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实施鉴定

研究与实践
宫腔镜检查对异常子宫出血患者的诊断价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨宫腔镜检查在异常子宫出血患者中的诊断价值。方法 回顾性分析接受宫腔镜检查的 547 例异常子宫出血患者的临床资料,患者宫腔镜检查结束后进行诊断性刮宫,所得标本进行组织病理学检查,比较分析宫腔镜检查与组织病理学的检查结果。结果 宫腔镜诊断子宫腔内异常病变的敏感性为 95.83% (161/168),特异性为 97.63% (370/379),假阳性率为 2.37% (9/379),假阴性率为 4.17% (7/168),阳性预测值为 94.71% (161/170),阴性预测值为 98.14% (370/377),约登指数为 0.934。宫腔镜诊出子宫内膜息肉 54 例,病理诊断符合率 79.63% (43/54);单纯性增生 93 例,病理诊断符合率 90.32% (84/93);非典型增生 16 例,病理诊断符合率 87.50% (14/16);分化子宫内膜腺癌 4 例,病理诊断符合率 100.00% (4/4);浆乳癌 2 例,病理诊断符合率 100.00% (2/2);子宫内膜移行细胞癌 1 例,病理诊断符合率 100.00% (1/1)。结论 宫腔镜能够直观的对宫颈管与子宫腔内的形态结构进行观察,同时对子宫内膜息肉、单纯性增生、非典型增生和子宫内膜癌的诊断率较高,故对异常子宫出血的诊断具有重要的临床价值。

【关键词】 子宫出血; 宫腔镜检查; 诊断

Diagnostic value of hysteroscopy in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding Tian Qingwei, Liu Hong, Gao Lijie, Zhou Li.
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the diagnostic value of hysteroscopy in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding. Methods The clinical data of 547 cases of abnormal uterine bleeding were analyzed retrospectively. The diagnostic curettage was conducted after hysteroscopy, the specimens were examined by histopathology, the detection result of hysteroscopy and histopathological were compared. Results The sensitivity of hysteroscopy in diagnosed abnormal uterine cavity lesions was 95.83% (161/168), the specificity was 97.63% (370/379), the false positive rate was 2.37% (9/379), the false negative rate was 4.17% (7/168), the positive predictive value was 94.71% (161/170), the negative predictive value was 98.14% (370/377), the Jorden index was 0.934. Hysteroscopy diagnosis showed that the endometrial polyps was 54 cases, the pathological diagnosis coincidence rate was 79.63% (43/54); 93 cases of simple hyperplasia, the pathological diagnosis coincidence rate was 90.32% (84/93); 16 cases of atypical hyperplasia, the pathological diagnosis coincidence rate was 87.50% (14/16); 4 cases of differentiated endometrial adenocarcinoma, the pathological diagnosis coincidence rate was 100.00% (4/4); 2 cases of uterine papillary serous carcinoma, the pathological diagnosis coincidence rate was 100.00% (2/2); 1 case of transitional cell carcinoma of endometrium, the pathological diagnosis coincidence rate was 100.00% (1/1). Conclusion Hysteroscopy can visually observe the morphology of cervical canal and uterine cavity, the diagnostic rate of endometrial polyps, simple hyperplasia, atypical hyperplasia and endometrial carcinoma are higher, so it has important clinical value in the diagnosis of abnormal uterine bleeding.

【Key words】 Uterine hemorrhage; Hysteroscopy; Diagnosis
凶险性前置胎盘 36 例临床分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨凶险性前置胎盘发生的高危因素、临床诊治方法及产后出血的预防措施。方法回顾性分析前置胎盘患者 407 例的临床资料，其中凶险性前置胎盘 36 例。比较凶险性前置胎盘组（A 组，36 例）与非凶险性前置胎盘组（B 组，371 例）孕妇年龄、妊娠次数、剖宫产次数的差异，总结凶险性前置胎盘患者诊治情况及产后出血的预防措施。结果 A 组孕妇年龄≥35 岁、妊娠≥3 次、剖宫产次数≥2 次的发生率分别为 55.6%、61.1%、25.0%，均明显高于 B 组的 25.6%、27.7%、2.4%，差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 7.71，8.99，21.97，均 P < 0.01）。A 组合并胎盘植入 12 例，彩色多普勒超声诊断胎盘植入敏感度 83.9%（10/12），特异度 90.5%（19/21），MRI 检查敏感度 87.5%（7/8），特异度 100.0%（3/3）。A 组除 2 例妊娠<28 周因计划外妊娠行引产术，其余均采用手术治疗，其中 5 例因产后出血难以控制行子宫切除术，其余 31 例均采用保守性手术，子宫切除率 13.9%（5/36）。结论高龄孕妇、多次妊娠、多次剖宫产与凶险性前置胎盘相关；凶险性前置胎盘术前应通过超声联合 MRI 进行充分评估，确定是否胎盘植入及植入程度，制定相应的治疗方案，预防产后大出血的发生。

【关键词】前置胎盘；产后出血；诊断；预防

Clinical analysis of 36 cases of pernicious placenta previa Yang Lijuan, Teng Zhenjuan, Guan Xin, Ren Li, Chang Jing, Fu Jing, Qu Changhua.
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the risk factors, management and prophylaxis of dangerous placenta previa. Methods The clinical data of 407 cases of placenta previa were reviewed, 36 cases of them with dangerous placenta previa. Comparison was made between group A (dangerous placenta previa, 36 cases) and group B (non dangerous placenta previa, 371 cases) in terms of age, number of pregnancy and number of cesarean delivery. Results The incidence rates of pregnant women in group A age≥35 years, number of pregnancy≥3 times, and cesarean delivery≥2 times were 55.6%, 61.1%, 25.0%, which were significantly higher than those of group B (25.6%, 27.7%, 2.4%), the differences were statistically significant (χ² = 7.71, 8.99, 21.97, all P < 0.01). Among the 36 cases of dangerous placenta previa, 12 cases were diagnosed with concomitant placenta increta. The specificity and sensitivity for detection of placenta increta were 90.5% (19/21) and 83.9% (10/12) of ultrasonography respectively, and those were 100.0% (3/3) and 87.5% (7/8) of MRI. Of the 36 dangerous placenta previa patients, two patients were treated with induced labour due to unexpected pregnancy under 28 weeks, while the others were refer to surgical operation. 5 surgical patients experienced uncontrollable postpartum haemorrhage which necessitated hysterectomy, while the other 31 cases received conservative operation. Rate of hysterectomy was 13.9 (5/36). Conclusion Dangerous placenta previa is associated with advanced age, multiple pregnancy and multiple cesarean delivery. Accurate preoperative evaluation of the placenta previa should be acquired with ultrasonography and MRI to detect placenta increta, provide information for treatment selection, and prevent postpartum haemorrhage.

【Key words】Placenta previa; Postpartum haemorrhage; Diagnosis; Prophylaxis
妇炎康复片治疗慢性子宫内膜炎致流产的疗效及对炎性因子的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨妇炎康复片治疗慢性子宫内膜炎致流产的疗效及其对血清炎性因子的影响。方法 选择慢性子宫内膜炎导致流产的患者80例,采用随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组,各40例。对照组给予常规治疗,观察组患者在常规治疗的基础上给予妇炎康复片。记录并比较临床相关指标,比较两组患者治疗前后腹痛时间、出血时间和出血量、减轻患者腹部疼痛和机体炎性反应,值得在临床上推广应用。

【关键词】 妇炎康复片; 子宫内膜炎; 流产; 炎性因子; 治疗结果


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【Abstract】 Objective To study the clinical effect of Fuyankangfupian in the treatment of patients with miscarriage caused by chronic endometritis and its influence on the inflammatory factor. Methods A total of 80 patients with miscarriage caused by chronic endometritis were enrolled in this study. The subjects were randomly divided into control group(n = 40) and observation group(n = 40). The control group was treated with conventional treatment, the experiment group was treated with Fuyankangfupian combined with conventional treatment. The clinical indicators, the visual analogue scale (VAS), serum levels of TNF-α, hs-CRP and IL-2 of the two groups before and after treatment were recorded and compared. Results After treatment, the abdominal pain time[(2.96 ± 0.88) d], bleeding time[(4.51 ± 1.12) d] and blood loss[(102.16 ± 21.82) mL] of the observation group were significantly lower than those of the control group[(6.83 ± 1.32) d, (7.14 ± 1.50) d, (174.28 ± 33.35) mL, t = 15.428, 8.885, 11.445, all P < 0.05]. The VAS scores in the control group and observation group after treatment were (4.57 ± 0.79) points, (2.12 ± 0.41) points, respectively, which were significantly lower than those before treatment[(8.68 ± 1.40) points, (8.72 ± 1.38) points, t = 16.170, 28.995, all P < 0.05], which of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group(t = 17.409, P < 0.05). After treatment, the serum levels of TNF-α and hs-CRP in the
control group and observation group were (2.61 ± 0.20) pg/mL, (6.40 ± 1.36) mg/L and (1.13 ± 0.12) pg/mL, (3.01 ± 1.02) mg/L, respectively, which were significantly lower than those before treatment ([3.95 ± 0.31] pg/mL, (11.35 ± 3.14) mg/L and (4.02 ± 0.35) pg/mL, (11.52 ± 3.20) mg/L, \( t = 22.972, 9.149, 49.400, 16.025 \), all \( P < 0.05 \)], while the serum levels of IL-2 of the two groups after treatment were (4.13 ± 0.75) μg/mL, (7.12 ± 0.91) μg/mL, which were significantly higher than before treatment ([1.98 ± 0.51] μg/mL, (1.87 ± 0.60) μg/mL, \( t = 14.993, 30.462 \), all \( P < 0.05 \)]. The serum levels of TNF-α and hs-CRP of the observation group were significantly lower than those of the control group (\( t = 40.132, 12.612 \), all \( P < 0.05 \)), serum level of IL-2 of the observation group was significantly higher than that of control group (\( t = 16.036, P < 0.05 \)).

**Conclusion** Fuyankangfupian can significantly reduce the abdominal pain, bleeding time and blood loss, ease abdominal pain and inflammation of the patients with miscarriage caused by chronic endometritis, it is worthy clinical application.

**[Key words]** Fuyankangfupian; Endometritis; Miscarriage; Inflammatory factor; Treatment outcome
双侧子宫动脉上行支结扎与纱条宫腔填塞用于前置胎盘剖宫产术出血的止血效果比较

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【摘要】 目的  比较双侧子宫动脉上行支结扎与纱条宫腔填塞两种方法用于前置胎盘剖宫产术出血患者的止血效果。方法  选取前置胎盘剖宫产术中出血患者 100 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为观察组 50 例和对照组 50 例。观察组采用双侧子宫动脉上行支结扎法,对照组采用纱条宫腔填塞法。比较两组术中输血例数、手术时间、出血量、止血时间、子宫切除例数及并发症发生情况。结果  观察组止血成功率(98.0%)高于对照组(86.0%),组间差异有统计学意义(\(\chi^2 = 4.891, P < 0.05\));观察组出血量、止血时间分别为(577.8±55.9)mL、(14.2±5.8)min,对照组分别为(612.2±79.4)mL、(19.6±10.2)min,两组差异均有统计学意义(\(t = 2.50, P < 0.05\));两组手术时间差异无统计学意义(\(P > 0.05\));观察组输血率、并发症发生率分别为8.0%、6.0%,均显著低于对照组的22.0%、20.0%,组间差异均有统计学意义(\(\chi^2 = 3.843, 4.332, P < 0.05\))。结论  前置胎盘剖宫产术中应用双侧子宫动脉上行支结扎法进行止血,可以有效控制出血,止血迅速,且并发症发生率低,值得临床应用。

【关键词】 剖宫产术; 前置胎盘; 出血; 临床对照试验

Comparison of hemostatic effect of bilateral uterine artery upstream ligature and gauze intrauterine filling used in cesarean section hemorrhage

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【Abstract】 Objective  To compare hemostatic effect of bilateral uterine artery superior branch ligature and gauze intrauterine filling two methods for the placenta previa cesarean section bleeding. Methods  100 patients with bleeding in cesarean section were randomly divided into observation group (50 cases) and control group (50 cases). The patients in the observation group were treated with bilateral uterine artery ascending branch, and the control group was treated with gauze. The number of blood transfusion, the time of operation, the amount of bleeding, the time of hemostasis, the number of hysterectomy and the occurrence of complications were compared between the two groups. Results  The success rate of hemostasis in the observation group (98.0%) was higher than that in the control group (86.0%), the difference was statistically significant (\(\chi^2 = 4.891, P < 0.05\)). The bleeding volume and hemostasis time were (577.8±55.9)mL、(14.2±10.2)min, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant (\(t = 2.50, 3.25, P < 0.05\)). The operation time between the two groups had no significant difference (\(P > 0.05\)). The transfusion rate and incidence rate of complications in the observation group were 8.0% and 6.0%, which were significantly lower than those in the control group (22.0%, 20.0%), and the differences were statistically significant (\(\chi^2 = 3.843, 4.332, P < 0.05\)). Conclusion  The use of bilateral uterine artery esophageal branching in the placenta previa is effective in controlling bleeding, it has rapid bleeding and low incidence of complications, and is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Cesarean section; Placenta previa; Hemorrhage; Controlled clinical trial
抗磷脂抗体综合征患者外周血 $\text{CD}_4^+$ $\text{CD}_{25}^+$ $\text{Tr}$ 细胞及其与白细胞介素 17 的相关性研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨外周血 $\text{CD}_4^+$ $\text{CD}_{25}^+$ 调节性 T(Tr)细胞和白细胞介素 17(IL-17) 水平在抗磷脂抗体综合征(APS)患者中的变化及其临床意义。方法采用流式细胞仪检测 APS 患者 60 例(APS 组)外周血 Tr 细胞数量及占 $\text{CD}_4^+$ 细胞比例,酶联免疫吸附测定法(ELISA)检测血浆中 IL-17 水平,并与对照组 60 例进行比较分析。结果 APS 组 Tr、Tr/CD$_4^+$、Foxp$_3$Tr/Tr 分别为 $(3.03 \pm 0.40)$%、$(0.11 \pm 0.02)$%、$(0.40 \pm 0.10)$%, 均低于对照组的 $(5.76 \pm 0.84)$%、$(0.15 \pm 0.03)$%、$(0.73 \pm 0.15)$%, 两组差异均有统计学意义 $(t=22.73, 8.59, 14.18, \text{均 } P<0.05)$; APS 组 IL-17、IL-17/Tr 分别为 $(15.31 \pm 2.00)$pg/mL、$(5.05 \pm 0.29)$pg/mL, 均高于对照组的 $(6.63 \pm 1.52)$pg/mL、$(1.15 \pm 0.14)$pg/mL, 两组差异均有统计学意义 $(t=29.17, 93.81, \text{均 } P<0.05)$; APS 组 Tr 水平与 IL-17 水平呈负相关 $(r=-0.801, P<0.01)$. 结论 APS 患者存在免疫功能紊乱, $\text{CD}_4^+$ $\text{CD}_{25}^+$ $\text{Tr}$ 细胞数目变化、活性变化以及 IL-17/Tr 比值失衡可能在 APS 发病机制中起一定的作用。

【关键词】抗磷脂抗体综合征; T 淋巴细胞, 辅助诱导; 白细胞介素 17

Study on the correlation between $\text{CD}_4^+$ $\text{CD}_{25}^+$ $\text{Tr}$ cells and IL-17 levels in peripheral blood of patients with antiphospholipid syndrome Yang Haibo.

