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胃癌组织中微小 RNA-22 的表达及临床意义

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨微小 RNA-22(miRNA-22)在胃癌组织中的表达及与胃癌临床病理特征间的关系。**方法** 采用实时定量 PCR(RT-PCR)法检测 88 例胃癌组织与相应癌旁组织中 miRNA-22 的表达水平,分析 miRNA-22 表达水平与胃癌患者临床病理特征之间的关系。**结果** 87.5% (77/88) 的胃癌组织中 miRNA-22 相对表达量明显低于相应正常癌旁组织,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 69.32, P < 0.05$)。T3、T4 期患者中 miRNA-22 低表达率为 66.7% (34/51),显著高于 T1、T2 期患者的 27.0% (10/37),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 64.38, P < 0.05$);有淋巴结转移者低表达率为 72.9% (35/48),显著高于无淋巴结转移者的 27.5% (11/40),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 68.56, P < 0.05$);miRNA-22 表达率与性别、年龄、分化程度无相关性(均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** miRNA-22 在胃癌组织中的表达下调与胃癌的临床病理特征密切相关。

【关键词】 胃肿瘤; 微小 RNA-22

基金项目:黑龙江省卫生和计划生育委员会科研课题(2014-129)

The expression and clinical significance of microRNA - 22 in gastric cancer Hu Lihua, Chen Peng, Liu Dongjie, Zhang Jiye, Chang Yingjuan, Zhang Jianying.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the expression and clinical value of miRNA - 22 in gastric cancer tissues. **Methods** Real - time PCR was used to detect the miRNA - 22 expression in gastric cancer tissues and matched adjacent tissues. The correlations of miRNA - 22 expression with clinic pathological features were analyzed. **Results** 87.5% (77/88) of the gastric tumor tissues showed aberrant down regulation of miRNA - 22 compared with adjacent non - tumor tissues ($\chi^2 = 69.32, P < 0.05$). Lower miRNA - 22 level was strongly associated with T3 - T4 stage ($\chi^2 = 64.38, P < 0.05$) and lymph node metastasis ($\chi^2 = 68.56, P < 0.05$). The correlation statistical analysis results indicated that there were no significant difference in sex, age and differentiation grade (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The lower expression of miRNA - 22 is associated with clinic pathological features.

【Key words】 Gastric neoplasms; Micro RNA - 22

Fund Program: Research Project of Heilongjiang Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission(2014 - 129)

弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤的分子遗传学研究

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2016.17.002

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 (DLBCL) 的分子遗传学特征以及免疫表型分型的特点, 为进一步研究提供依据。**方法** 收集 92 例弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤组织标本, 通过 Hans 分型法进行分型, 包括中心 B 细胞样 (GCB) 亚型及非 GCB 亚型, 通过荧光原位杂交方法对 bcl-2、bcl-6 基因进行检测, 并对亚型分型与基因表达的关系进行分析。**结果** GCB 亚型 28 例, 构成比为 30.43%, 非 GCB 型 64 例, 构成比为 69.57%。bcl-2 基因异常较多发生于 GCB 亚型的淋巴瘤中, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 38.39, P < 0.05$), 而 bcl-6 基因异常在 GCB 亚型及非 GCB 亚型中的分布差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.56, P > 0.05$)。bcl-2 基因易位与 bcl-6 基因易位无相关性 ($r = 0.095, P > 0.05$), bcl-2 基因扩增与 bcl-6 基因易位显著相关 ($r = 0.750, P < 0.01$)。免疫表型亚型分类与发病部位无相关性 ($r = 0.174, P > 0.05$), bcl-2 基因表达、bcl-6 基因表达与发病部位也无相关性 ($r = 0.205, r = 0.188, 均 P > 0.05$)。**结论** DLBCL 患者的 GCB 亚型中多出现 bcl-2 基因异常, 但 bcl-2 与 bcl-6 基因表达的关系尚不明确, 且发病部位与分子遗传学可能并无关联。

【关键词】 淋巴瘤, B 细胞; 免疫; 遗传学; 基因

基金项目: 浙江省金华市科学技术研究计划项目 (2013-3-034)

Study of molecular genetic on diffuse large B - cell lymphoma Shi Hongqi, Liu Qingwei, Chen Zhenwei, Zhu Shoutian.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To study the molecular genetic characteristics and immunophenotype of diffuse large B - cell lymphoma (DLBCL), thus to provide evidence in further research. **Methods** 92 patients with DLBCL were selected. Immunophenotype was classified by Hans method, bcl - 2 and bcl - 6 were detected by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH). The relationship between immunophenotype and genes expression was analyzed by SPSS 19.0. **Results** There were GCB with 28 cases (30.43%) and non GCB with 64 cases (69.57%). Bcl - 2 gene abnormality was more found in GCB ($\chi^2 = 38.39, P < 0.05$), there was no difference of bcl - 6 abnormality between GCB and non GCB ($\chi^2 = 0.56, P > 0.05$). There was no correlation between bcl - 2 translocation and bcl - 6 translocation ($r = 0.095, P > 0.05$), but there was significant correlation between bcl - 2 amplification and bcl - 6 translocation ($r = 0.750, P < 0.01$). There were no correlations between the location and immunophenotype, bcl - 2, bcl - 6 ($r = 0.174, r = 0.205, r = 0.188, all P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Bcl - 2 gene abnormality was more found in GCB, but the relationship between bcl - 2 and bcl - 6 is not clear. There may be no correlation between location and molecular genetic.

【Key words】 Lymphoma, B - cell; Immune; Genetics; Gene

Fund Program: Science and technology research project of Jinhua (2013 - 3 - 034)

原发性高血压患者胃饥饿素基因多态性分析

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2016.17.003

【摘要】 **目的** 观察胃饥饿素(ghrelin)基因 Leu72Met 单核苷酸多态性(SNP)与原发性高血压(EH)易患性的关系。**方法** 随机选取 EH 患者 210 例、体检健康人群 220 例,应用聚合酶链反应-限制性片段长度多态性(PCR-RFLP)方法检测这些受试者 ghrelin 基因 Leu72Met(408C>A)位点的 SNP,放射免疫法测定所有受试者的血浆 ghrelin 水平。**结果** Ghrelin 基因 Leu72Met 位点存在三种 SNP,基因型(CC、CA、AA)及等位基因(C、A)频率在 EH 组和正常对照组之间差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.054, P = 0.048$; $\chi^2 = 5.866, P = 0.015$)。在 EH 组中,纯和未突变型 CC 者较杂合突变型 CA 和纯合突变型 AA 者具有较低的血浆 ghrelin($t = -8.738, P = 0.000$; $t = -5.103, P = 0.000$),较高的收缩压(SBP)($t = 4.298, P = 0.000$; $t = 2.236, P = 0.019$)和较低的高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)($t = -11.682, P = 0.000$; $t = -7.872, P = 0.000$),C 碱基携带者具有较低的血浆 ghrelin($t = -16.264, P = 0.000$),较高的 SBP 和舒张压(DBP)($t = 3.800, P = 0.000$; $t = 11.895, P = 0.000$),较低的 HDL-C($t = -15.332, P = 0.000$)和较高的低密度脂蛋白(LDL-C)($t = 38.401, P = 0.000$)。**结论** Ghrelin 基因 Leu72Met 位点 SNP 与 EH 易患性之间存在显著关联性,C 碱基突变为 A 可能降低 EH 患病风险。Ghrelin 基因 Leu72Met 位点 SNP 与血浆 ghrelin 水平、血压及血脂相关,C 碱基突变为 A 可以升高血浆 ghrelin 水平,降低血压和血脂。

【关键词】 高血压; 肥胖; 胰岛素抵抗; 胃饥饿素; 基因多态性**基金项目:**黑龙江省卫生和计划生育委员会科研课题(2014-122)

Polymorphism analysis of ghrelin gene in patients with essential hypertension Wang Weimin, Du Fuman, Huo Hong, Tian Xuefeng, Wang Yuwei.

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the Leu72Met single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of ghrelin gene and the relationship with essential hypertension (EH). **Methods** Polymerase chain reaction - restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR - RFLP) was used to detect the Leu72Met SNP of ghrelin gene in 210 EH patients and 220 healthy controls. The plasma ghrelin was detected by radioimmunoassay method collected from all subjects. **Results** There were three types of polymorphism of ghrelin gene at the base site Leu72Met. There were significant differences in the genotypes (CC, CA, AA) and alleles (C, A) between the EH patients and the controls ($\chi^2 = 6.054, P = 0.048$; $\chi^2 = 5.866, P = 0.015$). In EH group, the plasma ghrelin level in subjects who were homozygous CC without mutant was not only significantly lower than those who were heterozygous CA, but also lower than those who were nucleotide homozygous mutant AA ($t = -8.738, P = 0.000$; $t = -5.103, P = 0.000$). The patients with CC genotype had higher SBP ($t = 4.298, P = 0.000$; $t = 2.236, P = 0.019$) and lower HDL - C ($t = -11.682, P = 0.000$; $t = -7.872, P = 0.000$). The patients with A allele had lower plasma ghrelin ($t = -16.264, P = 0.000$), HDL - C ($t = -15.332, P = 0.000$) and higher SBP ($t = 3.800, P = 0.000$), DBP ($t = 11.895, P = 0.000$), and LDL - C ($t = 38.401, P = 0.000$). **Conclusion** The Leu72Met SNP of ghrelin gene is significantly related to the susceptibility of EH. Base mutation C to A reduced the incidence of EH. The Leu72Met polymorphism of ghrelin gene is related to the plasma ghrelin, blood pressure and blood lipid metabolism. Base mutation C to A elevated plasma ghrelin, and lowered blood pressure and blood lipid.

【Key words】 Hypertension; Obesity; Insulin resistance; Ghrelin; Polymorphism**Fund Program:** Research Project of Heilongjiang Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission(2014 - 122)

五项肿瘤标志物对胃癌诊断的价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨五项肿瘤标志物单项和联合检测对于胃癌诊断的价值。**方法** 采用电化学发光分析仪测定 127 例胃癌患者和 186 例正常对照者血清中癌胚抗原(CEA)、糖类抗原 125(CA125)、糖类抗原 199(CA199)、糖类抗原 724(CA724)和甲胎蛋白(AFP)的含量并计算敏感度和特异度。**结果** 胃癌组 CEA(52.9 ± 25.5) ng/mL、CA125(54.2 ± 40.6) U/mL、CA199(42.4 ± 28.8) U/mL、CA724(9.3 ± 6.6) U/mL、AFP(22.6 ± 11.4) ng/mL,均高于对照组的(2.2 ± 1.1) ng/mL、(12.0 ± 6.9) U/mL、(9.5 ± 8.6) U/mL、(2.0 ± 1.1) U/mL、(2.5 ± 1.3) ng/mL,差异均有统计学意义($t = 6.006, 7.118, 6.033, 6.683, 5.362$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。联合检测对于胃癌诊断的敏感性(88.2%)高于 CEA(63.8%)、CA125(59.1%)、CA199(41.7%)、CA724(37.0%)和 AFP(46.5%)单独检测的敏感性,且差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 20.733, 27.754, 60.209, 71.046, 50.270$, 均 $P < 0.05$);联合检测对于胃癌诊断的特异性(90.3%)高于 CA125 单独检测的特异性(79.3%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 9.137, P < 0.05$),却低于 CA724 单独检测的特异性(97.3%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.832, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 血清 CEA、CA125、CA199、CA724 和 AFP 联合检测有助于提高胃癌的检出率。

【关键词】 肿瘤标记,生物学; 胃肿瘤

Clinical significance of five tumor markers in the diagnosis of gastric cancer Ge Huili, Chen Xuejuan, Zhu Yan, Shen Yanhong.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the value of the combined test of five tumor markers for gastric cancer diagnosis. **Methods** The electrochemical luminescence analyzer was used to measure the serum concentrations of CEA, CA125, CA199, CA724 and AFP in 127 gastric patients and 186 controls, and calculated the sensitivity and specificity. **Results** The concentrations of CEA (52.9 ± 25.5) ng/mL, CA125 (54.2 ± 40.6) U/mL, CA199 (42.4 ± 28.8) U/mL, CA724 (9.3 ± 6.6) U/mL and AFP (22.6 ± 11.4) ng/mL in the gastric cancer group were significantly higher than those in the controls, and the differences were statistically significant ($t = 6.006, 7.118, 6.033, 6.683, 5.362$, all $P < 0.05$). The sensitivity in gastric cancer diagnosis with the combined test of five tumor markers (88.2%) was higher than the test of CEA (63.8%), CA125 (59.1%), CA199 (41.7%), CA724 (37.0%) and AFP (46.5%) alone, and the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 20.733, 27.754, 60.209, 71.046, 50.270$, all $P < 0.05$). Moreover, the specificity in gastric cancer diagnosis with the combined test of five tumor markers (90.3%) was higher than the test of CA125 (79.3%), while lower than the test of CA724 (97.3%), and the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 9.137, 7.832$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The combined test of five tumor markers (CEA, CA125, CA199, CA724 and AFP) could increase the rate of gastric cancer diagnosis.

【Key words】 Tumor makers, biological; Gastric neoplasms

西格列汀治疗 2 型糖尿病合并非酒精性脂肪肝的疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨西格列汀治疗 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)合并非酒精性脂肪肝病(NAFLD)的疗效。**方法** 选取 200 例 T2DM 合并 NAFLD 患者,将其按照随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组 100 例,观察组采用西格列汀进行治疗,对照组采用二甲双胍进行治疗,监测患者治疗前及治疗 3、6 个月后的体质量、体质量指数(BMI)、肝功能(AST、ALT、GGT)、OGCT(同步抽血检测空腹及早餐后 2 h 血糖、胰岛素)、血脂(TC、TG)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)等生化指标,以及 1HMRS 扫描图像。**结果** 治疗后两组 ALT、GGT、AST、FPG 及 2 h PG 均显著改善($t \geq 2.35$, 均 $P < 0.05$),但观察组 ALT、GGT、AST、FPG 及 2 h PG 改善情况优于对照组($t \geq 4.99$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗后两组 TC、TG、HbA1c、BMI、HOMA-IR 均显著改善($t \geq 5.63$, 均 $P < 0.05$),但观察组改善更为明显($t \geq 3.90$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗后观察组肝脏脂质含量(IHCL)为 $(10.3 \pm 2.9)\%$,显著低于治疗前的 $(27.8 \pm 4.5)\%$ ($t = 32.69$, $P < 0.05$);治疗后对照组 IHCL 为 $(18.4 \pm 3.5)\%$,显著低于治疗前的 $(26.9 \pm 4.6)\%$ ($t = 14.70$, $P < 0.05$),但观察组治疗后 IHCL 显著低于对照组治疗后($t = 17.82$, $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 西格列汀可显著改善 T2DM 合并 NAFLD 患者的血糖、血脂、肝功能,缓和胰岛素抵抗,临床疗效好,值得推广。

【关键词】 糖尿病,2 型; 脂肪肝; 西格列汀

基金项目:浙江省温州市科技计划项目(Y20140285)

Curative effects of sitagliptin in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease Zheng Lequn, Guan Zihan, Lu Xiang, Hu Meiya, Zhang Te, Zhang Bingcai.

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the curative effects of sitagliptin in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease(NAFLD). **Methods** 200 type 2 diabetes mellitus patients with NAFLD were selected and randomly divided into the observation group and the control group, 100 cases in each group. The observation group received sitagliptin treatment, while the control group was treated with metformin. Before and 3, 6 months after treatment, the body weight, body mass index(BMI), liver function(AST, ALT, GGT), OGCT synchronous exsanguinate assay(fasting and 2 h after breakfast glucose, insulin), blood lipid(TC, TG) and glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c), and other biochemical indicators were monitored and compared, as well as 1HMRS scan images.

Results In the two groups after treatment, ALT, GGT, AST, FPG and 2h PG all improved significantly($t \geq 2.35$, $P < 0.05$), but ALT, GGT, AST, FPG and 2h PG in the observation group all improved better than those in the control group($t \geq 4.99$, all $P < 0.05$). In the two groups after treatment, TC, TG, HbA1c, BMI, HOMA-IR all improved significantly($t \geq 5.63$, all $P < 0.05$), but those of the observation group improved more significantly($t \geq 3.90$, all $P < 0.05$). In the observation group after treatment, liver lipid content(IHCL) was $(10.3 \pm 2.9)\%$, which was significantly lower than $(27.8 \pm 4.5)\%$ before treatment($t = 32.69$, $P < 0.05$). In the control group after treatment, IHCL was $(18.4 \pm 3.5)\%$, which was significantly lower than $(26.9 \pm 4.6)\%$ before treatment($t = 14.70$, $P < 0.05$), but in the observation group after treatment IHCL was significantly lower than that in the control group after treatment($t = 17.82$, $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Sitagliptin can significantly improve the blood glucose, blood lipid, liver function, insulin resistance in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients with NAFLD, which has good clinical curative effects and is worthy of clinical promoting.

