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中西药联合治疗尘肺病 37 例疗效分析

苏晓珏 范槐芳 王丽

310003 浙江省杭州市, 浙江省中西医结合医院呼吸内科

【摘要】目的: 探讨中药联合西药治疗尘肺病的临床疗效及预后。方法: 选取尘肺病患者 74 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分成观察组 37 例和对照组 37 例,对照组采用常规西药治疗,观察组在对照组基础上联合中药治疗,比较两组治疗前后肺功能指标、临床疗效、体征好转时间以及肺部阴影减少等变化。结果: 观察组肺部阴影减少率为 75.67%, 对照组肺部阴影减少率为 62.16%, 两组差异有统计学意义 (\( t = 6.778, P = 0.000 \)). 观察组总有效率为 86.49%, 对照组总有效率为 67.57%, 两组差异有统计学意义 (\( t = 6.909, P = 0.000 \)). 结论: 中药联合西医治疗尘肺病肺部阴影减少率高, 肺功能显著好转, 咳嗽、喘息等临床症状体征好转时间缩短, 优于常规西药治疗。

【关键词】尘肺; 中草药; 药物疗法; 联合; 治疗结果

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Clinical analysis of 37 cases of pneumoconiosis treated with combination of Chinese and western medicine

Su Xiaojue, Fan Huaifang, Wang Li.

Department of Respiratory Medicine – Occupation, Zhejiang Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310003, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the curative effect and prognosis of traditional Chinese medicine combined with western medicine in the treatment of silicosis patients. Methods 74 patients with silicosis were selected as the research subjects. According to the admission time, the patients were divided into the observation group and the control group, 37 patients in each group. The control group was treated with conventional western medicine, the observation group was given the combined treatment of traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine. The clinical curative effect, pulmonary function index, symptoms improved time and the reduce of lung shadow were observed and compared. Results The reduction rate of lung shadow in the observation group was 75.67%, which in the control group was 62.16%, there was statistically significant difference between the two groups (\( t = 6.778, P = 0.000 \)). The total effective rate of the observation group was 86.49%, which of the control group was 67.57%, there was statistically significant difference between the two groups (\( t = 6.909, P = 0.000 \)). After treatment, the vital capacity (VC), forced vital capacity (FVC) and the first second forced expiratory volume (FEV₁) in the observation group were (69.15 ± 18.34)% (71.08 ± 16.93)% (68.91 ± 18.75)%, respectively, which in the control group were (63.37 ± 20.53)% (63.13 ± 18.69)%, respectively, which in the two groups were higher than those before treatment, which in the observation group increased significantly, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups (\( t = 6.778, P = 0.000, t = 8.836, P = 0.000, t = 10.133, P = 0.000 \)). The wheezing, cough, pulmonary rales and other symptoms improved time in the observation group were shorter than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant (\( t = 6.909, P = 0.000 \)). Conclusion Traditional Chinese medicine combined with western medicine in the treatment of silicosis has higher reduction rate of lung shadow, lung function improved significantly, shorter improved time of cough, wheezing and other symptoms, its curative effect is better than western medicine.

【Key words】Pneumoconiosis; Drugs, Chinese herbal; Drug therapy, combination; Treatment outcome

Fund program: Project Supported by Zhejiang Science and Technology Plan of Traditional Chinese Medicine (2016zb097)
论著

孟鲁司特钠治疗稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病的疗效观察

倪楠 林琳 杨沈佳 薛运昕

110016 辽宁省沈阳,辽宁省金秋医院呼吸内科(倪楠、杨沈佳、薛运昕)
110032 辽宁省沈阳,中国医科大学附属第四医院普外科(林琳)


【摘要】目的 探讨孟鲁司特钠在稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者中的应用价值。方法 选择辽宁省金秋医院2015年12月至2016年12月门诊就诊的64例稳定期COPD患者,按照随机数字表法分为观察组及对照组,各32例。两组均进行常规治疗,包括止咳、祛痰、氧疗、戒烟、康复治疗、规律使用长效支气管舒张剂等,在此基础上,治疗组加用孟鲁司特钠。治疗12周后,对患者进行治疗前后的气道通气改善和生存质量的评估,并记录两组急性加重例数以及药物不良反应。结果 治疗后两组肺功能及生活质量均有改善,但治疗后观察组FEV₁、FVC及FEV₁实/FEV₁预明显高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(t=2.49、1.77、1.85,均P<0.05)。治疗后观察组患者6min步行距离长于对照组,Borg评分低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(t=1.83、6.66,均P<0.05)。治疗后SGRQ问卷总分观察组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义[(51.15±3.14)分比(54.83±4.03)分, t=3.94,P<0.01]。结论 孟鲁司特钠可有效改善稳定期COPD患者肺功能和生活质量,且安全性高。

【关键词】肺疾病,慢性阻塞性; 孟鲁司特钠; 疗效观察


Department of Respiratory Medicine, Jinqiu Hospital of Liaoning Province, Shenyang, Liaoning 110016, China ( Ni N, Yang SJ, Xue YX); Department of General Surgery, the Fourth Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning 110032, China (Lin L)

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the application value of montelukast in patients with stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Methods 64 patients with stable COPD in Jinqiu Hospital of Liaoning Province from December 2015 to December 2016 were randomly divided into observation group and control group according to the digital table, 32 cases in each group. The two groups were given routine treatment, including cough, phlegm, oxygen therapy, smoking cessation, rehabilitation treatment, regular use of long-acting bronchodilators, on this basis, the observation group was treated with montelukast sodium. After 12 weeks of treatment, the patients were assessed for airway improvement and quality of life before and after treatment, and recorded the two groups of acute exacerbation and adverse drug reactions. Results The two groups had improved lung function and quality of life after treatment, but after treatment, the FEV₁,FVC and FEV₁ actual/FEV₁ prediction of the observation group were significantly higher than those of the control group, the differences were statistically significant (t = 2.49, 1.77, 1.85 all P < 0.05). After treatment, the 6 minutes walking distance of the observation group was longer than that of the control group, Borg score of the observation group was lower than that of the control group, the differences were statistically significant (t = 1.83, 6.66, all P < 0.05). After treatment, the SGRQ score in the observation group was lower than that of the control group, the difference was statistically significant[(51.15 ± 3.14) points vs. (54.83 ± 4.03) points, t = 3.94, P<0.01]. Conclusion Montelukast can effectively improve the stability of COPD pulmonary function and quality of life,and with high safety.

【Key words】 Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Montelukast sodium; Clinical observation
无创机械通气用于慢性阻塞性肺疾病呼吸衰竭的效果观察

邓永红 欧阳松 戴建兰 张旭 高星 易继三

432300 江西省于都县人民医院呼吸内科

【摘要】 目的 分析无创机械通气用于COPD呼吸衰竭患者的治疗效果。方法 选择COPD呼吸衰竭患者60例，采用随机数字表法分为两组。常规治疗组30例，采用常规综合疗法；无创机械通气组30例，在常规治疗基础上给予无创机械通气治疗。比较两组总有效率，纠正呼吸异常时间、住院时间；比较两组治疗前后动脉血气分析指标和心率、呼吸频率，换有创呼吸机通气概率、病死率。结果 无创机械通气组总有效率为96.67%，高于常规治疗组的73.33% (χ^2 = 6.405, P < 0.05)；无创机械通气组纠正呼吸异常时间、住院时间分别为(5.51 ± 1.41) d, (9.51 ± 2.13) d, 均短于常规治疗组的(9.39 ± 2.56) d, (12.39 ± 3.57) d (t = 8.223, 9.633, P < 0.05)；治疗前两组动脉血气分析指标和心率、呼吸频率差异均无统计学意义(均 P > 0.05)，出院时，常规治疗组PCO₉、PaO₂、心率、呼吸频率分别为(60.45 ± 3.94) mmHg, (60.24 ± 4.12) mmHg, (92.58 ± 0.61)次/min, (22.45 ± 3.14)次/min，无创机械通气组分别为(52.24 ± 1.23) mmHg, (76.24 ± 5.26) mmHg, (83.92 ± 0.62)次/min, (17.26 ± 2.23)次/min，两组差异均有统计学意义(t = 5.133, 3.734, 5.166, 6.360, P < 0.05)；无创机械通气组换有创呼吸机通气概率、病死率分别为3.33%、0.00%，均低于常规治疗组的20.00%、13.33% (χ^2 = 7.214, 6.247, P < 0.05)。结论 无创机械通气用于COPD呼吸衰竭患者的治疗效果确切，可有效改善患者各项动脉血气分析指标和心率、呼吸频率，可快速纠正呼吸异常，改善患者预后，降低有创呼吸机通气概率、病死率。

【关键词】 呼吸，人工；肺疾病，慢性阻塞性；呼吸功能不全

Department of Respiratory Medicine, the People’s Hospital of Yudu County, Jiangxi 342300, China

【Abstract】Objective  To analyze the therapeutic effect of noninvasive mechanical ventilation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients with respiratory failure. Methods  Sixty patients with COPD respiratory failure were randomly divided into two groups, 30 cases in the conventional treatment group used conventional comprehensive therapy. Thirty cases in the noninvasive mechanical ventilation group were given noninvasive mechanical ventilation based on conventional treatment. The total effective rate, time to correct the abnormal breathing, hospitalization time were compared between the two groups. Before and after treatment, the arterial blood gas analysis indicators and heart rate, respiratory rate, probability, mortality for ventilator ventilation were compared in the two groups. Results  The total effective rate of the noninvasive mechanical ventilation group was 96.67%, which was higher than 73.33% of the conventional treatment group(χ^2 = 6.405, P < 0.05). The time to correct the abnormal breathing, hospitalization time of noninvasive mechanical ventilation group were (5.51 ± 1.41) d, (9.51 ± 2.13) d, respectively, which were shorter than (9.39 ± 2.56) d, (12.39 ± 3.57) d of the conventional treatment group (t = 8.223, 9.633, all P < 0.05). Before treatment, the arterial blood gas analysis parameters and heart rate had no statistically significant differences between the two groups (all P > 0.05). After treatment, the frequency of PaCO₂, PaO₂, heart rate and respiratory rate in the conventional treatment group were (60.45 ± 3.94) mmHg, (60.24 ± 4.12) mmHg, (92.58 ± 0.61) times/min, (22.45 ± 3.14) times/min, respectively, which in the noninvasive mechanical ventilation group were (52.24 ± 1.23) mmHg, (76.24 ± 5.26) mmHg, (83.92 ± 0.62) times/min, (17.26 ± 2.23) times/min, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant(t = 5.133, 3.734, 5.166, 6.360, all P < 0.05). The invasive rate of respiratory failure and mortality of noninvasive mechanical ventilation group were 3.33% and 0.00%, respectively, which between the two groups were statistically higher than 20.00%, 13.33% of the conventional treatment group (χ^2 = 7.214, 6.247, all P < 0.05). Conclusion  Noninvasive mechanical ventilation is effective in treatment of patients with COPD respiratory failure, which can effectively improve the indicators of arterial blood gas and heart rate and respiratory rate, improve the prognosis of patients, improve the ventilation probability of invasive ventilator.

【Key words】Respiration, artificial; Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Respiratory insufficiency
Comparison of the effect of two treatment methods for thoracic tuberculosis


Department of Surgery, the Fifth People’s Hospital of Suzhou, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215007, China

Abstract

Objective To explore the efficacy of two treatment methods for thoracic tuberculosis. Methods According to the different surgical methods, 61 patients with thoracic tuberculosis were randomly divided into A group (31 cases) and B group (30 cases). A group was treated with simple thoracic tuberculosis soft tissue lesions removed, and B group was treated with focus removal + rib resection + muscle flap packing. The operation time, pain time, extubation time, hospital stay, wound fluid, cure rate and recurrence rate were compared between the two groups. Results The operation time, pain time, hospital stay time of A group were shorter than those of B group [35.0 ± 11.0 min vs. (50.0 ± 9.5) min, (1.8 ± 1.3) d vs. (4.2 ± 2.4) d, (12.5 ± 3.4) d vs. (18.8 ± 5.7) d], the differences were statistically significant (t = 6.257, 4.275, 5.334, all P < 0.05). There were no statistically significant differences in the extubation time, wound effusion, cure rate and recurrence rate between the two groups [5.8 ± 2.8) d, 2 cases vs. 1 case, 100.0% vs. 100.0%, 6.4% vs. 3.3%, t = 8.691, χ² = 9.867, 13.674, 15.871, all P > 0.05]. Conclusion Analysis of the specific situation should be individualized on the chest wall tuberculosis, in the case of rib destruction, the focus should be removed + rib resection + muscle flap packing, if there is no rib destruction, simple chest wall tuberculosis soft tissue lesions removal is more safe, because it is less traumatic for patients.

Key words Tuberculosis; Thoracic Wall; Comparative Effectiveness Research
内耳磁共振水成像在内耳病变诊断中的应用价值

王全 周航 王鹏 薛炬君 常英娟 吕修林 王娜 孙臣义 姜洪

150036 黑龙江省哈尔滨,黑龙江省医院磁共振室

通讯作者:姜洪, Email: wangquandoctor@163.com

【摘要】目的 探讨内耳磁共振水成像在内耳病变诊断中的应用价值。方法 选取2014年2月至2016年10月于黑龙江省医院磁共振室行内耳磁共振水成像的患者共94例为研究对象,患者具备手术资料、CT、MRI水成像资料,以手术金标准资料作为依据,分析CT、MRI水成像在诊断内耳病变的灵敏度、特异度、准确度、阳性预测值和阴性预测值,并比较两种检查方式之间的统计学差异。结果 MRI水成像诊断内耳各疾病的灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值和阴性预测值均高于CT,但均不具有统计学意义(\(P>0.05\))。结论 MRI水成像可有效提供耳道、内膜等耳内器官的信息,可为临床诊断提供有利依据,值得在工作中推广应用。

【关键词】MRI内耳水成像;前庭导水管;耳蜗畸形;灵敏度;准确度

基金项目:黑龙江省卫生计生委科研课题(2016-541)

Clinical value of magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis of inner ear lesion  

Department of Magnetic Resonance Room, Heilongjiang Provincial Hospital, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150036, China  
Corresponding author: Jiang Hong, Email: wangquandoctor@163.com

【Abstract】Objective To discuss the clinical value of magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis of inner ear lesion. Methods 94 patients who took magnetic resonance imaging water imaging were selected as study subjects from February 2014 to October 2016 in Heilongjiang Province Hospital. All the patients had surgical data, CT, MRI water imaging data. Based on the standard data of surgery gold, analyzed the sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of CT and MRI in the diagnosis of inner ear lesions, compared the statistical differences between the two methods of examination. Results The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of MRI water imaging in diagnosis of inner ear were higher than CT, but the differences were no statistically significant (all \(P>0.05\)). In the case of abnormal vestibular aqueduct(\( \chi^2 = 7.265, P = 0.015 \)) , cochlear deformity(\( \chi^2 = 5.042, P = 0.028 \)) , diagnostic accuracy of cochlear fibrosis(\( \chi^2 = 5.492, P = 0.027 \)) , the differences were statistically significant(all \(P<0.05\)). Conclusion MRI water imaging can effectively provide the information of ear canal, endometrial and other internal organs, can provide a favorable clinical diagnosis, it is worth to promote the application in the clinical work.