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the changes of Tr cells and IL-17 levels in peripheral blood of patients with antiphospholipid syndrome(APS) and the clinical significance. Methods The quantity of the $\text{CD}_4^+$ $\text{CD}_{25}^+$ $\text{Tr}$ cells and proportion of $\text{CD}_4^+$ $\text{CD}_{25}^+$ $\text{Tr}$ cells/CD$_4^+$ T cells were detected by flow cytometry, and the levels of IL-17 were detected by ELISA in 60 cases with APS(APS group) and 60 healthy people(control group). Results The levels of Tr, $\text{Tr/CD}_4^+$, Foxp+3$\text{Tr}/\text{Tr}$ in the APS group were $(3.03 \pm 0.40)$%, $(0.11 \pm 0.02)$%, $(0.40 \pm 0.10)$%, respectively, which in the control group were $(5.76 \pm 0.84)$%, $(0.15 \pm 0.03)$%, $(0.73 \pm 0.15)$%, respectively, the differences were statistically significant $(t=22.73, 8.59, 14.18, \text{all } P<0.01)$. The levels of serum IL-17 and IL-17/Tr cells in APS group were $(15.31 \pm 2.00)$pg/mL, $(5.05 \pm 0.29)$pg/mL, respectively, which in the control group were $(6.63 \pm 1.52)$pg/mL, $(1.15 \pm 0.14)$pg/mL, respectively, there were statistically significant differences $(t=29.17, 93.81, \text{all } P<0.05)$. The levels of serum IL-17 was negatively correlated with Tr cells level in peripheral blood of patients with APS $(r=-0.801, P<0.01)$. Conclusion There is peripheral blood cellular immune function disorder in APS patients, the number and active changes of $\text{CD}_4^+$ $\text{CD}_{25}^+$ $\text{Tr}$ cells and IL-17/Tr ratio imbalance may play a role in the pathogenesis of APS.

【Key words】Antiphospholipid syndrome; T-Lymphocytes,helper-inducer; Interleukin-17
【摘要】目的总结使用注射用六氟化硫微泡作为造影剂进行甲状腺超声造影检查的护理经验。方法对使用注射用六氟化硫微泡作为造影剂进行甲状腺超声造影检查的413例患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析，对超声造影检查流程、静脉穿刺技术、正确配置和使用注射用六氟化硫微泡造影剂、操作过程、不良反应的正确处理等进行护理观察与配合。结果413例患者造影成功率为100%，完成造影检查后2例轻微头晕，1例造影剂外渗，其他患者未发生头晕、造影剂外渗、皮疹、瘙痒、注射部位疼痛等不良反应。结论熟练掌握整个超声造影流程、穿刺者过硬的静脉穿刺技术、正确配置和使用注射用六氟化硫微泡造影剂，操作过程中细致的护理观察和对不良反应的正确处理等护理要点对于注射用六氟化硫微泡超声造影检查的造影成功率提高、减少毒副反应至关重要。

【关键词】甲状腺结节；超声检查；造影剂；护理

【Abstract】Objective To sum up the nursing experience of injection of sulphur hexafluoride microbubbles as contrast agent for thyroid contrast – enhanced ultrasound (CEUS). Methods The clinical data of 413 cases who injected sulphur hexafluoride microbubbles as a contrast agent for CEUS were retrospectively analyzed. Nursing observation and coordination were done on the CEUS examination process, venous puncture technique, the correct configuration and use of sulphur hexafluoride microbubbles as contrast agents, operating process, the correct treatment of adverse reactions. Results The success rate of thyroid CEUS in 413 cases was 100%. After completion of the CEUS procedure, 2 cases revealed slight dizziness, 1 case with the contrast agent extravasation, others did not have adverse reactions such as dizziness, the contrast agent extravasation, skin rashes, itching, pain at the injection site. Conclusion The key nursing points including mastery of the whole CEUS process, operator’s qualified venous puncture technique, the correct configuration and use of sulphur hexafluoride microbubbles for injection as contrast agent, careful nursing observation in the operating process and correctly treatment of adverse reactions are significant for enhancing success rate of thyroid CEUS and relieving relevant adverse effects.

【Key words】Thyroid nodule; Ultrasonography; Contrast agent; Nursing

【Fund program】Science and technology department of public welfare technology application research planning fund projectin Zhejiang province(2012C23059); Health and family planning Commission fund projectin Zhoushan city, Zhejiang province (2014T01); Science and technology Bureau Fund Projectin Zhoushan city, Zhejiang province (2009043)
亚急性甲状腺炎 1865 例流行病学及临床特点分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨亚急性甲状腺炎(SAT)流行病学和临床特点,为SAT治疗提供依据。方法 收集2006-2015年山东省地方病防治研究所确诊的SAT患者临床资料,回顾性分析患者性别、年龄、职业、城乡、发病时间等表现特征,探讨SAT的流行病学特征、临床表现和辅助检查结果特点、治疗和预后。结果 1865例患者中,年龄最大74岁,年龄最小9岁,平均年龄42.16岁,其中21~50岁居多,占62.36%(1163/1865)。女性患者占83.70%(1561/1865)。居住在农村的患者偏多,占60.54%(1129/1865)。SAT发病以1月份最多,占20.48%(382/1865),7月份最少,占1.77%(33/1865)。临床上轻、中型患者居多,有1716例,占92.01%;重型149例,占7.99%。临床表现以颈前不适最多见,有1701例,占91.21%;其次症状为颈前疼痛、咽痛和心悸,分别有1439例、1351例和1341例,分别占77.16%、72.44%和71.90%。实验室检查甲状腺摄碘率均降低1865例(100.00%);伴有甲状腺结节1396例(74.85%);血清游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(FT₃)、游离甲状腺素(FT₄)明显升高,促甲状腺素(TSH)明显降低532例(28.53%),FT₃、FT₄轻度升高,TSH轻度降低949例(50.88%),FT₃、FT₄、TSH均在正常范围331例(17.75%),FT₁、FT₄降低,TSH升高53例(2.84%)。治疗后甲状腺摄碘率上升,甲状腺结节缩小,与治疗前差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.001)。治愈1813例(97.21%),出现甲状腺功能减退52例(2.79%)。结论 农村青年女性是SAT的主要易感人群,秋冬季是发病的高峰期,临床上以轻中型患者居多,早期诊断及治疗对患者预后十分关键。

【关键词】 甲状腺炎; 流行病学研究; 临床特点; 回顾性分析

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【Abstract】 Objective To summarize and analyze the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of patients with subacute thyroiditis(SAT), so as to provide a basis for prevention and treatment. Methods The epidemiological and clinical data of 1865 patients with SAT, who were treated in the Shandong Institute of Prevention and Control for Endemic Disease in 2015 – 2006, were collected. The SAT patients’sex, age, urban and rural areas, occupation and time of onset distributions, summary onset clinical manifestations, laboratory findings, treatment and outcome were analyzed retrospectively. Results The average age of the 1865 patients with SAT was 42.16 years old, the youngest was 9 years old, and the oldest was 74 years old. Most of the patients were 21 – 50 years old, which was accounted for 62.36% (1 163/1 865), and most of the patients were female, which was accounted for 83.70% (1 561/1 865). Most of the patients lived in rural areas, which was accounted for 60.54% (1 129/1 865). Most patients were onset in January,
accounted for 20.48% (382/1 865), and the least in July, accounted for 1.77% (33/1865). For the clinical classification, the moderate type and the light type were the largest part with 1 716 cases, accounted for 92.01%, while the severe type was 149 cases, accounted for 7.99%. The clinical manifestations were as follows: the neck discomfort in 1 701 cases, accounted for 91.21%; neck pain, sore throat and palpitate in 1 439 cases, 1 351 cases and 1 341 cases, accounted for 77.16%, 72.44% and 71.90%, respectively. Laboratory test results were as following: 1 865 cases of thyroid $^{131}$I absorption rate reduced (100%); 1 396 cases of thyroid nodules increased (74.85%); 532 cases of FT$_3$ and FT$_4$ significantly increased, while TSH significantly decreased (28.53%); 949 cases of FT$_3$ and FT$_4$ increased, while TSH decreased (50.88%); 53 cases of FT$_3$ and FT$_4$ decreased, while TSH increased (2.84%); 331 cases of FT$_3$, FT$_4$ and TSH in the normal range (17.75%). The thyroid $^{131}$I absorption rate significantly increased and thyroid nodules significantly reduced with treatment, the difference was statistically significant ($t = -34.93, 133.2, all P < 0.001$). 1 813 patients were cured, while 52 cases arised hypothyroidism. **Conclusion** Majority of SAT patients are young women. The peak of the incidence of SAT lies in autumn and winter. The proportion of the moderate type is the highest. Early diagnosis and treatment is the key to improve the prognosis of patients with SAT.

【**Key words**】Thyroiditis; Epidemiologic studies; Clinical characteristics; Retrospective analysis

**Fund program:** Medical and Health Science and Technology Development Planning Project of Shandong Province (2011HZ052)
雷公藤多苷对老年复发难治性免疫性血小板减少性紫癜患者CD4+/CD8+、CD4+CD25+ Treg的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨雷公藤多苷对老年复发难治性免疫性血小板减少性紫癜（ITP）患者的作用机制，为该病的中医治疗寻求理论基础。方法回顾性分析79例老年复发难治性ITP患者的临床资料，根据是否联合应用雷公藤多苷片分为对照组35例，观察组44例，对照组采用输注机器单采血小板及氨甲环酸、酚磺乙胺、卡络磺钠、血凝酶等对症止血治疗，观察组在对症止血支持治疗的基础上联用雷公藤多苷片治疗。比较两组CD4+/CD8+比值，CD4+CD25+Treg的表达，血小板计数分别为（1.96±0.36）、（1.21±0.67）、（13.14±6.92）×10^9/L，观察组CD4+/CD8+比值，CD4+CD25+Treg的表达，血小板计数分别为（0.92±0.37）、（1.19±0.59）、（11.51±6.21）×10^9/L，两组差异均无统计学意义（均P>0.05）。观察组治疗后2周，3周，4周外周血CD4+/CD8+比值分别为（1.04±0.56）、（1.55±0.34）、（1.59±0.41），治疗后3周，4周与治疗前差异均有统计学意义（t=9.994, 9.797, 均P<0.05）；观察组治疗后2周，3周，4周的CD4+CD25+Treg分别为（1.01±0.61）、（0.90±0.50）、（0.96±0.51），CD4+CD25+Treg分别为（0.99±0.72）、（1.15±0.66）、（1.22±0.56），治疗前后差异均有统计学意义（均P<0.05）。观察组治疗后4周，观察组与对照组CD4+/CD8+比值，CD4+CD25+Treg表达比较，差异均有统计学意义（t=8.589, P<0.01, t=2.369, P<0.05），两组治疗后4周血小板计数比较，差异无统计学意义（P>0.05），但观察组治疗后3周出血症状相对较轻。

结论 雷公藤多苷可提高老年复发难治性ITP患者外周血CD4+/CD8+比值及CD4+CD25+Treg表达，是治疗老年人复发难治性ITP的一种较理想药物，值得临床进一步研究。

【关键词】雷公藤多苷；紫癜，血小板减少性；特发性；T淋巴细胞；调节；老年人

【基金项目】;浙江省丽水市重点科技计划项目（2014ZDK04）;浙江省医学会科技计划项目（2015ZC-B11）;浙江省丽水市科技计划项目（2014JYB02）

Effects of tripterygium wilfordii polyglycoside tablets on expression of CD4+/CD8+ and CD4+CD25+ Treg in elderly patients with relapsing refractory immune thrombocytopenic purpura Jiang Jinhong, Wang Xiaoxiu, Liu Yonghua, Wang Xiaoli, Qu Zhigang, Ma Guangli, Zhang Qiaolei, Jin Weimei, Jiang Yu, Fang Bingmu. Department of Hematology, the Sixth Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University (Lishui People's Hospital), Lishui, Zhejiang 323000, China

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the mechanism of tripterygium wilfordii polyglycoside for elderly patients with relapsing refractory immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), and to seek the theoretical basis for Chinese medicine treatment of this disease. Methods The clinical data of 79 patients with relapsing refractory ITP were retrospectively analyzed. According to whether the combined use of tripterygium wilfordii polyglycoside, they were divided into the control group (35 cases) and the observation group (44 cases). The control group was treated with platelet and tranexamic acid, sulfasalazine, sulforaphane sodium, hemagglutinin and other symptomatic hemostasis
treatment. The observation group in symptomatic hemostasis support on the basis of treatment with tripterygium wilfordii polyglycoside tablets. The CD_{4}^{+}/CD_{8}^{+} ratio and CD_{4}^{+}CD_{25}^{+} Treg expression were compared between the two groups. **Results** The CD_{4}^{+}/CD_{8}^{+} ratio, CD_{4}^{+}CD_{25}^{+} Treg and platelet count in the control group before treatment were (0.96 ± 0.36) , (1.21 ± 0.67) % , (13.14 ± 6.92) × 10^{9}/L, respectively, which of the observation group were (0.92 ± 0.37) , (1.19 ± 0.59) % , (11.51 ± 6.21) × 10^{9}/L, respectively, there were no statistically significant differences between the two groups (all \( P > 0.05 \)). The CD_{4}^{+}CD_{25}^{+} Treg proportions in the observation group at 2 weeks, 3 weeks and 4 weeks after treatment were (1.04 ± 0.56) , (1.55 ± 0.34) , (1.59 ± 0.41) , respectively, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups (\( t = 9.994, 9.797, all \ P < 0.05 \)). The CD_{4}^{+}CD_{25}^{+} Treg proportions in the observation group at 2 weeks, 3 weeks and 4 weeks after treatment were (1.01 ± 0.61) % , (1.06 ± 0.57) % , (5.92 ± 0.65) % , respectively, there was statistically significant difference between the 4 weeks after treatment and before treatment (\( t = 5.378, P < 0.05 \)). The CD_{4}^{+}/CD_{8}^{+} ratios in the peripheral blood of the control group were (1.01 ± 0.60) , (0.89 ± 0.50) and (0.96 ± 0.51) , respectively, and the CD_{4}^{+}CD_{25}^{+} Treg in control group at 2 weeks, 3 weeks and 4 weeks after treatment proportions were (0.99 ± 0.72) % , (1.15 ± 0.66) % , (1.22 ± 0.56) % , respectively, there were no statistically significant differences between before and after treatment (all \( P > 0.05 \)). There were statistically significant differences in the CD_{4}^{+}/CD_{8}^{+} ratio and CD_{4}^{+}CD_{25}^{+} Treg expression between the observation group and control group at 4 weeks after treatment (\( t = 8.589, P < 0.01; t = 2.369, P < 0.05 \)). There was no statistically significant difference in the platelet count between the two groups (\( P > 0.05 \)), but the symptoms of bleeding of the observation group was lighter at 3 weeks after treatment. **Conclusion** Tripterygium wilfordii polyglycoside improves the expression of CD_{4}^{+}/CD_{8}^{+} and CD_{4}^{+}CD_{25}^{+} Treg in peripheral blood of elderly patients with relapsed or refractory ITP. It is an ideal drug for the treatment of relapsed and refractory ITP in the elderly, it is worth further study.