【Key words】 Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Fatty liver; Sitagliptin

Fund Program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province(Y20140285)

参芪扶正注射液联合 EP 方案治疗非小细胞肺癌临床研究

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【摘要】 目的 观察参芪扶正注射液联合 EP 方案治疗 NSCLC 在生存质量、毒副作用改善方面的作用。**方法** 将 60 例 NSCLC 患者用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组各 30 例,两组均采用 EP 方案治疗。观察组加用参芪扶正注射液,共治疗 2 个疗程,观察两组生存质量和不良反应。**结果** 观察组与对照组治疗后生存质量改善有效率差异有统计学意义(93.3% 比 70.0%, $\chi^2 = 2.83, P < 0.05$),观察组生存质量明显高于对照组。两组白细胞减少、贫血和肝肾功能损害方面差异有统计学意义($P = 0.011, 0.025, 0.016$)。**结论** 参芪扶正注射液联合 EP 方案治疗 NSCLC,在生存质量、毒副作用改善方面的具有较好的效果,可作为中西医结合治疗 NSCLC 患者的一种手段,在临床推广应用。

【关键词】 癌,非小细胞肺; 抗肿瘤联合化疗方案; 益气扶正

基金项目:安徽省卫生和计划生育委员会中医药科研课题(2014zy94)

Clinical study on the treatment of non small cell lung cancer with the combination of Shenqi Fuzheng injection and EP chemotherapy Shi Xiuquan, Xu Lijun.

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the therapeutic effect of Shenqi Fuzheng injection combined with EP chemotherapy in the treatment of non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), and to improve the quality of life and side effects. **Methods** 60 cases of NSCLC were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 30 cases in each group. The two groups were treated with EP, the observation group was treated with Shenqi Fuzheng injection for two courses. The life quality and adverse effects were observed. **Results** The quality of life of the two groups after treatment was compared, the difference was statistically significant (93.3% vs 70.0%, $\chi^2 = 2.83, P < 0.05$), the quality of life in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group. The white blood cell reduction, anemia and liver and kidney function damage between the two groups had statistically significant differences ($P = 0.011, 0.025, 0.016$), the adverse reaction of the observation group was less than the control group. **Conclusion** Shenqi Fuzheng injection combined with EP regimen in the treatment of NSCLC can protect bone marrow hematopoietic function and improve the quality of life of patients with NSCLC chemotherapy. It can be used as one mean of Chinese and western treatment for patients with NSCLC in clinical application.

【Key words】 Cancer, non small cell lung; Antineoplastic combined chemotherapy protocols; Shenqi Fuzheng injection

Fund Program: Anhui Health and Family Planning Commission in 2014 Chinese medicine scientific research project (2014zy94)

产程中镇痛联合体位护理在分娩中的应用

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【摘要】 目的 探讨硬膜外镇痛分娩联合体位护理在产妇分娩中的应用效果。**方法** 将 368 例待分娩的产妇采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组, 每组各 184 例, 对照组给予镇痛分娩, 观察组联合体位护理干预, 记录两组产妇分娩结局。**结果** 观察组产妇第一产程时间、第二产程时间、总产程时间、分娩后 2 h 出血量分别为 (5.41 ± 1.21) h、 (0.89 ± 0.17) h、 (6.32 ± 1.57) h、 (232.75 ± 21.87) mL, 对照组分别为 (5.32 ± 1.22) h、 (0.91 ± 0.18) h、 (6.24 ± 1.55) h、 (230.96 ± 21.68) mL, 组间差异均无统计学意义 ($t = 0.710, 1.095, 0.491, 0.788$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。观察组产妇剖宫产率、产后产妇疼痛评分、子宫复原时间分别为 10.33%、 (1.43 ± 0.67) 分、 (22.18 ± 2.63) d, 对照组分别为 19.02%、 (2.89 ± 1.54) 分、 (29.79 ± 5.41) d, 组间差异均有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 5.556, t = 11.792, 17.160$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组新生儿 Apgar 评分、胎儿宫内窘迫发生率、新生儿窒息发生率分别为 (9.27 ± 0.88) 分、1.09%、0.00%, 对照组分别为 (8.03 ± 0.31) 分、5.43%、2.17%, 组间差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 3.526, \chi^2 = 5.513, 4.044$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 采用硬膜外镇痛联合体位护理干预应用在产妇分娩中可以提高阴道分娩成功率, 不干扰产程进展, 确保母婴安全, 值得在临床上推广应用。

【关键词】 镇痛, 产科; 分娩; 体位; 护理

基金项目: 浙江省义乌市科技计划项目 (10-3-22)

The clinical study on analgesia delivery coordinate position nursing in stage of labor Yu Wenqing.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the application value of epidural analgesia childbirth association a care in the puerpera childbirth. **Methods** According to the digital table, 368 cases of childbirth puerperal were divided into observation group and control group, 184 cases in each group. The control group was given analgesia childbirth, the observation group was given complex nursing intervention. The maternal birth outcomes of the two groups were observed. **Results** In the observation group, the maternal first labor time, labor time for 2 h, the total labor time, bleeding in 2h after delivery were (5.41 ± 1.21) h, (0.89 ± 0.17) h, (6.32 ± 1.57) h, (232.75 ± 21.87) mL respectively, which in the control group were (5.32 ± 1.22) h, (0.91 ± 0.18) h, (6.24 ± 1.55) h, (230.96 ± 21.68) mL respectively, the differences between the two groups were not statistically significant ($t = 0.710, 1.095, 0.491, 0.788$, all $P > 0.05$). In the observation group, the maternal cesarean delivery rate, postpartum maternal pain score, uterine recovery time were 10.33%, (1.43 ± 0.67) points, (22.18 ± 2.63) d respectively, which in the control group were 19.02%, (2.89 ± 1.54) points, (29.79 ± 5.41) d respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 5.556, t = 11.792, 17.160$, all $P < 0.05$). In the observation group, the neonatal Apgar score, incidence of fetal distress, neonatal asphyxia rate were (9.27 ± 0.88) points, 1.09%, 0.00% respectively, which in the control group were (8.03 ± 0.31) points, 5.43%, 2.17% respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($t = 3.526, \chi^2 = 5.513, 4.044$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Adopt a consortium epidural analgesia application in maternity nursing intervention can improve the success rate of vaginal delivery, does not interfere with the labor progress, ensure the safety of the maternal and infant is worth popularization and application in clinic.

【Key words】 Analgesia, obstetrical; Parturition; Posture; Nursing care

Fund Program: The science and technology planning project of Yiwu in Zhejiang Province (10-3-22)

广西壮族自治区基层医疗机构全科医生专业技能需求调查研究

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【摘要】 目的 对广西壮族自治区基层医疗机构全科医生专业技能需求进行调查以提高全科医生专业技术水平、整体素质和服务能力。**方法** 通过自行设计调查问卷及个人访谈,对农村乡镇卫生院和城市社区卫生服务中心全科医生的专业技能进行调查,并对评价指标进行统计分析。**结果** 广西壮族自治区基层医疗机构的全科医生以大专学历、低职称、中青年为主;2%、22%、26% 医生认为“利用卫生信息指导社区工作”“教学能力”“相应科研能力”不属于全科医生专业技能的需求范畴;>30 岁、大专及以上、中职及以上人员教学能力和相应科研能力优于 20~30 岁、中专、初级职称医生($\chi^2 = 12.886, 1.945, 57.473, 53.276, 30.458, 29.141$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 对广西壮族自治区基层医疗机构全科医生应重视继续医学教育,建立健全全科医生制度,建立健全双向转诊制度,加强全科医生对教学与科研工作的重视。

【关键词】 全科医生; 专业技能; 问卷调查

基金项目: 广西壮族自治区高等学校科研资助项目(200103YB033)

Study on the demand of general practitioners' professional skills in Guangxi Pan Xiaoyan, Wang Shiyi, Li Qiuhua, Wei Yanni.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the demand of general doctors' professional skill in Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, and to enhance the professional skills and overall quality of general practitioners in Guangxi, thus to improve grassroots' health service capacity. **Methods** Through self-designed questionnaires and personal interviews, the author investigated the professional skills of general practitioners in rural township hospitals and urban community health service centers in Guangxi. **Results** The characteristics of the general practitioners in Guangxi were junior college degree, junior titles, youth and middle-aged. Part of the general practitioners thought that "working with the guide of community health information" "teaching ability" and "the corresponding scientific research capabilities" did not belong to the scope of the general practitioners' professional skills demand, the percentage of these were 2%, 22%, 26%. The teaching ability and the corresponding scientific ability of the general practitioner who were greater than 30 years, junior college degree and middle grade title and above, were better than the practitioners who were 20-30 years, technical secondary degree, primary title ($\chi^2 = 12.886, 1.945, 57.473, 53.276, 30.458, 29.141$, all $P < 0.05$). The general practitioners in Guangxi had a light awareness of teaching, scientific researching and other aspects. **Conclusion** We must emphasis on continuous medical education; establish and improve the system of general practitioners; establish and improve the two-way referral system. General practitioners must pay more attention on teaching and scientific researching.

【Key words】 General practitioners; Professional skills; Questionnaire

Fund Program: Guangxi University Scientific Research Financed Projects (200103YB033)

浙江省温州市精神专科医院女性医护人员职业倦怠与睡眠质量的相关性分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨精神专科医院女性医护人员职业倦怠与睡眠质量的关联性。方法 从温州市区精神专科医院随机选取女性医护人员 100 人,采用匹兹堡睡眠质量指数和 Maslach 职业倦怠量表对研究对象进行评估;并分析睡眠质量及职业倦怠感之间的关联性。结果 精神科女性医护人员去人格化维度得分(10.84 ± 4.75)分,高于 Maslach 常模的(7.12 ± 5.22)分;情感衰竭得分(14.44 ± 6.38)分,低成就感维度得分(15.07 ± 6.89)分,低于 Maslach 常模的情感衰竭得分(22.19 ± 9.53)分及低成就感维度得分(36.54 ± 7.34)分,差异均有统计学意义($t = -12.15, 7.84, -31.15$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。职业倦怠与睡眠质量存在明显的相关性,情感衰竭和去人格化与 PQSI 的 7 个维度及总分呈正相关性,低成就感与 PQSI 总分及 7 个维度呈负相关。结论 温州市精神专科医院女性医护人员职业倦怠较一般人群明显,与睡眠质量存在相关性,且职业倦怠越严重,睡眠质量越差。改善医护人员的睡眠质量是有效缓解职业倦怠的途径之一。

【关键词】 医务人员; 职业倦怠; 睡眠质量

基金项目:浙江省温州市医药卫生科研项目(2014B26)

The analysis of correlation between job burnout and sleep quality in psychiatric female medical staff of Wenzhou city

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the relationship between job burnout feeling and sleep quality in psychiatric female medical staff. **Methods** 100 female medical staff were randomly selected from two mental hospitals in Wenzhou, and the Pittsburgh sleep quality index was used to evaluate and Maslach burnout inventory; and the relationship between sleep quality and job burnout was analyzed. **Results** Female psychiatric and medical personnel to the personality dimension score was (10.84 ± 4.75) points, which was higher than Maslach norm (7.12 ± 5.22) points; emotion exhaustion scores of (14.44 ± 6.38) points, low achievement sense score of (15.07 ± 6.89) points, below the Maslach often die emotion exhaustion scores of (22.19 ± 9.53) points and low achievement sense scores (36.54 ± 7.34) points. The differences were statistically significant ($t = -12.15, 7.84, -31.15$, all $P < 0.01$). Job burnout and there were significant correlations between sleep quality and the emotional exhaustion and personification and PQSI seven dimensions and the total score was a positive correlation, low sense of achievement and PQSI total score and negatively correlated with seven dimensions. **Conclusion** Wenzhou psychiatric female medical staff burnout is significantly higher than the general population, there is a correlation between staff burnout and sleep quality, and the more serious burnout, poorer quality of sleep. Improving the quality of sleep of medical staff is one of the ways to relieve job burnout.

【Key words】 Medical staff; Job burnout; The quality of sleep

Fund Program: Wenzhou city in Zhejiang Province medical scientific research projects(2014B26)

孕期宫颈双重环扎术治疗宫颈功能不全的临床效果评价

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【摘要】 **目的** 观察孕期宫颈双重环扎术治疗宫颈功能不全的疗效。**方法** 将 80 例宫颈功能不全的患者按手术方式不同分为两组,每组各 40 例,于妊娠 15~20 周施术,治疗组行宫颈双重环扎,对照组行 McDonald 法单线环扎,观察两组手术情况、术后宫颈长度及妊娠结局。**结果** 两组手术时间及出血量差异无统计学意义;术后治疗组宫颈长度(4.63 ± 0.52)cm,对照组(3.71 ± 0.82)cm,治疗组长于对照组($t = 2.106, P < 0.05$)。妊娠结局:治疗组足月分娩 20 例(50.0%),早产 18 例(45.0%)(34~37 周 12 例,28~34 周 6 例),胎儿成活 36 例(90.0%),孕 28 周以下难免流产 2 例(5.0%),未存活,平均分娩孕周 35.2 周,较术前平均流产孕周延长 13.5 周,新生儿体质量($3\ 200 \pm 200$)g;对照组足月分娩 14 例(35.0%),早产 20 例(50.0%)(34~37 周 7 例,28~34 周 13 例),胎儿成活 33 例(82.5%),孕 28 周以下难免流产 4 例(10.0%),无流产儿存活,平均分娩孕周 33.2 周,较术前平均流产孕周延长 11.5 周,新生儿体质量($2\ 900 \pm 300$)g。治疗组足月分娩率、胎儿成活率、新生儿体质量均高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.83, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 孕中期宫颈双重环扎术能够维持有效的宫颈长度,延长孕周,提高围产儿存活率。

【关键词】 宫颈功能不全; 环扎术; 宫颈

基金项目:河北省保定市科学技术研究与发展指导计划项目(16ZF002)

Analysis of effect of pregnancy with double loop cerclage for cervical incompetence Li Quanxiang, Yang Na, Gao Yanhua, Yan Feng.

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effect of pregnancy double loop cerclage for cervical incompetence.

Methods 80 cases of cervical function incompetence according to the type of surgery were divided into two groups, 40 cases in each group, 15–20 weeks of surgery in pregnancy, the treatment group underwent double loop cerclage, the control group underwent McDonald single cerclage. The operation, postoperative cervical length and pregnancy outcome of the two groups were observed. **Results** There was no difference in operation time and blood loss between the two groups. The length of cervix in the treatment group was (4.63 ± 0.52)cm, which was longer than (3.71 ± 0.82)cm of the control group ($t = 2.106, P < 0.05$). Pregnancy outcome: 20 cases of the treatment group in term birth (50%), preterm birth in 18 cases (45%) (34–37 weeks in 12 cases, 28–34 weeks in 6 cases), fetal survival in 36 cases (90%), less than 28 weeks pregnant inevitable abortion in 2 cases (5%), abortion did not survive. Average delivery gestational age was 35.2 weeks, and preoperative average abortion pregnant weeks contrast, treatment group delivery gestational weeks extended 13.5 weeks, the average weight of newborns was ($3\ 200 \pm 200$)g. The control group of full-term delivery was 14 cases (35%), premature in 20 cases (50%) (34–37 weeks in 7 cases and 13 cases of 28–34 weeks), fetal survival in 33 cases (82.5%), less than 28 weeks pregnant inevitable abortion in 4 cases (10%), abortion did not survive. Average delivery gestational age was 33.2 weeks, compared with the average abortion weeks before operation, the gestational age of the control group was extended by 11.5 weeks. The weight of newborn was ($2\ 900 \pm 300$)g. In the treatment group, the term labor rate, fetal survival rate, neonatal weight were higher than those of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 7.83, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The second trimester cervical double cerclage can maintain effective cervical length, prolong gestational age, improve perinatal survival rate.