【Key words】MRI inner ear water imaging; Vestibular aqueduct; Cochlear deformity; Sensitivity; Accuracy

Fund Project: Scientific Research Project of Health and Life Committee of Heilongjiang Province(2016-541)
干扰素早期应答不佳的 HBeAg 阳性慢性乙型肝炎患者序贯策略的研究

舒丹 张明霞 龚觅 许诚

518000 广东省深圳, 深圳市第三人民医院肝病三科
通信作者: 许诚, Email: xucheng_L@126.com

【摘要】目的探讨聚乙二醇干扰素-α(Peg-IFN-α)早期应答不佳的 HBeAg 阳性慢性乙肝患者的序贯治疗方案。方法观察组选取 HBeAg 阳性慢性乙型肝炎(CHB)初治且使用 Peg-IFN-α 12~24 周后 HBsAg > 20 000 IU/mL 的患者, 对照组则选取初治 HBeAg 阳性、基线 HBsAg > 20 000 IU/mL 的患者。两组均口服恩替卡韦, 每 12 周检测 HBVDNA 及 HBV 病毒学标志物。结果观察组 43 例, 对照组 52 例。疗程 48 周、96 周时, 观察组 HBeAg 血清学转换率分别为 23.3%、30.2%, 对照组分别为 23.1%、28.8%, 两组差异无统计学意义 (P = 0.98, 0.88)。两组疗程 48 周的血清 HBsAg 水平均明显下降。结论干扰素早期应答不佳的患者序贯 ETV 治疗是可选方案。

【关键词】肝炎, 乙型, 慢性; 肝炎 e 抗原, 乙型; 聚乙烯二醇类; 干扰素-α; 恩替卡韦

基金项目: 广东省深圳市科技研发基金项目(JCYJ20150402111430634)

Study of sequential strategy for hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) positive chronic hepatitis B (CHB) patients with suboptimal early response to Peg–interferon–α  Shu Dan, Zhang Mingxia, Gong Mi, Xu Cheng.
The 3rd Department of Hepatology, the Third People's Hospital of Shenzhen, Shenzhen, Guangdong 518000, China
Corresponding author: Xu Cheng, Email: xucheng_L@126.com

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the efficacy of entecavir (ETV) sequential therapy in the treatment of hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) positive chronic hepatitis B (CHB) patients with suboptimal early response to Peg–interferon–α (Peg–IFN–α). Methods The cases of HBeAg – positive CHB who were treated with Peg – IFN – α for 12 to 24 weeks and serum HBsAg > 20 000 IU/mL were enrolled into observation group. Treatment naive HBeAg positive CHB with serum HBsAg > 20 000IU/mL were enrolled into control group. Both two groups received ETV for 96 weeks. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) virological and serological data were collected every 12 weeks. Results At the end of 48 – week and 96 – week, the rates of HBeAg seroconversion in the observation group were 23.3% (10/43), 30.2% (13/43), respectively, which in the control group were 23.1% (12/52), 28.8% (15/52), respectively. The HBsAg decline at 24 – week was observed in both two groups. Conclusion Sequential strategy for patients with suboptimal early response to IFN is preferable.

【Key words】Hepatitis B, chronic; Hepatitis B e antigen; Polyethylene glycols; Interferon alfa; Entecavir

Fund program: Project Science Foundation of Shenzhen Guangdong province (JCYJ20150402111430634)
人参二醇组皂苷治疗非小细胞肺癌化疗引起的白细胞减少症临床疗效观察

谷牧人 邱翠苹 高瑞兰

325600 浙江省温州市中心医院 肿瘤内科(谷牧人、邱翠苹)
310006 浙江省杭州市浙江省中医院血液病研究所(高瑞兰)

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【摘要】目的 探讨应用人参二醇组皂苷治疗非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)化疗引起的白细胞减少症的临床疗效及安全性。方法 选择92例NSCLC患者,化疗后均存在白细胞减少症,采取随机数字表法分为观察组(46例)和对照组(46例)。观察组化疗后第2天给予派能达胶囊,3粒/次,2次/日,口服。对照组给予安慰剂或利血生等,口服。两组均4周为1个疗程,连续治疗两个疗程。评估两组患者临床疗效,白细胞数量,中医症候改善状况及不良反应。结果 观察组治疗4周和8周后白细胞计数分别为(4.48±0.77)×10^9/L和(4.92±0.89)×10^9/L,高于对照组(4.02±0.93)×10^9/L和(4.57±0.86)×10^9/L,差异均有统计学意义(t=8.24,8.41,P<0.05);观察组治疗4周和8周后中医证候积分分别为(24.02±5.91)分和(21.73±4.14)分,低于对照组(26.33±5.08)分和(23.14±3.90)分,差异均有统计学意义(t=9.63,9.63,均P<0.05)。观察组4周和8周中医症候临床疗效总有效率分别为76.09%(35/46)和82.61%(38/46),高于对照组63.04%(29/46)和63.04%(29/46),差异均有统计学意义(χ^2=10.32,8.61,P<0.05)。观察组4周和8周白细胞减少改善两率分别为69.57%(32/46)和78.26%(36/46),高于对照组56.52%(26/46)和65.22%(30/46),差异均有统计学意义(t=9.38,9.51,均P<0.05)。两组不良反应结果比较,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。

结论 应用人参二醇组皂苷治疗NSCLC化疗引起的白细胞减少症能够显著提高患者白细胞数量,改善患者临床症状,并具有较好的安全性。

【关键词】人参二醇组皂苷;非小细胞肺癌;化学治疗;白细胞减少症;临床疗效

【基金项目】浙江省温州市科学技术局科技计划项目(Y20130062)

Clinical effect of panaxadiolsaponin on non-small cell lung cancer patients with chemotherapy-induced leukopenia  Gu Muren, Zheng Cuiping, Gao Ruilan.  Department of Oncology, the Central Hospital of Wenzhou, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 325600 China (G u MR, Zheng CP); Institute of Hematology, the Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310006, China (Gao RL).

【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical efficacy and safety of panaxadiol saponins for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with chemotherapy-induced leukopenia. Methods 92 NSCLC patients with leukopenia after chemotherapy were selected and divided into the observation group (46 cases) and the control group (46 cases) by random number table method. On the second day after the chemotherapy, the observation group was given panaxadiol saponins capsules, 3 tablets/time, 2 times/day. The control group was orally given placebo or reserpine, 4 weeks for one course of treatment, the two groups were continuously treated for two courses. The clinical efficacy, number of leukocytes, improvement of TCM symptoms and adverse reactions were evaluated. Results After treatment for 4 weeks and 8 weeks, the WBC counts of the observation group were (4.48±0.77)×10^9/L and (4.92±0.89)×10^9/L, respectively, which were significantly higher than those of the control group [(4.02±0.93)×10^9/L and (4.57±0.86)×10^9/L], the differences were statistically significant (t=8.24,8.41, all P<0.05). After treatment for 4 weeks and 8 weeks, the TCM syndrome scores of the observation group were (24.02±5.91) points and (21.73±4.14) points, respectively, which were lower than those of the control group [(26.33±5.08) points and (23.14±3.90) points], the differences were statistically significant (t=9.38,9.51, all P<0.05). After treatment for 4 weeks and 8 weeks, the total effective rates of TCM were 76.09%(35/46) and 82.61%(38/46), respectively, respectively,
which were significantly higher than those of the control group \[63.04\% (29/46)\] and \[63.04\% (29/46)\], the differences were statistically significant \(\chi^2 = 10.32, 8.61, \text{all } P < 0.05\). The effective rates of leukopenia improvement of the observation group after treatment for 4 weeks and 8 weeks were \(69.57\% (32/46)\) and \(78.26\% (36/46)\), respectively, which were higher than those of the control group \[56.52\% (26/46)\] and \[65.22\% (30/46)\], the differences were statistically significant \(t = 9.38, 9.51, \text{all } P < 0.05\). There were no significant differences in adverse reactions between the two groups \(P > 0.05\).

**Conclusion** Panaxadiol saponins in the treatment of NSCLC chemotherapy-induced leukopenia can significantly improve the number of white blood cells, improve the clinical symptoms, and it has good safety.

**Key words** Panaxadiol saponins; Non-small cell lung cancer; Chemotherapy; Leukopenia; Clinical curative effect

**Fund program** Science and Technology Planning Project of Wenzhou City, Zhejiang Province (Y20130062)
X线引导下导丝定位乳腺活检技术的临床应用

陈琦  史立晖  李智  王景  张腾

101101 北京市,北京市通州区妇幼保健院外科

【摘要】目的 探讨X线引导下导丝定位活检技术对临床不可触及乳腺病变的诊断及治疗价值。方法回顾性分析314例行临床不可触及乳腺病变切除手术的患者的临床资料,分析切除准确率及术后病理检查结果。结果314例患者中,术前放置定位导丝均一次性成功,定位成功率100.0%;所有病灶均完整切除,手术成功率100.0%。经病理证实乳腺癌48例(占15.3%),其中早期乳腺癌42例,占乳腺癌患者的87.5%。非典型增生46例(占14.6%)。结论乳腺X线引导下定位活检技术准确率高,价格低廉,有利于乳腺触诊阴性病灶的诊断与治疗。

【关键词】乳腺 X线; 乳腺病变; 定位活检

基金项目:首都医学发展科研基金项目(2007-3188)

Clinical application of wire guided localization of breast biopsy under X-ray guidance  Chen Qi, Shi Lihui, Li Zhi, Wang Jing, Zhang Teng.

Department of Surgery, the Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Tongzhou District, Beijing 101101, China

【Abstract】 Objective To study the diagnostic and treatment value of wire guided localization of breast biopsy for non-palpable breast lesions. Methods The clinical data of 314 cases of non-palpable breast lesion resection operation in our hospital were retrospectively analyzed. The accuracy rate of resection and postoperative pathological examination results were analyzed. Results All lesions were positioned accurately and completely resected, 48 cases in 314 cases were breast cancer (15.3%), in which 42 cases were early breast cancer which were confirmed by pathology (87.5%). Conclusion Wire guided localization of breast biopsy has high accuracy, low cost, which is useful for the diagnosis of early breast cancer, there is a certain value in clinical application.

【Key words】 Mammography; Breast lesion; Biopsy

Fund Program: Capital Medical Research Foundation (2007-3188)
康复治疗对 2 型糖尿病并发脑卒中患者日常生活自理能力改善作用观察

吴莎莎  李红娟  饶高峰

317500 浙江省温岭，温岭市第一人民医院康复科
通讯作者: 饶高峰, Email: Raogf@163.com
DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2017.19.009

【摘要】目的 探讨康复治疗对 2 型糖尿病并发脑卒中患者日常生活自理能力(ADL)评分的改善情况。方法 选择 2 型糖尿病并发脑卒中患者 320 例，根据入选先后顺序以阿拉伯数字 1, 2, 3 等编号，把奇数组分为观察组，偶数组分为对照组，每组 160 例。对照组只进行相应临床治疗，观察组除进行同样的临床治疗外，同时进行康复训练，3 个月后比较两组的 ADL 评分改变情况。结果 观察组 ADL 评分高于治疗前，差异有统计学意义( $t = -24.95, P = 0.000, P < 0.05$ )；治疗后对照组 ADL 评分也高于治疗前，差异有统计学意义( $t = -15.52, P = 0.000, P < 0.05$ )。而观察组和对照组，ADL 评分(40~60 分及 >60 分)比较，差异有统计学意义( $t = 24.24, P = 0.000, P < 0.05$ )。结论 2 型糖尿病并发脑卒中患者早期进行积极康复训练，可显著提高患侧肢体功能，提高 ADL 评分，提高生活质量。

【关键词】2 型糖尿病； 脑卒中； 康复治疗； ADL 评分

【基金项目】浙江省温岭市卫生科技计划项目(2013C31095)

Effect of rehabilitation on ADL scores in patients with type 2 diabetes complicated with cerebral stroke

Wu Shasha, Li Hongjuan, Rao Gaofeng.

Department of Rehabilitation, the First People’s Hospital of Wenling, Zhejiang 317500, China

Corresponding author: Rao Gaofeng, Email: Raogf@163.com

【Abstract】Objective To observe the effect of rehabilitation on ADL scores in patients with type 2 diabetes complicated with cerebral stroke. Methods According to the selected order, three hundred and twenty type 2 diabetes patients complicated with cerebral stroke were numbered in Arabic numbers 1, 2, 3 and so on, the odd number patients were randomly enrolled into the observation group, the even number patients were assigned into the control group. The control group was only given corresponding clinical treatments. In addition to the same clinical treatments, rehabilitation training was given to the observation group at the same time. The ADL scores, change between the two groups were compared after three months. Results After treatment, the ADL score of the observation group was significantly improved, the difference was statistically significant( $t = -24.9, P = 0.000, P < 0.05$ ). The ADL score of the control group was also improved, and the difference was statistically significant( $t = -15.52, P = 0.000, P < 0.05$ ). The ADL score between the observation group and the control group had statistically significant difference( $t = 24.24, P = 0.000, P < 0.05$ ). Conclusion Type 2 diabetes patients complicated with cerebral stroke who are early given rehabilitation training actively, can significantly improve the function of hemiplegia limbs, improve the ADL scores and the quality of life.

【Key words】 T2DM； Cerebral stroke； ADL scores； Rehabilitation

Fund Program: Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Wenling City, Zhejiang Province (2013C31095)
中成药不良反应报告 48 例分析

沈玲儿

315800 浙江省宁波, 宁波市北仑区人民医院药剂科

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【摘要】目的 分析中成药不良反应 (ADR) 发生情况, 促进临床合理用药。方法 根据临床医师、相关护士及药师填写药品 ADR 报表, 收集整理 2012-2015 年该院 48 例中成药 ADR 报告, 从患者年龄、性别、ADR 药品品种及表现、累及器官或系统、预后等方面进行统计分析。结果 48 例中成药 ADR 报告中, 发生于 10 岁以下幼儿 24 例( 占 50.00%); 热毒宁注射液引起的 ADR 最多达 25 例( 占 52.08%); 中成药 ADR 临床表现以皮肤及附件损害最常见, 共 29 例( 占 60.42% )。结论 应重视中成药 ADR, 加强日常监测分析工作, 避免或减少发生 ADR, 使中成药的临床使用更加安全合理。

【关键词】中成药; 不良反应; 合理用药

【基金项目】浙江省宁波市科技计划项目(2012C50025)

Report of 48 cases with proprietary Chinese medicine adverse reaction  Shen Linger.

Department of Pharmacy, the People’s Hospital of Beilun District, Ningbo, Zhejiang 315800, China

【Abstract】Objective To analyze the proprietary Chinese medicine adverse reaction(ADR), thus to promote rational drug use in clinical. Methods According to clinical physicians, nurses and pharmacists fill in drug ADR reports, collected 48 cases of proprietary Chinese medicine ADR reports in our hospital during 2012 – 2015. The patients’ age, sex, adverse reactions and drug varieties and aspects and so on, involved organs or systems, the prognosis were analyzed. Results According to the age distribution, children under the age of 10 years had 24 cases (50.00%). According to the varieties of drug, Reduning injection caused adverse reaction was up to 25 cases (52.08% ). Damage to one of the most common clinical manifestations in the skin and accessories, a total of 29 cases (60.42% ). Conclusion We should pay attention to the ADR of Chinese medicines, strengthen the monitoring analysis of daily work, avoid or reduce ADR, the clinical use of Chinese patent medicine is more safe and reasonable.