**Key words** Tripterygium; Purpura, thrombocytopenic, idiopathic; T-Lymphocytes, regulatory; Aged

**Fund program:** Key Science and Technology Planning Project of Lishui City, Zhejiang Province (2014ZDK04); Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Provincial Medical Association (2015ZYC-B11); Science and Technology Planning Project of Lishui City, Zhejiang Province (2014JYZB02)
前列腺癌患者外周血中前列腺特异基因 DD3 mRNA 水平检测及临床价值分析

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Objective  To study the level and clinical value of differential display code 3 (DD3) in peripheral blood of patients with prostate cancer. Methods  27 patients with prostate cancer from April 2014 to April 2015 in Affiliated Hospital of Hangzhou Normal University were researched. 26 patients with non prostate diseases were selected as control group. DD3 mRNA levels were detected in peripheral blood of all patients. DD3 absorbance value of three groups of patients, the relationship between the relative content of DD3 mRNA and the clinical characteristics of prostate cancer, DD3 mRNA in urine and peripheral blood of patients with prostate cancer and benign prostatic hyperplasia were observed. Results  In the patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia of prostate and non prostate diseases, a total of 4 patients did not appear to be DD3 specific bands. In prostate cancer patients, all patients were found to have DD3 specific bands. The relative content of patients with non prostate diseases was (0.18 ± 0.05) copies/mL. The relative content of benign prostatic hyperplasia patients was (0.30 ± 0.09) copies/mL. The relative content of prostate cancer patients was (0.78 ± 0.23) copies/mL. The positive expression rates of DD3 mRNA in peripheral blood and urine of patients with prostate cancer were 85.18% (23/27), 51.85% (14/27), respectively, which were significantly higher than those in patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia [21.42% (6/28), 7.14% (2/27)] (χ² = 22.416, 13.319, all P < 0.05). Conclusion  The specific expression of DD3 mRNA in peripheral blood of patients with prostate cancer can be used as an effective basis for judging the patients’ condition, and it has certain value for the treatment and prognosis of patients with prostate cancer.

Key words  Prostatic neoplasms; Differential display code 3; Diagnosis

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活性维生素 D₃ 干预糖尿病肾病大鼠模型对肾脏 TGF-β1/Smads 信号轴的影响
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【摘要】目的 探讨活性维生素 D₃ 干预糖尿病肾病大鼠模型对肾脏转化生长因子 β1 (TGF-β1)、Smad3 及 Smad7 表达的影响。方法 雄性 SD 大鼠 40 只,随机分为正常对照组 (A 组)、糖尿病肾病组 (B 组)、活性维生素 D₃ 小剂量组 (0.5 μg · kg⁻¹ · d⁻¹, C 组)、大剂量组 (1 μg · kg⁻¹ · d⁻¹, D 组),每组 10 只,分别给予不同处理。12 周后检测各组大鼠的肾功能、血糖、糖化血红蛋白和尿微量白蛋白含量, qRT-PCR 检测肾脏 TGF-β1、Smad3、Smad7 mRNA 表达变化。结果与 A 组相比, B 组末期大鼠血糖、转化生长因子 β1、尿素氮和尿微量白蛋白含量明显升高 (t = -16.566, P < 0.05; t = -16.949, P < 0.05; t = -11.844, P < 0.05; t = -19.778, P < 0.05; t = -14.013, P < 0.05), 肾组织 TGF-β1、Smad3 mRNA 表达水平增加,伴随 Smad7 表达水平降低 (P < 0.05)。与 B 组大鼠相比, 活性维生素 D₃ 干预后上述指标有明显的降低 (F = 37.892, P < 0.05; F = 70.068, P < 0.05; F = 21.95, P < 0.05; F = 77.619, P < 0.05; F = 37.670, P < 0.05), 肾组织 TGF-β1、Smad3 mRNA 表达水平降低,Smad7 表达增加 (F = 1062.562, P < 0.05; F = 2463.789, P < 0.05; F = 81.745, P < 0.05)。而 C、D 组结果差异无统计学意义 (t = 0.538, P > 0.05; t = 1.737, P > 0.05; t = 0.671, P > 0.05; t = 1.763, P > 0.05; t = 0.977, P > 0.05; t = 1.653, P > 0.05; t = 1.543, P > 0.05; t = 1.313, P > 0.05)。结论 活性维生素 D₃ 对糖尿病肾病大鼠模型有一定的保护作用,其机制可能与抑制 TGF-β1 及 Smad3、增加 Smad7 的表达相关。活性维生素 D₃ 可能具有治疗糖尿病肾病的潜在价值。

【关键词】活性维生素 D₃；糖尿病肾病；转化生长因子 β1
基金项目：江西省九江市科技发展计划项目 (20150207)

Effect of 1,25 – dihydroxyvitamin D₃ on renal expression of TGF – 1/Smads in diabetic nephropathy rats
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【Abstract】Objective To explore the effects of 1,25 – dihydroxyvitamin D₃ on renal expression of TGFβ1, Smad3 and Smad7. Methods 40 Sprague – Dawley rats were randomized into 4 groups: normal control rats (group A), diabetic nephropathy group (group B), small dose 1,25 – dihydroxyvitamin D treatment group (0.5 μg · kg⁻¹ · d⁻¹, group C) and large dose 1,25 – dihydroxyvitamin D treatment group (1 μg · kg⁻¹ · d⁻¹, group D), each group had 10 rats. After 12 weeks, the renal function, blood glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin and the urine trace albumin content of each rats were tested. Results The biochemical indicators in group B were higher than those in group A, (t = -16.566, P < 0.05; t = -16.949, P < 0.05; t = -11.844, P < 0.05; t = -19.778, P < 0.05; t = -14.013, P < 0.05). Compared with group B, the biochemical indicators and the expression of TGFβ1, Smad3 mRNA reduced in group C and group D, and the expression of Smad7 mRNA increased (F = 37.892, P < 0.05; F = 70.068, P < 0.05; F = 21.95, P < 0.05; F = 77.619, P < 0.05; F = 37.670, P < 0.05; F = 1062.562, P < 0.05; F = 2463.789, P < 0.05; F = 81.745, P < 0.05). There were no significant differences between group C and group D (t = 0.538, P > 0.05; t = 1.737, P > 0.05; t = 0.671, P > 0.05; t = 1.763, P > 0.05; t = 0.977, P > 0.05; t = 1.653, P > 0.05; t = 1.543, P > 0.05; t = 1.313, P > 0.05). Conclusion 1,25 – dihydroxyvitamin D₃ has protective effect on diabetic nephropathy rats model, the mechanism may be associated with inhibiting the expression of TGF β1 and Smad3, increasing the expression of Smad7.

【Key words】1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃; Diabetic nephropathy; Transforming growth factor betal
Fund program: Science and Technology Development Planning Project of Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province (20150207)
连续性肾脏替代治疗对重症急性胰腺炎合并急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者呼吸功能和外周血细胞因子的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)对重症胰腺炎(SAP)并发急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)时呼吸功能及外周血细胞因子水平的影响。方法 采用随机数字表法将48例SAP合并ARDS患者分为对照组和CRRT组。对照组采用常规治疗,CRRT组在常规治疗基础上采用CRRT。对两组患者的相关临床资料及白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、白细胞介素-1β(IL-1β)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)水平进行比较。结果 与对照组比较,CRRT组患者第12小时IL-6、TNF-α水平均明显降低[(147.72±22.06)ng/L比(132.27±18.03)ng/L, t=2.315,P<0.05]。与对照组比较,CRRT组患者第24小时IL-6、IL-1β、TNF-α水平均明显降低[(136.57±30.74)ng/L比(109.98±35.83)ng/L, t=2.184,P<0.05]。白细胞介素-1β水平,改善ARDS患者呼吸功能。

【关键词】 细胞因子; 细胞介素-6; 细胞介素-1β; 肿瘤坏死因子-α; 肾替代疗法; 呼吸窘迫综合征

【基金项目】浙江省温岭市科技局立项课题(2011wlcb0095)


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【Abstract】Objective To explore the effects of continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) on the changes of the respiration and blood circulation as well as peripheral blood cytokines levels in patients with severe acute pancreatitis.

Effect of continuous renal replacement therapy on respiratory function and cytokines in the treatment of severe acute pancreatitis complicated with acute respiratory distress syndrome

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the effects of continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) on the changes of the respiration and blood circulation as well as peripheral blood cytokines levels in patients with severe acute pancreatitis.
acute pancreatitis (SAP) complicated with acute respiratory distress syndrome. **Methods** 48 SAP patients complicated with acute respiratory distress syndrome were divided into control group and CRRT treatment group according to the parallel control design principle. The control group was treated with routine way, and the CRRT treatment group was treated with CRRT on the basis of routine way. The clinical data and the levels of IL-6, IL-1β, TNF-α were compared between the two groups. **Results** The levels of IL-6, TNF- α were significantly lower in the CRRT treatment group than those in the control group in 12h [((147.72 ± 22.06) ng/L vs. (132.27 ± 18.03) ng/L, t = 2.315, P < 0.05; (236.08 ± 41.29) ng/L vs. (208.79 ± 39.25) ng/L, t = 2.406, P < 0.05)]. The levels of IL-6, IL-1β, TNF-α were significantly lower in the CRRT treatment group than the control group in 24h [((136.57 ± 30.74) ng/L vs. (109.98 ± 35.83) ng/L, t = 2.184, P < 0.05; (35.76 ± 8.57) ng/L vs. (28.96 ± 3.95) ng/L, t = 2.377, P < 0.05; (219.81 ± 36.06) ng/L vs. (173.48 ± 48.19) ng/L, t = 2.206, P < 0.05)]. The level of PaO₂/FiO₂ were significantly higher in the CRRT treatment group than that in the control group in 24h [((139.89 ± 35.61) vs. (173.12 ± 21.84), t = 2.913, P < 0.01)]. The levels of Ppeak, IL-1β were significantly lower in the CRRT treatment group than those in the control group in 48h [((28.96 ± 4.14) cmH₂O vs. (24.73 ± 8.52) cmH₂O, t = 2.518, P < 0.05; (29.87 ± 5.12) ng/L vs. (23.57 ± 3.91) ng/L, t = 2.427, P < 0.05)]. The levels of IL-6, TNF-α were significantly lower in the CRRT treatment group than those in the control group in 48h [((117.60 ± 23.46) ng/L vs. (88.56 ± 13.02) ng/L, t = 3.062, P < 0.01; (205.25 ± 46.14) ng/L vs. (141.63 ± 33.80) ng/L, t = 3.174, P < 0.01)]. The level of PaO₂/FiO₂ was significantly higher in the CRRT treatment group than that in the control group in 48h [((148.07 ± 25.64) vs. (193.23 ± 29.60), t = 2.983, P < 0.01)]. There were no significant differences between the control group and CRRT treatment group in PaO₂/FiO₂, Ppeak, IL-6, IL-1β, TNF-α before treatment [((103.68 ± 29.65) vs. (107.07 ± 25.13), t = 0.359, P > 0.05; (34.62 ± 7.36) cmH₂O vs. (35.18 ± 4.04) cmH₂O, t = 0.416, P > 0.05; (152.61 ± 31.53) ng/L vs. (150.74 ± 30.26) ng/L, t = 0.668, P > 0.05; (40.06 ± 5.15) ng/L vs. (38.09 ± 10.13) ng/L, t = 0.819, P > 0.05; (226.85 ± 37.62) ng/L vs. (225.47 ± 39.02) ng/L, t = 0.702, P > 0.05)]. **Conclusion** CRRT can effectively reduce the plasma levels of IL-6, IL-1β, TNF-α in SAP patients complicated with acute respiratory distress syndrome, it has therapeutic effect on the respiration through changing the cytokines of SAP patients complicated with acute respiratory distress syndrome.

**Key words** Pancreatitis; Interleukin-6; interleukin-1β; Tumor necrosis factor-α; Renal replacement therapy; Respiratory distress syndrome,adule

**Fund program:** Science and Technology Planning Project of Wenling City, Zhejiang Province (2011wlcb0095)
**尿微量蛋白联合尿酶早期监测儿童抗生素肾损害的意义**

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【摘要】目的 探讨尿微量白蛋白/肌酐比值(mAlb/Cr)、转铁蛋白(TRF)、IgG、α1-微球蛋白(α1-MG)、β2-微球蛋白(β2-MG)、视黄醇结合蛋白(RBP)及N-乙酰-β-D氨基葡萄糖苷酶(NAG)在早期预测儿童抗生素肾损害中的临床意义。方法 选取161例肺炎患儿，尿常规蛋白定性阴性，血尿素氮(BUN)及肌酐(Scr)正常，无肾脏疾病史，单独静脉滴注一种抗生素，分为青霉素类(青霉素G、阿莫西林-克拉维酸钾、替卡西林-克拉维酸钾)组、头孢菌素类(头孢哌酮、头孢呋辛、头孢曲松、头孢他定等)和大环内酯类(红霉素、阿奇霉素)三组，分别在用药前及用药后7d后，观察mAlb/Cr、TRF、IgG、α1-MG、β2-MG、RBP、NAG及BUN、Scr的变化，并进行统计学分析。结果 青霉素类组和大环内酯类组在用药前后尿系列微量蛋白和尿酶含量差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。头孢菌素类组尿液的mAlb/Cr、TRF、β2-MG和NAG测定值分别为(21.08±10.88)mg/g、(1.66±0.14)mg/L、(0.28±0.11)mg/L和(4.98±3.97)U/L，较用药前[15.56±5.98]mg/g、(1.61±0.14)mg/L、(0.25±0.09)mg/L和(4.62±3.80)U/L]明显增高(t=-5.11, -3.24, -2.29, -2.04, P<0.05~0.001)。BUN、Scr在各组用药前后均无明显变化(均P>0.05)。结论 尿系列微量蛋白联合尿酶的测定对抗生素早期肾损害的诊断和预警具有重要的临床价值。

【关键词】抗菌药；肾损害；肾功能试验；药物监测；儿童

【基金项目】浙江省台州市科技计划项目(1301ky11)

Clinical implication of microproteinuria and urine enzyme in the detection of early renal damage by antibiotics

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【Abstract】Objective To analyze the clinical significance of serial microproteinuria and urease detection in early diagnosis of antibiotics damage to kidney by observing the changes of urine microalbumin/creatinine ratio (mAlb/Cr), transferrin (TRF), IgG, α1-microglobulin (α1-MG), β2-microglobulin (β2-MG), retinol-β-D-glucosaminidase (NAG) and N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminidase (NAG). A total of 161 children with pneumonia whose test results were normal of urine protein, blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and serum creatinine (Scr), and had no related history of kidney diseases were selected. All the patients were divided into three groups according to antibiotics for the treatment, the penicillins (penicillin G, amoxicillin and potassium clavulanate, ticarcillin and potassium clavulanate) group, the cephalosporins (cefazolin, cefuroxime, ceftriaxone, cefoperazone, cefazidime) group and the macrolides(erythromycin, azithromycin) group. Changes of mAlb/Cr, TRF, IgG, α1-MG, β2-MG, RBP, NAG, BUN, Scr levels of the patients one week before and after use the antibiotics were observed, and statistically analyzed.