【Key words】 Cervical incompetence; Cerclage, cervical

Fund Program: Baoding city, Hebei province science and technology research and development projects (16ZF002)

经皮半月神经节射频热凝毁损手术治疗老年人原发性三叉神经痛的效果观察及护理

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【摘要】 目的 探讨经皮半月神经节射频热凝毁损手术治疗老年人原发性三叉神经痛的临床疗效及护理措施。**方法** 将 144 例老年原发性三叉神经痛患者采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组, 每组各 72 例, 对照组给予经皮半月神经节射频热凝毁损手术治疗, 观察组联合综合护理干预, 记录两组临床治疗情况。**结果** 观察组干预后焦虑自评量表评分(41.88 ± 1.04)分, 抑郁自评量表评分(44.19 ± 2.15)分; 对照组干预后焦虑自评量表评分(45.86 ± 2.47)分, 抑郁自评量表评分(51.08 ± 3.97)分, 组间差异有统计学意义($t = 12.601, 12.949$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组住院时间(16.71 ± 1.64)d, 疼痛视觉模拟评分(1.48 ± 0.51)分, 护理满意度评分(94.58 ± 2.43)分; 对照组住院时间(23.86 ± 2.96)d, 疼痛视觉模拟评分(3.26 ± 1.14)分, 护理满意度评分(88.17 ± 5.87)分, 组间差异有统计学意义($t = 17.928, 12.093, 8.561$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组术后并发症发生率为 5.56%, 对照组术后并发症发生率为 16.67%, 组间差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.500, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 对经皮半月神经节射频热凝毁损手术治疗老年原发性三叉神经痛患者进行综合护理干预能够有效减轻心理负性情绪, 缩短住院时间, 降低患者疼痛评分, 减少术后并发症发生, 值得在临床上推广应用。

【关键词】 三叉神经痛; 神经节; 射频热凝; 护理; 老年人

基金项目: 浙江省杭州市科技计划资助项目(20110833B04)

The clinical application and nursing of percutaneous and ganglion radiofrequency treatment in the elderly patients of trigeminal neuralgia Xuan Qinli, Fang Bilan, Yu Liping, Wang Hao.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical curative effect and nursing measures of damaged skin and ganglion radiofrequency thermal condensation in the treatment of elderly primary trigeminal neuralgia. **Methods** 144 elderly patients with trigeminal neuralgia were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 72 cases in each group. The control group was given percutaneous and ganglion radiofrequency thermal condensation damage to surgical treatment, the observation group was given in combination with the comprehensive nursing intervention. The clinical treatments of the two groups were observed. **Results** After the intervention, the anxiety self-assessment rating scale, depression self rating scale score of the observation group were (41.88 ± 1.04) points, (44.19 ± 2.15) points which of the control group after the intervention were (45.86 ± 2.47) points, (51.08 ± 3.97) points, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($t = 12.601, 12.949$, all $P < 0.05$). In observation group, the length of hospital stay, visual analog pain score, nursing satisfaction score were (16.71 ± 1.64) d, (1.48 ± 0.51) points, (94.58 ± 2.43) points, which of the control group were (23.86 ± 2.96) d, (3.26 ± 1.14) points, (88.17 ± 5.87) points, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($t = 17.928, 12.093, 8.561$, all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of postoperative complications of the observation group was 5.56%, which of the control group was 16.67%, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.500, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Damaged on percutaneous and ganglion radiofrequency thermal condensation in treatment of elderly patients of primary trigeminal neuralgia with comprehensive nursing intervention can effectively relieve psychological negative emotions, shorten hospitalization time, the patients' pain score, reduce the postoperative complications, it is worthy of popularization and application in clinic.

【Key words】 Trigeminal neuralgia; Ganglion; Radiofrequency thermocoagulation; Nursing; Aged

Fund Program: Science and Technology Program funded projects of Hangzhou city Zhejiang province (20110833B04)

围术期 Flotrac/Vigileo 与经食管超声心动图监测心输出量相关性比较

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【摘要】 **目的** 对经食管超声心动图(TEE)测定的连续心输出量(CCO)与 Flotrac/Vigileo 监测测定的 CCO 进行比较。**方法** 选择 36 例 30~60 岁 ASA I~2 级择期全身麻醉下行腹腔镜子宫全切术的患者为研究对象, 麻醉前行左桡动脉穿刺后连接 Flotrac/Vigileo 系统监测; 麻醉诱导插管后将超声探头插入食管, 探头位置深度位于食管中段, 用经 TEE 监测。分别观察并记录麻醉后、气腹建立前后等时段的心输出量(CO), 应用 SPSS 13.0 软件包进行统计分析, 对两种方法所测 CO 作一元线性相关与回归分析。**结果** 各个时点, 经 TEE 测定的 CO 与 Flotrac/Vigileo 测定的 CO 之间具有高度相关性($r = 0.850, P = 0.002$)。TEE、Flotrac/Vigileo 两种监测方法下 T2 时点的 CO 分别为 $(3.3 \pm 0.2) \text{ L/min}$ 、 $(3.2 \pm 0.2) \text{ L/min}$, 均显著低于基础值(T0)的 CO $(5.6 \pm 0.3) \text{ L/min}$ 、 $(5.4 \pm 0.3) \text{ L/min}$, 差异均有统计学意义($t = 2.248, 2.178, P = 0.032, 0.029$), 而其他时点相对应 CO 比较差异均无统计学意义($t_T = 0.102, 0.199, 0.201, 0.124, 0.198, P_T = 0.918, 0.887, 0.894, 0.908, 0.898; t_F = 0.098, 0.189, 0.214, 0.119, 0.112, P_F = 0.953, 0.874, 0.898, 0.913, 0.932$)。**结论** 经 TEE 监测测定的 CO 与 Flotrac/Vigileo 测定的 CO 之间相关性良好, 可以安全高效地运用于术中患者的监测。

【关键词】 超声心动描记术, 压力; 每搏输出量

Continuous cardiac output measurement with transesophageal Doppler echocardiography versus Flotrac/Vigileo

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare cardiac output continuously measured by transesophageal echocardiograph (TEE) with Flotrac/Vigileo system. **Methods** Thirty-six patients, aged 30-60 years, of American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status I or II scheduled for laparoscopic hysterectomy (LH) were included in this study. The radial artery puncture on the left connecting the Flotrac/Vigileo system monitoring was established before anesthesia and ultrasonic probe was inserted into the esophagus after anesthesia induction. The depth of the probe was located at the middle esophagus with monitoring of transesophageal echocardiography (tee). At the same time the value of CO after anesthesia, before and after pneumoperitoneum were recorded and the application of SPSS 13.0 software package for statistical analysis was made. Monadic linear correlation and regression analysis were both used in measured CO. **Results** Each point, the determination of transesophageal echocardiography (tee) between the CO and the determination of the Flotrac/Vigileo CO, had high correlation ($r = 0.850, P = 0.002$). The CO at the time of T2 monitored by TEE group and Flotrac/Vigileo group were $(3.3 \pm 0.2) \text{ L/min}$, $(3.2 \pm 0.2) \text{ L/min}$, which were significantly lower than $(5.6 \pm 0.3) \text{ L/min}$, $(5.4 \pm 0.3) \text{ L/min}$ ($t = 2.248, 2.178, P = 0.032, 0.029$). But there were no statistically significant differences at other time respectively ($t_T = 0.102, 0.199, 0.201, 0.124, 0.198, P_T = 0.918, 0.887, 0.894, 0.908, 0.898; t_F = 0.098, 0.189, 0.214, 0.119, 0.112, P_F = 0.953, 0.874, 0.898, 0.913, 0.932$). **Conclusion** The correlation of CO monitored by transesophageal echocardiography (tee) and Flotrac/Vigileo was good, which can be safely and efficiently used in intraoperative monitoring of patients.

【Key words】 Echocardiography, stress; Stroke volume

肝动脉化疗栓塞联合射频消融 治疗肝癌疗效及预后分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨肝动脉化疗栓塞(TACE)联合射频消融(RFA)治疗肝癌的临床疗效及预后情况。**方法** 将64例肝癌患者选为研究对象,采用随机、单盲法将其分作两组,其中32例为对照组采取TACE治疗,观察组32例采取TACE联合RFA治疗,对比两组肿瘤缩小率、完全坏死率、局部复发率、治疗前后甲胎蛋白(AFP)水平及不良反应情况,随访3年记录两组生存状况。**结果** 观察组经治疗后肿瘤缩小率、完全坏死率分别为90.63%、75.00%,明显高于对照组的68.75%、50.00%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 8.453, 8.203$, 均 $P < 0.05$),而局部复发率为21.88%,明显低于对照组的43.75%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.887, P < 0.05$);治疗后AFP水平为(70.11 ± 6.45)ng/L,明显低于对照组的(157.76 ± 10.42)ng/L,差异有统计学意义($t = 7.433, P < 0.05$);观察组治疗后1年、2年、3年生存率分别为84.38%、71.88%、56.25%,均明显高于对照组的65.63%、53.13%、31.25%,组间差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 8.677, 8.203, 8.985$, 均 $P < 0.05$);两组术后不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.337, P > 0.05$)。**结论** TACE联合RFA治疗肝癌效果显著,能够提高肿瘤坏死率、降低局部复发率、延长患者生存期,且不良反应少,安全性高,适合临床推广应用。

【关键词】 化学栓塞,治疗性; 导管消融术; 肝肿瘤

The curative effect and prognostic analysis of transcatheter arterial chemoembolization combined with radiofrequency ablation in treatment of liver cancer Yang Xiaozhen, Zhang Xiaoyong, Liu Haichun, Song Wei, Gao Hongbo.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy and prognosis of transcatheter arterial chemoembolization(TACE) combined with radiofrequency ablation(RFA) in treatment of liver cancer. **Methods** 64 patients of liver cancer were selected as the research subjects, and they were divided into two groups by randomized single blind method. 32 cases in the control group adopted the TACE treatment, while 32 cases in the observation group were given TACE combined with RFA. The tumor shrinkage, complete necrosis rate, local recurrence rate, AFP levels and adverse reactions of the two groups were compared. The patients were followed up for 3 years to record survival. **Results** After treatment, the tumor shrinkage rate and complete necrosis rate of the observation group were 90.63% and 75.00%, which were significantly higher than 68.75% and 50.00% of the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 8.453, 8.203$, all $P < 0.05$). The local recurrence rate of the observation group was 21.88%, which was significantly lower than 43.75% of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 7.887, P < 0.05$). After treatment, the AFP level of the observation group was (70.11 ± 6.45)ng/L, which was significantly lower than (157.76 ± 10.42)ng/L in the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = 7.433, P < 0.05$). The survival rates of 1 year, 2 years and 3 years in the observation group were 84.38%, 71.88%, 56.25%, which were significantly higher than 65.63%, 53.13%, 31.25% in the control group ($\chi^2 = 8.677, 8.203, 8.985$, all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of postoperative adverse reaction had no significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 1.337, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** TACE combined with RFA in treatment of liver cancer can significantly improve the effect of tumor necrosis rate, reduce the local recurrence rate and prolong the survival time of the patients, and it had less adverse reaction, higher safety, and which should be applied in clinical.

【Key words】 Chemoembolization, therapeutic; Catheter ablation; Liver neoplasms

早期机械通气配合亚低温治疗重型颅脑损伤的疗效及对血清 C 反应蛋白和血液流变学的影响

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨早期机械通气配合亚低温治疗重型颅脑损伤(STBI)的临床疗效及对患者血清 C 反应蛋白(CRP)和血液流变学的影响。**方法** 将 110 例 STBI 患者选为研究病例,按照入院顺序将其分为两组,均给予常规对症治疗,对照组 55 例采取早期机械通气,观察组 55 例采取早期机械通气配合亚低温治疗。比较临床疗效。**结果** 观察组预后良好率 74.55%,较对照组的 56.36% 明显提高($\chi^2 = 7.65, P < 0.05$)。观察组入院第 2、3、5、7 天时血清 CRP 与对照组比较均明显减少($t = 7.48, 8.04, 7.34, 7.82$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组治疗后 30 d 时全血高切黏度(6.03 ± 0.89) mPa/s、全血低切黏度(3.18 ± 0.19) mPa/s、血浆黏度(1.21 ± 0.18) mPa/s、红细胞比容(37.56 ± 3.23)% 与治疗前比较明显减少($t = 8.45, 7.54, 7.04, 8.02$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 且与对照组差异均有统计学意义($t = 7.77, 6.69, 6.44, 7.49$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 早期机械通气配合亚低温治疗 STBI 疗效显著,可降低血清 CRP 水平,改善血液流变学指标,有利于患者预后。

【关键词】 颅脑损伤; 通气机,机械; 低温; C 反应蛋白质; 血流动力学

The effect of early mechanical ventilation combined with mild hypothermia in the treatment of severe brain injury and its effect on serum C - reactive protein and hemorheology Xu Yankai, Wu Jin, Ma Shaoling, Xu Shengliang, Luo Cheng.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the clinical effect of early mechanical ventilation coupled with mild hypothermia in the treatment of severe traumatic brain injury (STBI) and its effect on serum C - reactive protein (CRP) and hemorheology. **Methods** According to the order of admission, 110 patients with STBI were divided into two groups. 55 cases in the control group were given conventional symptomatic treatment and early mechanical ventilation, while 55 patients in the observation group were given early mechanical ventilation coupled with mild hypothermia. The clinical efficacy was compared between the two groups. **Results** The good prognosis rate was 74.55% in the observation group, which was significantly higher than 56.36% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 7.65, P < 0.05$). The serum CRP in the observation group admitted to hospital 2, 3, 5, 7d were significantly decreased compared with the control group ($t = 7.48, 8.04, 7.34, 7.82$, all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the hear whole blood viscosity was (6.03 ± 0.89) mPa · s, low shear whole blood viscosity was (3.18 ± 0.19) mPa · s, plasma viscosity was (1.21 ± 0.18) mPa · s, hematocrit was (37.56 ± 3.23)%, and those were decreased compared with before treatment ($t = 8.45, 7.54, 7.04, 8.02$, all $P < 0.05$). And there were significant differences compared with the control group ($t = 7.77, 6.69, 6.44, 7.49$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The effect of early mechanical ventilation coupled with mild hypothermia in the treatment of STBI has good effect, and it can reduce serum CRP levels, improve blood rheology, which is conducive to patients' prognosis.

【Key words】 Craniocerebral trauma; Ventilators, mechanical; Hypothermia; C - reactive protein; Hemodynamics

中枢神经系统炎性肉芽肿 8 例临床诊治分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨中枢神经系统炎性肉芽肿的诊治要点, 为临床诊疗工作提供参考。**方法** 回顾性分析 8 例经术后病理确诊为中枢神经系统炎性肉芽肿患者的临床资料, 对比分析其影像特点、术后症状缓解情况、血常规及脑脊液实验室指标变化情况及预后。**结果** 8 例均行手术治疗, 原有症状均得到改善, 血常规白细胞及脑脊液实验室检查均正常, 复查 CT 示病灶均基本消失, 全部患者均已恢复正常生活及工作。**结论** 中枢神经系统炎性肉芽肿诊断较难, 临床表现缺乏特异性, CT 和 MRI 是主要诊断方法, 术后病理检查结果是确诊的金标准。

【关键词】 中枢神经系统疾病; 肉芽肿

Clinical diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory granuloma in central nervous system Guo Jianzhong, Wei Yao, Ji Hongming, Zhang Gangli, Gu Rulei.

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【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory granuloma in central nervous system (CNS) to provide reference for clinic. **Methods** Retrospective data included 8 patients with CNS inflammatory granuloma in Department of Neurosurgery, Shanxi People's Hospital, 2012 - 2015. We analyzed the imaging features, postoperative symptoms, blood and cerebrospinal fluid changes and prognosis. **Results** 8 cases all received surgical treatment. All the symptoms were improved, and the CT showed that the lesions were disappeared. All the patients had recovered to normal life and work. **Conclusion** The diagnosis of CNS inflammatory granuloma is difficult. Clinical manifestations are lack of specificity. The blood and cerebrospinal fluid laboratory examination have no abnormal changes. CT and MRI are the main diagnostic methods. Postoperative pathology is the gold standard for diagnosis. The large lesion, frequent episodes of epilepsy, severe neurological deficits and possibility of brain tumor all should be treated by surgery.