【Key words】Chinese patent medicine; Adverse reactions; Drug reasonable use

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province(2012C50025)
全身麻醉复合硬膜外腔阻滞麻醉对腔镜下胃癌根治切除术后肠屏障功能的影响
张文颉 郭云童 李岩 王鑫 曹志萍 黄河

【摘要】目的探讨全凭静脉麻醉复合硬膜外腔阻滞麻醉对胃癌根治切除术后肠屏障功能的影响。方法将腔镜下胃癌根治切除手术的患者90例，随机数字表法分为观察组（硬膜外腔阻滞麻醉+全身麻醉）和对照组（全身麻醉），每组45例，对两组术中失血量、术中输液量、术后排气时间以及术后并发症的情况和对肠屏障功能的影响进行比较。结果观察组术后并发症总发生率（8.89%）明显低于对照组（28.89%）（χ²=4.83, P<0.05）。观察组术后住院天数（12.5±4.23 d）较对照组（17.5±5.26 d）明显缩短（t=3.27, P<0.05）。观察组二胺氧化酶（3.88±0.98 U/L）、D-乳酸（7.44±5.23 mg/L）、细菌内毒素（13.44±2.12 U/L）水平明显低于对照组的二胺氧化酶（11.33±1.25 U/L）、D-乳酸（15.34±3.21 mg/L）、细菌内毒素（21.03±0.82 U/L）水平（t=5.63, 5.02, 4.19, all P<0.05）。结论与全凭静脉麻醉相比，静脉麻醉复合硬膜外腔阻滞麻醉有利于胃癌根治术术后肠屏障功能的恢复，能缩短术后住院时间，值得在临床上应用及推广。

【关键词】硬膜外麻醉；全身麻醉；肠屏障功能

【基金项目】山西医科大学第一医院院基金项目（YG1410）

Effect of general anesthesia combined with epidural anesthesia on gut barrier function in patients undergoing endoscopic radical gastrectomy  
Zhang Wenjie, Guo Yuntong, Li Yan, Wang Xin, Cao Zhiping, Huang He.
Department of Anesthesiology, the First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030001, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of general anesthesia combined with epidural block anesthesia on intestinal barrier function in patients with gastric cancer after radical resection. Methods 90 patients with gastric cancer undergoing laparoscopic radical resection were selected. They were randomly divided into observation group (epidural anesthesia plus general anesthesia) and control group (general anesthesia), 45 cases in each group. The intraoperative blood loss, intraoperative infusion volume, postoperative exhaust time, postoperative complications and the function of intestinal barrier effects were compared between the two groups. Results The total incidence rate of postoperative complications in the observation group (8.89%) was significantly lower than that in the control group (28.89%) (χ²=4.83, P<0.05). The hospital stay in the observation group (12.5±4.23 d) was significantly shorter than that in the control group (17.5±5.26 d) (t=3.27, P<0.05). The two amine oxidase (3.88±0.98 U/L), D-lactic acid (7.44±5.23 mg/L), endotoxin (13.44±2.12 U/L) levels of the observation group were significantly lower than those of the control group (two amine oxidase (11.33±1.25 U/L), D-lactic acid (15.34±3.21 mg/L), endotoxin (21.03±0.82 U/L)) (t=5.63, 5.02, 4.19, all P<0.05). Conclusion Compared with total intravenous anesthesia, total intravenous anesthesia combined with epidural anesthesia is beneficial to the recovery of intestinal barrier function after radical gastrectomy, and can shorten the postoperative hospital stay. It is worthy of clinical application and popularization.

【Key words】Epidural anesthesia; General anesthesia; Intestinal barrier function

【Fund program】Project supported by the First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University (YG1410)
通心络胶囊联合美托洛尔对老年冠心病心绞痛患者疗效及对血液流变学、炎性因子的影响

陈晨

318000 浙江省台州,台州市立医院老年科

【摘要】目的 探讨通心络胶囊联合美托洛尔对老年冠心病心绞痛患者的疗效及对血液流变学、炎性因子影响。方法选取老年冠心病心绞痛患者135例,按照随机数字表法分为治疗组68例与对照组67例。治疗组采用通心络胶囊联合美托洛尔治疗,对照组采用美托洛尔治疗。两组疗程均为8周。比较两组疗效,治疗前后心绞痛发作次数和持续时间、血液流变学及炎性因子变化。结果治疗组治疗总有效率(94.12%)高于对照组(76.12%) (P<0.05);治疗组治疗后心绞痛发作次数(6.03±1.21)次/周和持续时间(3.02±0.76)min/次,低于对照组的(9.87±1.46)次/周和(4.86±0.98)min/次(t=16.649,12.201,均P<0.05);治疗组治疗后全血黏度高切(3.76±0.41)mPa/s、全血黏度低切(8.13±0.76)mPa/s、血浆黏度(2.63±0.35)mPa/s、红细胞聚集指数(2.06±0.27)、纤维蛋白原(2.46±0.41)g/L,低于对照组全血黏度高切(4.53±0.52)mPa/s、全血黏度低切(9.61±0.89)mPa/s、血浆黏度(2.09±0.27)mPa/s、红细胞聚集指数(2.63±0.35)、纤维蛋白原(3.53±0.62)g/L (t=9.562,10.396,25.170,10.604,11.844,均P<0.05);治疗组治疗后血清白介素-6(IL-6) (8.49±1.76)pg/mL,细胞间黏附分子-1(ICAM-1) (85.25±8.92)pg/mL, C反应蛋白(CRP) (8.74±1.76)mg/L,低于对照组IL-6(11.32±2.10)pg/mL,ICAM-1 (103.42±10.72)pg/mL,CRP (14.98±2.24)mg/L (t=8.491,10.712,18.012,12.012,均P<0.05)。结论 通心络胶囊联合美托洛尔对老年冠心病心绞痛患者疗效明显,且可改善患者血液流变学和炎性反应。

【关键词】通心络胶囊; 美托洛尔; 冠心病心绞痛; 疗效; 血液流变学; 炎性因子

Effect of Tongxinluo capsule combined with metoprolol on elderly patients with coronary heart disease and angina pectoris and its influence on hemorheology and inflammatory factors Chen Chen.

Department of Geriatrics, Taizhou Hospital, Taizhou, Zhejiang 318000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of Tongxinluo capsule combined with metoprolol on elderly patients with coronary heart disease and angina pectoris and its influence on hemorheology and inflammatory factors. Methods 135 elderly patients with angina pectoris of coronary heart disease were selected, and they were randomly divided into treatment group (68 cases) and control group (67 cases). The treatment group was treated with Tongxinluo capsule combined with metoprolol, while the control group was treated with metoprolol. The two groups were treated for 8 weeks. The curative effect of the two groups was compared, the number and duration of angina pectoris, the changes of hemorheology and inflammatory factors before and after treatment were compared. Results The total effective rate of the treatment group (94.12%) was higher than 76.12% of the control group (P<0.05). After treatment, the frequency and duration of angina pectoris in the treatment group were (6.03±1.21) times/week and (3.02±0.76) min/time, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(9.87±1.46) times/week and (4.86±0.98) min/time] (t=16.649,12.201, all P<0.05). After treatment, the whole blood viscosity at high shear rate [(3.76±0.41)mPa/s], whole blood viscosity in low shear [(8.13±0.76)mPa/s], plasma viscosity [(1.23±0.08)mPa/s], erythrocyte aggregation index (2.06±0.27), fibrinogen (2.46±0.41)g/L in the treatment group were lower than those in the control group [(4.53±0.52)mPa/s, (9.61±0.89)mPa/s, (2.09±0.27)mPa/s, (2.63±0.35), (3.53±0.62)g/L] (t=9.562,10.396,25.170,10.604,11.844, all P<0.05). After treatment, the interleukin-6 (IL-6) [(8.49±1.76)pg/mL] in the treatment group was lower than those in the control group [(85.25±8.92)pg/mL] (t=8.491,10.712,18.012,12.012, all P<0.05). Conclusion Tongxinluo capsule combined with metoprolol in the treatment of elderly patients with coronary heart disease angina pectoris has obvious curative effect, and can improve the patients' blood rheology and inflammatory reaction.

【Key words】Tongxinluo capsule; Metoprolol; Coronary heart disease; Angina pectoris; Curative effect; Hemorheology; Inflammatory factor
心电图检查时体位变化判断病理性房室传导阻滞的意义

陈娜

316100 浙江省舟山, 舟山市普陀区中医院心电图室

【摘要】目的 分析心电图检查时体位变化对于判断病理性房室传导阻滞的临床意义。方法 将经心电图检查初步诊断为Ⅰ度房室传导阻滞的患者62例依据有无合并症分为有合并症组31例、无合并症组31例,两组均进行坐位、下蹲(进行1 min的下蹲运动后即刻卧位)心电图检查,比较两组心电图检查异常情况。结果 有合并症组31例患者中,坐位心电图P-R间期恢复正常9例,异常22例,恢复正常率为29.0%(9/31);22例异常患者中,下蹲心电图P-R间期恢复正常1例,异常21例,恢复正常率为4.5%(1/22)。坐位、下蹲心电图P-R间期总恢复正常率为32.3%(10/31)。无合并症组31例患者中,坐位心电图P-R间期恢复正常21例,异常10例,恢复正常率为67.7%(21/31);10例异常患者中,下蹲心电图P-R间期恢复正常4例,异常6例,恢复正常率为40.0%(4/10)。坐位、下蹲心电图P-R间期总恢复正常率为80.7%(25/31)。结论 心电图检查时体位变化能够早期有效判断病理性和功能性房室传导阻滞。

【关键词】心电描记术; 体位; 房室传导阻滞

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Clinical significance of changes of postures in ECG examination in the judgment of pathological atrioventricular block  Chen Na.

Electrocardiogram Room, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Putuo District, Zhoushan, Zhejiang 316100, China

【Abstract】Objective To analyze the clinical significance of ECG changes in postures in the judgment of pathological atrioventricular block. Methods 62 patients with primary atrioventricular block were diagnosed by ECG examination. According to the complication, there were 31 cases with complication and 31 cases without complication. The two groups were taken sitting and squatting (1 min squat exercise, immediately lying position) ECG examination, the ECG abnormalities of the two groups were compared. Results In the comorbidity group, among the 31 patients, sitting electrocardiogram P – R interval returned to normal in 9 cases, abnormal in 22 cases, the normal rate was 29.0%(9/31). Among the 22 cases of abnormal patients, squatting electrocardiogram P – R interval returned to normal in 1 case, abnormal in 21 cases, the normal rate was 4.5%(1/22). Sitting, squatting electrocardiogram PR interval total returned to normal rate was 32.3%(10/31). In the no complications group, among the 31 patients, sitting electrocardiogram PR interval returned to normal in 21 cases, abnormal in 10 cases, the normal rate was 67.7%(21/31). Among the 10 cases of abnormal patients, squatting electrocardiogram P – R interval returned to normal in 4 cases, abnormal in 6 cases, the normal rate was 40.0%(4/10). Sitting, squatting electrocardiogram P – R interval total returned to normal rate was 80.7%(25/31). Conclusion ECG changes in postures can early effectively determine the pathological and functional atrioventricular block.

【Key words】Electrocardiography; Posture; Atrioventricular block

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电刺激与盆底肌肉锻炼对产妇盆底肌功能康复的临床疗效分析

潘群  顺顺  卞杨

410008 湖南省长沙,湖南省妇幼保健院产后康复科

【摘要】目的 探讨经阴道分娩产妇产后接受生物反馈电刺激、盆底肌肉锻炼对盆底肌康复的影响。方法 选取2014年1月至2015年6月接受盆底康复治疗的90例经阴道分娩产妇作为研究对象,根据患者是否接受盆底康复训练分为治疗组、对照组各45例,治疗组于产后6周开始接受生物反馈电刺激、盆底肌肉锻炼方法进行康复,对照组不采取任何康复措施。结果 产后4个月,治疗组的膀胱颈活动度、尿道旋转角度显著低于对照组(t=6.052,t=4.400,均P<0.05);治疗组的阴道肌电压测定值显著高于对照组(t=9.524,均P<0.05);产后4个月,治疗组的阴道肌力Ⅰ级24.44%、Ⅱ级55.56%、Ⅲ级17.78%、Ⅳ级2.22%;对照组的阴道肌力Ⅰ级44.44%、Ⅱ级55.56%;治疗组的阴道肌力分布显著优于对照组(Z=-2.865,P<0.05)。结论 经阴道分娩产妇产后接受生物反馈电刺激、盆底肌肉锻炼能显著的促进盆底肌功能恢复。

【关键词】阴道分娩;生物反馈;电刺激;盆底肌肉锻炼;康复

Clinical effect of electrical stimulation and exercise on the rehabilitation of the pelvic floor  Pan Qun, Shun Shun, Bian Yang.
Department of Postpartum Rehabilitation, the Maternal and Child Health Hospital Hu’nan Province, Changsha, Hu’nan 410008, China

【Abstract】Objective  To investigate the effect of biofeedback electrical stimulation and pelvic floor muscle training on the rehabilitation of pelvic floor muscle after delivery by vaginal delivery. Methods  From January 2014 to June 2015, 90 cases who received pelvic floor rehabilitation treatment after vaginal delivery in Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics of our hospital were selected as the research subjects. According to whether the patients received pelvic floor rehabilitation training, they were divided into the treatment group and control group, 90 cases in each group. The treatment group received biofeedback electrical stimulation, pelvic floor muscle training methods of rehabilitation at 6 weeks postpartum. The control group did not take any measures of rehabilitation. Results  4 months postpartum, the bladder neck mobility, urethral rotation angle of the treatment group were significantly lower than those of the control group (t=6.052, t=4.400, all P<0.05). The vaginal muscles voltage measured values of the treatment group was significantly higher than that of the control group (t=9.524, P<0.05). 4 months postpartum, in the treatment group, vaginal muscle I grade in 24.44%, grade II in 55.56% and grade III in 17.78%, grade IV in 2.22%; in the control group, the vaginal muscle strength grade I in 44.44%, grade II in 55.56%; The vaginal muscle distribution in the treatment group was significantly better than the control group (Z=-2.865, P<0.05). Conclusion  After vaginal delivery, maternal postpartum receiving biofeedback electrical stimulation, pelvic floor muscle exercise can significantly promote the recovery of pelvic floor muscle function.

【Key words】Vagina delivery; Biofeedback; Electrical stimulation; Pelvic floor muscle exercise; Rehabilitation
The expression levels of TNF-α and IL-6 in tumor tissues and change of serum ferritin concentration in patients with intracranial aneurysm and its clinical significance

Department of Neurosurgery, the People’s Hospital of Quzhou, Quzhou, Zhejiang, 324000 (Lyu Y, Dai WM, Jie YQ, Yu GF, Fan XF, Wu A); Department of Neurosurgery, the Second People’s Hospital of Quzhou, Quzhou, Zhejiang, 324000 (Zheng J)

Corresponding author: Zheng Jun, Email: yevgtd@163.com

**Abstract**  Objective To investigate the expression levels of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and the change of serum ferritin in patients with intracranial aneurysm and its clinical significance. Methods 22 patients with intracranial aneurysm and 16 cases of traumatic brain injury who received operation in Department of Neurosurgery in Quzhou People’s Hospital from Jan. 2014 to Jan. 2015 were enrolled as observation group and control group. The intracranial aneurysm tissues and normal cerebral vascular tissues were collected respectively to detect the situation of inflammatory cell infiltration, and the expression of TNF-α and IL-6 was detected by HE staining and immunohistochemical staining. The serum was collected on hospitalized, postoperative 3 days and postoperative 7 days to detect serum ferritin. Results The positive cells were observed in the observation group after immunohistochemical staining, in which the expression levels of TNF-α (0.194 ± 0.074) vs. (0.135 ± 0.047), t = 2.799] and IL-6 [0.152 ± 0.057] vs. (0.103 ± 0.028), t = 3.494] were significantly higher than...
those in the control group \( (P = 0.008, 0.001) \). The serum ferritin level in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group at postoperative 3d\([ (232.25 \pm 105.26) \text{ ng/mL} vs. (169.51 \pm 66.24) \text{ ng/mL}, t = 2.097 ]\) and postoperative 7d\([ (263.39 \pm 114.73) \text{ ng/mL} vs. (166.57 \pm 73.71) \text{ ng/mL}, t = 2.955 ]\) \( (P = 0.043, 0.005) \). The difference of serum ferritin on different day in the observation group also was statistically significant\( (F = 8.625, P = 0.003) \).