Results In the penicillins group and macrolides group, the results showed that none of the serial microproteinuria and urease changed(all P>0.05). In the cephalosporins group, the urine mAlb/Cr, TRF, β2-MG and NAG were higher than before using the antibiotics[15.56±5.98]mg/g vs. [21.08±10.88]mg/g, [1.61±0.14]mg/L vs. [1.66±0.14]mg/L, [0.25±0.09]mg/L vs. [0.28±0.11]mg/L, [4.62±3.80]U/L vs. [4.98±3.97]U/L, t=-5.11, -3.24, -2.29, -2.04, P<0.05~0.001]. The levels of BUN and Scr revealed no change in all the patients(all P>0.05).

Conclusion Combined detection of serial microproteinuria and urease has great clinical significance in judgment and warning of early renal damage by antibiotics.

【Key words】Anti-bacterial agents; Renal damage; Kidney function tests; Drug monitoring; Child

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Taizhou City, Zhejiang Province(1301ky11)
阿卡波糖联合二甲双胍对初发 2 型糖尿病患者糖化血红蛋白及血清胱抑素 C 水平的影响

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【摘要】目的 研究阿卡波糖联合二甲双胍对初发 2 型糖尿病患者糖化血红蛋白及血清胱抑素 C 水平的影响。方法 选取 76 例初发 2 型糖尿病患者,根据患者入院顺序分为观察组和对照组,每组 38 例。对照组采取二甲双胍进行治疗,观察组使用阿卡波糖联合二甲双胍进行治疗。比较两组治疗前后血糖及血清胱抑素 C 水平变化,分析两组患者临床疗效和不良反应。结果 治疗后,观察组总有效率显著高于对照组【89.47%(34/38) vs. 63.16%(24/38)(χ² = 7.280, P < 0.05)】。治疗后,观察组的糖化血红蛋白、餐后 2h 血糖、空腹血糖、血清胱抑素 C 水平显著低于对照组【(6.78±0.81)%、(7.01±0.22)mmol/L、(5.12±0.32)mmol/L、(0.82±0.11)mg/L vs. (7.99±0.85)%、(9.49±0.61)mmol/L、(7.32±0.54)mmol/L、(1.41±0.22)mg/L)【t = 6.353, 23.576, 21.606, 14.787, all P < 0.05】。两组的不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义【15.79%(6/38) vs. 13.16%(5/38)(χ² = 0.106, P > 0.05)】。结论 在治疗初发 2 型糖尿病患者中,使用阿卡波糖联合二甲双胍方案,能有效降低患者糖化血红蛋白及血清胱抑素 C 水平,临床疗效良好,不良反应发生率低。

【关键词】阿卡波糖; 二甲双胍; 糖尿病, 2 型; 糖化血红蛋白; 血清胱抑素 C

【基金项目】浙江省慈溪市卫生局科研课题(Y16H280045)

Effects of acarbose combined with metformin on levels of glycosylated hemoglobin and serum cystatin C in patients with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus Ma Xianxia.

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【Abstract】Objective To study the effects of acarbose combined with metformin in the treatment of newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus and its effects on levels of glycosylated hemoglobin and serum cystatin C. Methods 76 patients with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus were divided into observation group and control group according to the order of admission. The control group was treated with metformin, the observation group was treated with acarbose combined with metformin. The levels of blood glucose and serum cystatin C before and after treatment in the two groups were compared. The clinical efficacy and side effects were analyzed. Results After treatment, the total effective rate in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group【89.47%(34/38) vs. 63.16%(24/38)(χ² = 7.280, P < 0.05)】. After treatment, the levels of glycosylated hemoglobin, postprandial blood glucose, fasting blood glucose and serum cystatin C in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group【(6.78±0.81)%,(7.01±0.22)mmol/L,(5.12±0.32)mmol/L,(0.82±0.11)mg/L vs. (7.99±0.85)%,(9.49±0.61)mmol/L,(7.32±0.54)mmol/L,(1.41±0.22)mg/L)【t = 6.353, 23.576, 21.606, 14.787, all P < 0.05】. There was no significant difference in the incidence rate of adverse reaction between the observation group and the control group【15.79%(6/38) vs. 13.16%(5/38)(χ² = 0.106, P > 0.05)】. Conclusion Acarbose combined with metformin can effectively reduce the levels of glycated hemoglobin and serum cystatin C in patients with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus. The clinical efficacy is good and the adverse reaction rate is low.

【Key words】Acarbose; Metformin; Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Glycosylated hemoglobin; Serum cystatin C

【Fund Project】Research Project of Health Bureau of Cixi City, Zhejiang Province (Y16H280045)
柴胡注射液过敏性休克 18 例回顾性分析
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【摘要】目的 探讨柴胡注射液致过敏性休克的规律和特点, 为临床合理用药提供参考。方法 检索 1996-2015 年国内医药数据库, 收集柴胡注射液致过敏性休克病例报告, 进行统计和分析。结果 共检索到柴胡注射液致过敏性休克 18 例, 男女相当, 均为肌内注射给药; 13 例 (72.2%) 发生在用药后的 5 min 以内, 临床表现以心血管系统和中枢神经系统为主。经积极的抗休克治疗, 17 例恢复正常, 1 例死亡。结论 柴胡注射液致过敏性休克临床时有发生, 临床用药须重视过敏史询问、用药过程中不良反应的观察, 减少用药安全隐患。

【关键词】过敏反应; 休克; 柴胡注射液; 回顾性研究

Retrospective analysis of 18 cases of anaphylactic shock induced by bupleurum injection  Zhang Lei.

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinic features and regularity of anaphylactic shock induced by bupleurum injection, and to provide reference in clinic for rational use of bupleurum injection. Methods Checked out the case reports of anaphylactic shock induced by bupleurum injection in the data-bases in China from 1996 to 2015 for statistics and analysis. Results 18 cases of anaphylactic shock were reported and sexual equality, and all were injected intramuscularly; 13 cases (72.2%) occurred within 5 min and cardiovascular system and central nervous system as the main clinical manifestations. By the active anti-shock therapy, 17 cases recovered and 1 case died. Conclusion Allergic shock induced by bupleurum injection happens now and then in clinics, so clinical drug using should pay attention to the history of allergies and medication adverse reactions in the process of observation, in order to reduce drug safety hazards.

【Key words】Anaphylaxis; Shock; Bupleurum Injection; Retrospective Studies
阿尔茨海默病患者性激素水平的对照研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨阿尔茨海默病(AD)患者血清性激素水平的变化及其意义。方法 采用1:1病例对照研究,男AD组25例,对照组25例,女AD组25例,对照组25例,用化学发光免疫分析法测定两组血清性激素的水平,并对资料进行对比分析。结果 女性患者与对照组之间雌二醇水平(40.820±23.249) pmol/L比(153.700±113.900) pmol/L差异有统计学意义(t=4.85, P<0.001);男性患者与对照组之间雌二醇[(99.243±34.657) pmol/L 比 (124.100±38.432) pmol/L],睾酮[(7.904±3.944) nmol/L 比 (19.142±7.882) nmol/L]水平差异均有统计学意义(t=2.40, 6.37, P<0.05);男性组睾酮水平差异无统计学意义(均 P>0.05);男、女两组促卵泡刺激素、促黄体生成素、孕酮、泌乳素水平差异均无统计学意义(均 P>0.05);男女患者组的简易智能筛查量表(Mini-Mental State Examination, MMSE)评分与雌二醇水平有明显相关性(r=-0.281, P<0.05)。结论 女性雌二醇水平下降是AD发病的相关因素,男性雌二醇、睾酮水平下降是AD发病的相关因素。雌二醇水平越低,疾病严重程度越重。

【关键词】阿尔茨海默病;性激素结合球蛋白;病例对照研究

Comparative study of sex hormone levels in patients with Alzheimer’s disease  Zou Zhanping, Shen Juanping, Zhou Li, Li Hong, Feng Min, Zhu Shimin, Hu Anding.
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【Abstract】Objective To study the change and clinical significance of serum sex hormone levels in patients with Alzheimer’s disease(AD). Methods The 1:1 case－control study,male AD group in 25 cases,control group in 25 cases,female AD group in 25 cases,25 cases in the control group. The serum sex hormone levels were measured by chemiluminescence immunoassay in the two groups,and the data were analyzed. Results There was statistically significant difference in estradiol level between female patients and the control group[(40.820 ± 23.249) pmol/L vs. (153.700 ± 113.900) pmol/L, t = 4.85, P<0.001]. There were statistically significant differences between male patients and the control group, in estradiol[(99.243 ± 34.657) pmol/L vs. (124.100 ± 38.432) pmol/L], testosterone[(7.904 ± 3.944) nmol/L vs. (19.142 ± 7.882) nmol/L] levels ( t = 2.40, 6.37, all P<0.05). No significant difference was observed in testosterone level in the female groups(P>0.05). The promoting follicle stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone,progesterone,prolactin levels between the male group and female group had no statistically significant differences (all P>0.05). In patients with simple intelligent screening scale( Mini-Mental State Examination, MMSE), the score was significantly correlated with the level of estradiol (r = -0.281, P< 0.05). Conclusion The level of women’s estrogen decline is related to factor in the pathogenesis of AD,estradiol,testosterone levels of male decline is related to factor in the pathogenesis of AD. Estradiol level is low,the severity of the disease more and more heavy.

【Key words】Alzheimer’s disease; Sex hormone-binding globulin; Case-control study

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针灸对感染性休克患者 CD4+ CD25+ 调节性 T 细胞及 Foxp3 的影响

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【摘要】目的 研究针灸对感染性休克患者 CD4+ CD25+ 调节性 T 细胞及 Foxp3 的影响。方法 将 64 例感染性休克患者采用随机数字表法分为针灸组 34 例和对照组 30 例, 针灸组采用常规西医治疗联合针灸治疗。对照组采用常规西医治疗, 7 d 后采用流式细胞术检测两组患者外周血 CD4+ CD25+ Treg 细胞的含量, 实时荧光定量 PCR 检测两组患者外周血 Foxp3 mRNA 的表达。结果 治疗 7 d 后, 对照组外周血 CD4+ CD25+ Treg 细胞、CD4+ CD25+ Foxp3+ Treg 细胞比例分别为 (20.23 ± 1.12) % 和 (78.70 ± 7.65) %, 针灸组外周血 CD4+ CD25+ Treg 细胞、CD4+ CD25+ Foxp3+ Treg 细胞比例分别为 (17.32 ± 0.78) % 和 (68.53 ± 8.01) %, 两组差异均有统计学意义 (t = 2.587, P < 0.05)。治疗 7 d 后, 对照组、针灸组外周血中 Foxp3 mRNA 的表达分别为 (1.21 ± 0.02)、(1.02 ± 0.04), 两组差异有统计学意义 (t = 2.119, P < 0.05)。结论 针灸可能是通过减少 CD4+ CD25+ Treg 细胞比例、下调 Foxp3 mRNA 表达, 调节感染性休克患者的免疫状态。

【关键词】休克, 脓毒性; T 淋巴细胞; Foxp3; 针刺疗法

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Effects of acupuncture on the ratio of CD4+ CD25+ regulatory T cells and expression of transcription factor Foxp3 in patients with septic shock


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【Abstract】Objective To study the effect of acupuncture on the ratio of CD4+ CD25+ regulatory T cells and expression of transcription factor Foxp3 in patients with septic shock. Methods Sixty – four patients with septic shock were randomly divided into two groups by using the random number table method. Acupuncture group (34 cases) was treated with both western medicine and acupuncture, and control group (30 cases) was treated with western medicine. The period of treatment was 7 days. After treatment, the ratio of CD4+ CD25+ T cells in peripheral blood was determined by flow cytometry. And the expression of Foxp3 mRNA in peripheral blood was detected by quantitative real time PCR. Results After treating for 7 days, the ratios of CD4+ CD25+ Treg cells and CD4+ CD25+ Foxp3 + Treg cells were (20.23 ± 1.12) % and (78.70 ± 7.65) % respectively in peripheral blood of the control group, which in the acupuncture group were (17.32 ± 0.78) % and (68.53 ± 8.01) %, the differences were statistically significant between the two groups (t = 2.587, 2.749, all P < 0.05). The levels of Foxp3 mRNA in peripheral blood were (1.21 ± 0.02) and (1.02 ± 0.04) in the control group and acupuncture group, the difference was statistically significant (t = 2.119, P < 0.05). Conclusion Acupuncture can adjust immune status of patients with septic shock by reducing the ratio of CD4+ CD25+ Treg cells and down – regulating the expression of Foxp3 mRNA.

【Key words】Shock, Septic; T-Lymphocytes; Foxp3; Acupuncture therapy

Fund program: Science and Technology Program of Lishui City, Zhejiang Province (No. 2012JYZB60)
超声检查在椎动脉狭窄性病变诊断中的作用

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【摘要】目的 探讨超声检查技术在诊断椎动脉狭窄性病变各种因素中的作用及优势。

方法 选择以发作性、可逆性的眩晕、头痛为主诉入院的60例患者，对120条椎动脉经超声检查后获得的客观信息，进行汇总归纳，分析其内在关系。

结果 研究对象中椎动脉狭窄者占38.2%，椎动脉走行弯曲度改变者占33.3%，先天发育异常者占9.8%，混合病因者占18.6%，主要病因是椎动脉硬化和椎动脉弯曲度改变。

结论 超声检查技术在椎动脉狭窄性病变的诊断中具有重要的临床应用价值，可以帮助扩展临床诊断思维。

【关键词】椎动脉狭窄性病变；超声检查；椎动脉弯曲度改变；脉冲频谱多普勒；彩色多普勒血流显像

Role of ultrasonography in diagnosis of vertebral artery stenosis  He Caiyun, Liang Chuanxiang, Lu Jingwen, Liang Yuechan, Hu Hao.

