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主办
中华医学会
100710,北京市东四西大街42号

安徽医科大学
230032,安徽省合肥市梅山路81号

编辑
中国基层医药编辑委员会
232001,中国安徽淮南市洞山中路16号
电话(传真):(0554)6664827
(0554)6665318
Email:cjpmvip@163.com
http://www.cjpm.com
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总编辑
吴孟超 郑芙林

编辑部主任
黄政

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Email:cjpmvip@163.com

广告代理
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双氢睾酮诱导的多囊卵巢综合征合并动脉粥样硬化大鼠模型的建立

金石 元奎昌 李梦京 邢艳杰 金铨顺

133000 吉林省延吉, 延边大学附属医院心血管内科

通信作者: 金铨顺, Email: 7250599@qq.com

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【摘要】 目的 建立多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)合并动脉粥样硬化(AS)大鼠模型。**方法** 选择雌性 Splague-Dawley (SD) 大鼠 16 只, 采用随机数字表法分为对照组 ($n = 8$)、模型组 ($n = 8$)。对照组采用常规饲养, 模型组通过高脂饲料喂养 + 长期颈后皮下埋置双氢睾酮(DHT)的方式建立 PCOS 合并 AS 大鼠模型, 观察两组食物摄入量(FI)、体质量(BW)、睾酮(T)、雌激素(E_2)、促黄体生成素(LH)、总胆固醇(TC)、血糖(BG)及胰岛素(INS)水平的变化。**结果** 模型组与对照组相比 FI、T、 E_2 、LH 变化差异无统计学意义[(86.13 ± 7.83)g/r 比(96.25 ± 10.66)g/r, $t = 2.113$, $P = 0.563$; (10.79 ± 1.74)mg/L 比(11.47 ± 1.89)mg/L, $t = 1.785$, $P = 0.087$; (36.58 ± 2.57)ng/L 比(38.64 ± 1.78)ng/L, $t = 2.697$, $P = 0.068$; (15.47 ± 1.96)IU/L 比(16.01 ± 0.80)IU/L, $t = 1.570$, $P = 0.614$]; BW、TC、双氢睾酮(DHT)、INS 水平明显升高[(234.54 ± 17.14)g 比(192.67 ± 16.47)g, $t = 7.930$, $P < 0.000$; (2.47 ± 0.13)mmol/L 比(2.02 ± 0.15)mmol/L, $t = 6.475$, $P < 0.000$; (139.75 ± 12.12)ng/L 比(55.63 ± 7.80)ng/L, $t = 8.697$, $P < 0.000$; (283.25 ± 33.47)pg/mg 比(162.12 ± 15.51)pg/mg, $t = 9.289$, $P < 0.000$]。模型组 PCOS 大鼠(DHT 埋置)模型给予高脂饲料, 而且于造模后 12 周, 管壁明显增厚, 内膜明显增厚, 16 周内皮细胞损伤脱落, 深层胶原纤维暴露, 有单核细胞黏附, 可见动脉粥样硬化斑块。**结论** 通过高脂饲料喂养 DHT 诱导的 PCOS 大鼠, 建立 PCOS 合并 AS 大鼠模型, 再现了人类的典型临床症状及病理特征, 是研究 PCOS 合并 AS 可行的动物模型。

【关键词】 多囊卵巢综合征; 双氢睾酮; 动脉粥样硬化; 大鼠; 模型, 动物

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目资助(81460229); 吉林省卫生技术创新项目资助项目(2016J091)

Establishment of a model of dihydrotestosterone – induced polycystic ovary syndrome complicated with atherosclerosis in rats Jin Shi, Yuan Kuichang, Li Mengjing, Xing Yanjie, Jin Xuanshun.

Department of Cardiology, the Affiliated Hospital of Yanbian University, Yanji, Jilin 133000, China

Corresponding author: Jin Xuanshun, Email: 7250599@qq.com

【Abstract】 Objective To establish a rat model of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) complicated with atherosclerosis (AS). **Methods** Sixteen female SD rats were selected and randomly divided into control group and model group, with 8 rats in each group. The rats in the control group were given routine rearing. The rats in the model group were subcutaneously given dihydrotestosterone (DHT) in neck and fed with high fat diet for a long term. The changes of food intake (FI), body weight (BW), testosterone (T), estrogen (E_2), luteinizing hormone (LH), total cholesterol (TC), blood glucose (BG) and insulin (INS) were observed in the two groups. **Results** The levels of FI, T, E_2 , LH between the control group and model group had no obvious change [(86.13 ± 7.83)g/r vs. (96.25 ±

10.66)g/r, $t=2.113$, $P=0.563$, (10.79 ± 1.74)mg/L vs. (11.47 ± 1.89)mg/L, $t=1.785$, $P=0.087$; (36.58 ± 2.57)ng/L vs. (38.64 ± 1.78)ng/L, $t=2.697$, $P=0.068$; (15.47 ± 1.96)IU/L vs. (16.01 ± 0.80)IU/L, $t=1.570$, $P=0.614$]. The levels of BW, TC, DHT, INS in the model group were significantly higher than those in the control group [(234.54 ± 17.14)g vs. (192.67 ± 16.47)g, $t=7.930$, $P<0.000$; (2.47 ± 0.13)mmol/L vs. (2.02 ± 0.15)mmol/L, $t=6.475$, $P<0.000$; (139.75 ± 12.12)ng/L vs. (55.63 ± 7.80)ng/L, $t=8.697$, $P<0.000$; (283.25 ± 33.47)pg/mg vs. (162.12 ± 15.51)pg/mg, $t=9.289$, $P<0.000$]. Tube wall was markedly thickened in the model group after being given high fat feed for 12 weeks, and intimal wall was significantly thickened after 16 weeks, and endotheliocyte injury, deep collagen fiber, monocyte adhesion, visible atherosclerotic plaques were observed in the model group. **Conclusion** DHT - induced PCOS rat model by high fat feed reproduces the human typical clinical symptoms and pathological characteristics, it can provide a relatively simple and feasible rat model for further study of the mechanism of PCOS complicated with AS.

【Key words】 Polycystic ovary syndrome; Dihydrotestosterone; Atherosclerosis; Rats; Models, animal

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation of China (81460229); Health and Family Planning Commission of Jilin Province(2016J091)

盆底康复联合中药治疗女性压力性尿失禁的疗效及对生活质量的影响

陈冬兰 周薇

317000 浙江省临海, 临海市中医院中医妇科(陈冬兰)

317000 浙江省临海, 浙江省台州医院妇科(周薇)

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【摘要】 目的 观察盆底康联合中药治疗女性压力性尿失禁中的临床疗效和对生活质量影响。**方法** 选取女性压力性尿失禁患者 190 例,根据治疗方法不同分为对照组和观察组,各 95 例。对照组患者采用盆底康复治疗,观察组在对照组治疗基础上联合中药方剂治疗,分析两组患者治疗效果。**结果** 观察组患者治疗总有效率 96.84%,高于对照组的 86.32% ($\chi^2 = 3.168, P < 0.05$)。观察组治疗后最大尿道外压 (55.16 ± 8.96) cmH₂O,最大尿道闭合压力 (45.65 ± 12.41) cmH₂O;对照组治疗后最大尿道外压 (40.58 ± 5.64) cmH₂O,最大尿道闭合压力 (31.69 ± 8.87) cmH₂O,组间差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 6.456, 5.124$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组治疗后限制性行为 (73.54 ± 12.54) 分,影响社会心理 (75.23 ± 14.11) 分,形成社会尴尬 (76.21 ± 15.12) 分;对照组治疗后限制性行为 (67.13 ± 7.84) 分,影响社会心理 (68.16 ± 8.14) 分,形成社会尴尬 (65.28 ± 8.13) 分,组间差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 5.124, 4.058, 6.218$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 盆底康联合中药治疗女性压力性尿失禁的临床疗效优于单纯盆底康复治疗,可改善患者生活质量,值得在临床推广应用。

【关键词】 尿失禁,压力性; 康复护理学; 中草药; 生活质量

基金项目:浙江省台州市科技计划项目(1401ky03)

Effect of pelvic floor rehabilitation combined with traditional Chinese medicine on female pressure urinary incontinence and its influence on the quality of life Chen Donglan, Zhou Wei.