**Conclusion** The expression levels of TNF-\( \alpha \) and IL-6 in intracranial aneurysms were high, which may be one of the important factors in the formation of intracranial aneurysms, and it provides an important reference of early prevention and drug treatment for patients with intracranial aneurysm. The serum ferritin is related to the rupture and hemorrhage of intracranial aneurysm, which can be used to judge prognosis and guide rational treatment, and worth further study to confirm.

**[Key words]** Intracranial aneurysm; Tumor necrosis factor-\( \alpha \); Interleukin-6; Serum ferritin
妇科腔镜手术中不同潮气量的机械通气对肺功能影响

王伶俐 杨昌明 向龙泉 革炜 郭小丽

448000 湖北省荆门,荆门市第一人民医院麻醉科

【摘要】目的 探讨妇科腔镜手术中采用不同潮气量行机械通气对患者肺功能及炎性因子的影响。
方法 选择择期行妇科腔镜手术的患者45例,无心肺疾患,ASAⅠ～Ⅱ级,年龄20～45岁,体重45～65 kg,手术时间2～3 h,随机数字表法将其分为A、B、C三组,每组15例。给予三组患者不同的机械通气潮气量,即A组、B组、C组分别分为8 mL/kg、9 mL/kg、10 mL/kg。分别于麻醉前(T0)、机械通气后30 min(T1)、60 min(T2)、90 min(T3)、120 min(T4)时抽取动脉血做血气分析,并计算PA-aDO2,记录气道峰压和平均压。同时抽取动脉血测定血浆中IL-10、IL-6、TNF-α浓度。结果 与A组比较,B组T1-T4时气道峰压、气道平均压升高(t=5.13,4.78,6.54,5.32,均P<0.05)。C组T1-T4时气道峰压、气道平均压升高(t=7.76,8.87,7.23,8.99,和t=6.42,7.38,7.62,9.86,均P<0.05)。与B组比较,C组T1-T4时气道峰压、气道平均压升高(t=4.76,5.87,4.23,3.99,和t=4.76,3.99,6.06,4.52,均P<0.05)。与A组比较,发现B组和C组在T1、T2、T3、T4四个时刻的A-aDO2值均升高(t=5.32,5.48,4.88,5.69,和t=7.85,7.32,8.45,6.67,均P<0.05)。与A组比较,B组T1-T4时IL-6浓度升高(t=4.78,5.56,7.62,8.03,和t=3.98,4.52,4.66,4.23,均P<0.05)。与B组比较,A组T1-T4时IL-6、TNF-α浓度差异均无统计学意义(P均>0.05)。与C组比较,B组T1-T4时IL-6、TNF-α浓度差异均无统计学意义(P均>0.05)。与A组比较,发现B组和C组在T1-T4时IL-6浓度升高(t=4.58,4.99,6.53,4.77,和t=5.62,7.89,6.63,4.52,均P<0.05)。与C组比较,A组T1-T4时IL-6、TNF-α浓度差异均无统计学意义(P均>0.05)。IL-10浓度在各组间差异均无统计学意义。结论 妇科腔镜手术中根据呼气末二氧化碳分压(PetCO2)调节呼吸频率,使用8mL/kg潮气量行机械通气,对患者IL-6、TNF-α、IL-10等炎性因子没有影响,是较为合适的机械通气潮气量。

【关键词】肺损伤; 机械通气; 炎症因子

Effect of gynecological laparoscopic surgery in different tidal volume mechanical ventilation on lung injury

Wang Lingli, Yang Changming, Xiang Longquan, Ge Wei, Guo Xiaoli.
Department of Anesthesiology, the First People’s Hospital of Jingmen, Jingmen, Hubei 448000, China

Corresponding Author: Yang Changming, Email: hjmyangcm@126.com

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effects of different tidal volume mechanical ventilation on pulmonary function and inflammatory factors in gynecologic laparoscopic surgery. Methods 45 patients undergoing gynecological laparoscopic surgery without lung disease, ASA Ⅰ～Ⅱ, aged 20 ~ 45 years old, weight 45 ~ 65 kg, operation time 2 ~ 3 hours, were randomly divided into A, B, C three groups, 15 cases in each group. Mechanical ventilation with different tidal volume of the three groups, A group, B group and C group were 8 mL/kg, 9 mL/kg, 10 mL/kg. Blood gas analysis was performed before anesthesia (T0), 30 minutes (T1), (T2), PA – aDO2 (60 minutes) (T3), and 120 min (T4), respectively, and the peak airway pressure and mean pressure were recorded. IL-6, TNF-α and IL-10 in plasma of radial artery blood sampling were simultaneously determined. Results Compared with A group, the concentrations of Ppeak and Pmean were increased in B group at T1 – T4 (t=5.13,4.78,6.54,5.32 and t=7.54,4.88,5.37,4.95; all P<0.05), the concentration of Ppeak and Pmean in C group at T1 – T4 increased (t=7.76,8.87,7.23,8.99 and t=6.42,7.38,7.62,9.86; all P<0.05). Compared with B group, the concentrations of
Ppeak and Pmean were increased in C group at T1 – T4 (t = 4.76, 5.87, 4.23, 3.99 and t = 4.76, 3.99, 6.06, 4.52; all \( P < 0.05 \)). Compared with A group, the A – aDO\(_2\) values of B group and C group were increased at T1, T2, T3 and T4 (t = 5.32, 5.48, 4.88, 5.69 and t = 7.85, 7.32, 8.45, 6.67; all \( P < 0.05 \)). Compared with B group at the same time point, the A – aDO\(_2\) value of C group increased at four times of T1 – T4 (t = 5.62, 4.38, 6.94, 4.22, \( P < 0.05 \)). Compared with group A, the concentration of A – aDO\(_2\) in C group was higher than that in B group at the same time point (t = 4.45, 4.87, 5.32, 4.79 and t = 7.68, 7.59, 7.44, 8.38; all \( P < 0.05 \)). The levels of IL – 6 and TNF – α in C group were significantly higher than those in the control group (t = 4.78, 5.56, 7.62, 8.03 and t = 3.98, 4.52, 5.46, 6.23; all \( P < 0.05 \)). Compared with T0, IL – 6 and TNF – α concentrations at T2 – T4 in A group had no statistically significant differences (all \( P > 0.05 \)). Compared with B group, the levels of IL – 6 and TNF – α in C group were significantly higher (t = 4.58, 4.99, 6.53, 4.77 and t = 5.62, 7.89, 6.43, 4.52; all \( P < 0.05 \)). Compared with T0, IL – 6 and TNF – α concentrations at T2 – T4 in A group had no statistically significant differences (all \( P > 0.05 \)). There was no significant difference in IL – 10 concentration among the three groups. **Conclusion** Laparoscopic surgery according to the end tidal carbon dioxide partial pressure (PetCO\(_2\)) ventilation frequency, 8 mL/kg tidal volume mechanical ventilation has no effect on the IL – 6, TNF – alpha, IL – 10 and other inflammatory factors, mechanical ventilation tidal volume is more appropriate.

**Key words**  Mechanical ventilation; Lung injury; Inflammatory factor
64层螺旋CT检查评价冠状动脉斑块稳定性的价值研究

卫文喜

043200 山西省运城, 运城市肿瘤医院心血管内科二病区

【摘要】 目的 探讨64层螺旋CT在冠状动脉斑块稳定性中的评价价值。方法 选取冠心病患者50例为研究对象,均接受冠状动脉CT血管成像,观察64排螺旋CT冠状动脉成像对各型冠状动脉斑块显示情况,分析不同分级心绞痛患者各型斑块分布情况。测量并比较冠状动脉CT值及延迟期冠状动脉斑块CT值降低值。结果 64排螺旋CT冠状动脉成像共显示斑块85处,其中左前降支29处,左旋支26处,左主干15处,右冠15处。Ⅰ型斑块30处,Ⅱ型斑块25处,Ⅲ型斑块30处。Ⅰ级、Ⅱ级、Ⅲ级心绞痛患者各型斑块比例间比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=14.465$, $P<0.05$)。组间比较,Ⅰ级心绞痛患者与Ⅱ级、Ⅲ级心绞痛患者各型斑块比例间比较,差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2=8.878, 8.892$, 均 $P<0.05$)。Ⅰ级、Ⅱ级、Ⅲ级心绞痛患者冠状动脉斑块CT值$[52.1\pm12.6$ Hu比$29.1\pm7.7$ Hu比$41.6\pm10.9$ Hu]及延迟期CT值降低值$[13.4\pm3.9$ Hu比$7.7\pm1.6$ Hu比$10.4\pm2.9$ Hu]间比较,差异均有统计学意义($F=23.462, 18.289$, 均 $P<0.05$)。其中Ⅱ级心绞痛患者冠状动脉斑块CT值及延迟期CT值降低值最低。结论 在冠状动脉斑块稳定性的评价中,64排螺旋CT具有较高的应用价值。

【关键词】 计算机体层成像； 冠状动脉； 斑块； 稳定性

Application value of 64 slice spiral CT in evaluation of coronary plaque stability  Wei Wenxi.

Department of the Second Cardiology, Yuncheng Tumor Hospital, Yuncheng, Shanxi 043200, China

【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the clinical value of 64 slice spiral CT in coronary plaque stability. Methods 50 patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) who received coronary artery CT angiography were selected. The situation of coronary artery plaque by 64 slice spiral CT coronary angiography were observed. The distribution of different types of plaque in patients with different grades of angina pectoris was analyzed. The CT value of coronary artery and the value of CT value of coronary artery plaque in delayed phase were measured and compared. Results 64 slice spiral CT coronary angiography showed a total of 85 plaques. The left anterior descending branch 29, left circumflex branch of the 26, the left main trunk of the 15, the right crown of the 15. There were 30 types I plaques, 25 type II plaques, and type III plaques of 30 sites. Comparison of different types of plaques in patients with different grade, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=14.465$, $P<0.05$). Comparison between the groups, the proportion of different types of plaques in patients with angina pectoris and different grade, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=8.878, 8.892$, all $P<0.05$). The differences of CT value$[52.1\pm12.6$ Hu vs. $29.1\pm7.7$ Hu vs. $41.6\pm10.9$ Hu] and CT value of coronary artery plaque$[13.4\pm3.9$ Hu vs. $7.7\pm1.6$ Hu vs. $10.4\pm2.9$ Hu] in patients with grade I, II and III were statistically significant ($F=23.462, 18.289$, all $P<0.05$). The CT value and CT value of coronary artery plaque in the patients with angina pectoris were the lowest. Conclusion In the evaluation of coronary plaque stability, 64 row spiral CT has high application value.

【Key words】 Computed tomography; Coronary artery; Plaque; Stability
【摘要】目的探讨嗜酸乳杆菌联合还原性谷胱甘肽治疗非酒精性脂肪肝的临床疗效。方法选取非酒精性脂肪肝患者120例，随机数字表法分为对照组（60例）和观察组（60例），分别给予还原性谷胱甘肽单用和在此基础上加用嗜酸乳杆菌辅助治疗；比较两组临床疗效，治疗前后肝脏功能指标、血脂指标及脂肪肝超声分度情况等。结果对照组和观察组治疗总有效率分别为76.67%、91.67%；观察组临床治疗有效率显著高于对照组（χ²=10.52, P<0.05）；观察组治疗后AST、ALT及GGT水平显著低于治疗前及对照组[(36.89±7.14)U/L, (36.89±7.14)U/L, (36.89±7.14)U/L](49.36±11.08)U/L, (45.91±10.24)U/L,(90.28±20.70)U/L; (36.89±7.14)U/L, (36.89±7.14)U/L, (36.89±7.14)U/L, (92.90±24.3)U/L,(81.11±17.37)U/L, (147.27±34.19)U/L, t=2.88, 2.54, 2.91, 3.01, 3.36, 3.48, 4.31, 8.37; P<0.05]；观察组治疗后TG、TC、HDL-C及LDL-C水平均显著优于治疗前及对照组[(1.66±0.42)mmol/L, (4.05±0.77)mmol/L, (1.69±0.60)mmol/L, (2.44±0.38)mmol/L](2.13±0.80)mmol/L, (4.64±0.94)mmol/L, (1.45±0.48)mmol/L, (2.97±0.57)mmol/L, (1.66±0.42)mmol/L, (4.05±0.77)mmol/L, (1.69±0.60)mmol/L, (2.44±0.38)mmol/L]；(3.41±0.71)mmol/L, t=2.43, 2.13, 2.55, 2.07, 3.02, 3.41, 3.11, 3.65, 2.81, 3.30, 2.87, 3.15, 3.81, 8.05, P<0.05]；同时对照组治疗后脂肪肝超声分度正常6例，轻度24例，中度21例，重度9例；观察组治疗后脂肪肝超声分度正常13例，轻度30例，中度13例，重度4例；观察组治疗后脂肪肝超声分度情况显著优于治疗前、对照组(U=3.74, 5.20, P<0.05)。结论嗜酸乳杆菌联合还原性谷胱甘肽治疗非酒精性脂肪肝可有效促进肝脏功能恢复，调节血脂水平，且有助于改善影像学分级。

【关键词】嗜酸乳杆菌；还原性谷胱甘肽；非酒精性脂肪肝；疗效

Clinical study of lactobacillus acidophilus combined with glutathione in the treatment of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease  Feng Yujin, Xu Zhiyong, Mao Chunying, Gao Jing, Jin Hai.
Department of Nutrition, the People's Hospital of Qingzhou, Qingzhou, Shandong 324000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical effects of lactobacillus acidophilus combined with glutathione in the treatment of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. Methods 120 patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease were selected, and they were randomly divided into control group (60 patients used glutathione alone) and observation group (60 patients received lactobacillus acidophilus on the basis of control group). The clinical efficacy, liver function index, blood lipid index and the ultrasonography grading of fatty liver before and after treatment of the two groups were compared. Results The clinical total effective rates of the control group and the observation group were 76.67%, 91.67%, respectively. The total effective rate of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group (χ²=10.52, P<0.05). The levels of AST, ALT and GGT of the observation group after treatment were significantly lower than those of the control group and before treatment [(36.89±7.14)U/L, (36.89±7.14)U/L, (36.89±7.14)U/L] [(49.36±11.08)U/L, (45.91±10.24)U/L, (90.28±20.70)U/L]; (36.89±7.14)U/L, (36.89±7.14)U/L, (36.89±7.14)U/L, (92.90±24.3)U/L, (81.11±17.37)U/L, (147.27±34.19)U/L, t=2.88, 2.54, 2.91, 3.01, 3.36, 3.48, 4.31, 8.37; P<0.05]. The levels of TG, TC, HDL-C and LDL-C of the observation group after treatment were significantly better than those of the control group and before treatment [(1.66±0.42)mmol/L, (4.05±0.77)mmol/L, (1.69±0.60)mmol/L, (2.44±0.38)mmol/L] [(2.13±0.80)mmol/L, (4.64±0.94)mmol/L, (1.45±0.48)mmol/L, (2.97±0.57)mmol/L, (1.66±0.42)mmol/L, (4.05±0.77)mmol/L, (1.69±0.60)mmol/L, (2.44±0.38)mmol/L]; (3.41±0.71)mmol/L, t=2.43, 2.13, 2.55, 2.07, 3.02, 3.41, 3.11, 3.65, 2.81, 3.30, 2.87, 3.15, 3.81, 8.05, P<0.05]. Conclusion Lactobacillus acidophilus combined with glutathione can effectively improve liver function and regulate lipid levels, and help improve imaging grading.