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【Abstract】Objective To discuss the function and advantages of ultrasound technology in various factors in the diagnosis of vertebral artery stenosis lesions. Methods The objective data of ultrasonography were selected in 60 patients (120 vertebral arteries) with paroxysmal, reversible vertigo and headache as the chief complaint, the internal relations were summarized and analyzed. Results In the subjects of study, the vertebral artery stenosis for 38.2%, vertebral artery course tortuosity changer accounted for 33.3%, congenital abnormal development accounted for 9.8%, mixed cause 18.6%, dominant etiology was vertebral artery sclerosis and vertebral artery tortuosity change. Conclusion Ultrasound technology has important value of clinical application in the reasons diagnosis of vertebral artery stenosis disease, it can help extend clinical diagnosis.

【Key words】Vertebral artery stenosis; Ultrasonic examination; Vertebral artery curvature change; Pulse wave doppler; Color doppler flow imaging
脑心通胶囊治疗缺血性脑卒中的临床效果观察及对患者血清炎性因子的影响
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【摘要】目的 探讨脑心通胶囊治疗缺血性脑卒中疗效及其对炎性因子水平的影响。方法 将缺血性脑卒中且中医证型属于气虚血瘀的患者共81例纳入研究并采用随机数字表法分组,对照组40例患者依据指南予急性脑梗死常规治疗,观察组41例患者联合脑心通胶囊治疗,比较治疗前后血清白细胞介素10(IL-10)、肿瘤坏死因子α(TNF-α)、超敏C反应蛋白(hs-CRP)等炎症指标改善情况;比较两组美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分改善情况及临床疗效。结果 治疗后,观察组hs-CRP、TNF-α分别为(12.36±3.09)mg/L、(129.62±29.27)ng/L,均低于对照组的(16.71±4.29)mg/L、(186.52±37.62)ng/L( t=8.189、5.287, P<0.05);治疗7d和30d后,观察组NIHSS评分分别为(14.28±3.24)分、(5.23±1.47)分,均低于对照组的(18.76±4.53)分、(8.16±2.42)分(t=14.689、12.827, P<0.05);观察组IL-10水平为(49.82±6.59)pg/mL,高于对照组的(42.57±9.82)pg/mL(t=6.759, P<0.05);观察组总有效率为92.68%,高于对照组的77.50%(χ²=4.897, P<0.05)。结论 脑心通胶囊对缺血性脑卒中疗效显著,可有效改善脑梗后炎性反应,促进神经功能的恢复,值得推广。

【关键词】脑心通胶囊; 缺血性脑卒中; 临床疗效; 炎症因子

Effect of Naoxintong capsule on clinical efficacy and inflammatory factors in patients with ischemic stroke
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of Naoxintong capsule on clinical efficacy and inflammatory factors in patients with ischemic stroke. Methods 81 patients with ischemic stroke were divided into two groups according to random number table method. 40 patients in the control group were treated with treatment guidelines, and the observation group was treated with another Naoxintong capsule. The serum interleukin-10 (IL-10), tumor necrosis factor-a(TNF-a), high sensitivity C reactive protein(hs-CRP) level, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) and clinical efficacy of two groups were compared. Results After treatment, the hs-CRP, TNF-α levels of the observation group were (12.36 ± 3.09) mg/L, (129.62 ± 29.27) ng/L, which were lower than those of the control group[1 (16.71 ± 4.29) mg/L, (186.52 ± 37.62) ng/L, t = 8.189, 5.287, all P < 0.05]. After treatment for 7 d and 30 d, the NIHSS scores of the observation group were (14.28 ± 3.24) points, (5.23 ± 1.47) points, which were lower than those of the control group[(18.76 ± 4.53) points, (8.16 ± 2.42) points, t = 14.689, 12.827, all P < 0.05]. IL-10 level of the observation group was (49.82 ± 6.59) pg/mL, which was higher than (42.57 ± 9.82) pg/mL of the control group (t = 6.759, P < 0.05). The total effective rate of the observation group was 92.68%, which was higher than 77.50% of the control group (χ² = 4.897, P < 0.05). Conclusion Naoxintong capsule has significant therapeutic effect on ischemic stroke, can effectively improve the inflammatory reaction after cerebral infarction, promote the recovery of neurological function and it is worthy of promotion.

【Key words】Naoxintong capsule; ischemic stroke; clinical efficacy; inflammatory factors
左西孟旦对冠心病心力衰竭患者血流动力学和低氧诱导因子-1α活化水平的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨左西孟旦对冠心病心力衰竭患者血流动力学、低氧诱导因子-1α（HIF-1α）活化水平的影响。方法 选取冠心病心力衰竭患者80例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为两组,每组40例,对照组采用常规治疗,观察组在常规治疗的同时加用左西孟旦,比较两组患者的临床总有效率、不良反应发生情况、血流动力学指标及HIF-1α活化水平。结果 观察组总有效率为95.00%,高于对照组的80.00%(χ² = 4.114, P < 0.05)。治疗后,观察组左心射血分数(LVEF)、每搏输出量(SV)、HIF-1α活化水平分别为(49.36±3.65)%,(76.29±5.31)mL,(0.47±0.15),与治疗前比较,LVEF、SV均明显增高(t = 14.998,10.267,P < 0.05),HIF-1α活化水平明显降低(t = 9.624,P < 0.05),而与对照组治疗后相比,差异均有统计学意义(t = 8.264,4.726,4.411,均P < 0.05)。两组患者均未发生明显不良反应。结论 左西孟旦治疗冠心病心力衰竭具有显著的临床疗效,可有效改善患者的血流动力学及心功能,还可抑制HIF-1α的活化,且安全性可靠。

【关键词】 冠状动脉疾病；心力衰竭；左西孟旦；血流动力学；缺氧诱导因子1,α亚基

EffectsoflevosimendanonhemodynamicsandHIF-1activityinpatientswithcoronaryheartdiseaseandheartfailure LiYongwang.
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【Abstract】Objective To explore the effects of levosimendan on hemodynamics and activated level of HIF-1 in patients with coronary heart disease and heart failure. Methods 80 patients with coronary heart disease and heart failure in our hospital were selected as the research subjects, they were randomly divided into two group, 40 cases in each group. The control group received routine treatment, the observation group was given conventional treatment combined with levosimendan. The clinical efficacy, the occurrence of adverse reactions, hemodynamic parameters and HIF-1 alpha activation level were compared between the two groups. Results The total effective rate in the observation group was 95.00%, which was higher than 80.00% in the control group(χ² = 4.114, P < 0.05). After treatment, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), stroke volume (SV), HIF-1 alpha activation levels in the observation group were (49.36 ± 3.65)%,(76.29 ± 5.31)mL and (0.47 ± 0.15), compared with before treatment, LVEF and SV were significantly higher(t = 14.998,10.267,all P < 0.05), HIF-1 alpha activation level was significantly lower(t = 9.624, P < 0.05), and compared with the control group after treatment, the differences were statistically significant(t = 8.264,4.726,4.411, all P < 0.05). The two groups had no obvious adverse reactions. Conclusion Levosimendan in the treatment of coronary heart disease and heart failure has significant clinical efficacy, can effectively improve the hemodynamics and cardiac function in patients, also can inhibit HIF-1 alpha level, it is safe and reliable.

【Key words】Coronary disease; Heart failure; Levosimendan; Hemodynamics; Hypoxia-inducible factor 1, alpha subunit
姜夏脐疗对胃癌术后化疗患者生活质量的影响

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【摘要】目的 观察姜夏脐疗对胃癌术后化疗患者生活质量的影响。方法 选择中山大学附属第三医院 2016 年 1~12 月收治的胃癌术后化疗患者为研究对象, 按照化疗时间分为两组, 其中 2016 年 1~6 月化疗患者为对照组, 7~12 月化疗患者为观察组。对照组化疗前予静脉注射盐酸托烷司琼注射液, 观察组在此基础上加用姜夏脐疗。观察两组治疗后恶心呕吐缓解情况。应用胃癌患者生活质量问卷 QLQ-STO22 分析比较患者的生活质量。结果 观察组治疗呕吐有效率达 88.10%, 对照组治疗呕吐有效率为 61.90%, 观察组疗效优于对照组 ( \chi^2 = 9.571, P < 0.01 )。观察组总体生活质量优于对照组 (20.34 ± 5.84 分 vs. 14.32 ± 5.97 分, t = 8.686, P < 0.05 ), 差异有统计学意义。观察组与对照组生活质量中总分、焦虑领域、返流症状领域、进食受限领域、口干症状、味道改变症状的得分比较差异均有统计学意义 (均 P < 0.05)。结论 姜夏脐疗不仅能减轻胃癌术后化疗患者恶心呕吐, 同时又能提高患者生活质量。

【关键词】胃肿瘤；药物疗法；敷脐疗法；生活质量

Effect of Jiangxia umbilical therapy on quality of life in patients with gastric carcinoma chemotherapy after surgery

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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate Jiangxia umbilical therapy on the quality of life in patients with gastric carcinoma chemotherapy after surgery. Methods Patients with gastric carcinoma chemotherapy after surgery in the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat – Sen University from January 2016 to December 2016 were chosen as the research subjects. According to the time of chemotherapy, the patients were divided into two groups. Patients with gastric carcinoma chemotherapy in hospital from January 2016 to June 2016 were chosen as control group, while patients in hospital from July 2016 to December 2016 were chosen as observation group. Before chemotherapy, the control group was given tropisetron hydrochloride intravenous injection, while the observation group added Jiangxia umbilical on the basis of this. Nausea and vomiting in the two groups were observed after treatment. Quality of Life Questionnaire of Stomach 22 was applied to analyze and compare the patients’ quality of life. Results The incidence rate of anti – nausea in the observation group was 88.10%, which in the control group was 61.90%, the difference was statistically significant ( \chi^2 = 9.571, P < 0.05 ). The overall quality of life in observation group was significantly better than that in the control group [ (20.34 ± 5.84) points vs. (14.32 ± 5.97) points, t = 8.686, P < 0.01 ]. The scores in the observation group on the quality of life in the aspects of total score, anxiety scale, reflux scale, eating restricted scale, dry mouth, tastes changing had statistically significant differences compared with the indicators in the control group ( all P < 0.05 ). Conclusion Jiangxia umbilical therapy can not only relieve the chemotherapy – induced nausea and vomiting of patients with gastric carcinoma chemotherapy after surgery, but also can improve their quality of life.

【Key words】Stomach neoplasms; Drug therapy; Umbilical compress therapy; Quality of life
针药结合治疗膝关节骨性关节炎的疗效对照分析

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【摘要】目的 分析针药结合治疗对膝关节骨性关节炎患者的临床治疗效果。方法 对 500 例膝关节骨性关节炎患者进行研究，2015 年 1～6 月收治的 250 例患者为对照组，采用艾灸和中药内服进行治疗；2015 年 7～12 月收治的 250 例患者为观察组，采用针刺配合中药内服进行治疗。对比观察两组患者的临床治疗效果。结果 观察组临床治疗总有效率为 93.60%，显著高于对照组的 76.80%，两组差异有统计学意义（χ² = 27.98, P < 0.05）；同时观察组 Lequesne 总评分和各项指标单独评分情况均显著优于对照组（P < 0.05）。结论 针刺联合中药内服用于膝关节骨性关节炎患者的临床治疗具有显著的临床效果，可以有效改善患者的膝关节功能，缓解患者的临床症状，疗效确切，值得临床推广。

【关键词】骨关节炎,膝；中药内服；针刺治疗

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Comparative analysis of curative effect of combination therapy of acupuncture and medicine in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis  Pan Jianxing.
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【Abstract】Objective To study the clinical effect of combination therapy of acupuncture and medicine in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis. Methods 500 cases of knee osteoarthritis were studied. 250 patients from January to June 2015 were selected as the control group with using moxibustion and Chinese medicine for oral treatment; 150 patients from July to December 2015 were selected as observation group with using acupuncture and Chinese herbal medicine for oral treatment. The clinical effect of the two groups of patients were compared. Results The total effective rate of clinical treatment in the observation group was 93.60%, which was significantly higher than 76.80% of the control group, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant (χ² = 27.98, P < 0.05). At the same time, the total score of Lequesne and the individual score of the observation group were significantly better than those of the control group (P < 0.05). Conclusion Acupuncture combined with traditional Chinese medicine for oral osteoarthritis in patients with clinical treatment has a significant clinical effect, can effectively improve the patient’s knee function, ease the clinical symptoms of patients, and it has the exact effect, it is worthy of clinical promotion.

【Key words】Osteoarthritis, knee; Chinese medicine oral; Acupuncture treatment

Fund topics: Ningbo City Health Bureau Research Project (Y16H060021)
炎琥宁对肺部感染患者外周血辅助性 T 细胞含量及氧化应激产物的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨炎琥宁对肺部感染患者外周血辅助性 T 细胞含量及氧化应激产物的影响。方法选取80例社区获得性肺炎患者作为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组40例。对照组采用常规治疗,观察组在常规治疗的基础上联合炎琥宁注射液进行治疗,比较两组治疗前后外周血 T 细胞亚群、炎性因子及氧化应激水平。结果 治疗后观察组丙二醛、晚期氧化蛋白产物分别为(14.61±1.65)μmol/L、(42.67±5.62)μmol/L,均低于对照组;谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶、超氧化物歧化酶分别为(243.57±33.64)μg/mL、(21.63±3.78)μg/mL,均高于对照组(t=15.15, P<0.05)。治疗后观察组 Th17 为(1.03±0.15)%, Th17/Treg 细胞为(0.21±0.03)%,均低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(t=7.315, P<0.05)。观察组总有效率为87.50%,明显高于对照组的77.50%,差异有统计学意义(χ²=2.385, P<0.05)。结论 炎琥宁注射液有助于改善社区获得性肺炎患者外周血 T 细胞亚群结构,降低氧化应激水平,提高治疗效果,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】肺炎; 炎琥宁; 氧化应激; T 细胞亚群; 疗效

Effect of potassium sodium dehydroandroandrographolidesuccinate injection on helper T cells in peripheral blood and the content of products of oxidative stress in patients with pulmonary infection

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of potassium sodium dehydroandroandrographolidesuccinate injection on helper T cells in peripheral blood and the content of products of oxidative stress in patients with pulmonary infection. Methods 80 community patients with acquired pneumonia in our hospital were selected as the research subjects. They were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 40 cases in each group. The control group was treated with routine treatment of community- acquired pneumonia, patients in the observation group were given conventional treatment combined with potassium sodium dehydroandroandrographolidesuccinate injection. The peripheral blood T cell subsets, inflammatory cytokines and oxidative stress were compared in two groups. Results After treatment, malondialdehyde, advanced oxidation protein products of the observation group were (14.61±1.65)μmol/L, (42.67±5.62)μmol/L, respectively, which were lower than those of the control group. Glutathione peroxidase, superoxide dismutase of the observation group were (243.57±33.64)μg/mL, (21.63±3.78)μg/mL, respectively, which were higher than those of the control group, the differences were statistically significant (t=15.15, P<0.05). After treatment, Th17 of the observation group was (1.03±0.15)%, which was lower than that of the control group, the differences were statistically significant (t=7.315, P<0.05). The total effective rate of the observation group was 87.50%, which was significantly higher than 77.50% of the control group (χ²=2.385, P<0.05). Conclusion Potassium sodium dehydroandroandrographolidesuccinate injection can contribute to the improvement of community acquired pneumonia in patients with peripheral blood T cell subpopulation structure, reduce the level of oxidative stress, improve the therapeutic effect, it is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】Pneumonia; Yanhuning; Oxidative stress; T cell subsets; Curative effect
血浆 D-二聚体水平与慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期的相关性分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨 D-二聚体水平与慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期 (AECOPD) 的相关性。方法 检测 AECOPD 患者 156 例 (AECOPD 组) 治疗前后 D-二聚体水平的变化,并与健康体检者 156 例 (对照组) 的 D-二聚体水平进行比较。结果 AECOPD 组血浆 D-二聚体浓度为 (1.35 ± 1.46) mg/L, 明显高于对照组的 (0.25 ± 0.16) mg/L, 两组差异有统计学意义 (t = 9.354, P < 0.05)。AECOPD 组治疗后血浆 D-二聚体水平为 (0.69 ± 0.87) mg/L, 与治疗前的 (1.35 ± 1.46) mg/L 比较, 差异有统计学意义 (t = 4.850, P < 0.05)。结论 D-二聚体水平与慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者病情有相关性, 可作为患者是否处在高凝状态或血栓性疾病诊断的指标之一。

【关键词】D-二聚体；肺疾病,慢性阻塞性

Analysis on the correlation of plasma D-dimer level with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the correlation between the D-dimer level and the acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD). Methods The changes of D-dimer levels in 156 patients (AECOPD group) before and after treatment were measured and compared with the D-dimer levels of 156 healthy subjects (control group). Results The concentration of plasma D-dimer in the AECOPD group was (1.35 ± 1.46) mg/L, which was significantly higher than (0.25 ± 0.16) mg/L in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant (t = 9.354, P < 0.05). The level of plasma D-dimer in the AECOPD group was (0.69 ± 0.87) mg/L, and compared with (1.35 ± 1.46) mg/L before treatment, the difference was statistically significant (t = 4.850, P < 0.05). Conclusion D-dimer level is correlated to the condition of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, it can be used as one of the indicators to diagnose whether a patient is in hypercoagulable state or suffers thrombotic diseases.

