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2 型糖尿病伴非酒精性脂肪肝与血尿酸水平和胰岛素抵抗的关系研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)合并非酒精性脂肪肝(NAFLD)与血尿酸(SUA)水平及胰岛素抵抗(IR)的相关性及其临床意义。**方法** T2DM 合并 NAFLD 组(合并组, $n=54$),单纯 T2DM 组($n=50$),健康对照组($n=37$),测定三组的一般资料、SUA 及 IR 水平并进行比较,分析 NAFLD 与 SUA 和 IR 的相关性。**结果** 合并组 SUA、胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)均高于单纯 DM 组和对照组(SUA: $F=9.77, P=0.00$; IR: $H=122.13, P=0.00$);NAFLD 与 SUA、甘油三酯(TG)、IR 呈显著正相关($r=0.323, P=0.00$; $r=0.294, P=0.00$; $r=0.331, P=0.00$);经 Logistic 回归分析发现,IR、SUA、TG 是 T2DM 合并 NAFLD 的危险因素,回归系数分别为 0.852、0.012、0.707。**结论** SUA 升高是 T2DM 合并 NAFLD 的独立危险因素,且与胰岛素抵抗呈正相关,控制 SUA 水平和改善胰岛素抵抗有助于延缓 T2DM 及 NAFLD。

【关键词】 糖尿病,2 型; 脂肪肝; 尿酸; 胰岛素抗药性

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(81560146,81660148,81360131);甘肃省卫生行业科研计划项目(GSWSKY-2015-10)

Correlation study of serum uric acid and insulin resistance in type 2 diabetes patients with non – alcoholic fatty liver disease Wang Bailing, Liu Jing, Zhang Qi, An Siqin, Li Yang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the correlation and clinical significance between serum uric acid (SUA) levels and insulin resistance in type 2 diabetes(T2DM) with non – alcoholic fatty liver disease(NAFLD).

Methods There were 54 T2DM patients with NAFLD in combined group, 50 cases in simple T2DM group and 37 cases in healthy group. The clinical parameters, SUA and insulin resistance (IR) levels were determined and compared among the three groups. The correlations among NAFLD, SUA levels and IR were analyzed. **Results** The SUA levels and IR index(HOMA – IR) of the combined group were higher than those of the other two groups(SUA: $F=9.77, P=0.00$; IR: $H=122.13, P=0.00$). The studies showed that NAFLD was positively correlated with SUA, TG, HOMA – IR ($r=0.323, P=0.00$; $r=0.294, P=0.00$; $r=0.331, P=0.00$). Logistic regression analysis revealed that IR, SUA and TG were the risk factors for T2DM with NAFLD ($B=0.852, 0.012, 0.707$). **Conclusion**

The increase of SUA is independent risk factor for T2DM with NAFLD, so to control SUA and improve insulin sensitivity can help to prevent the development of T2DM with NAFLD.

【Key words】 Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Fatty liver; Uric acid; Insulin resistance

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation of China (81560146, 81660148, 81360131); Health Science Research Planning Project of Gansu Province(GSWSKY-2015-10)

质量环对使用胰岛素的住院糖尿病患者低血糖发生率的影响

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【摘要】 目的 将质量环(PDCA 循环)应用于使用胰岛素的住院糖尿病患者的血糖管理,以降低低血糖发生率,减轻低血糖带来的风险。方法 将使用胰岛素的住院糖尿病患者 517 例,按季度分为四组,统计每月低血糖发生率。同时分别统计年龄大(≥ 65 岁)、病史长(≥ 5 年)、C 肽值低(< 0.370 nmol/L)、予“1 长 3 短”胰岛素降血糖患者的每月低血糖发生率。采用 PDCA 循环对患者低血糖的主要原因进行分析并制定相应措施,持续质量改进。采用 χ^2 检验,对上述每个季度低血糖发生率进行两两比较,同时将不同特征组的患者与所有患者的低血糖发生率进行比较。结果 实施 PDCA 循环后使用胰岛素的住院糖尿病患者低血糖发生率降低,由第一季度的 44.09% 下降至第四季度的 13.04% ($\chi^2 = 32.815, P < 0.001$),年度低血糖发生率为 26.89%。其中低 C 肽值患者低血糖发生率为 53.57%,予“1 长 3 短”胰岛素治疗的患者低血糖发生率为 31.88%,与所有患者低血糖发生率比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 35.721, 7.105$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 PDCA 循环应用于使用胰岛素的住院糖尿病患者的血糖管理可有效降低低血糖发生率。

【关键词】 质量管理; 低血糖症; 胰岛素; 糖尿病

基金项目:国家卫生和计划生育委员会医药卫生科技发展研究中心项目(ZX-01-C2015042);浙江省宁波市卫生和计划生育委员会科研基金项目(2016A56);浙江省象山县科技计划项目(2017C6007)

Application of Plan - Do - Check - Act (PDCA) cycle in reducing the incidence of hypoglycemia in inpatients diabetes management Zhu Yuyu, Cai Zhaohong, Bao Hongdan, Qian Guo, Zhou Yafen.

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【Abstract】 Objective To apply the Plan - Do - Check - Act (PDCA) cycle in glucose management in inpatients with diabetes, in order to decrease the incidence of hypoglycemia and related complications. **Methods** 517 inpatients with diabetes were divided into 4 groups according to the quarter, the monthly incidence rates of hypoglycemia were collected. The association of monthly incidence of hypoglycemia with age (≥ 65 years), longer diabetic history (≥ 5 years), lower C - peptide (< 0.370 nmol/L), receiving combined regimen (basal insulin plus 3 doses of pre - prandial short - acting insulin) were analyzed. PDCA cycle was applied for hypoglycemia detection and etiology control in order to achieve quality improvement via effective glucose control measures. The χ^2 test was used to analyze the incidence of the hypoglycemia in each group. The hypoglycemic incidence based on different characteristics, were also compared with the overall hypoglycemic incidences of all patients. **Results** The incidence of hypoglycemia was significantly reduced with the application of PDCA cycle in inpatients with diabetes, from 44.09% in the first quarter to 13.04% in the fourth quarter ($\chi^2 = 32.815, P < 0.001$). The annual hypoglycemic incidence rate was 26.89%. The patients with low C - peptide or receiving combined regimen had significantly higher incidence rate of hypoglycemia (53.57% and 31.88%) as compared to general inpatients with diabetes ($\chi^2 = 35.721, 7.105$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The application of PDCA cycle can effectively decrease the incidence of hypoglycemia, and it can be a great asset for management of inpatients with diabetes.

【Key words】 Quality control; Hypoglycemia; Insulin; Diabetes

Fund program: The National Health and Family Planning Commission Medical Health Development of Science and Technology Research Center Projects (ZX-01-C2015042); Ningbo Health and Family Planning Commission Scientific Research Fund Projects (2016A56); Xiangshan Science and Technology Plan Projects (2017C6007)

胰岛素与胰岛素促泌剂治疗 2 型糖尿病合并非酒精性脂肪肝的疗效比较

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【摘要】 目的 比较 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)在使用胰岛素或胰岛素促泌剂降糖的同时,对合并的非酒精性脂肪肝(NAFLD)患者治疗效果的影响。**方法** 选取 T2DM 患者 438 例,根据既往使用降糖药的不同,分为胰岛素治疗组和胰岛素促泌剂治疗组,借助 B 超筛选合并 NAFLD 的患者,断面调查使用这两类药物的患者 NAFLD 患病率的差异。进一步研究,选取两组中合并脂肪肝的患者,分别继续使用胰岛素治疗(A 组)或继续胰岛素促泌剂治疗(B 组),半年后随访,观察这两类药物对肝脏脂肪沉积的影响。**结果** 胰岛素治疗组患者合并 NAFLD 总例数为 156 例(65.0%),胰岛素促泌剂治疗组患者合并 NAFLD 总例数为 131 例(66.2%)。治疗半年后,A、B 两组 TC、TG、LDL-C 均分别较前有不同程度的好转[A 组:TC 由治疗前(5.81 ± 1.52) mmol/L 下降至治疗后的(4.14 ± 1.82) mmol/L, $t = 3.575, P < 0.05$; TG 由治疗前(2.91 ± 1.32) mmol/L 下降至治疗后的(2.14 ± 1.40) mmol/L, $t = 0.770, P < 0.05$; LDL-C 由治疗前(3.67 ± 1.48) mmol/L 下降至治疗后的(3.11 ± 1.21) mmol/L, $t = 2.1201, P < 0.05$; B 组:TC 由治疗前(5.90 ± 0.92) mmol/L 下降至治疗后的(4.37 ± 1.22) mmol/L, $t = 4.016, P < 0.05$; TG 由治疗前(2.65 ± 0.88) mmol/L 下降至治疗后的(2.21 ± 1.02) mmol/L, $t = 0.554, P < 0.05$; LDL-C 由治疗前(3.91 ± 1.38) mmol/L 下降至治疗后的(3.38 ± 1.34) mmol/L, $t = 0.401, P < 0.05$]。B 超检查脂肪肝的变化:A 组好转率为 10.7%, B 组好转率为 9.8%,两组差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** T2DM 患者 NAFLD 的患病率高,没有显示外源性胰岛素治疗加重肝脏脂肪沉积。T2DM 使用胰岛素或胰岛素促泌剂治疗,血糖、血脂及 HOMA-IR 均有不同程度的改善,脂肪肝有部分改善。

【关键词】 糖尿病, 2 型; 脂肪肝; 胰岛素促泌剂; 胰岛素

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Comparison of the effect of insulin and insulin secretagogues in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus patients complicated with non – alcoholic fatty liver Chen Xiaoping, Dai Yanli, Piao Jinlong, Li Shouxia, Lin Puling, Zhao Zhigang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the effect of insulin or insulin secretagogues in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus(T2DM) patients complicated with non – alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). **Methods** The study population consisted of 438 patients who were diagnosed T2DM with B ultrasound checking screen fatty livers. According to different always used medications, the patients were divided into insulin group and insulin secretagogous group. With the help of the B Doppler examination, the incidence rate of NAFLD was compared between the two groups. Further research chose respectively 113 patients from each group, continued to use insulin for treatment(group A); group B continued to use insulin secretagogous treatment(group B). After six months, when the patients visited to hospital again, the impact of the two classes of drugs on the liver fat deposition was observed. **Results** There were 156 T2DM patients with NAFLD in group A(65.0%) and 131 T2DM patients with NAFLD in group B(66.2%).

After six months of treatment, TC, TG and LDL - C in group A and group B improved compared with before treatment [group A: TC decreased from (5.81 ± 1.52) mmol/L to (4.14 ± 1.82) mmol/L, $t = 3.575$, $P < 0.05$; TG decreased from (2.91 ± 1.32) mmol/L to (2.14 ± 1.40) mmol/L, $t = 0.770$, $P < 0.05$; LDL - C decreased from (3.67 ± 1.48) mmol/L to (3.11 ± 1.21) mmol/L, $t = 2.120$, $P < 0.05$. Group B: TC decreased from (5.90 ± 0.92) mmol/L to (4.37 ± 1.22) mmol/L, $t = 4.016$, $P < 0.05$; TG decreased from (2.65 ± 0.88) mmol/L to (2.21 ± 1.02) mmol/L, $t = 0.554$, $P < 0.05$; LDL - C decreased from (3.91 ± 1.38) mmol/L to (3.38 ± 1.34) mmol/L, $t = 0.401$, $P < 0.05$]. Changes of fatty liver with B ultrasound; the improvement rate was 10.7% in group A and 9.8% in group B, the difference between the two groups was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** In the T2DM population who used insulin or insulin secretagogues, the prevalence of NAFLD is high. Exogenous insulin does not aggravate the liver lipid deposition. T2DM who used insulin or insulin secretagogues has different degrees of the improvement in blood sugar, lipid, Homa - IR and fatty liver.

【Key words】 Diabetes mellitus, Type 2; Fatty liver disease; Insulin secretagogues ; insulin

Fund program: The Medical Science and Technology of Henan Province(201392019)

锁定钛板结合微创经皮钢板内固定技术治疗股骨粗隆间骨折的临床疗效观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨锁定钛板结合微创经皮钢板内固定(MIPPO)技术治疗股骨粗隆间骨折的手术方法及临床疗效。**方法** 采用股骨粗隆锁定钛板结合 MIPPO 技术治疗股骨粗隆间骨折 21 例。其中男 8 例,女 13 例;年龄 61~82 岁,平均 72.1 岁。按 Evans-Jensen 标准分型并根据改良 Harris 标准进行疗效评定。**结果** 随访时间为 12~35 个月(平均 22.5 个月),其中 1 例术后 2 个月因急性心肌梗死死亡,其余 20 例均获骨性愈合。末次随访时 Harris 评分 88.35 分(63~95 分),其中优 14 例,良 4 例,尚可 1 例,差 1 例,优良率 90%。**结论** 锁定钛板应用 MIPPO 技术治疗股骨粗隆间骨折具有微创、固定可靠、骨折愈合率高等优点,允许早期髋关节不负重条件下功能锻炼,从而获得理想治疗效果。

【关键词】 股骨骨折; 骨折固定术,内; 钛; 骨固定钢丝

基金项目:黑龙江省卫生厅科研课题(2011-664)

Clinical efficacy of locking titanium plate combined with minimally invasive percutaneous plate osteosynthesis technology in the treatment of intertrochanteric fracture Zhang Zhao, Huang Yuan, Liu Zheng, Hao Xiaodai, Gao Fapeng, Chen Jing.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical curative effect of locking titanium plate combined with minimally invasive percutaneous plate osteosynthesis(MIPPO) technology in the treatment of intertrochanteric fracture.

Methods 21 patients with intertrochanteric fracture were treated with locking titanium plate combined with MIPPO technology. Male in 8 cases, female in 13 cases, age was 61-82 years old, average 72.1 years. They were typed according to the Evans standard and the curative effects were evaluated according to the improved Harris standard.

Results The follow-up time was 12-35 months (average 22.5 months), after two months, one case died because of acute myocardial infarction, the other patients were bony healing. The Harris scoring was 88.35 points at the time of the last follow-up (63-95 points), including excellent in 14 cases, good in 4 cases, fair in 1 case and poor in 1 case, the excellent rate was 90%. **Conclusion** Locking titanium plate combined with MIPPO technology in the treatment of intertrochanteric fracture has advantage of minimal invasion, reliable fixation, high rate of fracture healing, it allows early hip joint exercise without weight to achieve an ideal treatment effect.