【Keywords】 Lactobacillus acidophilus; Reduced glutathione; Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease; Efficacy
(4.05 ± 0.77) mmol/L, (1.69 ± 0.60) mmol/L, (2.44 ± 0.38) mmol/L vs. (2.71 ± 1.33) mmol/L, (5.42 ± 1.27) mmol/L, (1.08 ± 0.36) mmol/L, (3.49 ± 0.71) mmol/L, \( t = 2.43, 2.13, 2.55, 2.07, 3.02, 3.41, 3.11, 3.65, 2.81, 3.30, 2.87, 3.15; \) all \( P < 0.05 \). In the control group, normal in 6 cases, mild in 24 cases, moderate in 21 cases and severe in 9 cases as fatty liver degree; in the observation group, normal in 13 cases, mild in 30 cases, moderate in 13 cases and severe in 4 cases as fatty liver degree. The ultrasonography grading of fatty liver of the observation group after treatment were significantly better than those of control group and before treatment \( U = 3.74, 5.20, \) all \( P < 0.05 \). **Conclusion** Lactobacillus acidophilus combined with glutathione in the treatment of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease can efficiently promote the recovery process of liver function, regulate blood lipid levels and is helpful to improve the imaging grading.

**Key words** Actobacillus acidophilus; Glutathione; Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease; Clinical effects
左卡尼汀联合曲美他嗪治疗慢性心力衰竭的疗效观察
王强 祝丽华 祝明超 熊宁 彭志群 陈传琳
335000 江西省鹰潭,解放军第一八四医院心血管内科

【摘要】目的 观察左卡尼汀联合曲美他嗪治疗慢性心力衰竭的临床疗效。方法 回顾性分析慢性心力衰竭患者 700 例的临床资料,按治疗方法不同分为 A、B、C、D 四组,在常规治疗基础上采用左卡尼汀联合曲美他嗪治疗, B 组 177 例, 在常规治疗基础上采用左卡尼汀治疗, C 组 175 例, 在常规治疗基础上采用曲美他嗪治疗,D 组 167 例,给予常规治疗。比较四组临床疗效。结果 A、B、C、D 组总有效率分别为 83.43%、76.84%、73.71%、62.28%,A 组总有效率明显优于其他各组,差异有统计学意义(χ² = 22.40, P < 0.05); B 组与 C 组总有效率差异无统计学意义(χ² = 0.46, P > 0.05), 但均明显优于 D 组(χ² = 4.37, 5.13, 均 P < 0.05)。四组治疗前后 6 min 步行试验、NT-端脑利钠肽前体、左室射血分数、左室短轴缩短率均显著改善(A 组:t = 33.856, 37.474, 17.722, 31.250, B 组:t = 27.328, 31.559, 6.863, 25.581, C 组:t = 23.430, 32.640, 9.524, 16.923, D 组:t = 15.863, 9.602, 3.061, 10.169, 均 P < 0.01)。结论 左卡尼汀联合曲美他嗪可以改善心肌异常代谢状况,优化心肌能量代谢途径,提高患者短期心脏功能效果明显, 值得推广联合使用。
【关键词】 左卡尼汀; 曲美他嗪; 心力衰竭

Curative effect of L-carnitine combined with trimetazidine in the treatment of chronic heart failure
Wang Qiang, Zhu Lihua, Zhu Mingchao, Xiong Ning, Peng Zhiqun, Chen Chuanlin.
Department of Cardiology, the No. 184 Hospital of PLA, Yingtan, Jiangxi 335000, China

【Abstract】Objective To observe the clinical efficacy of L-carnitine combined with trimetazidine in the treatment of chronic heart failure. Methods The clinical data of 700 patients with chronic heart failure were retrospectively analyzed. According to different treatment methods, they were divided into four groups: A, B, C, D. 181 cases of A group used L-carnitine combined with trimetazidine treatment on the basis of routine treatment. 177 cases of B group received L-carnitine treatment on the basis of routine treatment. 175 cases of C group received trimetazidine treatment on the basis of routine treatment. 167 cases of D group received conventional treatment. Then, the clinical efficacy of the four groups was compared. Results The total effective rates of A, B, C, D groups were 83.43%, 76.84%, 73.71%, 62.28%, respectively. The total effective rate of A group was obviously higher than the other groups, the difference was statistically significant(χ² = 22.40, P < 0.05). There was no significant difference in total effective rate between B group and C group(χ² = 0.46, P > 0.05), but both B and C groups were obviously better than group D (χ² = 4.37, 5.13, all P < 0.05). The data before and after treatment in four groups were significantly improved, such as 6MWT, NT-proBNP, LVEF and FS(A group:t = 33.856, 37.474, 17.722, 31.250, B group:t = 27.328, 31.559, 6.863, 25.581, C group:t = 23.430, 32.640, 9.524, 16.923, D group:t = 15.863, 9.602, 3.061, 10.169, all P < 0.01). In the above four indicators, those in A group were obviously better than B group, C group and D group (F = 5.884, 38.621, 4.357, 13.770, all P < 0.01). Conclusion L-carnitine combined with trimetazidine can improve the abnormal metabolism of myocardium, optimize the energy metabolism pathway of myocardium, improve the short-term cardiac function of patients markedly. L-carnitine combined with trimetazidine is worthy of promoting joint use.

【Key words】L-carnitine; Trimetazidine; Heart failure
【摘要】目的探讨体质量指数(BMI)与结直肠癌患者术后并发症的相关性分析。方法前瞻性收集结直肠癌患者120例,根据患者入院时BMI水平将患者分为研究组(BMI<18.5 kg/m²)和对照组(BMI≥18.5 kg/m²),每组各60例。所有患者均择期行结直肠癌切除术。观察指标包括两组患者术中情况、术后并发症、术后恢复情况和术后应激反应。结果两组手术时间、淋巴结清扫数目和术中出血量等差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。与对照组比较,研究组术后总感染率显著增高(11.67% vs. 1.67%, χ²=4.324, P=0.038);并发症联合发生率显著增加(25.00% vs. 5.00%, χ²=7.908, P=0.005)。其他并发症如切口感染、吻合口瘘、吻合口梗阻、心血管不良事件、应激性溃疡等发生率差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。与对照组比较,研究组术后肛门排气时间显著延长[(51.48±9.47) h vs. (43.73±8.63) h, t=5.382, P=0.000]。住院时间显著延长[(20.35±3.21) d vs. (16.28±3.48) d, t=6.462, P=0.000]。两组1年后复发率、病死率和无进展生存期等差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。结论BMI<18.5 kg/m²是结直肠癌患者术后感染、并发症的危险因素,并与患者术后应激反应增强和住院时间延长有关。

【关键词】BMI; 结直肠癌; 消瘦; 术后并发症

The association between body mass index and postoperative complications in patients with colorectal cancer

Chen Guoping, Chen Zaiping.

Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, Taizhou Municipal Hospital, Taizhou, Zhejiang 318000, China

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the association between body mass index and postoperative complications in patients with colorectal cancer. Methods 120 patients with colorectal cancer were prospectively studied. According to the body mass index, all patients were assigned to study group (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) or control group (BMI ≥ 18.5 kg/m²), 60 cases in each group. All patients received elective colorectal cancer resection. The operation situation, postoperative complications, postoperative recovery and postoperative stress reaction of the two groups were observed. Results There were no significant differences in the operation time, the number of lymph node dissection and the amount of bleeding between the two groups during the operation (all P>0.05). Compared with the control group, the total infection rate of the study group was significantly higher (11.67% vs. 1.67%, χ²=4.324, P=0.038); the incidence of postoperative complications was significantly increased (25.00% vs. 5.00%, χ²=7.908, P=0.005). There were no significant differences in other complications such as wound infection, anastomotic leakage, anastomotic obstruction, adverse cardiovascular events and stress ulcer (all P>0.05). Compared with the control group, the postoperative anal exhaust time of the study group was significantly prolonged [(51.48±9.47) h vs. (43.73±8.63) h, t=5.382, P=0.000] and the length of hospital duration was significantly prolonged [(20.35±3.21) d vs. (16.28±3.48) d, t=6.462, P=0.000]. There were no significant differences in recurrence rate, mortality rate and progression free survival between the two groups after 1 year (all P>0.05). There were no significant differences in preoperative IL-6 and CRP levels between the two groups (all P>0.05). Compared with the control group, the IL-6 level of the study group at 7 day after operation was significantly higher [(165.56±45.39) ng/L vs. (122.58±29.58) ng/L, t=6.459, P=0.000]; CRP level was significantly higher [(23.49±8.48) mg/L vs. (15.37±6.53) mg/L, t=4.285, P=0.002]. Conclusion Body mass index less than 18.5 kg/m² is a risk factor for postoperative infection and complications in patients with colorectal cancer, and is associated with increased stress response and prolonged hospital stay.
论著

针刺足三里穴对脑组织磁共振功能成像的影响
尚红超 李峰
317500 浙江省温岭,温岭市中医院放射科

【摘要】目的 分析针刺足三里穴脑组织磁共振功能成像的影响。方法 选取 96 例健康志愿者,按数字表法随机分为穴位组与非穴位组,穴位组手法针灸足三里,非穴位组针灸假穴,并用磁共振进行脑功能成像,比较两组脑功能图,进行统计学分析。结果所有受试者均配合完成试验,穴位组进行穴位刺激,均有明显的针感,非穴位组有轻度的针感,其中穴位组共激活 13 个脑区;非穴位组为 10 个脑区,其中丘脑、桥脑、缘上回非穴位组无激活;两组激活例数比较:基底节区(28 例比 5 例)和颞叶区(38 例比 21 例)差异有统计学意义(\(\chi^2=36.250, P<0.05\));在颞叶中左半球激活反应率(73.68%)明显高于右半球(36.84%),差异有统计学意义(\(\chi^2=8.265, P<0.05\));在基底节区中,左半球激活反应(67.86%)虽高于右半球(42.86%),但差异无统计学意义(\(\chi^2=0.724, P>0.05\))。结论 手法针灸足三里穴通过脑内磁共振功能成像的研究显示,足三里穴位可激活脑内多功能区,通过脑对身体器官进行调节与治疗,从而证明了经络传感的存在以及其独特性。

【关键词】 手法针灸; 足三里穴; 磁共振; 功能成像

Effect of acupuncture Zusanli on brain functional magnetic resonance imaging  Shang Hongchao, Li Feng. Department of Radiology, Wenling Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Wenling, Zhejiang 317500, China

【Abstract】Objective To study the effect of acupuncture Zusanli on brain functional magnetic resonance imaging. Methods 96 healthy volunteers were randomly divided into acupoint group and non-acupoint group. The acupoint group received acupoint Zusanli, and the non-acupoint group received manipulation, acupuncture and sham acupuncture. The functional brain imaging was determined by MRI, the brain functional images were compared between two groups. Results All subjects were matched with the end of the experiment, the acupoint group received acupoint stimulation, had obvious needling sensation, the non-acupoint group had mild needling sensation. The acupoint group activated 13 brain regions, non-acupoint group in 10 brain regions, the thalamus, pons, supramarginal gyrus in non-acupoint group without the activation. In the basal ganglia (28 cases vs. 5 cases) and temporal lobe (38 cases vs. 21 cases) between the two groups were activated, the difference was statistically significant(\(\chi^2=36.250, P<0.05\)). In the temporal lobe, the left hemisphere response rate (73.68%) was significantly higher than the right hemisphere (36.84%), the difference was statistically significant(\(\chi^2=8.265, P<0.05\)). In the basal ganglia, left hemisphere activation (67.86%) was higher than that of the right hemisphere (42.86%), but the difference was not statistically significant (\(\chi^2=0.724, P>0.05\)). Conclusion The research of acupuncture by brain functional magnetic resonance imaging showed that Zusanli acupoint can activate the brain function area through brain regulation and treatment of body organs, so as to prove the existence of its own and meridian sensing characteristics.

【Key words】 Manual acupuncture; Zusanli; Magnetic resonance imaging; Function
论著

药物治疗加心理疏导对冠心病介入术后患者预后的影响

刘军 刘志刚 高玉红 赵丕田

262500 山东省潍坊,潍坊市益都中心医院心内科

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【摘要】目的 研究冠心病介入术后患者给予药物治疗加心理疏导(双心治疗)对主要心脏事件(MACE)发生率的影响。方法 将2014年11月至2015年11月行冠状动脉介入治疗的患者200例随机分为单心治疗组(单纯药物,100例)和双心(药物加心理)治疗组(100例)进行单心研究,对双心治疗组进行强化性心理疏导及冠心病及介入常识教育及日常合理生活方式教育3个月,比较两组3个月后心理评估分数的变化。并对两组患者同时随访1年,观察两组患者MACE事件发生率的差异性。结果 PCI术后3个月双心治疗组患者通过心理疏导及冠心病教育后,3个月时对照组和双心组HAMD评分分别为(23.31±5.91)分、(12.40±3.95)分,两组差异有统计学意义(t=6.235,P<0.05);3个月后单心组HAMA评分平均(22.29±3.93)分,双心组平均(12.44±4.13)分,比较入院时下降明显(χ²=1.863,P<0.05),两组差异有统计学意义(t=7.478,P<0.05)。术后随访1年,双心治疗组MACE发生率明显低于单心治疗组。结论 心理疏导冠心病及介入知识教育能有效地减少冠心病介入术后患者的不良情绪。PCI术后患者心理评估分数和MACE发生率明显降低。

【关键词】冠心病; 心理; 经皮冠状动脉介入; 双心治疗


Department of Cardiology, Yidu Central Hospital, Weifang, Shandong 262500, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the effect of psycho–cardiology treatment on major cardiac events (MACE) incidence in patients after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Methods From November 2014 to November 2015, 200 patients with coronary artery intervention were randomly divided into cardiology treatment group (100 cases) and psycho–cardiology group (100 cases). The psycho–cardiology treatment group was conducted to strengthen the psychological counseling and coronary heart disease and the intervention of common sense education and daily reasonable way of life education for 3 months. The scores of psychological assessment were compared between the two groups after 1 year. The patients of the two groups were followed up for 1 year at the same time. The clinical treatment of hypochondriasis rate and MACE incidence rate were observed in the two groups. Results 3 months after PCI, psycho–cardiology treatment group was treated with psychological counseling and coronary heart disease. The psychological assessment score was significantly lower than that in the control group. At 3 months, the HAMD scores of the control group and the psycho–cardiology group were (23.31±5.91) points, (12.40±3.95) points, there was significant difference between the two groups(t=6.235, P<0.05). At 3 months, the HAMA scores of the control group and the psycho–cardiology group were (22.29±3.93) points, (12.44±4.13) points, there was significant difference between the two groups(t=7.478, P<0.05), which were significantly decreased compared to admission. Postoperative follow up of 1 year, the clinical medical hypochondriasis rate of psycho–cardiology treatment group was significantly lower than that of cardiology treatment group. The incidence rate of MACE was significantly lower than that of the control group. Conclusion Mental intervention, coronary heart disease and PCI knowledge education can effectively reduce the negative emotion of patients with coronary heart disease after interventional therapy. The incidence of MACE after PCI operation was significantly lower.