【Key words】D-dimer; Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive
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【摘要】目的：比较去氧肾上腺素与去甲肾上腺素在限制性输液患者中的应用效果。方法：选取 65 例择期行腹腔镜下直肠切除术的患者，采用随机数字表法分为观察组（去氧肾上腺素复合限制性输液）32 例和对照组（去甲肾上腺素复合限制性输液）33 例。比较两组手术情况、不同时间点血流动力学指标。采集 T₀、T₁、T₂ 时的中心静脉血和动脉血，比较两组中心静脉饱和度 (ScvO₂)、动脉血乳酸 (Lac) 浓度、中心静脉血氧分压 (PcvO₂)、PaO₂、Hb 浓度、静脉血氧含量 (CcvO₂)、动脉血氧含量 (CaO₂)、动脉血氧含量差 (Ca-cvO₂) 以及氧摄取率 (ERO₂)。结果：观察组和对照组 ASA 分级 (Ⅰ/Ⅱ级) 分别为 11 例/21 例、13 例/20 例，差异无统计学意义 (x² = 5.298, P = 0.052)；观察组、对照组患者的 BMI 分别为 (20.61 ± 1.65) kg/m²、(21.57 ± 1.42) kg/m²，差异无统计学意义 (t = 0.652, P = 1.980)；观察组、对照组补液量分别为 (1 162 ± 113) mL、(1 171 ± 110) mL，差异无统计学意义 (t = 1.734, P = 0.065)；观察组、对照组输血量分别为 (276 ± 41) mL、(294 ± 42) mL，差异无统计学意义 (t = 0.083, P = 1.023)；观察组、对照组尿量分别为 (524 ± 113) mL、(532 ± 109) mL，差异无统计学意义 (t = 1.834, P = 0.053)；观察组、对照组手术时间分别为 (192 ± 24) min、(197 ± 21) min，差异无统计学意义 (t = 3.167, P = 0.073)；两组患者的 MAP 于 T₁、T₂ 不断升高，两组 CVP 于 T₁ 时明显升高，两组的 HR 于 T₁ 明显升高，两组间的 MAP、CVP、HR 差异均无统计学意义 (均 P > 0.05)；两组患者在 T₁ 时 ScvO₂、PaO₂、Hb 浓度升高，T₂ 时明显升高，两组间的 ScvO₂、PaO₂、Hb 浓度均差异有统计学意义 (均 P < 0.05)；两组患者 Lac 差异无统计学意义 (P > 0.05)；两组不同时间点的 CcvO₂、CaO₂、Ca-cvO₂、ERO₂ 差异均有统计学意义 (均 P < 0.05)。结论：去氧肾上腺素较去甲肾上腺素在限制性输液患者中的应用效果更好，对组织氧代谢影响明显。

【关键词】输注，静脉内； 去甲肾上腺素； 脱氧肾上腺素

Comparison of the effects of phenylephrine and norepinephrine in patients with restrictive transfusion

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【Abstract】Objective To compare the effects of phenylephrine and norepinephrine in patients with restrictive transfusion. Methods 65 patients undergoing laparoscopic resection of rectal cancer were selected. According to the random number table method, the patients were randomly divided into 32 cases of observation group (phenylephrine composite restriction infusion) and 33 cases of control group (norepinephrine combined restrictive transfusion). The operation and hemodynamics of the two groups at different time points were compared. At T₀, T₁, T₂, the central venous blood and arterial blood were collected, the central venous blood saturation (ScvO₂), arterial blood lactate (Lac), central venous oxygen partial pressure (PcvO₂), PaO₂, Hb concentrations, venous oxygen content (CcvO₂), arterial oxygen content (CaO₂), arteriovenous oxygen content difference (Ca - cvO₂) and oxygen uptake rate (ERO₂) were compared between the two groups. Results The ASA levels (Ⅰ/Ⅱ grade) of the observation group and the control group were 11 cases/21 cases and 13 cases/20 cases, respectively, the difference was not statistically significant (χ² = 5.298, P = 0.052). The BMI of the observation group and the control group were (20.61 ± 1.65) kg/m², (21.57 ± 1.42) kg/m², respectively, the difference was not statistically significant (t = 0.652, P = 1.980). The fluid
replacement of the observation group and the control group were (1 162 ± 113) mL, (1171 ± 104) mL, respectively, the difference was not statistically significant (t = 1.734, P = 0.065). The blood loss of the observation group and the control group were (276 ± 41) mL, (294 ± 42) mL, respectively, the difference was not statistically significant (t = 0.083, P = 1.023). The urine volume of the observation group and the control group were (524 ± 113) mL, (532 ± 109) mL, respectively, the difference was not statistically significant (t = 1.834, P = 0.053). The operation time of the observation group and the control group were (192 ± 24) min, (197 ± 21) min, respectively, the difference was not statistically significant (t = 1.367, P = 0.073). The MAP at T1 - T2 of the two groups increased, the CVP of the two groups was significantly higher at T1, the HR of the two groups was significantly higher at T2. The MAP, CVP, HR between the two groups had no significant differences (all P > 0.05). The levels of ScvO2, PcvO2 and PaO2 at T1 were significantly higher than those at T0; on the contrary, the levels of ScvO2, PcvO2 and PaO2 at T2 were significantly lower than those at T0, and the Hb in the observation group was significantly lower at T1 - T2, the Hb in the control group was significantly lower at T1 - T2, which in the observation group was lower than the control group, the differences were statistically significant (all P < 0.05). There was no statistically significant difference in Lac between the two groups (P > 0.05). There were statistically significant differences in CcvO2, CaO2, Ca - cvO2 and ERO2 between the two groups at different time points (all P < 0.05). Conclusion Phenylephrine is more effective than norepinephrine in limiting infusion in elderly patients, and it has more obvious effects on tissue oxygen metabolism.

【Key words】Infusions, intravenous; Norepinephrine; Deoxyepinephrine
银杏内酯注射液联合依达拉奉治疗急性脑梗死的疗效及机制研究

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【摘要】目的探讨银杏内酯注射液联合依达拉奉治疗急性脑梗死的疗效及机制。方法选取120例急性脑梗死患者，采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组，每组60例。对照组给予依达拉奉治疗，观察组给予银杏内酯注射液联合依达拉奉治疗。比较两组血清神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)、S100β、肿瘤坏死因子α(TNF-α)、白细胞介素6(IL-6)及C反应蛋白(CRP)水平；比较两组美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分及临床疗效。结果治疗后，观察组血清NSE、S100β、CRP、IL-6、TNF-α分别为(7.1±1.5)μg/L、(0.2±0.1)μg/L、(14.5±3.7)mg/L、(20.9±5.3)ng/L、(11.2±3.0)μg/L，对照组分别为(8.9±2.0)μg/L、(0.4±0.2)μg/L、(21.3±4.2)mg/L、(29.7±3.2)ng/L、(18.8±3.6)μg/L，观察组均显著低于对照组(t=2.898，P<0.05)。治疗后7d、14d，观察组NIHSS评分分别为(11.8±3.0)分、(7.3±2.2)分，对照组分别为(15.2±3.9)分、(10.5±3.0)分，观察组均显著低于对照组(t=2.984，3.037，P<0.05)。观察组总有效率显著高于对照组(83.3% vs. 61.7%)(χ²=7.064，P<0.05)。结论银杏内酯注射液联合依达拉奉治疗急性脑梗死，可抑制炎性反应，减轻神经功能损伤，其效果优于单纯依达拉奉治疗。

【关键词】银杏内酯注射液；依达拉奉；脑梗塞；炎症反应

Effect and mechanism of ginkgolide injection combined with edaravone on acute cerebral infarction
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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the effect and mechanism of ginkgolide injection combined with edaravone on acute cerebral infarction. Methods 120 acute cerebral infarction patients were divided into observation group and control group, 60 cases in each group. The control group was treated with edaravone, and the observation group was treated with ginkgolide injection combined with edaravone. The neuron specific enolase (NSE), S100β, tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), interleukin-6 (IL-6), C reactive protein (CRP), National Institutes of Health stroke scale (NIHSS) and clinical efficacy were compared between the two groups. Results After treatment, the levels of NSE, S100β, CRP, IL-6 and TNF-α of the observation group were (7.1±1.5) μg/L, (0.2±0.1) μg/L, (14.5±3.7) mg/L, (20.9±5.3) ng/L and (11.2±3.0) μg/L, respectively, which of the control group were (8.9±2.0) μg/L, (0.4±0.2) μg/L, (21.3±4.2) mg/L, (29.7±3.2) ng/L and (18.8±3.6) μg/L, respectively, those of the observation group were significantly lower than control group(t=2.898, 2.894, 3.012, 2.998, 3.025, all P<0.05). After treatment for 7 d and 14 d, the NIHSS scores of the observation group were (11.8±3.0) points and (7.3±2.2) points, respectively, which of the control group were (15.2±3.9) points and (10.5±3.0) points, respectively, the observation group were significantly lower than control group(t=2.984, 3.037, all P<0.05). The clinical efficacy of the observation group was significantly better than that of the control group(83.3% vs. 61.7%)(χ²=7.064, P<0.05). Conclusion Ginkgolide injection combined with edaravone in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction can inhibit inflammation reaction, alleviate nerve function damage, its effect is better than edaravone.

【Key words】Ginkgolide injection; Edaravone; Brain infarction; Inflammation reaction
美沙拉嗪联合双歧三联活菌治疗溃疡性结肠炎的临床疗效及对血清炎性因子水平的影响

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【摘要】目的 观察美沙拉嗪联合双歧三联活菌治疗溃疡性结肠炎的临床疗效及对血清炎性因子水平的影响。方法 选择80例溃疡性结肠炎作为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为观察组40例和对照组40例,对照组仅口服美沙拉嗪治疗,观察组在对照组的基础上再口服双歧三联活菌治疗,两组患者均治疗8周,治疗前后观察症状及结肠镜检查镜下表现差异,清晨空腹抽取静脉血进行CRP、TNF-α、IL-6、IL-8检测,评价两组临床疗效。结果 对照组和观察组治疗后腹泻、腹痛、黏液血便比例分别为20.0%和0.0%,22.5%和2.5%,20.0%和0.0%,均较治疗前明显下降(χ²=46.036,72.381,26.467,52.379,22.175,48.000,均P<0.01),观察组对腹痛、腹痛、黏液血便的改善效果明显优于对照组(χ²=8.941,7.895,9.574,均P<0.05);观察组和对照组治疗后镜下表现溃疡、糜烂、出血点的比例分别为22.5%和5.0%,32.5%和10.0%,37.5%和7.5%,均较治疗前明显下降(χ²=31.427,48.813,12.832,32.273,29.574,64.962,均P<0.01),观察组对镜下表现溃疡、糜烂、出血点的改善效果明显优于对照组(χ²=5.084,6.74,10.853,均P<0.05);对照组和观察组治疗后CRP、TNF-α、IL-6、IL-8分别为(13.6±3.6)mg/L和(7.8±1.2)mg/L,(28.4±9.6)ng/L和(15.6±7.1)ng/L,(141.3±21.4)ng/L和(90.5±14.7)ng/L,(202.4±32.8)ng/L和(155.2±25.4)ng/L,(202.4±32.8)ng/L和(155.2±25.4)ng/L,均明显低于治疗前(t=15.525和20.672,13.851和17.524,8.243和11.132,均P<0.01),观察组治疗后CRP、TNF-α、IL-6、IL-8明显低于对照组(t=6.302,7.456,6.325,7.543,均P<0.01);观察组临床总有效率为97.5%(39/40),明显高于对照组的77.5%(31/40),差异有统计学意义(χ²=7.680,P<0.05)。结论 美沙拉嗪联合双歧三联活菌治疗溃疡性结肠炎具有确切临床疗效,更有效地改善临床症状及及镜下表现,下调血清促炎细胞因子水平,值得推广使用。

【关键词】结肠炎,溃疡性; 美沙拉嗪; 双歧三联活菌; 炎性因子

Clinical effect of mesalazine combined with bifidobacterium in the treatment of ulcerative colitis and its effect on serum inflammatory cytokines

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the clinical effect of mesalazine combined with bifidobacterium in the treatment of ulcerative colitis and its effect on serum inflammatory cytokines. Methods 80 patients with ulcerative colitis were selected as the subjects. According to the digital table, the patients were randomly divided into observation group(40 cases) and control group (40 cases) by random number tables. The control group was treated with oral mesalazine only. The observation group was treated with bifidobacterium on the basis of the control group. Both two groups were treated for 8 weeks. Before and after treatment, the symptoms and microscopic manifestations were observed. The levels of CRP, TNF-α, IL-6 and IL-8 in venous blood were measured before and after treatment in the morning, and the clinical curative effect was evaluated. Results The proportions of diarrhea, abdominal pain and
mucous bloody in the control group and the observation group were 20.0% and 0.0%, 22.5% and 2.5%, 20.0% and 0.0%, respectively, which were significantly lower than those before treatment ($\chi^2 = 46.036, 72.381, 26.467, 52.379, 22.175, 48.000$, all $P < 0.01$). The improvement of diarrhea, abdominal pain and mucous bloody of the observation group was better than those of the control group ($\chi^2 = 8.941, 7.895, 9.574$, all $P < 0.05$). The percentages of ulcers, erosions and bleeding points in the observation group and the control group were 22.5% and 5.0%, 32.5% and 10.0%, 37.5% and 7.5%, respectively, which were significantly lower than those before treatment ($\chi^2 = 31.427, 48.813, 12.832, 32.273, 29.574, 64.962$, all $P < 0.01$). The improvement of ulcer, erosive and bleeding in the observation group was better than those in the control group ($\chi^2 = 5.084, 6.74, 10.853$, all $P < 0.05$). The levels of CRP, TNF-$\alpha$, IL-6 and IL-8 in the control group and observation group were $(13.6 \pm 3.6)$ mg/L and $(7.8 \pm 1.2)$ mg/L, $(28.4 \pm 9.6)$ ng/L and $(15.6 \pm 7.1)$ ng/L, $(141.3 \pm 21.4)$ ng/L and $(90.5 \pm 14.7)$ ng/L, $(202.4 \pm 32.8)$ ng/L and $(155.2 \pm 25.4)$ ng/L, respectively, which were significantly lower than those before treatment ($t = 15.525$ and $20.672$, $17.524$ and $12.243$, $12.021$ and $11.132$, all $P < 0.01$), the CRP, TNF-$\alpha$, IL-6 and IL-8 levels in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($t = 7.456$, $6.325$, $7.543$, all $P < 0.01$). The effective rate in the observation group was 97.5% (39/40), which was significantly higher than that in the control group (77.5%, 31/40), the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 7.680$, $P < 0.05$).

