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枳术宽中胶囊联合氟哌噻吨美利曲辛治疗脾虚气滞型功能性消化不良的临床观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨枳术宽中胶囊联合氟哌噻吨美利曲辛(黛力新)治疗脾虚气滞型功能性消化不良(FD)的疗效。**方法** 将76例FD患者采用完全随机化分为三组,A组(24例)枳术宽中胶囊+黛力新、B组(26例)枳术宽中胶囊、C组(26例)马来酸曲美布汀分散片治疗,8周后分别观察消化不良症状、抑郁状态及疗效。**结果** 治疗前各组消化不良症状差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$);治疗后消化不良症状均有不同程度改善,A、B、C三组有效率分别为91.6%、65.4%、42.3%,A组与B组疗效差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.579$, $P=0.209$);A组与C组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=13.549$, $P=0.000$);B组与C组疗效差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=2.786$, $P=0.090$)。FD伴不同程度的焦虑抑郁障碍,治疗前三组间差异无统计学意义;治疗后汉密尔顿焦虑量表、汉密尔顿抑郁量表评分各组间比较:A组与B组差异有统计学意义($t_{HAMA}=6.839$, $t_{HAMD}=4.607$, $P<0.05$),A组与C组差异有统计学意义($t_{HAMA}=20.069$, $t_{HAMD}=15.342$, $P<0.01$);B组与C组差异有统计学意义($t_{HAMA}=11.951$, $t_{HAMD}=12.071$, $P<0.01$)。治疗后A组、B组HAMA、HAMD评分较治疗前降低(A组 $t_{HAMA}=52.758$, $t_{HAMD}=49.970$,B组 $t_{HAMA}=30.230$, $t_{HAMD}=17.151$, $P<0.01$),C组积分无明显下降($t_{HAMA}=7.845$, $t_{HAMD}=3.530$, $P>0.05$)。各组不良反应:A组以乏力、头昏、嗜睡多见,2周内有所减轻;B组出现轻微胃病及大便次数增多,不影响治疗;C组以消化道症状常见,多持续时间约2周以上。**结论** 应用枳术宽中胶囊联合黛力新治疗脾虚气滞型功能性消化不良,可获得较好的疗效,用药安全、方便,不良反应小,依从性好。

【关键词】 消化不良; 氟哌噻吨; 医学,中国传统

基金项目:湖南省医药卫生科研计划课题项目(B2013-055)

Clinical effect of Zhizhukuangzhong capsule combined with Deanxit in the treatment of functional dyspepsia of spleen - deficiency and qi - stagnation Chen Yeqing, Wang Zhenxiang, Zhou Hongyu, Zhou Guohua, Wang Wei.

Department of Gastroenterology, the 169th Hospital of PLA (Xiangnan Hospital Affiliated to Hu'nan Normal University), Hengyang, Hu'nan 421002, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the curative effect of Zhizhukuangzhong capsule combined with Deanxit in the treatment of functional dyspepsia (FD) of spleen - deficiency and qi - stagnation. **Methods** Seventy - six patients with FD were randomly divided into three groups. A group (24 cases) was given Zhizhukuangzhong combined with Deanxit, B group (26 cases) was given Zhizhukuangzhong, C group (26 cases) received trimebutine dispersible tablets treatment. After treatment for 8 weeks, the symptoms of indigestion, depressive state and therapeutic effect were observed. **Results** Before treatment, there were no statistically significant differences in the symptoms of dyspepsia (all $P>0.05$). After treatment, the symptoms of dyspepsia were improved in different degree, the effective rates of A, B, C three groups were 91.6%, 65.4% and 42.3%, respectively, there was no statistically significant difference between A group and B group ($\chi^2=1.579$, $P=0.209$); there was statistically significant difference between A group and C group ($\chi^2=13.549$, $P=0.000$); there was no statistically significant difference between B group and C group ($\chi^2=2.786$, $P=0.09$). The FD patients complicated with varying degrees of anxiety and depression, there was no statistically significant difference among the three groups before treatment ($P>0.05$). After treatment, comparison of HAMA and HAMD scores among the three groups; there were statistically significant differences between A group and B group ($t_{HAMA}=6.839$, $t_{HAMD}=4.607$, all $P<0.05$), A group and C group ($t_{HAMA}=20.069$, $t_{HAMD}=15.342$, all $P<0.01$), B group and C group ($t_{HAMA}=11.951$, $t_{HAMD}=12.071$, all $P<0.01$). After treatment, the HAMA, HAMD scores of A group and B group were significantly decreased compared with before treatment (A group $t_{HAMA}=52.758$,

$t_{\text{HAMD}} = 49.970$, B group $t_{\text{HAMA}} = 30.230$, $t_{\text{HAMD}} = 17.151$, all $P < 0.01$). Those in C group had no statistically significant decline compared with before treatment ($t_{\text{HAMA}} = 7.845$, $t_{\text{HAMD}} = 3.530$, all $P > 0.05$). The adverse reactions of A group were mainly weakness, dizziness, drowsiness, which were alleviated within 2 weeks. The adverse reactions of B group were slight stomach disease and stool frequency increased, which not affected the treatment. The adverse reactions of C group were digestive tract symptoms, which lasted for more than 2 weeks. **Conclusion** Zhizhukuanzhong capsule combined with Deaxit in the treatment of FD of spleen - deficiency and qi - stagnation can obtain good curative effect, it is safe, convenient, and with minor side effects, good compliance.

【Key words】 Dyspepsia; Flupenthixol; Medicine, Chinese traditional

Fund program: Supported by the Scientific Research Foundation of Hunan Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission (B2013-055)

云南省大理州白族老年人代谢综合征 与非酒精性脂肪肝的相关性研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨大理州白族地区老年人代谢综合征(MS)各组分与非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)的关系,找出 NAFLD 的相关危险因素,为防治 NAFLD 提供参考。**方法** 选择门诊或住院患者 1 024 例,依据是否存在脂肪肝或 MS 分为非 NAFLD 组(805 例)、单纯 NAFLD 组(219 例)及 NAFLD + MS 组(215 例),所有患者进行腹部超声检查及血生化检查,分析 MS 与 NAFLD 之间的关系。**结果** (1)NAFLD 与 MS 患病率:NAFLD 检出率 21.39% (219/1 024),男性高于女性(30.26% 比 11.41%) ($\chi^2 = 26.35, P < 0.01$);MS 检出率为 35.55% (364/1 024),MS 中 NAFLD 检出率高于非 MS 组(40.66% 比 10.76%) ($\chi^2 = 38.16, P < 0.001$),NAFLD 检出率随着 MS 诊断标准中诊断项目的增多呈上升趋势($\chi^2 = 221.13, P < 0.001$)。(2)NAFLD 的危险因素:NAFLD 组和 NAFLD + MS 组中体质质量指数(BMI)、腰围(WC)、甘油三酯(TG)、胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、尿酸(UA)、收缩压(SBP)、舒张压(DBP)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)、空腹血糖(FBG)、铁蛋白(FP)、尿微量白蛋白(MAU)、纤维蛋白原(Fg)均高于非 NAFLD 组,高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)值低于非 NAFLD 组($P < 0.01 \sim 0.001$),回归分析提示 WC、BMI、高 TG、高 UA 是 NAFLD 危险因素。**结论** NAFLD 与 MS 关系密切,WC、TG、BMI、SUA 是 NAFLD 的危险因素。

【关键词】 脂肪肝; 代谢综合征 X; 老年人

Relationship between metabolic syndrome and non – alcoholic fatty liver disease in the elderly in Dali Bai prefecture area of Yunnan Zhang Yunhong.

Department of the Second Cadre Medical Treatment, the People's Hospital of Dali Prefecture, Dali, Yunnan 671000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the relationship between metabolic syndrome(MS) and non – alcoholic fatty liver disease(NAFLD), to find risk factors of NAFLD and provide references for the prevention of NAFLD in patients with MS. **Methods** 1 024 patients were enrolled, and the patients were divided into the non – NAFLD group, NAFLD group and NAFLD + MS group based on the physical examination outcomes. All the patients received abdominal ultrasound and blood biochemical examination, and the relationship between MS and NAFLD was analyzed.

Results (1)The proportion of NAFLD was 21.39% (219/1 024), which of males was higher than that of females (30.26% vs. 11.41%, $\chi^2 = 26.35, P < 0.01$). The proportion of MS was 35.55% (364/1 024), the proportion of NAFLD in the MS group was higher than that in the non – MS group (40.66% vs. 10.76%, $\chi^2 = 38.16, P < 0.001$). With the increase of MS examination items, the proportion of NAFLD was increased ($\chi^2 = 221.13, P < 0.001$). (2) Compared with the non – NAFLD group, the levels of BMI, WC, TG, TC, LDL – C, ALT, UA, SBP, DBP, CRP, FBG, FP, MAU, Fg in the NAFLD group and NAFLD + MS group were higher, and the level of HDL – C in the NAFLD group and NAFLD + MS group was lower ($P < 0.01 \sim 0.001$). The result of logistic regression analysis showed that WC, BMI, high TG, high UA were independent risk factors for the prevalence of NAFLD. **Conclusion** There is close association between NAFLD and MS, and WC, BMI, TG, SUA are risk factors of NAFLD.

【Key words】 Fatty liver; Metabolic syndrome X; Aged

口服肠道微生态制剂治疗非酒精性脂肪性肝病的疗效观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨非酒精性脂肪性肝病患者接受微生态制剂口服治疗的临床价值。**方法** 选取非酒精性脂肪性肝病患者 100 例为研究对象, 对临床资料进行回顾性分析, 根据患者治疗方法的不同分为两组, 接受基础治疗患者 50 例为对照组, 在基础治疗上加用微生态制剂口服治疗 50 例为观察组, 分析两组疗效。**结果** 观察组总有效率(54.00%)明显高于对照组(30.00%) ($\chi^2 = 5.911, P = 0.015$); 治疗后, 观察组丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、甘油三酯(TG)、稳定胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-R)、肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、D-乳酸、内毒素水平均明显优于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$); 两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义(4.00% 比 2.00%, $\chi^2 = 0.343, P = 0.558$)。**结论** 微生态制剂口服治疗非酒精性脂肪性肝病, 可以降低患者的肠黏膜通透性, 改善肠源性内毒素血症, 促进患者预后的改善。

【关键词】 脂肪肝; 胃肠道; 微生物学技术; 内毒素类

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Effect of oral probiotics in the treatment of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease Xia Chenmei, Chen Xia, Li Qianqian, Jin Lingxiao.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the clinical value of probiotics in the treatment of patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). **Methods** The clinical data of 100 patients with NAFLD were retrospectively analyzed. According to different treatment methods, the patients were divided into two groups, with 50 cases in each group. The control group received basic treatment, the observation group received probiotics treatment on the basis of the control group. The treatment effects of the two groups were analyzed. **Results** The total effective rate in the observation group (54.00%) was significantly higher than that in the control group (30.00%) ($\chi^2 = 5.911, P = 0.015$). After treatment, the ALT, TG, HOMA - R, TNF - α , D - lactic acid, endotoxin levels in the observation group were significantly better than those in the control group (all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions between the two groups had no statistically significant difference (4.00% vs. 2.00%, $\chi^2 = 0.343, P = 0.558$). **Conclusion** Probiotics in the treatment of NAFLD can reduce the intestinal permeability, improve the intestinal endotoxemia and the prognosis of the patients.

【Key words】 Fatty liver; Gastrointestinal tract; Microbiological techniques; Endotoxins

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Society Project of Wenling City, Zhejiang Province (2016C31BA0058)

胃宁免煎颗粒联合耳穴压豆治疗肝胃不和型慢性萎缩性胃炎的临床观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨胃宁免煎颗粒联合耳穴压豆治疗肝胃不和型慢性萎缩性胃炎的临床疗效。**方法** 选取 120 例肝胃不和型慢性萎缩性胃炎患者为研究对象, 采用随机数字表法分为两组, 对照组 60 例行常规西药治疗, 治疗组 60 例行胃宁免煎颗粒联合耳穴压豆治疗, 比较两组患者的临床疗效。**结果** 治疗组总有效率 95.0%, 对照组总有效率 76.6%, 治疗组总有效率高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 8.29, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 胃宁免煎颗粒联合耳穴压豆治疗肝胃不和型慢性萎缩性胃炎, 疗效优于常规西药治疗。

【关键词】 胃炎, 萎缩性; 穴位按压; 耳疗法; 医学, 中国传统

Clinical observation of Weining boil - free granule combined with auricular point pressing with bean in the treatment of chronic atrophic gastritis with liver - stomach disharmony Zhang Liqun, Sun Guiyu.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the clinical effect of Weining boil - free granule combined with auricular point pressing with bean in the treatment of chronic atrophic gastritis with liver - stomach disharmony. **Methods** 120 patients with chronic atrophic gastritis of liver - stomach disharmony were selected. They were randomly divided into treatment group ($n = 60$) and control group ($n = 60$) according to the digital table. The control group was treated with routine western medicine, and the treatment group received Weining boil - free granule combined with auricular point pressing with bean. The clinical efficacies of the two groups was compared. **Results** The total effective rate of the treatment group was 95.0%, which was significantly higher than 76.6% of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 8.29, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The effect of Weining boil - free granule combined with auricular point pressing with bean in the treatment of chronic atrophic gastritis with liver - stomach disharmony is better than that of the routine western medicine.

