

肝动脉化疗栓塞术联合射频消融 治疗肝癌疗效观察

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.001

【摘要】 目的 探讨肝动脉化疗栓塞术(TACE)联合射频消融术(RFA)治疗肝癌的疗效及其对相关血清学指标的影响。方法 选取 108 例原发性肝癌患者为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将患者分为单纯 TACE 治疗的对照组(54 例)和 TACE 联合 RFA 治疗的观察组(54 例),比较并分析两组的治疗效果、肿瘤复发相关指标与肿瘤活性相关指标的水平变化。结果 观察组有效率为 79.7% (43/54),显著高于对照组的 50.0% (27/54) ($\chi^2 = 10.391, P = 0.001$);治疗后观察组 E-钙蛋白(EC)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)、甲胎蛋白(AFP)、糖链抗原 19-9(CA199)、谷氨酸转氨酶(GGT)分别为(1 738.8 ± 114.8) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(207.9 ± 37.2) ng/L、(34.9 ± 4.6) ng/L、(72.2 ± 19.5) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(34.2 ± 5.1) U/L、(88.9 ± 9.4) U/L,均显著低于对照组的(2 382.4 ± 159.4) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(367.3 ± 49.3) ng/L、(72.1 ± 7.4) ng/L、(135.2 ± 21.8) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(66.9 ± 8.2) U/L、(124.6 ± 12.5) U/L,差异均有统计学意义($t = 24.076, 18.967, 31.373, 15.828, 24.884, 16.774$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 TACE 联合 RFA 治疗肝癌的效果理想,能够有效杀灭肿瘤细胞,减少肿瘤血清标志物的含量,值得在临床上推广。

【关键词】 肝肿瘤; 栓塞,治疗性; 射频消融术; 肿瘤标志物

基金项目:山西医科大学第一医院青年科研基金项目(YQ1201)

Effect of transcatheter arterial chemoembolization combined with radiofrequency ablation in the treatment of liver cancer Rong Dongwen, Wang Huiyu, Jia Junmei, Zhang Gehong, Qiu Haile, Zhang Haiyan.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE) combined with radiofrequency ablation (RFA) in the treatment of liver cancer, and its influence on the serum markers.

Methods 108 patients with primary liver cancer were selected as the subjects of this study. According to the random number table method, the patients were divided into two groups. The control group (54 cases) received TACE treatment, and the observation group (54 cases) received TACE combined with RFA treatment. The treatment effects, the changes of tumor recurrence related indicators and the levels of tumor related indicators were compared and analyzed.

Results The effective rate of the observation group was 79.7% (43/54), which was significantly higher than 50.0% (27/54) of the control group ($\chi^2 = 10.391, P = 0.001$). After treatment, the E-calcium protein (EC), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), tumor recurrence index alpha fetoprotein (AFP), CA199, glutamate transferase (GGT) levels in the observation group were (1 738.8 ± 114.8) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (207.9 ± 37.2) ng/L, (34.9 ± 4.6) ng/L, (72.2 ± 19.5) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (34.2 ± 5.1) U/L, (88.9 ± 9.4) U/L, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(2 382.4 ± 159.4) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (367.3 ± 49.3) ng/L, (72.1 ± 7.4) ng/L, (135.2 ± 21.8) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (66.9 ± 8.2) U/L, (124.6 ± 12.5) U/L], the differences were statistically significant ($t = 24.076, 18.967, 31.373, 15.828, 24.884, 16.774$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** TACE combined with RFA is effective in the treatment of liver cancer, which can effectively kill tumor cells and reduce the contents of serum tumor markers, and it is worthy of popularizing in clinic.

【Key words】 Liver neoplasms; Embolization, therapeutic; Radiofrequency ablation; Tumor marker

Fund program: Youth Research Fund Project of the First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University (YQ1201)

磁共振磁敏感加权成像联合扩散加权成像序列在肝脏局灶性病变诊断中的应用价值

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.002

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨磁共振磁敏感加权成像(SWI)联合扩散加权成像(DWI)序列在肝脏局灶性病变诊断中的应用价值。**方法** 选取行 1.5 T 磁共振(MRI)肝脏扫描者 1 300 例,排除非肝脏局灶性病变、无病理或综合随访检查结果者,最终纳入研究患者 147 例,患者均行常规 MRI、DWI 和 SWI 检查。由 2 名高年资放射科医师采用双盲法对常规 MRI、常规 MRI 联合 DWI 及 SWI 图像阅片,评价病灶信号特征及强化方式。采用 Kappa 检验评价 2 名医师诊断的一致性,以病理检查和综合随访结果为金标准,比较两种图像诊断的正确性。**结果** 2 名医师对两组图像诊断的一致性较好,常规 MRI 和常规 MRI 联合 DWI、SWI 图像 Kappa 值分别为 0.912、0.936。常规 MRI 诊断原发性肝癌(HCC)40 例、胆管细胞癌(ICC)13 例、肝转移瘤(HMs)14 例、肝海绵状血管瘤(CHL)17 例,常规 MRI 联合 DWI 及 SWI 诊断 HCC 50 例、ICC 20 例、HMs 20 例、CHL 24 例,差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.660, 5.250, 5.560, 6.640$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 常规 MRI 联合 DWI、SWI 可以提高肝脏局灶性病变的诊断效能。

【关键词】 肝脏疾病; 磁共振成像; 磁共振成像,弥散; 诊断

Application value of MRI susceptibility weighted imaging (SWI) and diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) in the diagnosis of liver lesions Yan Yang, Pan Xiaohong, Yao Weigen, Gu Huafeng, Hu Wen, Wang Guicha, He Yuemin, Liu Jie.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the application value of MR SWI and DWI in the diagnosis of liver lesions. **Methods** 1 300 patients underwent 1.5T MRI scan of liver, no pathology or follow-up examination results of patients with focal liver lesions were excluded, 147 patients were included and underwent conventional magnetic resonance (MRI), DWI and SWI. By 2 senior radiologists with double blind method of conventional MRI and MRI combined with DWI and SWI image reading, the feature and enhancement pattern of signal intensity were evaluated. Kappa test was used to evaluate the consistency of the diagnosis of 2 physicians. The pathological examination and comprehensive follow-up results were used as the gold standard. The diagnostic accuracy of the two groups was compared. **Results** 2 doctors had good consistency in the image diagnosis of the two groups. The Kappa values of conventional MRI and conventional MRI combined with DWI and SWI images were 0.912 and 0.936, respectively. The conventional MRI diagnosed primary hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in 40 cases, bile duct cancer cells (ICC) in 13 cases, liver metastasis (HMs) in 14 cases, cavernous hemangioma of the liver (CHL) in 17 cases. The conventional MRI combined with DWI and SWI diagnosed HCC in 50 cases, ICC in 20 cases, HMs in 20 cases, CHL in 24 cases, the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 5.660, 5.250, 5.560, 6.640$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Conventional MRI combined with DWI and SWI can provide additional valuable information and improve diagnostic performance for liver lesions.

【Key words】 Liver diseases; Magnetic resonance imaging; Magnetic resonance imaging, diffusion; Diagnosis

胃肠道间质瘤的 256 层螺旋 CT 表现与临床病理分析

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.003

【摘要】 **目的** 观察并总结胃肠道间质瘤(GIST)的 CT 影像特征,结合病理结果进行对比分析,从而提高临床对 GIST 的诊断水平。**方法** 回顾性分析 GIST 患者 35 例的临床资料,患者均经手术及病理检查证实,并对其病理结果进行分析。**结果** 35 例患者中 30 例肿块位于胃部,2 例十二指肠,2 例回肠,1 例多发(病灶位于肠系膜、网膜),肿块大小约为 1.0 ~ 11.2 cm。35 例肿块中呈实性软组织者 11 例,24 例密度不均匀,伴囊变、坏死,其中 10 例肿块表面伴溃疡形成,5 例合并出血,2 例散在斑点状钙化。CT 增强扫描后肿块均匀强化(11 例)或不均匀强化(24 例),实性成分多呈富血供强化,强化程度以静脉期明显。肿瘤位于消化道腔外 9 例,腔内 22 例,腔内、外混合生长 4 例。免疫组织化学分析 35 例 CD117 阳性,34 例 CD34 阳性;病理风险评估结果显示:21 例极低、低度恶性,7 例中度恶性,7 例高度恶性。**结论** 256 层螺旋 CT 扫描能够很好地显示 GIST 的形态、部位、大小及内部结构,还能准确判断 GIST 的危险程度,对临床治疗方案制定、判断预后有一定的指导意义。

【关键词】 胃肠道间质瘤; 体层摄影术,X 线计算机

256 - slice spiral CT manifestations and pathological analysis of gastrointestinal stromal tumors Xu Ting, Tang Xiaoxian.

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the CT manifestations of gastrointestinal stromal tumors(GIST), and compared with the pathological results, in order to improve the value of CT in clinical diagnosis of GIST. **Methods** 256 slice spiral CT manifestations of 35 cases with GIST confirmed by surgery and pathology were analyzed retrospectively. **Results** 30 cases with GIST tumors were located in the stomach, duodenum in 2 cases, ileum in 2 cases, 1 case with multiple tumors (located in mesentery, retinal). The tumor size ranged from 1.0 to 11.2 cm. 11 cases of lumps showed soft tissue mass, 24 cases showed uneven density with cystic and necrosis, including 10 cases with ulceration in surface. There were 5 cases with hemorrhage, 2 cases with scattered calcification. After enhancement scan, 11 cases of tumors were homogeneous enhancement and 24 cases showed uneven enhancement. The solid composition was shown more rich blood supply, especially in the venous phase. There were 9 cases out of the digestive tract, 22 cases in the digestive tract, 4 cases were mixed growth. There were 35 cases with CD117 positive expression by immunohistochemistry, 34 cases with CD34 positive expression. After postoperative pathological risk assessment, there were 21 cases with low risk malignant tumor, moderate malignant tumor in 7 cases, highly malignant tumor in 7 cases. **Conclusion** 256 layers spiral CT scan can accurately offer the morphology of gastrointestinal stromal tumor, location, size and internal structure, and evaluate the risk level of tumor, it is helpful for clinical preoperative treatment, and determination of the prognosis.

【Key words】 Gastrointestinal stromal tumor; Tomography, X-ray computer

塞来昔布放射增敏作用在食管癌放化疗中的临床应用研究

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.004

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨塞来昔布用于食管癌患者放化疗过程中增敏效果及临床应用价值。**方法** 采用随机数字表法将 60 例食管癌患者分为观察组和对照组, 每组 30 例, 对照组给予常规放化疗, 观察组联合塞来昔布进行放射增敏, 对比两组临床疗效。**结果** 观察组总有效率 46.67% (14/30), 高于对照组的 20.00% (6/30), 组间差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 4.343, P < 0.05$)。观察组发生放射性肺炎 1 例, 放射性食管炎 2 例, 放射性心肌炎 1 例; 对照组发生放射性肺炎 2 例, 放射性食管炎 1 例, 放射性心肌炎 2 例, 组间差异均无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.350, 0.350, 0.350$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。观察组发生恶心呕吐 7 例, 腹泻 1 例, 骨髓抑制 5 例, 肾毒性 2 例; 对照组发生恶心呕吐 8 例, 腹泻 2 例, 骨髓抑制 3 例, 肾毒性 1 例, 组间差异均无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.088, 0.350, 0.576, 0.350$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 塞来昔布应用于食管癌患者放化疗过程中可以起到增敏作用, 可提高食管癌治疗效果, 不增加不良反应, 值得在临床上推广应用。

【关键词】 塞来昔布; 食管肿瘤; 放射疗法; 药物疗法

基金项目:浙江省金华市科学技术研究计划项目(2015-3-087)

Clinical sensitization effect of celecoxib in the radiotherapy and chemotherapy of patients with esophagus neoplasms Zhang Dahai, Lyu Guoxiao, Ma Haifeng, Cai Zhongfang, Guo Dong.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To discuss the sensitization effect of celecoxib in the radiotherapy and chemotherapy of patients with esophageal cancer, and its clinical application value. **Methods** According to the digital table, 60 patients with esophageal cancer were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 30 cases in each group. The control group was given conventional radiation and chemotherapy, the observation group received combination with celecoxib for radiotherapy sensitization. The clinical effect was compared between the two groups. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group was 46.67% (14/30), which was higher than 20.00% (6/30) of the control group, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.343, P < 0.05$). In the observation group, radioactive pneumonia occurred in 1 case, radioactive esophagitis in 2 cases, radioactive myocarditis in 1 case. In the control group, radioactive pneumonia occurred in 2 cases, radioactive esophagitis in 1 case, radioactive myocarditis in 2 cases, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 0.350, 0.350, 0.350$, all $P > 0.05$). In the observation group, 7 cases occurred nausea and vomiting, diarrhea in 1 case, bone marrow suppression in 5 cases, renal toxicity in 2 cases. In the control group, 8 cases had nausea and vomiting, diarrhea happened in 2 cases, bone marrow suppression in 3 cases, renal toxicity in 1 case, there were no statistically significant differences between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.088, 0.350, 0.576, 0.350$, all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Application of celecoxib in patients with esophageal cancer during the process of radiation and chemotherapy has sensitization effect, it can promote the esophageal cancer treatment effect, without increase in adverse reactions, it is worthy of popularization and application in clinic.