Department of Gynecology, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Linhai, Linhai, Zhejiang 317000, China (Chen DL);

Department of Gynecology, Taizhou Hospital of Zhejiang Province, Linhai, Zhejiang 317000, China (Zhou W)

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the clinical effect of pelvic floor rehabilitation therapy combined with traditional Chinese medicine prescription in the treatment of female pressure urinary incontinence, and its influence on quality of life. **Methods** A retrospective study of 190 females with stress urinary incontinence was conducted. The patients were divided into control group and observation group according to the treatment method. Patients in the control group were treated with pelvic floor rehabilitation. The observation group was treated with traditional Chinese medicine prescription based on the treatment of the control group. The therapeutic effect of the two groups was analyzed. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group was 96.84%, which was significantly higher than 86.32% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 3.168, P < 0.05$). After treatment, the maximal urethral pressure, maximum urethral closure pressure of the observation group were (55.16 ± 8.96) cmH₂O, (45.65 ± 12.41) cmH₂O, respectively, which of the control group were (40.58 ± 5.64) cmH₂O, (31.69 ± 8.87) cmH₂O, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($t = 6.456, 5.124$, all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the scores of restrictive behaviors, social psychology, formed the social awkwardness of the observation group were (73.54 ± 12.54) points, (75.23 ± 14.11) points, (76.21 ± 15.12) points, respectively, which of the control group were (67.13 ± 7.84) points, (68.16 ± 8.14) points and (65.28 ± 8.13) points, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($t = 5.124, 4.058, 6.218$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The clinical curative effect of pelvic floor rehabilitation combined with traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of female stress urinary incontinence is better than pure pelvic floor rehabilitation, it can improve women's quality of life, the bladder urine storage and urinary continence ability, it is worthy of popularizing in clinical application.

【Key words】 Urinary incontinence, stress; Rehabilitation nursing; Drugs, Chinese herbal; Quality of life

Fund program: Science and Technology Project of Taizhou City Zhejiang Province (1401ky03)

超声检查对子宫附件囊性占位性病变的诊断价值

代旭平

046021 山西省长治, 长治市第三人民医院功检科

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨超声检查对子宫附件囊性占位性病变的诊断价值。**方法** 选取 160 例子宫附件囊性占位性病变患者作为研究对象, 所有患者均接受超声检查, 对其病变类型予以判断, 并根据手术病理诊断、穿刺活检病理诊断、临床随访等确诊结果, 计算超声对不同类型子宫附件囊性占位性病变的诊断符合率及其与确诊结果之间的一致性。**结果** 160 例子宫附件囊性占位性病变患者中, 明确证实共有 36 例子宫内膜异位囊肿、37 例卵巢囊腺瘤、19 例输卵管异位妊娠、28 例附件炎性包块、19 例卵巢囊腺癌、21 例畸胎瘤。经计算, 超声检查对子宫内膜异位囊肿、卵巢囊腺瘤、输卵管异位妊娠、附件炎性包块、卵巢囊腺癌、畸胎瘤分别为 91.67%、91.89%、84.21%、89.29%、89.47%、90.48%, 与确诊结果之间的一致性良好, 差异均无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.166, 0.163, 0.291, 0.206, 0.125, 0.114$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 超声检查可对子宫附件囊性占位性病变予以有效检出, 对不同类型病变予以有效鉴别, 其诊断价值较高。

【关键词】 子宫附件疾病; 超声检查

Clinical significance of ultrasound in the diagnosis of uterine adnexal mass Dai Xuping.

Department of Function, the Third People's Hospital of Changzhi, Changzhi, Shanxi 046021, China

【Abstract】 **Objective** To study and explore the clinical significance of ultrasound in the diagnosis of uterine adnexal mass. **Methods** From January 2014 to December 2016, 160 patients with uterine adnexal cystic lesions in our hospital were selected. All the patients received ultrasound examination, the kinds of lesions were judged, and according to the results of pathological diagnosis of operation, pathological diagnosis of biopsy and clinical follow-up, the consistency between ultrasonic diagnosis and confirmed diagnosis results was analyzed. **Results** Of 160 cases with adnexal cystic lesions, a total of 36 cases of endometrial ectopic cyst, 37 cases of ovarian cystadenoma, 19 cases of tubal ectopic pregnancy, 28 cases of inflammatory mass, 19 cases of ovarian cystadenocarcinoma, 21 cases of teratoma. After calculation, ultrasound examination of the uterus endometriosis cyst, cystadenoma of ovary, fallopian tube ectopic pregnancy, inflammatory mass, ovarian cyst, teratoma were 91.67%, 91.89%, 84.21%, 89.29%, 89.47%, 90.48%, respectively, and confirmed the consistency with the results, there were no statistically significant differences ($\chi^2 = 0.166, 0.163, 0.291, 0.206, 0.125, 0.114$, all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Ultrasound in the diagnosis of uterine adnexal cystic lesions can effectively detect and distinguish different types of lesions, it has high diagnostic value.

【Key words】 Adnexal diseases; Ultrasonography

下瘀血汤加味治疗子宫内膜异位症的效果分析

耿盼盼 张鑫

271500 山东省东平县人民医院妇产科(耿盼盼),疼痛康复科(张鑫)

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【摘要】 目的 观察下瘀血汤加味治疗子宫内膜异位症的临床效果。**方法** 选取子宫内膜异位症患者 88 例为观察对象,采用抽签的方法分为两组,每组 44 例。对照组采用达那唑治疗,观察组采用中药下瘀血汤加味进行治疗。观察两组治疗前后血清内分泌激素[血清雌二醇(E_2)、睾酮(T)、孕酮(P)、黄体生成激素(LH)、卵泡刺激素(FSH)]含量及体液免疫(C_3 、 C_4)水平,比较两组临床效果。**结果** 治疗后,观察组 E_2 、T、P、LH、FSH 分别为(109.47 ± 20.67)ng/L、(441.23 ± 120.14)ng/L、(15.11 ± 4.13) μ g/L、(9.85 ± 2.34)IU/L、(3.05 ± 0.90)IU/L,对照组分别为(100.22 ± 17.45)ng/L、(500.47 ± 110.24)ng/L、(15.34 ± 4.20) μ g/L、(9.01 ± 1.04)IU/L、(3.08 ± 0.91)IU/L,两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 2.27, 2.41, 0.26, 2.18, 0.16$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组 C_3 、 C_4 分别为(1.09 ± 0.25)g/L、(0.52 ± 0.10)g/L,对照组分别为(1.00 ± 0.10)g/L、(0.77 ± 0.46)g/L,两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 2.23, 3.52$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组总有效率为 95.45%,高于对照组的 79.55%,两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.09, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 下瘀血汤加味治疗子宫内膜异位症,可改善患者的内分泌激素及体液免疫水平,效果优于达那唑。