Conclusion Mesalazine combined with bifidobacterium has exact clinical effect in the treatment of ulcerative colitis, it is more effective in improving clinical symptoms and microscopic manifestations, and can reduce the level of serum proinflammatory cytokines. It is worthy to be used.

【Key words】Colitis, ulcerative; Melazine; Bifidobacterium virescens; Inflammatory factors
浙江省绍兴市苯丙胺类兴奋剂强制隔离戒毒人员情绪状况调查

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【摘要】目的 调查绍兴市强制隔离戒毒所苯丙胺类兴奋剂(ATS)戒毒人员的情绪状况及童年创伤经历。方法 对绍兴市强制隔离戒毒所140例ATS戒毒人员进行横截面调查;采用自制调查表收集一般资料;采用病人健康问卷(PHQ-9)、广泛性焦虑量表(GAD-7)及心境障碍问卷(MDQ)调查戒毒人员的情绪状况;采用童年创伤问卷(CTQ)调查戒毒人员的童年创伤经历。结果 140例ATS戒毒人员中,84例(60%)存在情绪障碍,其中焦虑障碍24例(17.14%),抑郁障碍22例(15.72%),抑郁焦虑障碍共病27例(19.28%),双相障碍11例(7.86%)。有66例(47.1%)至少经历过1种童年创伤,存在最多的童年创伤是躯体忽视60例(42.9%),其次为情感忽视23例(16.4%),第三是性虐待18例(12.9%),情感虐待及躯体虐待相对较少。结论 在ATS强制隔离戒毒人员,共病情感障碍现象普遍存在。对该类人员情感状况给予及时的干预和治疗,将促进其心理健康,从而减少海洛因的再次使用,更好地回归社会和生活。

【关键词】苯丙胺类兴奋剂; 情绪状况; 童年创伤

The investigation of emotional state among users of amphetamine-type-stimulants under compulsory seclusion rehabilitation in Shaoxing  Liang Shenglin, Cao Shilin.

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【Abstract】Objective to investigate the emotional state and childhood trauma among users of amphetamine-type-stimulants under compulsory seclusion rehabilitation in Shaoxing. Methods A cross-sectional design was conducted on 140 users of ATS in Shaoxing compulsory isolation drug rehabilitation center, collecting general information using homemade questionnaires. Using the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7) and Mood Disorder Questionnaire (MDQ) to investigate the emotional state of users of ATS. The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) was applied to explore the childhood trauma experiences of users of ATS. Results Among the 140 users of ATS, 84 (60%) users had emotional problems, 24 users (17.14%) of anxiety disorder, 22 users (15.72%) of depression, 27 users (19.28%) of depression and anxiety disorder. 66 users (47.1%) experienced at least one childhood trauma. The most common childhood trauma is the physical neglect, 60 users (42.9%), followed by emotional neglect in 23 users (16.4%), again sexual abuse in 18 users (12.9%), emotional abuse and physical abuse is relatively fewer. Conclusion Among users of ATS under compulsory seclusion rehabilitation, emotional problems is prevalent. Proper emotional intervention and treatment in users of ATS would promote their mental health, thereby reducing the re-use of ATS, better return to society life.

【Key words】Amphetamine-type stimulants; Emotional state; Childhood trauma
酚妥拉明联合垂体后叶素治疗老年人支气管扩张伴大咯血的临床效果分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨垂体后叶素联合酚妥拉明治疗老年支气管扩张伴大咯血的临床疗效以及安全性,为临床提供指导。方法 抽取 80 例老年患者为观察对象,随机信封法分为两组。对照组 40 例应用酚妥拉明治疗,观察组 40 例在对照组的基础上加用垂体后叶素治疗,比较两组临床疗效,出血时间,总出血量及不良反应发生率。结果 观察组总有效率为 92.50%,显著高于对照组的 70.00%(χ² = 6.646, P < 0.05),观察组出血时间,总出血量显著优于对照组(t 出血时间 = 5.069, t 出血量 = 5.447, P < 0.05);观察组不良反应发生率为 7.50%,显著低于对照组的 27.50%(χ² = 5.541, P < 0.05)。结论 对老年支气管扩张合并大咯血患者采取垂体后叶素联合酚妥拉明治疗,能显著缓解患者的咯血症状,缩短出血时间,减少总出血量,降低患者发生不良反应的概率。

【关键词】垂体后叶素; 酚妥拉明; 支气管扩张; 咯血

Analysis of clinical curative effect of phentolamine combined with pituitrin in the treatment of senile bronchiectasis with massive hemoptysis  Li Bo.

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical efficacy and safety of pituitrin and phentolamine in the treatment of senile bronchiectasis with massive hemoptysis, thus to provide guidance for the clinical. Methods 80 elderly patients were selected as the subjects of this experiment, and the patients were randomly divided into two groups using the envelope random grouping method. 40 patients in the control group used phentolamine. 40 cases in the observation group were treated with pituitrin and phentolamine. The clinical curative effect, bleeding time, bleeding volume and the incidence of adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. Results The total effective rate of the observation group was 92.50%, which was significantly higher than 70.00% of the control group (χ² = 6.646, P < 0.05). The bleeding time, total amount of bleeding of the observation group were significantly less than those of the control group (t bleeding time = 5.069, t bleeding volume = 5.447, all P < 0.05). The incidence rate of adverse reaction in the observation group was 7.50%, which was significantly lower than 27.50% of the control group (χ² = 5.541, P < 0.05). Conclusion Phentolamine combined with pituitrin in the treatment of senile bronchiectasis with massive hemoptysis can significantly relieve symptoms, shorten the bleeding time, reduce the total amount of bleeding, reduce the probability of adverse reactions in patients.

【Key words】Pituitrin; Phentolamine; Bronchiectasis; Hemoptysis
Dickkopf-1 在大鼠成骨细胞分化过程对 Wnt 信号途径的调控效应

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【摘要】目的 探讨 Dickkopf-1 (DKK-1) 在体外成骨细胞分化过程对 Wnt 信号途径的调控效应。方法体外培养新生大鼠颅骨成骨细胞,取第 3 代细胞分实验组、对照组,分别用 DMEM + DKK-1 溶液、DMEM + 0.9% 氯化钠溶液外诱导培养,分别在 1, 6, 12, 21 d 进行形态学观察、碱性磷酸酶 (ALP) 活性检测、Wnt 信号通路逆转录聚合酶链式反应 (RT-PCR) 检测。结果 经 DKK-1 体外诱导培养,成骨细胞中 ALP 随培养时间延长颜色逐渐加深。实验组 Wnt 信号表达量随培养时间延长呈下降趋势,两组在诱导 21 d 时差异有统计学意义 (t = 0.278, P < 0.05)。结论 DKK-1 能调控 Wnt 信号途径在成骨细胞分化过程的表达,提示 DKK-1 可能通过调控 Wnt 信号传导途径参与成骨细胞的分化,影响骨重建过程。

【关键词】成骨细胞; 骨重建; Dickkopf 相关蛋白 1; Wnt 通路

Regulating effects of Dickkopf-1 on Wnt signaling pathway at differentiation of osteoblast in rat  Wan Xiuyang, Sun Shoufang, Liu Yonghui, Deng Nian, Xing Zhijun, Yuan Hongyan, Zhang Liang.

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【Abstract】Objective To discuss the effect of Dickkopf-1 (DKK-1) on Wnt signal pathway during the differentiation of osteoblast in vitro. Methods The osteoblasts were obtained from the new rats and cultured in vitro. The 3 passages were divided into control group and DKK-1 group. The cells were cultured in DKK-1 and normal saline for morphological detection, ALP activity detection and osteoblasts stained at 1st, 6th, 12th, 21st day. The Wnt was detected by RT-PCR. Results After cultured by the DKK-1 in vitro, the ALP and mineralization of osteoblasts staining were prolonged with culture time. Compared with control group, the expression of Wnt was significantly reduced at the 21st day after induction (t = 0.278, P < 0.05). Conclusion DKK-1 can regulate the expression of Wnt during osteoblast differentiation, suggests that Wnt may be involved in osteoblast differentiation and can affect bone remodeling process.

【Key words】Osteoblasts; Bone remodeling; DKK-1; Wnt pathway
股骨近端髓内钉固定治疗股骨转子间骨折的
临床效果分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨股骨转子间骨折外科手术中应用股骨近端髓内钉(PFNA)固定的临床优越性。方法 将106例行股骨转子间骨折手术的患者纳入研究,采用随机数字表法分为PFNA组和动力髋螺钉(DHS)组,每组53例。比较两组的术中情况、术后Harris评分及并发症发生情况。结果 PFNA组的手术切口长度为(4.50±1.35)cm,明显小于DHS组的(12.63±2.50)cm,PFNA组的手术时间为(68.50±10.22)min,明显短于DHS组的(102.36±17.55)min,PFNA组的术中出血量为(152.40±35.08)mL,明显少于DHS组的(298.33±70.11)mL,两组差异均有统计学意义(t=20.832,12.138,13.551,均P<0.05);PFNA组的骨折愈合时间(9.70±2.45)周,略短于DHS组的(10.22±2.38)周,但组间差异无统计学意义(t=1.108,P>0.05);PFNA组的Harris评分优良率为94.34%,略高于DHS组的86.79%,PFNA组的术后并发症总发生率为5.66%,低于DHS组的9.43%,但组间差异均无统计学意义(χ²=1.767,0.541,均P>0.05)。结论 PFNA的手术创伤较小、出血较少,可缩短手术时间、减少并发症发生,易于骨折愈合和骨关节功能恢复,该固定方式优于DHS。【关键词】股骨骨折; 骨折固定术,内; 骨折固定术,髓内

Clinical effect of proximal femoral nail anlirotafion fixation in the treatment of intertrochanteric fractures
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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the superiority of proximal femoral nail anlirotafion(PFNA) fixation in the treatment of intertrochanteric fractures. Methods 106 patients with intertrochanteric fracture were included in the study. According to different internal fixation methods, they were divided into PFNA group and 2 dynamic hip screw (DHS) group, 53 cases in each group. The intraoperative conditions, the postoperative Harris score and the incidence of complications of the two groups were observed and compared. Results The length of incision in the PFNA group was significantly shorter than that in the DHS group[ (4.50±1.35) cm vs. (12.63±2.50) cm ], the operative time in the PFNA group was significantly shorter than that in the DHS group[ (68.50±10.22) min vs. (102.36±17.55) min ], the amount of blood loss in the PFNA group was significantly less than that in the DHS group[ (152.40±35.08) mL vs. (298.33±70.11) mL ], there were statistically significant differences between the two groups (t=20.832,12.138,13.551, all P<0.05). The fracture healing time in the PFNA group was slightly shorter than that in the DHS group[ (9.70±2.45) weeks vs. (10.22±2.38) weeks ], but there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups (t=1.108, P>0.05). The excellent and good rate of Harris score in the PFNA group was slightly higher than that in the DHS group(94.34% vs. 86.79%), the incidence rate of postoperative complications in the PFNA group was slightly less than that in the DHS group(5.66% vs. 9.43%), but there were no statistically significant differences between the two groups (χ²=1.767,0.541, all P>0.05). Conclusion PFNA internal fixation has characteristics of less surgical trauma, less bleeding, shorter operation time and less complications. It is easy to fracture healing and functional recovery of bone and joint.【Key words】Femoral fracture; Fracture fixation, internal; Fracture fixation, interamedullary
乳腺纤维瘤的手术治疗与切口方式研究
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【摘要】目的 研究乳腺纤维瘤的手术治疗与切口方式。方法以乳腺纤维瘤患者 106 例为研究对象，采用随机数字表法分为两组，传统切口组 53 例，采用传统放射状切口进行手术治疗；环乳晕切口组 53 例，采用环乳晕切口进行手术治疗。比较两组乳腺纤维瘤切除时间、术中出血量、术后住院时间和切口甲级愈合率、双侧乳房对称率、患者满意度、术后并发症发生率。结果 环乳晕切口组切口甲级愈合率、双侧乳房对称率、患者满意度分别为 100.00%、94.34%、94.34%，明显高于传统切口组的 81.13%、66.04%、81.13%，差异均有统计学意义（χ² =5.341,10.541,4.296，均 P<0.05）；环乳晕切口组术后并发症发生率为 1.89%，明显低于传统切口组的 15.09%（χ² =5.949, P<0.05）。环乳晕切口组乳腺纤维瘤切除时间、术中出血量、手术后住院时间分别为（15.14±0.15）min、（20.02±1.53）mL、（5.52±1.12）d，均明显优于传统切口组的（27.24±1.91）min、（29.98±2.72）mL、（7.26±2.57）d，差异均有统计学意义（t =11.113, 8.924, 8.255，均 P<0.05）。结论乳腺纤维瘤的手术治疗与切口方式可影响治疗效果，采用环乳晕切口进行手术治疗效果优于传统放射状切口，可缩短手术时间，减少出血量，降低并发症发生率，提高切口甲级愈合率、双侧乳房对称率、患者满意度，缩短住院时间。

【关键词】乳腺纤维瘤；环乳晕切口；放射状切口

Study on surgical treatment and the way of incision of breast fibroma Zhao Jianhua.
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【Abstract】Objective To study the surgical treatment and the way of incision of breast fibroma. Methods 106 patients with breast tumor were selected as the research subjects, and they were randomly divided into two groups. 53 cases in the conventional incision group used the traditional radial incision surgery. 53 cases in the ring areola incision group received the areola incision surgery. The resection time, intraoperative bleeding, postoperative hospital stay and wound healing rate, bilateral symmetry rate, patient satisfaction and postoperative complications were compared between the two groups. Results The incision healing rate, bilateral breast symmetry and the patients’ satisfaction rate of the areola incision group were 100.00%, 94.34%, 94.34%, respectively, which were significantly higher than those of the traditional incision group (81.13%, 66.04%, 81.13%), the differences were statistically significant (χ² =5.341,10.541,4.296, all P<0.05). The incidence rate of postoperative complication of the areola incision group was 1.89%, which was significantly lower than 15.09% of the conventional incision group (χ² =5.949, P<0.05). The breast fibroma resection time, intraoperative bleeding volume, postoperative hospitalization time of the areola incision group were (15.14±0.15) min, (20.02±1.53) mL, (5.52±1.12) d, which were significantly better than those of the conventional incision group(27.24±1.91) min, (29.98±2.72) mL, (7.26±2.57) d, the differences were statistically significant (t =11.113, 8.924, 8.255, all P<0.05). Conclusion The surgical treatment of breast fibroma and incision can affect the treatment effect, the areola incision surgery is better than the traditional radial incision, it can shorten operation time, reduce bleeding, reduce the incidence of complications, improve the healing rate, double side breast symmetry rate, the degree of satisfaction of patients, shorten the hospitalization time, which is worthy of promotion.