【Key words】 Celecoxib; Esophagus neoplasms; Radiotherapy; Drug therapy

Fund program: Science and Technology Research Planning Project of Jinhua City, Zhejiang Province (2015-3-087)

后腹腔镜下无肾蒂血管阻断肾部分切除术治疗低度复杂性肾肿瘤

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DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.005

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨后腹腔镜下无肾蒂血管阻断肾部分切除术治疗肾低度复杂性肿瘤的疗效、价值及意义。**方法** 回顾性分析后腹腔镜下无肾蒂血管阻断肾部分切除术治疗的低度复杂性肾肿瘤患者 10 例(观察组)的临床资料,并与后腹腔镜下阻断肾蒂血管肾部分切除术的患者 10 例(对照组)进行对照分析,比较两组术中出血量、手术时间、术后平均引流管放置时间、术后住院时间,观察两组手术前后血红蛋白(Hb)、血清肌酐(Ccr)和肾小球滤过率(GFR)的变化。**结果** 观察组手术时间、术中出血量、术后引流管放置时间、术后住院时间分别为(103.0±42.7)min、(100.0±70.4)mL、(3.5±1.2)d、(5.0±1.2)d,对照组分别为(129.2±57.5)min、(89.2±9.5)mL、(6.5±9.7)d、(6.3±3.4)d,两组差异均有统计学意义($t=4.23, 3.23, 1.57, 4.24$, 均 $P<0.05$)。术前,两组 Hb、Ccr、GFR 差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)；术后,对照组 Hb、Ccr、GFR 分别为(85.7±18.2)g/L、(77.9±22.1) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、(61.4±50.9)mL·min⁻¹·1.73(m²)⁻¹,观察组分别为(95.6±13.5)g/L、(70.2±10.5) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、(85.5±5.1)mL·min⁻¹·1.73(m²)⁻¹,两组差异均有统计学意义($t=9.34, 7.44, 7.34$, 均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** 后腹腔镜下行不阻断肾蒂血管的肾部分切除术是治疗低度复杂性肾肿瘤安全有效的方法,具有操作简便的优点,并有利于患者肾功能的恢复。

【关键词】 腹腔镜检查； 肾肿瘤； 肾部分切除术

Retroperitoneal laparoscopic partial nephrectomy without blockage of renal pedicle for the treatment of uncomplex renal tumor Chen Ting, Lu Yiling, He Jinkui.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To evaluate the efficacy and clinical significance of partial laparoscopic resection of renal pedicle without renal pedicle vascular resection in the treatment of low renal complex tumors. **Methods** Retrospective analysis of retroperitoneal laparoscopic renal artery clamping without partial nephrectomy in the treatment of the patients with low-grade complex renal tumors in 10 cases (observation group) and the clinical data of retroperitoneal laparoscopic renal pedicle occlusion of renal vascular resection in 10 patients (control group) were analyzed. The amount of bleeding, operation time, the average hospitalization time, drainage tube placement after operation, the hemoglobin (Hb), serum creatinine (Ccr) and glomerular filtration rate (GFR) changes were observed in the two groups. **Results** The operation time, bleeding volume, postoperative drainage tube placed time, postoperative hospitalization time of the observation group were (103.0±42.7)min, (100.0±70.4)mL, (3.5±1.2)d, (5.0±1.2)d, respectively, which of the control group were (129.2±57.5)min, (89.2±9.5)mL, (6.5±9.7)d, (6.3±3.4)d, respectively, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups ($t=4.23, 3.23, 1.57, 4.24$, all $P<0.05$). Before operation, the Hb, Ccr and GFR between the two groups had no statistically significant differences (all $P<0.05$). After operation, the Hb, Ccr and GFR of the control group were (85.7±18.2)g/L, (77.9±22.1) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, (61.4±50.9)mL·min⁻¹·1.73(m²)⁻¹, respectively, which of the observation group were (95.6±13.5)g/L, (70.2±10.5) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, (85.5±5.1)mL·min⁻¹·1.73(m²)⁻¹, respectively, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups ($t=9.34, 7.44, 7.34$, all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Retroperitoneal laparoscopic renal partial nephrectomy without blocking renal pedicle vessels is a safe and effective method for the treatment of low complexity renal tumors. It has advantages of simple operation and is beneficial to the recovery of patients' function.

【Key words】 Laparoscopy； Kidney neoplasms； Partial nephrectomy

多层螺旋 CT 对腮腺基底细胞瘤的诊断价值

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DOI:10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.006

【摘要】 目的 探讨腮腺基底细胞瘤的 CT 影像特征,以提高对该病的术前诊断水平。**方法** 回顾性分析 8 例经手术病理证实的腮腺基底细胞瘤患者的临床资料和 CT 图像。**结果** 该组 8 例均为单发肿瘤,其中 1 例跨深、浅两叶,7 例均位于浅叶;病灶均呈圆形,无分叶,边界光整、清晰;病灶最大径 10.3 ~ 27.6 mm;CT 平扫肿瘤密度均匀或不均匀,5 例可见囊变,其中 1 例囊变区 >90%;二期增强扫描肿瘤实性部分均呈明显强化,1 例动脉期强化幅度与静脉期相仿,其余 7 例静脉期持续性强化。**结论** 腮腺基底细胞瘤的多层螺旋 CT 图像具有一定的特征,结合临床资料有助于作出正确诊断。

【关键词】 基底细胞瘤; 腮腺肿瘤; 体层摄影术,X 线计算机

Multi-slice CT imaging analysis of basal cell adenoma in the parotid gland Liao Jianyong, Du Jingbo, Liu Yingxin, Yao Yonggang, Leng Qi, Gou Zhenheng.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the CT imaging features of basal cell adenoma in the parotid gland and thus to improve the preoperative diagnostic accuracy. **Methods** The clinical materials and image findings of 8 cases with parotid basal cell tumor, which were proved by pathology, were retrospectively studied. **Results** All 8 patients had solitary BCA lesion, which involved both the superficial and deep lobe ($n = 1$) and located at the superficial lobe of parotid gland ($n = 7$). All the 6 tumors were clear boundary and round shape without lobular appearance. The diameters of the max lesions ranged from 10.3 - 27.6 mm. CT scan showed that all lesions were solid nodules with uniform or uneven density. Cystic degeneration was displayed in 5 lesions, among them, cystic area was $\geq 90\%$ in 1 lesion. At enhanced scanning phase, most tumors showed a strong enhancement at the arterial phase and a pattern of persistent strong enhancement or slow decline at the venous phase. **Conclusion** The multi-slice CT imaging features of BCA in parotid gland are characteristic, which is helpful to make qualitative diagnosis in combination with clinical materials.

【Key words】 Basal cell adenoma; Parotid tumor; Tomography, X-ray computed

非小细胞肺癌的 CT 检查表现及其诊断价值

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DOI:10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.007

【摘要】 目的 探讨 CT 检查在非小细胞肺癌诊断中的价值。方法 选取经组织病理学确诊的非小细胞肺癌患者 90 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将其分为观察组和对照组,各 45 例,观察组采用 CT 检查,对照组采用肿瘤标志物(TM)检查,对比两组患者的诊断率和患者满意度。结果 检查结果显示,CT 对于非小细胞肺癌的诊断符合率为 86.67% (39/45),对照组的诊断符合率为 62.22% (28/45),观察组明显高于对照组,组间差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.067, P < 0.05$),非小细胞肺癌的平均 CT 值与对照组差异均有统计学意义($t = 5.871, 5.778$, 均 $P < 0.05$),观察组患者的满意率为 95.56%,明显高于对照组的 82.22%,组间差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.050, P < 0.05$)。结论 CT 检查能有效提高非小细胞肺癌的检出准确性,且患者的满意度较高,可为临床诊断提供参考和借鉴的依据,值得在临床诊断中推广使用。

【关键词】 癌,非小细胞肺; 体层摄影术,X 线

基金项目:浙江省中医院科学研究基金项目[A 类(2016ZA192)]

CT manifestations of non small cell lung cancer and its diagnostic value Chen Chunfeng, Li Ruizhi.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the value of CT examination in the diagnosis of non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods** 90 NSCLC patients who were histologically confirmed were selected as the study subjects, and they were divided into the observation group and the control group. The observation group received CT examination, TM detection mode was used in the control group. The diagnosis rate and patients' satisfaction were compared between the two groups. **Results** The inspection result showed that the diagnostic accordance rate of CT for NSCLC was 86.67% (39/45), which was significantly higher than 62.22% (28/45) of the control group, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 7.067, P < 0.05$). The CT value of NSCLC had statistically significant differences compared with the control group ($t = 5.871, 5.778$, all $P < 0.05$). The patients' satisfaction rate of the observation group was 95.56%, which was significantly higher than 82.22% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.050, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** CT detection can effectively improve the detection accuracy of NSCLC and has high patients' satisfaction, therefore, it can provide basis and reference for clinical diagnosis, which is worthy of promotion and application in clinical diagnosis.

【Key words】 Small cell lung cancer; Tomography, X-ray

Fund program: Scientific Research Foundation of Zhejiang Province Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital [Class A(2016ZA192)]

羟考酮缓释片联合吗啡对重度癌痛患者的疗效观察及生活质量的影响

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.008

【摘要】 目的 研究羟考酮缓释片联合吗啡片对重度癌痛患者的临床疗效及其对生活质量的影
方法 选取 90 例重度癌痛患者作为研究对象。采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,各 45 例。对照组采
 用吗啡片治疗,观察组采用羟考酮缓释片联合吗啡片治疗。观察两组不良反应,生活质量评分,疼痛缓解情
 况。**结果** 两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.216, P > 0.05$);观察组食欲、睡眠、日常活动、精
 神状态、情绪、与人交往、生活兴趣评分均小于对照组[(3.20 ± 0.78)分比(5.36 ± 0.90)分、(2.80 ± 0.80)分
 比(4.39 ± 0.72)分、(3.40 ± 0.51)分比(4.98 ± 0.60)分、(2.33 ± 0.41)分比(4.58 ± 0.50)分、(3.59 ±
 0.45)分比(5.90 ± 0.50)分、(3.56 ± 0.42)分比(4.98 ± 0.45)分、(3.18 ± 0.92)分比(5.87 ± 1.01)分, $t =$
 12.166,9.910,13.460,23.343,23.036,15.475,13.208,均 $P < 0.05$];观察组疼痛缓解率高于对照组[95.55%
 (43/45)比 80.00%(36/45), $\chi^2 = 5.075, P < 0.05$]。**结论** 羟考酮缓释片联合吗啡片对重度癌痛患者的疗效
 显著,能够缓解患者的痛苦,改善患者的生活质量。

【关键词】 疼痛; 肿瘤; 羟考酮; 吗啡

基金项目:浙江省绍兴市科技计划项目(SK2004217)

Curative efficacy of oxycodone hydrochloride sustained release tablet combined with morphine tablets in the treatment of patients with severe cancer pain and its influence on quality of life Cui Wenya.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the curative efficacy of oxycodone hydrochloride sustained release tablet combined with morphine tablets in the treatment of patients with severe cancer pain, and its influence on quality of life. **Methods** 80 patients with severe cancer pain were selected as research subjects. They were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 45 cases in each group. The control group was treated with morphine tablets, while the observation group was treated with oxycodone hydrochloride sustained release tablet combined with morphine tablets. Then, the adverse reaction, quality of life score, pain relief were compared between the two groups. **Results** After treatment, there was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 1.216, P > 0.05$). The appetite, sleep, daily activities, mental state, emotion, and interpersonal, life interest score in the observation group were lower than those in the control group[(3.20 ± 0.78) points vs. (5.36 ± 0.90) points, (2.80 ± 0.80) points vs. (4.39 ± 0.72) points, (3.40 ± 0.51) points vs. (4.98 ± 0.60) points, (2.33 ± 0.41) points vs. (4.58 ± 0.50) points, (3.59 ± 0.45) points vs. (5.90 ± 0.50) points, (3.56 ± 0.42) points vs. (4.98 ± 0.45) points, (3.18 ± 0.92) points vs. (5.87 ± 1.01) points, $t = 12.166, 9.910, 13.460, 23.343, 23.036, 15.475, 13.208$, all $P < 0.05$]. The pain relief rate of the observation group was statistically higher than that of the control group[95.55% (43/45) vs. 80.00% (36/45), $\chi^2 = 5.075, P < 0.05$]. **Conclusion** Oxycodone hydrochloride sustained release tablet combined with morphine tablets has significant effect on cancer patients, and it can alleviate the suffering of patients, improve the quality of life of patients.

【Key words】 Pain; Neoplasms; Oxycodone hydrochloride; Morphine

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province(SK2004217)

多层螺旋 CT 在囊性纵隔肿瘤 早期诊断中的价值

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.009

【摘要】 目的 探讨多层螺旋 CT 在囊性纵隔肿瘤早期诊断中的价值。**方法** 收集囊性纵隔肿瘤患者 60 例,均经多层螺旋 CT 检查,对所有患者各囊性纵隔肿瘤类型的 CT 表现进行统计分析。**结果** (1)胸腺囊肿 CT 表现为边界清楚的类圆形或椭圆形或三角形肿块,囊壁薄,密度均匀,内部为水样密度影,不强化,诊断准确率为 90.48%。(2)胸腺瘤囊变 CT 表现为类圆形或椭圆形,囊壁光滑平整,内缘密度均匀,中心为低密度囊变;增强扫描可均匀强化或轻度不均匀强化,诊断准确率为 93.75%。(3)畸胎瘤 CT 表现为圆形、类圆形或不规则形,囊壁厚,内缘模糊,密度不一,增强扫描强化,诊断准确率为 100.00%。(4)支气管囊肿 CT 表现为圆形或类圆形的肿块,边界清晰,囊壁厚,密度均匀,内部为水样密度影,囊肿壁强化,病灶内无强化,诊断准确率为 90.00%。**结论** 囊性纵隔肿瘤能够通过 CT 表现进行诊断,对临床有指导意义。

【关键词】 纵隔肿瘤; 体层摄影术,螺旋计算机; 诊断

基金项目:浙江省宁波市优秀中青年卫生技术人员项目(2011-145)

Early diagnostic value of multi – slice spiral CT for cystic mediastinal tumor Song Xu.

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the value of multi – slice spiral CT in the early diagnosis of cystic mediastinal tumors. **Methods** 60 cases with cystic mediastinal tumor were collected. All patients were examined by multi – slice spiral CT, and the CT findings of all patients with various types of mediastinal tumors were statistically detected. **Results** (1) CT manifestations of thymic cyst showed clear boundary of the circular or oval or triangular mass, thin cyst wall, uniform density, internal watery density, no enhancement, the diagnostic accuracy rate was 90.48%. (2) CT manifestations of thymoma sac variable showed round or oval, cystic wall smooth, uniform density of the inner edge of the center for low density cystic variable. Enhanced scan showed uniform or mild enhancement of the inhomogeneous enhancement, the diagnostic accuracy rate was 93.75%. (3) CT manifestations of teratoma showed round and similar to the round or irregular in shape, the thickness of cystic wall, fuzzy edge, different density, enhancement, the diagnostic accuracy rate was 100.00%. (4) CT manifestations of bronchogenic cyst showed round or oval mass, clear boundary, thickness of cystic wall, uniform density, internal watery density, cyst wall strengthening, lesions no enhancement, the diagnostic accuracy rate was 90.00%. **Conclusion** Cystic mediastinal tumors can be diagnosed by CT, which has guiding significance for clinical.