【关键词】 子宫内膜异位症; 中草药; 下瘀血汤

Clinical analysis of treatment of endometriosis with modified Xiayuxue decoction *Geng Panpan, Zhang Xin.*
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the People's Hospital of Dongping County, Shandong 271500, China (Geng PP); Department of Pain Rehabilitation, the People's Hospital of Dongping County, Shandong 271500, China (Zhang X)

【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical effect of Xiayuxue decoction in the treatment of endometriosis.
Methods 88 patients with endometriosis were selected and randomly divided into two groups by drawing lots, with 44 cases in each group. The control group received danazol treatment, the observation group was given TCM Xiayuxue decoction. Before and after treatment, the serum endocrine hormones [serum estradiol (E_2), testosterone (T), progesterone (P), luteinizing hormone (LH), follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)] contents and humoral immunity (C_3 , C_4) levels, and the clinical effect were compared between the two groups. **Results** After treatment, the E_2 , T, P, LH, FSH levels of observation group were (109.47 ± 20.67)ng/L, (441.23 ± 120.14)ng/L, (15.11 ± 4.13)g/L, (9.85 ± 2.34)IU/L, (3.05 ± 0.90)IU/, respectively, which of the control group were (100.22 ± 17.45)ng/L, (500.47 ± 110.24)ng/L, (15.34 ± 4.20)g/L, (9.01 ± 1.04)IU/L, (3.08 ± 0.91)IU/, respectively, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups ($t = 2.27, 2.41, 0.26, 2.18, 0.16$, all $P < 0.05$). The C_3 , C_4 levels of the observation group were (1.09 ± 0.25)g/L, (0.52 ± 0.10)g/L, respectively, which of the control group were (1.00 ± 0.10)g/L, (0.77 ± 0.46)g/L, respectively, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups ($t = 2.23, 3.52$, all $P < 0.05$). The total effective rate of the observation group was 95.45%, which was significantly higher than 79.55% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 5.09, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Xiayuxue decoction in the treatment of endometriosis can improve the endocrine hormone and humoral immunity of patients, and the effect is excellent.

【Key words】 Endometriosis; Drugs, Chinese herbal; Lower blood stasis decoction

快速康复外科管理用于子宫切除术围手术期中的效果观察

陈瑞芝

261400 山东省莱州,莱州市人民医院妇科

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【摘要】 目的 探讨快速康复外科管理用于经阴道子宫切除术围手术期管理的效果及临床意义。**方法** 回顾性分析因子宫肌瘤、子宫腺肌病、中盆腔缺陷、宫颈病变及子宫内膜病变等行经阴道子宫切除术患者 73 例的临床资料,根据围手术期管理方法不同分成两组,观察组 35 例,采用快速康复外科技术进行围手术期管理,对照组 38 例,采用常规围手术期管理。比较两组围手术期管理相关指标,包括手术时间、手术出血量、术后首次进食时间、术后排气时间、留置尿管时间、下地活动时间、住院时间和住院费用等。**结果** 两组平均年龄、体质量指数、腹部手术史、疾病构成差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。观察组与对照组术后首次进食时间[(7.6 ± 1.3)h 比 (12.6 ± 3.2)h]、术后排气时间[(15.5 ± 4.6)h 比 (20.2 ± 6.5)h]、留置尿管时间[(20.1 ± 4.9)h 比 (28.4 ± 6.8)h]、下地活动时间[(19.2 ± 3.5)h 比 (24.2 ± 7.9)h]、住院时间[(4.5 ± 0.7)d 比 (5.8 ± 1.2)d]及住院费用[(6 545.2 ± 430.7)元比 (7 953.8 ± 653.3)元]差异均有统计学意义($t = 8.069$ 、3.538、5.938、3.582、5.590、10.777,均 $P < 0.05$);两组手术时间[(45.3 ± 20.8)min 比 (39.9 ± 17.4)min]和手术出血量[(69.4 ± 32.2)mL 比 (57.0 ± 24.5)mL]差异均无统计学意义($t = 1.206$ 、1.860,均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 将快速康复外科管理引入经阴道子宫切除术患者的围手术期管理中,能够加快患者术后康复进程,减少住院时间和患者经济负担,具有重要临床意义。

【关键词】 外科手术; 诊疗工作管理,医学; 子宫切除术,阴道式

Clinical effect of enhanced recovery after surgery management in patients with vaginal hysterectomy

Chen Ruizhi.

Department of Gynecology, Laizhou People's Hospital, Laizhou, Shandong 261400, China

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the effect of enhanced recovery after surgery program (ERAS) in perioperative management of vaginal hysterectomy. **Methods** The clinical data of 73 patients who underwent transvaginal hysterectomy for uterine fibroids, adenomyosis, middle pelvic defects, cervical lesions and endometrial lesions were retrospectively analyzed. All patients were divided into two groups according to the perioperative management method. The observation group (35 cases) received the enhanced recovery program, while the control group (38 cases) received the routine perioperative management. The general data and perioperative management indicators of the two groups were recorded and compared. **Results** There were no statistically significant differences between the two groups in mean age, body mass index, abdominal surgery history and diagnosis constitution (all $P > 0.05$). The first feeding time [(7.6 ± 1.3)h vs. (12.6 ± 3.2)h], postoperative exhaust time [(15.5 ± 4.6)h vs. (20.2 ± 6.5)h], indwelling catheter time [(20.1 ± 4.9)h vs. (28.4 ± 6.8)h], mobilization time [(19.2 ± 3.5)h vs. (24.2 ± 7.9)h], the length of hospital stay [(4.5 ± 0.7)d vs. (5.8 ± 1.2)d] and hospitalization expense [(6 545.2 ± 430.7) CNY vs. (7 953.8 ± 653.3) CNY] of the observation group were less than those of the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 8.069$, 3.538, 5.938, 3.582, 5.590, 10.777, all $P < 0.05$). There were no statistically significant differences between the two groups in the operation time [(45.3 ± 20.8)min vs. (39.9 ± 17.4)min] and the amount of bleeding [(69.4 ± 32.2)mL vs. (57.0 ± 24.5)mL] ($t = 0.231$, 0.067, all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The ERAS program perioperative management can speed up the postoperative recovery process, reduce the length of hospital stay and the financial burden of patients who underwent transvaginal hysterectomy.