【Key words】 Gastritis, atrophic; Acupressure; Auriculotherapy; Medicine, Chinese traditional

兰索拉唑联合氟哌噻吨美利曲辛治疗伴焦虑糜烂性胃炎的疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察兰索拉唑肠溶片联合氟哌噻吨美利曲辛治疗伴焦虑情绪的糜烂性胃炎的临床治疗效果。**方法** 选择伴焦虑情绪的糜烂性胃炎患者 80 例,采用随机数字表法分为对照组($n=40$)和观察组($n=40$)。对照组采用兰索拉唑肠溶片治疗,观察组在对照组基础上联合氟哌噻吨美利曲辛治疗。采用汉密尔顿焦虑量表(HAMA)和汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)对两组治疗前、后进行评分,比较两组治疗效果及 HAMA、HAMD 评分变化。**结果** 两组治疗前腹痛、腹胀、泛酸及嗝气临床症状评分差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。观察组治疗后 4 周腹痛、腹胀、泛酸、嗝气临床症状评分分别为(0.63±0.12)分、(0.43±0.11)分、(0.30±0.11)分、(0.31±0.14)分,均低于对照组的(1.42±0.18)分、(1.08±0.15)分、(0.79±0.16)分、(0.98±0.25)分($t=15.396, 13.285, 16.758, 17.492$, 均 $P<0.05$);观察组治疗后 4 周 HAMA、HAMD 评分分别为(12.15±2.51)分、(14.32±2.51)分,均低于对照组的(19.84±2.65)分、(19.84±3.17)分($t=20.151, 21.841$, 均 $P<0.05$);两组治疗后 4 周药物不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论** 兰索拉唑肠溶片联合氟哌噻吨美利曲辛治疗伴焦虑情绪的糜烂性胃炎,能减轻焦虑、抑郁心理,改善临床症状,提高临床治疗效果。

【关键词】 兰索拉唑; 氟哌噻吨美利曲辛; 胃炎; 焦虑

基金项目:浙江省台州市科技计划项目(14SF10)

Effect of lansoprazole combined with flupentixol and melitracen in the treatment of erosive gastritis with anxiety Zhu Shanshan, Zhou Xiaofeng, Yang Chunying.

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical effect of lansoprazole enteric-coated tablets combined with flupentixol and melitracen in the treatment of erosive gastritis with anxiety. **Methods** Eighty patients with erosive gastritis complicated with anxiety were selected, and they were randomly divided into control group ($n=40$) and observation group ($n=40$) according to the digital table. The control group was treated with lansoprazole enteric-coated tablets. The observation group received lansoprazole enteric-coated tablets combined with flupentixol and melitracen. Hamming anxiety scale (HAMA) and Hamilton depression scale (HAMD) were used to evaluate in the two groups before and after treatment. The changes of HAMA and HAMD scores were compared between the two groups.

Results Before treatment, the scores of abdominal pain, bloating, pantothenic acid and belching had no statistically significant differences between the two groups (all $P>0.05$). After treatment for 4 weeks, the scores of abdominal pain, bloating, pantothenic acid and belching in the observation group were (0.63±0.12) points, (0.43±0.11) points, (0.30±0.11) points and (0.31±0.14) points, respectively, which were lower than those in the control group [(1.42±0.18) points, (1.08±0.15) points, (0.79±0.16) points, (0.98±0.25) points] ($t=15.396, 13.285, 16.758, 17.492$, all $P<0.05$). The scores of HAMA and HAMD in the observation group were (12.15±2.51) points and (14.32±2.51) points, respectively, which were lower than those in the control group [(19.84±2.65) points, (19.84±3.17) points] ($t=20.151, 21.841$, all $P<0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence rate of adverse reactions between the two groups after treatment for 4 weeks ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion Lansoprazole enteric-coated tablets combined with flupentixol and melitracen in the treatment of erosive gastritis with anxiety can relieve anxiety and depression, improve clinical symptoms and treatment effect.

【Key words】 Lansoprazole; Flupentixol melitracen; Gastritis; Anxiety

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Taizhou City, Zhejiang Province (14SF10)

射频消融治疗原发性肝癌的效果及影响因素分析

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【摘要】 目的 研究射频消融术(RFA)治疗原发性肝癌的效果及影响疗效的因素。**方法** 选择 60 例原发性肝癌患者为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为两组,每组 30 例。观察组行肝动脉化疗栓塞术(TACE)联合 RFA 治疗,对照组行单纯 TACE 治疗,观察两组治疗效果,分析影响疗效的相关因素。**结果** 观察组优良率为 76.67% (23/30),显著高于对照组的 43.33% (12/30),两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.94, P < 0.05$)。肝细胞肝癌、直径 < 3 cm 及距脏面 > 1 cm 肿瘤治疗优良率显著高于其他肿瘤,差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.78, 15.06, 23.15$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。不同性别、年龄患者治疗优良率差异均无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.95, 2.39$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** RFA 治疗原发性肝癌疗效显著,治疗效果与肿瘤大小、位置及类型密切相关,而与患者年龄、性别无显著相关性。

【关键词】 肝肿瘤; 导管消融术; 化学栓塞,治疗性

Therapeutic effect and influence factors of radiofrequency ablation in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma
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【Abstract】 Objective To study the therapeutic effect and influence factors of radiofrequency ablation (RFA) in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). **Methods** Sixty patients with HCC were selected as study objects, and they were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, with 30 cases in each group. The observation group was treated with RFA combined with transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE). The control group was treated with TACE. The therapeutic effect was observed, and the influence factors were analyzed. **Results** The excellent rate of the observation group was 76.67% (23/30), which was significantly higher than 43.33% (12/30) of the control group, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.94, P < 0.05$). The excellent rates of HCC with diameter less than 3cm and distance more than 1cm from liver visceral surface, were significantly higher than other tumors, the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.78, 15.06, 23.15$, all $P < 0.05$). The excellent rate of different sex and age had no statistically significant differences ($\chi^2 = 0.95, 2.39$, all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** RFA has obvious effect in the treatment of HCC. The therapeutic effect is closely related to tumor size, location and type, and has no significant correlation with the age and sex of the patients.

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

美沙拉嗪联合双歧杆菌三联活菌治疗 溃疡性结肠炎的疗效分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨美沙拉嗪联合双歧杆菌三联活菌治疗溃疡性结肠炎(UC)的临床疗效。**方法** 回顾性分析 UC 患者 72 例的临床资料,按治疗方法不同分为观察组 36 例、对照组 36 例。对照组口服美沙拉嗪治疗,观察组在口服美沙拉嗪基础上联合双歧杆菌三联活菌治疗。观察两组治疗前后血清超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、丙二醛(MDA)及 C 反应蛋白(CRP)水平的变化,比较两组临床症状改善情况。**结果** 治疗前,两组 MDA、SOD、CRP 水平及腹痛、腹泻、黏液血便发生情况差异均无统计学意义。治疗后,观察组 MDA、SOD、CRP 分别为(6.01 ± 0.58) nmol/mL、(1.53 ± 0.56) U/mL、(5.07 ± 0.98) mg/L,对照组分别为(6.53 ± 0.66) nmol/mL、(1.53 ± 0.56) U/mL、(6.03 ± 2.54) mg/L,两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 4.550, 8.054, 5.115$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组腹泻、腹痛、黏液血便发生率分别为 0.00%、2.78%、2.78%,对照组分别为 11.11%、16.67%、16.67%,两组差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.235, 6.956, 7.956$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 美沙拉嗪联合双歧杆菌三联活菌治疗 UC,可明显能降低 MDA、CRP 浓度,增高 SOD 活性,改善临床症状,效果优于单一内服美沙拉嗪。

【关键词】 美沙拉嗪; 结肠炎,溃疡性; 超氧化物歧化酶; 丙二醛

基金项目:浙江省温州市科技计划项目(2014Y0339)

Effect of mesalazine combined with bifidobacteria in the treatment of ulcerative colitis Yue Qinqin.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical effect of mesalazine combined with bifidobacteria in the treatment of ulcerative colitis (UC). **Methods** The clinical data of 72 patients with UC were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were divided into the observation group ($n = 36$) and control group ($n = 36$) according to different treatment. The control group was given mesalazine, the observation group received mesalazine combined with bifidobacteria. The serum levels of superoxide dismutase (SOD), malondialdehyde (MDA) and C - reactive protein (CRP) were detected. The improvement of symptoms, clinical efficacy and adverse reactions were observed. **Results** Before treatment, the levels of MDA, SOD, CRP and the incidence of abdominal pain, diarrhea, mucus and blood stool between the two groups had no statistically significant differences. After treatment, the levels of MDA, SOD and CRP in the observation group were (6.01 ± 0.58) nmol/mL, (1.53 ± 0.56) U/mL, (5.07 ± 0.98) mg/L, respectively, which in the control group were (6.53 ± 0.66) nmol/mL, (1.53 ± 0.56) U/mL, (6.03 ± 2.54) mg/L, respectively, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups ($t = 4.550, 8.054, 5.115$, all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rates of diarrhea, abdominal pain, bloody mucus in the observation group were 0.00%, 2.78%, 2.78%, respectively, which in the control group were 11.11%, 16.67% and 16.67%, respectively, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 6.235, 6.956, 7.956$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Mesalazine combined with bifidobacteria in the treatment of UC can obviously reduce MDA, CRP levels, increase SOD activity, improve clinical symptoms, and its effect is better than mesalazine alone.

【Key words】 Bifidobacterium; Colitis, ulcerative; Superoxide dismutase; Malondialdehyde

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Wenzhou City, Zhejiang Province (2014Y0339)

消化系统器质性疾病患者焦虑抑郁的临床研究

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【摘要】 目的 了解住院患者中消化系统器质性疾病合并焦虑抑郁的患病率,并探讨导致抑郁焦虑的影响因素。**方法** 连续收集经确诊的住院器质性消化系统疾病患者 245 例,采用综合医院焦虑抑郁量表(HADS)、焦虑自评量表(SAS)、抑郁自评量表(SDS)进行心理测评,对数据进行多因素非条件 logistic 回归分析。**结果** 消化系统器质性疾病患者中抑郁焦虑的患病率为 36.3%,其中抑郁焦虑症状患病率较高的疾病为消化系统肿瘤、消化性溃疡、急性胰腺炎、肝硬化。学历与单纯抑郁、单纯焦虑、抑郁合并焦虑存在相关性($\chi^2 = 8.781, P = 0.013$; $\chi^2 = 7.976, P = 0.018$; $\chi^2 = 15.807, P = 0.003$),高中以上学历为保护性因素,OR 值分别为 0.347、0.373、0.301;性别与单纯抑郁、单纯焦虑、抑郁合并焦虑也存在相关性($\chi^2 = 4.343, P = 0.031$; $\chi^2 = 1.056, P = 0.017$; $\chi^2 = 2.382, P = 0.03$),女性为患心理疾病的危险因素,OR 值分别为 2.72、2.438、2.671;年龄与单纯抑郁、抑郁合并焦虑存在相关性($\chi^2 = 9.872, P = 0.002$; $\chi^2 = 15.710, P = 0.031$),年龄 >40 岁为患心理疾病的危险因素,OR 值分别为 5.137、5.731;职业与单纯抑郁存在相关性($\chi^2 = 6.017, P = 0.017$),非体力劳动为单纯抑郁的危险因素,OR 值为 2.752。**结论** 消化系统器质性疾病患者存在较高的抑郁、焦虑患病率,女性、高中以下学历、年龄 >40 岁、非体力劳动者可能为其危险因素。

【关键词】 焦虑; 抑郁; 消化系统疾病; 因素分析,统计学

Risk factors of depressive and anxiety symptoms in patients with digestive organic disease Deng Hongxia, Wang Youkui, Lyu Hongyan, Lu Dongmei.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the prevalence and possible risk factors of depressive/anxious symptoms of patients with digestive disease. **Methods** Totally 245 patients with digestive diseases were recruited consecutively. Face-to-face interview and the hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS), self-rating anxiety scale (SAS) and self-rating depression scale (SDS) were employed to collect the clinical data. The non-condition logistic regression was performed to analyze the data. **Results** The prevalence of depression and anxiety in patients with organic diseases in digestive system was 36.3%. Among them, the higher incidence of depression and anxiety symptoms were digestive system tumors, peptic ulcer, acute pancreatitis and cirrhosis. The educational degree was correlated with simple depression, pure anxiety, depression complicated with anxiety ($\chi^2 = 8.781, P = 0.013$; $\chi^2 = 7.976, P = 0.018$; $\chi^2 = 15.807, P = 0.003$), the degree of high school or above was a protective factor, the OR values were 0.347, 0.373, 0.301. The gender was also correlated with depression, anxiety, depression complicated with anxiety ($\chi^2 = 4.343, P = 0.031$; $\chi^2 = 1.056, P = 0.017$; $\chi^2 = 2.382, P = 0.03$), female was the risk factor of mental illness, the OR values were 2.72, 2.438, 2.671. The age was correlated with depression, depression complicated with anxiety ($\chi^2 = 9.872, P = 0.002$; $\chi^2 = 15.710, P = 0.031$), the age of over 40 years old was the risk factor of mental illness, the OR values were 5.137, 5.731. The occupation was correlated with depression ($\chi^2 = 6.017, P = 0.017$), the non-physical labor was the risk factors of depression, the OR value was 2.752. **Conclusion** There is a higher prevalence of depression and anxious symptoms in patients with digestive organic diseases. Female, senior high school or lower, older than 40 years, and non-manual work are the risk factors of these symptoms.