【Key words】 Femoral fractures; Fracture fixation, internal; Titanium; Bone wires

Fund program: Heilongjiang Provincial Department of Health Research Projecy(2011-664)

醒脑开窍针刺法联合吞咽康复训练 治疗卒中后吞咽障碍临床研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨醒脑开窍针刺法联合吞咽康复训练治疗卒中后吞咽障碍的临床效果。**方法** 选取卒中后吞咽障碍患者 66 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,各 33 例。对照组在常规治疗基础上给予吞咽康复训练,观察组在对照组治疗基础上,给予醒脑开窍针刺法。观察两组患者治疗效果、治疗前后吞咽功能及不良反应发生情况。**结果** 治疗后,观察组治疗效果显著优于对照组,组间差异有统计学意义($Z = -4.123, P < 0.05$);观察组、对照组总有效率分别为 93.94%、75.76%,观察组高于对照组,但组间差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.906, P > 0.05$)。治疗后,对照组洼田饮水试验评分、标准吞咽功能评估(SSA)评分、吞咽困难量表评分分别为(1.39 ± 0.47)分、(23.02 ± 5.24)分、(1.25 ± 0.55)分,观察组分别为(0.74 ± 0.39)分、(18.26 ± 3.71)分、(0.74 ± 0.28)分,与治疗前差异均有统计学意义(对照组: $t = 21.453, 10.644, 26.212$,观察组: $t = 27.779, 14.15, 37.469$,均 $P < 0.05$),观察组均优于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($t = 6.114, 4.259, 4.747$,均 $P < 0.05$)。两组不良事件发生率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 采用醒脑开窍针刺法联合吞咽康复训练对卒中后吞咽障碍进行治疗,可有效改善吞咽功能,提高患者生活质量,安全可靠,临床上值得推广。

【关键词】 吞咽障碍; 卒中; 针刺疗法; 康复

基金项目:山东省医药卫生科技发展计划项目(2015BJYB51)

Clinical effect of Xingnao acupuncture method and swallowing rehabilitation training in the treatment of dysphagia after stroke Tian Delong, Meng Fanfeng, Chen Hongfang, Tian Zhenzhen, Chen Jinjin.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the effect of Xingnao acupuncture combined with swallowing rehabilitation training on dysphagia after stroke. **Methods** 66 patients with dysphagia after stroke were selected as the research subjects, and they were randomly divided into the observation group and the control group, 33 cases in each group. The control group was given rehabilitation training on the basis of conventional treatment, while the observation group was given Xingnao acupuncture method on the basis of the control group. The therapeutic effect, swallowing function and adverse reactions were observed before and after treatment in the two groups. **Results** After treatment, the treatment effect in the observation group was significantly better than that in the control group, there was statistically significant difference between the two groups ($Z = -4.123, P < 0.05$). The total effective rates of the two groups were 93.94%, 75.76%, respectively, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 1.906, P > 0.05$). After treatment, the Watian drinking water test scores, standardized swallowing assessment (SSA) score, dysphagia score in the control group were (1.39 ± 0.47) points, (23.02 ± 5.24) points, (1.25 ± 0.55) points, respectively, which in the observation group were (0.74 ± 0.39) points, (18.26 ± 3.71) points, (0.74 ± 0.28) points, and the differences were statistically significant compared with before treatment (the control group: $t = 21.453, 10.644, 26.212$, all $P < 0.05$; the observation group: $t = 27.779, 14.15, 37.469$, all $P < 0.05$), which in the observation group

were better than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 6.114, 4.259, 4.747$, all $P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence of adverse events between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Xingnao acupuncture combined with swallowing rehabilitation training in the treatment of dysphagia after stroke can effectively improve the swallowing function, improve the quality of life of patients, and it is safe, reliable and worthy of promotion in clinical practice.

【Key words】 Deglutition disorders; Stroke; Acupuncture therapy; Rehabilitation

Fund program: Shandong Provincial Medical and Scientific Development Plan Project (2015BJYB51)

椎体后凸成形术治疗骨质疏松性脊柱骨折的临床效果观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨椎体后凸成形术治疗骨质疏松性脊柱骨折的临床效果。**方法** 选取骨质疏松性脊柱骨折患者 100 例,采用抽签法分为对照组和观察组,各 50 例,对照组采用经皮椎体成形术治疗,观察组采用椎体后凸成形术治疗,比较两组临床效果。**结果** 观察组术后 1 周疼痛数字(NRS)评分(3.98 ± 1.42)分、末次随访 NRS 评分(1.06 ± 0.24)分,术后 1 周腰痛严重程度(ODI) (32.18 ± 5.15)%、末次随访 ODI(25.48 ± 5.32)%、术后 1 周 Cobb(25.48 ± 2.35)°、末次随访 Cobb(3.78 ± 2.12)°,下床活动时间(15.36 ± 5.48)h、总不良反应发生率 4.00%、住院时间(39.85 ± 5.48)d、手术时间(59.63 ± 5.48)min、术中出血量(78.96 ± 3.12)mL,均优于对照组[术后 1 周 NRS 评分(4.86 ± 1.55)分、末次随访 NRS 评分(2.98 ± 0.45)分,术后 1 周 ODI(37.95 ± 6.23)%、末次随访 ODI(36.48 ± 6.17)%、术后 1 周 Cobb(34.81 ± 2.63)°、末次随访 Cobb(10.85 ± 3.69)°,下床活动时间(27.96 ± 8.63)h、总不良反应发生率 24.00%、住院时间(48.63 ± 6.52)d、手术时间(74.18 ± 8.63)min、术中出血量(132.42 ± 5.89)mL] ($t=4.457, 26.620, 5.047, 9.547, 18.705, 11.747, 8.715, \chi^2=8.305, t=7.289, 10.064, 56.714$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 椎体后凸成形术治疗骨质疏松性脊柱骨折患者效果显著,能够降低手术风险。

【关键词】 椎体成形术; 骨质疏松症; 脊柱骨折

基金项目:浙江省卫生科技计划项目(2014KYB246)

Clinical effect of kyphoplasty in the treatment of osteoporotic vertebral fracture Chen Jun.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the clinical effect of kyphoplasty in treatment of osteoporotic vertebral fractures. **Methods** 100 patients with osteoporotic vertebral fractures were randomly divided into the observation group and the control group, 50 cases in each group. The control group was treated with percutaneous vertebroplasty, kyphoplasty was used in the observation group. The clinical effect was compared between the two groups. **Results** In the observation group, postoperative 1 week the NRS (pain number) score was (3.98 ± 1.42) points, and the final follow-up NRS score was (1.06 ± 0.24) points, 1 week after surgery the ODI was (32.18 ± 5.15)%, and the final follow-up ODI was (25.48 ± 5.32)%, 1 week after operation, the Cobb angle was (25.48 ± 2.35)°, the final follow-up Cobb angle was (3.78 ± 2.12)°, ambulation time was (15.36 ± 5.48)h, the incidence rate of adverse reaction was 4.00%, the hospitalization time was (39.85 ± 5.48)d, the operation time was (59.63 ± 5.48)min, the amount of bleeding was (78.96 ± 3.12)mL, which were all better than those of the control group [1 week after operation, the NRS score was (4.86 ± 1.55) points, the last follow-up NRS score was (2.98 ± 0.45), 1 week after operation ODI was (37.95 ± 6.23)%, the last follow-up ODI was (36.48 ± 6.17)%, 1 week after operation the Cobb angle was (34.81 ± 2.63)°, at last follow-up, Cobb angle was (10.85 ± 3.69)°, the ambulation time was (27.96 ± 8.63)h, the incidence rate of adverse reactions was 24.00%, hospitalization time was (48.63 ± 6.52)d, the operation time was (74.18 ± 8.63)min, the amount of bleeding was (132.42 ± 5.89)mL] ($t=4.457, 26.620, 5.047, 9.547, 18.705, 11.747, 8.715, \chi^2=8.305, t=7.289, 10.064, 56.714$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Kyphoplasty is effective in the treatment of osteoporotic vertebral fracture and can reduce the risk of operation.

【Key words】 Vertebroplasty; Osteoporosis; Spinal fractures

Fund program: Zhejiang Provincial Health Science and Technology Project(2014KYB246)

生物共振技术检测及治疗婴幼儿牛奶蛋白过敏性腹泻效果研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨生物共振技术检测婴幼儿牛奶蛋白过敏性腹泻过敏原分布状及治疗效果。**方法** 采用生物共振技术检测及治疗婴幼儿牛奶蛋白过敏性腹泻 60 例, 统计检测过敏原分布状况及治疗婴幼儿牛奶蛋白过敏性腹泻的效果。**结果** 生物共振技术检测婴幼儿牛奶蛋白过敏性腹泻过敏原居前 6 位分别是牛奶、牛奶蛋白、鱼类混合物、肠道正常菌群、螨虫和母乳。生物共振技术治疗婴幼儿牛奶蛋白过敏性腹泻治疗总有效 95.00%, 女性组治疗总有效 95.83%, 高于男性组的 94.44%, 但差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.142, P > 0.05$)。9 d 至 6 个月组治疗总有效 96.00%, 高于 7~14 个月组的 90.00%, 但差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.671, P > 0.05$)。治疗结束 1 个月后随访, 无复发。**结论** 生物共振技术检测及治疗婴幼儿牛奶蛋白过敏性腹泻的效果好, 是检测及治疗婴幼儿牛奶蛋白过敏性腹泻最佳技术之一, 比较适宜临床推广使用。

【关键词】 核磁共振, 生物分子; 腹泻; 儿童

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 (玉林科攻 20161606)

Effect of biological resonance technique in the detection and treatment of milk protein induced allergic diarrhea in infants Ji Huihua, Li Yuying, Tan Shaohong, Li Qian, Xu Meikun, Luo Chaoni.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the effect of biological resonance technique in the detection and treatment of milk protein induced allergic diarrhea in infants. **Methods** A total of 60 infants with protein allergic diarrhea were detected by bio-resonance technique of German-made Bikang Biotherapeutic Instrument. The statistical bio-resonance technique was used to detect the distribution of allergy in infantile milk allergic diarrhea and treatment effect. **Results** Bio-resonance technique for detection of infantile milk protein allergic diarrhea, the first six allergies were milk, milk protein, fish mixture, normal intestinal flora, mite and breast milk. The total effective rate was 95.00%, the effective rate was 95.83% in the female group and 94.44% in the male group, the difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 0.142, P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference between the 9th and 6th month group ($\chi^2 = 0.671, P > 0.05$). After treatment for 1 month, the follow-up showed no recurrence. **Conclusion** Resonance technology is one of the best technique to detect and treat allergic diarrhea in infants and young children, which is suitable for clinical use.

【Key words】 Nuclear magnetic resonance, biomolecular; Diarrhea; Child

Fund program: Science and Technology Development Plan of Yulin City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (20161606)

栓塞与夹闭方法治疗颅内动脉瘤的临床效果比较

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【摘要】 目的 比较栓塞与夹闭两种方法治疗颅内动脉瘤的临床效果。**方法** 回顾性分析 53 例颅内动脉瘤患者的临床资料。根据治疗方法的不同分为栓塞组(26 例)和夹闭组(27 例),对比两组患者的治疗效果,术后并发症发生率、住院时间及费用。**结果** 栓塞组治疗良好率(84.6%)与夹闭组(66.7%)差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),栓塞组术后并发症发生率低于夹闭组(栓塞组 15.4%,夹闭组 44.4%)($\chi^2 = 5.307, P < 0.05$),夹闭组住院费用低于栓塞组[夹闭组(10.2 ± 3.8)万元,栓塞组(16.4 ± 4.2)万元]($t = 6.07, P < 0.05$),栓塞组与夹闭组住院天数差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 颅内动脉瘤血管内栓塞治疗效果与开颅夹闭术无明显差别,但术后并发症发生率低,经济条件允许的前提下值得临床推广。

【关键词】 颅内动脉瘤; 介入治疗; 神经外科手术

基金项目:江苏省常熟市卫计委资助性项目(CSWS201214)

Comparison of the clinical effects of embolization and clipping in the treatment of intracranial aneurysms

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the clinical effects of two methods of embolization and clipping in the treatment of intracranial aneurysms. **Methods** The clinical data of 53 patients with intracranial aneurysms were analyzed retrospectively. According to different treatment methods, the patients were divided into embolization group (26 cases) and clipping group (27 cases). The treatment effect, postoperative complication rate, hospitalization time and cost were compared between the two groups. **Results** The good rate between the embolization group (84.6%) and clipping group (66.7%) had no statistically significant difference ($P > 0.05$). The incidence rate of postoperative complication in the embolization group was lower than that in the clipping group (15.4% vs. 44.4%, $\chi^2 = 5.307, P < 0.05$). The hospitalization expense of the clipping group was lower than that of the embolization group [(10.2 ± 3.8) ten thousand yuan vs. (16.4 ± 4.2) ten thousand yuan, $\chi^2 = 6.07, P < 0.05$]. The hospitalization days of the embolization group and clipping group was similar ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** There is no obvious difference in the treatment effect between the endovascular embolization and clipping for intracranial aneurysm, but the embolization has low incidence of postoperative complication. It is worthy of popularizing in the premise of economic condition.

【Key words】 Intracranial aneurysm; Interventional therapy; Neurosurgical procedures

Fund program: The Health and Planning Commission of Changshu, Jiangsu Province (CSWS201214)

蟾酥注射液联合抗生素治疗 细菌性肝脓肿的临床观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨蟾酥注射液联合抗生素治疗细菌性肝脓肿的疗效。**方法** 收集细菌性肝脓肿患者 60 例,所有患者在 B 超引导下经皮肝穿刺腔内抽脓术,采用随机数字表法将 60 例患者分为两组,每组 30 例。对照组给予抗生素抗感染治疗,观察组在常规抗生素治疗的基础上加用蟾酥注射液静脉滴注,1 次/d,连用 7 d。监测两组疗效、体温、血常规、降钙素原等多个项目变化。**结果** 观察组总有效率显著高于对照组(96.7% 比 80.0%, $\chi^2 = 4.043, P = 0.044$)。观察组体温恢复正常时间[(5.67 ± 2.16) d 比(7.00 ± 1.41) d]、白细胞恢复正常时间[(7.83 ± 2.32) d 比(9.82 ± 1.94) d]、降钙素原恢复时间[(7.00 ± 1.67) d 比(9.00 ± 1.41) d]、症状消失时间[(5.17 ± 1.72) d 比(7.50 ± 1.87) d]、脓肿消失时间[(12.00 ± 3.41) d 比(16.00 ± 2.37) d]均短于对照组($t = -2.601, -2.890, -2.236, -2.248, -2.362, P = 0.026, 0.016, 0.049, 0.044, 0.041$)。**结论** 蟾酥注射液联合抗生素治疗细菌性肝脓肿可有效控制感染,提高治愈率,值得临床推广。

【关键词】 肝脓肿,化脓性; 细菌; 蟾酥注射液; 抗菌药

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Clinical observation of venenum bufonis combined with antibiotics in the treatment of bacterial liver abscess

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the clinical effect of venenum bufonis combined with antibiotics in the treatment of bacterial liver abscess. **Methods** 60 patients with bacterial liver abscess were enrolled, and all patients took percutaneous transhepatic puncture guided by ultrasound. They were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, 30 cases in each group. The control group received antibiotics treatment, and the treatment group received venenum bufonis plus antibiotics intravenous drip, once daily, one course of treatment lasted seven days. The body temperature, blood routine, procalcitonin and other project changes of the two groups were detected. **Results** Compared with the control group, the effective rate of the treatment group was higher (96.7% vs. 80.0%, $\chi^2 = 4.043, P = 0.044$). In the treatment group, the time of body temperature returning to normal [(7.00 ± 1.67) d vs. (9.00 ± 1.41) d], leukocyte recovery time [(7.83 ± 2.32) d vs. (9.82 ± 1.94) d], procalcitonin recovery time [(7.00 ± 1.67) d vs. (9.00 ± 1.41) d], symptom disappearance time [(5.17 ± 1.72) d vs. (7.50 ± 1.87) d], disappearance time of abscess [(12.00 ± 3.41) d vs. (16.00 ± 2.37) d] were shorter than those in the control group ($t = -2.601, -2.890, -2.236, -2.248, -2.362, P = 0.026, 0.016, 0.049, 0.044, 0.041$). **Conclusion** Venenum bufonis combined with antibiotics can significantly increase the curative rate and accelerate infection control, therefore, it is worthy of popularizing in clinical practice.

