例,背景期 DR 组 25 例,糖尿病无视网膜病变组 28 例,另选择同期健康体检者 28 例作为对照组。检测比较各人群血糖值、Hcy,分析其临床意义。**结果** 对照组、糖尿病无视网膜病变组、背景期 DR 组、增殖期 DR 组 FPG、Hcy 呈递增趋势,差异均有统计学意义($F = 448.53, 174.25$, 均 $P < 0.01$),组间比较可见对照组 FPG 为 (4.86 ± 0.42) mmol/L,明显低于背景期 DR 组的 (8.73 ± 0.48) mmol/L($t = 31.59, P < 0.01$)及增殖期 DR 组的 (10.9 ± 0.95) mmol/L($t = 30.59, P < 0.01$),增殖期 DR 亦明显高于糖尿病无视网膜病变组($t = 17.72, P < 0.01$)。Hcy 组间比较可见对照组 Hcy 水平为 (7.93 ± 0.70) $\mu\text{mol/L}$,明显低于背景期 DR 组的 (9.45 ± 0.83) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ($t = 7.69, P < 0.01$),及增殖期 DR 组的 (13.55 ± 1.56) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ($t = 11.02, P < 0.01$),增殖期 DR 亦明显高于糖尿病无视网膜病变组($t = 12.52, P < 0.01$)。**结论** Hcy 可能参与了 2 型糖尿病合并视网膜病变的过程,有可能作为视网膜病变程度的重要参考指标。

【关键词】 糖尿病, 2 型; 高同种半胱氨酸血症; 糖尿病视网膜病变

The relationship between homocysteine expression and diabetic retinopathy in patients with type 2 diabetes

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the relationship between homocysteine (Hcy) expression and diabetic retinopathy (DR) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). **Methods** 79 patients with T2DM were selected and divided into proliferative DR group ($n = 26$), background stage of DR group ($n = 25$) and without DR group ($n = 28$) according to the degree of retinopathy. 28 cases of healthy physical examination were involved as control group. Blood glucose levels, Hcy and clinical significance were detected and compared among the groups. **Results** The FPG and Hcy levels in the control group, without retinopathy group, background stage of DR group and proliferative DR group showed an increasing trend, there were significant differences among groups ($F = 448.53, 174.25$, all $P < 0.01$). The FPG level of the control group was (4.86 ± 0.42) mmol/L, which was significantly lower than the background stage of DR group [(8.73 ± 0.48) mmol/L, $t = 31.59, P < 0.01$] and the proliferative DR group [(10.9 ± 0.95) mmol/L, $t = 30.59, P < 0.01$]. The FPG level of proliferative diabetic retinopathy DR group was also significantly higher than without retinopathy group ($t = 17.72, P < 0.01$). The Hcy level of the control group was (7.93 ± 0.70) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, which was significantly lower than the background stage of DR group [(9.45 ± 0.83) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, $t = 7.69, P < 0.01$] and the proliferative DR group [(13.55 ± 1.56) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, $t = 11.0, P < 0.01$]. The Hcy level of the proliferative DR group was also significantly higher than without retinopathy group ($t = 12.52, P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** Hcy may involved in the process of T2DM with DR, it may be used as an important reference index for the degree of retinopathy.

【Key words】 Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Hyperhomocysteinemia; Diabetic retinopathy

瑞替普酶与尿激酶在急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死静脉溶栓治疗中的疗效比较

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【摘要】 **目的** 对比瑞替普酶与尿激酶在急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死溶栓治疗的临床效果。**方法** 选择 2013 年 10 月至 2015 年 10 月经长治医学院附属和济医院确诊并接受治疗的 116 例急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死患者为研究对象, 采用随机、单盲法将其分组两组, 每组各 58 例。对照组患者采取尿激酶溶栓治疗, 观察组患者采取瑞替普酶溶栓治疗, 对比两组溶栓再通率、不良事件的发生率。**结果** 观察组患者溶栓后 0.5 h、1 h、1.5 h、2 h 时临床判断血栓再通率分别为 27.59%、60.34%、81.03%、86.21%, 均明显高于对照组的 15.52%、29.31%、62.07%、70.69%, 两组比较差异均有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 3.853, 3.907, 3.898, 3.524$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 溶栓后 1.5 h 时行冠状动脉造影结果显示, 观察组梗死相关血管再通率为 70.69%, 完全再通率为 60.34%, 均明显高于对照组的 55.17% 和 41.37%, 两组比较差异均有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 4.032, 4.153$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 两组不良事件发生率比较无显著差异 ($\chi^2 = 0.250, P > 0.05$)。**结论** 瑞替普酶用于急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死溶栓治疗效果优于尿激酶, 具有较高的血管开通率, 且不良事件发生率低, 安全性好, 值得临床推广和应用。

【关键词】 瑞替普酶; 尿激酶; 心肌梗死; 溶栓

Comparison of the efficacy of reteplase and urokinase intravenous thrombolysis in treatment of patients with acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction Yuan Qiaoling.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the curative effect of reteplase and urokinase in treatment of acute ST elevation myocardial infarction. **Methods** 116 patients with acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction who were diagnosed and received treatment in our hospital from October 2013 to October 2015, were selected as the study subjects and were randomly divided into two groups with 58 cases in each group according to the single blind method. The control group was treated with urokinase thrombolytic therapy, while the patients in the observation group were treated with reteplase thrombolytic therapy. The thrombolytic recanalization rate, and adverse event incidence were compared in the two groups. **Results** The clinical judgement thrombosis recanalization rates in the observation group after 0.5h, 1h, 1.5h, 2h of thrombolysis were 27.59%, 60.34%, 81.03% and 86.21% respectively, which were significantly higher than 15.52%, 29.31%, 62.07%, 70.69% of the control group, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 3.853, 3.907, 3.898, 3.524$, all $P < 0.05$). After 1.5 h of thrombolytic therapy, the results of underwent coronary angiography showed that the infarct related artery recanalization rate of the observation group was 70.69%. The complete recanalization rate was 60.34%, which was significantly higher than 55.17% and 41.37% in control group, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.032, 4.153$, all $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between the two groups in the incidence of adverse events ($\chi^2 = 0.250, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Reteplase for acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction thrombolytic therapy is better than urokinase, has a high patency rate and low incidence of adverse events, it is safe and worthy of clinical popularization and application.

【Key words】 Reteplase; Urokinase; Myocardial infarction; Thrombolytic

丙卡特罗联合孟鲁斯特治疗儿童中度持续性支气管哮喘疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨丙卡特罗联合孟鲁斯特对中度持续性支气管哮喘患儿的疗效及其对肺功能的改善作用。**方法** 选择 2014 年 1 月至 2014 年 12 月嵊州市妇幼保健院接诊的 86 例中度持续性支气管哮喘患儿进行研究,按入院时间先后分为对照组和观察组,每组各 43 例。观察组采用丙卡特罗联合孟鲁斯特治疗,对照组采用单纯的丙卡特罗进行治疗。比较两组患儿的咳嗽缓解时间以及消失时间、治疗后肺功能改善情况、临床疗效、治疗一个月后哮喘控制情况。**结果** 治疗后,观察组咳嗽缓解时间以及消失时间短于对照组,两组比较差异有统计学意义($t=4.4185, 3.7844, P=0.0000, 0.0003$)。观察组用力呼吸最大流速(PEF)、用力肺活量(FVC)、第一秒用力呼吸容积(FEV_1)、用力呼吸一秒率(FEV_1/FVC)的占预计值均较对照组高,两组差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。观察组总有效率(93.00%)较对照组的总有效率(74.40%)高,两组比较差异有统计学意义($u=2.2232, P=0.0262$)。治疗一个月后,观察组患儿的基本控制率(88.37%)比对照组(67.40%)高。两组差异有统计学意义($u=2.3866, P=0.0170$);观察组不良反应率(6.98%)明显低于对照组(51.16%),两组差异有统计学意义($P<0.005$)。**结论** 丙卡特罗联合孟鲁斯特治疗中度持续性支气管哮喘,能提高临床疗效,安全性好,不良反应情况较少,值得临床推广。