【Key words】Coronary heart disease; Psychology; Percutaneous coronary intervention; Psycho-cardiology treatment
慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并呼吸衰竭患者睡眠质量和心理健康状况调查
冯佳 方毕飞 朱珍华
310003 浙江省杭州, 杭州市红十字会医院呼吸科
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【摘要】目的 探索慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并呼吸衰竭患者的睡眠质量和心理健康状况。方法 采用回顾性研究方法, 选择 2015 年 10 月至 2016 年 6 月因慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并呼吸衰竭住院治疗的患者作为研究组, 选取同期住院的非慢阻肺患者作为对照组, 分析两组患者睡眠质量和心理健康状况的差异。结果 两组患者年龄和体质量指数(BMI)差异无统计学意义(t = 0.753, 0.693, P > 0.05), 研究组一秒用力呼气容积(FEV1)预计值为(52.34 ± 12.25), 动脉氧分压(PaO2) 为 (9.21 ± 1.83), 血氧饱和度(SaO2) 为 (90.36 ± 3.47), 三组数据均显著低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义(t = 25.199, 5.414, 16.439, P < 0.01)。两组在躯体化、强迫症状、人际关系敏感、抑郁、焦虑、恐怖方面差异存在统计学意义(P < 0.05), 在敌对、偏执和精神性方面的差异不存在统计学意义(P > 0.05)。研究组生活质量量表(GQOL-74) 得分在认知功能(74.47 ± 6.13), 心理功能(71.28 ± 7.36), 躯体功能(73.73 ± 8.85) 和社会功能(74.35 ± 7.18) 方面均显著低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义(t = 9.735, 13.972, 5.739, 10.040, P < 0.01)。结论 慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并呼吸衰竭患者的睡眠质量和心理健康状况较差, 在临床诊疗工作中要予以关注和干预。

【关键词】肺疾病, 慢性阻塞性; 呼吸衰竭; 睡眠质量; 心理健康

Department of Respiration, Hangzhou Red Cross Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310003, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore sleep quality and mental health status of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients with respiratory failure. Methods From October 2015 to June 2016, COPD patients with respiratory failure hospitalized in our hospital were selected as study group. Patients without COPD hospitalized in our hospital were selected as the control group. The sleep quality and mental health were compared between the two groups. Results The age and body mass index (BMI) between the two groups showed no significant difference (t = 0.753, 0.693, P > 0.05). The forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) expected value, arterial oxygen pressure (PaO2), oxygen saturation (SaO2) in the study group were (52.34 ± 12.25)%, (9.21 ± 1.83) mmHg, (90.36 ± 3.47)%, which were significantly lower than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant (t = 25.199, 5.414, 16.439, P < 0.01). The somatization, obsessive - compulsive symptoms, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, terror between the two groups had significant differences (all P < 0.05), the differences in hostility, paranoia and psychosis were not statistically significant (all P > 0.05). The quality of life score (GQOL-74) scores in cognitive function [ (74.47 ± 6.13) points], psychological function [ (71.28 ± 7.36) points], physical function [ (73.73 ± 8.85) points] and social function [ (74.35 ± 7.18) points] in the study group were significantly lower than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant (t = 9.735, 13.972, 5.739, 10.040, P < 0.01). Conclusion The sleep quality and mental health status of COPD patients with respiratory failure is poorer, we should pay more attention and intervention in clinical diagnosis and treatment.

【Key words】Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Respiratory failure; Sleep quality; Mental health
喹硫平联合舍曲林治疗精神分裂症抑郁症状的临床研究

康选民  史俊研

030001 山西省太原,太原市精神病医院精神分裂症男科(康选民),医学心理科(史俊研)


【摘要】目的 探讨喹硫平联合舍曲林对治疗精神分裂症抑郁症状的疗效。方法 将86例复发伴有抑郁症状的精神分裂症患者随机分为喹硫平联合舍曲林治疗组(观察组)和喹硫平单一用药组(对照组),疗程8周,治疗前与治疗后分别对两组进行阳性阴性症状量表(PANSS)、汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)评定,了解喹硫平联合舍曲林对精神分裂症患者抑郁症状的疗效情况。结果 入组时两组阳性阴性症状、抑郁评定差异均无统计学意义(PANSS: t = -0.432, P > 0.05; HAMD: t = 0.424, P > 0.05);治疗后两组组内比较差异均有统计学意义(PANSS: t = 18.780, P < 0.05; t = 12.256, P < 0.05; HAMD: t = 6.542, P < 0.05; t = 4.107, P < 0.05);组间比较差异有统计学意义(HAMD: t = 6.612, P < 0.05)。结论 喹硫平联合舍曲林相较喹硫平单一用药可以更有效地改善精神分裂症患者的抑郁情绪,疗效显著。

【关键词】喹硫平; 舍曲林; 抑郁症状; 精神分裂症

Effectsofquetiapinecombinedwithsertralineinthetreatmentofschizophreniapatientswithdepressivesymptoms Kang Xuanmin,Shi Junyan.

Department of Male Schizophrenia, Taiyuan Psychiatric Hospital, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030001, China (Kang XM); Department of Medical Psychology, Taiyuan Psychiatric Hospital, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030001, China (Shi JY)

【Abstract】Objective To explore the effects of quetiapine combined with sertraline in the treatment of schizophrenia patients with depressive symptoms. Methods 86 patients of convalescence of schizophrenia with depression symptoms were randomly divided into quetiapine combined with sertraline group (observation group) and quetiapine group (control group). The treatment course was 8 weeks. Before and after treatment, the positive and negative symptoms scale (PANSS) and Hamilton depression scale (HAMD) were assessed in the two groups. The curative effect of quetiapine combined with sertraline on the schizophrenia patients with depression symptoms was explored. Results Pre-treatment, there were no differences in the two groups on PANSS score (t = -0.432, P > 0.05), HAMD score (t = 0.424, P > 0.05). Post-treatment, there were significant differences between the two groups in PANSS score (t = 18.780, P < 0.05; t = 12.256, P < 0.05) and HAMD score (t = 6.542, P < 0.05; t = 4.107, P < 0.05). There were significant differences between the two groups in HAMD score (t = 6.612, P < 0.05). Conclusion Quetiapine can significantly improve the effects of positive and negative symptoms and depressive symptoms of schizophrenia patients with depression symptoms. Quetiapine combined with sertraline can improve the depressive symptoms of schizophrenia better compared with quetiapine.

【Key words】Quetiapine; Sertraline; Depressive Symptoms; Schizophrenia
不同消毒剂对内镜消毒效果及耐用性的比较

麻月红

321200 浙江省武义县第一人民医院内窥镜室


【摘要】目的 探讨不同消毒剂对内镜消毒效果及耐用性的比较。方法 选择 2016 年 1 月至 2016 年 9 月浙江省武义县第一人民医院内镜中心使用后的内镜 428 例，采用随机数字表法分为对照组及观察组，每组 214 例，对照组采用戊二醛处理消毒；观察组采用邻苯二甲醛处理消毒。采样部位为内镜的活检道内腔面，采用无菌注射器抽取 10mL 含有中和剂的缓冲液，注入待检内镜活检口，再用 15mL 无菌试管从活检出口收集，于 2h 内送检检测。评价消毒合格率，检测两组消毒剂消毒内镜的内镜腔及表面菌落数，两组消毒剂消毒内镜的耐用性比较。结果 对照组消毒合格率为 89.25%，观察组消毒合格率为 97.20%，两组内镜消毒合格率差异具有统计学意义（χ² = 10.69, P = 0.001）；观察组内镜腔及内镜表面菌落数均低于对照组，差异具有统计学意义（t = 3.17, P = 0.00；t = 26.76, P = 0.00）；观察组每周期消毒数、平均每天消毒数均高于对照组，差异均具有统计学意义，（t = 94.44, P = 0.00；t = 23.94, P = 0.00）。结论 采用邻苯二甲醛对内镜进行消毒其消毒效果更好，耐用性更佳，适合内镜室推广应用。

【关键词】消毒剂；内镜；消毒合格率；耐用性

Comparison of the effect of different disinfectants on endoscopic disinfection and durability Ma Yuehong.

Department of Endoscope, the First People’s Hospital of Wuyi County, Zhejiang 321200, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the effect of different disinfectants on endoscopic disinfection and durability. Methods A total of 428 endoscopes were selected from the endoscopic center of our hospital from January 2016 to September 2016, and they were randomly divided into control group and observation group, each group in 214 cases. The control group was treated with glutaraldehyde. The observation group used o - phthalaldehyde treatment disinfection. The sampling site was the endoscopic biopsry cavity surface, sterile syringe was used to extract 10ml containing neutralizer buffer, into the endoscopic biopsy to be tested, and then 15mL sterile test tube from the biopsy outlet collection, was checked within 2h. The sterilization pass rate was evaluated, the disinfectant disinfection endoscopic cavity and the number of surface colonies, disinfectant endoscopic durability in the two groups were compared. Results The disinfection rate was 89.25% in the control group and 97.20% in the observation group, the difference of the qualified rate of endoscopic disinfection between the two groups was statistically significant （χ² = 10.69, P = 0.001）. The endoscopic cavity and the number of surface colonies of the observation group were lower than those of the control group (t = 3.17, P = 0.00；t = 26.76, P = 0.00). The numbers of disinfection per cycle and per day in the observation group were higher than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant （t = 94.44, P = 0.00；t = 23.94, P = 0.00）。Conclusion The use of o – phthalaldehyde for endoscopic disinfection is better, more durable, suitable for endoscopic room to promote the use.

【Key words】Disinfectant; Endoscopic; Disinfection qualified rate; Durability
人工虎骨粉治疗绝经后骨质疏松症的
有效性分析

魏立友  张宏伟  赵刚

063000 河北省唐山, 唐山市第二医院骨科(华北理工大学附属骨科医院)

通信作者: 张宏伟, Email: zhanghw200087@163.com

【摘要】 目的 了解人工虎骨粉对绝经后骨质疏松症患者的治疗效果。方法 选择绝经后骨质疏松症
女性患者,采用随机数字表法分为治疗组和对照组,每组各31例。治疗组另外给予工虎骨粉口服,对照组给
予钙尔奇D 口服。治疗前、治疗后3、6 个月, 分别运用欧洲五维健康指数(EQ-5D)、日常生活能力 Barthel 指
数(BI)、面部疼痛表情量表(FPS-R) 对疗效进行评估。结果 治疗前两组 EQ-5D、BI、FPS-R 差异无统计学意
义。治疗后第3、6 个月, 两组的 EQ-5D 分别为(0.83±0.09) 比(0.77±0.08) 分, (0.89±0.07) 比(0.84±
0.08) 分; BI 分别为(74.61±8.39) 比(70.07±8.51) 分, (77.24±7.15) 比(73.31±7.41) 分; FPS-R 分别为
(3.14±1.06) 比(3.79±1.12) 分, (2.31±0.92) 比(2.98±0.87) 分, 治疗组优于对照组,差异有统计学意义
(t=2.774, 2.619, 2.115, 2.125, 2.347, 2.946, 均 P<0.05)。结论 人工虎骨粉治疗绝经后骨质疏松症能够
缓解疼痛,改善患者活动能力,提高其生活质量; 人工虎骨粉可以有效治疗绝经后骨质疏松症。

【关键词】 骨质疏松, 绝经后; 虎骨仿生; 生活质量

Departmen of Orthopaedics, the Second Hospital of Tangshan, Tangshan, Hebei 063000, China
Corresponding author: Zhang Hongwei, Email: zhanghw200087@163.com

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the therapeutic effect of artificial tiger bone powder on osteoporosis. Methods The postmenopausal women with osteoporosis were randomly divided into treatment group and control group, 31 cases in each group. The treatment group orally received artificial tiger bone powder, the control group orally received Caltrate D. At the beginning and 3, 6 months after treatment, European health index (EQ−5D), Barthel index (BI) and Faces Pain Scale – Revised (FPS – R) were used to evaluate the curative effect. Results There were no significant differences in EQ−5D, BI and FPS – R between the two groups at the beginning of treatment. At 3, 6 months after treatment, EQ−5D of the two groups were (0.83±0.09) points vs. (0.77±0.08) points, (0.89±
0.07) points vs. (0.84±0.08) points; BI were (74.61±8.39) points vs. (70.07±8.51) points, (77.24±7.15) points vs. (73.31±7.41) points; FPS – R were (3.14±1.06) points vs. (3.79±1.12) points, (2.31±0.92) points vs. (2.98±0.87) points, which in the treatment group were better than those in the control group (t=2.774, 2.619, 2.115, 2.125, 2.347, 2.946, all P<0.05). Conclusion Artificial tiger bone powder can relieve pain in postmenopausal osteoporosis patients, improve the patients’ ability and improve their quality of life. And artificial tiger bone powder can effectively treat postmenopausal osteoporosis.

【Key words】 Osteoporosis, postmenopausal; Bionic tiger bone; Quality of life
鼻内镜下腺样体切除术与常规腺样体刮除术治疗腺样体肥大效果比较

孙爱华

252300 山东省阳谷县人民医院耳鼻喉科

【摘要】目的比较鼻内镜下腺样体切除术与常规腺样体刮除术治疗腺样体肥大的手术效果。方法选取腺样体肥大患儿 120 例为研究对象。采用数字表法随机分为两组,对照组 60 例采用常规腺样体刮除术,观察组 60 例采用鼻内镜下腺样体切除术。比较两组手术效果、手术相关指标 (手术时间、手术平均出血量、住院时间和术后并发症发生情况) ,同时在术前和术后采用声反射鼻测量计检查鼻咽部最小横截面积并进行比较。结果观察组手术时间、手术平均出血量、住院时间和术后并发症发生率分别为 (5.32±2.05) min、(51.05±8.26) mL、(8.50±2.50) d、15.00% ,对照组分别为 (8.56±2.68) min、(78.45±10.15) mL、(12.00±3.50) d、36.67% ,两组差异均有统计学意义 (t = 7.44, 15.98, 6.30, χ² = 7.35, 均P < 0.05) ;术后 12 个月,观察组鼻咽部最小横截面积为 (1.99±0.51) cm²,对照组为 (1.81±0.48) cm²,两组差异有统计学意义 (t = 3.99, P < 0.05)。结论与常规腺样体刮除术比较,鼻内镜下腺样体切除术治疗腺样体肥大具有临床疗效好、手术出血量少、手术时间短和术后并发症少等诸多优点,值得临床推广。

【关键词】腺样体肥大; 腺样体切除术; 内窥镜检查; 儿童

Comparison of effects of nasal endoscopic adenoid body excision and conventional adenoid body shaving in the treatment of adenoid hypertrophy  Sun Aihua.

Department of Otorhinolaryngology, the People’s Hospital of Yanggu County, Shandong 252300, China

【Abstract】Objective To compare the effect of adenoidec-tomy with adenoidec-tomy under nasal endoscope in the treatment of adenoid hypertrophy. Methods 120 cases with adenoid hypertrophy were selected as the research subjects. The patients were randomly divided into two groups by random number table, and the control group (n = 60) was treated with routine adenoidec-tomy. The surgical treatment of the observation group (n = 60) was performed under nasal endoscope. Surgical treatment, surgery related indicators (operative time, the average amount of bleeding, hospitalization time and the incidence of postoperative complications) were compared between the two groups. Before and after operation, acoustic rhinometry examination of nasopharynx was used to detect the smallest cross-section area and compared. Results In the observation group, the operation time, the average amount of bleeding, hospitalization time and incidence rate of postoperative complication were (5.32±2.05) min, (51.05±8.26) mL, (8.50±2.50) d, 15.00% , respectively, which in the control group were (8.56±2.68) min, (78.45±10.15) mL, (12.00±3.50) d, 36.67% , respectively, there were significant differences between the two groups (t = 7.44, 15.98, 6.30, χ² = 7.35, all P < 0.05). 12 months after surgery, the nasal minimal cross-section area of nasal pharynx in the observation group was (1.99±0.51) cm², which of the control group was (1.81±0.48) cm², there was significant difference between the two groups (t = 3.99, P < 0.05). Conclusion Compared with conventional adenoidec-tomy, endoscopic adenoidec-tomy in the treatment of adenoid hypertrophy has good clinical curative effect, less bleeding, shorter operative time and less postoperative complications and other advantages, it is worthy of promotion.