【Key words】 Central nervous system disease; Granuloma

益生菌联合 0.9% 氯化钠溶液灌肠 治疗小儿腹泻的临床疗效 及对血清炎性因子的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨益生菌联合 0.9% 氯化钠溶液灌肠对小儿腹泻临床治疗的效果及其对血清炎性因子的影响。方法 选取小儿腹泻患者 186 例, 按随机数字表法随机分为益生菌组、蒙脱石组、对照组三组。益生菌组给予酪酸梭菌肠球菌三联活菌片联合 0.9% 氯化钠溶液灌肠治疗, 蒙脱石组给予蒙脱石联合 0.9% 氯化钠溶液灌肠治疗, 对照组给予常规治疗。比较观察三组疗效、血清炎性因子浓度以及不良反应。结果 治疗总有效率益生菌组为 98.39%, 蒙脱石组为 96.77%, 均显著优于对照的 80.65%, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 11.408, P = 0.000; \chi^2 = 8.432, P = 0.018$); 治疗后, 血清抗肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α) 浓度益生菌组为 (8.30 ± 2.33) pg/mL、蒙脱石组为 (8.54 ± 2.47) pg/mL、对照组为 (12.49 ± 3.44) pg/mL, 差异有统计学意义 ($F = 5.120, P = 0.014$), 血清白细胞介素-6 (IL-6) 浓度益生菌组为 (10.08 ± 5.46) pg/mL、蒙脱石组为 (11.24 ± 5.84) pg/mL、对照组为 (14.02 ± 5.97) pg/mL, 差异有统计学意义 ($F = 34.015, P = 0.000$); 仅有蒙脱石组治疗中出现 2 例患儿便秘, 便秘发生率 3.23%, 其余两组无不良反应。结论 益生菌联合 0.9% 氯化钠溶液灌肠治疗小儿腹泻, 其效果与蒙脱石联合灌肠效果具有相似性, 能够促进患儿症状缓解, 缩短住院时间, 减轻炎症反应, 并且不会产生便秘等不良反应, 值得在临床推广使用。

【关键词】 腹泻; 益生菌; 灌肠; 炎症反应; 儿童

Clinical effect of probiotics combined with saline enema in the treatment of infantile diarrhea and its effect on serum inflammatory factors Wang Qin, Yan Mei.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical effect of probiotics combined with saline enema in the treatment of infantile diarrhea and its effect on serum inflammatory factors. **Methods** 186 cases of infantile diarrhea were selected, they were randomly divided into three groups according to the random number table method: probiotics group, montmorillonite group and control group. Patients in probiotics group were administered with clostridium butyricum combined with saline enema, and patients in the montmorillonite group were treated by montmorillonite combined with saline enema, and the control group was given routine treatment. Then, the clinical symptom relief time, total effective rate, serum inflammatory factor concentration and adverse reaction were observed and compared. **Results** The total effective rate of the probiotics group was 98.39%, and that of the montmorillonite group was 96.77%, both of which were significantly better than 80.65% of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 11.408, P = 0.000; \chi^2 = 8.432, P = 0.018$). After treatment, the serum levels of inflammatory factor tumor necrosis factor - α (TNF - α) in the probiotics group, montmorillonite group, control group were (8.30 ± 2.33) pg/mL, (8.54 ± 2.47) pg/mL, (12.49 ± 3.44) pg/mL, and the difference was statistically significant ($F = 5.120, P = 0.014$), also, the serum levels of interleukin - 6 (IL - 6) in the three groups were (10.08 ± 5.46) pg/mL, (11.24 ± 5.84) pg/mL, (14.02 ± 5.97) pg/mL, the difference was statistically significant ($F = 34.015, P = 0.000$). There were 2 cases of constipation in the montmorillonite group, the incidence rate was 3.23%, and there was no adverse reaction in the other two groups. **Conclusion** The effect of probiotics combined with saline enema in the treatment of infantile diarrhea is similar to that of montmorillonite, which can promote the children to alleviate the symptoms, shorten the length of hospital stay, reduce inflammation, and has no adverse reactions such as constipation, it is worth to be recommended widely for clinical application.

【Key words】 Diarrhea; Probiotics; Enema; Inflammatory reaction; Child

三种腔镜手术治疗嵌顿性输尿管上段结石的疗效比较

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【摘要】 目的 比较三种腔镜手术方法治疗嵌顿性输尿管上段结石的疗效。**方法** 对 218 例单侧嵌顿性输尿管上段结石分别应用微创经皮肾镜取石(MPCNL)、经尿道输尿管镜取石术(URL)、后腹腔镜输尿管切开取石术(RLU)治疗,对比三种手术方式的安全性、有效性及手术并发症。**结果** MPCNL组、URL组、RLU组一次碎石成功率依次分别为 100.00%、85.19%、100.00%,平均手术时间分别为(76.35±16.20)min、(46.26±15.30)min、(89.20±19.60)min,血红蛋白下降数值分别为(22.24±8.63)g/L、(4.15±1.89)g/L、(10.68±4.55)g/L,术后1个月结石清除率分别为96.32%、79.59%、100.00%,住院天数分别为(8.56±2.13)d、(6.58±1.76)d、(9.79±2.14)d,差异均有统计学意义($t/\chi^2=36.916, 27.629$, 均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** MPCNL、RLU治疗嵌顿性输尿管上段结石均安全、有效、并发症少,但推荐首选MPCNL,部分病例可尝试URL。

【关键词】 输尿管结石症; 输尿管镜检查; 腹腔镜检查

Comparison of three kinds of endoscopic surgery for upper ureteral calculi Miao Fachen, Ren Qingqin, Yang Zhiguo, Zhang Ludong, Wang Zhancheng, Hang Shiqiao, Liu Rengxin, Ma Yong, Zhang Bo.

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the efficacy of three endoscopic surgery in impacted upper ureteral calculi treatment. **Methods** 218 patients with impacted upper ureteral calculi were treated with minimally invasive percutaneous nephrolithotomy (MPCNL), transurethral ureteroscopy lithotripsy (URL) and retroperitoneal laparoscopic urolithotomy (RLU) respectively. The operation safety, efficacy and complication were compared in the three groups. **Results** In the MPCNL group, URL group, RLU group one success rate of lithotripsy were 100.00%, 85.19%, 100.00% respectively. The mean operative time were (76.35±16.20)min, (46.26±15.30)min, (89.20±19.60)min respectively. Decreased hemoglobin values were (22.24±8.63)g/L, (4.15±1.89)g/L, (10.68±4.55)g/L respectively. The stone-free rates of one month postoperation were 96.32%, 79.59%, 100.00%. Length of hospital stay were (8.56±2.13)d, (6.58±1.76)d, (9.79±2.14)d, respectively, the differences were statistically significant ($t/\chi^2=36.916, 27.629$, all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** MPCNL and URL for impacted upper ureteral calculi is safety and has good efficacy and less complications, but the MPCNL is recommended the first choice, some cases can try URL.

【Key words】 Ureterolithiasis; Ureterscopy; Laparoscopy

充血性心力衰竭合并房性心律失常患者 动态心电图特征分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 研究充血性心力衰竭合并房性心律失常(CHF-ATA)患者动态心电图(DCG)的临床特征及其应用价值。**方法** 将226例充血性心力衰竭(CHF)患者作为观察对象,根据诊断结果将124例CHF-ATA患者分为观察组(OSG)组,102例CHF患者分为对照组(CTG),使用DCG记录仪监测患者的心电图,记录其心房纤颤(AFR)、心房扑动(AFL)、房性心动过速(ATC)和房性期前收缩(PAC)等ATA情况进行统计分析。**结果** OSG组124例患者发生ATA(824.6 ± 108.2)次(与对照组相比, $t=9.054, P=0.019$),其中ATC(80.4 ± 25.8)例(与对照组相比, $t=8.934, P=0.021$),持续时间(25.4 ± 9.7)s, AFL(26.8 ± 7.1)例(与对照组相比, $t=9.162, P=0.014$),持续时间(13.5 ± 5.8)s, AFR(97.5 ± 51.3)次(与对照组相比, $t=9.314, P=0.009$),持续时间(70.1 ± 18.5)s, PAC(41.9 ± 14.3)例(与对照组相比, $t=8.796, P=0.026$),持续时间(34.8 ± 11.2)s; CTG组102例患者发生ATA(102.6 ± 59.3)次,其中ATC(69.5 ± 19.4)例,持续时间(5.7 ± 1.3)s, AFL(8.5 ± 2.6)例,持续时间(2.6 ± 0.9)s, AFR(27.6 ± 12.5)次,持续时间(24.8 ± 10.4)s, PAC(21.5 ± 8.4)例,持续时间(19.6 ± 7.9)s,与OSG组差异有统计学意义($t=8.796, P<0.05$)。**结论** CHF患者伴发ATA的可能性较大,对CHF患者进行DCG检查有助于对于ATA进行提前筛查和干预,提高患者的治疗效果,降低患者猝死概率,值得推广借鉴。

【关键词】 心力衰竭,充血性; 心律失常; 动态心电图

The characteristics and clinical value of dynamic electrocardiogram in the treatment of patients with congestive heart failure and atrial arrhythmia Fang Tianhui, Ge Ruituo, Ye Ru.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the characteristics and clinical value of dynamic electrocardiogram in the treatment of patients with congestive heart failure and atrial arrhythmia. **Methods** A total of 226 congestive heart failure patients were taken into this research. 124 congestive heart failure and atrial arrhythmia patients were divided into OSG group, 102 congestive heart failure patients were divided into CTG group. 24-hour Holter monitoring was examined in both groups with ATA including AFR, AFL, ATC and PAC by dynamic electrocardiogram made in Mei Gaoyi medical equipment company. **Results** The ATA was (824.6 ± 108.2) times (compared with the control group, $t=9.054, P=0.019$) in 124 cases of the OSG group, including ATC (80.4 ± 25.8) cases (compared with the control group, $P=0.021, t=8.934$), duration time (25.4 ± 9.7) s, AFL (26.8 ± 7.1) cases (compared with the control group, $P=0.014, t=9.162$), duration time (13.5 ± 5.8) s, AFR (97.5 ± 51.3) times (compared with the control group, $t=9.314, P=0.009$), duration time (70.1 ± 18.5) s, PAC (41.9 ± 14.3) cases (compared with the control group, $t=8.796, P=0.026$), duration time (34.8 ± 11.2) s. The ATA was (102.6 ± 59.3) times in 102 cases of the CTG group, including ATC (69.5 ± 19.4) cases, duration time (5.7 ± 1.3) s, AFL (8.5 ± 2.6) cases, duration time (2.6 ± 0.9) s, AFR (27.6 ± 12.5) times, duration time, PAC (24.8 ± 10.4) cases, duration time (19.6 ± 7.9) s, which was significantly different with the CTG group ($t=8.796, P<0.05$). **Conclusion** CHF patients are probable to be complicated with ATA. The DCG examination in CHF patients is conducive to improve the effect of treatment and limit chances of sudden death, which is worthy of promotion.

【Key words】 Heart failure, congestive; Arrhythmia; Dynamic electrocardiogram

微生态调节剂联合抗生素用于小儿腹泻的效果分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨微生态调节剂联合抗生素应用于小儿腹泻的治疗效果。**方法** 选取 150 例腹泻患儿作为研究对象,采用数字表法随机分组方法将其分为观察组及对照组,每组 75 例,其中观察组采用酪氨酸球菌三联活菌联合阿莫西林治疗,对照组给予乳酶生、复合维生素口服,治疗 2 个月后观察两组疗效、临床症状缓解时间以及炎症因子 TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-10 指标变化。**结果** 观察组退热时间、呕吐缓解时间、腹痛缓解时间、便秘恢复正常时间、住院时间分别为(5.12 \pm 0.52)d、(1.52 \pm 0.33)d、(1.32 \pm 0.41)d、(4.73 \pm 0.55)d、(5.95 \pm 0.52)d,对照组分别为(10.33 \pm 0.64)d、(2.62 \pm 0.47)d、(2.21 \pm 0.32)d、(10.06 \pm 1.67)d、(11.05 \pm 1.42)d,观察组均明显短于对照组;观察组的治疗有效率为 97.33% (73/75),对照组为 84.00% (63/75),组间差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 8.324, P < 0.05$);治疗前两组 TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-10 指标差异无统计学意义,观察组治疗后分别为(2.08 \pm 0.24)ng/mL、(94.67 \pm 10.75)ng/mL、(7.58 \pm 0.88)ng/mL,对照组分别为(2.88 \pm 0.37)ng/mL、(128.55 \pm 17.53)ng/mL、(40.55 \pm 1.12)ng/mL,观察组均明显低于对照组,组间差异有统计学意义($t = 6.327, 5.694, 4.156$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 采用微生态调节剂联合抗生素应用于小儿腹泻的治疗能够显著缩短临床症状恢复时间,减轻炎症反应,提高治疗效果,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 腹泻; 微生态调节剂; 抗生素

Effect of microecologic modulator combined with antibiotic in treatment of infantile diarrhea Shao Shuangzhu, Wang Lihong.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of microecologic modulator combined with antibiotic in treatment of infantile diarrhea. **Methods** 150 children with diarrhea in our hospital were selected as the research subjects, they were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 75 cases in each group. The observation group used tyrosine aureus triple viable bacterial combined with amoxicillin therapy, the control group received lactasinum biofermin, vitamin for oral treatment. The curative effect, clinical symptoms and inflammatory factors TNF- α , IL-6, IL-10 changes after treatment for 2 months were compared in the two groups. **Results** The vomiting, fever, abdominal pain relief time and length of hospital stay in the observation group were (5.12 \pm 0.52)d, (1.52 \pm 0.33)d, (1.32 \pm 0.41)d, (4.73 \pm 0.55)d, (5.95 \pm 0.52)d respectively, which of the control group were (10.33 \pm 0.64)d, (2.62 \pm 0.47)d, (2.21 \pm 0.32)d, (10.06 \pm 1.67)d, (11.05 \pm 1.42)d respectively, which of the observation group were significantly shorter than the control group. The effective rate of the observation group was 97.33% (73/75), which of the control group was 84.00% (63/75), the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 8.324, P < 0.05$). Before treatment, the TNF- α , IL-6, IL-10 levels had no obvious differences between the two groups, after treatment, those in the observation group were (2.08 \pm 0.24)ng/mL, (94.67 \pm 10.75)ng/mL, (7.58 \pm 0.88)ng/mL respectively, those in the control group were (2.88 \pm 0.37)ng/mL, (128.55 \pm 17.53)ng/mL, (40.55 \pm 1.12)ng/mL respectively, and the levels of the observation group were better than the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 6.327, 5.694, 4.156$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Microecologic modulator combined with antibiotic in treatment of infantile diarrhea can significantly shorten the recovery time of clinical symptoms, reduce inflammation, improve the treatment effect, it is worthy of clinical popularization and application.