【Key words】 Mediastinal neoplasms; Tomography, spiral computed; Diagnosis

Fund program: Project Supported by the Excellent Young and Middle – aged Health and Technical Personnel in Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province(2011 – 145)

乳腺钙化灶 150 例外科诊治分析

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DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.010

【摘要】 **目的** 总结经乳腺钼靶检查发现的乳腺钙化灶的诊治经验。**方法** 经乳腺钼靶检查发现的乳腺钙化灶并接受手术切除活检的女性患者 150 例, 对其资料进行回顾性分析。**结果** 在 150 例乳腺钙化灶患者中, 经病理检查, 102 例为良性病变, 48 例为恶性病变, 良性与恶性患者乳腺钙化灶的大小 ($\chi^2 = 5.55$)、分布密度 ($\chi^2 = 7.591$)、分布状态 ($\chi^2 = 11.859$) 有相关性。**结论** 乳腺钙化灶对乳腺癌的诊治具有一定的临床价值, 对于此类患者应进行钙化灶活检以确诊或排除乳腺癌。

【关键词】 乳腺钼靶检查; 乳腺疾病; 外科手术

Analysis of surgical diagnosis and treatment of 150 cases with mammographic calcifications Li Meng, Shang Jin, Yang Bo, Zhao Ruixing.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the diagnosis and treatment of mammographic calcifications found by mammary molybdenum target inspection. **Methods** 150 women who were found out with breast calcifications by mammary molybdenum target inspection and had been treated with surgical excision biopsy were selected. Their clinical data were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** In 150 cases of mammographic calcifications, 102 cases were benign lesions by pathologic diagnosis, and 48 cases were malignant. Compared the morphological characteristics of the benign and malignant breast calcifications, the nature of the lesion was associated with lesion size ($\chi^2 = 5.55$), the density of calcification ($\chi^2 = 7.591$) and the distribution of calcifications ($\chi^2 = 11.859$). **Conclusion** Mammographic calcifications found by mammary molybdenum target inspection has a certain clinical value for diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer, so such patients should be encouraged to do biopsy to diagnose or exclude breast cancer.

【Key words】 Mammary molybdenum target inspection; Breast diseases; Surgical procedures, operation

滇南汉族与哈尼族脑卒中危险因素与脑血管血流动力学关系的对比研究

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.011

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨滇南常住居民中汉族与哈尼族脑卒中危险因素对脑血管血流动力学指标(CVHI)影响的异同。**方法** 在队列人群中,选择哈尼族门诊患者作为哈尼族组,以约1:3的比例随机选择同性别、相同年龄段的汉族门诊患者作为汉族组,比较两组脑卒中危险因素暴露水平及脑血管血流动力学检测指标的差异。**结果** 哈尼族组血脂异常比例低于汉族组[48例(11.5%)比257例(17.5%), $\chi^2=8.867, P=0.003$],饮酒比例高于汉族组[79例(18.9%)比214例(14.6%), $\chi^2=4.498, P=0.034$],其他危险因素的暴露率两组差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$);哈尼族组、汉族组的脑血管功能积分低于75分(最佳截断点)的比例分别为30.3%、31.9%,两组积分值的分布差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=12.614, P<0.01$),颈动脉平均血流速度(Vmean)(左: $t=0.632, P=0.527$;右: $t=0.642, P=0.532$)、颈动脉最小血流速度(Vmin)(左: $t=-0.349, P=0.727$;右: $t=-0.540, P=0.589$)、脉搏波波速(Wv)(左: $t=0.297, P=0.767$;右: $t=1.119, P=0.263$)、特性阻抗(Zcv)(左: $t=0.297, P=0.767$;右: $t=1.247, P=0.213$)、外周阻力(Rv)(左: $t=0.837, P=0.403$;右: $t=1.222, P=0.222$)、动态阻力(DR)(左: $t=0.720, P=0.482$;右: $t=0.396, P=0.692$)、舒张压与临界压的差值(Cp)(左: $t=0.614, P=0.539$;右: $t=1.486, P=0.138$)等指标差异均无统计学意义。**结论** 普洱地区常住哈尼族人群脑卒中危险因素以及CVHI积分在不同年龄区间分布异于汉族人群。

【关键词】 脑卒中; 人种群; 危险因素; 血流动力学

基金项目:国家“十二五”科技支撑计划项目(2011BAI08B01)

A comparative study on the relationship between cerebral vascular hemodynamics and risk factors of stroke in Han and Hani nationality groups in south Yunnan Wei Xianwen, Wang Hengye, Xing Chengzhi, Liu Hanxiang, Li Meishuang, Dao Changyong, Yang Nan, Guo Ying, Wang Deyun, Zhang Shihe.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the difference between Han nationality residents and the Hani nationality residents in southern Yunnan about the effects of stroke risk factors on cerebral vascular hemodynamic indicators. **Methods** In the cohort crowds, Hani nationality outpatient patients were selected as the Hani nationality group, the Han nationality outpatient patients with the same gender and similar age were randomly selected as the Han nationality group with the ratio of nearly 1 : 3. The risk factors of stroke and the differences of the hemodynamic indicators were compared between the two groups. **Results** The dyslipidemia proportion of the Hani nationality group was lower than that of the Han nationality group[48 cases(11.5%) vs. 257 cases(17.5%), $\chi^2=8.867, P=0.003$], and the drinking proportion of the Hani nationality group was higher than that of the Han nationality group[79 cases(18.9%) vs. 214 cases(14.6%), $\chi^2=4.498, P=0.034$], the other risk factors exposure rates had no statistically significant differences between the two groups(all $P>0.05$). The ratio of numbers of cerebral vascular hemodynamic indicators below 75 points(optimum truncation points) in the Hani nationality group and the Han nationality group were 30.3% and 31.9%, respectively, the proportion of the two groups of integral value distribution had statistically significant difference ($\chi^2=12.614, P<0.01$); Vmean(left: $t=0.632, P=0.527$; right: $t=0.642, P=0.532$), Vmin(left: $t=-0.349, P=0.727$; right: $t=-0.540, P=0.589$), Wv(left: $t=0.297, P=0.767$; right: $t=1.119, P=0.263$), Zcv(left: $t=0.297, P=0.767$; right: $t=1.247, P=0.213$), Rv(left: $t=0.837, P=0.403$; right: $t=1.222, P=0.222$), DR(left: $t=0.720, P=0.482$; right: $t=0.396, P=0.692$), Cp(left: $t=0.614, P=0.539$; right: $t=1.486, P=0.138$) and other indicators of the two groups had no statistically significant differences. **Conclusion** The Hani nationality residents' stroke risk factors and CVHI integral distribution in different age groups are different from Han people in southern Yunnan.

【Key words】 Stroke; Ethnic groups; Risk factors; Hemodynamics

Fund program: Project Supported by the National Science and Technology Support Program "the Twelfth Five-Year Plan"(2011BAI08B01)

经支气管镜介入冷冻治疗支气管结核的临床效果观察

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.012

【摘要】 目的 观察经支气管镜介入冷冻治疗支气管结核的临床疗效。**方法** 选择支气管结核患者 70 例,采用区组随机化分组法分为两组,每组 35 例。药物治疗组采用药物治疗,综合治疗组在药物治疗基础上用支气管镜介入冷冻治疗。比较两组总有效率,咳嗽、呼吸困难改善时间、治疗次数,治疗前后患者生活质量水平的差异。**结果** 综合治疗组总有效率高干药物治疗组(综合治疗组总有效率 94.29%,药物治疗组总有效率 77.14%, $\chi^2 = 4.200, P = 0.04$);综合治疗组咳嗽、呼吸困难改善时间短于药物治疗组,治疗次数少于药物治疗组[综合治疗组咳嗽、呼吸困难改善时间、治疗次数分别为(7.51 ± 1.41)d、(4.51 ± 1.61)d、(5.62 ± 1.21)次,药物治疗组咳嗽、呼吸困难改善时间、治疗次数分别为(9.39 ± 2.77)d、(5.39 ± 2.57)d、(7.61 ± 2.59)次, $t = 8.213, 9.153, 10.242$,均 $P = 0.00$];治疗前,两组生活质量评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗后,综合治疗组生活质量评分改善幅度更大(综合治疗组治疗前、后比较:生理功能 $t = 15.539, P < 0.001$;情感功能 $t = 11.798, P < 0.001$;社会功能 $t = 8.753, P < 0.001$ 。药物治疗组治疗前、后比较:生理功能 $t = 10.128, P < 0.001$;情感功能 $t = 8.132, P < 0.001$;社会功能 $t = 6.931, P < 0.001$ 。综合治疗组治疗后与药物治疗组比较:生理功能 $t = 7.433, P < 0.001$;情感功能 $t = 4.692, P < 0.001$;社会功能 $t = 3.297, P < 0.001$)。结论 支气管镜介入冷冻治疗支气管结核的临床疗效确切,可有效改善患者临床症状,促进病灶吸收,缩短症状消退的时间,减少治疗次数,有助于提高患者生活质量,值得推广应用。

【关键词】 支气管镜检查; 冷冻疗法; 支气管结核

基金项目:福建省厦门市科技局科技计划惠民项目(3502Z20159011)

Clinical effect of interventional therapy and cryosurgery by bronchoscopy in the treatment of bronchial tuberculosis Shu Yi, Huang Wenqiao, Cai Xiulan, Chen Liping, Ye Yinbao, Ma Long, Lu Ye.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the clinical effect of interventional therapy and cryosurgery by bronchoscopy in the treatment of bronchial tuberculosis. **Methods** 70 cases with bronchial tuberculosis were randomly divided into two groups 35 cases in each group. The drug treatment group was treated by internal medicine, and the combination therapy group was treated by the interventional therapy of the bronchus mirror on the basis of the drug treatment group. The total effective rate, the improvement time of cough and dyspnea, the number of treatment, the quality of life of patients were compared between the two groups. **Results** The total effective rate of the combination therapy group was higher than the drug treatment group (94.24% vs 77.14%, $\chi^2 = 4.200, P = 0.04$). The improvement time of cough and dyspnea in the comprehensive treatment group was shorter than those in the drug treatment group, the treatment times was less than that in the drug treatment group [comprehensive treatment group: (7.51 ± 1.41) d, (4.51 ± 1.61) d, (5.62 ± 1.21) times; drug treatment group: (9.39 ± 2.77) d, (5.39 ± 2.57) d, (7.61 ± 2.59) times; $t = 8.213, 9.153, 10.242$, all $P = 0.00$]. Before treatment, the life quality scores between the two groups had no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). After treatment, the improvement of quality of life in the combination therapy group was more significant [before treatment and after treatment of combination therapy group: physiological function: $t = 15.539, P < 0.001$; emotional function: $t = 11.789, P < 0.001$; social function: $t = 8.753, P < 0.001$. Before

treatment and after treatment of drug treatment group: physiological function: $t = 10.128, P < 0.001$; emotional function: $t = 8.132, P < 0.001$; social function: $t = 6.931, P < 0.001$. After treatment, combination therapy group compared with drug treatment group: physiological function: $t = 7.433, P < 0.001$; emotional function: $t = 4.692, P < 0.001$; social function: $t = 3.297, P < 0.001$]. **Conclusion** The clinical efficacy of bronchoscopic interventional cryotherapy in the treatment of bronchial tuberculosis is effective, it can effectively improve the clinical symptoms, improve lesions absorption, shorten symptoms subsided time, reduce the number of treatment, it is helpful to improve the quality of life of patients and worthy of popularization and application.

【Key words】 Bronchoscopy; Cryotherapy; Bronchial tuberculosis

Fund program: The Huimin Project of Science and Technology Planning of Xiamen City, Fujian Province (3502Z20159011)

红蓝光联合红霉素凝胶治疗痤疮疗效观察

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DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.013

【摘要】 目的 探讨红蓝光联合红霉素凝胶治疗痤疮的临床效果。**方法** 选取 100 例痤疮患者, 采用随机数字表法分为两组, 每组 50 例。观察组用红蓝光联合红霉素凝胶治疗, 对照组只用红霉素凝胶治疗, 比较两组临床效果及患者生活质量的改善情况。**结果** 观察组与对照组总有效率(90% 比 70%) 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.250, P = 0.023$); 治疗后两组患者在自我感知[(14.28 ± 1.05) 分比(14.28 ± 1.05) 分]($t = 6.009, P = 0.007$)、痤疮分布情况[(14.00 ± 2.25) 分比(14.69 ± 2.05) 分]($t = 6.028, P = 0.006$)、情感功能[(13.50 ± 2.20) 分比(13.27 ± 2.01) 分]($t = 7.827, P = 0.001$)、社会功能[(11.03 ± 1.84) 分比(11.30 ± 1.79) 分]($t = 5.892, P = 0.012$)、总体认知[(13.33 ± 1.05) 分比(13.00 ± 1.23) 分]($t = 5.772, P = 0.015$)等差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$); 两组不良反应发生率(4% 比 24%) 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 8.306, P = 0.008$)。**结论** 红蓝光联合红霉素凝胶治疗痤疮比单独应用红霉素凝胶效果好, 并发症少, 患者生活质量改善明显。

【关键词】 红蓝光; 痤疮; 红霉素凝胶

基金项目: 黑龙江省卫生厅科研课题(2013381)

Effect of red and blue light combined with erythromycin gel in the treatment of acne Xing Haining, An Xiaoxia, Li Chen.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of red and blue light combined with erythromycin gel in the treatment of acne. **Methods** 100 acne patients were selected, they were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, 50 cases in each group. The observation group was treated with red and blue light combined with erythromycin gel, the control group was treated with erythromycin gel alone. The improvement of the quality of life and treatment effect were compared. **Results** The difference of total effective rate between the observation group and the control group was statistically significant (90% vs. 70%, $\chi^2 = 6.250, P = 0.023$). After treatment, the self-perception [(14.28 ± 1.05) points vs. (14.28 ± 1.05) points, $t = 6.009, P = 0.007$], acne distribution [(14.00 ± 2.25) points vs. (14.69 ± 2.05) points, $t = 6.028, P = 0.006$], emotional function [(13.50 ± 2.20) points vs. (13.27 ± 2.01) points, $t = 7.827, P = 0.001$], social function [(11.03 ± 1.84) points vs. (11.30 ± 1.79) points, $t = 5.892, P = 0.012$], overall cognition [(13.33 ± 1.05) points vs. (13.00 ± 1.23) points, $t = 5.772, P = 0.015$] had statistically significant differences between the two groups (all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions between the two groups had statistically significant difference (4% vs. 24%, $\chi^2 = 8.306, P = 0.008$). **Conclusion** Red and blue light combined with erythromycin gel in the treatment of acne has good effect, less complications, it can significantly improve quality of life of patients.