【关键词】 支气管哮喘; 丙卡特罗; 孟鲁斯特

Efficacy of procaterol and montelukast on children with moderate persistent asthma Yao Shuying, Xu Ying.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the efficacy of procaterol and montelukast on lung function in children with moderate persistent asthma. **Methods** 86 children with moderate persistent asthma from January 2014 to December 2014 in our hospital were studied, and according to the random number table method, they were divided into the control group and the observation group, 43 cases in each group. The observation group was treated with procaterol combined with montelukast, the control group was treated with procaterol. The cough relief and disappearance time, the improvement of pulmonary function after treatment, the clinical effect and the control of asthma after one month of the two groups were compared. **Results** After treatment, children cough relief and disappeared time of the observation group was significantly shorter than the control group ($t=4.4185, 3.7844, P=0.0000, 0.0003$). After treatment, the pulmonary function was found to improve the situation of the observation group being good than the control group, PEF, FVC, FEV_1 , FEV_1/FVC predicted values were significantly higher than the control group (all $P<0.05$). The total effective rate of the observation group (93.00%) was significantly higher than 74.40% of the control group ($u=2.2232, P=0.0262$). After one month of treatment, the basic control rate of the observation group (88.37%) was significantly higher than 67.40% of the control group ($u=2.3866, P=0.0170$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions of the observation group (6.98%) was significantly lower than 51.16% of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Procaterol combined with montelukast in the treatment of children with moderate persistent bronchial asthma can improve clinical efficacy, safety, and improve symptom control rate, it is worthy of promotion.

【Key words】 Bronchial asthma; Procaterol; Montelukast

正畸联合种植义齿治疗单牙缺失的效果观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 观察单牙缺失行正畸与种植义齿联合治疗的临床效果。**方法** 回顾性分析 80 例单牙缺失患者的临床资料,按手术方法不同分为对照组与观察组,每组 40 例。对照组行种植义齿治疗,观察组行正畸与种植义齿联合治疗。观察两组临床疗效。**结果** 观察组总有效率为 97.50%,显著高于对照组的 62.50% ($\chi^2 = 15.31, P < 0.05$),且观察组各项满意度评分均比对照组高,差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 12.21, 17.78, 15.98, 11.85, 9.35$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 单牙缺失患者行正畸与种植义齿联合治疗的临床效果显著,可取得良好修复效果,并提高治疗满意度,值得推广。

【关键词】 牙缺失; 正畸学,矫正; 义齿,植入物支持

Observation of the effect of orthodontic combined with implant denture in the treatment of single tooth loss

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the clinical effect of combined treatment of single tooth loss and implant denture. **Methods** The clinical data of 80 patients with single tooth loss were analyzed retrospectively. According to the different surgical methods, they were randomly divided into control group and observation group, 40 cases in each group. The control group was treated with implant denture, the observation group was treated with orthodontic treatment. The clinical efficacy of the two groups was observed. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group was 97.50%, which was significantly higher than 62.50% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 15.31, P < 0.05$). The satisfaction scores of the observation group were higher than those of the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 12.21, 17.78, 15.98, 11.85, 9.35$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The clinical effect of combined treatment of orthodontic and dental implants for patients with single tooth loss is remarkable, and can achieve good results, and improve the treatment satisfaction, it is worth promoting.

【Key words】 Tooth loss; Orthodontics, corrective; Dental prosthesis, implant - supported

高龄肠梗阻患者 57 例临床分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨高龄肠梗阻患者的围手术期处理方法。**方法** 回顾性分析 57 例行外科手术治疗的 57 例高龄肠梗阻患者围手术期临床资料。**结果** 57 例患者中,24 例(42.1%)发生各种并发症 62 例次,包括肺部感染 9 例,粘连性肠梗阻 3 例,切口感染 11 例,急性肾功能衰竭 2 例,低蛋白血症 37 例,心律失常 6 例。**结论** 高龄肠梗阻患者基础疾病多、体质差,术前全面评估病情,围手术期加强对合并症及并发症的处理,可减少手术并发症的发生。

【关键词】 高龄患者; 肠梗阻; 围手术期处理

Perioperative treatment of elderly patients with intestinal obstruction (a report of 57 cases) Liu Peng, Zhang Mingjin, Zhao Chenggong.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the perioperative treatment of elderly patients with intestinal obstruction. **Methods** The perioperative clinical data of 57 elderly patients with intestinal obstruction who underwent surgical treatment and admitted were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** 24 cases (42.1%) occurred in 57 cases of complications with 62 times, including 9 cases of lung infection, intestinal obstruction in 3 cases, arrhythmia in 6 cases, 11 cases of wound infection, acute renal failure in 2 cases and 37 cases of hypoalbuminemia. **Conclusion** Underlying diseases and poor health were the characteristics of elderly patients with intestinal obstruction. A comprehensive assessment of the condition before surgery and to improve the treatment of complications can reduce the incidence of surgical complications.

【Key words】 Elderly patients; Intestinal obstruction; Perioperative treatment

代谢综合征与结直肠癌关系的 Meta 分析

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【摘要】 目的 通过 Meta 分析来探讨代谢综合征与结直肠癌的关系,并为进一步预防结直肠癌的发病风险和死亡风险提供方法和依据。**方法** 计算机检索中国知网、万方数据库、PubMed、Ovidsp、Cochrane 数据库,检索时间从 2005 年 11 月至 2015 年 11 月。按设定的纳入与排除标准,进行文献的筛选与信息的采集。采用 review manager 5.3.5 软件进行 Meta 分析。**结果** 共纳入 14 篇文献(8 篇队列研究,6 篇病例对照研究)。Meta 分析结果显示,代谢综合征患者组结直肠癌的发病风险明显高于无代谢综合征的对照组($OR = 1.18, 95\% CI: 1.33 \sim 1.22, P < 0.05$)。分层分析结果显示,男性人群和女性人群中,代谢综合征组结直肠癌的发病风险均增加,其合并效应量 OR 分别为($OR = 1.12, 95\% CI: 1.09 \sim 1.14, P < 0.05$; $OR = 1.13, 95\% CI: 1.05 \sim 1.22, P < 0.05$),差异均有统计学意义。代谢综合征患者结直肠癌死亡风险与对照组相比,并未增加($OR = 1.05, 95\% CI: 0.92 \sim 1.19, P = 0.46$)。**结论** 代谢综合征与结直肠癌的发病存在相关性,无性别差异。代谢综合征结肠癌死亡风险并未增加,但仍需更多前瞻性队列研究进一步证实。

【关键词】 代谢综合征; 结直肠肿瘤; Meta 分析

Metabolic syndrome and colorectal cancer: a meta – analysis Liu Xiaojing, Wang Qi.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the relationship between metabolic syndrome and colorectal cancer. And to further prevent the risks of colorectal cancer and provide methods and evidences. **Methods** A literature search was performed through CNKI, Wanfang, PubMed, Ovidsp, Cochrane data within the time limit of November 2005 to November 2015. According to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, the studies were screened and the data were extracted. Then, meta – analysis was performed using Review Manager 5.3.5. **Results** A total of 14 studies(6 case – control studies and 8 cohort studies) met the inclusion criteria. Meta analysis showed that with metabolic syndrome had a higher risk of colorectal cancer incidence compared with the control group without metabolic syndrome($OR = 1.18, 95\% CI: 1.33 \sim 1.22, P < 0.05$). Stratified analysis showed that metabolic syndrome increased the risk of colorectal cancer between men and women population. The combined effect of the OR respectively ($OR = 1.12, 95\% CI: 1.09 \sim 1.14, P < 0.05$; $OR = 1.13, 95\% CI: 1.05 \sim 1.22, P < 0.05$), the differences were statistically significant. Meta analysis showed that metabolic syndrome was not associated with an increased risk of colon cancer mortality($OR = 1.05, 95\% CI: 0.92 \sim 1.19, P = 0.46$). **Conclusion** This meta analysis indicate a positive association between metabolic syndrome and colorectal cancer incidence, and the association has no gender differences. The metabolic syndrome does not increase the risk of colon cancer death. More prospective cohort study needed to further confirm it.