【Key words】 Diarrhea; Microecologic health; Antibiotics

地尔硫草对冠心病患者经皮冠状动脉介入治疗效果的影响

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【摘要】 **目的** 观察地尔硫草对冠心病患者经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)效果的影响。**方法** 选择行 PCI 术治疗的冠心病患者 116 例,按随机数字表法分为观察组 62 例和对照组 54 例,对照组给予常规治疗,观察组在对照组基础上加用地尔硫草治疗。记录两组术前、术后 24 h、术后 48 h 的 BP、HR、氨基末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)、CRP 水平变化以及治疗前后心绞痛发生次数。术后随访 6 个月,记录该时间段内患者主要不良心血管事件的发生情况。**结果** 观察组、对照组术后即刻 CRP 水平分别为(40.1 ± 7.4)mg/L、(41.7 ± 8.8)mg/L,NT-proBNP 水平分别为(501.8 ± 56.5)ng/L、(445.7 ± 50.6)ng/L,两者较术前均明显升高($t = 5.684, P < 0.05$)。术后 24 h 观察组舒张压、收缩压、心率、CRP、NT-proBNP 分别为(73.1 ± 6.2)mmHg、(121.7 ± 15.8)mmHg、(68.1 ± 7.9)次/min、(24.8 ± 3.7)mg/L、(201.7 ± 20.6)ng/L,与对照组的(85.6 ± 9.3)mmHg、(134.3 ± 17.4)mmHg、(77.5 ± 9.2)次/min、(36.5 ± 7.9)mg/L、(481.5 ± 48.2)ng/L 相比,均有明显降低,且一直保持到术后 48 h($F = 7.281, 8.097, 6.945, 7.682, 6.517$, 均 $P < 0.05$);治疗后观察组与对照组心绞痛发生次数分别为(1.5 ± 0.9)次/月、(2.9 ± 0.7)次/月均比治疗前的(8.3 ± 2.6)次/月、(8.2 ± 2.4)次/月有所减少,观察组比对照组减少程度更加显著($t = 7.584, P < 0.05$);观察组主要不良心血管事件的总发生率为 4.84%,与对照组的 9.26% 相比明显降低($\chi^2 = 6.942, P < 0.05$)。**结论** PCI 术后给予地尔硫草,可降低患者的不良反应,有助于改善患者的预后。

【关键词】 冠状动脉疾病; 血管成形术,经腔,经皮冠状动脉; 地尔硫草

Effect of diltiazem in patients with coronary disease following percutaneous coronary intervention Cao Junqiang, Chen Jinjin, Meng Lijun, Zhang Linmeng, Wang Ruyi, Wang Binghua.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the clinical efficacy of diltiazem in patients with coronary disease following percutaneous coronary intervention(PCI). **Methods** From Jan 2014 to Jan 2016,116 cases of coronary disease were selected as the research subjects,they were randomly divided into the observation group(62cases) and the control group(54 cases). The control group was given conventional therapy,while the observation group was given diltiazem therapy on the basis of control group. The levels of BP,HR,NT - proBNP,CRP and angina frequency in the two groups were compared before and 24h,48h after PCI. The incidence of major adverse cardiovascular events(MACEs) was assessed at the sixth month after PCI. **Results** After surgery,the CRP levels of the observation group and control group were (40.1 ± 7.4)mg/L and (41.7 ± 8.8)mg/L,the NT - proBNP levels of the two groups were (501.8 ± 56.5)ng/L and (445.7 ± 50.6)ng/L,which were significantly higher than preoperation($t = 5.684, P < 0.05$). The blood pressure,heart rate,CRP,NT - proBNP of the observation group since 24 hours after PCI were (73.1 ± 6.2)mmHg,(121.7 ± 15.8)mmHg,(68.1 ± 7.9)times/min,(24.8 ± 3.7)mg/L,(201.7 ± 20.6)ng/L,which were significantly lower than those of control group [(85.6 ± 9.3)mmHg,(134.3 ± 17.4)mmHg,(77.5 ± 9.2)times/min,(36.5 ± 7.9)mg/L,(481.5 ± 48.2)ng/L]. The effect was kept over 48 hours($F = 7.281, 8.097, 6.945, 7.682, 6.517$, all $P < 0.05$). Angina pectoris after treatment in the observation group and control group were (1.5 ± 0.9)times/month,(2.9 ± 0.7)times/month,which were significantly lower than before treatment($t = 7.584, P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of total MACE in the observation group was 4.84%,which was significantly lower than that in the control group($\chi^2 = 6.942, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Diltiazem after PCI can decrease the adverse reaction, and help to improve the prognosis of patients.

【Key words】 Coronary disease; Angioplasty,transluminal,percutaneous coronary; Dihiazem

支气管肺泡灌洗联合无创正压通气治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病并 II 型呼吸衰竭的疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察支气管肺泡灌洗(BAL)联合无创正压通气(NIPPV)治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)合并 II 型呼吸衰竭的临床疗效。**方法** 选取 110 例 COPD 合并 II 型呼吸衰竭患者,将 110 例患者按照随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组。在常规治疗的基础上,对照组单用 NIPPV 方法进行治疗,观察组采用 BAL 联合 NIPPV 的方法进行治疗。对比分析两组患者心率、APACHE II 评分变化、血气指标、平均动脉压及不良反应发生情况。**结果** 观察组治疗 4 h 后 pH 值明显升高至(7.36 ± 0.06),与对照组的(7.32 ± 0.05)差异有统计学意义($t = 3.798, P < 0.05$);治疗 4 h 后观察组 PaCO₂ 水平明显降低至(59.4 ± 12.9) mmHg,且低于对照组的(69.3 ± 11.3) mmHg,差异有统计学意义($t = -4.281, P < 0.05$)。治疗 24 h 后可见观察组患者 PaO₂ 水平明显升高至(74.8 ± 17.2) mmHg,且明显高于对照组(64.7 ± 15.1) mmHg,差异有统计学意义($t = 3.273, P < 0.05$)。两组平均动脉压和心率于各时间点比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),两组治疗 12 h 后,APACHE II 评分均有明显下降,观察组 APACHE II 评分由(10.8 ± 2.5)分下降至(7.8 ± 1.9)分,对照组 APACHE II 评分由(11.8 ± 4.3)分下降至(9.9 ± 4.5)分,观察组 APACHE II 评分较对照组患者下降更明显,差异有统计学意义($t = -3.188, P < 0.05$)。观察组不良反应(18.18%)发生率明显低于对照组(63.64%)。**结论** BAL 联合 NIPPV 治疗 COPD 合并 II 型呼吸衰竭能够有效改善患者呼吸困难症状,提高患者 PaO₂ 水平,降低患者 PaCO₂ 水平和 APACHE II 评分,降低患者不良反应发生率,具有良好的临床应用价值。

【关键词】 肺疾病,慢性阻塞性; 呼吸功能不全; 支气管肺泡灌洗; 持续气道正压通气

Efficacy of bronchoalveolar lavage combined with noninvasive positive pressure ventilation in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease complicated with type II respiratory failure Zhang Yongjin.

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe and investigate the effect of bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) joint non-invasive positive pressure ventilation (NIPPV) in treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) with type II respiratory failure. **Methods** 110 patients of COPD combined with type II respiratory failure were selected. According to the random number table method, all the patients were divided into observation group and control group. Except routine therapy, the observation group was treated with BAL combined with NIPPV treatment, the control group was treated with NIPPV treatment alone. The heart rate, APACHE II score changes, blood gas index, mean arterial pressure and adverse reactions occurrences were compared between the two groups. **Results** Four hours after treatment, the pH of the observation group was significantly increased to (7.36 ± 0.06), and compared with the control group (7.32 ± 0.05), the difference was statistically significant ($t = 3.798, P < 0.05$). Four hours after treatment, PaCO₂ level of the observation group was significantly decreased to (59.4 ± 12.9) mmHg, which was lower than (69.3 ± 11.3) mmHg in the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = -4.281, P < 0.05$). 24h after treatment, the PaO₂ level of the observation group was significantly increased to (74.8 ± 17.2) mmHg, which was significantly higher than (64.7 ± 15.1) mmHg of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($t = 3.273, P < 0.05$). There were no statistically significant differences in mean arterial pressure and heart rate at each time point of the two groups ($P > 0.05$). 12h after treatment, APACHE II scores of the two groups were significantly decreased, in the observation group, the APACHE II score from (10.8 ± 2.5) points decreased to (7.8 ± 1.9) points, and in the control group, the APACHE II score from (11.8 ± 4.3) points decreased to (9.9 ± 4.5) points, APACHE II score of the observation group decreased more obviously than the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($t = -3.188, P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reaction of the observation group (18.18%) was significantly lower than the control group (63.64%). **Conclusion** BAL combined with NIPPV in the treatment of COPD with type II respiratory failure can effectively improve symptoms in patients with breathing difficulties, improve PaO₂ level, reduce PaCO₂ level and APACHE II score, and reduce the incidence of adverse reactions, which has good clinical application value.

【Key words】 Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Respiratory insufficiency; Bronchoalveolar lavage; Continuous positive airway pressure

维 A 酸、亚砷酸联合化疗治疗 急性早幼粒细胞白血病的 10 年生存情况观察

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【摘要】 目的 研究维 A 酸(ATRA)、亚砷酸联合化疗对急性早幼粒细胞白血病(APL)的疗效和特点。方法 采用 ATRA 30~60 mg/d, 亚砷酸(0.1% As_2O_3 第 1~28 天)、化疗(蒽环类为主方案与三尖杉为主方案或大剂量阿糖胞苷与小剂量甲氨喋呤方案)交替治疗 4~5 个周期。结果 12 例病例均完全获完全缓解(CR), CR 率 100%, 其中初治及复发病例均获得 CR, 获得 CR 的中位时间为 30 d。截止随访日期, 所有病例 10 年 DFS(无病生存期)100%, 复查微小残留病灶(MRD)均阴性。结论 采用该方法治疗成年人 APL, CR 率高, 不良反应轻, 并且未产生耐药现象, 可用于 APL 巩固及维持治疗, 是目前治疗过程中可推荐的方式之一。

【关键词】 白血病, 早幼粒细胞, 急性; 维 A 酸; 亚砷酸

All-transretinoic acid combined with arsenious acid and chemotherapy in the treatment of acute promyelocytic leukemia patients with 10 years for survival Zhang Yanshun, Wang Jin, Wang Yong.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the curative effect and characteristics of all-transretinoic acid (ATRA) and arsenic acid (As_2O_3) combination chemotherapy for acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL). **Methods** ATRA (30-60mg/d), As_2O_3 (0.1% As_2O_3 d1-28), chemotherapy (anthracycline-based chemotherapy regimens and homoharringtonine-based chemotherapy regimens or high-doses of cytosine arabinoside and small-doses of methotrexate) were used alternately 4-5 cycles. **Results** 12 cases had complete response (CR), CR rate was 100%, first cases and relapse cases all got CR, the median time needed 30 days to get CR. Follow-up deadline, all cases 10 year disease-free survival (DFS) rate was 100%, all reexamination minimal residual disease (MRD) was negative. **Conclusion** Using this method to treat adult APL, the CR rate is high, has less adverse reaction, and did not produce resistance phenomenon. It can be used for APL consolidation and maintenance therapy. This is one of the ways that can be recommended in the treatment.

【Key words】 Leukemia promyelocytic acute; All-transretinoic acid; Arsenious acid

不同促排卵方案治疗多囊卵巢综合征的疗效分析

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【摘要】 目的 对不同促排卵方案治疗多囊卵巢综合征性(PCOS)不孕症患者的临床疗效进行分析。方法 选取 90 例 PCOS 患者,将其按照随机数字法随机分为 A、B、C 三组,每组 30 例;A 组给予氯米芬(CC)进行治疗,B 组给予人绝经期促性腺激素(HMG)治疗,C 组给予 CC + HMG 治疗,比较三组单卵泡发育率、HCG 日子宫内膜、卵泡情况以及生殖激素水平,记录 OHSS 及妊娠情况。**结果** 三组 HCG 日黄体生成素(LH)、雌二醇(E_2)差异均有统计学意义($F = 15.467, 210.223$, 均 $P < 0.05$),其中 C 组 LH、 E_2 均显著高于 A 组和 B 组(均 $P < 0.05$)。三组睾酮(T)比较差异均无统计学意义($F = 1.005, P > 0.05$);三组单卵泡排卵率比较差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 64.614, P > 0.05$),其中单卵泡排卵率 C 组 > A 组 > B 两组;三组子宫内膜厚度、成熟卵泡数目差异均有统计学意义($t = 28.80, 6.44, 4.63$, 均 $P < 0.05$);三组 OHSS 发生率比较差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.386, P > 0.05$),OHSS 发生率 B 组 > C 组 > A 组。三组临床妊娠率、平均治疗周期差异均有统计学意义($F/\chi^2 = 6.667, 2.567$, 均 $P < 0.05$),其中临床妊娠率为 C 组 > B 组 > A 组,平均治疗周期为 B 组 > A 组 > C 组;三组多胎妊娠率、流产率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 2.169, 0.424$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 氯米芬联合小剂量尿促性素注射治疗多囊卵巢综合征性不孕症患者,促排卵效果好,临床妊娠率高,用药周期短,安全性高,为多囊卵巢综合征性不孕症患者的治疗提供依据。

【关键词】 多囊卵巢综合征; 氯米芬; 尿促性素

Clinical analysis of using different ovarian stimulation plans to treat patients with polycystic ovarian syndrome infertility Wu Lihong.

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the curative effects of using different ovarian stimulation plans to treat polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) infertility. **Methods** 90 cases with infertility of PCOS were chosen and randomly divided into the A, B and C three groups (30 cases in each group). The A group had clomiphene treatment, the B group had HMG treatment, while the C group had CC combined with HMG treatment. The single follicle growth rate, HCG day intrauterine membrane, follicles and reproductive hormone levels, OHSS and pregnancies were recorded and compared in the three groups. **Results** In the three groups, HCG, luteinizing hormone (LH) and estradiol (E_2) all had statistically significant differences ($F = 15.467$ and 210.223 , all $P < 0.05$), which in the C group LH and E_2 were significantly higher than those in group A and group B (all $P < 0.05$). In the three groups, testosterone (T) had no statistically significant differences ($F = 1.005, P > 0.05$). In the three groups, single follicle ovulation rate had statistically significant differences ($\chi^2 = 64.614, P > 0.05$), in which single follicle ovulation rate in group C > group A > group B. In the three groups, endometrial thickness and mature follicle number all had significant differences ($t = 28.80, 6.44, 4.63$, all $P < 0.05$). Of the three groups, OHSS incidence had statistically significant difference ($\chi^2 = 7.386, P > 0.05$) (group B > group C > group A). In the three groups, clinical pregnancy rate, average treatment period had significant differences ($F/\chi^2 = 6.667, 2.567$, all $P < 0.05$), which the clinical pregnancy rate group C > group B > group A, and the average treatment period group B > group A > group C. In the three groups, multiple pregnancy rate and abortion rate had no statistically significant differences ($\chi^2 = 2.169, 0.424$, all $P > 0.05$).

Conclusion Using clomiphene combined with small dose of menotrophin to treat PCOS infertility has better stimulation ovulation effects, higher clinical pregnancy rate, shorter drug use cycle and higher safety, which could provide the basis for the treatment of patients with PCOS infertility.

【Key words】 Polycystic ovary syndrome; Clomiphene; Menotrophin

螺旋 CT 三维重建对胫骨平台骨折的诊断价值

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨螺旋 CT 三维重建诊断胫骨平台骨折临床价值,为临床诊治提供参考。**方法** 选择胫骨平台骨折患者 50 例,分别使用 X 线平片及多层螺旋 CT 三维重建诊断,对比两组骨折分型等诊断结果。**结果** 经确诊 50 例患者 I 型 14 例、II 型 10 例、III 型 6 例、IV 型 7 例、V 型 5 例、VI 型 8 例,CT 三维重建全部诊断出,准确率 100.00%,X 线诊断明确 41 例,诊断准确率为 82.00%,两种诊断方式准确率差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 8.657, P = 0.000$);所有患者术后未检测出明显伪影,对线良好,骨折线模糊,并在骨折端可见骨痂形成,手术结局良好。**结论** 螺旋 CT 三维重建诊断胫骨平台骨折临床准确率高,通过清晰直观的展示患者骨折解剖形态特点提高了修复治疗效果,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 体层摄影术,螺旋计算机; 胫骨骨折

Clinical value of spiral CT in diagnosis of fracture of tibia plateau Du Fangfang, Jin Hongwei.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the clinical value of spiral CT in diagnosis of fracture of tibia plateau, to provide a reference for clinical treatment. **Methods** 50 cases of tibial plateau fracture were selected, they were diagnosed with X-ray and diagnostic multislice spiral CT three dimensional reconstruction scan respectively. The fracture type and so on of the two groups were compared. **Results** 50 patients were diagnosed as 14 cases of type I, type II 10 cases, III type 6 cases, IV type 7 cases, V type 5 cases, VI 8 cases, CT three-dimensional reconstruction diagnosis accuracy rate was 100.00%. X-ray diagnosis was accurate in 41 cases, diagnostic accuracy rate was 82.00%, the difference of two diagnostic ways was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 8.657, P = 0.000$). All patients were not detected with significant artifacts, the line was good, the fracture line was blurred and visible fracture callus formation surgical outcome was good. **Conclusion** Spiral CT diagnosis in tibial plateau fracture has high accuracy, through clear and intuitive display morphological characteristics of the patients improves anatomical repair treatment, it is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Tomography, spiral computer; Tibial fracture