【Key words】 Red and blue light; Acne; Erythromycin gel

Fund program: Research Project of Health Department in Heilongjiang Province(2013381)

内蒙古自治区鄂尔多斯市某公司人群连续四年尿酸水平调查及相关因素分析

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.014

【摘要】 **目的** 分析鄂尔多斯地区某公司固定人群血尿酸水平变化趋势及影响因素,为临床诊疗提供依据。**方法** 选择鄂尔多斯地区某公司固定人群,用整群抽样的方法对该公司 2013-2016 年共计 2 911 例进行调查,分析连续 4 年尿酸水平,并与该地区早年结果进行比较,同时分析影响尿酸的因素。**结果** 采用单因素 ANOVA 统计分析,四年内被调查者男性不同年份之间: $F(1.254, 5.018) = 6.612, P = 0.046$;不同年龄组之间: $F(4.000, 12.000) = 25.920, P < 0.000$;女性不同年份之间: $F(1.768, 7.073) = 257.30, P < 0.000$;不同年龄组之间: $F(4.000, 12.000) = 202.200, P < 0.000$ 。与早年结果比较,男性被调查者 2009 年、2011 年、2016 年间比较: $F(1.069, 4.277) = 101.700, P = 0.000$;不同年龄组之间: $F(4.000, 8.000) = 11.650, P = 0.002$;女性被调查者 2009 年、2011 年、2016 年间比较: $F(1.851, 7.403) = 141.800, P < 0.000$;不同年龄组之间: $F(4.000, 8.000) = 13.480, P = 0.001$, 差异均有统计学意义。采用 Cox-Staut 趋势性检验,对 2013-2016 年被调查者患病率进行统计,男性粗患病率分别为 20.32%、25.29%、27.32%、28.46%, $\chi^2 = 12.768, P < 0.05$;男性标化患病率分别为 19.73%、23.66%、25.67%、26.52%, $\chi^2 = 13.441, P < 0.05$;女性粗患病率分别为 5.59%、6.88%、7.62%、7.98%, $\chi^2 = 18.435, P < 0.05$;女性标化患病率分别为 5.32%、5.97%、7.01%、7.11%, $\chi^2 = 19.325, P < 0.05$ 。将被调查者以血尿酸水平进行划分,对 17 项内容进行独立样本 *t* 检验分析, BMI、教育水平、饮食、吸烟、饮酒、血糖、总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。对被调查者高尿酸血症(HUA)相关因素进行非条件 Logistic 回归分析,性别($OR = 17.129, 95\% CI 2.795 \sim 104.970, P < 0.01$)、BMI($OR = 17.129, 95\% CI 2.795 \sim 104.970, P < 0.01$)、饮酒($OR = 9.467, 95\% CI 2.235 \sim 40.094, P < 0.01$)、吸烟($OR = 6.581, 95\% CI 1.674 \sim 25.865, P < 0.01$)、LDL($OR = 14.978, 95\% CI 1.826 \sim 122.863, P < 0.05$)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)($OR = 21.403, 95\% CI 1.417 \sim 323.395, P < 0.05$)是 HUA 的高风险因素。**结论** 该公司人群血尿酸水平近年来显著升高,影响血尿酸的因素繁多,应加强健康教育及重视 HUA 的诊疗。

【关键词】 血尿酸; 高尿酸血症; 患病率

Survey for four consecutive years uric acid levels and related factors in a company in the Ordos region population Lu Hui.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To analyze the trend and influencing factors of serum uric acid level in a fixed population in Erdos area, to provide a basis for clinical diagnosis and treatment. **Methods** Chose a fixed population of a company in Ordos region, the cluster sampling method was used to investigate a total of 2911 people of the company from 2013 to 2016. The levels of uric acid were analyzed for 4 consecutive years and compared with the results of the early years of the region, and the factors influencing uric acid were analyzed. **Results** One-way ANOVA statistical analysis showed that within four years the period between the male respondents in different years: $F(1.254, 5.018) = 6.612, P = 0.046$; between different age groups: $F(4.000, 12.000) = 25.920, P < 0.000$; female between different years: $F(1.768, 7.073) = 257.300, P < 0.000$; between different age groups $F(4.000, 12.000) = 202.200, P < 0.000$. Compared with the early results, male respondents between 2009, 2011, 2016 comparison: $F(1.069, 4.277) = 101.700, P = 0.000$; between different age groups: $F(4.000, 8.000) = 11.650, P = 0.002$; female respondents between 2009, 2011, 2016 comparison: $F(1.851, 7.403) = 141.800, P < 0.000$; between different age groups $F(4.000, 8.000) = 13.480, P = 0.001$, there were significant differences. The Cox - Staut trend test was used to analyze the prevalence of the respondents in 2013 - 2016, male crude prevalence rates were 20.32%, 25.29%,

27.32% ,28.46% ,respectively, $\chi^2 = 12.768, P < 0.05$; male standardized prevalence rates were 19.73% ,23.66% , 25.67% ,26.52% , respectively, $\chi^2 = 13.441, P < 0.05$; female crude prevalence rates were 5.59% , 6.88% , 7.62% ,7.98% , respectively, $\chi^2 = 18.435, P < 0.05$; female standardized prevalence rates were 5.32% ,5.97% , 7.01% ,7.11% , respectively, $\chi^2 = 19.325, P < 0.05$. The subjects were divided into blood uric acid levels, an independent sample t test was performed on 17 items, BMI, education level, diet, smoking, drinking, GLU, TC, LDL - C had statistically significant differences (all $P < 0.05$). Non - conditional logistic regression analysis was performed on the relevant factors of hyperuricemia (HUA), sex ($OR = 17.129, 95\% CI: 2.795 \sim 104.970, P < 0.01$), BMI ($OR = 17.129, 95\% CI: 2.795 \sim 104.970, P < 0.01$), drinking ($OR = 9.467, 95\% CI: 2.235 \sim 40.094, P < 0.01$), smoking ($OR = 6.581, 95\% CI: 1.674 \sim 25.865, P < 0.01$), LDL ($OR = 14.978, 95\% CI: 1.826 \sim 122.863, P < 0.05$), HBA1C ($OR = 21.403, 95\% CI: 1.417 \sim 323.395, P < 0.05$) were high risk factors for HUA. **Conclusion** In recent years, the blood uric acid level has increased significantly, many factors affect blood uric acid should be strengthened emphasis on health education and treatment of HUA.

【Key words】 Blood uric acid; HUA; Prevalence

迈之灵预防桡骨头骨折伴内侧副韧带前束损伤术后异位骨化的临床研究

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.015

【摘要】 目的 探讨迈之灵与吲哚美辛预防桡骨头骨折伴内侧副韧带前束(AMCL)损伤术后异位骨化的早期临床疗效。**方法** 将 41 例桡骨头骨折伴 AMCL 损伤致肘外翻不稳定行手术治疗的患者,按照分层随机分组化法分为观察组(口服迈之灵)21 例、对照组(口服吲哚美辛)20 例。分别给予迈之灵 600 mg/d 或吲哚美辛 75 mg/d,连续服用 6 周。用药期间统计两组胃肠道不良反应发生率,并给予对症处理。6 周后行肘关节 X 射线检查统计异位骨化发生率,记录肘关节活动度(ROM)、改良肘关节美国特种外科医院(HSS)评分优良率。**结果** 胃肠道不良反应发生率观察组和对照组分别为 9.5% 和 35.0%,两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.651, P = 0.027$)。观察组异位骨化发生率为 14.3%,对照组异位骨化发生率为 15.0%,两组差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.206, P = 0.948$)。观察组肘关节活动度及改良肘关节 HSS 评分优良率分别为(119.2 ± 19.7)°和 86.9%,对照组分别为(120.8 ± 16.3)°和 88.7%,两组差异无统计学意义($t = 2.023, P = 0.613; \chi^2 = 0.176, P = 0.675$)。**结论** 口服迈之灵可有效预防桡骨头骨折伴 AMCL 损伤治疗术后异位骨化的形成,临床疗效与吲哚美辛相当,但胃肠道不良反应发生率明显低于吲哚美辛。

【关键词】 桡骨头骨折; 迈之灵; 侧副韧带; 骨化,异位性; 预防

基金项目:山东省医药卫生科技发展计划面上项目(2016WS0004);山东省滨州市科技发展计划项目(2015ZC0312)

Clinical study of aescufen fort in the prevention of heterotopic ossification after operative treatment of radial head fractures with anterior bundle of medial collateral ligament injury He Pingping, Zhang Lei, Zhao Shumei, Lyu Zhanhui, Duan Xiaodong, Cai Changma, Wang Tao.

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the clinical efficacy of aescufen fort and indomethacin in the prevention of heterotopic ossification(HO) after operative treatment of radial head fractures with anterior bundle of medial collateral ligament(AMCL) injury. **Methods** A total of 41 patients with radial head fracture combined with AMCL injury leading to elbow valgus instability were randomly divided into 21 cases of the observation group(aescufen fort) and the 20 cases of control group(indomethacin), and were treated with aescufen fort of 600mg/d and indomethacin of 75mg/d for 6 weeks respectively. The incidence of adverse reactions of gastrointestinal tract in the two groups was statistically analyzed, and symptomatic treatment was given. Six weeks later, the incidence of HO was recorded by X-ray examination of the elbow joint. The range of motion(ROM) was recorded, and the excellent and good rate of the improved HSS score was calculated. The results were statistically analyzed. **Results** The incidence rates of gastrointestinal side effects in the observation group and control group were 9.5% and 35.0%, respectively, and the difference was statistically significant

between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 4.651, P = 0.027$). The incidence rate of HO in the observation group was 14.3%, which in the control group was 15.0%, there was no significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.206, P = 0.948$). The ROM and excellent and good rate of the improved HSS score in the observation group and control group were $[(119.2 \pm 19.7)^\circ$ and 86.9%] and $[(120.8 \pm 16.3)^\circ$ and 88.7%], respectively, and the differences were statistically significant ($t = 2.023, P = 0.0613; \chi^2 = 0.176, P = 0.675$). **Conclusion** Aescuvien fort can effectively prevent the formation of HO after operative treatment of radial head fracture with AMCL injury, similar with indomethacin. But the incidence rate of gastrointestinal side effects of aescuvien fort is significantly lower than indomethacin.

【Key words】 Radial head fracture; Aescuvien; Collateral ligaments; Ossification, ectopic; Prevention

Fund program: Medicine and Health Science Technology Development Projects of Shandong Province (2016WS0004); Science Technology Development Planning Projects of Binzhou City, Shandong Province (2015ZC0312)

腔内心电图引导下中心静脉导管置管的临床应用

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.016

【摘要】目的 探讨经外周静脉置入中心静脉导管(PICC)时运用腔内心电图定位法提高三向瓣膜式 PICC 头端位置的准确性。**方法** 将 204 例 PICC 置管患者采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组各 102 例, 观察组运用 0.9% 氯化钠注射液静脉滴注法经三向瓣膜式 PICC 引导腔内心电图导管尖端定位, 对照组运用常规体表定位方法定位, 比较两组到位(导管头端位置准确)率。**结果** 观察组导管头端到位(位置准确)率明显高于对照组(观察组 100.00%, 对照组 93.14%, $\chi^2 = 3.003, P = 0.004$)。**结论** PICC 置管时运用 0.9% 氯化钠注射液静脉滴注法引导腔内心电图能减少异位, 提高导管头端位置的准确性, 值得推广。

【关键词】 心电描记术; 导管插入术, 中心静脉; 头端位置

基金项目:江苏省常熟市卫生和计划生育委员会指导性项目(CSWS201730)

Clinical application and experience of PICC catheter guided by intracavitary electrocardiogram Ma Hongying, Wang Yijin, Chen Yu, Jiang Fengya, Huang Ting.

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) to improve the accuracy of three valve PICC head end position of the fortune with endocardial mapping method. **Methods** 204 patients with PICC were randomly divided into observation group and control group according to the digital table, 102 cases in each group. The observation group used saline infusion method by three valve PICC guided endocardial mapping catheter tip location. The control group received conventional positioning surface positioning method. The accurate rate of end position of the two groups was compared. **Results** The head position accuracy of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group (100.00% vs. 93.14%, $\chi^2 = 3.003, P = 0.004$). **Conclusion** The use of saline drip instillation to guide intracardiac electrogram during PICC catheter placement can reduce ectopia and improve the accuracy of the head end position of the catheter, and it is worthy of promotion.

【Key words】 Electrocardiography; Catheterization, central venous; Head end position

Fund program: Health and Family Planning Commission of Changshu City, Jiangsu Province (CSWS201730)

艾司西酞普兰治疗中老年抑郁伴失眠患者的临床疗效观察

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.017

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨艾司西酞普兰治疗中老年抑郁伴失眠患者的临床疗效及安全性。**方法** 选取中老年抑郁伴失眠患者 60 例,采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组 30 例。对照组采用西酞普兰治疗,观察组采用艾司西酞普兰治疗,两组患者均治疗 8 周。治疗前后应用汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)及匹兹堡睡眠质量指数量表(PSQI)对患者的抑郁程度及睡眠质量进行评分,比较两组不良反应发生率及临床总有效率。**结果** 与治疗前比较,观察组和对照组 HAMD 评分分别由(26.76 ± 3.47)分和(26.53 ± 3.44)分降低至(13.48 ± 1.36)分和(18.25 ± 2.15)分;PSQI 评分分别由(13.26 ± 1.60)分和(13.31 ± 1.64)分降低至(7.24 ± 1.01)分和(9.47 ± 1.22)分,两组治疗前后差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$);治疗结束后,观察组 HAMD 评分($t = 10.270, P = 0.000$)及 PSQI 评分($t = -7.712, P = 0.000$)显著低于对照组;两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.425, P = 0.935$);两组总有效率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 2.785, P = 0.426$)。**结论** 艾司西酞普兰能够改善中老年抑郁伴失眠患者的抑郁情绪,提高睡眠质量,且安全性高。

【关键词】 抑郁症; 入睡和睡眠障碍; 艾司西酞普兰; 中年人; 老年人

基金项目:浙江省温州市科技计划项目(Y2013S0136)

Clinical efficacy and safety of escitalopram in the treatment of depressed elderly patients with insomnia

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of escitalopram in the treatment of depressed elderly patients with insomnia. **Methods** According to the digital table, 60 depressed elderly patients with insomnia were selected and randomly divided into the control group and the observation group, 30 cases in each group. The control group was treated by citalopram, the observation group was treated by escitalopram, the two groups were treated for 8 weeks. The depression and sleep quality were tested by HAMD and PSQI before and after treatment, and the incidence of adverse reactions and the total clinical efficacy were compared between the two groups in the same time. **Results** Compared with pre-treatment, the HAMD scores in the control group and observation group were decreased from (26.76 ± 3.47) points and (26.53 ± 3.44) points to (13.48 ± 1.36) points and (18.25 ± 2.15) points respectively; the PSQI scores were decreased from (13.26 ± 1.60) points and (13.31 ± 1.64) points to (7.24 ± 1.01) points and (9.47 ± 1.22) points respectively, and the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, compared with the control group, the HAMD score ($t = 10.270, P = 0.000$) and PSQI score ($t = -7.712, P = 0.000$) in the observation group were significantly lower. The incidence rate of adverse effects was lower ($\chi^2 = 0.425, P = 0.935$) and the total effective rate was higher, but without statistically significant differences ($\chi^2 = 2.785, P = 0.426$). **Conclusion** Escitalopram can improve the depression of elderly depression patients with insomnia, improve sleep quality with high safety.