【Key words】 Liver abscess, pyogenic; Bacteria; Venenum bufonis; Anti-bacterial agents

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纤维支气管镜在急性呼吸窘迫综合征机械通气患者中的应用及护理

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨纤维支气管镜在急性呼吸窘迫综合征机械通气中的应用及护理。**方法** 选择行机械通气的急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者 63 例, 采用随机数字表法分为两组, 对照组 32 例, 观察组 31 例。两组均给予机械辅助通气及西药治疗, 对照组给予常规护理及吸痰法, 观察组使用纤维支气管镜吸痰及优质护理, 治疗周期为 7 d。评价两组患者治疗前后血氧饱和度 (SpO_2), 动脉血二氧化碳分压 ($PaCO_2$)、氧合指数 (PaO_2/FiO_2) 指标的变化; 观察两组治疗后的机械通气时间、呼吸机相关性肺炎 (VAP) 的发生例数, 撤机成功例数、28 d 病死率等; 观察两组治疗后的疗效。**结果** 治疗前两组 SpO_2 、 $PaCO_2$ 、 PaO_2/FiO_2 指标差异无统计学意义; 经治疗, 两组 SpO_2 指标升高 [观察组 (94.7 ± 3.4)%, 对照组 (90.5 ± 3.0)%], $PaCO_2$ 指标降低 [观察组 (46.1 ± 3.9)mmHg, 对照组 (52.2 ± 3.4)mmHg], PaO_2/FiO_2 指标升高 [观察组 (222.9 ± 13.6)mmHg, 对照组 (182.2 ± 16.7)mmHg], 观察组均优于对照组 ($t = 5.203, 6.624, 10.587$, 均 $P < 0.01$); 观察组机械通气时间 (10.2 ± 2.9)d、VAP 发生例数 2 例、撤机成功例数 24 例及 28 d 病死率 22.58%, 均优于对照组 [机械通气时间 (15.6 ± 3.8)d, VAP 发生 8 例, 撤机成功 16 例, 28 d 病死率 46.87%], 差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 6.325, \chi^2 = 4.057, 5.107, 4.089$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组总有效率 77.42%, 高于对照组的 53.13%, 两组差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 4.089, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 纤维支气管镜及优质护理应用在急性呼吸窘迫综合征机械通气患者治疗中取得较好的疗效, 值得临床推广。

【关键词】 支气管镜; 呼吸窘迫综合征, 成人; 通气机, 机械; 护理

Application and nursing care of fiberoptic bronchoscopy in mechanical ventilation of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome Chen Yan, Chen Gang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the application and nursing of fiberoptic bronchoscopy in mechanical ventilation of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. **Methods** 63 patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome who were treated with mechanical ventilation were randomly divided into control group ($n = 32$) and observation group ($n = 31$). The patients in each group were treated with mechanical ventilation and western medicine. The control group was given routine nursing and suctioning. The observation group was treated with fiberoptic bronchoscopy and high quality nursing. The treatment period was 7 days. The changes of blood oxygen saturation (SpO_2), arterial blood carbon dioxide partial pressure ($PaCO_2$) and oxygenation index (PaO_2/FiO_2), the time of mechanical ventilation, the number of cases of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP), the number of successful cases of weaning, and the 28-day mortality were observed. The curative effect of the two groups was observed. **Results** Before treatment, the SpO_2 , $PaCO_2$, PaO_2/FiO_2 between the two groups had no statistically significant differences (all $P > 0.05$). After treatment, the SpO_2 of the two groups increased [(94.7 ± 3.4)% in the observation group, (90.5 ± 3.0)% in the control group], and the $PaCO_2$ reduced [the observation group (46.1 ± 3.9)mmHg, the control group (52.2 ± 3.4)mmHg], PaO_2/FiO_2 increased [observation group (222.9 ± 13.6)mmHg, control group (182.2 ± 16.7)mmHg], which of the observation group were better than the control group ($t = 5.203, 6.624, 10.587$, all $P < 0.01$). The time of mechanical ventilation, the number of VAP cases, the number of successful cases of weaning, 28-day mortality in the observation

group were (10.2 ± 2.9) d, 2 cases, 24 cases and 22.58%, which were better than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 6.325, \chi^2 = 4.057, 5.10, 4.089$, all $P < 0.05$). The total effective rate in the observation group was 77.42%, which was significantly higher than 53.13% in the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.089, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Application of fiber bronchoscopy and quality care in the mechanical ventilation of patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome has good effect, it is worthy of clinical promotion.

【Key words】 Bronchoscopy; Respiratory distress syndrome, adult; Ventilation, mechanical; Nursing care

白细胞介素-2 和白细胞介素-6 检测 用于尖锐湿疣诊治的意义

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【摘要】 目的 探讨白细胞介素-2(IL-2)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)检测用于尖锐湿疣诊治的意义。**方法** 选择 45 例尖锐湿疣患者(患病组)和 45 例健康人(对照组),采用酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA 法)和转录聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)检测尖锐湿疣患者治疗前后 IL-2、IL-6 水平,同时检测健康人 IL-2、IL-6 水平作为对照。**结果** 患病组治疗前血清 IL-2、IL-6 含量分别为(3.28 ± 0.97) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(4.98 ± 1.83) pg/L ,治疗后血清 IL-2、IL-6 含量分别为(6.01 ± 0.42) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(7.05 ± 1.94) pg/L ,与对照组血清 IL-2、IL-6 含量[(8.09 ± 1.36) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(9.12 ± 2.51) pg/L]比较,差异有统计学意义($t = 5.82, 5.46, P < 0.05, 0.01$);患病组治疗前皮肤组织 IL-2、IL-6mRNA 表达量分别为(0.327 ± 0.048)、(0.457 ± 0.093),治疗后皮肤组织 IL-2、IL-6mRNA 表达量分别为(0.512 ± 0.021)、(0.641 ± 0.154),与对照组皮肤组织 IL-2、IL-6mRNA 表达量(0.859 ± 0.125)、(0.932 ± 0.063)比较,差异有统计学意义($t = 4.68, 6.74, P < 0.05, 0.01$)。**结论** 尖锐湿疣患者细胞免疫功能存在严重缺陷,检测尖锐湿疣患者 IL-2、IL-6 水平变化对疾病的发生、治疗及预后判定有重要的临床价值。

【关键词】 尖锐湿疣; 白细胞介素-2; 白细胞介素-6

Clinical significance of IL - 2 and IL - 6 detection in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with condyloma acuminatum Wu Weiming.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical significance of IL - 2 and IL - 6 detection in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with condyloma acuminatum. **Methods** 45 patients with condyloma acuminatum were selected, and 45 healthy people were selected as control. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT - PCR) were used to detect the levels of IL - 2 and IL - 6 in patients before and after treatment, and the levels of IL - 2 and IL - 6 were detected in healthy controls. **Results** Before treatment, the serum contents of IL - 2 and IL - 6 in patients with condyloma acuminatum, after treatment were (3.28 ± 0.97) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (4.98 ± 1.83) pg/L , respectively, the serum IL - 2, IL - 6 contents were (6.01 ± 0.42) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (7.05 ± 1.94) pg/L , respectively. The serum IL - 2 and IL - 6 levels of control group were (8.09 ± 1.36) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (9.12 ± 2.51) pg/L , respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($t = 5.82, 5.46, P < 0.05, 0.01$). Before treatment, the IL - 2 and IL - 6 mRNA expression in skin tissue of patients with condyloma acuminatum after treatment were (0.327 ± 0.048), (0.457 ± 0.093), which were (0.512 ± 0.021), (0.641 ± 0.154), respectively. The IL - 2 and IL - 6 mRNA expression in skin tissue of the control group were (0.859 ± 0.125), (0.932 ± 0.063), the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($t = 4.68, 6.74; P < 0.05, 0.01$). **Conclusion** There are serious defects in the cellular immune function of patients with condyloma acuminatum. The detection of IL - 2 and IL - 6 levels in patients with condyloma acuminatum has important clinical value for the occurrence, treatment and prognosis of the disease.

【Key words】 Condyloma acuminatum; Interleukin-2; Interleukin-6

富含血小板血浆支架在年轻恒牙牙髓 血运重建术中的应用

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【摘要】 目的 探讨不同支架在牙髓血运重建术中的应用效果。**方法** 选择根尖周病变的年轻恒牙患者 22 例,采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组各 11 例。经过完善根管消毒后,对照组采用诱导根尖出血形成血凝块的方法进行牙髓血运重建术,观察组取患者自体血获得富含血小板血浆 (PRP) 行牙髓血运重建术。**结果** 对照组 2 例分别于术后 1、8 个月出现疼痛;3 例术后 12、18 个月复诊发现根尖周病变区明显减小,根尖孔减小;6 例术后 12、18 个月复诊发现根尖周病变愈合,牙根长度明显变长,根尖孔闭合。观察组 3 例分别于术后 1、3、18 个月出现疼痛;4 例术后 12、18 个月复诊发现根尖周病变区明显减小,根尖孔减小;4 例术后 12、18 个月复诊发现根尖周炎性透射影消失,根尖孔闭合;经 Fisher 确切概率法计算分析,观察组与对照组差异无统计学意义 ($P = 1.000$)。**结论** 富含血小板血浆支架是牙髓血运重建术中的一种效果良好的支架,可广泛推广。

【关键词】 血管成形术; 组织支架; 牙髓

Analysis of pulp revascularization of immature permanent teeth with PRP Yu Chunmei, Liu Pengcheng, Fang Yiyun.

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【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the clinical effect of different scaffold in pulp vascular regeneration.

Methods 22 young permanent teeth with periapical lesions were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 11 cases in each group. After the disinfection protocol was completed, the apexes of the control group were irritated to initiate bleeding to produce a blood clot to achieve pulp revascularization, while the observation group used platelet rich plasma as physical scaffold to operate pulp revascularization. **Results** In the control group, the two patients showed painful tooth at 1 and 8 months, the three patients showed healed periapical lesions and narrowed apical foramen at 12 and 18 months, the six patients showed healed periapical lesions and closure of the apical foramen at 12 and 18 months. In the observation group, the three patients showed painful tooth at 1, 3 and 8 months, the four patients showed healed periapical lesions and narrowed apical foramen at 12 and 18 months, the four patients showed healed periapical lesions and closure of the apical foramen at 12 and 18 months. There was no statistically significant difference between the observation group and control group by Fisher's exact probabilities ($P = 1.000$).

Conclusion Platelet rich plasma is potentially an ideal scaffold for pulp revascularization.

【Key words】 Angioplasty; Tissue scaffolds; Dental pulp

不同血液透析方式对尿毒症患者钙磷代谢影响的研究

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【摘要】 目的 观察不同血液透析方式对尿毒症患者钙磷代谢影响的临床研究。方法 选择行维持性血液透析患者 130 例,根据透析方式不同分为维持性血液透析组(HD 组)以及维持性血液透析滤过组(HDF 组),各 65 例。HD 组采用维持性血液透析。HDF 组使用高通量聚砜膜透析器,两组患者均透析 6 个月。观察两组血磷下降程度的短期疗效,评价两组治疗前后血钙(Ca^{2+})、血磷(P^{3+})、甲状旁腺激素(iPTH)、1,25 二羟基维生素 D[1,25(OH)₂D]各项指标水平变化。**结果** HD 组总有效率为 76.92%,HDF 组总有效率为 84.62%,两组差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.250, P = 0.535$);治疗后,两组 Ca^{2+} 较治疗前升高,均显著高于治疗前($t = 4.841, P = 0.00; t = 8.600, P = 0.00$),且 HDF 组高于 HD 组($t = 4.41, P = 0.00$);治疗后,两组 P^{3+} 较治疗前下降,均显著低于治疗前($t = 14.580, P = 0.00; t = 19.260, P = 0.00$),HDF 组低于 HD 组($t = 6.500, P = 0.00$);治疗后,两组 iPTH 较治疗前下降,均显著低于治疗前($t = 58.800, P = 0.00; t = 65.730, P = 0.00$),且 HDF 组低于 HD 组($t = 8.380, P = 0.00$);治疗后,两组 1,25(OH)₂D 较治疗前升高,均显著高于治疗前($t = 18.970, P = 0.00; t = 21.650, P = 0.00$),且 HDF 组高于 HD 组($t = 3.250, P = 0.001$)。结论 维持性血液透析滤过组相比较维持性血液透析对尿毒症患者钙磷代谢具有更积极影响,降低血磷疗效显著,升高血钙水平,因此较适合临床推广使用。

【关键词】 尿毒症; 血液透析; 血液透析滤过; 钙磷代谢

Effects of different hemodialysis methods on calcium and phosphorus metabolism in uremia patients

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effect of different hemodialysis methods on calcium and phosphorus metabolism in uremic patients. **Methods** 130 patients with uremia who underwent hemodialysis were divided into maintenance hemodialysis group (HD group) and maintenance hemodialysis filtration group (HDF group) according to different dialysis methods, 65 cases in each group. The HD group was treated with maintenance hemodialysis. The HDF group received high-throughput polysulfone membrane dialyzer, the two groups received dialysis for 6 months. The Ca^{2+} , serum phosphorus (P^{3+}), parathyroid hormone (iPTH), 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D [1,25(OH)₂D] were measured before and after treatment in both two groups. **Results** The total effective rate was 76.92% in the HD group and 84.62% in the HDF group. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 1.25, P = 0.535$). After treatment, Ca^{2+} in the two groups was statistically significantly increased compared with before treatment ($t = 4.841, P = 0.00; t = 8.600, P = 0.00$), and Ca^{2+} in the HDF group was higher than that in the HD group ($t = 4.410, P = 0.00$). After treatment, P^{3+} in the two groups was significantly decreased compared with before treatment ($t = 14.580, P = 0.00; t = 19.260, P = 0.00$), and P^{3+} in the HDF group was lower than that in the HD group ($t = 6.500, P = 0.00$). After treatment, iPTH in the two groups was significantly decreased compared with before treatment ($t = 58.800, P = 0.00; t = 65.730, P = 0.00$), and iPTH in the HDF group was significantly lower than that in the HD group ($t = 8.380, P = 0.00$). After treatment, the 1,25(OH)₂D levels in the two groups were significantly higher than those before treatment ($t = 18.970, P = 0.00; t = 21.650, P = 0.00$), and 1,25(OH)₂D level in HDF group was significantly higher than HD group ($t = 3.250, P = 0.001$). **Conclusion** Compared with maintenance hemodialysis, maintenance hemodialysis filtration has more positive effect on calcium and phosphorus metabolism in uremic patients, and it has significant effect on lowering blood phosphorus and increasing serum calcium level, so it is more suitable for clinical use.