【Key words】 Anxiety; Depression; Digestive system diseases; Factor analysis, statistical

轮状病毒肠炎患儿血清心肌酶水平检测的临床意义

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【摘要】 目的 探讨血清心肌酶水平对轮状病毒肠炎患儿的临床意义。方法 以收治的 102 例肠炎患儿为观察对象, 其中 52 例患儿明确诊断为轮状病毒性肠炎作为观察组, 另 50 例患儿轮状病毒(RV)抗原阴性的单纯腹泻非轮状病毒性肠炎作为对照组。测定两组患儿的空腹血清心肌酶水平。结果 观察组心肌酶中的天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)(46.54 ± 3.27) U/L、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)(28.32 ± 12.90) U/L、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)(395.61 ± 38.75) U/L、肌酸激酶(CK)(148.43 ± 18.22) U/L 及其同工酶(CK-MB)(62.98 ± 4.17) U/L、 α -羟丁酸脱氢酶(α -HBD)(271.28 ± 22.64) U/L 水平均高于对照组的 AST(34.02 ± 8.93) U/L, ALT(22.27 ± 11.42) U/L, LDH(295.84 ± 56.36) U/L, CK(119.74 ± 20.06) U/L, CK-MB(42.85 ± 9.73) U/L, α -HBD(235.30 ± 19.18) U/L, 差异均有统计学意义($t = 26.765, 24.572, 38.337, 31.329, 25.453, 56.832$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 轮状病毒性肠炎的患儿较非轮状病毒性肠炎的患儿更易出现心肌受损, 关注及时心电图与心肌酶谱水平监测, 对诊断和改善预后具有重要的临床意义。

【关键词】 肠炎; 轮状病毒感染; 肌酸激酶; 乳酸脱氢酶类

Clinical significance of serum myocardial enzyme detection in infants with rotavirus enteritis Zhong Xujun.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the clinical significance of serum myocardial enzyme detection in infants with rotavirus (RV) enteritis. **Methods** One hundred and two infants with enteritis were selected as study objects. 52 cases diagnosed as RV enteritis were selected as observation group, while the other 50 cases with negative RV were selected as control groups. The fasting serum myocardial enzyme levels of the two groups were detected. **Results** The serum myocardial enzyme levels including AST, ALT, LDH, CK, CK - MB, α - HBD in the observation group were (46.54 ± 3.27) U/L, (28.32 ± 12.90) U/L, (395.61 ± 38.75) U/L, (148.43 ± 18.22) U/L, (62.98 ± 4.17) U/L, (271.28 ± 22.64) U/L, respectively, which were significantly higher than those in the control group [(34.02 ± 8.93) U/L, (22.27 ± 11.42) U/L, (295.84 ± 56.36) U/L, (119.74 ± 20.06) U/L, (42.85 ± 9.73) U/L, (235.30 ± 19.18) U/L] ($t = 26.765, 24.572, 38.337, 31.329, 25.453, 56.832$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Infants with RV enteritis are more likely to have myocardial injury than simple RV negative enteritis, it is important to monitor ECG and serum myocardial enzyme levels, which can help to diagnose and improve prognosis.

【Key words】 Enteritis; Rotavirus infections; Creatine kinase; Lactate dehydrogenases

磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶催化亚基 α 蛋白表达与食管鳞癌临床病理的关系

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【摘要】 目的 分析磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶催化亚基 α 蛋白(PIK3CA 蛋白)在食管鳞癌组织中的表达和意义。**方法** 收集 45 例手术切除的食管鳞癌组织标本为观察组,并选癌旁正常组织 45 例为对照组。用免疫组化法检测食管鳞癌组织和相应癌旁组织 PIK3CA 蛋白的表达。**结果** 免疫组化检测发现,食管鳞癌组织 PIK3CA 蛋白阳性表达率 53.33%,癌旁正常组织 PIK3CA 蛋白阳性表达率为 0.00%,两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 32.727, P < 0.01$);PIK3CA 蛋白阳性表达率与食管鳞癌的淋巴结转移、分化程度、临床分期有相关性($\chi^2 = 5.180, 8.201, 13.566, P = 0.023, 0.017, 0.001$),与肿瘤浸润程度无相关性($\chi^2 = 0.952, P = 0.329$)。**结论** 食管鳞癌存在 PIK3CA 蛋白表达异常,PIK3CA 蛋白表达在食管鳞癌的发生、发展中起作用。

【关键词】 食管肿瘤; 磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶; 病理学,临床

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Relationship between expression of PIK3CA protein and the clinicopathology of esophageal squamous cancer

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the expression and clinical significance of PIK3CA protein in squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus. **Methods** Forty - five samples of surgical resection of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma were collected as the observation group, and 45 normal tissues adjacent to the carcinoma were selected as the control group. The expression of PIK3CA protein in the tissues of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma and the corresponding para cancerous tissue was detected by immunohistochemistry (IHC). **Results** The results of IHC showed that the positive expression rate of PIK3CA protein in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma was 53.33%, which in adjacent normal tissues was 0.00%, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 32.727, P < 0.01$). The positive expression rate of PIK3CA protein was correlated with lymph node metastasis, differentiation and clinical stage of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma ($\chi^2 = 5.180, 8.201, 13.566, P = 0.023, 0.017, 0.001$), and was not correlated with the degree of tumor invasion ($\chi^2 = 0.952, P = 0.329$). **Conclusion** The expression of PIK3CA protein is abnormal in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, and the expression of PIK3CA protein plays a role in the occurrence and development of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.

【Key words】 Esophageal neoplasms; Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase; Pathology, clinical

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早期肠内营养对重症急性胰腺炎患者血清内毒素水平和肠黏膜通透性的影响

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【摘要】 目的 研究早期肠内营养(EN)对重症急性胰腺炎患者血清内毒素和肠黏膜通透性的影响。**方法** 选取 70 例重症急性胰腺炎患者为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为肠外营养(PN)和 EN 组,每组 35 例。PN 组给予 PN 干预,EN 组则给予 EN 干预。对比干预前、干预 1 周和干预 2 周患者血清内毒素水平、尿液乳果糖排泄率/甘露醇排泄率比值及治疗前后炎症因子水平。**结果** 干预前两组血清内毒素水平及尿液乳果糖排泄率/甘露醇排泄率比值差异均无统计学意义($t=0.274, P=0.452; t=0.035, P=0.885$),干预 1 周和干预 2 周后 EN 组血清内毒素水平及尿液乳果糖排泄率/甘露醇排泄率比值均远低于 PN 组($t=9.024, 10.761, P=0.000, 0.000; t=6.935, 8.358, P=0.000, 0.000$);治疗后,EN 组 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-6、IL-8 水平均低于 PN 组($t=12.674, 10.318, 9.754, 8.307, P=0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.002$)。**结论** EN 对重症急性胰腺炎患者血清内毒素和肠黏膜通透性的影响大,与 PN 比,可更好促进血清内毒素的清除,降低肠黏膜通透性,值得推广。

【关键词】 胃肠外营养; 胰腺炎,急性坏死性; 内毒素类

Effect of early enteral nutrition on serum endotoxin and intestinal permeability in patients with severe acute pancreatitis He Zhanpeng, Wang Yiping, Wang Zhiwen, Li Hailing.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of early enteral nutrition (EN) on the serum endotoxin and intestinal permeability in patients with severe acute pancreatitis (SAP). **Methods** Seventy patients with SAP were selected as study objects, and they were divided into parenteral nutrition (PN) group and EN group according to the random number table method, with 35 cases in each group. The PN group was given PN intervention, while the EN group was given EN intervention. The levels of serum endotoxin and the ratio of the excretion rates of urinary lactulose and mannitol excretion before and after 1 week and 2 weeks of intervention, and the levels of inflammatory factors before and after treatment were measured. **Results** Before intervention, the levels of serum endotoxin and the ratio of the excretion rates of urinary lactulose and mannitol excretion had no statistically significant differences between the two groups ($t=0.274, P=0.452; t=0.035, P=0.885$). After 1 week and 2 weeks of intervention, the levels of serum endotoxin and the ratio of the excretion rates of urinary lactulose and mannitol excretion in the EN group were significantly lower than those in the PN group ($t=9.024, 10.761, P=0.000, 0.000; t=6.935, 8.358, P=0.000, 0.000$). After treatment, the levels of TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6 and IL-8 in the EN group were significantly lower than those in the PN group ($t=12.674, 10.318, 9.754, 8.307, P=0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.002$). **Conclusion** EN has significant influence on the serum endotoxin and intestinal permeability in patients with SAP, and compared with PN, EN can promote the clearance of serum endotoxin, reduce the permeability of intestinal mucosa, and it is worth promoting.

【Key words】 Parenteral nutrition; Pancreatitis, acute necrotizing; Toxoids

益生菌联合口腔洁治用于慢性萎缩性胃炎的效果观察

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【摘要】目的 探讨益生菌联合口腔洁治在慢性萎缩性胃炎治疗中的疗效及安全性。**方法** 选取慢性萎缩性胃炎患者 180 例为研究对象, 采用随机数字表法分为研究组、对照组各 90 例。对照组在序贯疗法基础上采用口腔洁治, 研究组在对照组基础上联合益生菌治疗, 两组均治疗 3 个月。比较两组临床疗效、症状评分、病理评分、幽门螺杆菌(Hp)清除率、不良反应发生情况。**结果** 研究组总有效率(92.22%)高于对照组(82.22%), 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.038, P < 0.05$)。研究组胃 Hp 根除率(96.67%)高于对照组(86.67%), 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.891, P < 0.05$)。两组口腔 Hp 阳性率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗前症状评分与病理评分组间差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。治疗后研究组症状评分、病理评分分别为(6.41 ± 1.09)分、(5.46 ± 0.94)分, 均低于对照组的(7.56 ± 1.18)分、(8.12 ± 1.04)分, 差异均有统计学意义($t = 8.026, 9.843$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。研究组共发生不良反应 7 例(7.78%), 对照组共发生不良反应 5 例(5.56%), 两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.357, P > 0.05$)。**结论** 在序贯疗法基础上采用益生菌联合口腔洁治可显著提高慢性萎缩性胃炎患者 Hp 清除率, 改善临床症状, 提高治疗效果, 安全性好。

【关键词】 胃炎, 萎缩性; 螺杆菌, 幽门; 口腔保健; 益生菌

Effects of probiotics combined with oral scaling in the treatment of patients with chronic atrophic gastritis

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the safety and effects of probiotics and oral scaling in the treatment of patients with chronic atrophic gastritis. **Methods** 180 patients with chronic atrophic gastritis were chosen as study objects. The patients were randomly divided into control group and research group according to the digital table, with 90 cases in each group. The control group received sequential therapy and oral scaling, the research group was given oral scaling combined with probiotics. After treatment for 3 months, the clinical effects, symptom score, pathology score, Hp clearing rate and adverse reaction between the two groups were compared. **Results** The total effective rate of the research group(92.22%) was higher than that of the control group(82.22%), the difference was statistically significant($\chi^2 = 4.038, P < 0.05$). The gastric Hp eradication rate of the research group(96.67%) was higher than that of the control group(86.67%), the difference was statistically significant($\chi^2 = 5.891, P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in positive rate of oral Hp between the two groups($P > 0.05$). Before treatment, the symptom score and pathology score between the two groups had no statistically significant differences(all $P > 0.05$). After treatment, the symptom score and pathology score of the research group were (6.41 ± 1.09) points, (5.46 ± 0.94) points, respectively, which were significantly lower than those of the control group [(7.56 ± 1.18) points, (8.12 ± 1.04) points], the differences were statistically significant($t = 8.026, 9.843$, all $P < 0.05$). 7 cases(7.78%) of adverse reaction occurred in the research group, and 5 cases(5.56%) in the control group, the difference was not statistically significant between the two groups($\chi^2 = 0.357, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Probiotics combined with oral scaling on the basis of sequential therapy in the treatment of patients with chronic atrophic gastritis can effectively improve the Hp clearing rate and clinical symptom, and with good effects and safety.

【Key words】 Gastritis, atrophic; Helicobacter pylori; Oral health; Probiotics

美沙拉嗪口服加灌肠与单纯口服 治疗溃疡性结肠炎的疗效比较

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【摘要】 目的 比较美沙拉嗪口服加灌肠与单纯口服治疗溃疡性结肠炎的疗效与安全性。**方法** 选取 114 例溃疡性结肠炎患者为研究对象, 采用随机数字表法分为对照组和治疗组(每组 57 例)。对照组给予美沙拉嗪口服治疗, 治疗组给予美沙拉嗪口服加灌肠治疗, 观察并比较两组患者治疗前后 C-反应蛋白(CRP)、纤维蛋白原(Fib)、血小板体积(MPV)变化情况、治疗后结肠镜下黏膜组织的改善情况、治疗有效率及不良反应发生情况。**结果** 治疗后, 治疗组 CRP、Fib 低于对照组[(3.17 ± 1.48)mg/L、(2.14 ± 0.17)g/L 比(6.14 ± 2.53)mg/L、(2.91 ± 0.27)g/L], 治疗组 MPV 高于对照组[(10.93 ± 0.59)fL 比(10.21 ± 1.21)fL], 差异均有统计学意义($t = 7.650, 18.220, 4.038$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 治疗组总缓解率高于对照组(100.00% 比 78.95%) ($\chi^2 = 13.412, P < 0.001$); 治疗组总有效率高于对照组(89.47% 比 75.44%) ($\chi^2 = 3.881, P = 0.049$); 治疗组不良反应发生率低于对照组(3.51% 比 26.32%) ($\chi^2 = 11.683, P = 0.001$)。**结论** 美沙拉嗪口服加灌肠治疗溃疡性结肠炎, 治疗效果较好, 不良反应发生率较低, 安全性高。

【关键词】 美沙拉嗪; 灌肠; 结肠炎, 溃疡性; 疗效比较研究

Comparison of the effects of mesalazine oral plus enema and only oral administration in the treatment of ulcerative colitis Zhao Zhijun, Yin Xueyong, Zhang Ying, Li Baochun.