【Key words】 Depressive disorder; Sleep initiation and maintenance disorders; Escitalopram; Middle aged; Aged

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Wenzhou City, Zhejiang Province (Y2013S0136)

丁苯酞软胶囊对帕金森痴呆患者痴呆相关因子和生活质量的影响

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.018

【摘要】 **目的** 探究丁苯酞软胶囊对帕金森痴呆患者痴呆相关因子和生活质量的影响。**方法** 选择 90 例帕金森痴呆患者,采用随机数字表法分为研究组和对照组,每组 45 例。对照组采用盐酸多奈哌齐联合常规方法治疗,研究组在对照组治疗方案的基础上加用丁苯酞软胶囊治疗。检测所有患者治疗前后血清 C-反应蛋白(CRP)、重组人帕金森病蛋白 7(PARK7)、神经营养因子 3(NT-3)的水平,采用疾病自我管理效能测量表及 WHO 生存质量测定量表(WHO QOL-BREF)对患者进行生活质量评价;比较两组患者治疗前后帕金森氏病综合评分量表(UPDRS)评分。**结果** 治疗前两组痴呆相关因子及生活质量评分、UPDRS 评分差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);治疗后两组痴呆相关因子水平均改善,但研究组改善更明显[CRP:(3.24 ± 0.78)mg/L 比(6.02 ± 0.95)mg/L, PARK7:(13.15 ± 1.51) μ g/L 比(24.93 ± 2.02) μ g/L, NT-3:(34.16 ± 3.47) μ g/L 比(26.23 ± 2.97) μ g/L, 均 $P < 0.05$];治疗后研究组生活质量、UPDRS 评分均较对照组改善更显著[(80.5 ± 12.5)分比(66.0 ± 10.3)分, (33.28 ± 2.18)分比(41.26 ± 2.54)分, 均 $P < 0.05$]。**结论** 丁苯酞软胶囊能有效改善帕金森痴呆患者的痴呆相关因子,同时对患者生活质量的提高具有较好的效果。

【关键词】 痴呆; 帕金森病; 危险因素; 生活质量; 丁苯酞

基金项目:浙江省医学会基金项目(2013ZYC-A50)

Impact of butylphthalide soft capsules on the related factors and quality of life of Parkinson patients with dementia Dai Yi, Cai Lingyu, Zheng Xinli, Xu Juan, Wu Jianxin, Wu Yuquan, Mao An.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the impact of butylphthalide soft capsules on the related factors and quality of life of Parkinson patients with dementia. **Methods** 90 Parkinson patients with dementia were selected, and they were divided into the study group and the control group by the random number table method, 45 cases in each group. The control group was treated with donepezil hydrochloride combined with routine nursing method, and the study group was treated with butylphthalide soft capsules based on the treatment of the control group. Before and after treatment, the serum C-reactive protein (CRP), recombinant human Parkinson disease protein 7 (PARK7), neurotrophic factor -3 (NT-3) levels of all patients were detected. And the quality of life of patients at admission and discharge were evaluated by the scale of disease self management efficiency and quality of life scale WHO (WHO QOL - BREF), quality of life of the two groups was compared before and after treatment. The Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) scores was compared between the two groups before and after treatment. **Results** Before treatment, the dementia related factors and quality of life score, UPDRS score of the two groups had no statistically significant differences (all $P > 0.05$). After treatment, the dementia related factors of the two groups were all improved, which of the study group improved significantly [CRP: (3.24 ± 0.78) mg/L vs. (6.02 ± 0.95) mg/L, PARK7: (13.15 ± 1.51) μ g/L vs. (24.93 ± 2.02) μ g/L, NT-3: (34.16 ± 3.47) μ g/L vs. (26.23 ± 2.97) μ g/L, all $P < 0.05$]. After treatment, the quality of life (QOL) and UPDRS score of the study group were significantly higher than those of the control group [(80.5 ± 12.5) points vs. (66.0 ± 10.3) points, (33.28 ± 2.18) points vs. (41.26 ± 2.54) points, all $P < 0.05$]. **Conclusion** Butylphthalide soft capsules can effectively improve the dementia related factor of Parkinson patients with dementia, and enhance the quality of life with good effect.

【Key words】 Dementia; Parkinson disease; Risk factors; Quality of life; Butylphthalide

Fund program: Foundation of Zhejiang Medical Association (2013ZYC - A50)

子宫压缩缝合术防治剖宫产后出血的效果分析

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.019

【摘要】目的 分析子宫动脉结扎术联合改良式子宫压缩缝合术防治剖宫产产后出血的临床效果。**方法** 将符合难治性剖宫产产后出血患者并采用子宫动脉结扎术联合改良式子宫压缩缝合术治疗的患者 107 例纳入治疗组,以同期采用传统治疗方法的患者 83 例纳入对照组。比较两组有效止血率、临床疗效、切口感染、产后出血量、输血率、产褥病率及术后患病等情况的差异。**结果** 治疗组术中出血量($1\ 106 \pm 458.78$) mL,多于对照组的(753.60 ± 302.30) mL,差异有统计学意义($t = 1.892, P < 0.05$);治疗组 24 h 总出血量($1\ 028.89 \pm 375.87$) mL,多于对照组的(813.87 ± 312.15) mL,差异有统计学意义($t = 3.872, P < 0.05$);治疗组术后 24 h 内出血量(70.86 ± 19.30) mL,少于对照组的(73.50 ± 21.20) mL,差异无统计学意义($t = 0.045, P > 0.05$);治疗组输血率 27.10%,高于对照组的 10.84%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.722, P < 0.05$);治疗组有效止血率 99.66% (106/107),高于对照组的 96.39%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.263, P < 0.05$)。术后随访,治疗组产褥感染率 7.48%,对照组为 6.02%,两组差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗组和对照组的切口感染率和术后患病率均为 0.00%,两组切口均为 II/甲愈合。**结论** 应用子宫动脉结扎术联合改良式子宫压缩缝合术,防治剖宫产产后出血止血效果好,子宫切除率低,值得推广应用。

【关键词】 医护配合; 产后出血; 子宫动脉结扎术; 子宫压缩缝合术

基金项目: 广西壮族自治区玉林市科学研究与技术开发计划项目(20147030)

Effect of uterine compression suture in the prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage of cesarean section Li Qiubo, Liu Weiwu, Luo Yudi, Xu Minlan.

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the clinical effect of uterine artery ligation combined with modified uterine compression suture in the prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage. **Methods** A total of 107 patients with refractory cesarean section who were treated with uterine artery ligation combined with modified uterine compression suture were selected as treatment group. Of the patients treated with conventional treatment, 83 patients were included in the control group. The effective hemostasis rate, clinical curative effect, incision infection, postpartum hemorrhage, blood transfusion rate, mattress rate and postoperative morbidity were compared between the two groups. **Results** The amount of intraoperative blood loss ($1\ 106 \pm 458.78$) mL in the treatment group was significantly higher than (753.6 ± 302.30) mL in the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = 1.892, P < 0.05$). The 24h total blood loss of the the treatment group [$(1\ 028.89 \pm 375.87)$ mL] was significantly higher than (813.87 ± 312.15) mL of the control group ($t = 3.872, P < 0.05$). The postoperative 24h blood loss in the treatment group [(70.86 ± 19.30) mL] was lower than (73.50 ± 21.20) mL in the control group, and the difference was not statistically significant ($t = 0.045, P > 0.05$). The transfusion rate in the treatment group was 27.10%, which in the control group was higher than 10.84%, the difference was statistically significant between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 7.722, P < 0.05$). The effective hemostasis rate in the treatment group was 99.66% (106/107), which was significantly higher than 96.39% in the control group ($\chi^2 = 6.263, P < 0.05$). The rate of puerperal infection was 7.48% in the treatment group, which in the control group was 6.02%, there was no significant difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). The incision infection rate and postoperative morbidity rate were 0.00% in the treatment group and the control group, and the two groups were treated with II / A healing. **Conclusion** Uterine artery ligation combined with improved uterine compression suture in the prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage has good hemostasis effect, hysterectomy rate is low, it is worthy of promoting and application.

【Key words】 Medical care; Postpartum hemorrhage; Uterine artery ligation; Uterine compression suture

Fund program: Science and Technology Development Planning of Yulin City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (20147030)

经中心静脉导管引流联合胸腔注射药物治疗结核性胸膜炎的临床观察

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.020

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨经中心静脉导管引流联合尿激酶、地塞米松、异烟肼等药物胸腔注射对结核性胸膜炎预后的影响。**方法** 选取结核性胸膜炎患者 60 例,采用简单随机分组方法分为观察组($n=30$)和对照组($n=30$)。两组均给予 3HRZE/6HR 方案抗结核治疗,观察组行中心静脉导管引流并给予尿激酶、地塞米松、异烟肼等药物胸腔注射;对照组仅给予胸腔穿刺抽液术。观察两组临床疗效、胸水完全消退时间、有无胸膜增厚、住院天数、住院费用及气胸等不良反应发生率。**结果** 观察组治疗 1 周时有效率 46.7%,明显高于对照组(20.0%),两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.800, P=0.028$);观察组胸水完全消退时间(20.5 ± 6.7)d,显著短于对照组的(25.1 ± 7.7)d,两组差异有统计学意义($t=2.484, P=0.016$);观察组胸膜增厚发生率 26.7%,低于对照组的 46.7%,两组差异有统计学意义($t=4.444, P=0.035$);观察组不良反应发生率 3.3%,低于对照组的 20.0%,两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.043, P=0.044$);观察组住院时间(9.4 ± 2.7)d,对照组住院时间(10.3 ± 2.8)d,两组差异无统计学意义($t=1.270, P=0.209$);观察组住院费用($6\ 675.4 \pm 1\ 818.4$)元,对照组住院费用($7\ 508.9 \pm 1\ 692.1$)元,两组差异无统计学意义($t=1.838, P=0.071$)。**结论** 中心静脉导管引流联合尿激酶等药物胸腔注射治疗结核性胸膜炎的疗效明显优于传统的胸腔穿刺抽液术,值得在基层医院临床推广。

【关键词】 胸膜炎; 结核,胸膜; 中心静脉导管; 尿激酶

基金项目:重庆市卫生和计划生育委员会医学科研项目(20143056)

Clinical study on central venous catheter drainage and intrapleural injection of urokinase in the treatment of tuberculous pleurisy Zhang Jianming, Deng Hongli, Zhao Yu, Li Xiaoxia, Liu Xianfen, Pei Changli, Chen Yanchao. Department of Infectious Diseases, the People's Hospital of Hechuan District, Chongqing 401520, China

【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the therapeutic effect of central venous catheter drainage and intrapleural injection of urokinase on tuberculous pleurisy patients. **Methods** 60 hospitalized patients with tuberculous pleurisy were selected, and they were divided into two groups by simple random grouping method. Both two groups received 3HRZE/6HR anti-tuberculosis treatment. 30 patients in the observation group were treated with central venous catheter drainage and intrapleural injection of urokinase. 30 patients in the control group were treated with conventional pleurocentesis. The duration of pleural effusion drainage, incidence of pleural thickening, hospitalization time and expense, and the adverse reaction rate were observed during treatment. **Results** In the observation group, the curative effect at 1 week was 46.7%, the duration of pleural effusion drainage was (20.5 ± 6.7) days, the incidence rate of pleural thickening was 26.7%, the hospitalization time was (9.4 ± 2.7) days, the hospitalization expense was ($6\ 675.4 \pm 1\ 818.4$) RMB, the incidence rate of adverse reaction was 3.3%. In the control group, the curative effect at 1 week was 20.0%, the duration of pleural effusion drainage was (25.1 ± 7.7) days, the incidence rate of pleural thickening was 46.7%, the hospitalization time was (10.3 ± 2.8) days, the hospitalization expense was ($7\ 508.9 \pm 1\ 692.1$) RMB, the incidence rate of adverse reaction was 20.0%. There were statistically significant differences between the two groups in the curative effect at 1 week ($\chi^2=4.800, P=0.028$), duration of pleural effusion drainage ($t=2.484, P=0.016$), incidence of pleural thickening ($t=4.444, P=0.035$) and incidence rate of adverse reaction ($\chi^2=4.043, P=0.044$). No statistically significant differences were observed between the two groups in hospitalization time ($t=1.270, P=0.209$) and expense ($t=1.838, P=0.071$). **Conclusion** In comparison to conventional pleurocentesis, the treatment of central venous catheter drainage and intrapleural injection of urokinase for tuberculous pleurisy is markedly effective, it is safe and worthy of popularizing in clinical application.

【Key words】 Pleurisy; Tuberculosis, pleural; Central venous catheter drainage; Urokinase

Fund program: Medical Research Planning Project of Chongqing Health and Family Planning Commission (20143056)

原发性高血压患者血清谷氨酰转肽酶与左心房内径的相关性研究

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.021

【摘要】 目的 探讨原发性高血压患者左心房内径与血清谷氨酰转肽酶的关系及临床意义。方法 选取资料完整原发性高血压患者 200 例,根据经胸超声心动图检查结果分为左心房增大组和左心房正常组。测量患者肝肾功能、血脂、血压、血糖等指标并进行统计分析。**结果** 在原发性高血压患者中,左心房增大组血清谷氨酰转肽酶水平 $[(21.56 \pm 11.95) \text{ U/L}]$ 比 $[(37.28 \pm 12.64) \text{ U/L}]$ 明显低于左心房正常组($P=0.001$),差异有统计学意义。Spearman 相关分析表明血清谷氨酰转肽酶与左心房内径呈负相关($r = -0.413, P = 0.002$),多因素线性回归分析仍显示血清谷氨酰转肽酶与左心房内径呈负相关($\beta = -0.394, 95\% \text{ CI: } -0.131, -0.692, P = 0.005$)。**结论** 原发性高血压患者血清谷氨酰转肽酶水平与左心房大小呈负相关关系,监测血清肝酶变化可能对早期发现心房增大有一定意义。

【关键词】 左心房内径; 高血压; 谷氨酰转肽酶

Relationship between left atrial diameter with serum glutamyl transpeptidase level in patients with essential hypertension Chen Liang, Liang Shu.

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the relationship and clinical significance of serum glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT) level with left atrial diameter. **Methods** All the newly diagnosed 200 essential hypertension patients with complete data were selected. They were divided into normal left atrial group and enlarged left atrial group based on the size of left atrial diameter. Fasting blood glucose, serum lipid, routine laboratory tests, hepatic and renal function and blood pressure were measured by routine methods, and compared between the two groups. **Results** The GGT level in the enlarged left atrial group was lower than that in the normal left atrial group among essential hypertension patients $[(21.56 \pm 11.95) \text{ U/L}]$ vs. $[(37.28 \pm 12.64) \text{ U/L}]$ ($P = 0.001$). Spearman correlation showed that GGT level was negatively associated with left atrial diameter ($r = -0.413, P = 0.002$). Multiple linear regression analysis showed that the serum GGT was also negatively correlated with left atrial diameter ($\beta = -0.394, 95\% \text{ CI: } -0.131, -0.692; P = 0.005$). **Conclusion** Our study demonstrated that the level of GGT was negatively correlated with left atrial diameter among essential hypertension patients, and monitoring the changes of serum liver enzyme may have significant effect on the early detection of enlarged left atrial diameter.