【Key words】 Metabolic syndrome; Colorectal neoplasms; Meta – analysis

支气管镜检查对涂阴肺结核患者的诊断价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨支气管镜检查对涂阴肺结核患者的诊断价值。**方法** 回顾性分析空洞组 65 例及非空洞组 35 例涂阴肺结核患者的临床资料,经支气管镜取痰及术后取痰行痰涂片检查,比较两组及总体痰检阳性率。**结果** 支气管镜检查空洞组、非空洞组及总体痰检阳性率分别为 49.2%、17.1%、38.0%。空洞组与非空洞组痰检阳性率差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=9.942, P=0.002$)。术中取痰阳性率 28.0%,术中取痰阴性、术后取痰阳性率 10.0%。镜下可见气管、支气管异常改变,气管炎性改变率空洞组、非空洞组分别为 52.3%、40.0%,两组差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.381, P=0.240$);气管狭窄率空洞组、非空洞组分别为 9.0%、11.4%,两组差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.122, P=0.727$);总体气管异常改变率为 58.0%,其中炎性改变率 48.0%、狭窄率 10.0%。**结论** 支气管镜检查可明显提高痰检阳性率,且以肺部合并空洞性病变者为著,术后取痰可增加痰检阳性率,并可早期发现气管的异常改变。

【关键词】 结核,肺; 支气管镜检查; 诊断

Diagnostic value of bronchoscopy in smear negative pulmonary tuberculosis Dong Weiwei, Li Runpu, Wang Xiaojie, Niu Jianming, Li Danhua, Yan Shanshan.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the diagnostic value of bronchoscopy in smear negative pulmonary tuberculosis. **Methods** 65 cases with cavernous and 35 non-cavernous negative smear pulmonary tuberculosis were examined by bronchoscopy. **Results** The positive rates of sputum examination in the empty group, the non empty group and the total sputum examination were 49.2%, 17.1% and 38%, respectively. There was statistically significant difference in sputum positive rate between empty group and non empty group ($\chi^2=9.942, P=0.002$). The positive rate of sputum was 28%. The positive rate of sputum negative and sputum positive rate was 10% after operation. Microscopically visible tracheal and bronchial abnormalities, tracheal inflammatory change rates of empty group and non empty group were 52.3%, 40.0%, the difference between the two groups had no statistically significant difference ($\chi^2=1.381, P=0.240$). The tracheal stenosis rates of hole group and non empty group were 9.0% and 11.4%, the difference between the two groups had no statistically significant difference ($\chi^2=0.122, P=0.727$). The overall trachea abnormal changes rate was 58.0%, including inflammatory change rate 48.0% and 10.0% stenosis rate. **Conclusion** Bronchoscopy has significant clinical value in smear negative pulmonary tuberculosis, especially with cavernous. The positive rate will be promoted after bronchoscopy, and can find abnormal changes of tube.

【Key words】 Tuberculosis, pulmonary; Bronchoscopy examination; Diagnosis

腹腔镜下胆道镜联合钬激光治疗 肝内外胆管结石 22 例分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨腹腔镜下胆道镜联合钬激光治疗肝内外胆管结石的疗效及应用价值。**方法** 回顾性分析 22 例肝内外胆管结石患者行腹腔镜下胆道镜联合钬激光碎石患者(观察组)和 21 例以腹腔镜下联合胆道镜取石患者(对照组)的临床资料,比较两组临床疗效。**结果** 观察组中残余结石完全取净 21 例(95.4%),手术时间(130 ± 13)min,术中出血量(85 ± 20)mL。住院时间(8.3 ± 2.0)d,无中转开腹,无切口感染,术后残余结石 1 例,经 T 管窦道胆道镜再次取石。对照组取净结石 13 例(61.9%),手术时间(135 ± 20)min,术中出血量(70 ± 15)mL,平均住院时间(14.5 ± 2.0)d,中转开腹 6 例,切口感染 2 例,术后残余结石 8 例,经 T 管窦道配合胆道镜再次取石,其中 2 次镜下取石 6 例,3 次取石 2 例。两组在结石取净率、中转率、平均住院时间的比较差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 2.203, 2.897, t = 4.293, P = 0.033, 0.006, 0.017$),平均手术时间、术中出血量差异无统计学意义($t = 1.176, 1.629, P = 0.246, 0.111$)。**结论** 腹腔镜下钬激光联合胆道镜治疗肝内外胆管结石疗效满意,安全、有效、微创,值得临床推广。

【关键词】 腹腔镜检查; 碎石术,激光; 钬; 胆管,肝内; 结石

Laparoscopy combined with holmium laser in the treatment of intrahepatic and extrahepatic bile duct stones in 22 cases Zheng Zhaoming, Yuan Yangchun, Luo Yuqing, Zhong Dongjia, Lin Jiayu.

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the therapeutic effect and application value of laparoscopy combined with holmium laser in the treatment of intrahepatic and extrahepatic bile duct stones. **Methods** Retrospectively analyzed the clinical data of 22 cases with intrahepatic and extrahepatic bile duct stones who treated with laparoscopy choledochoscopy combined with holmium laser lithotripsy (the observation group), and 21 cases who treated with laparoscopy combined with choledochoscopic lithotomy (the control group). The clinical curative effect was compared between the two groups. **Results** In the observation group, the residual stones completely removed in 21 cases (95.4%), the mean operation time was (130 ± 13)min, the intraoperative bleeding volume was (85 ± 20)mL, the average hospitalization time was (8.3 ± 2.0)days, without conversion to open surgery, no incision infection, 1 case had residual stones after operation, through T tube sinus tract choledochoscopy took a stone again. In the control group, took net calculi in 13 cases (61.9%), the average operation time was (135 ± 20)min, the intraoperative hemorrhage volume was (70 ± 15)mL, the average hospitalization time was (14.5 ± 2)days, 6 cases converted to laparotomy, incision infection in 2 cases, 8 cases had residual stones after operation, through T tube sinus combined with choledochoscopy again take stone, which 2 secondary mirror lithotomy in 6 cases, 3 cases of 2 stones. The differences of the two groups in stone from the net rate, conversion rate, average hospitalization time were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 2.203, 2.897, t = 4.293, P = 0.033, 0.006, 0.017$). The differences of mean operation time, intraoperative hemorrhage had were not statistically significant ($t = 1.176, 1.629, P = 0.246, 0.111$). **Conclusion** It is safe, effective and minimally invasive for the treatment of intrahepatic and extrahepatic bile duct stones with holmium laser combined with endoscopic holmium laser.

【Key words】 Laparoscopy; Lithotripsy, laser; Holmium; Bile ducts, intrahepatic; Calculi

初次发病的中青年急性期进展性脑梗死患者血清 C 反应蛋白、血浆纤维蛋白原、D-二聚体水平研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨初次发病的中青年急性期进展性脑梗死患者血清 C 反应蛋白(CRP)、血浆纤维蛋白原(Fib)、D-二聚体(DD)水平。方法 选择 42 例初次发病的中青年急性期进展性脑梗死(PIS 组)患者作为研究对象,并对其血清 CRP、Fib、D-二聚体的水平进行测定,选择同期收治的 90 例初次发病的中青年急性期非进展性脑梗死(非 PIS 组)患者作为对照组,另外选择 50 例同期进行健康体检者(健康对照组)进行对照。结果 PIS 组 CRP 为(3.764 ± 0.832)mg/L, Fib 为(3.994 ± 0.851)g/L, DD 为(1.560 ± 0.225)μg/mL; 非 PIS 组 CRP 为(2.573 ± 0.657)mg/L, Fib 为(2.468 ± 0.739)g/L, DD 为(0.740 ± 0.162)μg/mL; 健康对照组 CRP 为(1.725 ± 0.326)mg/L, Fib 为(2.103 ± 0.584)g/L, DD 为(0.450 ± 0.131)μg/mL。各组 CRP、D-D 相比较差异均有统计学意义(CRP: PIS 组与非 PIS 组 $t = 8.89$, PIS 组与健康对照组 $t = 13.99$, 非 PIS 组与健康对照组 $t = 8.55$, 均 $P < 0.01$; D-D: PIS 组与非 PIS 组 $t = 23.82$, PIS 组与健康对照组 $t = 29.46$, 非 PIS 组与健康对照组 $t = 12.59$, 均 $P < 0.01$; 非 PIS 组 Fib 与健康对照组比较 $t = 2.85$, $P < 0.05$, PIS 组与非 PIS 组 $t = 10.06$, PIS 组与健康对照组 $t = 13.48$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。结论 初次发病的中青年急性期进展性脑梗死患者血清 CRP、Fib、D-D 水平升高促进脑梗死进展加重。