【Key words】Breast fibroma; Ring areola incision; Radial incision
纤维支气管镜局部灌洗治疗急性肺脓肿临床研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨纤维支气管镜局部灌洗治疗对急性肺脓肿的临床疗效。方法 选取急性肺脓肿患者98例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组各49例。对照组给予常规内科综合治疗,观察组在常规内科综合治疗的基础上进行纤维支气管镜局部灌洗治疗,观察记录两组患者的有效率以及症状缓解时间。结果 治疗前,两组血气分析值差异均无统计学意义(t=0.427,0.366,0.678,P=0.678,0.852,0.724);治疗后,两组血气分析值差异均有统计学意义(t=5.237,6.547,4.357,P=0.024,0.036,0.041);治疗后,两组症状缓解时间差异均有统计学意义(t=4.657,5.027,4.672,4.604,P=0.048,0.017,0.026,0.032)。结论 纤维支气管镜局部灌洗治疗对急性肺脓肿有较好的临床效果,能有效提高患者的临床总体有效率,缩短患者临床症状恢复时间。

【关键词】 肺脓肿; 支气管; 检查; 支气管肺泡灌洗

Clinical efficacy of local lavage with fiberoptic bronchoscopy in the treatment of acute lung abscess

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吞咽康复训练对卒中相关性肺炎患者降钙素原水平的影响

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【摘要】目的 观察吞咽康复训练对卒中相关性肺炎患者降钙素原水平的影响。方法 将120例卒中相关性肺炎患者按照随机数字表法分为对照组60例和康复组60例,两组患者均给予相同的常规及对症处理,康复组在此基础上联合吞咽功能训练。测定两组患者治疗前后血清降钙素原水平。结果 康复组入院当天,第3天,第5天,第7天血清降钙素原分别为(5.41±1.34)ng/mL,(4.09±1.18)ng/mL,(2.50±0.94)ng/mL,(1.06±0.63)ng/mL,对照组分别为(5.52±1.29)ng/mL,(4.51±1.15)ng/mL,(3.11±1.02)ng/mL,(1.56±0.81)ng/mL,两组第3天,第5天,第7天血清降钙素原水平差异均有统计学意义(t=1.989,3.419,3.741,均P<0.05)。结论 吞咽康复训练可显著降低卒中相关性肺炎患者降钙素原水平。

【关键词】吞咽训练; 康复训练; 卒中相关性肺炎; 降钙素原

Effect of swallowing rehabilitation training on procalcitonin levels in patients with stroke associated pneumonia

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IgM型多发性骨髓瘤一例

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患者, 女性, 63岁。因“纳差, 乏力半年余, 加重 1 个月”入院。查体: 神志清楚, 贫血貌, 全身皮肤黏膜未见出血点, 浅表淋巴结未及肿大, 心、肺、腹未见明显异常。入院后, 血常规: WBC 3.95×10^9/L, Hb 72 g/L, PLT 222×10^9/L。生化全套: 球蛋白 40.1 g/L, AST 58 U/L, 尿酸 408 μmol/L, Ca 2.93 mmol/L, LDH 939 U/L。肿瘤四项: 铁蛋白 739 ng/mL, 体液免疫 IgM 35.9 g/L, 补体 C3 0.707 g/L, 补体 C4 0.066 g/L。心电图: 窦性心律, 左心室肥厚, 偶发室上性期前收缩; 尿本周蛋白定性: 阳性; 血流变: 血粘度升高; 骨髓形态学: 异常浆细胞占 16%。MRI: 腰椎间盘突出, T12 轻度压缩性骨折, 腰椎骨髓信号不均改变, 骨盆骨髓信号略异常, 两股骨骨髓信号略异常。血清蛋白电泳: IgM 增高, KAP 增高; 免疫固定电泳: IgM-KAP 双 M 蛋白血症; 免疫分型: 主要表达 CD38、CD117、CD138; FISH 基因检测未见异常; 骨髓活检病理: 骨髓增生较活跃, 骨小梁区见浆样区域弥漫。符合多发性骨髓瘤诊断标准[1]。最后诊断: 多发性骨髓瘤 IgM-KAP 型; 颈椎病; 胆囊炎。
肠系膜上动脉栓塞致肠坏死一例

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患者男,48岁。因“饮酒后上腹疼痛14 h”于2013年1月23日至解放军第二三四医院诊治。检查:体温38℃,脉搏104次/min,呼吸22次/min,血压150/90 mmHg。心肺未见异常。腹部平坦,未见静脉曲张,未见胃肠型及蠕动波,腹平软,全腹未触及包块,上腹部压痛,左上腹部及剑突下明显,无反跳痛,肝脾肋下未触及,莫非征阴性,肝区无叩痛,移动性浊音阴性,肠鸣音减弱,约1次/min。既往无心血管病史及其他疾病史。行腹部立位X线平片提示:腹部肠管内积液;彩色多普勒超声检查提示胰腺回声欠均匀;血常规示白细胞18.53×10⁹/L,红细胞5.2×10¹²/L,血红蛋白168 g/L,血小板140×10⁹/L;心肌酶谱示乳酸脱氢酶541 u/L,肌酸激酶199 u/L,血清肌酸激酶同工酶52 u/L,a-羟丁酸氢酶337 u/L;血清淀粉酶43 u/L,尿淀粉酶262 u/L。

One case of bowel necrosis caused by superior mesenteric artery embolism  Cheng Yuqiang, Wang Liqiang, Li Hui, Yang Hua, Li Qiang.
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系统 A 氨基酸转运体在胎儿宫内生长受限中的作用

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【摘要】 胎儿宫内生长受限 (fetal intrauterine growth restriction, IUCR) 是常见的围生期疾病之一，其不仅增加患儿围生期患病率及病死率，影响远期神经系统发育，而且可导致成年后肥胖、高血压、2 型糖尿病等发病风险明显增加。多项研究提示，系统 A 氨基酸转运体表达下调与 IUCR 有着紧密的联系。该研究就系统 A 氨基酸转运体在 IUCR 中的作用进行综述。

【关键词】 胎儿; 宫内生长受限; 系统 A 氨基酸转运体

Role of system A amino acid transporter in fetal intrauterine growth restriction  Shen Ziyun, Cheng Xiuyong. Department of Neonatology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou, He'nan 450052, China Corresponding author: Cheng Xiuyong, Email: chengxy188@163.com

【Abstract】 Fetal intrauterine growth restriction is one of the common diseases in the perinatal period, which not only increases the child morbidity and mortality in the perinatal period, affecting the long-term development of the nervous system, and can make the risk of adult obesity, hypertension, type II diabetes increased significantly. A number of studies suggest that the down – regulation of A amino acid transporter expression is closely associated with intrauterine growth restriction. The down – regulation of A amino acid transporter expression may be an important cause of intrauterine growth restriction.

【Key words】 Fetus; Intrauterine growth restriction; System A amino acid transporter

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大面积烧伤合并吸入性损伤的治疗进展

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【摘要】随着医疗技术的飞速发展,烧伤救治水平也不断提高。但大面积烧伤合并吸入性损伤的救治仍未取得突破性进展,且成为烧伤患者的主要死亡原因。大面积烧伤合并吸入性损伤造成的休克、感染、多器官功能衰竭及急性呼吸系统损伤是威胁患者生命的主要因素。大面积烧伤合并吸入性损伤的治疗一直是烧伤基础和临床研究的重点。国内外相关学者对大面积烧伤合并吸入性损伤的治疗进行了大量研究,近几年随着研究的不断深入,一些新的治疗理念也被提出,该研究对当前大面积烧伤合并吸入性损伤的治疗进展进行综述。

【关键词】烧伤;烧伤,吸入性;治疗应用;综述

Treatment progress of large area burn complicated with inhalation injury Hao Qingyu, Ge Naihang, Xu Jian, Zhang Linlin, Wen Congji, Yan Xiaoou.
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【Abstract】With the rapid development of medical technology, burn treatment level is also rising. However, large area burn injury with inhalation injury treatment has not yet made a breakthrough, and become the main cause of death in burn patients. Severe shock, infection, multiple organs failure and acute respiratory system injury caused by inhalation injury are the main factors threatening the life of patients. The treatment of large area burn combined with inhalation injury has been the focus of burn and clinical research. Domestic and foreign scholars on large area burn associated with inhalation injury treatment for a large number of studies. In recent years, with the deepening of research, some new treatment concepts have been proposed. The advanced treatment progress of large area burn combined with inhalation injury were reviewed.

【Key words】Burns; Burns inhalation; Therapeutic uses; Review
品管圈活动在老年糖尿病患者饮食健康教育中的应用

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【摘要】目的 观察品管圈活动(Quality Control Circle, QCC)在老年糖尿病患者饮食健康教育中的临床应用效果。方法 采用随机对照的研究方法,将2016年3~8月入住老年病科76例老年糖尿病患者采用完全随机分组法分为对照组与观察组,每组38例。对照组在接受药物等正规治疗的同时只采用常规糖尿病健康教育方法,观察组在接受药物等正规治疗的同时用品管圈活动对饮食护理进行干预,调查分析两组老年患者对糖尿病饮食的基础知识、态度、行为情况。结果 采用常规宣教的对照组在入院后基础知识、行为、态度三方面知晓率分别为53.07%、68.45%、38.80%,观察组采用QCC实施健康教育知晓率为51.32%、77.6%、40.5%;对照组在出院前基础知识、行为、态度三方面知晓率分别为74.56%、72.4%、58.9%,观察组采用QCC实施健康教育知晓率为85.97%、88.2%、66.8%。两组均有不同程度的改善。在出院前,采用QCC实施健康教育的观察组与采用常规宣教的对照组差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。结论 在老年糖尿病患者饮食宣教中,应用QCC活动较常规方法能取得更好的效果。

【关键词】品管圈; 老年人; 糖尿病; 饮食宣教

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江西省基本诊疗路径管理实施调查研究

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【摘要】目的 对抚州市基层医疗卫生机构开展的 67 种常见疾病基本诊疗路径实施情况进行定量分析,为在该地区甚至省内建立和完善基层医疗机构诊疗路径管理制度提供依据。方法 对抚州市境内实施了基本诊疗路径的 193 所基层医疗卫生机构进行调查,并利用 SPSS 21.0 进行分析。结果 抚州市开展基本诊疗路径的基层医疗机构实施后平均治疗费用比实施前减少了 11.25%（t = 15.02, P = 0.002）,平均治疗天数比实施前缩短了 15.56%（t = 8.892, P = 0.000）。结论 实施基本诊疗路径可以减少治疗费用与治疗时间,表明路径的实施可以缓解患者的负担,符合新医改的期望和人民的根本利益，基本诊疗路径管理应该以制度的形式确立下来，并不断进行修改完善。

【关键词】基本诊疗路径; 治疗费用; 治疗天数; 统计分析

Investigation and research on the management of basic clinical pathway in the Jiangxi province taking Fuzhou as an example  Cao Mengment, Hu Rongrong, Han Dandan.
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微信干预对臀部压疮防治的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨微信干预对臀部压疮防治的影响。方法 依据患者入院顺序按随机号将 72 例截瘫并发臀部压疮患者分为观察组和对照组。两组患者住院期间均接受相同内容的健康教育和出院指导,观察组在出院后给予微信干预。比较出院后第 12 个月两组康复护理依从性和并发症的发生率。结果 出院后 12 个月观察组依从性 [ (4.05 ± 0.94) 分] 较对照组依从性 [ (3.29 ± 1.10) 分] 明显提高 ( t = 10.18, P = 0.02); 观察组新发压疮发生率 (2.7%) 较对照组 (17.1%) 明显降低 ( χ² = 10.89, P = 0.00); 其他并发症观察组 (5.4%) 明显低于对照组 (20.0%) ( χ² = 8.67, P = 0.03)。结论 微信干预可有效提高患者及亲属依从性, 降低臀部新压疮和其他并发症发生率。

【关键词】 微信; 臀部压疮; 依从性; 健康教育

Effect of WeChat intervention on the prognosis of hip decubitus  Feng Yuhong.

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新生儿重症感染的临床特点及影响因素分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨新生儿重症感染的临床特点及影响因素, 为优化临床护理措施提供依据。方法 选取 2014 年 2 月至 2015 年 4 月温州市中心医院新生儿科收治的1420例新生儿作为研究对象, 对新生儿的临床资料进行回顾性分析。结果 1420例新生儿中, 有90例新生儿出现重症感染, 发生率为6.34%, 其中男新生儿52例, 占57.78%, 女新生儿38例, 占42.22%。出现重症感染的新生儿的分娩情况、出生体重与未出现重症感染的新生儿比较, 差异有统计学意义 (χ² = 5.120, P < 0.05); 出现重症感染的新生儿侵袭性操作、呼吸窘迫综合征、住院时间以及基础等因素与未出现重症感染的新生儿比较, 差异均有统计学意义 (χ² = 258.465, P = 0.000；χ² = 196.449, P = 0.000；χ² = 11.715, P = 0.000；χ² = 11.715, P = 0.000)。多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示胎龄、低体重儿、侵袭性操作及住院时间是新生儿重症感染的独立危险因素 (OR = 1.981, P = 0.025; OR = 2.721, P = 0.006; OR = 4.861, P = 0.011; OR = 8.329, P = 0.000)。结论 加强对新生儿病房内的护理, 尽量减少侵袭性操作等进行护理干预, 可有效降低新生儿重症感染发生率, 提高新生儿生活质量。

【关键词】婴儿, 新生; 重症感染; 护理; 因素分析, 统计学

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