【Key words】 Surgical procedures, operative; Practice management, medical; Hysterectomy, vaginal

双氯芬酸钠栓计划性纳肛在妇科宫腔镜手术中应用的临床意义

卓龙彩 林巧红 朱艳芳 许竞璇

361003 福建省厦门,解放军第一七四医院 厦门大学附属成功医院妇科

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【摘要】 目的 探讨双氯芬酸钠栓计划性纳肛在妇科宫腔镜手术中应用的临床意义。**方法** 将 125 例行宫腔镜手术的患者按照手术日期单双号分为观察组 64 例和对照组 61 例,观察组于术前 30 min 和手术结束时用双氯芬酸钠栓 50 mg 纳肛,对照组经静脉给予丙泊酚 $2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 行全身麻醉,比较两组术后 1 h、2 h 的疼痛情况,术后 12 h 内镇痛不良反应发生情况,术毕至下床活动时间、麻醉费用及患者舒适度。**结果** 观察组术后 1 h、2 h 视觉模拟评分法评分(VAS 评分)分别为 (3.23 ± 1.75) 分、 (1.84 ± 1.36) 分,显著低于对照组的 (5.07 ± 1.73) 分、 (2.75 ± 1.60) 分($t = -5.875, -3.435$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组术后 12 h 内恶心呕吐发生例数(5 例)少于对照组(27 例)($\chi^2 = 12.175, P < 0.05$);术毕至下床活动时间 [$(11.17 \pm 2.18) \text{ min}$] 显著短于对照组 [$(17.84 \pm 3.42) \text{ min}$] ($t = -12.933, P < 0.05$),麻醉费用(1.24 元)显著低于对照组(71.30 元) ($t = 18.130, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 双氯芬酸钠栓计划性纳肛对行妇科宫腔镜手术的患者术后镇痛效果较好,使下床活动时间提前,能减少麻醉费用,可作为妇科宫腔镜手术中首选的麻醉方式。

【关键词】 投药,直肠; 宫腔镜检查; 麻醉; 双氯芬酸钠栓

Clinical application of diclofenac sodium in the treatment of gynecological hysteroscopy Zhuo Longcai, Lin Qiaohong, Zhu Yanfang, Xu Jingxuan.

Department of Gynecology, the 174th Hospital of PLA (Successful Hospital Affiliated to Xiamen University), Xiamen, Fujian 361003, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical significance of scheduled diclofenac sodium in gynecological hysteroscopic surgery. **Methods** A total of 125 patients undergoing hysteroscopic surgery were divided into observation group(64 cases) and control group(61 cases) according to the operation date. The observation group received diclofenac sodium(50mg) 30min before operation and after operation. The control group was anesthetized with propofol $2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$. The pain at 1h and 2h postoperatively, the incidence of adverse reactions within 12h after operation, the time from operation to bed ambulation, anesthetic cost and comfort of patients were compared between the two groups.

Results The pain scores of VAS in the observation group at 1h and 2h postoperatively were (3.23 ± 1.75) points and (1.84 ± 1.36) points, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(5.07 ± 1.73) points and (2.75 ± 1.60) points, $t = -5.875, -3.435$, all $P < 0.05$]. The incidence of nausea and vomiting in the observation group within 12h after operation was less than that in the control group(5 cases vs. 27 cases) ($\chi^2 = 12.175, P < 0.05$). The time spent on ambulation of the observation group [$(11.17 \pm 2.18) \text{ min}$] was significantly shorter than that of the control group [$(17.84 \pm 3.42) \text{ min}$] ($t = -12.933, P < 0.05$). The anesthetic cost of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group (1.24 CNY vs. 71.30 CNY, $t = 18.130, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The diclofenac sodium plan anal preoperative analgesic effect in patients undergoing gynecological hysteroscopic surgery is better, so that out of bed activities ahead of time, can reduce the anesthesia costs, gynecological hysteroscopy can be used as the preferred method of anesthesia.

【Key words】 Administration, rectal; Hysteroscopy; Anesthesia; Diclofenac sodium suppository

酮咯酸氨丁三醇联合舒芬太尼用于剖宫产术后镇痛的半数有效量研究

刘月娥 郭俊儿 陈涛

032200 山西省吕梁, 山西省汾阳医院麻醉科

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【摘要】 **目的** 研究酮咯酸氨丁三醇配伍不同剂量舒芬太尼时的半数有效量。**方法** 选择 60 例剖宫产术后的剖宫产产妇, 采用随机数字表法分为两组, 各 30 例, I 组采用舒芬太尼 $0.75 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ + 右美托咪定 $200 \mu\text{g}$, II 组采用舒芬太尼 $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ + 右美托咪定 $200 \mu\text{g}$ 。两组的首例泵内均加入 150mg 酮咯酸氨丁三醇, 以 30mg 为单位根据效果满意或不满意逐渐递增或递减。得出这两组加用酮咯酸氨丁三醇的半数有效量。**结果** 两组术后收缩压 [$(112.5 \pm 9.6) \text{mmHg}$ 比 $(122.5 \pm 8.4) \text{mmHg}$ 、 $(114.2 \pm 9.9) \text{mmHg}$ 比 $(124.1 \pm 8.2) \text{mmHg}$]、心率 [$(80.6 \pm 13.5) \text{次}/\text{min}$ 比 $(90.5 \pm 16.5) \text{次}/\text{min}$ 、 $(77.6 \pm 15.5) \text{次}/\text{min}$ 比 $(88.2 \pm 18.8) \text{次}/\text{min}$] 均明显低于术前 ($t=4.587, 5.248, 4.214, 3.983$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。两组术后 VSA 评分呈明显下降趋势 [(6.8 ± 2.4) 分、 (3.4 ± 1.4) 、 (2.1 ± 0.9) 分、 (6.9 ± 3.1) 分、 (3.5 ± 1.7) 分、 (2.2 ± 0.7) 分], 不同时点间比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($F=4.977, P < 0.05$)。I 组酮咯酸氨丁三醇 ED50 及其 95% 可信区间分别为 91.75mg 、 $78.69 \sim 106.98 \text{mg}$; II 组酮咯酸氨丁三醇 ED50 及其 95% 可信区间分别为 72.44mg 、 $60.40 \sim 86.90 \text{mg}$ 。**结论** 酮咯酸氨丁三醇配伍舒芬太尼镇痛效果好, 不良反应少, 舒芬太尼 0.75 和 $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 时酮咯酸氨丁三醇 ED50 分别为 91.75mg 和 72.44mg 。

【关键词】 剂量效应关系, 药物; 剖宫产术; 酮咯酸氨丁三醇; 舒芬太尼

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Ketorolac tromethamine combined with sufentanil on median effective dose of analgesia after cesarean delivery Liu Yuee, Guo Jun'er, Chen Tao.