【关键词】 脑梗塞; C 反应蛋白质; 纤维蛋白原; 中青年

Study on serum C – reactive protein, plasma fibrinogen, D – dimer in the first onset young patients with acute progressive cerebral infarction Yang Yuhong, Zhang Zhimin, He Dayan.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the levels of serum C – reactive protein (CRP), plasma fibrinogen (Fib), D – dimer (DD) in the first onset young patients with acute progressive cerebral infarction. **Methods** 42 first onset young patients with acute progressive cerebral infarction (PIS group), 50 cases of non – acute progressive cerebral infarction (N – PIS group) and 90 healthy people (health control group) were enrolled. The levels of serum CRP, plasma Fib and DD were detected and compared. **Results** PIS group: CRP (3.764 ± 0.832) mg/L, Fib (3.994 ± 0.851) g/L, DD (1.560 ± 0.225) μg/mL; N – PIS group: CRP (2.573 ± 0.657) mg/L, Fib (2.468 ± 0.739) g/L, DD (0.740 ± 0.162) μg/mL; health control group: CRP (1.725 ± 0.326) mg/L, Fib (2.103 ± 0.584) g/L, DD (0.450 ± 0.131) μg/mL. The levels of serum CRP, plasma Fib and DD of PIS group were higher than the other two groups (CRP: PIS group vs. N – PIS group $t = 8.89$, PIS group vs. health control group $t = 13.99$, N – PIS vs. health control group $t = 8.55$, all $P < 0.01$; D – D: PIS group vs. N – PIS group $t = 23.82$, PIS group vs. health control group $t = 29.46$, N – PIS group vs. health control group $t = 12.59$, all $P < 0.01$; FIB: N – PIS group vs. health control group $t = 2.85$, $P < 0.05$, PIS group vs. N – PIS group $t = 10.06$, PIS group vs. health control group $t = 13.48$, all $P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** The levels of serum CRP, plasma Fib and DD are related to acute progressive cerebral infarction.

【Key words】 Brain infarction; C – reactive protein; Fibrinogen; Young

二甲双胍对盐敏感性大鼠下丘脑室旁核炎症水平及应激水平的影响

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【摘要】 **目的** 观察长期给予二甲双胍对盐敏感性高血压大鼠下丘脑室旁核(PVN)区炎症水平、氧化应激水平、交感神经活性及血压的影响,探讨其对盐敏感性高血压的中枢干预机制。**方法** 选取 8 周龄雄性 Dahl 盐敏感大鼠 24 只,随机分为四组,每组 6 只,分别为正常对照组(0.3% 氯化钠溶液 + 侧脑室输注人工脑脊液)、正常给药组(0.3% 氯化钠溶液 + 侧脑室输注二甲双胍 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{d}$)、高盐对照组(8% 氯化钠溶液 + 侧脑室输注人工脑脊液)及高盐给药组(8% 氯化钠溶液 + 侧脑室输注二甲双胍 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{d}$)。通过鼠尾动脉血压测量系统记录其血压变化。干预 6 周后,麻醉后处死动物并提取 PVN 组织及血浆,采用 ELISA 检测各组大鼠血浆去甲肾上腺素(NE)水平(评价交感神经活性的间接指标);采用免疫荧光染色法、免疫组化、蛋白免疫印迹法检测 PVN 区白细胞介素(IL)-1 β 、IL-10 以及 NAD(P)H 氧化酶亚基 NOX-2、过氧化物歧化酶(SOD)水平,超氧化物阴离子荧光探针(DHE)染色观察 PVN 区活性氧簇(ROS)的变化。**结果** 高盐给药组与高盐对照组相比平均动脉压(MAP)降低[第 6 周:(129.55 \pm 6.52) mmHg 比 (154.47 \pm 6.57) mmHg, $F = 121.90, P < 0.05$];高盐给药组与高盐对照组相比血浆 NE 水平降低[(364.57 \pm 30.73) pg/mL 比 (547.68 \pm 25.08) pg/mL, $F = 179.24, P < 0.05$];高盐给药组 PVN 区 IL-1 β 、IL-6、NOX-2 和 ROS 表达较高盐对照组降低($F = 27.80, 21.20, 22.48, 31.99$, 均 $P < 0.05$), IL-10 和 SOD 水平较高盐对照组升高($F = 17.69, 23.69$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 二甲双胍能够降低高盐喂食导致的盐敏感大鼠 PVN 区炎症水平并减弱氧化应激,进而抑制交感神经兴奋,降低平均动脉压。

【关键词】 高血压; 二甲双胍; 下丘脑室旁核; 炎症; 氧化应激

Effects of metformin on inflammation and oxidative levels in hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus of salt-sensitive hypertensive rats Zhao Yanan, Yang Huiyu, Liang Bin, Yang Zhiming.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore central mechanism of metformin (MET) in salt-sensitive hypertensive rats by assessing the effect of metformin on inflammation and oxidative stress in hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN), sympathetic nerve activity and blood pressure. **Methods** Eight-week-old male Dahl salt-sensitive rats were divided into 4 groups: the normal-salt diet control group [0.3% NaCl + intracerebroventricular (ICV) artificial cerebrospinal fluid (aCSF)], the normal-salt diet with MET group (0.3% NaCl + ICV MET 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{d}$), the high-salt diet control group (8% NaCl + ICV aCSF), the high-salt diet with MET group (8% NaCl + ICV MET 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{d}$). Mean arterial pressure (MAP) was determined every week by a tail-cuff occlusion. After 6 weeks, all rats were euthanized, and blood and brain tissues were collected. Then, the plasma norepinephrine (NE, an indicator of sympathetic activity) was detected by enzyme linked immune sorbent assay (ELISA). The expression levels of interleukin (IL)-1 β , IL-10 and NOX-2 [a subunit of NAD(P)H oxidase], superoxide dismutase (SOD) in the PVN were detected by immunofluorescence, immunohistochemistry and Western blot methods. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) was detected by dihydroethidium (DHE) staining. **Results** The MAP level of high-salt diet with metformin group was attenuated compared with that of the high-salt diet control group [(129.55 \pm 6.52) mmHg vs. (154.47 \pm 6.57) mmHg, $F = 121.90, P < 0.05$]. The change of plasma NE level of high-salt diet with metformin group was lower compared with that of the high-salt diet control group [(364.57 \pm 30.73) pg/mL vs. (547.68 \pm 25.08) pg/mL, $F = 179.24, P < 0.05$]. The expression levels of IL-1 β , IL-6, NOX-2 and ROS were markedly higher in high-salt diet with metformin than those of the high-salt diet control group ($F = 27.80, 21.20, 22.48, 31.99$, all $P < 0.05$), which of IL-10 and SOD was lower ($F = 17.69, 23.69$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Metformin may attenuate blood pressure in salt-sensitive hypertensive rats, at least partly via decreasing inflammatory molecules and inhibiting oxidative stress in the PVN, subsequently inhibiting sympathoexcitation.