流行性腮腺炎合并睾丸炎患者 血睾酮水平的变化

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【摘要】 目的 观察流行性腮腺炎(简称腮腺炎)并发急性睾丸炎患者外周血睾酮水平,探讨腮腺炎病毒对睾丸功能影响,评价血睾酮在急性睾丸炎病情及预后中的价值。**方法** 选择 58 例腮腺炎病例,其中合并睾丸炎 30 例、单纯腮腺炎组 28 例,并选择同期在该院体检的 20 例青中年男性为健康对照组。入院后给予利巴韦林 10 mg/kg 抗病毒及对症治疗,采用化学发光法检测患者血睾酮的表达,于治疗的第 0、7、14 天动态观察血睾酮的变化。采用方差分析和 LSD-*t* 检验比较各组间血睾酮的表达,并采用 Pearson 法分析血睾酮的表达与睾丸肿大日次数、外周血淀粉酶、中性粒细胞水平、IL-6 及 CRP 炎性因子表达的相关性。**结果** 治疗前睾丸炎组血睾酮(1.51 ± 0.26) ng/mL,显著低于单纯腮腺炎组及健康对照组($F = 99.36, P < 0.01$)。治疗 14 d 时睾丸炎患者血睾酮(3.53 ± 0.31) ng/mL,较治疗前明显上升($t = 13.03, P < 0.01$),与健康对照组差异无统计学意义($t = 1.23, P = 0.242$)。Pearson 相关分析发现,血睾酮水平与睾丸肿大日次数、IL-6、CRP 呈负相关($r = -0.678, P < 0.01; r = -0.528, P = 0.000; r = -0.442, P = 0.000$)。**结论** 腮腺炎病毒可抑制血睾酮分泌,故血睾酮的表达与睾丸的损伤程度有关,临床上可作为判断睾丸炎病情及预后的指标。

【关键词】 流行性腮腺炎; 睾丸炎; 睾酮

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the effects of the mumps virus on testicular function and evaluate the value of blood testosterone in acute orchitis condition and prognosis by observing the testosterone levels of peripheral blood in the mumps orchitis patients. **Methods** Thirty patients with acute mumps orchitis (mumps orchitis group) and 28 patients with mumps only without any major complications (mumps group) were enrolled in the study. At the same time, we selected 20 healthy males in our hospital as healthy controls. All cases were treated by ribavirin (10mg/kg). The testosterone was tested by chemiluminescence method, in 0, 7, 14 days respectively. The variance analysis and LSD-t test were used to compare differences of blood testosterone in each group, and Pearson method was used to analyze the correlation of blood testosterone and testicular swelling day times, blood amylase, level of neutrophils, IL-6 and CRP. **Results** The testosterone of acute orchitis [(1.51 ± 0.26) ng/mL] was lower than mumps group and healthy controls. The difference was significant ($F = 99.36, P < 0.01$). The level of blood testosterone was significantly increased in the treatment for 14 days ($t = 13.03, P < 0.01$), and there was no significant difference compared with healthy controls ($t = 1.23, P = 1.23$). Pearson correlation analysis found that blood testosterone levels were negatively correlated with the days of testicular swelling, the levels of IL-6 and CRP ($r = 0.678, P < 0.01$ and $r = 0.528, P = 0.000; r = 0.442, P = 0.000$). **Conclusion** This study showed that MuV infection inhibited testosterone synthesis in Leydig cells. In other words, the level of blood testosterone is related to the severity of the orchitis, which can be widely used in clinical.

【Key words】 Mumps; Orchitis; Testosterone

布地奈德间歇雾化吸入治疗对婴幼儿喘息复发及身高、体质量的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨间歇雾化吸入布地奈德混悬液对喘息婴幼儿喘息发作的改善作用及对复发的影响,评估其身高和体质量的变化。**方法** 选择喘息患儿 138 例,采用随机数字表法分为治疗组及对照组,每组各 69 例,治疗组每于出现上呼吸道感染感染症状即给予布地奈德吸入治疗,对照组给予利巴韦林注射液雾化治疗。治疗 2 周后,观察患儿严重喘息发作例数和应用全身糖皮质激素例数,评估 1 年内喘息复发次数及身高、体质量的变化。**结果** 治疗组患儿严重喘息发作例数和应用全身糖皮质激素例数为 1 例(1.50%)和 3 例(4.35%),均低于对照组的 8 例(11.59%)和 11 例(15.94%),差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 8.71, 9.03$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗组患儿 1 年内喘息发作频率为(2.39 ± 0.41)次,低于对照组的(4.56 ± 0.45)次,差异有统计学意义($t = 9.06, P < 0.05$)。两组患者患儿 1 年后身高和体质量结果比较,差异无统计学意义($t = 1.45, 1.18$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 布地奈德混悬液间歇雾化吸入治疗对婴幼儿喘息能够显著改善患儿喘息发作,减少全身糖皮质激素的使用,降低复发率,对婴幼儿身高体质量发育无影响。

【关键词】 喘息; 布地奈德; 婴幼儿; 复发; 生长发育

Influence of budesonide intermittent suction to wheezing recurrent, the body height and weight of infants

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the influence of intermittently inhaled budesonide on wheezing improvement and recurrent in infants, assess their body height and weight development status. **Methods** 138 wheezing infants were selected. They were randomly divided into the treatment group and the control group, 69 children in each group. The treatment group received budesonide therapy when upper respiratory infection symptoms infection, the control group was given ribavirin injection spray treatment. After two weeks treatment, the number of severe wheezing and systemic corticosteroids were observed, the asthma relapse frequency in one year and height and weight were assessed. **Results** The severe wheezing number and the application of systemic corticosteroids number of the treatment were 1 case (1.50%) and three cases (4.35%), which were lower than the control group 8 cases (11.59%) and 11 cases (15.94%). The difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 8.71, P < 0.05$). The frequency of wheezing within one year of the treatment group was (2.39 ± 0.41) times, which was lower than (4.56 ± 0.45) times of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = 9.06, P < 0.05$). Comparison of height and weight of the two groups after one year, the differences was not statistically significant ($t = 1.45, 1.18$, all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Budesonide in the treatment of intermittent wheezing infants can significantly improve the wheezing and reduce the use of systemic corticosteroids, reduce the relapse rate. It has no effect on the growth and development of infants.

【Key words】 Wheezing; Budesonide; Infants; Relapse; Growth

脑电图严重程度与老年脑梗死患者继发癫痫的相关性分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨脑电图严重程度与老年脑梗死继发癫痫患者的相关性。**方法** 选取脑梗死患者 110 例作为研究对象,根据患者有无继发癫痫分为观察组(65 例)和对照组(63 例)。比较两组脑电图严重程度差异,分析其与患者继发癫痫的相关性。**结果** 观察组脑电图分级为中度异常的有 18 例(27.69%),明显高于对照组的 12 例(19.05%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.43, P = 0.04$)。观察组脑电图分级为重度异常的有 23 例(35.38%),明显高于对照组的 9 例(13.85%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.51, P = 0.01$)。观察组脑电图改变形式为仅弥漫性异常的有 21 例(32.31%),明显高于对照组的 11 例(17.46%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.18, P = 0.04$)。观察组脑电图改变形式为兼有局灶性异常和弥漫性异常的有 28 例(43.08%),明显高于对照组的 14 例(22.22%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.40, P = 0.02$)。观察组睁-闭眼试验、过度换气诱发试验结果为异常或不配合的比例与对照组比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 根据脑电图分级、脑电图改变形式和脑电图相关试验判断脑电图严重程度,脑电图异常程度越高范围越广,脑梗死患者继发癫痫的可能性越大。

【关键词】 脑电描记术; 脑梗死; 癫痫

Correlation analysis of the severity of EEG and secondary epilepsy in elderly patients with cerebral infarction

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the correlation between EEG severity and secondary epilepsy in elderly patients with cerebral infarction. **Methods** 128 cases with cerebral infarction were selected as the research subjects. According to whether the patients happened secondary epilepsy, they were divided into the observation group (65 cases) and the control group (63 cases). The difference of EEG severity between the two groups was compared, and its correlation with secondary epilepsy was analyzed. **Results** There were 18 cases (27.69%) in the observation group graded as moderate differences, which was significantly higher than that in the control group of 12 cases (19.05%), the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.43, P = 0.04$). There were 23 cases (35.38%) in the observation group graded as severe differences, which was significantly higher than that in the control group of 9 cases (13.85%), the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.51, P = 0.01$). There were 21 cases (32.31%) of EEG changes of observation group being only diffuse abnormalities forms, which was significantly higher than that of the control group of 11 cases (17.46%), the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.18, P = 0.04$). There were 28 cases (43.08%) of EEG changes of the observation group being both focal abnormalities and diffuse abnormalities forms, which was significantly higher than that of the control group of 14 cases (22.22%), the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 5.40, P = 0.02$). Compared open - closed test, hyperventilation provocation test results of the observation group being abnormal or not fit with the control group, the difference was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** According to the classification of EEG, EEG changes and EEG related tests to determine the severity of EEG. The more severe EEG, the greater the possibility of secondary epilepsy happen in patients with cerebral infarction.

【Key words】 Electroencephalography; Cerebral infarction; Epilepsy

噻托溴铵与不同剂量沙美特罗替卡松联合治疗稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病的疗效比较

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【摘要】 目的 比较噻托溴铵与不同剂量沙美特罗替卡松联合治疗老年人稳定期 COPD 的临床疗效。**方法** 选取住院治疗的稳定期中重度 COPD 患者 84 例,采用数字表法将 84 例患者随机分为对照组 42 例和观察组 42 例,在常规治疗的基础上,两组患者均采用噻托溴铵治疗,对照组联合 50 μg /250 μg 沙美特罗替卡松治疗,观察组联合 50 μg /500 μg 沙美特罗替卡松治疗。两组疗程均为 12 个月。比较两组治疗后动脉血气、肺功能和运动功能指标及临床疗效的差异。**结果** 治疗 12 个月后,观察组动脉氧分压(PaO_2)、动脉二氧化碳分压(PaCO_2)、1 秒用力呼气容积(FEV_1)、用力肺活量(FVC)、1 秒用力呼气容积占用力肺活量百分比(FEV_1/FVC)、6 min 步行距离(6 MWD)分别为(51.66 ± 3.96)mmHg、(66.58 ± 4.90)mmHg、(1.39 ± 0.09)L、(2.41 ± 0.09)L、(60.40 ± 4.25)%、(366.01 ± 17.21)m,对照组分别为(46.29 ± 3.38)mmHg、(75.83 ± 5.09)mmHg、(1.59 ± 0.12)L、(2.65 ± 0.10)L、(67.33 ± 4.85)%、(325.69 ± 15.62)m,两组动脉血气、肺功能指标及运动能力均有明显改善,其中,观察组 PaO_2 明显优于对照组,差异有统计学意义($t = 6.684, P < 0.001$);观察组 PaCO_2 明显优于对照组,差异有统计学意义($t = -8.485, P < 0.001$);观察组 FEV_1 明显优于对照组,差异有统计学意义($t = -8.641, P < 0.001$);观察组 FVC 明显优于对照组,差异有统计学意义($t = -11.561, P < 0.001$);观察组 FEV_1/FVC 明显优于对照组,差异有统计学意义($t = -6.964, P < 0.001$);观察组 6 MWD 明显优于对照组,差异有统计学意义($t = -11.243, P < 0.001$)。治疗 12 个月后,观察组总有效率为 97.62%,明显优于对照组的 85.71% ($\chi^2 = 3.896, P = 0.048$)。**结论** 噻托溴铵联合 50 μg /500 μg 沙美特罗替卡松的综合效果优于噻托溴铵联合 50 μg /250 μg 沙美特罗替卡松。

【关键词】 肺疾病,慢性阻塞性; 噻托溴铵; 沙美特罗替卡松

Comparison of the efficacy of tiotropium combined with salmeterol and fluticasone propionate on different specifications of elderly patients with stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease Wu Ruifang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the curative effect of tiotropium bromide combined with salmeterol fluticasone of different specifications in treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(COPD) at stable stage in senile patients. **Methods** 84 senile patients of COPD were selected. All the patients were divided into observation group (42 cases) and control group(42 cases). And both groups were provided with basic treatment of tiotropium bromide, on the basic treatment, the patients in the observation group were provided with 50 μg /250 μg salmeterol fluticasone, and the control group with 50 μg /500 μg salmeterol fluticasone. The course of treatment in the two groups was 12 months. The arterial blood gas, lung function, motor function and clinical efficacy were compared between the two groups after treatment. **Results** 12 months after treatment, the arterial oxygen partial pressure(PaO_2), arterial carbon dioxide partial pressure(PaCO_2), forced expiratory volume in one second(FEV_1), forced vital capacity(FVC), 1 second forced expiratory volume accounted for the percentage of forced vital capacity(FEV_1/FVC) of the control group were (51.66 ± 3.96)mmHg, (66.58 ± 4.90)mmHg, (1.39 ± 0.09)L, (2.41 ± 0.09)L, (60.40 ± 4.25)%, (366.01 ± 17.21)m respectively, which of the observation group were (46.29 ± 3.38)mmHg, (75.83 ± 5.09)mmHg, (1.59 ± 0.12)L, (2.65 ± 0.10)L, (67.33 ± 4.85)%, (325.69 ± 15.62)m respectively. The arterial blood gas, lung function and exercise capacity of the two groups were significantly improved, among them, PaO_2 of the control group was significantly better than that of the observation group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = 6.684, P < 0.001$). PaCO_2 of the control group was significantly better than that of the observation group, the difference was statistically significant($t = -8.485, P < 0.001$). FEV_1 of the control group was significantly better than that of the

observation group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = -8.641, P < 0.001$). FVC of the control group was significantly better than that of the observation group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = -11.561, P < 0.001$). FEV₁/FVC of the control group was significantly better than that of the observation group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = -6.964, P < 0.001$). 6MWD of the control group was significantly better than that of the observation group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = -11.243, P < 0.001$). After 12 months of treatment, the total effective rate of the observation group was 97.62%, which was significantly higher than that of the control group 85.71% ($\chi^2 = 3.896, P = 0.048$). **Conclusion** The comprehensive effect of tiotropium bromide combined with 50 μ g/500 μ g salmeterol fluticasone is better than that of tiotropium bromide combined with 50 μ g/250 μ g salmeterol fluticasone.

【Key words】 Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Tiotropium bromide; Salmeterol fluticasone

超声引导双侧颈浅丛阻滞复合全身麻醉在甲状腺切除术中的应用

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【摘要】 目的 比较超声引导下双侧颈浅丛阻滞复合全身麻醉与单纯全身麻醉用于甲状腺切除术的效果。**方法** 选择美国麻醉医师协会麻醉(ASA)分级 I~II 级、择期行甲状腺切除术的患者 60 例,采用数字表法随机分为双侧颈浅丛阻滞复合全身麻醉组(A 组)和单纯全身麻醉组(B 组),每组各 30 例。A 组全麻诱导前在超声引导下双侧颈浅丛阻滞,每侧均给予 0.4% 罗哌卡因 20 mL,总计 40 mL,待效果确切后行全麻诱导;B 组直接进行全麻诱导。两组全麻诱导用药相同。观察记录两组麻醉前、切皮时、术毕及拔管时各时间点的血压、心率变化,记录术中丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼的累计用量,记录拔管时间及术后 1、2、3、4 h 患者安静时的疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)。**结果** B 组术中各时间点血压、心率较基础值明显升高[麻醉前 SBP(117.3 ± 9.8)mmHg,切皮时 SBP(134.8 ± 8.5)mmHg、术毕 SBP(123.4 ± 5.1)mmHg、拔管时 SBP(138.7 ± 8.5)mmHg, $t = 7.39, 3.02, 9.04, P = 0.00$;麻醉前 DBP(75.6 ± 6.6)mmHg,切皮时 DBP(86.7 ± 7.6)mmHg、术毕 DBP(80.6 ± 7.8)mmHg、拔管时 DBP(87.4 ± 5.8)mmHg, $t = 6.04, 2.68, 7.35, P = 0.00$;麻醉前 HR(78.9 ± 6.8)次/min,切皮时 HR(92.4 ± 6.5)次/min、术毕 HR(86.8 ± 6.3)次/min、拔管时 HR(96.9 ± 7.2)次/min, $t = 7.86, 4.67, 9.96, P = 0.00$]。与 B 组相比,A 组拔管时间及术中麻醉药累计用量减少[A 组拔管时间(10.6 ± 5.1)min, B 组(15.5 ± 5.2)min, $t = 3.68$;A 组丙泊酚用量(650.6 ± 50.3)mg, B 组(762.3 ± 43.5)mg, $t = 9.20$;A 组瑞芬太尼用量(0.61 ± 0.08)mg, B 组(0.95 ± 0.06)mg, $t = 18.62$,均 $P = 0.00$],差异有统计学意义。A 组术后各时间点的 VAS 评分均小于 B 组[术后 1 h VAS 评分 A 组(0.99 ± 0.81), B 组(1.75 ± 1.23), $t = 2.83$;术后 2 h VAS 评分 A 组(1.23 ± 1.02), B 组(3.45 ± 0.84), $t = 9.20$;术后 3 h VAS 评分 A 组(2.80 ± 0.85), B 组(3.71 ± 1.19), $t = 3.41$;术后 4 h VAS 评分 A 组(3.11 ± 1.02), B 组(5.19 ± 1.36), $t = 6.70$,均 $P = 0.00$],差异有统计学意义。**结论** 超声引导双侧颈浅丛阻滞复合全身麻醉用于甲状腺切除术,患者血流动力学稳定,全麻药用量减少,拔管时间缩短,并降低早期术后疼痛程度,效果明显优于单纯全身麻醉。

【关键词】 超声检查; 麻醉药,局部; 甲状腺切除术

Application of ultrasound – guided bilateral superficial cervical plexus block combined with general anesthesia in patients undergoing thyroidectomy Li Zongshi, Kang Zhiyu.