Department of Anesthesiology, Fenyang Hospital of Shanxi Province, Lyuliang, Shanxi 032200, China

【Abstract】 **Objective** To study the median effective dose of ketorolac tromethamine combined with different doses of sufentanil. **Methods** From February 2016 to June 2017, 60 cases of cesarean section were selected. According to the random number table method, they were divided into two groups, with 30 cases in each group. Group I was treated with sufentanil $0.75 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ + dexmedetomidine $200 \mu\text{g}$, while sufentanil $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ + dexmedetomidine $200 \mu\text{g}$ was used in group II. The first two groups were added to pump 150mg ketorolac tromethamine, gradually increased or decreased in accordance with 30mg effect according to satisfaction or dissatisfaction. The median effective dose of ketorolac tromethamine in the two groups was analyzed. **Results** After operation, the systolic blood pressure [$(112.5 \pm 9.6) \text{mmHg}$ vs. $(122.5 \pm 8.4) \text{mmHg}$, $(114.2 \pm 9.9) \text{mmHg}$ vs. $(124.1 \pm 8.2) \text{mmHg}$] and heart rate [$(80.6 \pm 13.5) \text{times}/\text{min}$ vs. $(90.5 \pm 16.5) \text{times}/\text{min}$, $(77.6 \pm 15.5) \text{times}/\text{min}$ vs. $(88.2 \pm 18.8) \text{times}/\text{min}$] in the two groups were significantly lower than those before operation ($t=4.587, 5.248, 4.214, 3.983$, all $P < 0.05$). The VSA scores of the two groups decreased significantly [(6.8 ± 2.4) points, (3.4 ± 1.4) points, (2.1 ± 0.9) points, (6.9 ± 3.1) points, (3.5 ± 1.7) points, (2.2 ± 0.7) points], the difference was statistically significant at different time points ($F=4.977, P < 0.05$). ED50 and 95% confidence interval of ketorolac tromethamine in the group I was 91.75mg , $78.69 \sim 106.98 \text{mg}$, which in the group II was 72.44mg , $60.40 \sim 86.90 \text{mg}$. **Conclusion** Ketorolac tromethamine combined with sufentanil has good analgesia effect, less adverse reaction. When sufentanil was given at 0.75 and $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, the ED50 of ketorolac tromethamine were 91.75mg and 72.44mg .

【Key words】 Dose-response relationship, drug; Cesarean section; Ketorolac tromethamine; Sufentanil

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紫杉醇脂质体联合贝伐珠单抗 治疗中晚期胃癌的疗效 及其对免疫功能的影响

葛琳

310000 浙江省杭州, 浙江省人民医院 杭州医学院附属人民医院药剂科

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【摘要】目的 探讨紫杉醇脂质体联合贝伐珠单抗治疗中晚期胃癌的疗效及其对免疫功能的影响。**方法** 选取 90 例中晚期胃癌患者, 采取随机数字表法分为对照组与观察组, 每组 45 例。对照组给予紫杉醇脂质体联合卡培他滨方案化疗, 观察组在对照组的基础上加用贝伐珠单抗治疗。比较两组临床疗效、不良反应发生率、生活质量(QL-index 指数量表)评分及免疫功能变化。**结果** 观察组总有效率为 64.44%, 明显高于对照组的 51.11%, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.67, P < 0.05$)。两组治疗后与治疗前相比生活质量评分均提高(均 $P < 0.05$), 且观察组升高更加显著($t = 5.89, P < 0.05$)。两组治疗后与治疗前相比 CD_3^+ 、 CD_4^+ 、 CD_8^+ 水平均降低(均 $P < 0.05$), 对照组治疗后与观察组治疗后相比上述指标降低更加显著($t = 3.35, 4.25, 3.78$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 紫杉醇脂质体联合贝伐珠单抗治疗中晚期胃癌的疗效突出, 安全性较高, 能够促进提高患者的生活质量, 改善免疫功能。

【关键词】 胃肿瘤; 紫杉醇脂质体; 贝伐珠单抗; 免疫, 细胞

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Effect of paclitaxel liposomes scheme combined with bevacizumab in the treatment of advanced gastric cancer and its influence on immune function Ge Lin.

Department of Pharmacy, the People's Hospital of Zhejiang Province (the People's Hospital Affiliated to Hangzhou Medical College), Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the effect of paclitaxel liposomes scheme combined with bevacizumab in the treatment of advanced gastric cancer and its effect on immune function. **Methods** A total of 90 patients with middle-late gastric cancer were selected, and they were randomly divided into control group and observation group according to the digital table, with 45 cases in each group. The control group was given paclitaxel liposome combined with capecitabine chemotherapy, and the observation group was treated with bevacizumab on the basis of the control group. The clinical curative effect, incidence rate of adverse reaction, quality of life (QL-index) score and immune function change were compared between the two groups. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group was 64.44%, which was significantly higher than 51.11% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 7.67, P < 0.05$). Compared with before treatment, the quality of life scores in the two groups after treatment were improved (all $P < 0.05$), which in the observation group were improved more significantly compared with the control group ($t = 5.89, P < 0.05$). Compared with before treatment, the CD_3^+ , CD_4^+ , CD_8^+ levels in the two groups after treatment were reduced (all $P < 0.05$), which in the observation group were reduced more significantly compared with the control group ($t = 3.35, 4.25, 3.78$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The paclitaxel liposomes scheme combined with bevacizumab in the treatment of advanced gastric cancer is prominent and safe, which can promote the quality of life of patients and improve the immune function.

【Key words】 Stomach neoplasms; Paclitaxel liposomes; Bevacizumab; Immunity, cellular

Fund program: Natural Fund Project of Zhejiang Province (Y16H310016)

丁苯酞联合氯吡格雷对早期脑梗死患者血液黏稠度和经颅多普勒检测参数的影响

陆旭东 金玉华 俞晓翔 沈和平 王琰萍

314000 浙江省嘉兴, 嘉兴市第二医院神经内科

通信作者: 王琰萍, Email: y7n9pf@163.com

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨丁苯酞联合氯吡格雷对早期脑梗死患者血液黏稠度和经颅多普勒检测参数的影响。**方法** 选取 90 例脑梗死患者, 采取随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组, 每组 45 例。对照组给予口服氯吡格雷, 观察组给予氯吡格雷联合丁苯酞。比较两组脑梗死患者的临床疗效、血液黏稠度[全血高切黏度(HSV)、全血低切黏度(LSV)及血浆黏度(PSV)]变化及经颅多普勒超变化。**结果** 观察组总有效率为 93.33%, 明显高于对照组的 73.33%, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.67, P < 0.05$)。两组治疗后与治疗前相比 HSV 及 PSV 均降低($t = 4.34, 4.56, 7.89, 7.23$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 观察组治疗后降低更加显著($t = 6.55, 6.67$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。两组治疗后与治疗前相比 ACA 及 MCA 的 Vm 均升高($t = 4.34, 4.90, 7.33, 6.92$, 均 $P < 0.05$), ACA 及 MCA 的 PI 均降低($t = 4.77, 4.66, 7.12, 7.29$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 观察组治疗后与对照组治疗后相比上述指标改善更加显著($t = 6.31, 5.50, 6.54, 6.28$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 采用丁苯酞联合氯吡格雷用于早期脑梗死患者的临床效果显著, 能够有效改善血液黏稠度的变化。

【关键词】 脑梗死; 血液流变学; 超声检查, 多普勒; 丁苯酞; 氯吡格雷

基金项目: 浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2017KY653)

Effects of butylphthalide combined with clopidogrel on the blood viscosity and parameters of transcranial Doppler in patients with cerebral infarction Lu Xudong, Jin Yuhua, Yu Xiaoxiang, Shen Heping, Wang Yanping.