【Key words】 Hypertension; Metformin; Hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus; Inflammation; Oxidative stress

围绝经期妇女激素替代治疗认知度及治疗率调查

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【摘要】 目的 了解围绝经期妇女激素替代治疗(HRT)的认知率和使用率。方法 对因围绝经期综合征首次就诊患者 262 例,采取调查问卷的方式,收集和分析信息,调查患者围绝经期症状,HRT 的认知度,接受程度,普及 HRT 知识后患者的接受程度及治疗比率。结果 完成有效问卷 248 份,年龄(50.30 ± 2.10)岁,自然绝经年龄(48.90 ± 1.90)岁。48.79% 的患者了解 HRT 的作用,12.5% 的患者了解 HRT 的风险,35.48% 的患者认为围绝经期有必要进行 HRT。40.73% 的患者接受 HRT。经过围绝经期知识普及教育后,117 例(47.18%)患者接受医生建议进行 HRT。结论围绝经期妇女对 HRT 的认知度和治疗率仍处于较低水平,应加强 HRT 相关知识的健康教育,提高围绝经期妇女对 HRT 的认知及接受程度,以提高其围绝经期的生活质量。

【关键词】 激素替代疗法; 围绝经期; 认知; 治疗应用

Investigation of the cognition and treatment rate of hormone replacement therapy in perimenopause women

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the cognition and treatment rate of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) in perimenopause women. **Methods** A survey was conducted in 262 perimenopause women first coming to outpatients care. A predesigned structured questionnaire was used to collect information; the symptoms of perimenopause women, the cognition and acceptance to the treatment. **Results** Finally, 248 women with the mean age of (50.30 ± 2.10) years finished the questionnaire, the natural menopause age was (48.90 ± 1.90) years. 48.79% of these women understood the role of HRT in clinical application, and only 12.50% knew the side effect of HRT. Among them, 35.48% thought that HRT was necessary for the duration of perimenopause. 40.73% of them had the attitude to treatment with HRT. After the education of perimenopausal acknowledgement, 117 patients (47.18%) accepted the treatment with HRT. **Conclusion** It showed that the awareness and treatment rate of HRT in perimenopause women was low. The health education should be strengthened to improve the level of perimenopause health care.

【Key words】 Hormone replacement therapy; Perimenopause; Cognition; Therapeutic use

超声测量股动脉流速变异率预测容量反应性的临床应用

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【摘要】 **目的** 应用多普勒超声测量股动脉流速变异率以预测容量反应性。**方法** 选取重症患者 80 例,由熟练掌握超声技能的主治医师测量股动脉流速变异率(ΔV_{peak})。通过被动抬腿试验(PLR)的每搏输出量变异(ΔSV)来分析股动脉流速峰值、股动脉峰流速的呼吸变化率,并与脉搏指示连续心排量(PICCO)监测结果相比较,来预测患者对容量治疗是否有反应,以评价临床可行性。**结果** 反应组患者在 PLR 试验前和试验时血流动力学的改变:PLR 试验反应组在试验前和试验过程中,心率(HR)、MAP、CAP 的指标变化不明显($P > 0.05$),但超声检测与 PICCO 检测均显示每搏输出量(SV)与心脏排血量(CO)变化显著($t = 15.24, P = 0.00; t = 13.64, P = 0.00$),两种方法预测结果一致。未反应组患者在 PLR 试验前和试验时血流动力学的改变:PLR 试验未反应组在试验前和试验过程中,HR、MAP、CAP、SV 与 CO 的指标变化不明显(均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 通过超声的方法测量股动脉流速变异率能够确切地评估重症患者的容量状态,并可以有效预测容量反应性,预测结果与 PICCO 监测结果也高度一致。是一种安全高效的预测方法,值得推广于临床重症观察中。

【关键词】 股动脉流速; 多普勒超声; 被动抬腿试验; 容量反应性

The clinical application of predicting the rate of variation flowing rate of femoral artery by ultrasonic measurement Gan Chaohui, Zhang Liqun, Yao Baofeng.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** Using Doppler ultrasound measured in femoral artery flow velocity variation rate method to predict fluid responsiveness. **Methods** 80 patients were measured femoral artery flow velocity variation rate (ΔV_{peak}) by mastering the ultrasound skills of the attending physician. Passive leg raising test (PLR) stroke volume variation (ΔSV) was used to analyze the peak value of the femoral artery flow velocity, rate of femoral artery peak velocity of respiratory changes, and the results were compared with results of PICCO monitoring to predict patients with their response to the treatment capacity, to evaluate clinical feasibility. **Results** Reactive groups in the PLR test before the experiment and hemodynamic changes: PLR test reaction group in before the test and test process, HR, MAP, CAP index changes were not obvious ($P > 0.05$), but ultrasonic detection and PICCO detection showed SV and CO varied significantly ($t = 15.24, P = 0.00; t = 13.64, P = 0.00$), the two kinds of methods to forecast results was consistent. In the absence of the anti should patients in PLR test before the experiment and hemodynamic changes: PLR test unreacted group in before the test and test process, HR, MAP, CAP, SV and CO index change were not obvious (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** By ultrasonic method for measuring femoral artery flow speed variation rate can exactly evaluate the capacity status of critically ill patients, and effectively predict fluid responsiveness, the prediction results and PICCO monitoring results are highly consistent. It is a safe and efficient prediction method, which is worthy of promotion in clinical intensive observation.

【Key words】 Femoral artery velocity; Doppler ultrasound; Passive leg raising (PLR); Reactive capacity

卡马西平对癫痫患者血浆同型半胱氨酸、叶酸及维生素 B₁₂ 水平的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨卡马西平对癫痫患者血浆同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)、叶酸及维生素 B₁₂ 水平的影响。**方法** 回顾性分析 80 例癫痫患者临床病历及服药情况。其中 40 例采用卡马西平治疗,设为 A 组,另外 40 例未服用抗癫痫药物治疗,设为 B 组;同时选取 40 例同期入院健康体检者为对照组,通过采用荧光定量法、电化学发光免疫法检测患者血浆 Hcy 和叶酸及维生素 B₁₂ 浓度,并比较三组的各指标水平的差异。**结果** A 组血浆 Hcy 水平明显高于对照组、B 组($F = 7.16, P = 0.00$),而叶酸水平明显低于对照组、B 组($F = 9.67, P = 0.00$);A 组维生素 B₁₂ 浓度较对照组、B 组有所下降,但三组间比较差异无统计学意义($F = 1.05, P = 0.15$)。A 组食欲下降且体质量下降者 4 例、头晕乏力 2 例,但症状轻微,未影响研究结果。A 组控制 13 例、显效 12 例、有效 8 例、无效 7 例,总有效率 82.5%。**结论** 应用卡马西平治疗癫痫患者可引起患者血 Hcy 水平上升,并促使叶酸水平下降,对维生素 B₁₂ 浓度无显著影响,因此治疗期间需注意监控癫痫患者血浆 Hcy 及叶酸水平,以避免血栓等不良事件发生而影响其预后。

【关键词】 癫痫; 卡马西平; 高同种半胱氨酸血症; 叶酸

Influence of carbamazepine on the plasma Hcy, folic acid and vitamin B12 levels in the treatment of epilepsy

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the influence of carbamazepine on the plasma homocysteine (Hcy), folic acid and vitamin B12 levels in the treatment of epilepsy. **Methods** The clinical medical history and medication compliance of 80 epilepsy patients were retrospectively analyzed. 40 cases treated with carbamazepine were set as group A, another 40 cases without taking antiepileptic drug therapy were set as group B. And 40 cases in the same period in hospital physical examination were selected as control group. The levels of blood Hcy, folate and vitamin B12 were detected by using the fluorescent quantitative method, the electrochemical luminescence immunoassay, and the differences of three groups of the levels were compared. **Results** The Hcy level of group A was significantly higher than the control group and group B ($F = 7.16, P = 0.00$), and the folic acid level of group A was significantly lower than the control group and group B ($F = 9.67, P = 0.00$). The Vit B12 concentration of group A was lower than the control group and group B, but among the three groups, the difference was not statistically significant ($F = 1.05, P = 0.15$). Loss of appetite and body weight decreased in 4 cases, 2 cases of dizziness, fatigue, but symptoms were mild, did not affect the findings. Control in 13 cases, 12 cases were markedly effective, effective in 8 cases, ineffective in 7 cases, the total effective rate was 82.5%. **Conclusion** Carbamazepine treatment can cause epilepsy patients blood Hcy level rise, and folic acid level drop, has no significant effects on the Vit B12 concentration, so in patients with epilepsy should pay attention to monitor blood Hcy and folic acid level during the treatment, in order to avoid adverse events such as thrombosis and influence the prognosis.