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the efficacy and safety of mesalazine oral plus enema or only oral administration in the treatment of ulcerative colitis. **Methods** 114 patients with ulcerative colitis were selected, and they were randomly divided into the observation group and treatment group according to random number table, with 57 cases in each group. The observation group was given mesalazine oral treatment, and the treatment group was given mesalazine oral plus enema. The changes of CRP, Fid, MPV after treatment were compared between the two groups. The situation of mucosa under colonoscopy, effective rate and the incidence of adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results** After treatment, the CRP, Fid levels in the treatment group were lower than those in the observation group [(3.17 ± 1.48) mg/L vs. (6.14 ± 2.53) mg/L, (2.14 ± 0.17) g/L vs. (2.91 ± 0.27) g/L], the MPV in the treatment group was higher than that in the observation group [(10.93 ± 0.59) fL vs. (10.21 ± 1.21) fL], the differences were statistically significant ($t = 7.650, 18.220, 4.038$, all $P < 0.05$). The total remission rate of the treatment group was higher than that of the observation group (100.00% vs. 78.95%) ($\chi^2 = 13.412, P < 0.001$). The total effective rate of treatment group was higher than that of the observation group (89.47% vs. 75.44%) ($\chi^2 = 3.881, P = 0.049$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions in the treatment group was lower than that in the observation group (3.51% vs. 26.32%) ($\chi^2 = 11.683, P = 0.001$). **Conclusion** Mesalazine oral plus enema in the treatment of ulcerative colitis has good effect, minor adverse reactions, high safety, which is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Mesalazine; Enema; Colitis, ulcerative; Comparative effectiveness research

氮卓斯汀鼻喷剂联合地氯雷他定 治疗过敏性鼻炎的效果观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨氮卓斯汀鼻喷剂联合地氯雷他定治疗过敏性鼻炎的效果。**方法** 选取过敏性鼻炎患者 200 例, 采用随机数字表法分成观察组和对照组, 每组 100 例, 对照组患者采用氮卓斯汀喷剂的治疗方法, 观察组采用氮卓斯汀鼻喷剂联合地氯雷他定的治疗方法, 比较分析两组患者的临床效果。**结果** 观察组总有效率(96.00%) 高于对照组(80.00%), 两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.235, P < 0.05$); 治疗后, 观察组的流涕(1.1 ± 0.2)分、鼻痒(1.2 ± 0.7)分、鼻塞(1.1 ± 0.3)分、喷嚏(0.8 ± 0.3)分和下鼻甲肿胀(0.9 ± 0.2)分等积分较对照组[(1.4 ± 0.9)分、(1.9 ± 0.6)分、(1.8 ± 0.8)分、(1.7 ± 0.7)分、(1.9 ± 0.9)分]明显降低($t = 5.154, 5.226, 6.158, 5.021, 5.011$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 氮卓斯汀鼻喷剂联合地氯雷他定治疗过敏性鼻炎, 不仅可迅速缓解患者的临床症状、提高临床总有效率, 且安全有效, 值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 鼻炎, 变应性, 常年性; 氮卓斯汀; 地氯雷他定

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Effect of azelastin nasal spray combined with desloratadine in the treatment of allergic rhinitis

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the effect of azelastin nasal spray combined with desloratadine in the treatment of allergic rhinitis. **Methods** Two hundred patients with allergic rhinitis were selected. According to the digital meter method, the patients were randomly divided into observation group and control group, with 100 cases in each group. The control group was treated by azelastin nasal spray, the observation group was given azelastin nasal spray combined with desloratadine. The clinical effects of the two groups were compared. **Results** The effective rate of the observation group(96.00%) was higher than that of the control group(80.00%), the difference was statistically significant($\chi^2 = 6.235, P < 0.05$). After treatment, the scores of runny nose, nasal itching, nasal congestion, sneezing and the inferior turbinate swelling in the observation group were (1.1 ± 0.2) points, (1.2 ± 0.7) points, (1.1 ± 0.3) points, (0.8 ± 0.3) points, (0.9 ± 0.2) points, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(1.4 ± 0.9) points, (1.9 ± 0.6) points, (1.8 ± 0.8) points, (1.7 ± 0.7) points, (1.9 ± 0.9) points] ($t = 5.154, 5.226, 5.154, 5.226, 5.011$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Azelastin nasal spray combined with desloratadine tablets in the treatment of allergic rhinitis can quickly relieve the patients' clinical symptoms, improve the effective rate, and it is safe and worthy of clinical popularization and application.

【Key words】 Rhinitis, allergic, perennial; Azelastin; Desloratadine

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阿托伐他汀联合阿司匹林治疗急性脑梗死的临床效果分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨阿托伐他汀联合阿司匹林治疗急性脑梗死患者的临床效果。**方法** 收集 700 例急性脑梗死患者,采用随机数字表法分为两组,每组 350 例,对照组予以阿司匹林治疗,观察组患者则加用阿托伐他汀治疗,比较两组患者神经功能缺损评分、日常生活能力评分、总体治疗效果、疾病相关参数与不良反应。**结果** 观察组治疗后 NIHSS 评分、颈动脉内-中膜厚度、斑块面积、阻力指数、总胆固醇、甘油三酯、低密度脂蛋白、超敏 C 反应蛋白、氧化低密度脂蛋白、丙二醛、肿瘤坏死因子 α 、白细胞介素 6、白细胞介素 1 β 水平分别为 (11.20 \pm 3.87) 分、(1.04 \pm 0.13) mm、(0.51 \pm 0.07) cm^2 、(63.26 \pm 2.56)%、(4.21 \pm 0.27) mmol/L、(1.32 \pm 0.12) mmol/L、(1.51 \pm 0.20) mmol/L、(1.61 \pm 0.50) mg/L、(42.50 \pm 7.15) mg/L、(4.33 \pm 1.34) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、(419.65 \pm 51.16) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(120.04 \pm 22.50) ng/L、(310.45 \pm 44.82) ng/L,显著性低于对照组的 (14.79 \pm 3.64) 分、(1.20 \pm 0.17) mm、(0.67 \pm 0.12) cm^2 、(65.38 \pm 2.70)%、(4.76 \pm 0.36) mmol/L、(1.75 \pm 0.17) mmol/L、(1.92 \pm 0.27) mmol/L、(2.32 \pm 0.67) mg/L、(60.15 \pm 9.15) mg/L、(6.19 \pm 1.40) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、(480.62 \pm 55.96) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、(157.33 \pm 25.79) ng/L、(357.39 \pm 46.20) ng/L; Barthel 指数、颈动脉管腔直径、收缩期峰值血流速度、舒张期峰值血流速度、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇与超氧化物歧化酶水平分别为 (75.40 \pm 7.96)、(7.57 \pm 0.24) mm、(0.789 \pm 0.182) m/s、(0.314 \pm 0.030) m/s、(1.69 \pm 0.15) mmol/L、(122.64 \pm 19.55) U/mL,显著高于对照组的 (67.27 \pm 7.55)、(7.23 \pm 0.28) mm、(0.673 \pm 0.125) m/s、(0.226 \pm 0.029) m/s、(1.42 \pm 0.20) mmol/L、(103.60 \pm 16.68) U/mL; 显效率与总有效率 56%、80.57%,均显著性高于对照组的 39.71%、68.00% ($\chi^2 = 18.599, 14.478$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。**结论** 阿托伐他汀联合阿司匹林治疗急性脑梗死患者的临床效果显著,安全性较高。

【关键词】 脑梗死; 阿托伐他汀; 阿司匹林

基金项目: 国家卫生计生委医药卫生科技发展课题(2X-01-c2016126)

Clinical effect of atorvastatin combined with aspirin in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical effect of atorvastatin combined with aspirin in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction (ACI). **Methods** 700 patients with ACI were selected, and they were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, with 350 cases in each group. The control group was treated with aspirin. The observation group was given atorvastatin combined with aspirin. The neurological deficits, daily living ability, overall treatment effect, disease related parameters and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results** After treatment, the NIHSS score, carotid IMT, plaque area, RI, TC, TG, LDL-C, hs-CRP, oxLDL, MDA, TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-1 levels in the observation group were (11.20 \pm 3.87) points, (1.04 \pm 0.13) mm, (0.51 \pm 0.07) cm^2 , (63.26 \pm 2.56)%, (4.21 \pm 0.27) mmol/L, (1.32 \pm 0.12) mmol/L, (1.51 \pm 0.20) mmol/L, (1.61 \pm 0.50) mg/L, (42.50 \pm 7.15) mg/L, (4.33 \pm 1.34) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, (419.65 \pm 51.16) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (120.04 \pm 22.50) ng/L, (310.45 \pm 44.82) ng/L, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(14.79 \pm 3.64) points, (1.20 \pm 0.17) mm, (0.67 \pm 0.12) cm^2 , (65.38 \pm 2.70)%, (4.76 \pm 0.36) mmol/L, (1.75 \pm 0.17) mmol/L, (1.92 \pm 0.27) mmol/L, (2.32 \pm 0.67) mg/L, (60.15 \pm 9.15) mg/L, (6.19 \pm 1.40) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, (480.62 \pm 55.96) $\mu\text{g/L}$, (157.33 \pm 25.79) ng/L, (357.39 \pm 46.20) ng/L]. The Barthel index, carotid artery lumen diameter, SV, DV, HDL-C and SOD levels in the observation group were (75.40 \pm 7.96), (7.57 \pm 0.24) mm,

(0.789 ± 0.182) m/s, (0.314 ± 0.030) m/s, (1.69 ± 0.15) mmol/L, (122.64 ± 19.55) U/mL, respectively, which were significantly higher than those in the control group [(67.27 ± 7.55), (7.23 ± 0.28) mm, (0.673 ± 0.125) m/s, (0.226 ± 0.029) m/s, (1.42 ± 0.20) mmol/L, (103.60 ± 16.68) U/mL]. The obvious effective rate and total effective rate of the observation group were 56.00% and 80.57%, respectively, which were significantly higher than those of the control group (39.71% and 68.00%, $\chi^2 = 18.599, 14.478$, all $P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** Atorvastatin combined with aspirin in the treatment of patients with ACI has significant clinical effect and high safety.

【Key words】 Brain infarction; Atorvastatin; Aspirin

Fund program: National Health and Health Commission Medical and Health Technology Development Project (2X-01-c2016126)

动态心电图与常规心电图对冠心病心律失常的诊断价值比较

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【摘要】 目的 比较动态心电图与常规心电图对冠心病心律失常的诊断价值。**方法** 选择 2015 年 10 月至 2016 年 9 月诊治的冠心病心律失常患者 97 例为研究对象,并对其同时进行动态心电图和常规心电图检查,对诊断结果进行统计学对比分析。**结果** (1)动态心电图对冠心病心律失常患者的检出率是 87.63%,常规心电图检出率是 74.23%,两种方法检出率差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.644, P < 0.05$);(2)动态心电图、常规心电图对冠心病心律失常患者中房性早搏早发、室性早搏早发、室速的检出率差异均无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.084, 0.534, 3.705$, 均 $P > 0.05$);动态心电图对患者房性早搏成对、室性早搏成对、心房颤动、短阵室上速、房性早搏二、三联律以及室性早搏二、三联律的检出率,均高于常规心电图,差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 20.541, 35.877, 4.040, 26.891, 19.282, 18.281$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 与常规心电图相比,动态心电图对冠心病心律失常的诊断价值更高,可准确检测出患者的任意时间点冠状动脉缺血情况、心律失常发作频率以及发作时间,能够精细而准确地监测患者的心电信号,确定患者心律失常具体类型,为临床医师合理制定治疗方案提供依据。

【关键词】 冠状动脉疾病; 心律失常,心性; 心电图记录术

基金项目:浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2016KYB235)

Comparison of the diagnostic value of dynamic electrocardiogram and routine electrocardiogram in coronary heart disease Zhu Xiang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the diagnostic value of dynamic electrocardiogram (ECG) and conventional ECG on cardiac arrhythmia of coronary heart disease (CHD). **Methods** 97 CHD patients with cardiac arrhythmias were selected as study objects. All the patients received dynamic ECG and conventional ECG inspection. The diagnosis results were statistically analyzed. **Results** (1) The detection rate of dynamic ECG for cardiac arrhythmia was 87.63%, which of conventional ECG was 74.23%, and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 5.644, P < 0.05$). (2) The detection rates of premature atrial beats and early onset, premature ventricular beats and early onset, ventricular tachycardia between dynamic ECG and conventional ECG had no statistically significant differences ($\chi^2 = 0.084, 0.534, 3.705$, all $P > 0.05$). The detection rates of dynamic ECG for atrial premature beat, ventricular premature beat, atrial fibrillation, short array supraventricular speed, two or three joint rhythm of atrial premature beat and two or three couplet rhythm of ventricular premature beat, were higher than conventional ECG, and the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 20.541, 35.877, 4.040, 26.891, 19.282, 18.281$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Compared with the conventional ECG, dynamic ECG has higher value in the diagnosis of CHD with cardiac arrhythmia, which can accurately detect the coronary ischemia, arrhythmia seizure frequency and time, accurately monitor patients' ECG signal, determine the specific type of cardiac arrhythmias, thus to provide evidence for treatment.