【Key words】 Left atrial diameter; Hypertension; Glutamyl aminopeptidase

经静脉留置针注射肺表面活性物质治疗早产儿呼吸窘迫综合征的临床观察

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.022

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨采用静脉留置针注射肺表面活性物质(MIST)联合鼻塞持续正压通气(CPAP)治疗新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征的临床疗效。**方法** 选取呼吸窘迫综合征患儿 28 例,其中胎龄 28~31 周 12 例,32~34 周 16 例,采用静脉留置针应用肺表面活性物质联合 CPAP 治疗,观察治疗前后患儿临床症状、血气分析、血氧饱和度、CPAP 参数的变化;并与采用气管插管-肺表面活性物质-拔管后经鼻持续气道正压通气(INSURE)治疗的患儿进行比较,包括 72 h 内气管插管、二次使用肺表面活性物质(PS)、呼吸支持时间、住院时间及并发症发生情况。**结果** MIST 联合 CPAP 治疗后临床症状明显减轻,经皮血氧饱和度(SpO_2)、pH、氧分压(PO_2)、二氧化碳分压(PCO_2)、吸入氧浓度(FiO_2)、呼气末正压(PEEP)均较用药前明显改善,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。MIST 联合 CPAP 治疗患儿 72 h 内气管插管、二次使用 PS、气漏综合征、呼吸支持时间均优于 INSURE 治疗患儿,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$);MIST 治疗患儿支气管肺发育不良、早产儿视网膜病变(ROP)、动脉导管未闭(PDA)、颅内出血、住院时间与 INSURE 治疗差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 经静脉留置针应用肺表面活性物质联合 CPAP 治疗新生儿呼吸窘迫综合征疗效显著,MIST 方法简便,治疗损伤小,减少给药次数及给药量,缩短呼吸支持时间,未增加并发症发生,值得临床推广。

【关键词】 呼吸窘迫综合征,新生儿; 肺表面活性物质; 持续气道正压通气; 静脉留置针

基金项目:浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2016KYA202)

Clinical observation of pulmonary surfactant administered by venous indwelling needle in the treatment of premature infants with neonatal respiratory distress syndrome Sun Zengxian, Lan Juhong, Zhang Yali, Lan Junwei, Xiang Chongwu.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the curative effects of pulmonary surfactant (PS) injected via venous indwelling needle instead of the endotracheal tube combined with continuous positive airway pressure(CPAP) in the treatment of premature infants with neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (NRDS). **Methods** 28 premature infants with NRDS were selected, 12 cases with gestational age of 28 - 31 weeks, 16 cases with gestational age of 32 - 34 weeks, and all the cases were treated with PS injected via venous indwelling needle combined with CPAP. The changes in clinical symptoms, blood gas analysis, oxygen saturation, and the parameters of CPAP after treatment were observed. The tracheal intubation in 72h, the second use of PS, respiratory support duration, hospital duration, and the complications between the MIST treatment group and INSURE treatment group were compared. **Results** There were significant differences in changes of clinical symptoms, percutaneous oxygen saturation, pH, partial pressure of oxygen, partial pressure of carbon dioxide, fraction of inspiration O_2 and (positive end expiratory pressure) PEEP after treatment (all $P < 0.05$). There were statistically significant differences in tracheal intubation in 72h, the second use of PS, complications and respiratory support duration between the MIST group and INSURE group (all $P < 0.05$). There were no statistically significant differences in bronchopulmonary dysplasia, ROP, PDA, intracranial hemorrhage, and hospital duration (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The therapy of PS injected via venous indwelling needle combined with CPAP in the treatment of premature infants is effective. The method MIST is simple and convenient, has less injury to premature infants, and can reduce frequency and dosage of the PS and respiratory support time.

【Key words】 Respiratory distress syndrome, newborn; Continuous positive airway pressure; Continuous positive airway pressure; Venous indwelling needle

Fund program: Zhejiang Medical and Health Science and Technology Program (2016KYA202)

短程化疗方案联合细菌溶解产物对新发涂阳肺结核患者近期预后的影响

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.023

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨短程化疗联合细菌溶解产物对新发涂阳肺结核患者近期预后的影响,为临床治疗提供参考依据。**方法** 选取 80 例新发涂阳肺结核患者为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为观察组(40 例)与对照组(40 例),对照组给予 2HRZE/4HR 化疗方案治疗,观察组在对照组治疗的基础上加用细菌溶解产物治疗。治疗 6 个月后比较两组患者的痰菌转阴率、肺部病灶吸收效果、免疫功能及不良反应发生率。**结果** 治疗 2、4、6 个月后,观察组痰菌转阴率分别为 90.00%、95.00%、97.50%,均明显高于对照组($\chi^2 = 4.020$ 、4.114、3.914,均 $P < 0.05$);治疗 2、6 个月后,观察组肺部病灶吸收总有效率分别为 87.50%、97.50%,均明显高于对照组($\chi^2 = 4.588$ 、5.000,均 $P < 0.05$);治疗 6 个月后,观察组 CD_3^+ 、 CD_4^+ 、 CD_4^+/CD_8^+ 、IGA、IgG、IGM 分别为 $(70.24 \pm 6.19)\%$ 、 $(46.89 \pm 6.25)\%$ 、 (2.21 ± 0.39) 、 (3.86 ± 1.43) g/L、 (14.76 ± 2.58) g/L、 (1.47 ± 0.65) g/L,均明显高于对照组($t = -2.116$ 、 -2.575 、 -2.322 、 -2.138 、 -4.513 、 -2.599 ,均 $P < 0.05$);观察组 CD_8^+ 为 $(18.85 \pm 2.08)\%$,明显低于对照组($t = 2.609$, $P < 0.05$);两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.251$, $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 短程化疗联合细菌溶解产物治疗新发涂阳肺结核患者近期痰菌转阴率高,肺部病灶吸收效果明显,并可改善患者免疫功能,且未增加不良反应的发生,值得临床应用。

【关键词】 结核,肺; 药物疗法,联合; 细菌溶解产物

基金项目:浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2015PYA008)

Study on the effect of short course chemotherapy combined with broncho - vaxom on the prognosis of new smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis patients Cai Qingshan, Zhu Min, Chen Yuanyuan, Xia Qiang, Sun Yaping.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the effect of short course chemotherapy combined with broncho - vaxom on the prognosis of new smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis patients. **Methods** 80 patients with new smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis were selected as the research subjects. According to the random number table method, they were divided into observation group and control group, 40 cases in each group. The control group was treated with 2HRZE/4HR chemotherapy, the observation group was treated with broncho - vaxom tablets based on the treatment of the control group. After 6 months of treatment, the sputum negative conversion rate, pulmonary lesions absorption, the incidence rate of adverse reaction and immune function were compared between the two groups. **Results** After 2, 4, 6 months of treatment, the sputum negative conversion rates of the observation group were 90.00%, 95.00% and 97.50%, respectively, which were significantly higher than those of the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.020, 4.114, 3.914$, all $P < 0.05$). After 2, 6 months of treatment, the total effective rates of the observation group were 87.50% and 97.50%, which were significantly higher than those of the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.588, 5.000$, all $P < 0.05$). After 6 months of treatment, the IgA, IgG, IGM, CD_3^+ , CD_4^+ , CD_4^+/CD_8^+ in the observation group were $(70.24 \pm 6.19)\%$, $(46.89 \pm 6.25)\%$, (2.21 ± 0.39) , (3.86 ± 1.43) g/L, (14.76 ± 2.58) g/L, (1.47 ± 0.65) g/L, respectively, which were significantly higher than those of the control group ($t = -2.116, -2.575, -2.322, -2.138, -4.513, -2.599$, all $P < 0.05$), the CD_8^+ was $(18.85 \pm 2.08)\%$, which was significantly lower than that in the control group ($t = 2.609, P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.251, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Short course chemotherapy regimen combined with broncho - vaxom can improve the new smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis patients with recent sputum negative conversion rate and lung lesions absorption effect, improve the immune function of patients and without increasing the incidence of adverse reactions, it is worthy of clinical attention.

【Key words】 Tuberculosis, pulmonary; Drug therapy, combination; Broncho-vaxom

Fund program: Projects of Medical and Health Technology Development Program in Zhejiang Province (2015PYA008)

右美托咪定对甲状腺手术患者全身麻醉苏醒期的影响

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.024

【摘要】 目的 探讨右美托咪定对甲状腺手术患者全身麻醉苏醒期的影响。**方法** 选择甲状腺手术患者 80 例为研究对象。采用随机数字表法分为观察组与对照组,每组 40 例。观察组麻醉诱导前静脉滴注右美托咪定,对照组静脉滴注 0.9% 氯化钠注射液,两组均予以相同麻醉诱导,比较两组患者恢复情况、生化指标[收缩压(SBP)、舒张压(DBP)、心率(HR)、血氧饱和度(SpO₂)]、镇静与镇痛评分及不良反应发生情况。**结果** 观察组睁眼时间(11.24 ± 1.31) min、拔管时间(8.67 ± 0.78) min、自主呼吸时间(6.36 ± 0.43) min、定向力恢复时间(14.39 ± 1.56) min,均短于对照组睁眼时间(15.57 ± 2.63) min、拔管时间(10.42 ± 1.12) min、自主呼吸时间(8.54 ± 0.65) min、定向力恢复时间(17.24 ± 2.33) min,差异均有统计学意义($t = 9.320, 8.109, 17.691, 6.428$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组 SBP 水平 T1 时间点(124.69 ± 10.25) mmHg、T2 时间点(105.54 ± 12.87) mmHg,对照组 T1 时间点(138.72 ± 13.84) mmHg、T2 时间点(135.25 ± 13.63) mmHg,观察组 DBP 水平 T2 时间点(71.53 ± 8.95) mmHg、T3 时间点(76.21 ± 7.34) mmHg,对照组 T2 时间点(80.45 ± 10.75) mmHg、T3 时间点(80.29 ± 10.39) mmHg,观察组 HR 在 T2 时间点(65.18 ± 5.75) 次/min,低于对照组 T2 时间点的(79.84 ± 8.42) 次/min,差异均有统计学意义($t = 5.512, 10.024, 4.033, 2.028, 9.094$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组镇静评分(2.89 ± 0.54) 分、疼痛评分(1.42 ± 0.34) 分,优于对照组镇静评分(1.02 ± 0.27) 分、疼痛评分(3.71 ± 1.12) 分,差异均有统计学意义($t = 19.589, 12.374$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组不良反应发生率为 7.50%,低于对照组的 35.00%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 9.038, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 甲状腺全身麻醉手术预注射右美托咪定可明显减少患者苏醒期的应激反应,对患者的清醒与拔管不会造成影响,且安全性较高,能够提高患者苏醒期舒适度,可作为控制苏醒期躁动的理想药物,值得临床进一步推广应用。

【关键词】 右美托咪定; 甲状腺手术; 麻醉,全身; 苏醒期

基金项目:浙江省湖州市科学技术局科技计划项目(2015GY28)

Effect of dexmedetomidine on reviving period of general anesthesia in thyroid surgery patients Yu Linglin, Wang Xinqiang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the effect of dexmedetomidine on reviving period of general anesthesia in thyroid surgery patients. **Methods** A total of 80 patients undergoing thyroid surgery were selected as the subjects. These patients were randomly divided into two groups according to the random table method, 40 cases in each group. The patients in the observation group were given intravenous drip of dexmedetomidine before anesthesia induction, and those in the control group were given intravenous drip of saline. After that, the two groups were given the same method of anesthesia induction. Recovery of the patients, biochemical indicators [including systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), heart rate (HR), oxygen saturation (SpO₂)], sedation and analgesia effects, and the incidence of adverse reactions in the two groups were compared. **Results** The eye opening recovery time, extubation time, spontaneous breathing time and time for orientation recovery in the observation group were (11.24 ± 1.31) min, (8.67 ± 0.78) min, (6.36 ± 0.43) min and (14.39 ± 1.56) min, respectively, which were shorter than those in the control group [(15.57 ± 2.63) min, (10.42 ± 1.12) min, (8.54 ± 0.65) min and (17.24 ± 2.33) min], the differences were statistically significant ($t = 9.320, 8.109, 17.691, 6.428$, all $P < 0.05$). The SBP levels in the

observation group at T1 and T2 were (124.69 ± 10.25) mmHg and (105.54 ± 12.87) mmHg, respectively, which were lower than those in the control group [(138.72 ± 13.84) mmHg and (135.25 ± 13.63) mmHg]; DBP at T2 and T3 in the observation group were (71.53 ± 8.95) mmHg and (76.21 ± 7.34) mmHg, respectively, which were lower than those in the control group [(80.45 ± 10.75) mmHg and (80.29 ± 10.39) mmHg]; HR at T2 in the observation group was (65.18 ± 5.75) times, which was lower than (79.84 ± 8.42) in the control group; and all the above differences were statistically significant ($t = 5.512, 10.024, 4.033, 2.028, 9.094$, all $P < 0.05$). The sedation score, pains score in the observation group were (2.89 ± 0.54) points, (1.42 ± 0.34) points, respectively, which were better than those in the control group [(1.02 ± 0.27) points and (3.71 ± 1.12) points], the differences were statistically significant ($t = 19.589, 12.374$, all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions in the observation group was 7.50%, which was lower than 35.00% in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 9.038$, $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** For patients given general anesthesia for thyroid surgery, pre-injection of dexmedetomidine can significantly reduce the stress response in patients during recovery period, and has no impact on the patients'awaking and extubation; besides, it has high safety, and can improve the patients' comfort during recovery, thus serve as an ideal drug for the control of restlessness; therefore, it is of significant value to be popularized in clinical application.