【Key words】 Epilepsy; Carbamazepine; Hyperhomocysteinemia; Folic acid

注射用红花黄色素治疗稳定型心绞痛疗效和安全性分析

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【摘要】 目的 观察注射用红花黄色素治疗稳定型心绞痛疗效和安全性。**方法** 选取 70 例稳定型心绞痛患者,运用随机数字表法将患者分为观察组和对照组,各 35 例。观察组应用注射用红花素,对照组应用血管通,比较两组疗效。**结果** 观察组总有效率为 94.3%,明显高于对照组的 74.3%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.285, P < 0.01$)。两组治疗后各临床指标均较治疗前明显改善,差异有统计学意义($t = 13.021, 25.407, 3.376, 3.930, 7.119, 10.163, 18.044, 3.765, 3.124, 6.096$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组心绞痛发作次数少于对照组,硝酸甘油用量低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($t = 4.686, 6.568$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组总不良反应发生率为 5.7%,与对照组的 11.4% 比较,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.729, P > 0.05$)。**结论** 注射用红花黄色素治疗稳定型心绞痛疗效好,安全性高。

【关键词】 心绞痛; 红花黄色素; 治疗结果

Efficacy and safety analysis of safflower yellow injection in the treatment of stable angina pectoris

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the efficacy and safety of safflower yellow injection in the treatment of stable angina pectoris. **Methods** 70 patients with stable angina pectoris were selected and divided into observation group and control group by random number table method, 35 cases in each group. The observation group used injection of safflower, and the control group used Xuesaitong. The effect was compared between the two groups. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group was 94.3%, which was higher than 74.3% of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 5.285, P < 0.01$). The clinical indexes of the two groups after treatment were significantly improved than before treatment, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 13.021, 25.407, 3.376, 3.930, 7.119, 10.163, 18.044, 3.765, 3.124, 6.096$, all $P < 0.05$). The angina attack times of the observation group was less than that of the control group, the dosage of nitroglycerin was lower than that of the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 4.686, 6.568$, all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reaction was 5.7% in the observation group, compared with the control group of 11.4%, the difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 0.729, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The injection of safflower yellow pigment in the treatment of stable angina pectoris has high safety.

【Key words】 Angina pectoris; Safflower yellow pigment; Treatment outcome

3 种血清心肌损伤标志物联合检测对急性冠状动脉综合症的诊断价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨 3 种血清心肌损伤标志物缺血修饰清蛋白(IMA)、N 末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)及超敏肌钙蛋白 I(TnI-Ultra)联合检测对急性冠状动脉综合征(ACS)的临床诊断价值。**方法** 选取 80 例冠状动脉造影明确诊断 ACS 患者(ACS 组),选择同期 80 例健康体检者(对照组)。检测所有研究对象血清的 IMA、NT-proBNP、TnI-Ultra。并记录 ACS 患者胸痛发作时间,比较胸痛 < 3 h 内者与 3 ~ 6 h 间者血清的 IMA、NT-proBNP、TnI-Ultra 的变化,并计算 3 项指标单独检测和联合检测对 ACS 诊断的敏感度、特异度、准确度。**结果** ACS 组患者血清 IMA(92.45 ± 9.78) mmol/L、NT-proBNP(2106 ± 678) pg/mL 及 TnI-Ultra(4.08 ± 1.01) ng/mL 均显著性高于对照组 MA(71.44 ± 8.34) mmol/L、NT-proBNP(235 ± 108) pg/mL 及 TnI-Ultra(0.04 ± 0.02) ng/mL($t = 14.62, 25.08, 35.77$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。UA、NSTEMI、STEMI 患者血清 IMA(97.79 ± 12.67) mmol/L、(88.34 ± 11.05) mmol/L 和 (86.73 ± 12.36) mmol/L、NT-proBNP(976 ± 138) pg/mL、(2344 ± 878) pg/mL 和 (5068 ± 1450) pg/mL, TnI-Ultra(0.15 ± 0.06) ng/mL、(1.76 ± 1.03) ng/mL、(18.67 ± 1.34) ng/mL 比较差异有统计学意义($F = 10.89, 29.08, 40.33$, 均 $P < 0.05$);且 NSTEMI、STEMI 患者血清 NT-proBNP 及 TnI-Ultra 均显著高于 UA 患者(均 $P < 0.05$);STEMI 患者血清 NT-proBNP 及 TnI-Ultra 均显著高于 NSTEMI 患者(均 $P < 0.05$)。胸痛小于 3 h、胸痛 3 ~ 6 h 患者血清 IMA(91.88 ± 11.07) mmol/L、(95.70 ± 10.89) mmol/L、NT-proBNP(1807 ± 970) pg/mL、(2456 ± 1346) pg/ml 及 TnI-Ultra(0.33 ± 0.08) ng/mL、(7.68 ± 1.36) ng/mL 均显著高于对照组(71.44 ± 8.34) mmol/L、(235 ± 108) pg/mL、(0.04 ± 0.02) ng/mL(均 $P < 0.05$);胸痛小于 3 ~ 6 h 患者血清 IMA、NT-proBNP 及 TnI-Ultra 均显著高于胸痛小于 3 h(均 $P < 0.05$)。IMA、NT-proBNP 及 TnI-Ultra 联合检测的阳性率为 95.0% (76/80)。联合检测的阳性率显著性高于单独检测的阳性率 IMA、NT-proBNP 及 TnI-Ultra 85.0% (68/80)、75.0% (60/80)、72.5% (58/80) ($P < 0.05$)。**结论** IMA、NT-proBNP、CTnI 三者联合检测有利于提高 ACS 的早期诊断的敏感度和准确性,且检测周期短,操作简便,值得临床推广。

【关键词】 心肌损伤标志物; 急性冠状动脉综合征; 诊断价值

The diagnostic value of using three kinds of serum myocardial injury markers to detect acute coronary syndrome Wang Yunjie.

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【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the clinical value of using three markers including ischemia modified albumin (IMA), N terminal brain natriuretic peptide precursor (NT-proBNP) and allergic troponin I (TnI-Ultra) in diagnosis of acute coronary syndromes (ACS). **Methods** 80 ACS patients diagnosed by coronary artery imaging were selected, and meanwhile 80 healthy people were chosen as the control group. The serum IMA, NT-proBNP and TnI-Ultra were recorded and compared. The changes of IMA, NT-proBNP and TnI-Ultra in all ACS patients the chest pain onset time, chest pain < 3h within and between 3-6h serum were recorded and compared; And sensitivity, specific and accuracy diagnosis in ACS of the three separate tests and joint detection were compared. **Results** In ACS patients, serum IMA, NT-proBNP and TnI-Ultra were all significantly higher than those in the control group ($t = 14.62, 25.08, 35.77$, all $P < 0.05$). In UA, NSTEMI, STEMI patients, serum IMA, NT-proBNP and TnI-Ultra all had statistically significant differences ($F = 10.89, 29.08, 40.33$, all $P < 0.05$); And in NSTEMI, STEMI patients, serum NT-proBNP and TnI-Ultra were significantly higher than those in patients with UA (all $P < 0.05$); In STEMI patients, serum NT-proBNP and TnI-Ultra were significantly higher than those in the NSTEMI patients (all $P < 0.05$). In patients chest pain less than 3h, chest pain patients' serum IMA, 3-6h NT-proBNP and TnI-Ultra

were significantly higher than those in the control group (all $P < 0.05$); In chest pain less than 3–6h patients, serum IMA, NT-proBNP and TnI-Ultra were significantly higher than those in chest pain less than 3h patients (all $P < 0.05$). The positive detection rate of IMA, NT-proBNP and TnI-Ultra joint detection was 95.0% (76/80), which was significantly higher than that of the single detection ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** IMA, NT-proBNP and CTnI combined detection could significantly improve the sensitivity and accuracy of the early diagnosis of ACS, which testing cycle is short and easy to operate, worthy of clinical promotion.