【Key words】 Coronary artery disease; Arrhythmias, cardiac; Electrocardiography

Fund program: Zhejiang Medical and Health Science and Technology Program(2016KYB235)

实时超声弹性成像在甲状腺小结节占位性病灶诊断中的价值

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨实时超声弹性成像在甲状腺小结节占位性病灶诊断中的临床价值,为甲状腺小结节占位性病患者的临床诊断以及治疗提供参考。**方法** 回顾性分析甲状腺小结节占位性病患者的 62 例的临床资料,将实时超声弹性成像诊断结果与病理诊断结果比较,分析实时超声弹性成像对甲状腺小结节占位性病患者的准确性、敏感性和特异性。**结果** 弹性分级为 0 级患者,病理检查显示为滤泡性腺瘤囊性变;弹性分级为 I 级患者,病理检查显示为滤泡增生结节;弹性分级为 II 级患者,病理检查显示为滤泡性腺瘤;弹性分级为 III 级患者,病理检查显示为乳头状腺癌;弹性分级为 IV 级患者,病理检查显示为乳头状腺癌。患者弹性图像分级结果显示,分级为 0 级的患者中,3 例为增生性结节,5 例为滤泡性腺瘤;分级为 I 级的患者中,5 例为增生性结节,8 例为滤泡性腺瘤,1 例为乳头状腺癌;分级为 II 级的患者中,6 例为增生性结节,14 例为滤泡性腺瘤,2 例为乳头状腺癌;分级为 III 级的患者中,4 例为滤泡性腺瘤,6 例为乳头状腺癌;分级为 IV 级的患者中,3 例为滤泡性腺瘤,7 例为乳头状腺癌。将患者实时超声弹性成像诊断结果与病理学检查结果比较显示,采用实时超声弹性成像诊断的准确性为 93.5%,两者差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),其敏感性为 100.0%,特异性为 72.6%。**结论** 实时超声弹性成像对于甲状腺小结节占位性病灶良恶性的诊断具有较高的准确性,值得在诊断治疗中广泛推广。

【关键词】 甲状腺疾病; 超声检查,多普勒,双功能; 诊断

基金项目:浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2012KYB197)

Clinical value of real-time ultrasound elastography in the diagnosis of thyroid nodules Han Yunsheng, Shen Ji.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the clinical value of real-time ultrasound elastography in the diagnosis of thyroid nodules, and to provide reference for the clinical diagnosis and treatment of patients with thyroid nodular lesions. **Methods** The clinical data of 62 patients with thyroid nodule occupying lesions were retrospectively analyzed. The results of real-time ultrasound elastography imaging and pathological diagnosis were compared, and the accuracy, sensitivity and specificity of real-time ultrasound elasticity imaging in the diagnosis of thyroid nodular lesions were analyzed. **Results** The patients with elastic grade 0, pathological examination showed follicular adenoma cystic degeneration; The patients with elastic grade I, pathological examination showed follicular hyperplastic nodules; The patients with elastic grade II, pathological examination showed follicular gland tumor; The patients with elastic grade III, pathological examination showed papillary adenocarcinoma; The patients with elastic grade IV, pathological examination showed papillary adenocarcinoma. In patients with elastic grade 0, 3 patients had proliferative nodules, and 5 cases were follicular adenomas. Among the patients with grade I, 5 cases were proliferative nodules, 8 cases were follicular adenoma, 1 case of papillary adenocarcinoma; of grade II patients, 6 cases of proliferative nodules, 14 cases of follicular adenoma, 2 cases of papillary adenocarcinoma. Among the patients with grade III, 4 cases were follicular adenomas, and 6 cases were papillary adenocarcinomas. Among the patients with grade IV, 3 cases were follicular adenomas, 7 cases were papillary adenocarcinomas. The diagnostic accuracy of real-time ultrasound elastography was 93.5%, and the difference was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). The sensitivity and specificity of real-time ultrasound elastography were 100.0% and 72.6%. **Conclusion** Real-time ultrasound elastography has high accuracy in the diagnosis of benign and malignant lesions of thyroid nodules, it is worthy of being widely promoted.

【Key words】 Thyroid diseases; Ultrasonography, doppler, duplex; Diagnosis

Fund program: Zhejiang Provincial Medical and Health Science and Technology Planning Program(2012KYB197)

纳洛酮辅助治疗急性脑梗死的临床疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 分析纳洛酮辅助治疗急性脑梗死的临床效果。方法 选择急性脑梗死患者 86 例为观察对象,采用随机数字表法分为常规组 43 例、观察组 43 例。常规组采用常规治疗方案,观察组在常规治疗基础上联合纳洛酮治疗,比较两组治疗效果。**结果** 观察组总有效率为 86.05%,高于常规组的 67.44%,两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.169, P < 0.05$);治疗后,观察组神经功能缺损程度评分(NDS 评分)、血浆一氧化氮(NO)、内皮素(ET)分别为(11.55 ± 3.89)分、(54.68 ± 8.12) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、(53.98 ± 8.44) ng/L,常规组分别为(17.68 ± 3.84)分、(40.75 ± 8.23) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、(68.02 ± 8.47) ng/L,两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 7.354, 7.900, 7.699$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 在常规治疗的基础上,应用纳洛酮辅助治疗急性脑梗死,可明显改善患者缺氧症状,提高治疗效果。

【关键词】 纳洛酮; 脑梗塞; 治疗结果

基金项目:浙江省医学会临床科研基金项目(2013ZYC-A124)

Clinical effect of naloxone in the treatment of patients with acute cerebral infarction Zheng Zhijun.

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the clinical effect of naloxone in the treatment of patients with acute cerebral infarction (ACI). **Methods** 86 patients with ACI were selected as study objects, and they were divided into control group and observation group, with 43 cases in each group. The control group was given conventional treatment, the observation group received conventional treatment combined with naloxone. The treatment effect was compared between the two groups. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group was 86.05%, which was higher than 67.44% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.169, P < 0.05$). After treatment, the NDS score, plasma nitric oxide(NO) and endothelin(ET) in the observation group were (11.55 ± 3.89) points, (54.68 ± 8.12) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, (53.98 ± 8.44) ng/L, respectively, which in the control group were (17.68 ± 3.84) points, (40.75 ± 8.23) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, (68.02 ± 8.47) ng/L, respectively, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 7.354, 7.900, 7.699$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Application of naloxone on the basis of routine treatment in the treatment of ACI can obviously improve the symptoms of hypoxia and therapeutic effect.

【Key words】 Naloxone; Brain infarction; Treatment outcome

Fund program: Clinical Research Foundation of Zhejiang Medical Association(2013ZYC-A124)

阿昔洛韦联合糖皮质激素治疗重度病毒性角膜炎的疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨阿昔洛韦滴眼液联合糖皮质激素治疗重度病毒性角膜炎的疗效及安全性。方法 选取重度病毒性角膜炎患者 92 例,采用随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组各 46 例。对照组行阿昔洛韦滴眼液治疗,观察组在对照组基础上给予糖皮质激素治疗,比较两组疗效、视力检测情况、不良反应及复发情况。结果 观察组治疗总有效率(95.65%)明显高于对照组(67.39%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 12.195, P < 0.05$);治疗后,观察组视力为(0.87 ± 0.31),明显高于对照组的(0.65 ± 0.27),差异有统计学意义($t = 3.630, P < 0.05$);观察组复发率 4.35%,明显低于对照组的 21.74%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.133, P < 0.05$);两组不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论 在重度病毒性角膜炎治疗过程中实施阿昔洛韦滴眼液联合糖皮质激素治疗效果确切,可有效改善患者视力情况,降低复发率,提高治疗效果,且安全性较好。

【关键词】 角膜炎; 病毒; 阿昔洛韦; 糖皮质激素

基金项目:浙江省卫生厅科研项目(Q14F020010)

Effect of acyclovir eye drops combined with glucocorticoid in the treatment of severe viral keratitis

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the efficacy and safety of acyclovir eye drops combined with glucocorticoid in the treatment of severe viral keratitis. **Methods** 92 patients with severe viral keratitis were enrolled in this study. The patients were divided into control group and observation group according to random number table, with 46 cases in each group. The control group was treated with acyclovir eye drops, and the observation group was treated with glucocorticoid combined with acyclovir eye drops. The clinical efficacy, visual acuity, adverse reactions and recurrence of keratitis were compared and analyzed in the two groups. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group was 95.65%, which was significantly higher than 67.39% of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 12.195, P < 0.05$). After treatment, the visual acuity in the observation group was (0.87 ± 0.31), which was significantly higher than (0.65 ± 0.27) in the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = 3.630, P < 0.05$). The recurrence rate of the observation group was 4.35%, which was significantly lower than 21.74% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 6.133, P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions between the two groups had no statistically significant difference ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Acyclovir eye drops combined with glucocorticoid in the treatment of severe viral keratitis has significant treatment effect, it can effectively improve the visual acuity of patients, reduce the recurrence rate, improve the treatment effect, and with high safety.

【Key words】 Keratitis; Viruses; Acyclovir; Glucocorticoids

Fund program: Zhejiang Provincial Department of Health Research Project (Q14F020010)

三线减张鼻中隔矫正术联合低温等离子射频消融治疗伴有鼻中隔偏曲的中重度常年性变应性鼻炎的临床疗效观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 探究中重度常年性变应性鼻炎(PAR)伴鼻中隔偏曲患者行三线减张鼻中隔矫正术联合低温等离子射频消融治疗的临床效果。**方法** 选取中重度 PAR 伴鼻中隔偏曲的患者 72 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将患者分为两组,对照组($n=36$)行三线减张鼻中隔矫正术治疗,研究组($n=36$)行三线减张鼻中隔矫正术联合低温等离子射频消融治疗。观察两组患者治疗前、治疗后 1 年糖精清除时间及鼻阻力、症状评分,并比较两组临床疗效、术后并发症情况。**结果** 治疗前两组糖精清除时间、鼻阻力及各项症状评分差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$);治疗后 1 年两组糖精清除时间、鼻阻力及各项症状评分均较治疗前降低,研究组糖精清除时间、鼻阻力为 (16.03 ± 2.72) min、 (0.31 ± 0.09) kPa \cdot L⁻¹ \cdot S⁻¹,均低于对照组的 (17.15 ± 2.85) min、 (0.44 ± 0.10) kPa \cdot L⁻¹ \cdot S⁻¹($t=2.467, 5.798$, 均 $P<0.05$);流涕、打喷嚏、鼻痒、鼻塞各项症状评分分别为 (0.74 ± 0.18) 分、 (1.01 ± 0.25) 分、 (0.62 ± 0.13) 分、 (0.79 ± 0.16) 分,低于对照组的 (1.21 ± 0.31) 分、 (1.33 ± 0.43) 分、 (0.99 ± 0.22) 分、 (1.18 ± 0.34) 分($t=7.867, 3.860, 8.688, 6.227$, 均 $P<0.05$)。总体上看,研究组疗效显著优于对照组($Z=-3.181, P<0.05$)。研究组临床治疗总有效率(94.44%)明显高于对照组(63.89%)($\chi^2=10.189, P<0.05$)。两组术后均出现不同程度的嗅觉短暂减退、鼻塞,进行相应处理后,症状消失。所有患者均未产生鼻中隔穿孔、萎缩性鼻炎以及嗅觉丧失等严重并发症。**结论** 中重度 PAR 伴鼻中隔偏曲患者行三线减张鼻中隔矫正术联合低温等离子射频消融治疗可有效矫正患者鼻腔异常结构,显著缓解患者症状,安全性高,临床疗效理想,优于单纯三线减张鼻中隔矫正术,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 鼻炎,变应性,常年性; 鼻中隔; 低温; 导管消融术

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Clinical effect of three line tension nasal septum surgery combined with low - temperature plasma radiofrequency ablation in the treatment of moderate and severe perennial allergic rhinitis with nasal septal deviation

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical effect of three - line anastomosed nasal septum surgery combined with low - temperature plasma radiofrequency ablation in the treatment of patients with moderate - severe perennial allergic rhinitis (PAR) with nasal septum deviation. **Methods** 72 patients with moderate - severe PAR with nasal septum deviation were selected as study objects. The patients were divided into two groups according to the random number table method, with 36 cases in each group. The control group underwent three - line anastomosis and septoplasty. The study group received three - line anastomosed nasal septum surgery combined with low temperature plasma radiofrequency ablation. Before treatment, 1 year after treatment, the saccharin clearance time and nasal resistance, symptom score were observed. And the clinical efficacy, postoperative complications were compared between the two groups. **Results** Before treatment, the saccharin clearance time, nasal resistance and symptom scores between the two groups had no statistically significant differences (all $P>0.05$). After treatment for 1 year, the saccharin clearance time, nasal resistance and symptom scores of the two groups were all decreased compared with before treatment. The saccharin clearance time and nasal resistance in the study group were (16.03 ± 2.72) min and (0.31 ± 0.09) kPa \cdot L⁻¹ \cdot S⁻¹, respectively, which were lower than those in the control group [(17.15 ± 2.85) min, (0.44 ± 0.10) kPa \cdot L⁻¹ \cdot S⁻¹].

$L^{-1} \cdot S^{-1}$] ($t=2.467, 5.798$, all $P < 0.05$). The scores of runny nose, sneezing, nasal itching and nasal congestion in the study group were (0.74 ± 0.18) points, (1.01 ± 0.25) points, (0.62 ± 0.13) points and (0.79 ± 0.16) points, respectively, which were lower than those in the control group [(1.21 ± 0.31) points, (1.33 ± 0.43) points, (0.99 ± 0.22) points and (1.18 ± 0.34) points] ($t=7.867, 3.860, 8.688, 6.227$, all $P < 0.05$). Overall, the clinical effect of the study group was significantly better than that of the control group ($Z = -3.181, P < 0.05$). The total effective rate of the study group was 94.44%, which was significantly higher than 63.89% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 10.189, P < 0.05$). Different degrees of short-term olfactory decline, nasal obstruction were observed in both two groups, after corresponding treatment, the symptoms disappeared. No serious complications such as nasal septum perforation, atrophic rhinitis, and loss of smell occurred in all patients. **Conclusion** Three-line anastomosed nasal septum surgery combined with low-temperature plasma radiofrequency ablation in the treatment of patients with moderate-severe PAR and nasal septal deviation can effectively correct the abnormal nasal structure, significantly relieve the symptoms of patients, with high safety and clinical efficacy, it is worthy of clinical promotion and application.