【Key words】 Uremia; Hemodialysis; Hemofiltration; Calcium and phosphorus metabolism

华蟾素联合 DC 化疗方案治疗晚期胃癌 临床观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察华蟾素联合 DC 方案治疗晚期胃癌的临床疗效。**方法** 将 65 例晚期胃癌患者根据组织细胞学检查结果及病理类型分组后采用完全随机化分组方式分成化疗组 31 例和联合组(华蟾素 + DC) 34 例。比较两组间近期疗效、不良反应、生活质量(KPS 评分)及疼痛缓解率。**结果** 两组间不良反应及近期疗效差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。联合组近期有效率 35%,高于化疗组的 32% ($\chi^2 = 0.077, P > 0.05$)。两组间疼痛缓解率分别为联合组 71%,化疗组 45% ($\chi^2 = 19.969, P < 0.05$)。生活质量改善率联合组 82%,化疗组 55% ($\chi^2 = 13.923, P < 0.05$)。两组间疼痛缓解率和生活质量改善率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 华蟾素联合 DC 化疗治疗晚期胃癌提高治疗实体瘤近期疗效不明显,但可以显著缓解疼痛和改善生活质量。

【关键词】 胃肿瘤; 药物治疗; 华蟾素

Effect of chemotherapy of DC combined with cinobufacini in the treatment of advanced stomach cancer

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the therapeutic effect of the combination of cinobufacini with DC chemotherapy in the treatment of advanced stomach cancer. **Methods** 65 patients who were diagnosed advanced gastric cancer on the basis of histocytology and pathology results, were randomly divided into DC chemotherapy group (31 cases) and combined treatment group (34 cases). The clinical curative effect, adverse reaction, quality of life (KPS questionnaire) and the easement rate of pain were analyzed. **Results** The two groups had no statistically significant differences in adverse reaction ($t = -0.0047, P > 0.05$) and clinical curative effect ($\chi^2 = 0.077, P > 0.05$), and the clinical response rate of the combined treatment group (35%) was similar to the DC chemotherapy group (32%). Besides, the easement rate of pain in the combined treatment group increased to 71%, which in the DC chemotherapy group increased to 45% ($\chi^2 = 19.969, P < 0.05$). And the improvement rate of quality of life (QOL) in the combined treatment group was 82%, which of the DC chemotherapy group was 55%, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 13.923, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Cinobufacini combined with DC chemotherapy in the treatment of advanced stomach cancer has no significant effect on increase of short-term efficacy, but it can improve quality of life and alleviate pain obviously.

【Key words】 Stomach neoplasms; Pharmaceutical drug; Cinobufacini

不同剂量阿托伐他汀治疗急性冠脉综合症的疗效比较

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【摘要】 目的 探讨不同剂量阿托伐他汀对急性冠脉综合征(ACS)患者的疗效及安全性。**方法** 选取符合 ACS 诊断的患者 134 例,在应用抗凝、减低心肌耗氧、扩张血管及降压等治疗基础上,按照治疗剂量不同分为常规治疗组(A组)67例;接受阿托伐他汀钙治疗 20 mg/d;强化治疗组(B组)67例;接受阿托伐他汀治疗 80 mg/d,共计 12 周。观察两组患者用药前、后总胆固醇(TC)、三酰甘油(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)水平变化,观察两组患者用药期间不良反应的发生率:包括胃肠道不适、肌痛、皮炎、血清丙氨酸氨基转氨酶(ALT)的浓度 > 3 倍上限指标(3ULN)、肌酸激酶(CK) > 10 ULN。针对再发心绞痛、心力衰竭、再发心肌梗死及心源性死亡的心血管不良事件发生率随访 3 个月,对比两组差异。**结果** 两组治疗前血脂水平差异无统计学意义;A 组治疗后[TC(3.63 ± 1.09) mmol/L、LDL-C(2.18 ± 0.91) mmol/L]较治疗前[TC(5.52 ± 1.23) mmol/L、LDL-C(3.87 ± 0.88) mmol/L]显著下降($t = 9.413, 10.928$, 均 $P < 0.01$),TG、HDL-C 治疗前后变化差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),且 B 组[TC(3.15 ± 1.13) mmol/L、LDL-C(1.78 ± 0.68) mmol/L]显著低于 A 组[TC(3.63 ± 1.09) mmol/L、LDL-C(2.18 ± 0.91) mmol/L] ($t = 2.502, 2.882$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。A 组发生胃肠道不适 2 例、肌痛 3 例、皮炎 2 例、ALT > 3 ULN 的 5 例、CK > 10 ULN 的 0 例;B 组发生胃肠道不适 3 例、肌痛 4 例、皮炎 2 例、ALT > 3 ULN 的 9 例、CK > 10 ULN 的 0 例。两组患者不良反应的发生率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。随访心血管事件:B 组再发心绞痛的发生率(5.9%)明显低于 A 组发生率(17.9%),两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.542, P < 0.05$),B 组心力衰竭发生的例数少于 A 组,但两组间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组均未发生再发心肌梗死及心源性死亡,组间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 应用强化阿托伐他汀治疗较常规剂量治疗对于血脂控制更好,对于 ACS 患者再发心血管事件方面获益更多,药物不良反应两者无明显差异,但有待进一步试验观察及严格监测。

【关键词】 急性冠脉综合征; 阿托伐他汀; 剂量效应关系, 药物

Efficacy and safety of different doses of atorvastatin in the treatment of patients with acute coronary syndrome *Zha Wei.*

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the efficacy and safety of different doses of atorvastatin in the treatment of patients with acute coronary syndromes (ACS). **Methods** 134 ACS patients with cardiogenic shock were randomly divided into two groups. On the basis of treatment of anticoagulation, reduce myocardial oxygen consumption, dilation of blood vessels and blood pressure, the patients were divided into conventional treatment group (group A, 67 cases): given atorvastatin calcium treatment 20mg/d; intensive treatment group (group B, 67 cases): given atorvastatin calcium treatment 80mg/d, the patients were treated for 12 weeks. The levels of TC, TG, LDL - C and HDL - C in the two groups were observed before and after treatment. The incidence of adverse reactions, including gastrointestinal discomfort, myalgia, dermatitis, ALT > 3ULN, CK > 10ULN in the two groups was observed. The incidence of adverse events such as recurrent angina, heart failure, recurrent myocardial infarction and cardiac death was followed up for 3 months, the difference between the two groups was compared. **Results** There was no statistically significant difference in serum lipid level between the two groups before treatment (all $P > 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of TC and LDL - C were (3.63 ± 1.09) mmol/L, (2.18 ± 0.91) mmol/L, which were significantly decreased compared with before treatment [TC (5.52 ± 1.23) mmol/L, LDL - C (3.87 ± 0.88) mmol/L, $t = 9.413, 10.928$, all $P < 0.01$]. TG and HDL - C had no statistically significant differences compared with before treatment ($P > 0.05$), and the levels of

TC and LDL - C in group B $[(3.15 \pm 1.13) \text{ mmol/L}, (1.78 \pm 0.68) \text{ mmol/L}]$ were significantly lower than those in group A $[(3.63 \pm 1.09) \text{ mmol/L}, (2.18 \pm 0.91) \text{ mmol/L}, t = 2.502, t = 2.882, \text{ all } P < 0.01]$. Regarding the adverse drug reactions, in group A, gastrointestinal discomfort in 2 cases, 3 cases of myalgia, dermatitis in 2 cases, ALT $> 3\text{ULN}$ in 5 cases, CK $> 10\text{ULN}$ 0 case. In group B, gastrointestinal discomfort in 3 cases, 4 cases of myalgia, dermatitis in 2 cases, ALT $> 3\text{ULN}$ in 9 cases, CK $> 10\text{ULN}$ in 0 case. There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence rate of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). The incidence rate of recurrent angina in group B (5.9%) was significantly lower than 17.9% in group A ($\chi^2 = 4.542, P < 0.05$). The number of cases of heart failure in group B was less than that in group A, but there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the recurrence of myocardial infarction and cardiac death between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Compared with conventional dose of atorvastatin, ACS patients with enhanced atorvastatin treatment have better control of blood lipids, less re - cardiovascular events, adverse drug reactions has no significant difference, but it needs to be further experimental observation and strict monitoring.

【Key words】 Acute coronary syndrome; Atorvastatin; Does-response relationship, druy

耳内镜下电凝止血联合鼻腔微填塞治疗难治性鼻出血的效果分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨耳内镜下电凝止血联合鼻腔微填塞治疗难治性鼻出血的临床效果。**方法** 选取 120 例难治性鼻出血患者作为研究对象,采取单盲随机分组法分为两组,每组 60 例,对照组采用凡士林纱条填塞鼻腔止血,观察组实施耳内镜电凝联合鼻腔微填塞止血治疗。比较两组患者的治愈率、并发症发生率、鼻腔恢复通气时间、鼻腔黏膜恢复时间、总出血量、疼痛评分以及复发率。**结果** 观察组治愈率为 96.67%,明显高于对照组的 81.67% ($\chi^2 = 6.988, P < 0.05$),其并发症发生率、疼痛评分分别为 8.33%、(3.65 ± 1.09)分,明显低于对照组的 21.67%、(5.23 ± 1.72)分 ($\chi^2 = 4.183, t = 6.010$, 均 $P < 0.05$),总出血量明显减少 ($t = 6.344, P < 0.05$),鼻腔恢复通气时间、鼻腔黏膜恢复时间均明显缩短 ($t = 7.119, 6.183$, 均 $P < 0.05$),且随访 6 个月发现,观察组复发率为 1.67%,明显低于对照组的 11.67% ($\chi^2 = 4.821, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 采用耳内镜电凝联合鼻腔微填塞治疗难治性鼻出血的效果显著,可减少并发症及复发,效果良好。

【关键词】 鼻出血; 栓塞,治疗性; 电凝术; 止血,内窥镜

Analysis of effect of endoscopic electrocoagulation combined with nasal micro packing in the treatment of intractable epistaxis *Pei Wenxing, Liu Jianguo, Zhao Xiaoyu, He Fang, Zhang Bingwu.*

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the clinical effect of the endoscopic electrocoagulation combined with nasal micro packing in the treatment of refractory epistaxis. **Methods** 120 patients with refractory epistaxis were selected as the research subjects, and they were divided into two groups by the single blind randomly methods, 60 cases in each group. The control group was given vaseline gauze for hemostasis of nasal cavity, and the observation group received endoscopic electrocoagulation combined with nasal packing hemostasis micro treatment. The cure rate, the incidence of complications, recovery of nasal mucosa of nasal ventilation time, recovery time, the total amount of bleeding, pain score and recurrence rate of the two groups were compared. **Results** The cure rate in the observation group was 96.67%, which was significantly higher than 81.67% in the control group ($\chi^2 = 6.988, P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of complications and pain score in the observation group were 8.33%, (3.65 ± 1.09) points, respectively, which were significantly lower than 21.67%, (5.23 ± 1.72) points in the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.183, t = 6.010$, all $P < 0.05$). The total amount of bleeding significantly reduced ($t = 6.344, P < 0.05$), the recovery of nasal ventilation time and recovery time of nasal mucosa significantly decreased ($t = 7.119, 6.183$, all $P < 0.05$). The patients were followed up for 6 months, the recurrence rate in the observation group was 1.67%, which was significantly lower than 11.67% in the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.821, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The endoscopic electric coagulation combined with nasal micro packing in the treatment of refractory epistaxis has significant effect, it can effectively promote the recovery of patients, reduce complications and recurrence, the prognosis is good.

【Key words】 Epistaxis; Embolization, therapeutic; Electrocoagulation; Hemostasis, endoscopic

阿托伐他汀联合曲美他嗪治疗冠心病 临床疗效观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨阿托伐他汀联合曲美他嗪治疗冠心病的临床疗效。**方法** 选取 80 例冠心病患者作为研究对象。将 80 例患者采用随机数字表法分为两组, 实验组予阿托伐他汀联合曲美他嗪治疗, 对照组予曲美他嗪治疗。观察指标: 临床疗效, 患者总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C), 血流动力学变化, 患者不良反应。**结果** 实验组显效 31 例, 有效 7 例, 无效 2 例, 总有效率 95.0%, 比对照组的 21 例、10 例、9 例、77.5% 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.818, P < 0.05$); 实验组 TG(1.2 ± 0.2) mmol/L、TC(2.4 ± 1.0) mmol/L、LDL-C(1.5 ± 0.0) mmol/L、HDL-C(0.7 ± 0.1) mmol/L, 对照组 TG(1.6 ± 0.1) mmol/L、TC(3.59 ± 1.2) mmol/L、LDL-C(2.2 ± 0.1) mmol/L、HDL-C(0.9 ± 0.2) mmol/L, 两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 5.41, 3.47, 4.87, 2.05$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 实验组全血黏度(低切)(6.98 ± 0.23) mPa·s、全血黏度(高切)(5.07 ± 0.13) mPa·s、血浆黏度(1.21 ± 0.12) mPa·s, 对照组全血黏度(低切)(9.01 ± 0.21) mPa·s、全血黏度(高切)(6.01 ± 0.01) mPa·s、血浆黏度(1.54 ± 0.21) mPa·s, 两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 5.24, 4.47, 5.44$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 实验组头晕 0 例, 皮疹 1 例, 恶心呕吐 1 例, 不良反应发生率 5.0%; 对照组头晕 2 例, 皮疹 3 例, 恶心呕吐 4 例, 不良反应发生率 22.5%, 两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.867, P > 0.05$)。**结论** 阿托伐他汀联合曲美他嗪治疗冠心病临床疗效确切, 可降血脂、改善机体血流动力学异常, 且作用安全, 不良反应少, 值得应用并广泛推广。

【关键词】 冠状动脉疾病; 阿托伐他汀; 曲美他嗪

Clinical observation of atorvastatin combined with trimetazidine in the treatment of coronary heart disease

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of atorvastatin combined with trimetazidine in the treatment of coronary heart disease. **Methods** 80 patients with coronary heart disease were selected as the research subjects. 80 patients were randomly divided into two groups. The observation group was given atorvastatin combined with trimetazidine. The control group was treated with trimetazidine. The clinical efficacy, serum lipids levels, hemodynamic changes and adverse reaction were observed and evaluated. **Results** The observation group had markedly effective in 31 cases, effective in 7 cases, ineffective in all cases, the total effective rate was 95.0%, which was significantly higher than 77.5% of the control group (effective in 10 cases, ineffective in 9 cases, $\chi^2 = 6.818, P < 0.05$). The levels of TG, TC, LDL-C, HDL-C in the observation group were (1.2 ± 0.2) mmol/L, (2.4 ± 1.0) mmol/L, (1.5 ± 0.0) mmol/L, (0.7 ± 0.1) mmol/L, which in the control group were (1.6 ± 0.1) mmol/L, (3.59 ± 1.2) mmol/L, (2.2 ± 0.1) mmol/L, (0.9 ± 0.2) mmol/L, the serum lipids levels between the two groups had statistically significant differences ($t = 5.41, 3.47, 4.87, 2.05, P < 0.05$). The whole blood viscosity (low cut), blood viscosity (high cut), plasma viscosity of the observation group were (6.98 ± 0.23) mPa·s, (5.07 ± 0.13) mPa·s, (1.21 ± 0.12) mPa·s, which were significantly lower than those of the control group [(9.01 ± 0.21) mPa·s, (6.01 ± 0.01) mPa·s, (1.54 ± 0.21) mPa·s, $t = 5.24, 4.47, 5.44$, all $P < 0.05$]. In the observation group, 0 case of dizziness, 1 case of skin rash, nausea and vomiting in 1 case, the incidence rate of adverse reactions was 5.0%. In the control group, 2 cases of dizziness, 3 cases of skin rash, nausea and vomiting in 4 cases, the incidence rate of adverse reaction was 22.5%, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.867, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The clinical curative effect of atorvastatin combined with trimetazidine in the treatment of coronary heart disease is accurate, it can reduce blood fat, improve the abnormal blood rheology, and it is safe, with less adverse reactions, which is worthy of application and promotion.