【Key words】 Dexmedetomidine; Thyroid surgery; Anesthesia, general; Recovery period

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province (2015GY28)

抗痨合剂对临床分离结核分枝杆菌体外抑菌作用的研究

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DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.025

【摘要】 目的 研究抗痨合剂对临床分离的利福平耐药结核分枝杆菌(编号:A)和利福平敏感结核分枝杆菌(编号:B)的体外抑菌活性。方法 选择利福平为阳性对照药物,采用直接作用法和绝对浓度法使利福平和抗痨合剂分别与相应结核分枝杆菌作用,记录并分析试验结果。结果 绝对浓度法抗痨合剂对结核分枝杆菌 A、B 的最低抑菌浓度为 64 mg/mL;直接作用法抗痨合剂对结核分枝杆菌 A、B 的最低抑菌浓度为 8 mg/mL。结论 抗痨合剂对利福平耐药结核分枝杆菌和利福平敏感结核分枝杆菌有较好的体外抑菌活性。

【关键词】 抗痨合剂; 利福平; 分枝杆菌,结核; 抑菌

基金项目:浙江省丽水市高层次人才培养资助项目(2015RC34)

Antibacterial effect of anti - tuberculosis decoction against clinical isolated mycobacterium tuberculosis in vitro Guo Jing, Liu Zhongda, Zhang Zunjing.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the antibacterial activity of anti - tuberculosis decoction against clinical isolated rifampicin drug - resistant mycobacterium tuberculosis (number: A) and rifampicin sensitive mycobacterium tuberculosis (number: B) in vitro. **Methods** Rifampicin was selected as a positive control medicine. Anti - tuberculosis decoction and rifampicin were respectively used to test the bacteria through absolute concentration method and the direct effect method, then recorded and analyzed the observation phenomenon. **Results** The MIC of anti - tuberculosis decoction for A, B was 64.00mg/mL by using the absolute concentration method, and the MIC of anti - tuberculosis decoction for A, B was 8.00mg/mL by using direct effect method. **Conclusion** Anti - tuberculosis decoction had a good antibacterial activity for rifampicin resistant mycobacterium tuberculosis and rifampicin sensitive mycobacterium tuberculosis in vitro.

【Key words】 Anti-Tuberculosis decoction; Rifampicin; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Antibacterial

Fund program: High - Ieveled Talents Training Funded Project of Lishui City, Zhejiang Province (2015RC34)

血清唾液酸和超敏 C 反应蛋白与高血压前期的关系及临床意义

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.026

【摘要】目的 探讨血清唾液酸(SA)和超敏 C 反应蛋白(hs-CRP)与高血压前期的关系及临床意义。**方法** 将 160 例体检者根据血压值范围分为正常血压组(40 例)、高血压前期组(60 例)和高血压组(60 例),分别测量所有研究对象的血压、身高和体质量,检测所有对象同一天的血清 SA、hs-CRP、总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白(LDL)、高密度脂蛋白(HDL)、三酰甘油(TG)和空腹血糖(FBG)水平,采用多元线性回归方法分析血清 SA 和 hs-CRP 水平与收缩压(SBP)和舒张压(DBP)的关系。**结果** 三组间的 DBP、SBP、体质量指数(BMI)、SA、hs-CRP、TC、LDL、HDL 和 FBG 水平差异均有统计学意义($F = 1\ 102.039, 2\ 690.642, 9.163, 116.511, 103.634, 5.431, 4.267, 67.352, 4.236$, 均 $P < 0.05$),其中 BMI、SA 和 hs-CRP 水平随着血压升高逐渐上升,而 HDL 水平逐渐下降($P < 0.05$);高血压组的 TC 和 LDL 水平高于正常血压组,高血压前期组与正常血压组的 TC、LDL 水平差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);多元线性回归发现: BMI、SA、hs-CRP 和 FBG 水平均与 SBP 呈正相关($r = 3.66, 2.61, 3.24, 2.39$, 均 $P < 0.05$), BMI、SA、hs-CRP 和 LDL 水平均与 DBP 呈正相关($r = 2.20, 2.34, 3.48, 2.28$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 血清 SA 与 hs-CRP 水平均与血压值呈现独立正相关,可作为高血压前期的评估指标。

【关键词】 高血压前期; 唾液酸类; C 反应蛋白质

The relationship between serum sialic acid, high – sensitivity C – reactive protein and prehypertension and their clinical significance Li Lihong, Xu Danlei, Lin Yangchuang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the relationship between serum sialic acid(SA), high – sensitivity C – reactive protein(hs – CRP) and prehypertension and their clinical significance. **Methods** According to the blood pressure range, 160 residents who received physical examination were divided into three groups: normal group (40 cases), prehypertension group (60 cases) and hypertension group (60 cases). The blood pressure, height and weight were measured in all subjects, and the serum levels of SA, hs – CRP, serum total cholesterol(TC), low density lipoprotein(LDL), high density lipoprotein(HDL), triacylglycerol(TG) and fasting plasma glucose(FBG) were detected on the same day. Multiple linear regression was used to investigate the relationship between serum SA and hs – CRP levels and systolic blood pressure(SBP) and diastolic blood pressure(DBP). **Results** The levels of DBP, SBP, body mass index(BMI), SA, hs – CRP, TC, LDL, HDL and FBG among the three groups were statistically significant ($F = 1\ 102.039, 2\ 690.642, 9.163, 116.511, 103.634, 5.431, 4.267, 67.352, 4.236$, all $P < 0.05$). The levels of BMI, SA and hs – CRP increased gradually with the increase of blood pressure, while the level of HDL decreased ($P < 0.05$). The levels of TC and LDL in the hypertension group were higher than those in the normal blood pressure group, but there were no statistically significant differences in TC and LDL levels between the pre hypertension group and normal blood pressure group (all $P > 0.05$). Multiple linear regression showed that the levels of BMI, SA, hs – CRP and FBG were positively correlated with SBP ($r = 3.66, 2.61, 3.24, 2.39$, all $P < 0.05$), and the levels of BMI, SA, hs – CRP and LDL were positively correlated with DBP ($r = 2.20, 2.34, 3.48, 2.28$, P all < 0.05). **Conclusion** The levels of serum SA and hs – CRP are positively correlated with blood pressure, which can be used as assessment criteria for prehypertension.

【Key words】 Prehypertension; Sialic acid; C-reactive protein

慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并睡眠呼吸暂停综合征 25 例临床分析

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.027

【摘要】 目的 探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)合并睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(OSHAS)的诊断及治疗方法。**方法** 选取 COPD 合并 OSHAS 患者 25 例为研究对象,对其临床资料进行回顾性分析,总结 COPD 合并 OSHAS 患者的诊断、治疗方法及转归。**结果** 经肺通气功能检查、动脉血气分析、睡眠监测,25 例患者均确诊为 COPD 合并 OSHAS。15 例患者接受双水平气道内正压通气(BiPAP)治疗(BiPAP 组),10 例患者接受持续气道内正压通气(CPAP)治疗(CPAP 组)。治疗后,BiPAP 组夜间血氧饱和度($MSaO_2$)、睡眠呼吸障碍维持时间、呼吸暂停低通气指数(AHI)分别为 $(92.65 \pm 3.21)\%$ 、 $(22.39 \pm 2.13)s$ 、 (18.48 ± 9.56) 次/h,CPAP 组分别为 $(88.31 \pm 2.87)\%$ 、 $(25.57 \pm 2.42)s$ 、 (28.09 ± 10.22) 次/h,两组均较治疗前显著改善,BiPAP 组明显优于 CPAP 组($t = 3.450, 3.465, 2.396, P = 0.002, 0.002, 0.025$);治疗期间,CPAP 组无法耐受的患者例数(3 例)多于 BiPAP 组(1 例)($\chi^2 = 2.431, P = 0.119$)。**结论** COPD 患者容易并发 OSHAS,应对其加强睡眠监测,并给予患者 BiPAP 治疗,以改善患者的睡眠呼吸暂停状况。

【关键词】 肺疾病,慢性阻塞性; 睡眠呼吸暂停综合征; 诊断; 治疗结果

Clinical analysis of 25 cases of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with sleep apnea syndrome Wang Lei.
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【Abstract】 Objective To study and explore the diagnosis and treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease(COPD) patients with sleep apnea syndrome. **Methods** 25 COPD patients with sleep apnea syndrome were selected as the research subjects. The clinical data were retrospectively studied. The diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of COPD patients complicated with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome were analyzed and summarized. **Results** According to pulmonary ventilation function, arterial blood gas analysis and sleep monitoring, 25 patients were diagnosed as COPD with sleep apnea syndrome. 15 patients were treated with bi level positive airway pressure (BiPAP) (BiPAP group), and 10 patients were treated with continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) (CPAP group). After treatment, the nocturnal oxygen saturation($MSaO_2$), sleep apnea duration, apnea hypopnea index(AHI) in the BiPAP group were $(92.65 \pm 3.21)\%$, $(22.39 \pm 2.13)s$, (18.48 ± 9.56) times/h, respectively, which in the CPAP group were $(88.31 \pm 2.87)\%$, $(25.57 \pm 2.42)s$, (28.09 ± 10.22) times/h, respectively, which in the two groups were significantly improved compared with before treatment, which in the BiPAP group were significantly better than those in the control group ($t = 3.450, 3.465, 2.396, P = 0.002, 0.002, 0.025$). During the treatment, the number of patients could not tolerate in the CPAP group(3 cases) was more than that in the BiPAP group(1 case) ($\chi^2 = 2.431, P = 0.119$). **Conclusion** COPD patients complicated with sleep apnea syndrome easily, it is necessary to strengthen the monitoring of sleep, and give the patients bi level positive airway pressure ventilation therapy to improve patients' sleep apnea.

【Key words】 Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Sleep apnea syndromes; Diagnosis; Treatment outcome

C-反应蛋白与降钙素原检测在呼吸系统感染患者诊断和治疗中的应用价值

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.028

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨 C-反应蛋白(CRP)和降钙素原(PCT)检测在呼吸系统疾病患者诊断、治疗中的应用价值。**方法** 选取呼吸系统感染患者 76 例(细菌感染即观察 A 组 34 例、非细菌感染即观察 B 组 42 例)作为观察组,选取同期行健康体检的 50 例受检者作为对照组,对比各组研究对象 CRP、PCT 指标情况。**结果** 观察组治疗前 CRP 水平为 (12.88 ± 5.94) mg/L、PCT 为 (5.58 ± 3.80) g/L,对照组分别为 (0.74 ± 0.55) mg/L、 (1.32 ± 0.31) g/L,两组差异均有统计学意义($t_{\text{crp}} = 14.392, t_{\text{pet}} = 7.899$, 均 $P < 0.05$);治疗前观察 A 组 CRP (16.60 ± 3.82) mg/L、PCT (7.86 ± 2.47) mg/L,均明显高于观察 B 组 CRP (8.40 ± 5.24) mg/L、PCT (3.16 ± 2.70) g/L,两组差异均有统计学意义, ($t_{\text{crp}} = 7.627, t_{\text{pet}} = 7.836$, 均 $P < 0.05$);治疗后两项指标组间差异均无统计学意义($t_{\text{crp}} = 0.417, t_{\text{pet}} = 0.709$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。 **结论** CRP、PCT 均与呼吸系统感染密切相关,通过测定该两项指标能够提高呼吸系统感染的诊断准确度,同时为临床治疗提供依据。

【关键词】 呼吸系统; 感染; C-反应蛋白质; 降钙素原

C-reactive protein and calcitonin original detection in patients with respiratory system infection the diagnosis and treatment of application value Han Bin.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the C-reactive protein (CRP) and calcitonin (PCT) in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with respiratory disease application value. **Methods** 76 patients with respiratory infection (bacterial infection observation of 34 cases of group A, B group of 42 cases of bacterial infection or observation) as observation group, and the same line health check-up patients of 50 cases as control group, were selected and the research object index of CRP and PCT were compared between the two groups. **Results** The CRP level before were selected in the observation group were (12.88 ± 5.94) mg/L, (5.58 ± 3.80) g/L, respectively, which in the control group were (0.74 ± 0.55) mg/L, (1.32 ± 0.31) g/L, respectively there was no statistically significant differences between the two groups ($t_{\text{CRP}} = 14.392, t_{\text{PCT}} = 14.392$, all $P < 0.05$); The CRP and PCT levels before treatment in the observation group A were (16.60 ± 3.82) mg/L, (7.86 ± 2.47) mg/L, respectively, which were significantly higher than those in the observation group B [(8.40 ± 5.24) mg/L, (3.16 ± 2.70) mg/L], the differences between the two groups was statistically significant ($t_{\text{CRP}} = 7.627, t_{\text{PCT}} = 7.836$, all $P < 0.05$); There were no statistically significant differences in the two index after treatment between the two groups ($t_{\text{CRP}} = 0.417, t_{\text{PCT}} = 0.417, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** CRP and PCT are closely associated with respiratory system infection, and measuring the two indicators can improve the respiratory system infection diagnostic accuracy, at the same time provide guidance for clinical treatment.

【Key words】 Respiratory system; Infection; C-reactive protein; Calcitonin original

奥扎格雷钠联合依达拉奉治疗缺血性脑卒中的疗效分析

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.029

【摘要】 目的 探讨奥扎格雷钠联合依达拉奉治疗缺血性脑卒中的临床疗效。**方法** 选取 100 例缺血性脑卒中患者为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将其分为研究组与对照组各 50 例,对照组患者采用奥扎格雷钠治疗,研究组患者在对照组基础上联合依达拉奉治疗,观察两组治疗前、治疗后 7 d 及 14 d 时日常生活活动力量表(ADL 指数评分)、改良爱丁堡-斯基的那维亚卒中量表(SSS 评分)改善情况,比较两组患者治疗效果。**结果** 研究组总有效率高于对照组(92.00%比 72.00%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.775, P < 0.05$)。治疗前两组 SSS 评分差异无统计学意义($t = 0.159, P > 0.05$),治疗后均明显降低,与治疗前差异均有统计学意义($t = 4.552, 10.023, 0.616, 4.854$, 均 $P < 0.05$),在治疗后 7 d 及 14 d 时,研究组 SSS 评分均低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($t = 4.055, 5.017$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗前两组 ADL 指数评分差异无统计学意义($t = 0.059, P > 0.05$),治疗后均明显增高,与治疗前差异均有统计学意义($t = 7.657, 22.209, 5.453, 12.832$, 均 $P < 0.05$),治疗后 7 d 及 14 d 时,研究组 ADL 指数评分均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($t = 2.559, 9.356$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗期间无严重不良反应发生,安全性较好。**结论** 奥扎格雷钠与依达拉奉联合用药有利于缺血性脑卒中患者神经功能的恢复,促进日常生活能力的改善,提高临床疗效。

【关键词】 卒中; 依达拉奉; 奥扎格雷钠

Clinical effect of ozagrel and edaravone in the treatment of cerebral ischemic stroke Mao Hongbing.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical curative effect of ozagrel and edaravone in the treatment of cerebral ischemic stroke. **Methods** 100 patients with cerebral ischemic stroke were chosen to research, and they were divided into control group and research group, 50 cases in each group. The control group was treated with ozagrel, the research group was treated with edaravone on the basis of control group. The activities of daily living scale(ADL index score) and the Scandinavian Stroke Scale(SSS score) before treatment, 7 d and 14 d after treatment were observed, and the clinical curative effect between the two group was compared. **Results** The total effective rate of the research group was higher than that of the control group (92.00% vs. 72.00%), the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.775, P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in SSS score between the two groups before treatment ($t = 0.159, P > 0.05$). After treatment, the SSS score were significantly reduced compared with before treatment, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 4.552, 10.023, 0.616, 4.854$, all $P < 0.05$). At 7d and 14d after treatment, the SSS score of the research group was lower than that of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = 4.055, 5.017$, all $P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in ADL index between the two groups before treatment ($t = 0.059, P > 0.05$). After treatment, the ADL index were significantly higher compared with before treatment, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 7.657, 22.209, 5.453, 12.832$, all $P < 0.05$). At 7d and 14d after treatment, the ADL index score of the research group was higher than that of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = 2.559, 9.356$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Ozagrel combined with edaravone is advantageous to the recovery of neural function of patients with cerebral ischemic stroke, promote the improvement of activities of adily living, with good clinical curative effect.