【Key words】 Rhinitis, allergic, perennial; Nasal septum; Hypothermia; Catheter ablation

Fund program: Medical Science and Technology Project of Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province (2015A13)

二氧化锆全瓷冠修复上前牙的临床效果观察及其对患者生活质量的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨二氧化锆全瓷冠修复上前牙的临床效果及其对患者生活质量的影响。**方法** 选取行上前牙修复的患者 84 例[随访过程中失联了 4 例,共 80 例(106 颗牙)],依据不同的修复方法分为对照组 56 牙和研究组 50 牙。对照组使用镍铬合金烤瓷冠修复,研究组使用二氧化锆全瓷冠修复。随访 1 年后对比两组患者的修复效果、不良反应的发生率以及生活质量评分。**结果** 研究组牙冠修复 1 年后的颜色、完整性、边缘着色等情况均明显优于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$);研究组牙龈炎、牙周炎、牙根折断、过敏等不良反应发生率为 7.5%,明显低于对照组的 45.0% ($\chi^2 = 5.129, P < 0.05$);修复前两组生活质量评分差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),修复后研究组生活质量评分明显高于对照组($t = 18.623, 22.389, 20.724, 10.190$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 采用二氧化锆全瓷冠修复上前牙的临床效果更好,可以提高患者的美观效果、安全性以及生活质量评分,值得在临床推广和应用。

【关键词】 牙制备,口腔修复; 金属烤瓷合金; 牙科合金; 生活质量

Clinical effect of zirconia all - ceramic crown on repairing the anterior teeth and its influence on the quality of life of patients Li Yanfang, Zhang Liangjin.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical effect of zirconia all - ceramic crown for anterior teeth restoration, and its influence on the quality of life. **Methods** Eighty - four patients with anterior teeth repair[4 cases were lost during the follow - up, and there were 80 cases (106 teeth)] were selected. According to different surgical methods, they were divided into control group (56 teeth) and study group (50 teeth). The control group used Ni Cr alloy porcelain crown, the study group used two zirconia all - ceramic crown. The patients were followed up for 1 year, the repair effect, incidence rate of adverse reactions and quality of life score were compared between the two groups.

Results After 1 year of crown restoration, the color, integrity, edge coloring in the study group were significantly better than those in the control group (all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions such as gingivitis, periodontitis, root fracture, allergies of the study group was 7.5%, which was significantly lower than 45.0% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 5.129, P < 0.05$). There were no statistically significant differences in quality of life scores between the two groups before repair (all $P > 0.05$). The quality of life scores in the study group after repair were significantly higher than those in the control group ($t = 18.623, 22.389, 20.724, 10.190$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The clinical effect of zirconia all - ceramic crown for anterior teeth restoration is better. It can improve the aesthetic effect, safety and quality of life score of patients. It is worthy of popularizing and application in clinic.

【Key words】 Tooth preparation, prosthodontic; Metal ceramic alloys; Dental alloys; Quality of life

阿托伐他汀联合贝那普利对 IgA 肾病 患者蛋白尿的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨阿托伐他汀联合贝那普利治疗 IgA 肾病患者蛋白尿的疗效及安全性,为临床用药提供指导。**方法** 选择 IgA 肾病患者 80 例,采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组 40 例,观察组患者采用阿托伐他汀联合贝那普利治疗,对照组患者采用贝那普利治疗,比较两组治疗效果。**结果** 两组治疗前 24 h 尿蛋白、平均动脉压、血肌酐、血尿素氮、血钾差异均无统计学意义($t = 0.125, 1.273, 0.321, 0.207, 0.719$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。治疗后,两组 24 h 尿蛋白、平均动脉压均低于治疗前,差异均有统计学意义($t = 2.735, 6.145, 3.434, 4.501$, 均 $P < 0.05$),两组间比较观察组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($t = 3.121, 2.170$, 均 $P < 0.05$),两组治疗前后血肌酐、尿素氮、血钾差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 阿托伐他汀联合贝那普利治疗 IgA 肾病可以显著降低患者尿蛋白水平,且未增加尿素氮、肌酐和高钾血症等不良反应,是一种较好的治疗方法,值得推广应用。

【关键词】 肾小球肾炎, IgA; 阿托伐他汀; 贝那普利; 蛋白尿

Effect of atorvastatin combined with benazepril on proteinuria of patients with IgA nephropathy Le Yuna.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the efficacy and safety of atorvastatin combined with benazepril in the treatment of proteinuria in patients with IgA nephropathy, so as to provide guidance for clinical medication. **Methods** Eighty patients with IgA nephropathy were selected, and they were randomly divided into the observation group and control group according to random number table, with 40 patients in each group. The observation group was treated with atorvastatin combined with benazepril, and the control group was treated with benazepril. The treatment effect of the two groups was compared. **Results** Before treatment, the 24h urinary protein, mean arterial pressure, serum creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, and blood potassium between the two groups had no statistically significant differences ($t = 0.125, 1.273, 0.321, 0.207, 0.719$, all $P > 0.05$). After treatment, the 24h urine protein and mean arterial blood pressure in the two groups were lower than those before treatment, and the differences were statistically significant ($t = 2.735, 6.145, 3.434, 4.501$, all $P < 0.05$), which in the observation group were lower than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 3.121, 2.170$, all $P < 0.05$). The changes of serum creatinine, blood urea nitrogen and serum potassium in the two groups had no statistically significant differences (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Atorvastatin combined with benazepril in the treatment of IgA nephropathy can significantly decrease urinary protein level, without the adverse reactions of increased urea nitrogen, creatinine and hyperkalemia, which is worthy of popularization and application.

【Key words】 Glomerulonephritis, IgA; Atorvastatin; Benazepril; Proteinuria

子宫内膜射频消融术配合米非司酮治疗肾移植术后异常子宫出血的效果观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察子宫内膜射频消融术配合米非司酮治疗肾移植术后异常子宫出血的效果。方法 选取 80 例肾移植术后异常子宫出血患者, 采用随机数字表法分为研究组和对照组各 40 例。对照组应用子宫内膜射频消融术进行治疗, 研究组在对照组的基础上使用米非司酮进行治疗。比较两组患者的治疗效果, 即 3 个月、6 个月及 1 年的阴道出血情况及并发症情况。**结果** 研究组有效率为 92.5%, 显著高于对照组的 65.0% ($\chi^2 = 7.935, P < 0.05$); 研究组并发症发生率为 5.0%, 明显低于对照组的 30.0% ($\chi^2 = 7.935, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 在肾移植术后异常子宫出血的临床治疗过程中, 子宫内膜射频消融术配合米非司酮的治疗效果较为显著, 值得在临床上进一步推广应用。

【关键词】 子宫出血; 子宫内膜; 肾移植; 导管消融术; 米非司酮

Effect of endometrial radiofrequency ablation combined with mifepristone in the treatment of abnormal uterine bleeding after renal transplantation Su Huahua, Zhang Yanqing.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of endometrial ablation combined with mifepristone in the treatment of abnormal uterine bleeding after renal transplantation. **Methods** Eighty patients with abnormal uterine bleeding after renal transplantation were selected. According to the random number table method, the patients were divided into study group and control group, with 40 cases in each group. The control group was treated with endometrial radiofrequency ablation. The study group was treated with mifepristone on the basis of the control group. The therapeutic effects of the two groups were compared, included vaginal bleeding and complications in 3 months, 6 months and 1 year. **Results** The effective rate of the study group was 92.5%, which was significantly higher than 65.0% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 7.935, P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of complications in the study group was 5.0%, which was significantly lower than 30.0% in the control group ($\chi^2 = 7.935, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The effect of endometrial radiofrequency ablation combined with mifepristone in the treatment of abnormal uterine bleeding after renal transplantation is significant, which is worthy of further popularization and application in clinical practice.

【Key words】 Uterine hemorrhage; Endometrium; Kidney transplantation; Catheter ablation; Mifepristone

益气化痰方治疗气虚痰浊型收缩期高血压的效果观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察中医益气化痰方治疗收缩期高血压(气虚痰浊型)的临床疗效。**方法** 选择收缩期高血压(气虚痰浊型)的患者 120 例,采用随机双盲分组法将患者分成观察组和对照组,每组 60 例,对照组患者确诊后以常规西医进行治疗,观察组患者在对照组基础上给予益气化痰方联合用药进行治疗。治疗完毕后评估及比较两组的治疗效果,且观察患者的炎性因子水平变化。**结果** 两组治疗后的总有效率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.565, P > 0.05$)。观察组治疗后的收缩压(129.77 ± 5.56) mmHg、舒张压(79.48 ± 4.83) mmHg,与治疗前[(171.15 ± 18.81) mmHg、(94.42 ± 8.71) mmHg]、对照组治疗后[(135.48 ± 7.81) mmHg、(83.81 ± 5.29) mmHg]相比较均显著更低($t = 6.223, 8.936, 12.365, 8.114$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组治疗后的 CRP [(3.07 ± 0.28) mg/L]、IL-6 [(0.08 ± 0.04) ng/L] 及 TNF- α [(5.08 ± 1.03) ng/L] 等炎性因子水平与治疗前[(5.24 ± 0.49) mg/L, (0.22 ± 0.05) ng/L, (9.42 ± 2.49) ng/L] ($t = 6.248, 9.246, 8.335, 5.234, 5.012, 6.214$, 均 $P < 0.05$)、对照组治疗后相比均显著更低[(4.18 ± 0.19) mg/L, (0.12 ± 0.05) ng/L, (6.11 ± 2.07) ng/L, $t = 9.246, 5.112, 5.012$, 均 $P < 0.05$]。**结论** 针对收缩期高血压(气虚痰浊型)患者以中医益气化痰法治疗可达良好的降压效果,其作用机制可能与其降低炎性因子效果相关。

【关键词】 高血压; 医学,中国传统; 治疗结果

Effect of Yiqi Huatan prescription in the treatment of systolic hypertension of qi - deficiency and phlegm type

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical effect of Yiqi Huatan prescription in the treatment of patients with systolic hypertension (qi - deficiency and phlegm type). **Methods** 120 patients with systolic hypertension (qi - deficiency and phlegm type) were selected, and they were randomly divided into observation group and control group according to randomized, double - blind method, with 60 cases in each group. The control group received conventional western medicine treatment, the observation group was given compound Qima capsule combined with conventional western medicine. After treatment, the treatment effect was evaluated, and the levels of inflammatory factors were observed. **Results** The total effective rate between the two groups had no statistically significant difference ($\chi^2 = 0.565, P > 0.05$). The systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure in the observation group after treatment were (129.77 ± 5.56) mmHg, (79.48 ± 4.83) mmHg, respectively, which were significantly lower than before treatment [(171.15 ± 18.81) mmHg, (94.42 ± 8.71) mmHg] and those in the control group after treatment [(135.48 ± 7.81) mmHg, (83.81 ± 5.29) mmHg] ($t = 6.223, 8.936, 12.365, 8.114$, all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of CRP, IL - 6, TNF - in the observation group were (3.07 ± 0.28) mg/L, (0.08 ± 0.04) ng/L and (5.08 ± 1.03) ng/L, respectively, which were significantly lower than before treatment [(5.24 ± 0.49) mg/L, (0.22 ± 0.05) ng/L, (9.42 ± 2.49) ng/L, $t = 6.248, 9.246, 8.335, 5.234, 5.012, 6.214$, all $P < 0.05$] and those in the control group after treatment [(4.18 ± 0.19) mg/L, (0.12 ± 0.05) ng/L, (6.11 ± 2.07) ng/L, $t = 9.246, 5.112, 5.012$, all $P < 0.05$]. **Conclusion** Yiqi Huatan prescription in the treatment of systolic hypertension of qi - deficiency and phlegm type can achieve good therapeutic effect, the mechanism may be related with reducing inflammatory factors.

【Key words】 Hypertension; Medicine, Chinese traditional; Treatment outcome

甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠不同方案对老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者疗效及安全性比较

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【摘要】 目的 探讨不同方案甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠用于老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)患者的疗效及安全性。**方法** 选择 100 例 AECOPD 患者为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组,每组 50 例。对照组采用甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠静脉滴注,40 mg/d,疗程 15 d。观察组采用甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠静脉滴注,40 mg/d,疗程 5 d。检测并比较两组治疗前后肺功能指标残气量/肺总量(RV/TLC)、一秒用力呼气容积(FEV₁);血气分析指标动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO₂)、动脉血氧分压(PaO₂)、氧合指数(PaO₂/FiO₂);生活指数评分指数(quality of life index,QLI)及不良反应发生情况。**结果** 与治疗前比较,治疗后 RV/TLC 观察组[(44.2±7.4)%比(56.7±11.1)%]和对照组[(43.2±7.1)%比(55.2±10.2)%]均显著降低,FEV₁[(69.7±8.7)L比(52.4±11.6)L,(67.2±8.1)L比(54.8±11.5)L]显著升高,差异均有统计学意义($t=3.656,3.985,3.364,3.875$,均 $P<0.05$),但两组间差异均无统计学意义($t=2.869,1.969$,均 $P>0.05$)。与治疗前比较,观察组和对照组治疗后 PaCO₂[(35.7±4.5)mmHg 比(49.6±5.2)mmHg,(36.2±5.4)mmHg 比(48.6±5.2)mmHg]均显著降低,PaO₂[(84.9±13.2)mmHg 比(50.2±4.6)mmHg,(81.1±12.3)mmHg 比(49.6±4.9)mmHg]、PaO₂/FiO₂[(222.5±30.7)mmHg 比(119.3±14.6)mmHg,(217.4±25.6)mmHg 比(117.2±15.5)mmHg]显著升高,差异均有统计学意义($t=4.656,3.876,4.985,4.364,3.989,4.875$,均 $P<0.05$),但两组间差异均无统计学意义($t=2.526,1.234,1.986$,均 $P>0.05$)。治疗后,观察组 QLI 改善程度显著优于对照组[(8.7±2.2)分比(7.1±1.9)分],差异有统计学意义($t=4.675, P<0.05$)。观察组中胃肠道不适 1 例,血糖升高 2 例;对照组胃肠道不适 4 例,血糖升高 2 例,低血钾 2 例,观察组不良反应发生率显著低于对照组(6.0%比 20.0%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.332, P<0.05$)。**结论** 短疗程甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠治疗老年 AECOPD 患者疗效与常规剂量相当,但其不良反应少,患者生活质量改善程度高。