Department of Neurology, the Second Hospital of Jiaxing, Jiaxing, Zhejiang 314000, China

Corresponding author: Wang Yanping, Email: y7n9pf@163.com

【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the effects of the combination of butylphthalide and clopidogrel on the blood viscosity and parameters of transcranial Doppler in patients with cerebral infarction. **Methods** Ninety patients with cerebral infarction were selected, and they were divided into control group and observation group according to the digital table, with 45 cases in each group. The control group was orally given clopidogrel, the observation group was given clopidogrel combined with butylphthalide. The clinical curative effect, blood viscosity changes and transcranial Doppler changes were compared between the two groups. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group was 93.33%, which was significantly higher than 73.33% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 5.67, P < 0.05$). After treatment, the HSV and PSV of the two groups were lower than those before treatment ($t = 4.34, 4.56, 7.89, 7.23$, all $P < 0.05$), and the decrease of HSV and PSV in the observation group was more significant than those in the control group after treatment ($t = 6.55, 6.67$, all $P < 0.05$). Compared with those before treatment, the Vm of ACA and MCA in the two groups after treatment significantly increased ($t = 4.34, 4.90, 7.33, 6.92$, all $P < 0.05$), the PI of ACA and MCA significantly decreased ($t = 4.77, 4.66, 7.12, 7.29$, all $P < 0.05$), and the above indicators in the observation group after treatment improved more significantly compared with those in the control group ($t = 6.31, 5.50, 6.54, 6.28$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The effect of the early combination of butylphthalide and clopidogrel in the treatment of patients with cerebral infarction is significant, and it can effectively improve the change of blood viscosity.

【Key words】 Brain Infarction; Clopidogrel; Ultrasonography, doppler; Hemorheology; Diphthalein

Fund program: Medical and Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2017KY653)

脑苷肌肽注射液的不良反应分析

宋柳全 陈燕鸿 黄夏 姚洁文

543001 广西壮族自治区梧州,梧州市工人医院药剂科

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【摘要】 目的 通过对脑苷肌肽注射液不良反应的文献分析,探讨其发生的一般规律、特点,促进临床合理用药。**方法** 归纳分析国内医药期刊关于脑苷肌肽注射液不良反应的情况。**结果** 文献报道的脑苷肌肽注射液致不良反应中,男性多于女性,60 岁以上的患者占总人数的 70.59% (12/17);88.24% 的不良反应患者是多次应用脑苷肌肽后发生的,并且全身性损伤占 48.28%。**结论** 脑苷肌肽注射液可引起多系统不良反应,其发生机制复杂,因此在临床应用时应加强防护意识。

【关键词】 脑苷肌肽; 不良反应

基金项目:广西壮族自治区梧州市科学研究与开发计划项目(201502107)

Analysis of adverse reactions of Cattle Encephalon and Igotin injection Song Liuquan, Chen Yanhong, Huang Xia, Yao Jiwen.

Department of Pharmacy, Wuzhou Worker's Hospital, Wuzhou, Guangxi 543001, China

【Abstract】 Objective Through the literature analysis on adverse reaction of Cattle Encephalon Glycoside and Igotin injection, to explore the general rules and characteristics of its occurrence, thus to promote clinical rational drug use. **Methods** The situation of domestic medical journals about the adverse reaction of Cattle Encephalon Glycoside and Igotin injection was analyzed. **Results** The reported adverse reactions in Cattle Encephalon Glycoside and Igotin injection, men were more than women, 60 years of age accounted for 70.59% (12/17) of the total number of patients; 88.24% of the adverse reactions of patients were repeated after the application of Cattle Encephalon and Igotin injection, and systemic damage accounted for 48.28%. **Conclusion** Cattle Encephalon Glycoside and Igotin injection can cause many adverse reactions, its mechanism is complicated, so in the clinical application should strengthen protection awareness.

【Key words】 Cattle Encephalon and Igotin; Adverse reaction

Fund program: The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Wuzhou Scientific Research and Development Plan Project(201502107)

三种靶向药物治疗非小细胞肺癌的临床疗效及经济学分析

易涵 姜明燕

110001 辽宁省沈阳, 中国医科大学药学院 中国医科大学附属第一医院药学部

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【摘要】 目的 比较吉非替尼、厄洛替尼或埃克替尼治疗非小细胞肺癌的临床疗效及经济学, 为患者安全、有效、经济地选择药物提供参考。**方法** 选取经组织或细胞学证实为非小细胞肺癌, 并应用靶向药物治疗后疾病进展的患者(每组 30 例), 进行回顾性分析, 评价三种药物的临床疗效, 并采用质量调整生命年进行成本-效用分析, 采用疾病控制率进行成本-效果分析。**结果** 吉非替尼、厄洛替尼和埃克替尼三组药物治疗后, 无进展生存期分别为 0.934 年、1.079 年和 1.063 年, 生存曲线差异无统计学意义($F=0.001, P=0.999$)。不良反应主要为皮疹、腹泻和肝损伤。三组药物疾病控制率分别为 66.7%、70.0% 和 63.3%, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=0.300, P=0.8607$)。三组药物的总成本分别为 85 118 元、70 513 元和 72 213 元; 三组成本效用比分别为 91 133、65 389 和 67 973; 成本效果比分别为 1 276、1 007 和 1 141。厄洛替尼组具有较低的成本和较高的效果。敏感度分析显示当三组药物价格同时变动, 结论不变。**结论** 三种药物均可用于非小细胞肺癌的靶向治疗, 且疗效和不良反应相似, 其中厄洛替尼为最具有经济优势的治疗方案。

【关键词】 癌, 非小细胞肺; 成本及成本分析; 吉非替尼; 厄洛替尼; 埃克替尼

基金项目: 辽宁省科学技术计划项目(2014226033)

Clinical efficacy and pharmacoeconomics analysis of three targeted drugs in the treatment of non – small cell lung cancer Yi Han, Jiang Mingyan.

School of Pharmaceutical Science, China Medical University(Department of Pharmacy, the First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University), Shenyang, Liaoning 110001, China

【Abstract】 Objective To compared the clinical efficacy and pharmacoeconomics of gefitinib, erlotinib, icotinib in the treatment of non – small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), thus to provide guidance on drug selection for patients from safety, efficiency and economical aspects after medical reform. **Methods** The patients with NSCLC who admitted to the First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University from 2014 to 2017 and treated by gefitinib, erlotinib, icotinib were selected (30 patients in each group). All the patients were diagnosed with NSCLC by tissue or cytology study and eventually disease progressed. The clinical efficacy of the three drugs was evaluated by retrospective analysis. Specially, cost – effectiveness and cost – utility were evaluated in terms of disease control rates (DCR) and quality adjusted life years (QALY), respectively. **Results** The results demonstrated that the progression free survival (PFS) of gefitinib, erlotinib and icotinib were 0.934 years, 1.079 years and 1.063 years, respectively. There was no statistically significant difference in PFS among the three groups ($F=0.001, P=0.999$). The major drug adverse reactions were rash, diarrhea and hepatic injury. The DCR of gefitinib, erlotinib and icotinib were 66.7%, 70.0% and 63.3%, respectively, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=0.300, P=0.8607$). The total cost of treatment in the three groups were 85 118 CNY, 70 513 CNY and 7 2213 CNY, respectively. The cost – utility ratios of three drugs were 91 133, 65 389 and 67 973, respectively. The cost – effectiveness ratios of three drugs were 1 276, 1 007 and 1 141, respectively. The erlotinib group had lower cost and higher utility (effectiveness). Sensitivity analysis showed that the conclusion was relative stable when the price of three drugs changed at the same time. **Conclusion** All of the three drugs are applicable for targeted therapy of NSCLC and show similar curative effect and adverse reaction. However, erlotinib shows better economy than others.