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the efficacy of ultrasound – guided bilateral superficial cervical plexus block combined with general anesthesia and single general anesthesia in patients undergoing thyroidectomy. **Methods** 60 patients with ASA I ~ II undergoing thyroidectomy, in accordance with the random number table, were divided into bilateral superficial cervical plexus block combined with general anesthesia group (group A) and single general anesthesia group (group B), 30 cases in each group. In group A, the patients were provided ultrasound – guided bilateral superficial cervical plexus block with 0.4% ropivacaine 40 ml (20 mL for each side) before general anesthesia induction. In group B, the patients were directly induced for general anesthesia. The patients of the two groups had the same general anesthesia induction drugs. SBP, DBP and HR were monitored and recorded at the time of pre – anesthesia, skin incision, postoperation and extubation. The cumulative amount of propofol and remifentanyl during the operation were recorded. The extubation time was recorded and each patient was assessed 1, 2, 3, 4h after surgery for resting VAS score. **Results** Blood pressure and heart rate at the different time points during operation were higher than pre – anesthesia significantly in group B [skin incision SBP (134.8 ± 8.5) mmHg, the end of operation SBP (123.4 ± 5.1) mmHg, tracheal extubation SBP (138.7 ± 8.5) mmHg vs preanesthesia SBP (117.3 ± 9.8) mmHg, $t = 7.39, 3.02, 9.04$, all

$P=0.00$; skin incision DBP (86.7 ± 7.6) mmHg, the end of operation DBP (80.6 ± 7.8) mmHg, tracheal extubation DBP (87.4 ± 5.8) mmHg vs preanesthesia DBP (75.6 ± 6.6) mmHg, $t=6.04, 2.68, 7.35$, all $P=0.00$; skin incision HR (92.4 ± 6.5) times/min, the end of operation HR (86.8 ± 6.3) times/min, tracheal extubation HR (96.9 ± 7.2) times/min vs preanesthesia HR (78.9 ± 6.8) times/min, $t=7.86, 4.67, 9.96$, all $P=0.00$]. The cumulative amount of general anesthesia during operation in group A was less than that in group B, the extubation time in group A was shorter than that in group B [propofol doses of group A (650.6 ± 50.3) mg vs group B (762.3 ± 43.5) mg, $t=9.2, P=0.00$; remifentanyl doses of group A (0.61 ± 0.08) mg vs group B (0.95 ± 0.06) mg, $t=18.62, P=0.00$; extubation time of group A (10.6 ± 5.1) min vs group B (15.5 ± 5.2) min, $t=3.68, P=0.00$]. The resting VAS score at the different time points after surgery in group A was less than that in group B [the resting VAS score at 1, 2, 3, 4h after surgery in group A vs group B, (0.99 ± 0.81) vs (1.75 ± 1.23), $t=2.83, P=0.00$; (1.23 ± 1.02) vs (3.45 ± 0.84), $t=9.2, P=0.00$; (2.80 ± 0.85) vs (3.71 ± 1.19), $t=3.41, P=0.00$; (3.11 ± 1.02) vs (5.19 ± 1.36), $t=6.7, P=0.00$], there were statistically significant differences. **Conclusion** Ultrasound – guided bilateral superficial cervical plexus block combined with general anesthesia used in patients undergoing thyroidectomy can maintain the intraoperative hemodynamic stability effectively, reduce the amount of general anesthetics, shorten the extubation time, and ease the early postoperative pain, the efficacy is significantly better than single general anesthesia.

【Key words】 Ultrasonography; Anesthetics, local; Thyroidectomy

奥硝唑、培氟沙星联合治疗慢性牙周炎疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 评价奥硝唑、培氟沙星联合治疗慢性牙周炎的临床疗效。方法 选取 200 例慢性牙周炎临床患者作为研究对象,随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,观察组 100 例,给予奥硝唑/培氟沙星联合治疗;对照组 100 例采用奥硝唑治疗,治疗 7 d 后观察临床疗效,并使用 ELISA 法测定血清炎症相关指标(包括:超敏 C 反应蛋白、IL-4、IL-6 以及干扰素 γ 的浓度水平)。结果 观察组探测深度、附着丧失改善情况明显较对照组好(探测深度: $t=2.113, P<0.05$;附着丧失: $t=1.894, P<0.05$),且血清炎症指标改善程度也明显优于对照组(超敏 C 反应蛋白: $t=2.001, P<0.05$;IL-6: $t=1.953, P<0.05$;干扰素- γ : $t=1.976, P<0.05$),治疗总有效率显著优于对照组($\chi^2=24.335, P<0.01$)。结论 奥硝唑、培氟沙星联合治疗慢性牙周炎的临床疗效明显优于奥硝唑单方治疗,值得临床推广使用。

【关键词】 牙周炎; 奥硝唑; 培氟沙星

Clinical effect of combination therapy of ornidazole and pefloxacin on chronic periodontitis Luo Qifeng, Wu Dandan.

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate combination therapy effects of ornidazole and pefloxacin on chronic periodontitis. **Methods** 200 cases of chronic periodontitis were chosen from the Stomatological Hospital of Hangzhou as study subjects. 100 cases in observation group were treated with ornidazole and pefloxacin combination treatment, while another 100 cases in control group were treated with ornidazole. The treatments lasted 7 days. The effects and inflammation-related perimeters (including hs-CRP, IL-4, IL-6, IFN- γ) in patients' serum were measured. **Results** Probing depth, attachment loss and inflammation-related perimeters of the observation group were improved significantly, and even were much better than the control group (probing depth: $t=2.113, P<0.05$; attachment loss: $t=1.894, P<0.05$, hypersensitive C-reactive protein: $t=2.001, P<0.05$; IL-6: $t=1.953, P<0.05$; interferon- γ : $t=1.976, P<0.05$). And the total effective rate of the observation group was also better than that of the control group ($\chi^2=24.335, P<0.01$). **Conclusion** Combination treatment of ornidazole and pefloxacin is more effective than single treatment of ornidazole, which is worthy of widely promoted in clinical.

【Key words】 Periodontitis; Ornidazole; Pefloxacin

噻托溴铵对慢性阻塞性肺疾病稳定期患者肺功能、炎性因子的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨噻托溴铵对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)稳定期患者肺功能的改善作用,并评估对炎性因子的影响,为临床治疗提供依据。**方法** 选择 COPD 稳定期患者 124 例,根据入院编号按照单双号随机分为对照组和研究组,两组各 62 例,对照组进行常规治疗;研究组在常规治疗基础上应用噻托溴铵进行治疗。评估两组患者治疗前后最大肺活量(FVC)、一秒钟用力呼气量(FEV_1)和 FEV_1/FVC 指标,检测治疗前后血清超敏 C 反应蛋白(hs-CRP)和肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)等炎性因子。**结果** 研究组治疗后 FEV 、 FEV_1 和 $FEV_1/FVC(\%)$ 分别为 $(1.79 \pm 0.36)L$ 、 $(1.24 \pm 0.29)L$ 和 $(67.74 \pm 1.78)\%$,均高于对照组的 $(1.68 \pm 0.31)L$ 、 $(1.03 \pm 0.25)L$ 和 $(62.91 \pm 1.84)\%$,差异均有统计学意义($t = 9.64, 9.28, 9.60$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。研究组治疗后血清 hs-CRP 和 TNF- α 分别为 $(6.10 \pm 0.38) mg/L$ 和 $(6.12 \pm 0.42) ng/mL$,均低于对照组治疗后的 $(1.54 \pm 0.09) \mu g/L$ 和 $(8.29 \pm 0.31) ng/mL$,差异均有统计学意义($t = 12.51, 9.24$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 应用噻托溴铵治疗 COPD 稳定期患者,能够显著改善患者的肺功能,下调炎性因子水平,对稳定病情、延缓疾病进展具有积极的临床意义。

【关键词】 噻托溴铵; 肺疾病,慢性阻塞性; 肺功能; 细胞因子类

The effect of tiotropium bromide on pulmonary function and inflammatory factors of COPD patients with stable phase Yang Xufang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the improvement of pulmonary function by tiotropium bromide for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients with stable phase, and to evaluate its effect on inflammatory factors, thus to provide the basis for clinical treatment. **Methods** 124 COPD patients with stable phase were selected in the hospital from November 2014 to August 2015. According to the admission number with the single and double number, they were randomly divided into the control group and the study group, 62 patients in each group. The control group was given conventional treatment, and the study group was given tiotropium on the basis of conventional therapy. Before and after treatment, the forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV_1) and FEV_1/FVC index were assessed in two groups, the serum levels of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and other inflammatory factors were measured before and after treatment. **Results** FEV , FEV_1 and $FEV_1/FVC(\%)$ of the study group after treatment were $(1.79 \pm 0.36)L$, $(1.24 \pm 0.29)L$ and $(67.74 \pm 1.78)\%$ respectively, which were higher than those of the control group [$(1.68 \pm 0.31)L$, $(1.03 \pm 0.25)L$ and $(62.91 \pm 1.84)\%$], the differences were statistically significant ($t = 9.64, 9.28, 9.60$, all $P < 0.05$). The serum levels of hs-CRP and TNF- α of the study group after treatment were $(6.10 \pm 0.38) mg/L$ and $(6.12 \pm 0.42) ng/mL$, which were lower than those of the control group [$(1.54 \pm 0.09) g/L$, $(8.29 \pm 0.31) ng/mL$], the differences were statistically significant ($t = 12.51, 9.24$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Application of tiotropium bromide for the stable COPD patients can significantly improve the patients' lung function, lower levels of inflammatory factors. And it has positive clinical significance in stable condition, slow disease progression.

【Key words】 Tiotropium bromide; Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Pulmonary function; Cytokines

产前超声检查对先天性肛门闭锁的诊断价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨产前超声检查对先天性肛门闭锁的诊断价值。**方法** 回顾性分析在产前超声筛查中发现肛门闭锁异常征象的出生儿 13 例的超声声像图特征。**结果** 所有胎儿中未探及肛门“靶环征”声像图的有 13 例,引产、流产或产后均证实为肛门闭锁。2 例为单纯闭锁,11 例合并其他畸形及异常,8 例出现了肠管扩张,3 例肠管内可见强回声的胎粪。**结论** 产前超声筛查能检出胎儿先天性肛门闭锁,但尚缺乏特异性的诊断,胎儿肛门闭锁的产前诊断率仍然很低。

【关键词】 超声检查; 胎儿; 肛门闭锁

The value of prenatal ultrasonography in the diagnosis of congenital anal atresia Guo Jinqiang, Li Qianjiao, Wang Fuming, Luo Jian.

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the clinical value of prenatal ultrasound in the diagnosis of congenital anal atresia. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was studied from January 2013 to December 2015 which analyzed abnormal sonographic features by prenatal ultrasound screening in 13 cases of anal atresia. **Results** 13 cases of anal atresia were confirmed after abortion, miscarriage or birth which were not probed "target ring sign" by prenatal ultrasound screening. That included 2 simple atresia cases and 11 cases associated with other malformations and abnormalities including 8 cases with bowel dilatation and 3 cases with intestine visible echogenic meconium. **Conclusion** Prenatal ultrasound screening for fetal congenital anal atresia can be detected. But for lacking of specific diagnostic standard, the detection rate of anal atresia remains very low.

【Key words】 Ultrasonography; Fetus; Anus imperforate

针灸点刺放血、闪罐结合超短波辅助治疗 小儿咳嗽的疗效观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 观察针灸点刺放血、闪罐结合超短波辅助治疗小儿咳嗽的疗效。**方法** 选取 102 例咳嗽患儿,按数字表法随机分为对照组 50 例和观察组 52 例,对照组采用:常规抗感染、止咳化痰、雾化吸入的方法;观察组采用:对照组的方法基础上加用针灸点刺放血、闪罐结合超短波,比较两组的临床疗效。**结果** 治疗组临床治愈 34 例,好转 17 例,无效 1 例,治愈率 65.3%,总有效率 98.0%,无效率 1.9%;对照组临床治愈 18 例,好转 23 例,无效 9 例,治愈率 36.0%,总有效率 82.0%,无效率 18.0%。两组总有效率差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.105, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 采用针灸点刺放血、闪罐结合超短波辅助治疗小儿咳嗽可明显提高临床效果。

【关键词】 咳嗽; 针灸; 闪罐; 短波; 儿童

Curative effect of bleed the acupuncture point, and flash tank combined with ultrashort wave auxiliary in the treatment of infantile cough Wang Yuanyuan.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the curative effect of acupuncture point bloodletting, flash tank combined with ultrashort wave auxiliary in the treatment of infantile cough. **Methods** 102 children with cough were selected and randomly divided into control group (50 cases) and observation group (52 cases). The control group adopted general anti-infection, reduce phlegm, the method of atomizing inhalation. The observation group received control method based on the acupuncture point thorn bloodletting, cans, combined with ultrashort wave. The clinical curative effect was compared in the two groups. **Results** In the treatment group, 34 cases got cure, improvement in 17 cases, 1 case had no effect, the cure rate was 65.3%, total effective rate was 98.0%, without efficiency 1.9%. In the control group, 18 cases got cure, improvement in 23 cases, 9 cases of invalid, and the cure rate was 36.0%, the total effective rate was 82.0%, without efficiency was 18.0%. The total effective rate between the two groups had statistically significant difference ($\chi^2 = 4.105, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Acupuncture point bloodletting, flash tank combined with ultrashort wave auxiliary in the treatment of infantile cough can obviously improve the clinical effect.

【Key words】 Cough; Acupuncture; Flash tank; Short wave; Children

同步放化疗治疗中晚期贲门癌 34 例临床分析

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【摘要】 目的 观察放疗同步化疗治疗中晚期贲门癌的疗效,探讨更有效的治疗方案。**方法** 将 34 例中晚期贲门癌患者,采用同步放化疗的治疗方法,放疗采用三维适形放疗(3D-CRT),2Gy/次,每天 1 次,5 次/周,共 60 Gy/6 周;化疗采用吉西他滨 1 000 mg/m²,静脉滴注 30 min,第 1、8 天给药,休息 1 周,共 2 个周期。**结果** 34 例患者经治疗后复查随访,其中总有效率 88.2% (30/34),1、2、3 年生存率分别为 70.1% (24/34)、47.0% (16/34) 和 26.5% (9/34),不良反应主要有消化道反应、骨髓抑制反应等,程度基本控制在 1~2 级,患者均可耐受。**结论** 中晚期贲门癌经同步放化疗治疗后明显控制病情进展,症状明显改善,生存率理想,且不良反应可控制在耐受范围。

【关键词】 胃肿瘤; 放射疗法,适形; 化学疗法

The clinical analysis of 34 intermediate and advanced cardiac cancer with concurrent radiochemotherapy treatment Wang Jinjun, Li Jianjun, Yang Jingjuan.

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical efficacy of concurrent radiochemotherapy in the treatment of intermediate and advanced cardiac cancer. **Methods** Involved 34 intermediate and advanced cardiac patients, using concurrent radiochemotherapy treatment, the radio treatment with 3D - CRT method, 2Gy/time, Qd, 5 times per week, total 60Gy/6 week, at the same time, combined with gemcitabine treatment, 1 000mg/m², intravenous infusion of 30min. First day and eighth day of medication, forbidding 1 week and used 2 cycles. **Results** 34 patients all took part in the follow up, the total effective rate was 88.2%, the 1 - , 2 - , 3 - year survival rate was 70.1% (24/34), 47.0% (16/34) and 26.5% (9/34). Adverse reactions were mainly gastrointestinal reaction, bone marrow suppression, etc. **Conclusion** The concurrent radiochemotherapy treatment can really control the progressive disease, and receive an ideal survival rate, the adverse reactions can limit in tolerance scope.