【关键词】 肺疾病,慢性阻塞性; 甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠; 老年人

Comparison of the efficacy and safety of different schemes of methylprednisolone sodium succinate in the treatment of elderly patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the efficacy and safety of different schemes of methylprednisolone sodium succinate in the treatment of elderly patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD). **Methods** A hundred patients with AECOPD were selected and divided into the control group and the observation group by random number table, with 50 cases in each group. The control group received intravenous injection of methylprednisolone sodium succinate, 40mg/d, the treatment course was 15d. The observation group received intravenous injection of methylprednisolone sodium succinate, 40 mg/d, the treatment course was 5d. The lung function indicators(RV/TLC, FEV₁), blood gas indicators (PaCO₂, PaO₂, PaO₂/FiO₂), quality of life index(QLI) score and incidence of adverse reactions were detected and compared between the two groups before and after treatment. **Results** Compared with before treatment, the RV/TLC of the observation group[(44.2±7.4)% vs. (56.7±11.1)%] and control group[(43.2±7.1)% vs. (55.2±10.2)%] after treatment decreased significantly, the FEV₁ of the observation group and control group[(69.7±8.7)L vs. (52.4±11.6)L, (67.2±8.1)L vs. (54.8±11.5)L] significantly increased, the differences were statistically significant($t=3.656,3.985,3.364,3.875$, all $P<0.05$), but the differences between the two groups were not statistically significant($t=2.869,1.969$, all $P>0.05$). Compared with before treatment, the PaCO₂ of the observation group and control group[(35.7±4.5)mmHg vs. (49.6±5.2)mmHg,

(36.2 ± 5.4) mmHg vs. (48.6 ± 5.2) mmHg] decreased significantly, and the PaO_2 [(84.9 ± 13.2) mmHg vs. (50.2 ± 4.6) mmHg, (81.1 ± 12.3) mmHg vs. (49.6 ± 4.9) mmHg] and $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ [(222.5 ± 30.7) mmHg vs. (119.3 ± 14.6) mmHg, (217.4 ± 25.6) mmHg vs. (117.2 ± 15.5) mmHg] increased significantly, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 4.656, 3.876, 4.985, 4.364, 3.989, 4.875$, all $P < 0.05$), but the differences between the two groups were not statistically significant ($t = 2.526, 1.234, 1.986$, all $P > 0.05$). After treatment, the improvement degree of QLI in the observation group was significantly better than that in the control group [(8.7 ± 2.2) points vs. (7.1 ± 1.9) points], the difference was statistically significant ($t = 4.675, P < 0.05$). In the observation group, there were 1 case of gastrointestinal discomfort, 2 cases of elevated blood sugar, and in the control group, there were 4 cases of gastrointestinal discomfort, 2 cases of elevated blood sugar, and 2 cases of hypokalemia. The incidence rate of adverse reactions in the observation group was significantly lower than that in the control group (6.0% vs. 20.0%), the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.332, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The short-term methylprednisolone in the treatment of elderly patients with AECOPD has similar effect with conventional dose, but it has minor adverse reactions, and can improve the quality of life of patients.

【Key words】 Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Methylprednisolone sodium succinate; Aged

肾上腺节细胞神经瘤的多层螺旋 CT 影像特征分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨肾上腺节细胞神经瘤的多层螺旋 CT(MSCT)影像特征,总结鉴别诊断要点。**方法** 分析经手术病理证实的 8 例肾上腺节细胞神经瘤的 MSCT 表现,并结合相关文献进行探讨。**结果** 所有肾上腺节细胞神经瘤均为单发,右侧肾上腺 5 例,左侧肾上腺 3 例,多数肿瘤密度均匀,7 例密度呈软组织密度影,其中 2 例内可见斑点状钙化影。增强后动脉期病灶未见强化或轻度强化,门脉期及延迟期呈轻度持续性强化及线样分隔样强化、包膜强化;1 例 CT 平扫呈水样低密度,增强各期未见强化。**结论** 肾上腺节细胞神经瘤较为罕见,MSCT 动态增强表现有一定特征,有利于与肾上腺其他肿瘤鉴别。

【关键词】 肾上腺肿瘤; 神经瘤; 体层摄影术,X 线计算机

Analysis of MSCT imaging features of adrenal ganglioneuroma Wang Junguang, Zhou Zhaoxia, Zhang Xia.
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【Abstract】 **Objective** To discuss MSCT imaging features of adrenal ganglioneuroma, and to sum up the key points of differential diagnosis. **Methods** The MSCT manifestations of 8 cases with adrenal ganglioneuroma confirmed by operation and pathology were analyzed combined with relevant literature. **Results** All adrenal ganglioneuromas were single, 5 cases of right adrenal gland, 3 cases of left adrenal gland, most tumor density was uniform, density of soft tissue in 7 cases, speckle calcification was seen in 2 cases. No enhanced or mild enhancement was found in the enhanced posterior artery, the portal and delayed period showed mild continuous enhancement and line like separation enhancement and encapsulation enhancement. Low density of water samples in 1 case of CT plain scan, no strengthening at all stages. **Conclusion** Adrenal ganglioneuroma is rare, the dynamic enhanced performance of MSCT has some characteristics, and it is beneficial to identify other adrenal tumors.

【Key words】 Adrenal gland tumor; Neuroma; Tomography, X-ray computed

经耻骨上膀胱切开取石术联合经尿道前列腺汽化电切术治疗前列腺增生症合并膀胱结石的效果观察

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【摘要】 **目的** 观察经耻骨上膀胱切开取石术联合经尿道前列腺汽化电切(TURP)术治疗前列腺增生症(BPH)合并膀胱结石的效果,总结手术技巧。**方法** 选取 BPH 合并膀胱结石患者 82 例,采用随机数字表法分为两组,每组 41 例,对照组应用 TURP 联合气压弹道碎石治疗,研究组应用 TURP 联合切开取石术治疗,对比两组患者的治疗效果。**结果** 研究组的出血量、碎石取石时间、总的手术时间[(64.1 ± 1.3) mL、(12.6 ± 2.5) min、(63.1 ± 1.6) min]均显著低于对照组[(92.1 ± 1.8) mL、(23.6 ± 2.1) min、(83.1 ± 1.7) min, $t = 17.294, 11.391, 15.125$, 均 $P < 0.05$];研究组患者的最大尿流率(Qmax)(18.4 ± 4.3) mL/s,显著高于对照组的(9.5 ± 5.1) mL/s($t = 15.294, P < 0.05$);同时国际前列腺症状(IPSS)评分(8.8 ± 1.7)分、残余尿量(RUV)(15.8 ± 5.3) mL 及生活质量评分(QOL)(1.4 ± 0.6)分,均显著低于对照组的(17.3 ± 2.8)分、(42.5 ± 6.1) mL、(3.6 ± 1.8)分($t = 15.391, 22.125, 12.935$, 均 $P < 0.05$);研究组患者术后并发症发生率(7.1%)显著低于对照组(40.5%)($\chi^2 = 6.935, P < 0.05$)。**结论** BPH 合并膀胱结石患者联合应用 TURP 以及切开取石术治疗,有利于提高治疗效果,降低并发症发生风险。

【关键词】 前列腺增生; 膀胱结石; 经尿道前列腺电切术

Effect of suprapubic lithocystotomy combined with transurethral resection of the prostate in the treatment of prostatic hyperplasia complicated with bladder stones Xun Changhong.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the effect of suprapubic lithocystotomy combined with transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) complicated with bladder stones, and to summarize the surgical technique. **Methods** Eighty-two BPH patients with bladder stones were selected, and they were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, with 41 cases in each group. The control group received TURP combined with pneumatic lithotripsy. The study group was treated with TURP combined with lithocystotomy. The treatment effect was compared between the two groups. **Results** The blood loss, duration of stone surgery and total operative time in the study group were (64.1 ± 1.3) mL, (12.6 ± 2.5) min, (63.1 ± 1.6) min, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(92.1 ± 1.8) mL, (23.6 ± 2.1) min, (83.1 ± 1.7) min, $t = 17.294, 11.391, 15.125$, all $P < 0.05$]. The maximal urinary flow rate (Qmax) of the study group was (18.4 ± 4.3) mL/s, which was significantly higher than (9.5 ± 5.1) mL/s of the control group ($t = 15.294, P < 0.05$). The international prostate symptoms score (IPSS), residual urine volume (RUV), quality of life (QOL) score in the study group were (8.8 ± 1.7) points, (15.8 ± 5.3) mL, (1.4 ± 0.6) points, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(17.3 ± 2.8) points, (42.5 ± 6.1) mL, (3.6 ± 1.8) points] ($t = 15.391, 22.125, 12.935$, all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of postoperative complications in the study group (7.1%) was significantly lower than 40.5% in the control group ($\chi^2 = 6.935, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** TURP combined with lithocystotomy in the treatment of BPH complicated with bladder stones is helpful to improve the therapeutic effect and reduce the risk of complications.

【Key words】 Prostatic hyperplasia; Urinary bladder calculi; Transurethral resection of prostate

呼出气一氧化氮水平检测用于支气管哮喘治疗中的意义

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【摘要】 目的 探讨呼出气一氧化氮(FeNO)水平检测应用于临床支气管哮喘患者治疗中的作用,并观察 FeNO 水平与患者肺功能的相关性。**方法** 回顾性分析 61 例急性加重期支气管哮喘患者临床资料,纳入病例组;根据患者病情程度分为轻度哮喘组 30 例、中度哮喘组 31 例。另选取同期 60 例健康人群作为对照组。所有患者均给予相应的对症治疗,并分别于治疗前、后检测病例组与对照组 FeNO 及肺功能情况。**结果** 轻度哮喘组患者治疗后 FeNO 水平为 (22.22 ± 8.39) ppb,明显低于中度哮喘组的 (35.21 ± 10.84) ppb ($t = 5.22, P = 0.00$);轻度哮喘组患者治疗后 FEV₁、PEF 分别为 $(2.49 \pm 0.38)\%$ 、 (3.82 ± 0.24) L/min,中度哮喘组分别为 $(2.52 \pm 0.41)\%$ 、 (3.74 ± 0.35) L/min,两组差异均无统计学意义($t = 0.29, 1.03, P = 0.76, 0.30$);两组治疗后 FeNO 水平明显低于治疗前,而 FEV₁、PEF 水平明显高于治疗前(均 $P < 0.05$)。病例组治疗前 FeNO、FEV₁、PEF 水平分别为 (50.41 ± 30.09) ppb、 $(1.98 \pm 0.37)\%$ 、 (3.24 ± 0.36) L/min,对照组分别为 (12.59 ± 6.39) ppb、 $(2.79 \pm 0.34)\%$ 、 (4.02 ± 0.18) L/min,两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 9.52, 12.53, 15.03, P = 0.00, 0.00, 0.00$);病例组治疗后 FeNO、FEV₁、PEF 水平分别为 (23.52 ± 10.54) ppb、 $(2.81 \pm 0.35)\%$ 、 (3.91 ± 0.40) L/min,对照组分别为 (12.59 ± 6.39) ppb、 $(2.79 \pm 0.34)\%$ 、 (4.02 ± 0.18) L/min,两组 FeNO 差异有统计学意义($t = 6.88, P = 0.00$),但两组 FEV₁、PEF 差异均无统计学意义($t = 0.31, 1.94, P = 0.75, 0.05$)。不同性别间 FeNO 水平比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗前 FeNO 与 FEV₁ 呈负相关性($r = -0.172, P = 0.02$),与 FEV 呈负相关性($r = -0.163, P = 0.01$),治疗后 FeNO 与 FEV₁ 无相关性($r = -0.031, P = 0.754$),与 FEV 无关($r = -0.141, P = 0.09$)。**结论** 检测 FeNO 水平有助于评价支气管哮喘患者气道炎症严重程度及肺功能,且与性别无关,FeNO 水平与患者肺功能呈负相关性,同时对患者临床疗效评价具有指导意义。

【关键词】 哮喘; 一氧化氮; 呼气; 呼吸功能试验

Clinical significance of detection of FeNO levels applied in the treatment of patients with bronchial asthma

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the role of exhaled nitric oxide(FeNO) detection in patients with bronchial asthma, and to observe the correlation between FeNO level and pulmonary function. **Methods** The clinical data of 61 patients with acute exacerbation of bronchial asthma were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were included in the case group. According to the disease condition, the patients were divided into mild asthma group (30 cases) and moderate asthma group (31 cases). A total of 60 healthy people were selected as the control group. All the patients were given corresponding symptomatic treatment, before and after treatment, the FeNO and lung function were determined in two groups. **Results** After treatment, the level of FeNO in the mild asthma group was (22.22 ± 8.39) ppb, which was significantly lower than (35.21 ± 10.84) ppb in the moderate asthma group ($t = 5.22, P = 0.00$). The levels of FEV₁ and PEF in the mild asthma group were $(2.49 \pm 0.38)\%$ 、 (3.82 ± 0.24) L/min, respectively, which in the moderate asthma group were $(2.52 \pm 0.41)\%$ 、 (3.74 ± 0.35) L/min, respectively, the differences between the two groups were not statistically significant ($t = 0.29, 1.03, P = 0.76, 0.30$). The FeNO levels of the two groups after treatment were significantly lower than those before treatment, and the FEV₁、PEF levels were significantly higher than those before treatment (all $P < 0.05$). Before treatment, the levels of FeNO, FEV₁ and PEF in the case group were

(50.41 ± 30.09) ppb, (1.98 ± 0.37)%, (3.24 ± 0.36) L/min, respectively, which in the control group were (12.59 ± 6.39) ppb, (2.79 ± 0.34)%, (4.02 ± 0.18) L/min, respectively, the differences were statistically significant between the two groups ($t = 9.52, 12.53, 15.03, P = 0.00, 0.00, 0.00$). After treatment, the levels of FeNO, FEV₁ and PEF in the case group were (23.52 ± 10.54) ppb, (2.81 ± 0.35)%, (3.91 ± 0.40) L/min, respectively, which in the control group were (12.59 ± 6.39) ppb, (2.79 ± 0.34)%, (4.02 ± 0.18) L/min, respectively, the difference of FeNO between the two groups was statistically significant ($t = 6.88, P = 0.00$), the differences of FEV₁ and PEF were not statistically significant between the two groups ($t = 0.31, 1.94, P = 0.75, 0.05$). The difference of FeNO between males and females was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). There was a negative correlation between FeNO and FEV₁ before treatment ($r = -0.172, P = 0.02$), and FeNO negatively correlated with FEV ($r = -0.163, P = 0.01$). There was no correlation between FeNO and FEV₁ after treatment ($r = -0.031, P = 0.754$), independent of FEV ($r = -0.141, P = 0.09$). **Conclusion** The level of FeNO is helpful to evaluate the severity of airway inflammation and lung function in bronchial asthma patients, and it is not related to sex. FeNO level is negatively correlated with pulmonary function, and is helpful to evaluate the clinical efficacy.