【Key words】 Adenoidal hypertrophy; Adenoidec-tomy; Endoscopy; Child
腹腔镜和开腹子宫肌瘤剔除术的临床效果比较及并发症发生情况分析

赵霞

274300 山东省单县妇幼保健院妇产科


【摘要】 目的 分析腹腔镜和开腹子宫肌瘤剔除术的临床疗效及安全性。方法 将 2012 年 4 月至 2016 年 4 月期间经单县妇幼保健院确诊的 160 例子宫肌瘤患者选作研究病例, 按照就诊顺序编号并将单双号分作两组。对照组为单号 80 例患者采用开腹子宫肌瘤剔除术, 观察组为双号 80 例患者行腹腔镜子宫肌瘤剔除术, 分析临床治疗效果以及并发症的发生情况。结果 观察组手术时间(78.46 ± 10.31) min、术中出血量(86.24 ± 7.65) mL、切口大小(25.36 ± 1.28) mm, 均明显少于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义( t = 6.57, 6.81, 7.66, 均 P < 0.05)。观察组术后体温恢复时间(24.16 ± 3.81) h、肛门排气时间(18.29 ± 4.36) h、下床活动时间(11.38 ± 2.06) d、住院时间(4.63 ± 1.51) d, 均较对照组明显缩短, 差异均有统计学意义( t = 6.25, 7.38, 7.70, 6.27, 均 P < 0.05)。观察组术后病率(6.25%) 和术后镇痛率(11.25%) 均较对照组明显降低, 差异均有统计学意义( χ² = 8.33, 9.07, 均 P < 0.05)。观察组术后并发症发生率为 6.25%, 较对照组的 25.00% 明显降低, 差异有统计学意义( χ² = 8.65, P < 0.05)。结论 与开腹子宫肌瘤剔除术相比, 腹腔镜子宫肌瘤剔除术具有创伤小、出血少、恢复快、并发症少等优势, 且安全性高, 是临床治疗子宫肌瘤的理想术式, 值得进行推广和应用。

【关键词】 子宫肌瘤；腹腔镜；开腹手术；子宫肌瘤剔除术；疗效；并发症

Clinical analysis of laparoscopic and open uterine myomectomy and analysis of complications  Zhao Xia. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the Maternal and Child Health Care Hospital of Shan County, Shandong 274300, China

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the clinical efficacy and safety of laparoscopic and open uterine myomectomy. Methods 160 cases of uterine fibroids diagnosed by our hospital from April 2012 to April 2016 were selected as study cases. The patients were divided into two groups according to the order of treatment. 80 patients in the control group received open uterine myoma rejection. 80 patients in the observation group received laparoscopic myomectomy. The clinical treatment effect and complication were analyzed. Results The operation time, amount of intraoperative blood loss and the incision size of the observation group were (78.46 ± 10.31) min, (86.24 ± 7.65) mL, (25.36 ± 1.28) mm, respectively, which were significantly less than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant ( t = 6.57, 6.81, 7.66, all P < 0.05). The time of postoperative body temperature recovery, time of anal exhaust, time of bedtime and the hospitalization time of the observation group were (24.16 ± 3.81) h, (18.29 ± 4.36) h, (11.38 ± 2.06) h, (4.63 ± 1.51) d, respectively, which were significantly shorter than those in the control group ( t = 6.25, 7.38, 7.70, 6.27, all P < 0.05). The operative rate and postoperative analgesia rate of the observation group were 6.25% and 11.25%, respectively, which were significantly lower than those of the control group ( χ² = 8.33, 9.07, all P < 0.05). The incidence rate of postoperative complications was 6.25% in the observation group, which was significantly lower than 25.00% in the control group, the difference was statistically significant ( χ² = 8.65, P < 0.05). Conclusion Laparoscopic myomectomy has the advantages of less trauma, less bleeding, quick recovery and less complication, and high safety. It is the ideal technique for the treatment of uterine fibroids, which is worthy of promotion and application.

【Key words】 Uterine fibroids; Laparoscopy; Laparotomy; Uterine myomectomy; Efficacy; Complications
子宫颈环行电切术在子宫颈内上皮内瘤变
治疗中的应用价值

王翠珍  冯月林

033300 山西省柳林县妇幼保健院妇产科(王翠珍)
033300 山西省柳林县人民医院妇产科(冯月林)

【摘要】 目的 探讨子宫颈环行电切术在子宫颈内上皮内瘤变治疗中的临床效果。方法 选取 120 例宫颈内上皮内瘤变患者,对患者进行子宫颈环行电切术,分析治疗后的效果。结果 120 例患者经过治疗,显效率为 76.67% (92/120), 有效率为 19.17% (23/120), 无效率为 4.17% (5/120), 总有效率为 95.83% 。LEEP 手术时间控制在 (9.0±0.5) min, 术中出血量为 (16.2±1.2) mL。术后病理检查结果与阴道镜下宫颈多点活检比较,差异无统计学意义 (χ² = 1.238, P > 0.05)。结论 子宫颈环行电切术治疗子宫颈内上皮内瘤变效果较好,不仅可以彻底切除宫颈病变,而且出血量少,并发症少,值得在临床上被广泛使用。

【关键词】 宫颈上皮内瘤样病变; 微波; 治疗结果

Application value of cervical circular cutting technique in the treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
Wang Caizhen, Feng Yue lin.
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the Maternal and Child Health Care Hospital of Liulin County, Shanxi 033300, China (Wang CZ); Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the People’s Hospital of Liulin County, Shanxi 033300, China (Feng YL)

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical effect of cervical circular cutting technique in the treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia. Methods 120 patients with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia were selected. They were treated with cervical circular cutting technique, and the effect was analyzed. Results 120 patients after treatment, the obvious effective rate was 76.67% (92/120), the effective rate was 19.17% (23/120), the ineffective rate was 4.17% (5/120), the total effective rate was 95.83%. The LEEP operation time was controlled at (9.0 ± 0.5) min, the intraoperative blood loss was (16.2 ± 1.2) mL. The postoperative pathologic examination results compared with cervical multi-point biopsy under colposcope had no statistically significant difference (χ² = 1.238, P > 0.05). Conclusion The cervical circular cutting technique in the treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia has good effect, can not only completely remove cervical lesions, and has less blood loss, fewer complications, it is worthy of widely use in clinic.

【Key words】 Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia; Microwaves; Treatment outcome
【摘要】 目的 探究与分析内窥镜腰椎间盘切除术对腰椎间盘突出症患者肢体功能及生活质量的影响。方法 选取90例腰椎间盘突出症患者，按照手术方法的不同分为对照组与观察组，每组各45例，对照组给予开放腰椎间盘摘除术治疗，观察组给予经皮内窥镜腰椎间盘切除术治疗，对比两组围术期指标、肢体功能疗效及生活质量。 结果 对照组手术时间、术中失血量、卧床时间、住院时间、术后VAS评分分别为(60.21±20.32) min、(30.36±14.25) mL、(26.96±9.69) d、(8.21±2.36) d、(5.12±1.36)分，观察组手术时间、术中失血量、卧床时间、住院时间、术后VAS评分分别为(58.96±19.88) min、(12.88±10.28) mL、(100.69±18.75) d、(12.99±3.88) d、(1.98±0.33)分，观察组与对照组相比手术时间短、术中失血量少、卧床时间短、住院时间短、术后VAS评分低，差异均有统计学意义($t=6.55, 7.56, 7.88, 7.56, 7.89, P < 0.05$)。对照组临床优良率为89.89%，观察组临床优良率为93.33%，两组优良率相比差异无统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。对照组治疗后躯体功能、角色功能、情感功能、认知功能及社会功能评分分别为(7.89±0.78)分、(7.99±1.25)分、(7.84±0.65)分、(7.65±0.75)分、(7.45±0.77)分，观察组治疗后躯体功能、角色功能、情感功能、认知功能及社会功能评分分别为(8.96±1.78)分、(8.75±1.12)分、(8.56±0.88)分、(8.42±0.66)分、(8.56±1.47)分，两组治疗后躯体功能、角色功能、情感功能、认知功能及社会功能评分均较高，观察组治疗后与对照组治疗后相比上述评分升高更加显著，差异均有统计学意义($t=6.55, 7.56, 7.88, 7.56, 7.89, P < 0.05$)。 结论 内窥镜腰椎间盘切除术对腰椎间盘突出症患者与开放腰椎间盘摘除术治疗可获得相似的疗效，但前者切口小，术中出血量少，术后恢复快，能够更好的改善患者的生活质量。

【关键词】 腰椎间盘突出症； 腰椎间盘切除术； 肢体功能； 生活质量

Influence of endoscopic lumbar discectomy on limb function and quality of life in patients with lumbar intervertebral disc prolapse  Zhao Bo, Li Zhaozheng, Zhu Liangyong.  
Department of Pain, the People’s Hospital of Dongping County, Shandong 271500, China  

【Abstract】 Objective To explore and analyze the influence of endoscopic lumbar discectomy on limb function and quality of life in patients with lumbar disc prolapse. Methods 90 cases of lumbar intervertebral disc prolapse were selected, and they were divided into control group and observation group according to the operation method, 45 cases in each group. The control group was given open lumbar discectomy treatment, the observation group was given percutaneous endoscopic lumbar discectomy treatment. The perioperative therapeutic index, physical function and quality of life were compared between the two groups. Results The intraoperative blood loss, time in bed, hospital stay, postoperative VAS score of the control group were (60.21±20.32) min, (30.36±14.25) mL, (26.96±9.69) d, (8.21±2.36) d, (5.12±1.36) points, respectively, which of the observation group were (58.96±19.88) min, (12.88±10.28) mL, (100.69±18.75) d, (12.99±3.88) d, (1.98±0.33) points, respectively. Compared with the control group, the observation group had less intraoperative blood loss, shorter time in bed, shorter hospital stay, lower postoperative VAS score, the differences were statistically significant ($t=6.55, 7.56, 7.88, 7.56, 7.89, P < 0.05$). The excellent and good rate of the control group was 89.89%, which of the observation group was 93.33%, there was no significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2$=7.68, $P > 0.05$). After treatment, the physical function, role function, emotional function, cognitive function and social function score of the control group were (7.89±0.78) points, (7.99±1.25) points, (7.84±0.65) points, (7.65±0.75) points, (7.45±0.77) points, respectively, which of the observation group were (8.96±1.78) points, (8.75±1.12) points, (8.56±0.88) points, (8.42±0.66) points, (8.56±1.47) points, respectively. Compared with before treatment, the physical function, role function, emotional function, cognitive function and social function score in the two groups after treatment were higher. After treatment, compared with the control group, the scores increased more significantly in the observation group ($t=6.55, 7.56, 7.88, 7.56, 7.89, P < 0.05$). Conclusion Endoscopic resection and open lumbar disc excision technique in treatment of patients with lumbar intervertebral disc protrusion of lumbar can obtain similar curative effect, but the former has less incision, less intraoperative blood loss, postoperative recovery fast, can better improve the patients’ quality of life.

【Key words】 Lumbar disc disease; Lumbar disc excision; Limb function; The quality of life
川芎嗪联合酚妥拉明治疗妊娠期高血压的临床研究
李雅萍

032100 山西省文水县人民医院妇产科

【摘要】 目的 探讨川芎嗪联合酚妥拉明治疗妊娠期高血压的效果。方法 将妊娠期高血压患者90例根据随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,各45例,对照组应用酚妥拉明+硫酸镁治疗,观察组应用川芎嗪注射液+酚妥拉明+硫酸镁治疗,疗程为10 d。比较两组疗效、治疗前后平均动脉压、24 h 尿蛋白变化及围产期不良反应情况。

结果 治疗后,两组平均动脉压[(99.7 ± 36.2) mmHg vs. (108.4 ± 35.1) mmHg]及24 h 尿蛋白[(1.41 ± 0.45) g/L vs. (2.51 ± 0.82) g/L]均显著降低,与治疗前比较,差异均有统计学意义(t = 3.534, 3.765, 5.646, 6.543, P < 0.05),且观察组改善程度显著优于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(t = 3.365, 3.986, P < 0.05)。观察组痊愈率(71.1% vs. 44.4%)及总有效率(95.6% vs. 82.2%)高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(χ² = 6.559, 4.050, P < 0.05)。观察组选择剖宫产终止妊娠的比例(40.0% vs. 62.2%)显著低于对照组,新生儿窒息的比例(4.4% vs. 17.8%)低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(χ² = 4.447, 4.939, 4.406, 4.050, P < 0.05)。

结论 川芎嗪联合酚妥拉明治疗妊娠期高血压,可以显著改善平均动脉压及24 h 尿蛋白,疗效好,围产期不良反应少。

【关键词】 妊娠期高血压; 川芎嗪; 硫酸镁; 酚妥拉明

Clinical study of ligustrazine combined with phentolamine in the treatment of pregnancy induced hypertension
Li Yaping.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the People’s Hospital of Wenshui County, Shanxi 032100, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of ligustrazine combined with phentolamine in the treatment of pregnancy induced hypertension. Methods 90 patients with pregnancy induced hypertension were randomly divided into the observation group and the control group according to the random number table, 45 cases in each group. The control group was treated with phentolamine and magnesium sulfate. The observation group was given Chuanqiongqin injection, phentolamine and magnesium sulfate for 10 days. The effects of the two groups were compared before and after treatment, and the changes of mean arterial pressure, 24h urine protein and perinatal adverse reaction were compared. Results After treatment, the mean arterial pressure[(99.7 ± 36.2) mmHg vs. (108.4 ± 35.1) mmHg] and 24h urine protein[(1.41 ± 0.45) g/L vs. (2.51 ± 0.82) g/L] were significantly decreased in the two groups. Compared with before treatment, the differences were statistically significant(t = 3.534, 3.765, 5.646, 6.543, all P < 0.05). And the improvement of the observation group was significantly better than those of the control group, the differences were statistically significant(t = 3.365, 3.986, all P < 0.05). The cure rate (71.1% vs. 44.4%) and total effective rate (95.6% vs. 82.2%) in the observation group were higher than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant(χ² = 6.559, 4.050, all P < 0.05). The rate of termination of pregnancy of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group (40.0% vs. 62.2%), the incidence rates of premature delivery (2.2% vs. 15.6%) and postpartum hemorrhage (6.7% vs. 22.2%) of the observation group were significantly lower than those of the control group, the proportion of neonatal asphyxia (4.4% vs. 17.8%) of the observation group was lower than that of control group, the differences were statistically significant(χ² = 4.447, 4.939, 4.406, 4.050, all P < 0.05). Conclusion Ligustrazine combined with phentolamine in the treatment of pregnancy induced hypertension can significantly improve the average arterial pressure and 24h urinary protein, has good efficacy, less adverse reactions during perinatal period.

【Key words】 Pregnancy induced hypertension; Ligustrazine; Magnesium Sulfate; Phentolamine
自拟活络通痹方治疗膝关节骨关节炎临床疗效观察

高润涵 邢国飞 丁英杰 余志平 黄健 丛海波

264400 山东省威海,威海市中心医院中医科(高润涵),骨外科(邢国飞、丁英杰、余志平、丛海波)
250355 山东省济南,山东中医药大学中医学院(黄健)
通信作者:丛海波,Email:gaomeihan1988@163.com

【摘要】目的观察自拟活络通痹方治疗膝关节骨性关节炎的临床疗效。方法 将70例患者采用编号单双数方法随机分为观察组和对照组,每组35例。对照组给予口服氨基葡萄糖胶囊治疗;观察组在口服氨基葡萄糖胶囊的基础上给予自拟活络通痹方口服及外敷治疗。两组均治疗2个疗程,观察疗效。结果 观察组中,痊愈14例,显效11例,有效7例,无效3例,总有效率91.43%;对照组中,痊愈10例,显效9例,有效6例,无效10例,总有效率71.43%,两组差异有统计学意义（χ² = 4.629, P = 0.031）。结论 口服及外敷自拟活络通痹方对于膝关节骨性关节炎(寒瘀痹阻型)疗效确切。

【关键词】膝关节骨性关节炎; 自拟活络通痹方; 口服及外敷; 膝关节功能

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Clinical effect of self-created Huoluotongbi prescription in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis

Gao Meihan, Xing Guofei, Ding Yingjie, Yu Zhiping, Huang Jian, Cong Haibo.

Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Weihai Central Hospital, Weihai, Shandong 264400, China (Gao MH); Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Weihai Central Hospital, Weihai, Shandong 264400, China (Xing GF, Ding YJ, Yu ZP, Cong HB); Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Ji’nan, Shandong 250355, China (Huang J)

Corresponding author: Cong Haibo, Email:gaomeihan1988@163.com

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多索茶碱辅助沙美特罗替卡松对单纯激素控制不佳慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者呼吸困难症状、血气分析及炎性因子指标的影响

陈莹 周张青 唐猛

310000 浙江省杭州,杭州市西溪医院普内科

【摘要】目的 探讨多索茶碱辅助沙美特罗替卡松对单纯激素控制不佳慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期 (AECOPD) 患者呼吸困难症状、血气分析及炎性因子指标的影响。方法 选取 80 例单纯激素控制不佳 AECOPD 患者,以随机区组法分为对照组和观察组,每组 40 例。分别采用沙美特罗替卡松单用和与多索茶碱联用治疗。比较两组患者近期疗效、治疗前后呼吸困难评分、血气分析指标水平、炎性因子指标水平及不良反应发生率等。结果 观察组近期总有效率为 97.50%, 显著高于对照组的 80.00% (χ² = 7.25, P < 0.05); 观察组治疗后呼吸困难评分显著低于对照组、治疗前 (t = 2.58, 3.20, P < 0.05); 观察组治疗后血气分析指标显著优于对照组、治疗前 (t = 2.78, 2.50, 2.94, 3.07, 4.26, 3.89, P < 0.05); 观察组治疗后炎性因子指标水平显著低于对照组、治疗前 (t = 2.64, 2.33, 2.81, 3.15, 3.98, 3.55, P < 0.05); 对照组和观察组不良反应发生率分别为 10.00%, 15.00%, 差异无统计学意义 (χ² = 1.04, P > 0.05)。结论 多索茶碱辅助沙美特罗替卡松治疗单纯激素控制不佳 AECOPD 可有效缓解呼吸困难症状,降低炎性反应水平,且未增加不良反应发生风险。

【关键词】肺疾病,慢性阻塞性; 多索茶碱; 沙美特罗; 氟替卡松; 疗效比较研究

Influence of doxofylline assisted salmeterol fluticasone on dyspnea symptoms, blood gas analysis and inflammatory factors in acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with poor control by pure hormones  Chen Ying, Zhou Zhangqing, Tang Meng.

Department of Internal Medicine, Xixi Hospital of Hangzhou, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310000, China
【目的】比较结核抗体法（TB-Ab）与结核杆菌T细胞斑点检测法（T-SPOT.TB）用于疑似肺结核免疫学诊断价值。

【方法】回顾性分析166例疑似肺结核患者的T-SPOT.TB与TB-Ab检测资料，比较两种检测方法用于疑似肺结核的诊断阳性率、敏感性、特异性、阳性预测值及阴性预测值。

【结果】T-SPOT.TB用于疑似肺结核的诊断阳性率（57.83%）显著高于TB-Ab（43.37%），差异有统计学意义（χ² = 8.75, P = 0.00）；T-SPOT.TB法用于疑似肺结核的诊断敏感性（97.73%）、特异性（87.18%）、阳性预测值（89.58%）及阴性预测值（97.14%）均显著高于TB-Ab法（65.91%、82.05%、80.56%、68.09%），差异有统计学意义（χ² = 10.34、8.04、8.37、12.67, P = 0.00、0.01、0.00、0.00）。结论 T-SPOT.TB用于疑似肺结核患者免疫学诊断可有效提高阳性率，改善结果真实性评价指标，价值优于TB-Ab。

【关键词】TB-Ab；T-SPOT.TB；结核病；免疫；诊断

Comparison of the diagnostic value of tuberculosis antibody and mycobacterium tuberculosis T cell detection in the diagnosis of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis  Chen Ying, Zhang Ting, Zhou Suqin, Xiang Jingwan. 
Department of Clinical Laboratory, the First People’s Hospital of Wenling, Wenling, Zhejiang 317500, China
四牙根上颌第三磨牙拔除后出血一例

齐莉恩 王兴

221009 江苏省徐州,东南大学医学院附属徐州医院手术室(齐莉恩),口腔科(王兴)
通信作者:王兴,Email:1776519397@qq.com

【摘要】上颌第三磨牙是所有牙齿中最易发生解剖变异的牙齿,其牙根数目、形态、排列方向变异情况较多,对临床进行牙拔除术增加了操作难度。东南大学医学院附属徐州医院口腔科收治一例上颌第三磨牙牙根变异导致的拔牙出血,报道如下。

基金项目:江苏省“科教强卫”医学青年人才资助项目(QNRC2016399)

The reason analysis of hemorrhage after tooth extraction in a maxillary third molar with four roots  Qi Lien, Wang Xing.
Department of Operation, Xuzhou Hospital Affiliated to Medical College of Southeast University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu 221009, China (Qi L); Department of Stomatology, Xuzhou Hospital Affiliated to Medical College of Southeast University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu 221009, China (Wang X)
Corresponding author: Wang Xing, Email:1776519397@qq.com

Fund program: Medical Talents Program of Jiangsu (QNRC2016399)
反流性食管炎研究新进展

杨石

523500 广东省东莞, 东莞市企石医院消化内科

【摘要】 反流性食管炎(Reflux Esophagitis, RE)是一种多发的消化系统疾病。近年来国际关于反流性食管炎发病机制、治疗方法、并发症等方面研究取得了一定进展。笔者撷取2016年相关研究最新进展作一综述。

【关键词】 反流性食管炎(RE); 研究; 进展; 治疗; 胃食管反流病

Progress of international researches on reflux esophagitis  Yang Shi.
Department of Digestive Diseases, Qishi Hospital of Dongguan, Dongguan, Guangdong 523500, China

【Abstract】 Reflux esophagitis is considered as a commonly – seen esophageal disease. In recent years, certain advances were archived internationally in researches about its pathogenesis, treatment, complications, etc. This article reviewed advances in researches of reflux esophagitis in the year 2016.

【Key words】 Reflux Esophagitis(RE); Research; Advance; Treatment; GERD
医护合作式健康教育对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者自我护理能力和生活质量的影响

朱珍华  方毕飞  严莉

310003 浙江省杭州, 杭州市红十字会医院呼吸科

【摘要】目的 讨论医护合作式健康教育对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者自我护理能力和生活质量的影响。方法 收集120例COPD患者按随机数字表法分为两组,每组60例,对照组患者给予常规护理,研究组患者则给予常规护理联合医护合作式健康教育。比较两组患者总体护理满意率、自我护理技能、健康知识水平、生活质量水平。结果 研究组总满意度为100%,显著高于对照组的70%,差异有统计学意义(\( \chi^2 = 18.071, P < 0.01 \));研究组护理后自我护理技能、健康知识水平评分均显著高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(\( t = 25.357,34.701, \text{均} \ P < 0.01 \))。护理前与护理后比较,研究组自我护理技能、健康知识水平评分均显著升高,差异有统计学意义(\( t = 34.016,38.053, \text{均} \ P < 0.01 \))。护理前与护理后比较,对照组自我护理技能评分明显升高,差异有统计学意义(\( t = 6.455, P < 0.05 \));护理组较对照组患者护理后生活质量水平显著升高,差异有统计学意义(\( t = 19.272, P < 0.01 \))。护理前与护理后比较,对照组与对照组生活质量水平均显著升高,差异有统计学意义(\( t = 19.272, P < 0.01 \))。结论 采用常规护理联合医护合作式健康教育进行护理的COPD患者护理效果显著,可改善患者自我护理技能,并能显著提升患者的健康知识水平,对预后帮助较大,还可以提高其生活质量相对护理工作的满意情况。

【关键词】肺疾病,慢性阻塞性; 健康教育; 护理; 生活质量

Influence of doctors and nurses cooperation health education on self-care ability and quality of life in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease Zhu Zhenhua, Fang Bifei, Yan Li.
Department of Respiration, the Red Cross Hospital of Hangzhou, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310003, China
细节管理模式在医院感染防控中的应用

韩凤萍

032700 山西省和顺县人民医院感染管理办公室
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【摘要】 目的 探讨细节管理模式在医院感染防控中的应用效果。方法 选择 2016 年 2~5 月住院患者 600 例为对照组，2016 年 6~9 月住院患者 600 例为观察组。对照组给予常规管理模式，观察组给予细节管理模式，对比两组应用效果。结果 观察组感染率为 1.00%，明显低于对照组的 1.83%，两组差异有统计学意义（χ² = 18.083, P < 0.05）；观察组护理满意度为 98.00%，显著高于对照组的 91.20%，两组差异有统计学意义（χ² = 7.098, P < 0.05）。结论 在医院感染防控护理工作中采用细节管理模式，能够控制各类医院感染事件发生，提高护理满意度。

【关键词】 管理模式；医院感染；感染率；满意度

Application of details management mode in hospital infection prevention and control  Han Fengping.
Infection Management Office, the People's Hospital of Heshun County, Shanxi 032700, China
医护合作情境模拟教学在手术室护理中的临床应用

应王静  黎鸫鸫  周秀玲

317000 浙江省台州,台州医院手术室(应王静),血液净化中心(黎鸫鸫),内分泌科(周秀玲)

【摘要】目的探讨医护合作情境模拟教学在手术室护理中的临床应用价值。方法将在台州医院手术室的实习护士50例采用随机数字表法分为对照组和研究组,每组25例,对照组采用常规教学方法,研究组采用医护合作模拟教学方法。经培训后观察两组手术室护士专科理论知识及操作能力;手术医生对两组手术室护士手术操作及配合协作的满意度评价;两组手术室护士对培训实用性的调查评分。结果对照组专业理论得分为(51.90±4.01)分,研究组为(53.62±3.35)分,两组差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);对照组实践操作得分(31.82±5.69)分,研究组得分(36.29±1.84)分,研究组明显优于对照组(t=3.737,P<0.01);对照组总成绩得分(83.72±4.69)分,研究组得分(89.91±2.15)分,研究组明显优于对照组(t=5.998,P<0.01);培训前,外科医生对与护士的满意度两组差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);培训后,外科医生对护士的临床能力即配合能力满意度评分,对照组得分(83.66±8.35)分,研究组得分(95.72±5.35)分,研究组明显高于对照组(t=6.080,P<0.01);教学方式的实用性评价研究组优于对照组,两组差异具有统计学意义(χ²=7.13,P<0.01)。结论医护合作情境模拟教学在手术室护理中取得了良好的教学效果,临床上可以推广应用这种教学模式,以更好提高手术室护士的医护合作及临床能力。

【关键词】医护合作;情境模拟教学;手术室护理;临床应用

Clinical application of simulation teaching in the context of medical cooperation nursing in operation room
Ying Wangjing, Li Dongdong, Zhou Xiaoling.
Operation Room, Taizhou Hospital, Taizhou, Zhejiang 317000, China (Ying WQ); Department of Blood Purification Center, Taizhou Hospital, Taizhou, Zhejiang 317000, China (Li DD); Department of Endocrinology, Taizhou Hospital, Taizhou, Zhejiang 317000, China (Zhou XL)
心理健康教育在产前胎心监护中的应用与效果

安碧云  朱火梅  陈婷

310008 浙江省杭州, 杭州市妇产科医院胎心监护室


【摘要】目的 探讨心理健康教育在产前胎心监护中的应用效果。方法 选择 2016 年 1 月至 2017 年 2 月杭州市妇产科医院进行孕期检查的孕妇 242 例，按数字奇偶分为两组，对照组 121 例，给予常规产前护理，观察组 121 例，在对照组护理基础上实施心理健康教育，采用焦虑自评量表（SAS）、抑郁自评量表（SDS）对产妇心理状况进行评定，同时比较两组产妇治疗依从性。结果 实施健康教育后，观察组焦虑程度中、重度患者分别占 9.09% 与 0.83%，显著低于对照组的 31.40% 与 5.79%，差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 15.4132, 3.8435, 均 P < 0.05），观察组抑郁程度中、重度患者分别占 17.36% 与 1.65%，低于对照组的 44.63% 与 9.09%，差异均有统计学意义（χ² = 17.3847, 17.3847, 均 P < 0.05），观察组治疗依从率 97.52%，明显高于对照组的 78.51%，差异有统计学意义（χ² = 17.1293, P < 0.05）。结论 在产前胎心监护中，对孕妇实施心理健

【关键词】 产前胎心监护; 心理健康教育; 负性情绪; 治疗依从性

Application and effects of psychological health education in antepartum fetal heart rate monitoring
An Biyun, Zhu Huomei, Chen Ting.
Fetal Monitor Room, Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital of Hangzhou, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310008, China
围术期两种不同护理模式在腹腔镜胆囊切除术患者中的应用比较

张星河 王风稳 陈青

250000 山东省济南, 山东省交通医院肝胆外科

【摘要】 目的 探究快速康复护理与传统护理两种模式在围术期对腹腔镜胆囊切除术患者的应用效果。方法 将 248 例准备进行腹腔镜胆囊切除术的患者采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组 124 例。对照组患者在围术期采用传统护理模式进行护理,观察组患者在围术期采用快速康复护理模式进行护理。比较两组患者术后的康复情况和术后并发症的发生情况。结果 观察组在围术期经护理后术后排气时间为 (26.41 ± 6.58) h、下床活动时间为 (1.79 ± 0.82) d, 以及住院时间为 (5.42 ± 0.58) d, 较对照组明显缩短, 且术后疼痛情况明显改善, 术后并发症的发生率也明显降低, 差异均有统计学意义 (t = 20.325, 11.545, 19.166, 7.819, 20.137, 35.386, χ² = 6.643, 6.599, 均 P < 0.05)。结论 快速康复护理模式能明显改善腹腔镜胆囊切除术患者的康复情况以及减少术后并发症的发生, 提高患者及家属对治疗工作的满意度, 值得在临床推广使用。

【关键词】 胆囊切除术, 腹腔镜; 围手术期护理; 康复

Comparison of application of two different patterns of nursing care in patients with laparoscopic cholecystectomy during perioperative period  Ziang Xinghe, Wang Fengwen, Chen Qing.
Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Shandong Traffic Hospital, Ji'nan, Shandong 250000, China
护士与家属连续支持系统对终末期肾病患者自我护理能力及服药依从性的效果评价

郑金微 张桂红 章君雅

325600 浙江省乐清,乐清市人民医院血透室


【摘要】目的 探讨护士与家属连续支持系统在延长终末期肾病患者自护能力及服药依从性的效果。方法 选取2014年1月至2015年12月乐清市人民医院收治的终末期肾病患者120例为研究对象,按照入院时间先后分为两组,2014年1～12月收治的52例患者为对照组,采用常规护理。2015年1～12月收治的68例患者为观察组,应用护士与家庭连续支持系统,比较两组护理效果。结果 干预后两组相关知识掌握情况比较,差异均有统计学意义(χ²=33.42,28.63,17.82,21.00,均P<0.05);观察组焦虑评分<35分(60.29%)明显高于对照组(34.62%),观察组焦虑评分>65分(28.85%)明显少于对照组(2.94%),差异有统计学意义(Z=13.25,28.89,均P<0.05);观察组护理总满意度为97.06%,对照组护理总满意度为71.15%,两组差异有统计学意义(χ²=16.26,P<0.05)。结论 护士与家属连续支持系统的成立可有效提高患者服药依从性能,增强患者自护能力的同时,缓解患者焦虑、抑郁等不良情绪,提高患者生活质量,延长患者生存时间,建议推广。

【关键词】连续支持系统;自护能力;依从性

Effect evaluation of continuous nursing support system on self care ability and medication compliance of patients with end – stage renal disease Zheng Jinwei, Zhang Guihong, Zhang Junya.
Department of Hemodialysis, the People’s Hospital of Yueqing, Yueqing, Zhejiang 325600, China