【Key words】 Carcinoma, non-small-cell lung; Costs and cost analysis; Gefitinib; Erlotinib; Icotinib

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Liaoning Province(2014226033)

埃克替尼与吉非替尼治疗Ⅳ期表皮因子受体敏感基因突变肺腺癌患者临床疗效比较

李方圆 周丽 朱鲁程

311100 浙江省杭州, 杭州市余杭区第一人民医院血液化疗科(李方圆、周丽)

311100 浙江省杭州, 杭州市肿瘤医院放疗科(朱鲁程)

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【摘要】 目的 比较埃克替尼与吉非替尼治疗晚期(Ⅳ期)表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)敏感基因突变肺腺癌的临床效果。**方法** 选取 54 例Ⅳ期 EGFR 敏感基因突变肺腺癌患者为研究对象。采用随机数字表法将患者分为两组, 每组 27 例。埃克替尼组实施盐酸埃克替尼靶向治疗, 吉非替尼组实施吉非替尼口服治疗。观察比较两组临床疗效、生活质量评分、不良反应、无疾病进展生存期(PFS)。**结果** 两组临床疗效差异均无统计学意义[完全缓解(0 例比 0 例), 部分缓解(9 例比 8 例), 稳定(12 例比 14 例), 进展(6 例比 5 例), 客观缓解率(33.3% 比 29.6%), 疾病控制率(77.8% 比 81.5%), $Z=1.060, \chi^2=0.143, 0.100$, 均 $P>0.05$]。治疗后吉非替尼组生活质量评分中躯体功能、社会功能、心理功能、共性症状及副作用、特异性模块与治疗前相比, 差异均无统计学意义($t=1.402, 1.199, 1.840, 1.860, 1.275$, 均 $P>0.05$), 而埃克替尼组躯体功能、心理功能、共性症状及副作用、特异性模块较治疗前显著改善($t=2.525, 3.335, 4.477, 3.778$, 均 $P<0.05$), 埃克替尼组心理功能、共性症状及副作用、特异性模块等生活质量评分分别为(39.72±4.23)分、(38.84±4.67)分、(38.94±4.56)分, 均高于吉非替尼组的(37.08±5.14)分、(35.48±5.02)分、(35.85±4.97)分($t=2.061, 2.546, 2.380$, 均 $P<0.05$)。两组不良反应Ⅰ~Ⅱ级发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=4.667, P>0.05$), Ⅲ~Ⅳ级不良反应发生率埃克替尼组为 7.4%, 低于吉非替尼组的 25.9% ($\chi^2=9.000, P<0.05$); 埃克替尼组不良反应总发生率为 40.7%, 显著低于吉非替尼组的 70.4% ($\chi^2=25.694, P<0.05$)。EGFR 基因 19delete 突变下两组平均 PFS 比较差异无统计学意义($t=0.795, P>0.05$); EGFR 基因 21L858R 突变下埃克替尼组平均 PFS 为(14.62±3.85)个月, 长于吉非替尼组的(10.73±5.61)个月($t=2.971, P<0.05$)。**结论** 埃克替尼、吉非替尼治疗Ⅳ期 EGFR 敏感基因突变肺腺癌的临床疗效相当, 但埃克替尼安全性更高, 耐受性更好, 且可显著提高患者生活质量, 延长 EGFR 基因 21L858R 突变患者的生存期。

【关键词】 癌, 非小细胞肺; 腺癌; 基因; 突变; 埃克替尼; 吉非替尼

基金项目:浙江省杭州市科技计划项目(2014GY20)

Comparison of the clinical efficacy of icotinib and gefitinib in the treatment of stage IV lung adenocarcinoma patients with EGFR sensitive gene mutation Li Fangyuan, Zhou Li, Zhu Lucheng.

Department of Hematology and Chemotherapy, the First People's Hospital of Yuhang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 311100, China(Li FY, Zhou L); Department of Radiotherapy, Hangzhou Tumor Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 311100, China(Zhu LC)

【Abstract】 Objective To compare the clinical efficacy of icotinib and gefitinib in the treatment of advanced (stage IV) lung adenocarcinoma patients with epidermal growth factor receptor(EGFR) sensitive gene mutation. **Methods** Fifty-four advanced(stage IV) lung adenocarcinoma patients with EGFR sensitive gene mutation were selected. According to the random number table method, the patients were divided into two groups, with 27 cases in each group. The icotinib group received icotinib hydrochloride targeted therapy, and the gefitinib group was orally given gefitinib. The clinical efficacy, quality of life score, adverse reactions, progression free survival(PFS) were compared between the two groups. **Results** There were no statistically significant differences in clinical curative effect between the two groups[complete remission(0 cases vs. 0 cases), partial remission(9 cases vs. 8 cases), stable(12 cases vs. 14 cases), progress disease(6 cases vs. 5 cases), objective response rate(33.3% vs. 29.6%), disease control rate(77.8% vs. 81.5%), $Z=1.060, \chi^2=0.143, 0.100$, all $P>0.05$]. After treatment, the differences of

body function, social function, psychological function, common symptoms and side effects, specific modules in the gefitinib group were not statistically significant compared with those before treatment ($t = 1.402, 1.199, 1.840, 1.860, 1.275$, all $P > 0.05$). The icotinib group had better body function, psychological function, common symptoms, side effects and specific modules than before treatment ($t = 2.525, 3.335, 4.477, 3.778$, all $P < 0.05$). The psychological function, common symptoms and side effects, specific module life quality scores in the icotinib group were (39.72 ± 4.23) points, (38.84 ± 4.67) points, (38.94 ± 4.56) points, respectively, which were higher than (37.08 ± 5.14) points, (35.48 ± 5.02) points, (35.85 ± 4.97) points in the gefitinib group ($t = 2.061, 2.546, 2.380$, all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of I - II grade adverse reactions between the two groups had no statistically significant difference ($\chi^2 = 4.667, P > 0.05$). The incidence rate of III - IV grade adverse reactions of the icotinib group was 7.4%, which was lower than 25.9% of the gefitinib group ($\chi^2 = 9.000, P < 0.05$). The total incidence rate of adverse reactions of the icotinib group was 40.7%, which was significantly lower than 70.4% of the gefitinib group ($\chi^2 = 25.694, P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in mean PFS between the two groups in the 19delete mutation of EGFR gene ($t = 0.795, P > 0.05$). The average PFS of the icotinib group under EGFR gene 21L858R mutation was (14.62 ± 3.85) months, which was longer than (10.73 ± 5.61) months of the gefitinib group ($t = 2.971, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Icotinib, gefitinib in the treatment of advanced (stage IV) lung adenocarcinoma patients with EGFR sensitive gene mutation has similar clinical effect, but icotinib has higher safety, better tolerability, and can significantly improve the quality of life of patients, prolong the EGFR mutation of the 21L858R gene under the survival of patients.