【Key words】 Coronary disease; Atorvastatin; Trimetazidine

慢性牙周炎患者种植修复后种植体存留率 及各项临床指标观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨慢性牙周炎对种植修复后种植体存留率及各项临床指标的影响。**方法** 选择行种植义齿修复的慢性牙周炎牙列缺损患者 50 例(A 组)和牙周健康牙列缺损患者 50 例(B 组)作为研究对象,观察两组患者种植体留存率及修复后 3 个月、6 个月、12 个月和 24 个月的边缘骨吸收量、改良菌斑指数、改良出血指数、探诊深度。**结果** A 组种植体存留率(93.9%)与 B 组(95.7%)差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.339, P > 0.05$)。A 组 3 个月、6 个月、12 个月和 24 个月边缘骨吸收量分别为(0.41 ± 0.12) mm、(0.99 ± 0.14) mm、(1.16 ± 0.32) mm、(1.25 ± 0.43) mm,与 B 组的(0.38 ± 0.09) mm、(0.87 ± 0.25) mm、(1.08 ± 0.27) mm、(1.19 ± 0.49) mm 比较,差异均无统计学意义($t = 0.712, 0.613, 0.426, 0.412$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。A 组 3 个月、6 个月、12 个月和 24 个月改良菌斑指数分别为(1.14 ± 0.12)、(1.21 ± 0.38)、(1.38 ± 0.21)、(1.41 ± 0.26),与 B 组的(0.97 ± 0.08)、(1.18 ± 0.34)、(1.27 ± 0.29)、(1.35 ± 0.22)比较,差异均无统计学意义($t = 0.869, 0.683, 1.521, 0.967$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。A 组 3 个月、6 个月、12 个月和 24 个月改良出血指数分别为(0.34 ± 0.09)、(0.41 ± 0.05)、(0.64 ± 0.13)、(0.71 ± 0.12),与 B 组的(0.36 ± 0.07)、(0.44 ± 0.12)、(0.56 ± 0.11)、(0.62 ± 0.14)比较,差异均无统计学意义($t = 0.758, 0.534, 1.021, 0.784$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。A 组 3 个月、6 个月、12 个月和 24 个月探诊深度分别为(1.57 ± 0.23) mm、(1.97 ± 0.38) mm、(2.01 ± 0.32) mm、(2.05 ± 0.28) mm,与 B 组的(1.48 ± 0.16) mm、(1.81 ± 0.33) mm、(1.83 ± 0.37) mm、(1.84 ± 0.31) mm 比较,差异均无统计学意义($t = 0.783, 0.934, 0.376, 0.745$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 慢性牙周炎经牙周基础治疗后进行种植义齿修复治疗对种植体的留存率及边缘骨吸收量、改良菌斑指数、改良出血指数、探诊深度没有显著影响。

【关键词】 牙种植; 慢性牙周炎; 留存率

Survival rate and various clinical indicators of implant restoration in chronic periodontitis Liu Zhenyu.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the influence of chronic periodontitis on implant survival rate and clinical indicators after implant restoration. **Methods** The chronic periodontitis dentition defect 50 patients (group A) and periodontal health dentition defect 50 patients (group B) with implant prosthesis were selected as the study objects. The implant retention and the amount of marginal bone loss, improved plaque index, modified bleeding index and probing depth at 3 months, 6 months, 12 months and 24 months after restoration were observed. **Results** The implant survival rate of group A (93.9%) and group B (95.7%) had no statistically significant difference ($\chi^2 = 0.339, P > 0.05$). The amount of marginal bone loss of group A at 3 months, 6 months, 12 months and 24 months were (0.41 ± 0.12) mm, (0.99 ± 0.14) mm, (1.16 ± 0.32) mm, (1.25 ± 0.43) mm, respectively, which of group B were (0.38 ± 0.09) mm, (0.87 ± 0.25) mm, (1.08 ± 0.27) mm, (1.19 ± 0.49) mm, respectively, the differences were not statistically significant ($t = 0.712, 0.613, 0.426, 0.412$, all $P > 0.05$). The modified plaque index of group A at 3 months, 6 months, 12 months and 24 months were (1.14 ± 0.12), (1.21 ± 0.38), (1.38 ± 0.21), (1.41 ± 0.26), respectively, which of group B were (0.97 ± 0.08), (1.18 ± 0.34), (1.27 ± 0.29), (1.35 ± 0.22), the differences were not statistically significant ($t = 0.869, 0.683, 1.521, 0.967$, all $P > 0.05$). The modified bleeding index of group A at 3 months, 6 months, 12 months and 24 months were (0.34 ± 0.09), (0.41 ± 0.05), (0.64 ± 0.13), (0.71 ± 0.12), respectively, which of group B were (0.36 ± 0.07), (0.44 ± 0.12), (0.56 ± 0.11), (0.62 ± 0.14), the differences were not statistically significant ($t = 0.758, 0.534, 1.021, 0.784$, all $P > 0.05$). The probing depth of group A at 3 months, 6 months, 12 months and 24 months were (1.57 ± 0.23) mm, (1.97 ± 0.38) mm, (2.01 ± 0.32) mm, (2.05 ± 0.28) mm,

respectively, which of group B were (1.48 ± 0.16) mm, (1.81 ± 0.33) mm, (1.83 ± 0.37) mm, (1.84 ± 0.31) mm, the differences were not statistically significant ($t=0.783, 0.934, 0.376, 0.745, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Chronic periodontitis with implant prosthesis treatment after periodontal therapy has no significant effect on implant retention rate and marginal bone loss, improved plaque index, modified bleeding index and probing depth.

【Key words】 Dental implantation; Chronic periodontitis; Retention

药学服务质量改进对医患关系的影响研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨药学服务质量改进对医患关系的影响。**方法** 自 2016 年 1 月开始在药剂科实施药学服务质量改进措施,在实施药学服务质量改进措施后的 2016 年 1~12 月采用整群抽样方法随机选取 200 例就诊患者亲属作为观察组,另在未实施药学服务质量改进措施的 2015 年 1~12 月采用整群抽样方法随机选取 200 例就诊患者亲属作为对照组,针对两组患者分别进行问卷调查,比较两组取药等待时间、满意度、药学服务差错事件发生率、药学服务质量评分、投诉率、医患纠纷事件发生率。**结果** 相比于对照组的取药等待时间 $[(11.87 \pm 4.16) \text{min}]$,观察组实施药学服务质量改进措施后的取药等待时间 $[(7.75 \pm 3.29) \text{min}]$ 明显缩短($t = 10.986, P < 0.05$);观察组对药房环境、药剂师态度、就诊的满意度分别为 97.50%、96.00%、94.50%,对照组则分别为 84.50%、82.50%、82.00%,观察组药房环境满意度、药剂师态度满意度、就诊满意度均高于对照组($\chi^2 = 26.635, 18.996, 15.068$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组药学服务质量评分 (89.65 ± 14.52) 分,明显高于对照组的 (74.93 ± 10.24) 分($t = 11.716, P < 0.05$);观察组药学服务差错事件发生率明显低于对照组($\chi^2 = 9.225, P < 0.05$),且其投诉率、医患纠纷事件发生率较对照组明显降低($\chi^2 = 4.737, 4.592$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 落实药学服务质量改进措施,可有效缩短患者的取药等待时间,提高药学服务质量,有利于提高患者亲属对药房环境、药剂师服务态度、就诊情况的评价,进而改善医患关系,减少医患纠纷事件。

【关键词】 药剂科,医院; 药学服务; 医患关系

Influence of improvement of pharmacy service quality on the doctor - patient relationship Niu Ben.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To study and explore the influence of pharmacy service quality improvement on the relationship between doctors and patients. **Methods** Our hospital began to implement the improvement measures of quality in pharmaceutical service since January 2016, 200 patients' families were randomly selected as the observation group by using cluster sampling method during 12 months of 2016. The other 200 cases' families in the 12 months of 2015 before the implementation of pharmacy services quality improvement measures were randomly selected as control group by using cluster sampling method. The waiting time to get the medicine, the incidence of pharmacy service satisfaction, error event, the quality of pharmaceutical service score, complaint rate, incidence of medical disputes (this should be clear and concise) of the two groups were compared by conducting a questionnaire survey. **Results** The waiting time to get the medicine of the observation group was $(7.75 \pm 3.29) \text{min}$, which was significantly shorter than $(11.87 \pm 4.16) \text{min}$ of the control group ($t = 10.986, P < 0.05$). The satisfaction rates for pharmacy pharmacist environment, attitude, patients in the observation group were 97.50%, 96.00%, 94.50%, respectively, which were significantly higher than 84.50%, 82.50%, 82% in the control group ($\chi^2 = 26.635, 18.996, 15.068$, all $P < 0.05$). The pharmacy service quality score of the observation group was (89.65 ± 14.52) points, which was significantly higher than (74.93 ± 10.24) points of the control group ($t = 11.716, P < 0.05$). The pharmacy service error event rate of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($\chi^2 = 9.225, P < 0.05$), and the rate of complaints, the incidence rate of medical dispute cases in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.737, 4.592$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Application of pharmacy quality improvement measures is effective in shortening the waiting time and improving the quality of pharmaceutical care, and it is helpful to improve the family members' evaluation to pharmacy environment, pharmacists' service attitude and their visits, thereby improving the relationship between doctors and patients and reducing the disputes between doctors and patients.

【Key words】 Pharmacy service, hospital; Pharmaceutical service; Relationship between doctors and patients

孟鲁司特联合西地那非治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并肺动脉高压的临床效果观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察孟鲁司特联合西地那非治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并肺动脉高压的临床效果。**方法** 纳入慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并肺动脉高压患者 94 例并采用随机数字表法分为两组, 每组 47 例。常规组采用常规治疗, 综合组在常规组基础上增加孟鲁司特钠和西地那非治疗。对比治疗效果、安全性、生活质量(SF-36 评分)和心肺功能等情况。**结果** 综合组总有效率为 95.74%, 显著高于常规组的 78.72% ($\chi^2 = 6.114, P < 0.05$); 治疗后综合组 6 min 步行距离、平均肺动脉压、一秒用力呼气容积改善比常规组更显著 ($t = 6.244, 7.182, 7.034$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗后综合组 SF-36 评分为 (84.78 ± 13.61) 分, 常规组为 (63.47 ± 9.62) 分, 综合组比常规组改善更显著 ($t = 9.343, P < 0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.000, P > 0.05$)。**结论** 慢性阻塞性肺疾病合并肺动脉高压给予孟鲁司特和西地那非治疗临床效果确切, 可有效改善患者心肺功能, 提高运动耐力和生活质量, 无明显不良反应。

【关键词】 肺疾病, 慢性阻塞性; 高血压, 肺性; 生活质量; 呼吸功能试验

Clinical effect of montelukast combined with sildenafil in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease complicated with pulmonary hypertension Wang Guihua, Hou Chunyan.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the clinical effect of montelukast combined with sildenafil in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) complicated with pulmonary hypertension. **Methods** 94 COPD patients with pulmonary hypertension were selected, and they were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, 47 cases in each group. The conventional group was treated with conventional treatment, the combination group was treated with montelukast sodium and sildenafil on the basis of the conventional treatment. The effect, safety, quality of life (SF-36), heart and lung function were compared in two groups. **Results** The total effective rate of the combination group was 95.74%, which was significantly higher than 78.72% of the conventional group, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.114, P < 0.05$). Compared with the conventional group, 6 minutes walking distance, mean pulmonary artery pressure, forced expiratory volume in one second of the combination group were significantly improved, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 6.244, 7.182, 7.034$, all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the SF-36 score of the combination group was (84.78 ± 13.61) points, which was significantly higher than (63.47 ± 9.62) points of the conventional group ($t = 9.343, P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reaction had no statistically significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.000, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Montelukast and sildenafil in the treatment of COPD patients complicated with pulmonary hypertension has good clinical effect, and it can effectively improve patients' cardiopulmonary function, exercise endurance and quality of life, has no significant side effects.

【Key words】 Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive; Hypertension, Pulmonary; Quality of Life; Respiratory Function Tests

子宫肌瘤剔除术与子宫切除术对子宫肌瘤患者卵巢功能影响的对照评价

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【摘要】 目的 观察并探讨子宫肌瘤剔除术(LSHM)与子宫切除术(TH)对子宫肌瘤(UF)患者卵巢功能的影响。**方法** 选择接受手术治疗的 UF 患者 96 例,采用随机数字表法将患者分为观察组和对照组,各 48 例。观察组接受 LSHM 手术;而对照组接受 TH 手术。测定两组手术前后雌二醇(E_2)、AMH、卵泡刺激素(FSH)和黄体生成素(LH)水平,统计两组患者的手术时间、术中失血量、肛门排气时间和平均住院时间及围绝经期症状发生比例。**结果** 观察组手术时间、术中失血量、肛门排气时间和平均住院时间分别为(65.6 ± 13.2)min、(82.4 ± 6.2)mL、(20.4 ± 4.6)h 和(5.2 ± 1.2)d,对照组为(76.5 ± 15.6)min、(118.6 ± 8.9)mL、(34.2 ± 5.4)h 和(8.3 ± 1.2)d,两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 3.695, P = 0.00; t = 23.120, P = 0.00; t = 13.482, P = 0.00; t = 12.650, P = 0.00$);两组术前 E_2 、FSH、LH 和 AMH 水平相比,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);术后,观察组 E_2 、AMH 明显高于对照组($t = 22.630, P = 0.00; t = 5.910, P = 0.00$),而 FSH 和 LH 则明显低于对照组($t = 6.853, P = 0.00; t = 7.024, P = 0.00$);观察组围绝经期症状发生率为 8.3% (4/48),对照组为 29.2% (14/48),观察组明显低于对照组($\chi^2 = 6.838, P = 0.00$)。**结论** 对 UF 患者实施 LSHM 有利于保护患者的卵巢功能,术后恢复更快,值得在临床上进一步推广。

【关键词】 子宫肌瘤剔除术; 子宫切除术; 平滑肌瘤; 卵巢功能

Influence of laparoscopic hysteromyomectomy and hysterectomy on ovarian function in patients with uterine fibroids Xing Yan, Cui Lining.