【Key words】 Asthma; Nitric oxide; Exhalation; Respiratory function tests

阿立哌唑联合碳酸锂治疗急性躁狂症 临床效果分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析阿立哌唑联合碳酸锂治疗急性躁狂症的临床效果。方法 从 2016 年 1 月至 2017 年 1 月收治的急性躁狂症患者中选取 72 例患者纳入研究,按照入院顺序,单号作为对照组($n=36$),双号作为观察组($n=36$),对照组给予氯氮平联合碳酸锂治疗,观察组采用阿立哌唑联合碳酸锂治疗,通过 BRMS 评分、治疗有效率、不良反应发生率等指标评估治疗方案的安全性和有效性。结果 治疗 1 周、2 周时,观察组 BRMS 评分分别为(21.23 ± 2.22)分与(20.02 ± 2.12)分,低于对照组相应指标($t=4.039 0, 4.002 5$, 均 $P < 0.05$),治疗 4、8 周两组 BRMS 评分接近;观察组治疗有效率为 94.44%,与对照组的 91.67% 比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);观察组不良反应发生率 19.44%,明显低于对照组的 41.67%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 11.644 6, P < 0.05$)。结论 阿立哌唑联合碳酸锂及氯氮平联合碳酸锂治疗急性躁狂症疗效相当,但阿立哌唑联合碳酸锂起效快,可有效缓解疾病症状,且不良反应少,安全性高,可在临床积极推广和应用。

【关键词】 抗躁狂药; 阿立哌唑; 碳酸锂

Clinical effect of aripiprazole combined with lithium carbonate in the treatment of acute mania

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the clinical effect of aripiprazole combined with lithium carbonate in the treatment of acute mania. **Methods** 72 patients with acute mania were selected in this research. According to the order of admission, the patients with odd numbers were selected as the control group ($n=36$), and the patients with even numbers were selected as the observation group ($n=36$). The control group was treated with clozapine combined with lithium carbonate, the observation group was treated by aripiprazole combined with lithium carbonate. The safety and efficacy of the treatment were evaluated by BRMS score, effective rate, incidence rate of adverse reaction etc.

Results After treatment for 1 week, 2 weeks, the BRMS scores of the observation group were (21.23 ± 2.22) points and (20.02 ± 2.12) points, which were significantly lower than those of the control group ($t=4.039 0, 4.002 5$, all $P < 0.05$). After treatment for 4 and 8 weeks, the BRMS scores of the two groups were similar. The effective rate of the observation group was 94.44%, which of the control group was 91.67%, the difference was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions of the observation group was 19.44%, which was significantly lower than 41.67% of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 11.644 6, P < 0.05$).

Conclusion Aripiprazole combined with lithium carbonate has similar effect with clozapine combined with lithium carbonate in the treatment of acute mania, but the combination therapy of aripiprazole and lithium carbonate can effectively alleviate the symptoms of the disease, and with less adverse reaction, high safety, which can be promoted and applied in clinical.

【Key words】 Antimanic agents; Aripiprazole; Lithium carbonate

规范化管理在手术室外来器械管理中的应用效果探讨

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨规范化管理在手术室外来器械管理中的临床应用效果。**方法** 选择烟台市烟台山医院收到的外来手术器械 100 件(次),采用随机数字表法分为两组,观察组实施规范化外来器械管理法,对照组实施常规管理,比较两组器械清洗时间及总准备时间,统计两组使用外来器械合格率,如包装合格率、清洗合格率及灭菌合格率。**结果** 观察组器械清洗时间 $[(34.6 \pm 2.1) \text{ min}]$ 及总准备时间 $[(45.6 \pm 3.9) \text{ min}]$ 均显著短于对照组 $[(56.6 \pm 5.3) \text{ min}、(65.3 \pm 6.1) \text{ min}]$ ($t = 27.288、19.240$,均 $P < 0.05$),观察组包装合格率(98.0%)、清洗合格率(100.0%)及灭菌合格率(100.0%)均显著高于对照组(60.0%、62.0%、64.0%) ($\chi^2 = 19.530、30.838、28.937$,均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 针对外来器械进行规范化管理,能有效地提高器械供应效率,尤其是器械的清洗与灭菌效率。

【关键词】 手术室; 外科器械; 消毒; 灭菌

Application effect of standardized management in outer instrument management of operating room Han Li.

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品管圈活动对提高普外科肠内营养患者健康教育知晓率效果分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨品管圈活动对普外科肠内营养患者健康教育知晓率的影响,规范健康教育流程,为患者提供优质的护理服务。**方法** 选择普外科肠内营养患者 82 例为观察对象,根据是否采用品管圈活动管理分为两组,开展品管圈活动前 42 例为对照组,采用常规健康教育;应用品管圈活动进行健康教育的 42 例为观察组。比较两组患者护理效果及健康教育知识知晓率。**结果** 对照组基础护理及并发症护理、疾病知识、药物知识、管路自我保护、心理护理维度评分分别为(7.21 ± 1.00)分、(4.14 ± 1.00)分、(6.90 ± 2.08)分、(4.98 ± 0.78)分、(1.64 ± 0.53)分,均高于观察组的(6.38 ± 1.08)分、(3.45 ± 0.77)分、(3.88 ± 0.80)分、(3.60 ± 0.54)分、(1.14 ± 0.35)分,两组差异均有统计学意义($t=3.666, 3.539, 8.785, 9.409, 5.064$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。**结论** 运用品管圈活动提高了肠内营养患者健康教育知识的知晓率,进一步提高了工作效率,同时规范了健康教育内容的完整性,提高了普外科肠内营养患者的满意度。

【关键词】 肠内营养; 健康教育; 管理质量小组

Effect of quality control circle activity on improvement of the health education awareness rate in patients with enteral nutrition in general surgery department Hou Ruisheng, Yu Qin, Wang Zhiying, Lyu Haixia, Du Liying.
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SBAR 沟通模式培训对手足外科新入职护士、护生护患沟通能力的影 响

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【摘要】 目的 分析 SBAR 沟通模式应用在手足外科新入职护士、护生中对护患沟通能力的影 响及临床价值。**方法** 回顾性选取分析手足外科新入职护士、护生 54 人。按照培训方法不同分为观察组和对照组, 每组 27 人,对照组采取传统带教模式培训护患沟通技巧,观察组采取 SBAR 沟通模式进行培训,对比两组培 训效果。**结果** 观察组培训后情绪知觉、自我情绪管理、他人情绪管理、情绪利用、总分分别为(51.65 ± 8.95)分、(34.04 ± 9.16)分、(32.08 ± 6.87)分、(35.88 ± 5.76)分、(131.83 ± 18.16)分,对照组分别为(40.11 ± 4.13)分、(28.77 ± 4.19)分、(22.03 ± 2.73)分、(26.77 ± 2.09)分、(118.36 ± 10.38)分,组间差异均有统计学 意义($t=6.387, 8.437, 6.387, 11.498, 10.547$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组培训后护患沟通评分中计划和准备、启 动、收集信息、给予信息、获得并理解患者观点、沟通结束评分分别为(22.74 ± 3.08)分、(25.88 ± 3.42)分、 (34.88 ± 4.64)分、(22.18 ± 3.61)分、(25.82 ± 4.27)分、(28.74 ± 4.09)分,对照组分别为(15.03 ± 1.38)分、 (15.82 ± 1.76)分、(25.32 ± 2.11)分、(13.88 ± 1.62)分、(16.04 ± 1.71)分、(16.83 ± 1.92)分,组间差异均有 统计学意义($t=6.784, 5.739, 7.237, 6.298, 5.043, 6.392$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** SBAR 沟通模式应用有助于提 升新入职护士、护生掌握沟通能力的正确性和全面性,提升了护理职业价值感,值得在临床推广应用。

【关键词】 教育,护理,继续; 护理实践模式; 护士; 学生,护理

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Influence of SBAR communication model training on communication ability of new nurses, nursing students in the department of hand and foot surgery Liu Aixiang, Bi Dongjun, He Bingxin.

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优质护理联合中药内服对腹腔镜保胆取石患者预后及生活质量的影响

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【摘要】 **目的** 分析优质护理联合中药内服对腹腔镜保胆取石患者预后及生活质量的影响。**方法** 选取接受腹腔镜保胆取石患者 80 例,采用随机数字表法分为两组,观察组 40 例,对照组 40 例。两组均采用腹腔镜保胆取石法治疗,术后观察组予以优质护理联合中药内服,对照组予以单纯优质护理。比较两组术后患者恢复情况、预后及生活质量。**结果** 观察组住院时间(7.0 ± 2.3)d,显著短于对照组的(12.0 ± 3.5)d($t = 6.41, P < 0.05$);下床时间(10.5 ± 1.2)h、医疗费用($6\ 055 \pm 784$)元,少于对照组的(12.2 ± 1.3)h 及($6\ 123 \pm 811$)元,但差异无统计学意义($t = 0.97, 0.75$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。术后 3 个月,观察组心理状态、生活质量总分显著高于对照组($t = 10.53, 11.47$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组总有效率 95%,显著高于对照组的 85% ($\chi^2 = 13.74, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 优质护理联合中药内服对腹腔镜保胆取石患者预后及生活质量有积极影响,值得临床推广。

【关键词】 腹腔镜检查; 胆囊结石病; 护理

Effect of quality nursing combined with traditional Chinese medicine on prognosis and quality of life of patients with laparoscopic cholecystectomy Lyu Ying.

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腹部手术后早期中西医结合护理干预对胃肠功能恢复及并发症的作用研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨腹部手术后早期中西医结合护理干预对于胃肠功能恢复指标及减少肠粘连等作用。**方法** 选择择期行腹部手术的患者 105 例,采用随机数字表法分为对照组 53 例,观察组 52 例。对照组给予常规护理方式,观察组给予早期中西医结合护理干预方式。观察两组术后胃肠功能恢复情况、术后并发症的发生情况;评价两组患者对护理的满意度情况。**结果** 观察组患者术后下床时间、术后进食时间、术后肠鸣音恢复时间、肛门自主排气时间、术后排便时间均短于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($t = 8.259$ 、 6.069 、 8.802 、 6.224 、 7.748 ,均 $P < 0.01$);观察组术后肠粘连、伤口愈合不良、发热感染、疼痛难忍、腹部胀气发生率均低于对照组,其中两组肠粘连、伤口愈合不良、疼痛难忍、腹部胀气发生率差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.003$ 、 4.749 、 4.141 、 4.541 , $P = 0.045$ 、 0.029 、 0.042 、 0.033);观察组患者总满意度为 96.15%,显著高于对照组的 83.01%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 3.983$, $P = 0.046$)。**结论** 腹部手术后早期中西医结合护理干预有助于胃肠功能恢复,有效减少肠粘连等并发症的发生,提高护理满意度,从而提高了疗效。

【关键词】 外科手术; 腹部; 组织粘连; 护理

Effect of integrated Chinese and Western medicine nursing intervention on gastrointestinal function recovery and postoperative complications in patients with abdominal surgery Xu Ke.

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肠道微生物群在健康和疾病中的作用

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【摘要】 肠道微生物群不仅仅在微生物学,在医学上也进入研究的重点。这些微生物能在长时间内保持自身的稳定性,其稳定性对人类健康和疾病发挥着至关重要的作用。近年来的报道显示微生物群的不平衡与多种疾病相关。肠道菌群失调导致的某些感染性肠道疾病像是克罗恩病等,这些在预期之中。但有趣的是微生物群或一个特定菌株与越来越多的像糖尿病,非酒精性脂肪肝,甚至精神疾病如抑郁症或自闭症这样的疾病有关。本文从健康和疾病两个方面对肠道微生物与人体的相关性进行阐述。

【关键词】 胃肠道; 微生物学; 健康; 疾病

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Role of intestinal microflora in health and disease Wu Hejie.

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【Abstract】 Intestinal microflora is not only in microbiology, but also in the study of medicine. These microorganisms can maintain their stability for a long time, and their stability plays a vital role in human health and disease. Recent reports have shown that the imbalance in microbial populations is associated with a variety of diseases. Some infectious intestinal diseases, such as Crohn's disease, are expected to be caused by intestinal flora disorders. But it is interesting that microbial groups or a particular strain are associated with an increasing number of diseases such as diabetes, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and even psychiatric disorders such as depression or autism. In this paper, the relationship between intestinal microorganism and human body was expounded from two aspects of health and disease.

【Key words】 Gastrointestina tract; Microbiology; Health; Disease

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甲状腺相关性眼病的发病机制

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【摘要】 甲状腺相关性眼病是临床上较为常见的一种眼病疾患,近年来,对其发病机制虽有较多研究,但并不明确,也正基于此情况,其治疗手段有限,疗效欠佳,给患者带来极大痛苦。本研究就目前国内外对甲状腺相关性眼病发病机制的报道进行分析,以期探索更为有效的新药开发,寻求更为安全的预防控制手段。

【关键词】 眼疾病; 甲状腺

The pathogenesis of thyroid – associated ophthalmopathy Li Yan, Li Qifu.

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【Abstract】 Thyroid – associated ophthalmopathy is a common type of ocular lesions. In recent years, there has been a lot of research on its pathogenesis, but the etiology and pathogenesis is not clear, so the treatment effect is not satisfied and that brought great suffering to the patients. In this paper, we analyzed the pathogenesis of thyroid – associated ophthalmopathy, in order to provide references for new drug discovery and effective control of the disease.

【Key words】 Eye disease; Thyroid gland