[Key words] Myocardial injury markers; Acute coronary syndrome (ACS); Diagnostic value

复方苦参注射液腹腔灌注治疗胃癌晚期 腹腔积液疗效观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨复方苦参注射液腹腔灌注治疗胃癌晚期腹腔恶性积液的疗效。**方法** 选择 60 例胃癌晚期腹腔积液患者根据治疗方法不同分为 A 组 31 例和 B 组 29 例, A 组予复方苦参注射液腹腔灌注治疗, 每周治疗 2 次, 共 4 周; B 组予复方苦参注射液静脉滴注, 每天 1 次, 连续 4 周。比较两组疗效。**结果** A 组有效率为 58.1%, 优于 B 组的 27.6%, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 5.69, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 复方苦参注射液腹腔灌注治疗胃癌晚期腹腔恶性积液可以提高疗效, 并且不良反应轻, 值得临床推广。

【关键词】 胃肿瘤; 腹水; 注射, 腹腔内; 复方苦参注射液

The effect of compound sophora injection in the treatment of advanced gastric cancer patients with peritoneal effusion Li Xiaomei, Gu Yan.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the effect of intraperitoneal injection of compound sophora injection in the treatment of advanced gastric cancer patients with malignant peritoneal effusion. **Methods** 60 advanced gastric cancer patients with peritoneal fluid were randomly divided into two groups according to the different treatment methods. A group of compound sophora injection with intraperitoneal therapy (group A), treatment 2 times per week for four weeks, Another group of compound sophora injection with vein therapy (group B), for 4 consecutive weeks. The efficacy of the two groups was compared. **Results** The effective rate of group A was 58.1%, which was higher than 27.6% of group B, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 5.69, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Intraperitoneal perfusion with compound sophora injection can improve the effect in the treatment of peritoneal effusion in patients with advanced gastric cancer, and the adverse reaction is mild, it is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Stomach neoplasms; Ascites; Injections, intraperitoneal; Compound sophora injection

阿立哌唑对双向情感障碍患者的 D₂ 受体和 5-HT_{1A} 受体的部分激动作用及对 5-HT_{2A} 受体的拮抗疗效分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨阿立哌唑对双向情感障碍患者的 D₂ 受体和 5-HT_{1A} 受体的部分激动作用及对 5-HT_{2A} 受体的拮抗作用。方法 选择 2013 年 1 月至 2015 年 1 月在浙江省平阳县中医院进行治疗的双向情感障碍患者 113 例,按照患者的入院顺序分为阿立哌唑组 47 例,对照组 66 例。对照组给予文拉法新(怡诺思)治疗,阿立哌唑组在此基础上加用阿立哌唑进行治疗,比较两组治疗前后抑郁自评量表(SDS)、贝克-拉范森躁狂量表(BRMS)评分及治疗效果。结果 两组患者治疗后 SDS、BRMS 评分均有所降低,与治疗前相比较,差异均有统计学意义($t=31.3587, 36.1207$, 均 $P<0.05$);且阿立哌唑组患者较对照组患者而言降低更加明显,两组患者治疗后 SDS[(31.8 ± 4.3)比(28.7 ± 3.6)],BRMS 评分[(6.5 ± 0.2)、(5.5 ± 0.2)]比较差异均有统计学意义($t=4.1107, 26.1970$, 均 $P<0.05$);阿立哌唑组治疗效果明显优于对照组,其总有效率高达 97.9%,而对照组仅为 89.4%,两组患者的治疗效果比较差异有统计学意义($u=3.3659, P=0.0008$);阿立哌唑组嗜睡、恶心、呕吐、焦虑及心跳过速等不良反应明显低于对照组,且两组患者在恶心、呕吐焦虑及总不良反应方面比较差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。结论 阿立哌唑对双向情感障碍患者 D₂ 受体和 5-HT_{1A} 受体有部分激动作用,对 5-HT_{2A} 受体有拮抗作用,能有效改善患者治疗效果,减少不良反应发生率。

【关键词】 双向情感障碍; 阿立哌唑; D₂ 受体; 5-HT_{1A} 受体; 5-HT_{2A} 受体

Aripiprazole in patients with bipolar disorder D₂ receptor and 5-HT_{1A} receptor partial agonists and analysis of 5-HT_{2A} receptor antagonism Wang Xiaoyang, Lin Tiancou, Shen Xinhua.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the efficacy of aripiprazole in patients with bipolar disorder D₂ receptor and 5-HT_{1A} receptor partial agonists and analyze 5-HT_{2A} receptor antagonism. **Methods** From January 2013 to January 2015, 113 patients came to our hospital for treatment of bipolar disorder, in accordance with the order of admission, were divided into aripiprazole group (47 cases) and control group (66 cases). The control group was given venlafaxine, aripiprazole group was given aripiprazole treatment on the basis of the control group. SDS, BRMS score and therapeutic effect were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. **Results** The SDS, BRMS scores were decreased after treatment in the two groups, compared with before treatment, the differences were statistically significant ($t=31.3587, 36.1207$; all $P<0.05$); and the aripiprazole group decreased more significantly than the control group, the SDS, BRMS scores of the two groups after treatment had statistically significant differences [SDS (31.8 ± 4.3) points vs (28.7 ± 3.6) points, BRMS (6.5 ± 0.2) points vs (5.5 ± 0.2) points, $t=4.1107, 26.1970$, all $P<0.05$]. The total effective rate of the aripiprazole group was 97.9%, which was significantly higher than 89.4% of the control group ($u=3.3659, P=0.0008$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions such as nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, anxiety and heart rate in the aripiprazole group was significantly lower than the control group (all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Aripiprazole for bipolar disorder patients with D₂ receptor and 5-HT_{1A} receptor has partial agonism, of 5-HT_{2A} receptor with role constraints, can effectively improve the effect of treatment of patients, reduce the incidence of adverse reactions.

【Key words】 Bipolar disorder; Aripiprazole; D₂ receptor; 5-HT_{1A} receptor; 5-HT_{2A} receptor

老年人群梅毒抗体酶联免疫吸附试验 检测假阳性结果原因分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨老年人群梅毒检测高假阳性结果的原因。**方法** 选取 1 200 例检测者血清, 将其分为老年组 (≥ 60 岁) 和对照组 (< 60 岁), 采用快速血浆反应素卡片试验 (RPR)、酶联免疫吸附试验 (TP-ELISA) 及梅毒螺旋体明胶凝集试验 (TPPA) 检测受检人群梅毒螺旋体抗体, 以 TPPA 作为确证实验, 统计 TP-ELISA 法的假阳性率, 并对结果进行分析。**结果** 老年组 TP-ELISA 检测阳性率 (8.00%) 及假阳性率 (4.50%) 高于对照组阳性率 (3.83%) 及假阳性率 (1.87%), 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 9.36, 9.47$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 并且老年组假阳性率随着年龄的增长而呈现明显升高的趋势。**结论** 老年患者梅毒检测易产生假阳性, 原因可能与患者本身身体状况有关, 应结合临床表现进行诊断。

【关键词】 梅毒; 老年人群; 假阳性

Analysis of false positive results by TP - ELISA analysis in elderly Yang Hongpeng, Zhao Li, Liu Lin.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the causes of high rate of false positives in the detection of syphilis in elderly patients. **Methods** We used RPR, TP - ELISA and TPPA to detect the antibody of syphilis in 1 200 patients, and the samples were divided into the elderly group (60 or higher) and the control group (< 60 years old), confirmed by TPPA, then counted the positive rate and false positive rate, and the results were analyzed. **Results** The positive rate (8.00%) and false positive rate (4.50%) of the elderly group were significantly higher than the control group (3.83%, 1.87%, $\chi^2 = 9.36, 9.47$, all $P < 0.05$). The false positive rate significantly rised with the increase of age of the elderly group. **Conclusion** The reason of false positive may be associated with the physical condition of the patients, and we should consider it with the clinical manifestations when diagnosed.