【Key words】 Stomach neoplasms; Radiotherapy, conformal; Chemotherapy

注射用血塞通(冻干)不良反应/事件报告分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析注射用血塞通(冻干)不良反应/事件发生的相关因素,为临床合理用药提供参考。**方法** 采取回顾性研究方法,对青岛市药品不良反应监测中心的数据库中 2015 年 1~12 月注射用血塞通(冻干)药品不良反应/事件报告进行统计和分析。**结果** 注射用血塞通(冻干)2015 年的不良反应/事件共 123 例,其中一般 90 例,新的 12 例,严重的 21 例;女性患者高于男性患者;中老年人群报告数较多;不合理用药占总报告数的 45.53%;基层医疗机构不合理用药所占比例较高。**结论** 不合理用药是注射用血塞通(冻干)不良反应/事件发生的重要因素,应规范注射用血塞通(冻干)的使用,减少不良反应/事件的发生。

【关键词】 注射用血塞通(冻干); 不良反应; 不合理用药; 基层医疗机构

Analysis of ADR/ADE cases caused by Sanqi Panax notoginseng for injection Zhang Jingjing, Zhen Wenhua, Jiang Shan.

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the related factors of ADR/ADE cases caused by Sanqi Panax notoginseng for injection (lyophilization), in order to provide reference for clinical rational use of Sanqi Panax notoginseng for injection. **Methods** Adopted the method of retrospective study, this paper statistically analyzed ADR/ADE cases caused by Sanqi Panax notoginseng for injection (lyophilization) in the database of Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Center in Qingdao from January 2015 to December 2015. **Results** There were altogether 123 ADR/ADE cases caused by Sanqi Panax notoginseng for injection (lyophilization) in 2015, with 90 cases in general, 12 new cases, 21 severe cases; more female patients than male patients; more middle-aged and old patients; irrational use of the drug accounting for 45.53% of the total number of the report; and there was a higher proportion of irrational drug use in grass-roots medical institutions. **Conclusion** Irrational drug use is an important factor leading to ADR/ADE cases caused by Sanqi Panax notoginseng for injection (lyophilization), so the injection of Sanqi Panax notoginseng (lyophilization) should be regulated in order to reduce the occurrence of ADR/ADE cases.

【Key words】 Sanqi Panax notoginseng for injection (lyophilization); ADR/ADE cases; Irrational drug use; Grass-roots medical institutions

汉族与维吾尔族急性心肌梗死冠状动脉病变特点及危险因素分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析喀什地区汉族与维吾尔族急性心肌梗死(AMI)患者冠脉病变特点及其危险因素。**方法** 回顾性分析因AMI(包括急性ST段抬高性AMI和非急性ST段抬高性AMI)住院治疗的汉族患者98例和维吾尔族患者152例的临床资料,分析冠脉病变特点及危险因素。**结果** 维吾尔族AMI患者中高血压、糖尿病、吸烟、肥胖与汉族患者差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。维吾尔族AMI患者高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)为 (1.10 ± 0.36) mmol/L,低于汉族患者的 (1.41 ± 0.53) mmol/L($t = 6.701, P < 0.05$);三酰甘油(TG) $[(2.21 \pm 1.40)$ mmol/L]高于汉族患者 $[(1.76 \pm 0.77)$ mmol/L]($t = 6.393, P < 0.05$);维吾尔族AMI患者总胆固醇和低密度脂蛋白胆固醇与汉族患者相比差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。维吾尔族AMI患者纤维蛋白原(FIB)水平 $[(4.02 \pm 0.84)$ g/L]高于汉族患者 $[(3.69 \pm 0.69)$ g/L],差异有统计学意义($t = 8.420, P = 0.004$)。维吾尔族AMI患者冠脉造影提示多支病变居多,受累血管中前降支多发,但与汉族患者比较差异无统计学意义($P = 0.713$)。汉、维吾尔族AMI患者冠脉造影结果冠脉未见明显异常血管支数比较差异有统计学意义($P = 0.003$)。**结论** 维吾尔族患者血脂异常病史者较多,TG和FIB水平高于汉族,HDL-C水平低于汉族。冠脉未见明显病变者维吾尔族患者较汉族患者少。

【关键词】 心肌梗死; 冠脉病变狭窄; 危险因素

Characteristics and risk factors of coronary artery disease in Han and Uygur patients with acute myocardial infarction Maimaiti Eli tursun, Wumaierjiang Kelimu, Patiguli Abudukadier, Maliya Yusufu, Azigu Maolake.

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the characteristics of Han and Uygur patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) of coronary artery disease and its risk factors in Kashi area. **Methods** The clinical data of 98 cases of Han and Uygur 152 cases with AMI (including acute ST segment elevation myocardial infarction and acute non ST segment elevation myocardial infarction) were retrospectively analyzed. And risk factors were analyzed. **Results** Uygur patients with AMI in hypertension, diabetes, smoking, obesity and Han patients with no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). In Uygur patients with AMI high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) was (1.10 ± 0.36) mmol/L, which was lower than Han patients (1.41 ± 0.53) mmol/L ($t = 6.701, P < 0.05$), triglyceride (TG) $[(2.21 \pm 1.40)$ mmol/L] higher than Han patients $[(1.76 \pm 0.77)$ mmol/L] ($t = 6.393, P < 0.05$), total cholesterol and low density lipoprotein cholesterol and Han patients compared with no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). The level of fibrinogen (FIB) in Uygur AMI patients $[(4.02 \pm 0.84)$ g/L] was higher than that in Han patients $[(3.69 \pm 0.69)$ g/L] ($t = 8.420, P = 0.004$). Uygur patients with acute myocardial infarction coronary angiography showed multiple lesions in the majority, the involvement of blood vessels in the anterior descending branch, there was no significant difference between the Han patients ($P = 0.713$). No obvious abnormal vessels of Han and Uygur AMI patients in coronary angiography showed no statistically significant differences ($P = 0.003$). **Conclusion** Uygur patients had more history of dyslipidemia, triglyceride and fibrinogen levels were higher than the Han nationality, low density lipoprotein levels were lower than that of the Han nationality. Patients with no obvious lesion in the coronary artery were less than the Han patients.

【Key words】 Myocardial infarction; Coronary stenosis; Risk factors

匹多莫德口服液治疗小儿支气管哮喘的效果及其对机体免疫功能的影响

高金瑞

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【摘要】 目的 探讨匹多莫德口服液治疗小儿支气管哮喘的临床疗效及其对机体免疫功能的影响。**方法** 选择 260 例支气管哮喘患儿为研究病例,并采用随机数字表法分成两组,其中对照组 130 例采取常规治疗;观察组 130 例于常规治疗基础上加用匹多莫德口服液,对比临床疗效及免疫功能指标差异。**结果** 观察组有效率为 93.85%,与对照组的 76.92% 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.86, P < 0.05$)。治疗前两组肺功能指标差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗后观察组 FVC (3.98 ± 0.66) L、FEV₁ (3.07 ± 0.29) L、PEF (3.58 ± 0.42) L/min,较治疗前和对照组均有明显增加,差异有统计学意义($t = 7.99, 8.53, 8.27, 6.88, 7.12, 6.73$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗前两组免疫功能各指标差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗后,观察组 CD₃⁺ (69.74 ± 3.21)%、CD₄⁺ (42.95 ± 4.76)%、CD₄⁺/CD₈⁺ (1.38 ± 0.44)%,较治疗前和对照组均有明显升高,CD₈⁺ (24.10 ± 2.96)%,较治疗前和对照组均有明显降低,差异有统计学意义($t = 8.43, 7.55, 7.54, 7.51, 6.74, 6.55$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 匹多莫德口服液治疗小儿支气管哮喘能够显著改善患儿的肺功能和免疫功能,疗效显著,应用价值高,可进行临床推广。

【关键词】 哮喘; 免疫系统; 匹多莫德

The effect of pidotimod oral liquid in treatment of bronchial asthma in children and its influence on the immune function Gao Jinrui.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical efficacy of pidotimod oral liquid in the treatment of children with bronchial asthma, and its effect on immune function. **Methods** 260 children of bronchial asthma were selected, and they were divided into two groups by random number table method. The control group was given routine treatment, while the observation group was given pidotimod oral liquid on the basis of conventional treatment. The clinical efficacy and immune function index were compared between the two groups. **Results** The effective rate of the observation group was 93.85%, which was higher than 76.92% of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 7.86, P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in lung function indexes between the two groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). After treatment in the observation group, the FVC was (398 ± 0.66) L, FEV₁ was (307 ± 0.29) L, PEF was (3.58 ± 0.42) L/min, and those were increased significantly compared with before treatment and the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 7.99, 8.53, 8.27, 6.88, 7.12, 6.73$, all $P < 0.05$). There was no statistical difference in the indexes of the two groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). After treatment, CD₃⁺ was (69.74 ± 3.21)%, CD₄⁺ was (42.95 ± 4.76)%, the ratio of CD₄⁺/CD₈⁺ was (1.38 ± 0.44)% of the observation group, which were significantly increased compared with pre-treatment and the control group, the CD₈⁺ of the observation group was (24.10 ± 2.96), and it was obviously lower than pre-treatment and the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 8.43, 7.55, 7.54, 7.51, 6.74, 6.55$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Pidotimod oral liquid in treatment of bronchial asthma in children can significantly improve the pulmonary function and immune function of the children, the curative effect is remarkable, and the application value is high, which can carry on clinical promotion.

【Key words】 Asthma; Immune system; Pidotimod

维生素 K₁ 辅助治疗百日咳综合征的疗效分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 观察维生素 K₁ 辅助治疗百日咳综合征患儿痉挛性咳嗽的效果及对住院时间的影响。**方法** 将 87 例百日咳综合征患儿采用数字表法随机分成对照组 41 例、治疗组 46 例, 对照组予以抗感染、呼吸支持、解痉平喘、祛痰等治疗; 治疗组在观察组治疗基础上加用维生素 K₁ 治疗, 比较两组痉挛性咳嗽持续时间及住院时间。**结果** 治疗组痉挛性咳嗽消失时间、住院时间分别为 (7.22 ± 1.33) d、(9.52 ± 1.84) d, 对照组分别为 (15.51 ± 2.73) d、(18.71 ± 3.30) d, 两组差异均有统计学意义 ($t = -18.310, -16.269$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。治疗组显效 18 例, 有效 25 例, 无效 3 例, 总有效率为 93.5%; 对照组显效 7 例, 有效 23 例, 无效 11 例, 总有效率为 73.1%。两组总有效率差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 4.285, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 维生素 K₁ 对缓解小儿痉挛性咳嗽有明显效果, 可缩短百日咳综合征患儿痉挛性咳嗽持续时间及住院时间, 提高临床疗效。

【关键词】 维生素 K₁; 咳嗽; 百日咳综合征

Efficacy of vitamin K₁ in the adjuvant treatment of pertussis syndrome Wu Guohong, Gao Zhenwen, Ma Jie, Wang Dibin, Huang Xiuming.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the effects of vitamin K₁ in the adjuvant treatment of spasmodic cough in pertussis syndrome children, and its impacts on length of hospital stay. **Methods** 87 pertussis syndrome children were randomly divided into two groups, among which 41 cases in the control group were treated with the therapies such as anti-infection, respiratory support, antispasmodic, expectorant et al, while 46 cases in the treatment group were treated additionally with vitamin K₁ on the basis of the control group. Then compared the duration and hospital stay of the two groups with spasmodic cough. **Results** The disappeared time of spasmodic cough in the treatment group was (7.22 ± 1.33) d and hospital stay was (9.52 ± 1.84) d, which in the control group were (15.51 ± 2.73) d, (18.71 ± 3.30) d respectively, and there were statistically significant differences ($t = -18.310, -16.269$, all $P < 0.01$). In the treatment group, the total effective rate was 93.5%, there were 18 cases with markedly effective, 25 cases with effective and 3 cases with ineffective. Correspondingly, there were 7 cases markedly effective, 23 cases effective, 11 cases ineffective, and total efficiency rate was only 73.1% in the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.285, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Vitamin K₁ to alleviate spasmodic cough in children has a significant effect, which can reduce the duration of the cough time and hospital stay in pertussis syndrome children, and also can improve the clinical effect.

【Key words】 Vitamin K₁; Cough; Pertussis syndrome

从痰湿论治肥胖型多囊卵巢综合征的研究进展

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【摘要】 多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)是育龄妇女常见的内分泌疾病,肥胖是PCOS常见的临床表现之一,而中医学认为肥人多痰湿,三者之间在发病方面存有密切关联性,该研究对从痰湿论治肥胖型PCOS的研究进展进行综述。

【关键词】 多囊卵巢综合征; 肥胖

Analysis on the treatment of obese polycystic ovary syndrome from the angle of phlegm dampness Li Shuli, Xiao Fengxin.

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【Abstract】 Objective Polycystic ovary syndrome(PCOS) is the common endocrine diseases of reproductive age women and is characterized by obesity clinically. TCM holds that the fat is more likely to have phlegm – dampness constitution. So there is a close correlation between each other. This article mainly from the perspective of phlegm wet treatment fueling PCOS research.

【Key words】 Polycystic ovary syndrome; Obesity

抗乙型肝炎病毒药物应用现状及中药提取物 抗乙型肝炎研究进展

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【摘要】 乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)是嗜肝性 DNA 病毒,感染 HBV 可引起急性或慢性的病毒性肝炎,进一步可发展为肝纤维化、肝硬化甚至是肝细胞癌。目前临床上广泛应用的抗 HBV 的药物主要有免疫调节剂和核苷类似物。近年来随着 HBV 转染细胞和动物模型的建立,许多中药的有效提取成分抗 HBV 的作用已经得到证明。因此,从中药资源库中提取出高效低毒的化学成分也许会成为抗 HBV 药物的发展方向。

【关键词】 肝炎病毒,乙型; 免疫调节; 核酸类; 中草药

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The present application of anti HBV medicine and the research progress of Chinese traditional medical extract against HBV Tao Huihui,Zhang Chao,Liu Qunhong,Lu Jun,Hu Lelin.

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【Abstract】 Objective The infection of hepatitis B virus (HBV), which is a hepatotropic DNA virus, can cause acute or chronic viral hepatitis and further may develop liver fibrosis, cirrhosis and even hepatocellular carcinoma. In recent years, with the establishment of HBV transfection cell and animal models, the anti-hepatitis B virus effect of ingredients extracted from many traditional Chinese medicine has been proved. Therefore, chemical composition extracted from the resourceful library of traditional Chinese medicine, with high efficiency and low toxicity, might be the direction for developing anti-hepatitis B virus medicine.

【Key words】 Hepatitis B virus; Immunomodulation; Nucleic acids; Drugs, Chinese herbal

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个体化健康教育在精神科住院患者预防跌倒中的应用

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【摘要】 目的 观察及分析个体化健康教育在预防精神科住院患者跌倒中的临床应用价值,旨在为临床护理工作提供有效依据。**方法** 收集 400 例住院精神疾病患者进行临床研究,采用随机数字表法将所有患者随机分成观察组($n=200$ 例)与对照组($n=200$ 例)。对照组患者采用常规健康教育进行干预,观察组患者在对照组的干预基础上加用个体化的健康教育。通过跌倒相关知识了解情况问卷对两组患者干预 2 个月后的跌倒相关知识了解情况进行评估,且观察和记录两组患者干预后的跌倒发生情况,并进行比较分析。**结果** 经健康教育干预后,观察组患者对跌倒的相关知识、危险因素、预防措施、可造成的严重后果等知识的了解率分别为 87.5%、98.5%、95.5% 和 100.0%,明显高于对照组(70.0%、75.5%、78.5%、86.5%; $\chi^2 = 9.15, 23.38, 12.78, 14.48$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组跌倒发生率(1.5%)明显低于对照组(9.0%)($\chi^2 = 5.65, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 个体化健康教育能够有效提高精神科住院患者对跌倒相关知识的了解,明显减少跌倒的出现,值得临床推广。

【关键词】 精神病人; 健康教育

Application of individualized health education in prevention of falls among psychiatric inpatients Liu Yan, Chen Sisi.

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