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the influence of laparoscopic hysteromyomectomy (LSHM) and hysterectomy (TH) on ovarian function in patients with uterine fibroids (UF). **Methods** 96 UF patients with accepted surgery in our hospital were selected. The patients were randomly divided into observation group and control group by random number table method, 48 cases in each group. LSHM was used for surgery in the observation group, while the control group accepted TH surgery. E_2 , AMH, FSH and LH levels before and after surgery, the operation time, intraoperative blood loss, flatus time and average length of stay, as well as proportion of perimenopausal symptoms in the two groups were recorded and compared. **Results** The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, flatus time and average length of stay in the observation group were (65.6 ± 13.2)min, (82.4 ± 6.2)mL, (20.4 ± 4.6)h and (5.2 ± 1.2)d, respectively, which in the control group were (76.5 ± 15.6)min, (118.6 ± 8.9)mL, (34.2 ± 5.4)h and (8.3 ± 1.2)d, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 3.695, P = 0.00; t = 23.120, P = 0.00; t = 13.482, P = 0.00; t = 12.650, P = 0.00$). The differences of E_2 , FSH, LH and AMH levels before surgery were not statistically significant (all $P > 0.05$). After surgery, the E_2 and AMH levels were significantly higher in the observation group ($t = 22.630, P = 0.00; t = 5.910, P = 0.00$), and FSH and LH levels were significantly lower in the observation group ($t = 6.853, P = 0.00; t = 7.024, P = 0.00$). The incidence rate of perimenopausal symptoms in observation group was 8.3% (4/48), which in the control group was 29.2% (14/48), the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.838, P = 0.00$). **Conclusion** LSHM is helpful to protect UF patients' ovarian function, with faster postoperative recovery, and deserves further promotion in clinical practice.

【Key words】 Laparoscopic hysteromyomectomy; Hysterectomy; Leiomyoma; Ovarian function

孤立性肺结节 55 例的影像学特征分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 分析孤立性肺结节(SPN)患者的影像学特征。**方法** 回顾性分析经病理证实的 55 例孤立性肺结节患者的临床资料及胸部影像学特征。**结果** 55 例患者中, 肺癌 40 例(80.00%), 良性病变 15 例(20.00%)。单因素分析结果显示, 患者年龄($t=2.972, P=0.004$)、分叶征($\chi^2=7.018, P=0.008$)、胸膜凹陷征($\chi^2=4.727, P=0.030$) 在良恶性结节辨别中差异有统计学意义, 而患者性别($\chi^2=1.760, P=0.185$)、结节部位($\chi^2=0.145, P=0.703$)、毛刺征($\chi^2=0.555, P=0.456$)、空洞征($\chi^2=0.000, P=1.000$)、结节大小($t=0.608, P=0.546$) 等因素关联差异无统计学意义。多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示, 患者年龄($OR=1.101, P=0.022$)、分叶征($OR=6.187, P=0.026$) 是判断 SPN 良恶性的独立影响因素。**结论** 患者年龄、分叶征、胸膜凹陷征与孤立性肺结节良恶性有关, 其中年龄、分叶征是判断 SPN 良恶性的独立影响因素。

【关键词】 孤立性肺结节; Logistic 回归; 影像学特征

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To analyze the imaging features of solitary pulmonary nodules (SPN). **Methods** The clinical data and chest imaging features of 55 cases with SPN confirmed by pathology were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** Of the 55 patients, 40 cases (80.00%) were lung cancer and 15 cases (20.00%) were benign lesions. The univariate analysis showed that the age of patients ($t=2.972, P=0.004$), lobulation sign ($\chi^2=7.018, P=0.008$) and pleural indentation sign ($\chi^2=4.727, P=0.030$) had statistically significant differences in distinguish of the benign and malignant nodules, but the sex ($\chi^2=1.760, P=0.185$), nodule site ($\chi^2=0.145, P=0.703$), burrs ($\chi^2=0.555, P=0.456$), cavity ($\chi^2=0.000, P=1.000$), nodule size ($t=0.608, P=0.546$) and other factors had no significant difference. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that age ($OR=1.101, P=0.022$) and lobulation sign ($OR=6.187, P=0.026$) were independent influencing factors for judgement of the benign and malignant SPN. **Conclusion** The age of patients, lobulation sign and the pleural indentation sign are related to the benign and malignant SPN. Age and lobulation sign are the independent influencing factors for judgement of the benign and malignant SPN.

【Key words】 Solitary pulmonary nodules; Logistic regression; Imaging characteristics

浙江省台州市儿童腹泻 132 例沙门菌耐药性检测及肠毒素基因的相关分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析浙江省台州市儿童腹泻沙门菌的耐药性及相关肠毒素基因型。方法 将因发热、腹泻等症状就诊且经粪便培养证实为沙门菌感染的儿童 132 例,检测沙门菌血清分型并对菌株进行 10 种抗生素耐药性分析,同时检测菌株肠毒素基因(spvA、spvB、rck)。结果 分离出的 132 例沙门菌经血清学鉴定,共有 10 种血清型,其中以鼠伤寒沙门菌以及肠炎沙门菌最为多见;分离出的 132 株沙门菌对氨苄西林(51.82%)以及氨苄西林/舒巴坦(51.52%)的耐药性最高,而对亚胺培南、厄他培南无耐药,在 132 株沙门菌中,其中单耐药菌株 27 株(20.45%),其余均对两种及以上药物耐药;在分离出的 132 株沙门菌中,132 株均呈 spvA 阳性(阳性率 100.00%),38 例呈 spvB 阳性(阳性率 28.79%),45 例呈 rck 阳性(阳性率 34.09%);spvB 检出阳性儿童其发热率、便血率以及脱水发生率均显著高于 spvB 检出阴性儿童(χ^2 分别为 6.022、6.661、6.978,均 $P < 0.05$),rck 检出阳性儿童其发热率、便血率显著高于 rck 检出阴性儿童(χ^2 分别为 9.134、12.673,均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 浙江省台州市沙门菌感染腹泻儿童主要以鼠伤寒沙门菌以及肠炎沙门菌感染为主,菌株耐药率较高,菌株肠毒素 spvB 基因与沙门菌感染儿童发热、便血以及脱水发生率明显相关,而 rck 基因与沙门菌感染儿童发热、便血明显相关。

【关键词】 腹泻; 沙门菌感染; 抗药性,细菌; 肠毒素基因

Correlation analysis of drug resistance of Salmonella and enterotoxin genes in 132 children with diarrhea in Taizhou area Huang Yao, Chen Lingling, Lu Weimin.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the drug resistance of Salmonella and enterotoxin gene in diarrhea children of Taizhou. **Methods** 132 children with Salmonella infection who had fever, diarrhea and other symptoms and were confirmed by fecal culture were selected. The Salmonella serotype, drug resistance analysis of 10 kinds of antibiotics, and enterotoxin gene (spvA, spvB, rck) were detected. **Results** 132 cases of Salmonella isolated from blood serological were identified a total of 10 serotypes, Salmonella typhimurium and Salmonella Enteritidis were the most common. In 132 strains of Salmonella, the highest drug resistance rate was to ampicillin(51.82%) and ampicillin/sulbactam(51.52%), and had no resistance to imipenem, ertapenem. In 132 strains of Salmonella, including single drug resistance of 27 strains(20.45%), the rest had two or more drugs resistance. In 132 strains of Salmonella, 132 strains were spvA positive(positive rate 100%), 38 cases were spvB positive(positive rate 28.79%), 45 cases were rck positive(positive rate 34.09%). The incidence rates of fever, dehydration and hematochezia in spvB positive children were significantly higher than those in spvB negative children ($\chi^2 = 6.022, 6.661, 6.978$, all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rates of fever and hematochezia in rck positive children were significantly higher than those in rck negative children ($\chi^2 = 9.134, 12.673$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Salmonella infection diarrhea children in the Taizhou area are mainly Salmonella typhimurium and Salmonella enteritidis infection, the strains are highly resistant strains, enterotoxin spvB gene is correlated with the incidence rates of fever, dehydration and hematochezia, and rck gene is correlated with the incidence rates of fever and hematochezia.

【Key words】 Diarrhea; Salmonella infections; Drug resistance, bacterial; Enterotoxin gene

生脉注射液对病毒性心肌炎疗效及 T 辅助细胞 1/T 辅助细胞 2 平衡的影响

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨生脉注射液对病毒性心肌炎的疗效及 T 辅助细胞 1/T 辅助细胞 2 (Th1/Th2) 平衡的影响。**方法** 126 例病毒性心肌炎患儿采用随机数字表法分为两组, 观察组 63 例, 对照组 63 例。两组患儿均给予卧床休息、吸氧、营养心肌、预防并发症处理。观察组在以上治疗的基础上给予生脉注射液静脉滴注, 每天 1 次, 10 d 为 1 个疗程。两组共治疗 2 个疗程。治疗前后测定患儿血清肌酸激酶同工酶 (CK-MB)、肌钙蛋白 I (cTnI)、白细胞介素-4 (IL-4) 和干扰素- γ (IFN- γ)。**结果** 治疗后对照组总有效率 81.0%, 观察组总有效率 90.5%, 观察组总有效率明显高于对照组 ($\chi^2 = 6.78, P < 0.05$)。对照组治疗前 CK-MB、cTnI 分别为 (142.92 \pm 36.51) IU/L、(6.31 \pm 0.66) μ g/L; 治疗后分别为 (29.16 \pm 2.62) IU/L、(2.71 \pm 0.51) μ g/L。观察组治疗前 CK-MB、cTnI 分别为 (140.18 \pm 33.14) IU/L、(6.42 \pm 0.58) μ g/L; 治疗后分别为 (13.42 \pm 1.29) IU/L、(1.62 \pm 0.38) μ g/L。两组治疗后 CK-MB、cTnI 均明显降低 ($t = 12.306, 14.072, 4.172, 8.334, P < 0.05, P < 0.01$), 并且观察组降低更明显 ($t = 4.118, 2.462, P < 0.05$)。对照组治疗前 IL-4、IFN- γ 、IL-4/IFN- γ 分别为 (22.34 \pm 9.46) μ g/L、(52.19 \pm 13.26) μ g/L、(0.42 \pm 0.12); 治疗后分别为 (15.26 \pm 8.17) μ g/L、(60.48 \pm 15.23) μ g/L、(0.25 \pm 0.09)。观察组治疗前 IL-4、IFN- γ 、IL-4/IFN- γ 分别为 (23.09 \pm 8.84) μ g/L、(51.19 \pm 14.06) μ g/L、(0.45 \pm 0.17); 治疗后分别为 (9.15 \pm 5.48) μ g/L、(69.42 \pm 16.03) μ g/L、(0.13 \pm 0.05)。两组治疗后 IL-4、IL-4/IFN- γ 均有明显降低 ($t = 11.626, 15.306, 3.014, 5.771, P < 0.05, P < 0.01$); 并且与对照组治疗后比较, 观察组治疗后降低更明显 ($t = 4.992, 3.042, P < 0.05, P < 0.01$)。两组治疗后患儿血清 IFN- γ 均明显升高 ($t = 2.774, 3.618, P < 0.05$); 并且与对照组治疗后比较, 观察组治疗后升高更明显 ($t = 2.148, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 病毒性心肌炎患儿采用生脉注射液治疗可以明显提高疗效, 可能与其改善 Th1/Th2 平衡有关。

【关键词】 心肌炎; 生脉注射液; 细胞因子

Effect of Shengmai injection on the efficacy and Th1/Th2 balance in children with viral myocarditis

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To study the effect of Shengmai injection on the efficacy and Th1/Th2 balance in children with viral myocarditis. **Methods** 126 cases with viral myocarditis were randomly divided into observation group and control group, 63 cases in each group. The two groups were given bed rest, oxygen inhalation, nutrition, myocardial and prevention of complications. On the basis of the above treatment, the observation group was given Shengmai injection, 1 time a day, and 10d for 1 course. The two groups were treated for 2 courses. The serum creatine kinase isoenzyme (CK - MB), troponin I (cTnI), interleukin - 4 (IL - 4), and interferon gamma (IFN - γ) were measured before and after treatment. **Results** After treatment, the total effective rate of the control group was 81.0%, which was significantly lower than 90.5% of the observation group ($\chi^2 = 6.78, P < 0.05$). Before treatment, CK - MB and cTnI of the control group were (142.92 \pm 36.51) IU/L, (6.31 \pm 0.66) μ g/L, respectively, which after treatment were (29.16 \pm 2.62) IU/L, (2.71 \pm 0.51) μ g/L, respectively. Before treatment, the CK - MB and cTnI in the observation group were (140.18 \pm 33.14) IU/L, (6.42 \pm 0.58) μ g/L, respectively, which after treatment were (13.42 \pm 1.29) IU/L, (1.62 \pm 0.38) μ g/L, respectively. The serum levels of CK - MB and cTnI were significantly lower in the

two groups after treatment ($t = 12.306, 14.072, 4.172, 8.334, P < 0.05, P < 0.01$), and the decrease was more significant in the observation group ($t = 4.118, 2.462, \text{all } P < 0.05$). Before treatment, the IL-4, IFN- γ , IL-4/IFN- γ in the control group were $(22.34 \pm 9.46) \mu\text{g/L}$, $(52.19 \pm 13.26) \mu\text{g/L}$, (0.42 ± 0.12) , respectively, which after treatment were $(15.26 \pm 8.17) \mu\text{g/L}$, $(60.48 \pm 15.23) \mu\text{g/L}$, (0.25 ± 0.09) , respectively. Before treatment, the IL-4, IFN- γ , IL-4/IFN- γ in the observation group were $(23.09 \pm 8.84) \mu\text{g/L}$, $(51.19 \pm 14.06) \mu\text{g/L}$, (0.45 ± 0.17) , respectively, which after treatment were $(9.15 \pm 5.48) \mu\text{g/L}$, $(69.42 \pm 16.03) \mu\text{g/L}$, (0.13 ± 0.05) , respectively. The serum IL-4 and IL-4/IFN- γ in the two groups after treatment were significantly lower ($t = 11.626, 15.306, 3.014, 5.771, P < 0.05, P < 0.01$), and compared with the control group after treatment, which in the observation group decreased significantly ($t = 4.992, 3.042, P < 0.05, P < 0.01$). The levels of serum IFN- γ in the two groups after treatment were significantly higher ($t = 2.774, 3.618, P < 0.05$). Compared with the control group, IFN- γ in the observation group increased more obviously after treatment ($t = 2.148, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Shengmai injection in the treatment of children with viral myocarditis can improve the curative effect obviously, which may be related to the improvement of Th1/Th2 balance.