【Key words】 Stroke; Edaravone; Ozagrel

腹腔镜胆总管探查一期缝合与 T 管引流 治疗胆总管结石的疗效比较

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.030

【摘要】 **目的** 比较腹腔镜胆总管探查一期缝合术与 T 管引流治疗胆总管结石的疗效。**方法** 选取肝外胆管结石患者 57 例,其中 25 例设为观察组,采用腹腔镜胆总管探查一期缝合术;32 例设为对照组,采用 T 管引流术。记录并比较两组患者手术时间、术后胃肠道恢复时间、腹腔引流时间、术后住院时间、住院费用及术后并发症的发生情况(胆漏与胆总管残石)。**结果** 患者均顺利完成手术,无中转开腹患者。观察组术后胃肠道恢复时间、术后住院时间分别为(1.7±0.5)d、(5.3±1.6)d,显著短于对照组的(2.1±0.3)d、(9.2±1.9)d($t=11.73, 6.27$, 均 $P<0.05$);观察组住院费用为(6 873±2 541)元,显著高于对照组的(6 079±2 492)元($t=5.93, P<0.05$)。观察组手术时间、腹腔引流时间分别为(86.3±19.6)min、(89.7±21.6)h,均短于对照组的(97.1±21.1)min、(98.2±22.7)h,但差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。观察组术后发生胆漏 4 例,胆总管残石 1 例,并发症发生率为 20.00%,对照组术后发生胆漏 2 例,胆总管残石 3 例,胆汁性腹膜炎 2 例,并发症发生率为 21.87%,两组并发症发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.15, P>0.05$)。术后随访 1~2 年,观察组结石复发率为 12.00%,对照组结石复发率 15.60%,两组差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.36, P>0.05$)。**结论** 腹腔镜胆总管切开取石一期缝合胆总管壁治疗胆管结石具有创伤小、疼痛轻、康复快、住院时间短等优点,值得临床应用推广。

【关键词】 腹腔镜检查; 胆总管结石; 缝合技术; 引流术

Comparison of the effect of primary suture and T tube drainage of laparoscopic common bile duct exploration in the treatment of patients with choledocholithiasis

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To compare the effect of primary suture and T tube drainage of laparoscopic common bile duct exploration (LCBDE) in the treatment of patients with choledocholithiasis. **Methods** A total of 57 patients with calculus of extrahepatic bile duct were selected and they were randomly divided into observation group ($n=25$, treated by LCBDE) and control group ($n=32$, treated by T tube drainage). The operation time, postoperative recovery time of gastrointestinal tract, abdominal drainage time, postoperative hospital stay, hospitalization expenses and postoperative complications were recorded and compared between the two groups. **Results** All the patients were successfully completed surgery, and no patients had open surgery. The recovery time and postoperative hospital stay of the observation group were (1.7±0.5)d, (5.3±1.6)d, respectively, which were significantly shorter than (2.1±0.3)d, (9.2±1.9)d of the control group ($t=11.73, 6.27$, all $P<0.05$), and the cost of hospitalization of the observation group was (6 873±2 541)RMB, which was significantly higher than (6 079±2 492)RMB of the control group ($t=5.93, P<0.05$). The operation time and drainage time of the observation group were (86.3±19.6)min, (89.7±21.6)h, respectively, which were shorter than (97.1±21.1)min, (98.2±22.7)h of the control group, but the differences were not statistically significant (all $P>0.05$). There were 4 cases of postoperative bile leakage and 1 case of common bile duct residual stones in the observation group, and the incidence rate of complications was 20.00%. There were 2 cases of bile leakage, 3 cases of common bile duct residual stones and 2 cases of biliary peritonitis in the control group, and the incidence rate of complications was 21.87%. There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence rate of complications between the two groups ($\chi^2=0.15, P>0.05$). All the patients were followed up for 1 to 2 years, the recurrence rate of stones in the observation group was 12.00%, which was similar to 15.60% in the control group ($\chi^2=0.36, P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Primary suture of laparoscopic common bile duct exploration has the advantages such as less trauma, less pain, faster recovery and shorter hospital stay in the treatment of patients with choledocholithiasis, which is worthy of clinical application and popularization.

【Key words】 Laparoscopy; Choledocholithiasis; Suture techniques; Drainage

重组人干扰素 α -1b 联合小剂量西咪替丁 治疗婴幼儿腹泻疗效观察

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.031

【摘要】 目的 探讨重组人干扰素 α -1b 联合小剂量西咪替丁治疗婴幼儿腹泻的临床疗效。方法 将 569 例婴幼儿腹泻住院患儿根据入院单双日分成治疗组 ($n=312$) 和对照组 ($n=257$), 治疗组在维持酸碱平衡、水电解质平衡基础上给予重组人干扰素 α -1b(运德素)联合小剂量西咪替丁治疗, 对照组在维持酸碱平衡、水电解质平衡基础上给予利巴韦林等其他辅助药物治疗, 观察两组退热时间、腹泻缓解时间、住院天数、复发情况。结果 治疗组退热时间、腹泻缓解时间、住院天数及停止治疗后 1 周内复诊例数分别为 (1.2 ± 0.2) d、 (2.8 ± 0.4) d、 (4.3 ± 1) d、3 例, 均显著优于对照组的 (1.8 ± 0.1) d、 (4.0 ± 0.4) d、 (6.6 ± 1) d、28 例, 两组差异均有统计学意义 ($t=43.79, 35.61, 27.30, \chi^2=26.99$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。结论 重组人干扰素 α -1b 联合小剂量西咪替丁可有效治疗婴幼儿腹泻, 效果显著优于常规治疗, 治疗安全有效, 不良反应少, 值得临床推广。

【关键词】 干扰素 α , 重组; 西咪替丁; 腹泻; 儿童

Clinical effect of INF α -1b combined with cimetidine in the treatment of infants diarrhea Zhang Shaopeng, Li Liya, Chen Wencai, Yin Huaiyuan, Yin Guohong, Wang Xiaofen.
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AL 型肾淀粉样变合并丙型肝炎一例

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.032

患者,女,51岁,农民。因“反复腹胀、纳差、双下肢水肿1月余”于2015年12月9日在贵港市覃塘区人民医院住院,查丙肝抗体阳性,CT提示肝硬化,24h尿蛋白定量17g,诊断为“丙肝后肝硬化失代偿期,肾病综合征”,经输注人血白蛋白、利尿等治疗,上述症状缓解。为进一步诊疗,于2015年12月29日入住武警广西总队医院。入院查体:生命征正常,双肺听诊无特殊,心界不大,心率72次/min,心律齐,心尖部可闻及收缩期吹风样杂音。腹软,全腹无压痛及反跳痛,肝肋下一横指,质中,边钝,表面光滑,无触痛,脾脏未触及,肝区无叩击痛,移动性浊音阴性,双下肢无明显水肿。入

院后查尿常规:PRO 2+;24h尿蛋白定量1.57g。血常规:WBC $7.46 \times 10^9/L$,N 56.1%,RBC $4.01 \times 10^{12}/L$,Hb 121g/L,PLT $144 \times 10^9/L$,CRP 12.6mg/L;ESR 102mm/h;电解质:钙1.94mmol/L,钾钠氯正常。肝功能:TP 43.7g/L,ALB 15.7g/L,GLB 28g/L。血脂:CH 6.85mmol/L,LDLC 5.01mmol/L。抗-HCV阳性,HCV-RNA $1.66 \times 10^3/L$ 。肿瘤五项:AFP 18.99ng/mL,CA125 264.828U/mL,CA199、CA153、CEA正常,ASO、血凝、免疫球蛋白及补体C3、C4、ds-DNA、抗核抗体、ANCA等均正常。X线胸片未见异常。

One case of type AL renal amyloidosis complicated with hepatitis C Tang Cungui, Chen Lili, Wu Haihua.

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体质量指数与食管癌的相关性研究进展

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.033

【摘要】 体质量指数(BMI)对食管癌患病和预后等方面的影响是近年来食管癌临床研究的重要课题之一,学者们尝试通过 BMI 预测食管癌的发病及预后,但是目前尚没有达成统一的观点。笔者回顾近几年国内外发表的部分相关文章,尝试探讨 BMI 与食管癌患病和治疗效果的关联性。

【关键词】 体质量指数; 食管癌; 发病率; 预后

基金项目:广东省汕头市重点科技计划项目(汕头财教[2013]244)

The research progress of relationship between body mass index and esophagus cancer Huang Xiaolong, Chen Lei.
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【Abstract】 The effect of body mass index (BMI) on the incidence rate and prognosis of esophageal cancer is one of the significant subjects of clinical research about esophageal cancer in recent years. Researchers have attempted to use BMI to predict the risk and prognosis of esophageal cancer. However, no consensus has yet been reached. In this article, the author reviewed related articles published at home and abroad during the last decade to explore the correlation between BMI and esophageal cancer.

【Key words】 Body mass index; Esophagus cancer; Incidence; Prognosis

Fund program: Key Science and Technology Project of Shantou City, Guangdong Province (Shantou Financial Education[2013]244)

健康教育对癫痫患儿护理效果的影响

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DOI:10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.034

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨健康教育对癫痫患儿护理效果的影响。**方法** 选取癫痫患儿 200 例,采用随机数字表法分成观察组和对照组,每组 100 例。观察组采用健康教育护理,对照组采用常规护理,比较分析两组患儿的护理效果。**结果** 两组生活质量各分项评分及总分在健康教育护理前相比,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);实施健康教育护理后,观察组各分项评分及总分[(70.42 ± 11.62)分]明显高于对照组[(58.43 ± 9.62)分],并且均高于健康教育护理前[(53.44 ± 12.11)分,(53.88 ± 11.11)分],差异有统计学意义($t = 8.125, P < 0.05$)。观察组再发作发生率(7%)明显低于对照组(25%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 8.145, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 健康教育能对患儿全方位的护理教育指导,让患儿得到针对性的帮助,鼓励患儿积极配合治疗,患儿的精神状态和面貌也得到恢复,心情经常保持愉悦,值得推广和使用。

【关键词】 健康教育; 癫痫患儿; 护理效果

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岗位胜任力培训在新护士岗前培训中的应用

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DOI: 10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.035

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨护士岗位胜任力培训在新护士岗前培训中的应用效果。**方法** 选取 44 名新护士作为研究对象, 采用提高护士岗位胜任力的培训方法对新护士进行全程的培训, 采用信度和效度认可的评价表对新护士岗位培训实施前后分别进行评价考核, 并对考核结果进行比较分析。**结果** 经过以护士岗位胜任力为基础的岗前培训, 新护士个人特质: 培训前(1.64 ± 0.48)分, 培训后(1.86 ± 0.60)分, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 新护士临床护理能力、人际沟通能力、评判性临床思维能力、专业建设和发展评分在培训前分别(2.20 ± 0.49)分、(1.88 ± 0.52)分、(2.19 ± 0.59)分、(2.47 ± 0.75)分, 培训后分别(2.69 ± 0.69)分、(2.14 ± 0.63)分、(2.61 ± 0.73)分、(2.85 ± 0.90)分, 培训前后差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 护士岗位胜任力培训方法在新护士培训中的应用效果明显, 值得推广。

【关键词】 岗位胜任力; 新护士; 岗前培训; 培训方法

基金项目: 温州医科大学教育教学研究课题(YBJG201630)

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Fund program: Wenzhou Medical University Teaching Research Project for Higher Education(YBJG201630)

县级医院合同制护士离职的社会环境因素分析

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.036

【摘要】 目的 调查县级医院合同制护士离职的社会环境因素,旨在分析社会环境因素对合同制护士离职的影响,为护理人力资源管理提供更多依据。**方法** 采用便利抽样方法选取某地县级医院 2016 年 108 名离职合同制护士为研究对象,自行设计护士离职社会原因调查问卷进行调查。**结果** 合同制护士离职的各种社会因素所占百分比由高到低依次为:两地分居不利于照顾家庭(71.29%)、大龄(>27岁)未婚(67.44%)、没有自由支配的时间(57.41%)、与在编护士不同工同酬(50.93%)、行业收入与付出不平衡(47.22%)、生育二孩(41.54%)、独生子女生活压力大(38.24%)、自由职业更可靠(25.00%)、行业没有归属感(22.22%)、行业社会地位低(12.96%)。**结论** 社会政治、经济、文化环境的变革程度、速度与合同制护士离职原因密切相关,如何改善合同制护士面临的困境,如何取得家庭、社会更好的支持,如何减少离职和重新吸纳离职护士回归护理岗位是人力资源管理必须考虑的问题。

【关键词】 合同制护士; 离职; 社会环境; 分析

Social environment factor analysis of the departure of contract nurses in county – level hospitals Liu Yulan, Li Aiqun, Wang Wenbin, Xia Jinxiang.

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综合性护理与预见性护理用于上消化道出血的效果比较

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2018.01.037

【摘要】 目的 探讨综合性护理联合循证预防二次复发的预见性护理对急性上消化道出血患者临床疗效的影响。**方法** 选取急性上消化道出血患者 80 例为受试者,采用随机数字表法分为两组。对照组 40 例予以上消化道出血常规综合性护理;观察组 40 例在对照组护理基础上采用循证预防二次复发的预见性护理。观察两组患者的临床疗效,监控患者血压、脉搏及失血情况,比较两组焦虑自评量表(SAA)评分、抑郁自评量表(SDS)评分、出血停止时间、便血恢复时间、复发概率等。**结果** 对照组总有效率为 72.50%,显著低于观察组的 95.00%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.769, P = 0.021$);观察组各项临床症状及体征恢复时间均短于对照组,止血及便血恢复时间较短,复发率低于对照组,SAS、SDS 评分高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 对上消化道出血患者同时实施综合性护理及循证预防二次复发的预见性护理,可提高临床有效率,缩短治疗时间,使患者尽早恢复健康。

【关键词】 出血; 胃肠道; 循证护理

基金项目:浙江省金华市科技计划项目(2013A32036)

Comparison of the effects of comprehensive nursing and evidence – based predictive nursing on the upper gastrointestinal bleeding Hu Zi.

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Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Jinhua City, Zhejiang Province(2013A32036)