【Key words】 Syphilis; The elderly population; False positive

小剂量肝素钠联合低分子肝素钠和重组人尿激酶原 治疗急性心肌梗死 19 例临床观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 研究小剂量肝素钠联合低分子肝素钠和重组人尿激酶原(rhPro-UK)治疗急性心肌梗死的疗效及安全性。**方法** 选取石家庄市藁城区中西医结合医院急性心肌梗死且符合溶栓条件的 19 例患者为研究对象,患者在住院后立即给予阿司匹林 300 mg、氯吡格雷 300 mg 嚼服后给予肝素钠 1 000 IU 静脉注射、低分子肝素钠 5 000 IU 皮下注射,随后重组人尿激酶原 20 mg + 10 mL 0.9% 氯化钠溶解后 3 min 内静脉注射完毕,继之重组人尿激酶原 30 mg + 90 mL 0.9% 氯化钠注射液 30 min 内静脉滴注完毕。溶栓完毕后给予急性心肌梗死常规治疗,疗程 7 d 观察疗效及安全性。**结果** 19 例患者经溶栓治疗冠脉临床开通 18 例,冠状动脉开通率 94.74%,1 例无效,转上级医院行 PCI 治疗。牙龈出血 1 例(5.26%),未发现脑、消化道、泌尿道及皮下黏膜出血。**结论** 小剂量肝素钠联合低分子肝素钠和重组人尿激酶原治疗急性心肌梗死疗效确切,安全可行。

【关键词】 心肌梗死,急性; 肝素钠; 尿激酶原

Clinical observation of low dose heparin combined with low molecular weight heparin and recombinant human Pro urokinase in the treatment of 19 cases of acute myocardial infarction Ma Guixin.

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脂溶性维生素致过敏性休克的相关因素分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨脂溶性维生素致过敏性休克的危险因素,为临床安全用药提供参考。**方法** 通过检索文献,将收集到脂溶性维生素造成的不良反应的详细病例,通过相关因素设计成病例对照研究,并进行单因素及多因素非条件 Logistic 回归分析。**结果** 将单因素分析显示有统计学意义的患者年龄、溶媒、药物剂型、过敏发生时间、疾病分类 5 个因素引入 Logistic 回归方程,结果显示患者年龄、药物剂型、过敏发生时间具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。其 *OR* 值分别为:5.219、0.004、0.269。**结论** 中老年患者、注射用脂溶性维生素(I),5 min 内发生的不良反应为脂溶性维生素致过敏性休克的危险因素。

【关键词】 脂溶性维生素; 过敏性休克; 不良反应; Logistic 回归分析

Analysis of the related factors of the fat soluble vitamins induced anaphylactic shock Chen Yuru.

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卡马西平治疗神经性耳鸣致 Stevens-Johnson 综合征一例

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A case of Stevens – Johnson syndrome induced by carbamazepine tablets in the treatment of nervous innitus

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1 例 60 岁的男性患者因神经性耳鸣服用卡马西平片 0.1 g 后出现舌、口腔黏膜大疱并口唇部溃疡。停用卡马西平后,予以葡萄糖酸钙、依巴斯汀、地塞米松等治疗 18 d 后,患者的口腔和舌面黏膜大疱、溃烂全愈。部分亚洲国家患者

携带有 HLA-B * 1502 等位基因与发生 Stevens-Johnson 综合征有相关性,联合使用 CYP3A4 抑制剂或过敏体质患者也可能增加 SJS/TEN 的发生风险。

中药敷贴治疗骨转移癌疼痛的研究进展

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【摘要】 通过总结 2005-2015 年的相关文献,阐述了中药敷贴法以其“简、便、效、廉”的特点在骨转移癌疼痛的临床广泛应用,并可与多种治疗手段相结合,达到减毒增效,改善症状,提高患者的生存质量效果,同时提出中药敷贴在骨转移癌疼痛的研究中的不足及进一步研究的新思路。

【关键词】 癌性疼痛; 骨转移; 中药敷贴

Research of Chinese medicine sticking in treatment of bone metastases cancer pain Mo Yanfang.

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【Abstract】 This study summarized the related clinical research literature of Chinese medicine sticking therapy for cancer pain from 2005 to 2015, and which is simple, convenient, effective, cheap and has a wide range of clinical applications in bone metastases cancer pain. Chinese medicine sticking therapy can be combined with a variety of clinical treatments to reduce toxic side effects, improve symptoms and the quality of life of patients, even though there are also shortcomings in treatment of bone metastases cancer pain and need new ideas of further research.

【Key words】 Cancer pain; Bone metastases; Chinese medicine sticking

健康教育对初产妇产褥期相关知信行的影响

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【摘要】 目的 对初产妇产褥期实施健康教育,并探讨其对相关知识、信念、行为的影响。方法 选择 120 例初产妇为观察对象,以随机单盲法将产妇分为对照组 60 例、观察组 60 例,对照组采用常规护理,观察组实施健康教育,对两组产后 3 d、出院时以及产后 21 d 产褥期的相关知识、信念、行为进行调查分析。结果 产后 3 d 两组产妇的产褥期相关知识、健康信念、行为水平差异均无统计学意义($t = 0.042, 0.145, 0.295, 0.419, 0.755, 0.974, 0.433, 1.936, 1.215$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。出院时观察组产褥期相关知识、健康信念、行为水平的各项目评分[(4.71 ± 1.09)分、(5.33 ± 1.01)分、(6.54 ± 1.53)分]均高于对照组[(4.02 ± 1.28)分、(4.48 ± 1.29)分、(5.02 ± 1.50)分],差异均有统计学意义($t = 3.179, 4.019, 5.495$, 均 $P < 0.05$);产后 21 d 观察组产褥期相关知识、健康信念、行为水平的各项目评分[(18.42 ± 1.89)分、(35.47 ± 3.26)分、(22.38 ± 3.17)分、(7.18 ± 1.26)分、(18.65 ± 3.16)分、(26.32 ± 3.20)分]均高于对照组[(15.11 ± 2.68)分、(27.81 ± 5.12)分、(17.83 ± 3.60)分、(5.34 ± 1.22)分、(15.08 ± 3.41)分、(22.14 ± 3.21)分],差异均有统计学意义($t = 6.143, 4.415, 6.346, 7.818, 9.775, 7.347$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 健康教育在初产妇产褥期起着较为重要的作用,可以提高初产妇的相关知识、健康信念及行为水平,建议广泛使用。

【关键词】 产褥期; 知信行; 健康教育

Influence of health education on primipara related knowledge, attitude and practice Mao Zhifen.

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县级医院信息系统集成平台架构设计

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【摘要】 基于目前县级医院信息化建设中集成的问题,提出了一个基于统一应用集成平台的架构设计方案。对原有业务系统接口进行标准化改造,建设医院信息集成平台并分析系统集成体系结构及框架,通过该框架可以实现医院异构系统间的集成。采用统一标准化的接口可很好地实现跨系统的数据整合。建设县级医院信息系统集成平台,有利于共享和交互数据,解决县级医院面临的数据孤岛问题,增强医院业务发展能力和规模。

【关键词】 集成高级信息管理系统; 医院,县

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Architecture design of county hospital information system integration platform Chen Zhaojun, Cao Laizheng, Han Chengxing, Liu Ning, Qiu Guohua.

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【Abstract】 Based on the current county hospital information construction in the problem of integration, proposed a scheme based on a unified architecture application integration platform. The original business system interface standardization of the construction of hospital information systems analysis and integration platform architecture and integration framework, the framework can be achieved through integrated hospital between heterogeneous systems. A unified standardized interfaces can achieve a good cross - system data integration. The construction of county hospitals information system integration platform, data sharing and interaction is conducive to solve the problem of data islands facing the county hospital, hospital to enhance business development capabilities and scale.

【Key words】 Integrated advanced information management systems; Hospitals, county

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