【Key words】 Myocarditis; Shengmai; Cytokines

围生期体质量管理对孕妇体质量增长及妊娠结局的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨围生期体质量管理应用在孕妇中对体质量增长和妊娠结局的影响及效果。**方法** 将孕妇 180 例采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,对照组给予常规产科体检,观察采取围生期体质量管理护理模式,对比两组护理效果。**结果** 观察组剖宫产率 23.33%,发生妊娠期高血压疾病 1 例,妊娠期糖尿病 2 例,胎儿发育受限 2 例,产后出血 1 例;对照组剖宫产率 53.33%,发生妊娠期高血压疾病 7 例,妊娠期糖尿病 10 例,胎儿发育受限 9 例,产后出血 7 例,组间差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 17.132, 4.709, 5.714, 4.744, 4.709$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组均未出现巨大儿、低体质量儿和新生儿窒息,发生胎儿宫内窘迫 1 例,上述发生率均低于对照组,组间差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.206, 7.283, 5.142, 4.709$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 围生期体质量管理可以降低剖宫产率和妊娠期并发症,优化新生儿情况,值得在临床上推广应用。

【关键词】 围生期医护; 人体质量指数; 妊娠结局

The prospective study of the effect of gestational body quality management on pregnancy outcomes

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【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the effect of body quality management in pregnant women on the growth of body mass and the outcome of pregnancy. **Methods** 180 pregnant women were randomly divided into observation group and control group. The control group was given routine obstetric medical examination, the observation group received pregnancy body quality management of nursing mode. The nursing effect was compared in two groups. **Results** In observation group, the cesarean section rate was 23.33%, 1 case of gestational hypertension, 2 cases of gestational diabetes, 2 cases of fetal development and 1 case of postpartum hemorrhage. In control group, the cesarean delivery rate was 53.33%, 7 cases of gestational hypertension, 10 cases of gestational diabetes, 9 cases of fetal growth restriction and 7 cases of postpartum hemorrhage, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 17.132, 4.709, 5.714, 4.744, 4.709$, all $P < 0.05$). The observation group did not appear macrosomia, low quality and neonatal asphyxia, fetal intrauterine distress in 1 case, the incidence rates were lower than that of the control group, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.206, 7.283, 5.142, 4.709$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** During pregnancy, the application of quality management in pregnant women can reduce the rate of caesarean section and the complications of pregnancy, and optimize the condition of the newborn.

【Key words】 Perinatal care; Body mass index; Pregnancy outcome

美沙拉嗪联合马来酸曲美布汀治疗 腹泻型肠易激综合征疗效观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨美沙拉嗪联合马来酸曲美布汀治疗腹泻型肠易激综合征疗效。**方法** 选取 112 例腹泻型肠易激综合征的患者,采用随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组,每组 56 例。两组均给予常规的药物治疗,在此基础上,对照组使用美沙拉嗪治疗,观察组使用美沙拉嗪联合马来酸曲美布汀治疗,两组均连续治疗 4 周。比较两组患者主要指标变化、临床疗效、生活质量评分及不良反应等。**结果** 观察组总有效率为 94.6%,与对照组的 78.6% 比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 3.925, P < 0.05$);观察组止泻时间、大便性状复常时间与对照组比较,差异均有统计学意义($t = 19.337, 18.068$, 均 $P < 0.05$);两组精神状态、情绪状况、饮食状况及睡眠状况评分较治疗前均有所改善,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$),但观察组改善程度显著优于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$);两组均未出现其他严重的不良反应。**结论** 在常规治疗的基础上加用美沙拉嗪联合马来酸曲美布汀对腹泻型肠易激综合征进行治疗,可显著改善临床症状,提高临床疗效,且安全性较好,具有较大的临床借鉴意义。

【关键词】 肠易激综合征; 美沙拉嗪; 马来酸曲美布汀

Curative effect of mesalamine combined with trimebutine maleate in the treatment of diarrhea predominant irritable bowel syndrome Xia Yonghong, Su Xinyun.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the curative effect of mesalamine combined with trimebutine maleate in the treatment of diarrhea predominant irritable bowel syndrome. **Methods** According to the digital table, 112 patients with diarrhea predominant irritable bowel syndrome were randomly divided into control group and observation group, 56 cases in each group. The two groups were given conventional symptomatic treatment, on this basis, the control group received mesalamine treatment, the observation group received mesalamine combined with trimebutine maleate treatment. The two groups were treated for 4 consecutive weeks. The main indicators, clinical efficacy and adverse reaction of the two groups were compared. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group was 94.6%, which was significantly higher than 78.6% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 3.925, P < 0.05$). The antidiarrheal time, stool recovery time between the two groups had statistically significant differences ($t = 19.337, 18.068$, all $P < 0.05$). The mental status, emotional status, diet and sleep status in the two groups were all improved, the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$), which in the observation group improved more significantly than that in the control group, the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). The two groups had no other serious adverse reactions. **Conclusion** On the basis of conventional treatment, mesalamine combined with trimebutine maleate in the treatment of diarrhea predominant irritable bowel syndrome can significantly improve clinical symptoms, improve clinical curative effect, and it has good safety and great clinical significance.

【Key words】 Irritable bowel syndrome; Mesalamine; Trimebutine maleate

银杏叶提取物治疗轻中度非增生期糖尿病视网膜病变的临床效果观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨银杏叶提取物对轻中度非增生期糖尿病视网膜病变的临床疗效。**方法** 选取 200 例轻中度非增生期糖尿病视网膜病变患者为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为两组,每组 100 例,对照组患者给予阿司匹林肠溶片治疗,观察组患者给予阿司匹林肠溶片加银杏叶提取物治疗,分析两组患者的效果。**结果** 观察组临床治疗总有效率(83.52%)与对照组的(60.67%)相比较,组间差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 12.976, P < 0.05$);观察组治疗后的视力水平、视野平均缺损分别为(4.84 ± 0.10)、(2.52 ± 0.13)dB,与对照组的(4.74 ± 0.18)、(3.09 ± 0.32)dB 相比较,组间差异有统计学意义($t = 0.535, 22.228$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 对轻中度非增生期糖尿病视网膜病变患者应用银杏叶提取物治疗的效果较好,可明显提高患者的视力水平,减少视野缺损。

【关键词】 糖尿病视网膜病变; 银杏叶提取物

Clinical effect of the extract of *Ginkgo biloba* (*Ginkgo biloba* tincture) in the treatment of mild to moderate non proliferative diabetic retinopathy Yao Guangjian.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate and analyze the clinical effect of *Ginkgo biloba* extract on mild to moderate non proliferative diabetic retinopathy. **Methods** 200 patients with mild to moderate non proliferative diabetic retinopathy were randomly divided into two groups, 100 cases in each group. The control group was treated with aspirin enteric-coated tablets. The observation group was given aspirin enteric-coated tablets and *Ginkgo biloba* extract. The clinical effect of the two groups was analyzed. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group (83.52%) was significantly higher than that of control group (60.67%) ($\chi^2 = 12.976, P < 0.05$). After treatment, the visual acuity level, mean defect of visual field in the observation group were (4.84 ± 0.10), (2.52 ± 0.13) dB, respectively, which in the control group were (4.74 ± 0.18), (3.09 ± 0.32) dB, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($t = 0.535, 22.228$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** *Ginkgo biloba* extract has good effect in the treatment of patients with mild to moderate non proliferative diabetic retinopathy, it can significantly improve the patients' visual acuity, visual field defect reduction.

【Key words】 Diabetic retinopathy; *Ginkgo biloba* extract

沙美特罗替卡松吸入对哮喘合并慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者肺功能及炎性因子的影响

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨沙美特罗替卡松吸入对哮喘合并慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)急性加重期患者肺功能及炎性因子的影响。**方法** 选取哮喘合并 COPD 急性加重期的患者 110 例。采用随机数字表法分为观察组(55 例)和对照组(55 例),对照组:常规治疗;观察组:在常规治疗的基础上加用沙美特罗替卡松吸入治疗。记录对比两组的肺功能指标、炎性因子水平与疗效评价。**结果** 观察组治疗后用力肺活量(FVC)、1 s 用力呼吸容积(FEV₁)、FEV₁ 占用力肺活量比值(FEV₁/FVC)分别为(2.64 ± 0.45) L、(1.98 ± 0.46) L 和(80.42 ± 6.43)%,均明显优于对照组($t = 2.89, 2.59, 6.27$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组治疗后痰液中的肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素 8 (IL-8)、IL-10 与 IL-17 水平分别为(30.03 ± 6.78) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(59.96 ± 7.73) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(29.89 ± 4.11) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 和(92.37 ± 9.79) $\mu\text{g/L}$,均明显低于对照组($t = 7.54, 6.16, 7.04, 12.31$, 均 $P < 0.05$),观察组治疗后外周血中的 TNF- α 、IL-8、IL-10 与 IL-17 水平分别为(14.08 ± 5.36) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(26.32 ± 4.03) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(30.32 ± 5.04) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 和(173.82 ± 18.19) $\mu\text{g/L}$,均明显低于对照组($t = 4.26, 7.95, 11.25, 5.31$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组治疗有效率为 94.55%,对照组为 81.82%,观察组疗效评价明显优于对照组($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 沙美特罗替卡松吸入可改善患者肺功能,降低患者痰液和外周血中的炎性因子水平,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 哮喘; 肺疾病,慢性阻塞性; 肺功能; 炎性因子; 沙美特罗替卡松

Effects of salmeterol fluticasone inhalation on pulmonary function and inflammatory cytokines in patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease Qiu Kai.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the effect of salmeterol fluticasone inhalation on pulmonary function and inflammatory cytokines in patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). **Methods** 110 patients with acute exacerbation of asthma combined with COPD were selected and divided into observation group (55 cases) and control group (55 cases) by the random number table. The control group was given conventional treatment, while the observation group was given salmeterol fluticasone inhalation therapy on the basis of routine treatment. The pulmonary function, inflammatory cytokines and curative effects were compared between the two groups. **Results** After treatment, the FVC, FEV₁, FEV₁/FVC of the observation group were (2.64 ± 0.45) L, (1.98 ± 0.46) L and (80.42 ± 6.43)%, which were significantly better than those of the control group ($t = 2.89, 2.59, 6.27$, all $P < 0.05$), the improvement of lung function was more obvious than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of TNF- α , IL-8, IL-10 and IL-17 in sputum of the observation group were (30.03 ± 6.78) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (59.96 ± 7.73) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (29.89 ± 4.11) $\mu\text{g/L}$ and (92.37 ± 9.79) $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively, which were significantly lower than those of the control group ($t = 7.54, 6.16, 7.04, 12.31$, all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of TNF- α , IL-8, IL-10 and IL-17 in peripheral blood of the observation group were (14.08 ± 5.36) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (26.32 ± 4.03) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (30.32 ± 5.04) $\mu\text{g/L}$ and (173.82 ± 18.19) $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively, which were significantly lower than those of the control group ($t = 4.26, 7.95, 11.25, 5.31$, all $P < 0.05$). The decrease of inflammatory cytokines in sputum and peripheral blood of the observation group was more significant than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). The effective rate of the observation group was 94.55%, which was significantly higher than 81.82% of the control group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Salmeterol fluticasone inhalation can improve patients'

pulmonary function, decrease the level of inflammatory cytokines in sputum and peripheral blood, which is worthy of clinical application and spread.

【Key words】 Asthma; Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Pulmonary function; Inflammatory factor; Salmeterol fluticasone

剖宫产术中不缝合皮下脂肪的不同缝合方式对子宫憩室的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨剖宫产术中不缝合皮下脂肪的不同缝合方式对子宫憩室的影响。**方法** 选择剖宫产手术的患者 106 例,采用随机数字表法分为两组,观察组 53 例,对照组 53 例。对照组患者剖宫产手术时行不缝合皮下脂肪的单层缝合,观察组患者剖宫产手术时行不缝合皮下脂肪的双层缝合。观察两组拆线时切口不良反应,随访 1 年观察子宫切口瘢痕憩室情况。**结果** 对照组拆线时脂肪液化、皮下硬结、切口周围红肿、切口对合不良分别为 1 例、13 例、9 例、0 例,不良反应发生率为 43.4%;观察组拆线时脂肪液化、皮下硬结、切口周围红肿、切口对合不良分别为 0 例、2 例、3 例、0 例,不良反应发生率为 9.4%;观察组切口不良反应明显小于对照组($\chi^2 = 13.620, P < 0.01$)。随访 1 年,对照组形成憩室例数、憩室肌层厚度、憩室容积分别为 6 例、(5.51 ± 2.01) mm、(0.46 ± 0.13) mL,观察组分别为 2 例、(7.63 ± 1.63) mm、(0.31 ± 0.11) mL,观察组憩室形成发生率明显小于对照组($\chi^2 = 8.960, P < 0.05$),观察组憩室肌层厚度明显大于对照组($t = 4.631, P < 0.05$),观察组憩室容积明显小于对照组($t = 2.914, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 剖宫产术中不缝合皮下脂肪双层缝合较单层缝合更利于切口的愈合,形成瘢痕憩室概率小,所形成的瘢痕憩室程度轻。

【关键词】 剖宫产术; 缝合技术; 子宫憩室

The influence of different suture methods on the uterine diverticulum without suture of subcutaneous fat in cesarean section Qin Lili, An Baiyun.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the influence of different suture methods on the uterine diverticulum without suture of subcutaneous fat in cesarean section. **Methods** 106 cases of cesarean section were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital chart, 53 cases in each group. The control group received single layer suture in cesarean section without suture of subcutaneous fat, while the observation group received double suture with cesarean section without suture of subcutaneous fat. The incision adverse reactions were observed in the two groups. After 1 year of follow-up, the scar diverticulum in the incision of the uterus was observed. **Results** In the control group, 1 case, 13 cases, 9 cases and 0 cases were found fat liquefaction, subcutaneous induration, incision redness and swelling, and the incision union was bad. The incidence rate of adverse reaction was 43.4%. In the observation group, the fat liquefaction, subcutaneous induration, incision redness and swelling, incision union were 0 case, 2 cases, 3 cases, 0 case, the incidence rate of adverse reactions was 9.4%. The side effects of incision in the observation group were significantly less than those in the control group ($\chi^2 = 13.620, P < 0.01$). After follow-up for 1 year, the number of diverticula, the muscularis of the diverticulum and the volume of the diverticulum in the control group were 6 cases, (5.51 ± 2.01) mm, (0.46 ± 0.13) mL, which in the observation group were 2 cases, (7.63 ± 1.63) mm, and (0.31 ± 0.11) mL. The incidence of diverticularization in the observation group was significantly less than that in the control group ($\chi^2 = 8.960, P < 0.05$). The diverticulum muscle thickness of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group ($t = 4.631, P < 0.05$). The diverticulum volume of the observation group was significantly less than that of the control group ($t = 2.914, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Cesarean section incision without suture subcutaneous fat bilayer suture is more conducive to the healing of the incision, the formation of scar diverticulum less chance, the formation of scar diverticulum degree is light.

【Key words】 Caesarean section; Suture techniques; Uterine diverticulum

牙龈环切辅助牙周炎患牙正畸压低对牙周炎患牙预后的影响

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【摘要】 **目的** 研究牙龈环切辅助牙周炎患牙正畸压低对牙周炎患牙预后的影响。**方法** 选择牙周炎患者 70 例为研究对象, 采用随机数字表法分为两组, 每组 35 例。常规组不采用牙龈环切辅助治疗, 仅给予牙周基础治疗; 牙龈环切组采用牙龈环切辅助牙周炎患牙正畸压低治疗。比较两组患者半年复发率, 治疗前后咀嚼效能、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β) 及冠根比、牙槽骨吸收比、牙骨和牙槽嵴顶间距离的差异。**结果** 牙龈环切组半年复发率低于常规组 (5.71% 比 22.86%, $\chi^2 = 4.200, P < 0.05$)。治疗前两组冠根比、牙槽骨吸收比、牙骨和牙槽嵴顶间距离差异均无统计学意义 ($t = 0.422, 0.771, 0.914, 1.031$, 均 $P > 0.05$); 治疗后牙龈环切组冠根比、牙槽骨吸收比、牙骨和牙槽嵴顶间降低更显著, 治疗后牙龈环切组冠根比、牙槽骨吸收比、牙骨和牙槽嵴顶间距离与对照组差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 6.255, 6.024, 7.025, 7.355$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗前两组咀嚼效能、TNF- α 、IL-1 β 差异均无统计学意义 ($t = 0.155, 0.544, 0.343$, 均 $P > 0.05$); 治疗后牙龈环切组咀嚼效能高于对照组, TNF- α 、IL-1 β 低于对照组 ($t = 6.266, 4.924, 5.025$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 牙龈环切辅助牙周炎患牙正畸压低对牙周炎患牙预后的影响大, 可有效改善牙周健康水平, 减少炎性因子的释放, 促进周围牙槽骨高度的恢复和咀嚼功能的改善, 有效预防复发, 值得推广。

【关键词】 牙周炎; 牙龈环切; 正畸压低; 预后

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Effect of periodontal depression on the prognosis of periodontitis in patients with periodontitis Hu Lingcong, Xu Yueping.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of circumferential fibrotomy assisted periodontitis orthodontic depression on the prognosis of periodontitis. **Methods** 70 patients with crescent periodontitis were selected as study objects, and they were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, 35 cases in each group. The conventional group did not received circumferential fibrotomy auxiliary the treatment, and was only given periodontal treatment. The circumferential fibrotomy group received circumferential fibrotomy assisted periodontitis with orthodontic treatment. Patients with half a year relapse rate, the masticatory efficiency, tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α), interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 β), the crown root ratio, alveolar bone absorption ratio, the bone and tooth alveolar crest distance between the two groups were compared. **Results** The half a year relapse rate in the circumferential fibrotomy group was lower than that of the conventional group (5.71% vs. 22.86%, $\chi^2 = 4.200, P < 0.05$). Before treatment, the crown root ratio, alveolar bone absorption ratio, bone and alveolar crest distance between the two groups had no statistically significant differences ($t = 0.422, 0.771, 0.914, 1.031$, all $P > 0.05$). After treatment, the crown root ratio, alveolar bone absorption ratio, alveolar bone and alveolar crest in the circumferential fibrotomy group decreased more significantly, the differences were statistically significant compared with the control group ($t = 6.255, 6.024, 7.025, 7.355$, all $P < 0.05$). Before treatment, the masticatory efficiency, TNF- α , IL-1 β between the two groups had no statistically significant differences ($t = 0.155, 0.544, 0.343$, all $P > 0.05$). After treatment, the masticatory efficiency of the circumferential fibrotomy group was higher than that of the control group, the TNF- α , IL-1 β levels were lower than those of the control group ($t = 6.266, 4.924, 5.025$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Circumferential fibrotomy assisted periodontitis orthodontic depression has effect on the prognosis of periodontitis, which can effectively improve the periodontal health, reduce the release of inflammatory factors, promote the recovery of alveolar bone height and improve the masticatory function.

【Key words】 Periodontitis; Gingival ring circumciseion; Dental orthodontic depression; Prognosis

Fund program: Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2014ZHA009)

奥曲肽联合乳果糖灌肠治疗急性胰腺炎的效果观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨应用奥曲肽联合乳果糖灌肠治疗急性胰腺炎的临床效果。**方法** 选取 80 例急性胰腺炎患者作为研究对象,采取单盲随机分组法分为两组各 40 例,对照组采用奥曲肽治疗,观察组在奥曲肽治疗的同时采用乳果糖灌肠治疗,比较两组临床总有效率、症状缓解时间、住院时间以及炎症因子指标。**结果** 观察组临床总有效率明显高于对照组(95.00% 比 80.00%, $\chi^2 = 4.114, P < 0.05$);观察组腹部不适缓解时间(2.19 ± 0.82)d、肠功能恢复时间(2.96 ± 1.15)d、血清淀粉酶恢复时间(4.67 ± 1.43)d、住院时间(10.37 ± 2.14)d,均明显短于对照组($t = 8.266, 5.516, 8.084, 8.376$, 均 $P < 0.05$);治疗后,观察组 TNF- α (36.78 ± 14.67)ng/L、IL-6(109.53 ± 36.29)pg/mL、hs-CRP(10.32 ± 3.89)mg/L,表达水平均明显低于对照组($t = 4.424, 4.386, 4.622$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 采用奥曲肽联合乳果糖灌肠治疗急性胰腺炎疗效显著,可有效促进患者临床症状缓解,还可抑制其炎症因子水平,有利于改善预后。

【关键词】 胰腺炎; 奥曲肽; 乳果糖

Effect of octreotide combined with lactulose enema therapy in the treatment of acute pancreatitis

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of octreotide combined with lactulose enema therapy in the treatment of acute pancreatitis. **Methods** 80 cases with acute pancreatitis were selected as the research subjects, they were randomly divided into two groups, 40 cases in each group. The control group was treated with octreotide, and the observation group was given octreotide combined with lactulose enema treatment. The clinical total effective rate, symptoms time, hospitalization time and inflammatory cytokines were compared in the groups. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group (95.00% vs. 80.00%, $\chi^2 = 4.114, P < 0.05$). The remission time of abdominal discomfort, intestinal function recovery time, serum amylase recovery time and hospitalization time in the observation group were (2.19 ± 0.82)d, (2.96 ± 1.15)d, (4.67 ± 1.43)d, (10.37 ± 2.14)d, respectively, which were significantly shorter than those in the control group ($t = 8.266, 5.516, 8.084, 8.376$, all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of TNF - alpha, IL - 6, hs - CRP in the observation group were (36.78 ± 14.67)ng/L, (109.53 ± 36.29)pg/mL, (10.32 ± 3.89)mg/L, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group ($t = 4.424, 4.386, 4.622$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The curative effect of octreotide and lactulose enema in the treatment of acute pancreatitis is significant, it can effectively improve the patients' clinical symptoms, also can inhibit the inflammatory cytokines and improve the prognosis.

【Key words】 Pancreatitis; Octreotide; Lactulose

耳鼻咽喉科疾病引起的儿童慢性咳嗽 96 例诊治分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨耳鼻咽喉科疾病引起的儿童慢性顽固性咳嗽的病因、治疗方法及临床疗效。**方法** 选择慢性顽固性咳嗽患儿 96 例为观察对象,对患儿临床资料进行回顾性分析,总结患儿病因、治疗方案及临床疗效。**结果** 96 例慢性咳嗽患儿均有耳鼻咽喉科疾病,其中鼻炎、鼻后滴漏、扁桃体及腺样体肥大为主要病因,少数患儿为气道异物和外耳道耵聍栓塞引起。予以鼻用喷剂喷鼻,口服促排剂,部分腺样体、扁桃体肥大者等离子手术治疗,气道异物、外耳道耵聍栓塞者行取出术。该组 1 个月治愈者 49 例(51.0%),2 个月治愈者 68 例(70.8%),3 个月治愈者 89 例(92.7%)。7 例(7.3%)症状改善不明显。**结论** 因耳鼻咽喉科疾病引起的儿童慢性咳嗽,应明确病因,制定个体化治疗方案是提高治愈率的关键。

【关键词】 咳嗽; 耳鼻咽喉疾病; 儿童

Analysis of diagnosis and treatment of chronic cough in 96 children caused by diseases of the ear, nose and throat Zheng Jinshan.

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甲状腺功能异常与胰岛素抵抗的关系研究

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【摘要】 甲状腺功能异常是指血液循环中甲状腺激素的异常,临床上以甲状腺功能亢进和甲状腺功能减退为主。甲状腺激素既可以加快胰岛素的分解,又可以降低机体(包括肝脏及外周组织)对胰岛素的敏感性,不仅如此,甲状腺激素尚可以调节胰岛细胞的功能。有研究指出,甲状腺激素的紊乱对胰岛素抵抗发病率有一定的影响。本研究旨在就甲状腺功能异常与胰岛素抵抗之间的关系进行综述。

【关键词】 甲状腺功能亢进; 甲状腺功能减退; 甲状腺激素; 胰岛素抵抗

Study on the relationship between thyroid dysfunction and insulin resistance Kang Fangfang, Ti Hongyan, Zhang Shaojun.

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【Abstract】 Thyroid dysfunction refers to the abnormality of thyroid hormone in the blood circulation. Hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism are the main clinical factors. Thyroid hormone can accelerate degradation of insulin, and can reduce the sensitivity of the organism(including the liver and peripheral tissues) to insulin, moreover, thyroid hormone still can adjust the function of islet beta cells. Some studies have pointed out that the disorder of thyroid hormone has a certain influence on the incidence of insulin resistance. The purpose of this paper is to review the relationship between thyroid dysfunction and insulin resistance.

【Key words】 Hyperthyroidism; Hypothyroidism; Thyroid hormone; Insulin resistance

健康教育对哮喘患者治疗依从性及治疗效果的影响

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨健康教育对哮喘患者治疗依从性及效果的影响。**方法** 选取 70 例哮喘患者作为观察对象, 根据随机数字表法将所有患者分为两组, 每组 35 例。对照组采用常规护理。研究组患者在常规护理的基础上, 实施健康教育干预。经过 10 d 的干预治疗, 比较两组患者的治疗依从性、疾病知识认知、生活质量(AQLQ)、哮喘控制测试(ACT)评分情况。**结果** 护理干预后, 研究组治疗依从性(80.46 ± 4.67)分、疾病知识认知评分(87.68 ± 5.78)分均高于对照组的(71.67 ± 6.49)分、(72.59 ± 5.75)分; 且研究组 AQLQ 活动受限(34.03 ± 0.24)分、哮喘症状(28.11 ± 0.35)分、刺激物反应(23.14 ± 0.36)分、心理情绪(26.74 ± 2.47)分、自我健康的关心(17.64 ± 1.24)分、ACT 评分(23.16 ± 1.30)均优于对照组, 两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 28.41, 1.92, 14.11, 9.55, 13.74, 10.41$, 均 $P < 0.04$)。**结论** 采用健康教育干预哮喘患者, 可提高其治疗依从性, 有效的改善患者活动受限、哮喘症状、刺激物反应以及心理情绪等症状, 值得在临床上推广和应用。

【关键词】 哮喘; 健康教育; 病人依从

Analysis of the adherence and effect of health education in the treatment of asthma patients after the intervention Zhong Qin, Fang Bifei, Zhu Zhenhua.

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人文关怀在恢复期精神分裂症护理中的应用分析

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【摘要】 目的 研究人文关怀在恢复期精神分裂症护理中的应用。**方法** 选取恢复期精神分裂症患者 68 例,采用随机数字表法分两组。常规组采用的护理方式为常规护理,人文关怀组在常规组的基础上给予人文关怀护理干预。比较两组康复总有效率;患者亲属护理满意度;护理前以及护理后阳性症状评分、阴性症状评分、一般精神病理评分以及 PANSS 量表总分;护理前和护理后患者社会功能缺陷筛选量表评分、认知功能评分、汉密尔顿抑郁量表评分的差异。**结果** 人文关怀组康复总有效率高于常规组($\chi^2 = 7.503, P < 0.05$)。人文关怀组患者亲属护理满意度高于常规组($\chi^2 = 7.503, P < 0.05$)。护理前两组社会功能缺陷筛选量表评分、认知功能评分、汉密尔顿抑郁量表评分差异无统计学意义,护理前两组社会功能缺陷筛选量表评分、MGH-CPFQ 认知功能评分、汉密尔顿抑郁量表评分差异无统计学意义($t = 1.023, 0.355, 0.413$, 均 $P > 0.05$);护理后人文关怀组社会功能缺陷筛选量表评分、认知功能评分、汉密尔顿抑郁量表评分改善幅度更大($t = 6.277, 9.256, 8.288$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。护理前两组阳性症状评分、阴性症状评分、一般精神病理评分以及 PANSS 量表总分差异无统计学意义,护理前两组阴性症状、阳性症状、一般精神病理评分、PANSS 总分差异无统计学意义($t = 0.0235, 0.351, 0.477, 0.166$, 均 $P > 0.05$);护理后人文关怀组阳性症状评分、阴性症状评分、一般精神病理评分以及 PANSS 量表总分改善幅度更大($t = 6.782, 9.214, 9.667, 8.452$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 人文关怀在恢复期精神分裂症护理中的应用效果确切,可有效改善患者抑郁情绪,改善精神分裂症阳性和阴性症状,提高患者认知功能,患者亲属对护理服务的满意度高。

【关键词】 精神分裂症; 护理; 人文关怀

Application of humanistic care in nursing care of patients with schizophrenia during convalescence

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功能锻炼护理对强直性脊椎炎临床治疗效果的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨功能锻炼护理对强直性脊椎炎(Ankylosing spondylitis, AS)临床治疗效果的影响。方法 选择 80 例 AS 患者,采用随机数字表法分为观察组(40 例)和对照组(40 例)。对照组采用药物治疗和常规护理,观察组在对照组基础上加功能锻炼护理,两组均 15 d 为 1 个疗程,每疗程间隔时间 3~4 d,连续治疗 4 个疗程。评估两组患者功能改善情况,包括枕墙距、胸廓扩张度、晨僵时间、疼痛评分,住院时间。结果 治疗后观察组枕墙距、胸廓扩张度较治疗前差异均有统计学意义($t = 16.53, 12.73$, 均 $P < 0.05$),对照组较治疗前差异均无统计学意义($t = 0.09, 0.54$, 均 $P > 0.05$);两组组间比较,观察组均显著优于对照组($t = 3.58, 3.94$, 均 $P < 0.05$);治疗后观察组晨僵时间、疼痛评分较治疗前差异均有统计学意义($t = 14.26, 11.32$, 均 $P < 0.05$),对照组较治疗前差异均无统计学意义($t = 0.74, 0.69$, 均 $P > 0.05$);两组组间比较,观察组均显著优于对照组($t = 4.21, 3.69$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组住院时间显著少于对照组($t = 10.84, P < 0.05$)。结论 功能锻炼护理能有效改善强直性脊椎炎患者的关节功能,缩短住院时间,促使患者早日康复,临床效果显著。

【关键词】 脊椎炎,强直性; 功能锻炼; 护理

Observation of the clinical effect of functional exercise nursing in patients with ankylosing spondylitis

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护理干预对偏头痛患者负性情绪的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探索护理干预对偏头痛患者负性情绪的影响。方法 选取 120 例偏头痛患者,将患者抽签分组法分为两组,两组患者各有 60 例,对照组和观察组分别采用常规护理和护理干预。**结果** 观察组患者头痛持续时间(1.84 ± 1.34) min/次、头痛次数(1.48 ± 0.32) 次/周、焦虑评分(31.72 ± 5.05) 分、抑郁评分(30.29 ± 2.74) 分、疼痛评分(1.03 ± 0.45) 分,明显优于对照组患者头痛持续时间(3.78 ± 2.47) min/次、头痛次数(2.69 ± 1.75) 次/周、焦虑评分(58.49 ± 6.95) 分、抑郁评分(59.52 ± 5.41) 分、疼痛评分(3.45 ± 0.54) 分($t=5.347, 5.268, 24.136, 37.335, 26.667$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 护理干预在偏头痛患者中效果显著,可有效改善患者负面情绪,促进患者病情恢复。

【关键词】 护理干预; 偏头痛; 负性情绪

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