【Key words】 Carcinoma, non-small-cell lung; Adenocarcinoma; Genes; Mutation; Icotinib; Gefitinib

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province (2014GY20)

针灸辅助治疗网络游戏障碍的效果观察

肖攀攀 宋来云 郑小泳 曹健伟 黄淑燕

510370 广东省广州, 广州医科大学附属脑科医院中医科(肖攀攀)

529000 广东省江门, 江门市第三人民医院精神科(宋来云, 郑小泳, 曹健伟)

510430 广东省广州, 广州市民政局精神病院精神科(黄淑燕)

通信作者: 宋来云, Email: sly13819423376@163.com

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【摘要】 目的 探讨针灸辅助治疗网络游戏障碍者的临床疗效并评价其安全性。**方法** 收集 38 例网络游戏障碍者, 按就诊奇偶次序分为两组: 一组以心理治疗、抗抑郁、抗焦虑等治疗, 为对照组 ($n = 19$); 另一组在上述治疗的基础上辅以针灸治疗, 为针灸组 ($n = 19$)。疗程为 8 周。治疗前后分别用中文网络成瘾量表 (CIAS)、家庭功能评定量表 (FAD)、汉密尔顿抑郁量表 (HAMD)、汉密尔顿焦虑量表 (HAMA) 评定两组网络游戏成瘾严重程度及社会功能。治疗后评定两组不良反应 (TESS)。比较两组疗效及安全性。**结果** 针灸组与对照组治疗后 CIAS、FAD、HAMA + HAMD 评分均有明显改善 [(86.8 ± 13.6) 分比 (38.3 ± 11.5) 分, $t = 11.872$, (85.6 ± 12.3) 分比 (54.6 ± 18.2) 分, $t = 7.123$; (185.8 ± 31.5) 分比 (80.6 ± 29.4) 分, $t = 10.643$, (182.7 ± 12.7) 分比 (110.5 ± 32.3) 分, $t = 9.068$; (53.4 ± 7.6) 分比 (21.7 ± 9.7) 分, $t = 11.215$, (55.2 ± 8.3) 分比 (35.2 ± 8.3) 分, $t = 7.428$] (均 $P < 0.05$), 且针灸组 CIAS、FAD、HAMA + HAMD 评分均低于对照组 ($t = 3.301$ 、2.985、10.825, 均 $P < 0.05$)。针灸组与对照组不良反应发生率 (21.05% 比 15.78%) 及 TESS 评分 [(2.58 ± 0.76) 分比 (2.71 ± 0.84) 分] 差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 针灸辅助治疗网络游戏障碍者具有较好的临床疗效, 安全性高, 不良反应轻。

【关键词】 针灸疗法; 网络游戏障碍

基金项目: 广东省江门市科技计划项目 (2014020)

Clinical efficacy of acupuncture and moxibustion in the adjuvant treatment of internet addiction disorder

Xiao Panpan, Song Laiyun, Zheng Xiaoyong, Cao Jianwei, Huang Shuyan.

Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Brain Hospital Affiliated to Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510370, China (Xiao PP); Department of Psychiatry, the Third People's Hospital of Jiangmen, Jiangmen, Guangdong 529000, China (Song LY, Zheng XY, Cao JW); Department of Psychiatry, Civil Affairs Bureau Mental Hospital of Guangzhou, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510430, China (Huang SY)

Corresponding author: Song Laiyun, Email: sly13819423376@163.com

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of acupuncture and moxibustion in the adjuvant treatment of internet addiction disorder. **Methods** From January 2013 to April 2015, a total of 38 patients with internet addiction disorder were randomly selected and divided into study group (19 cases) and control group (19 cases) according to the odd and even order of hospitalize. The control group received psychological therapy, antianxiety therapy and antidepressant therapy. The study group received acupuncture and moxibustion in addition to all therapies of the control group. The patients were treated for 8 weeks. Chinese Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS), Family Assessment Device (FAD), HAMD, HAMA were used to determine the internet addiction severity and social function of the two groups at baseline and the 8th weekend of treatment, and TESS at the 8th weekend of treatment.

Results At the 8th weekend of treatment, the scores of CIAS, FAD, HAMA + HAMD in the two groups were all significantly lower than baseline [(86.8 ± 13.6) points vs. (38.3 ± 11.5) points, $t = 11.872$, (85.6 ± 12.3) points vs. (54.6 ± 18.2) points, $t = 7.123$; (185.8 ± 31.5) points vs. (80.6 ± 29.4) points, $t = 10.643$, (182.7 ± 12.7) points vs. (110.5 ± 32.3) points, $t = 9.068$; (53.4 ± 7.6) points vs. (21.7 ± 9.7) points, $t = 11.215$, (55.2 ± 8.3) points vs. (35.2 ± 8.3) points, $t = 7.428$] (all $P < 0.05$). At the 8th weekend of treatment, the scores of CIAS,

FAD, HAMA + HAMD in the study group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($t = 3.301, 2.985, 10.825$, all $P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence rate of side effects between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Acupuncture and moxibustion is effective and safe in the treatment of patients with internet addiction disorder.

【Key words】 Acupuncture therapy; Internet addiction disorder(IAD)

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保乳手术与改良根治术治疗 早期乳腺癌的效果比较

程园园

041000 山西省临汾,临汾市中心医院普外科

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【摘要】 目的 比较保乳手术与改良根治术治疗早期乳腺癌的临床效果。**方法** 回顾性分析接受手术治疗且完成 5 年随访的早期乳腺癌患者 100 例的临床资料,根据患者的手术方式将其分为保乳组 47 例、根治组 53 例,分别接受保乳手术、改良根治术治疗,比较两组患者的客观缓解率、乳房外观美学效果、术后 5 年存活率、局部复发率、远处转移率、生存质量。**结果** 保乳组、根治组客观缓解率分别为 82.98%、86.79%,两组差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.284, P > 0.05$);保乳组乳房外观美学优良率为 91.49%,高于根治组的 0.00% ($\chi^2 = 85.609, P < 0.01$);保乳组术后 5 年存活率、局部复发率、远处转移率分别为 95.74%、6.38%、4.26%,根治组分别为 96.23%、1.89%、3.77%,两组差异均无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.015, 1.311, 0.015$, 均 $P > 0.05$);保乳组在躯体健康、心理健康、社会功能、物质生活方面的生存质量评分分别为(79.37 ± 8.19)分、(83.56 ± 11.21)分、(81.48 ± 10.95)分、(83.19 ± 11.34)分,均明显高于根治组的(71.58 ± 6.23)分、(71.87 ± 8.65)分、(70.62 ± 9.17)分、(71.76 ± 8.79)分($t = 5.388, 5.873, 5.396, 5.666$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 针对早期乳腺癌患者采取保乳手术治疗,可达到与改良乳腺癌根治术相当的临床效果,还可有效保留乳房,提高乳房美观度,有利于提高患者的生存质量。

【关键词】 乳腺肿瘤; 乳房成形术; 乳房切除术,改良根治性

Comparison of effects of breast conserving surgery and modified radical mastectomy for early breast cancer

Cheng Yuanyuan.

Department of General Surgery, Linfen Central Hospital, Linfen, Shanxi 041000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To compare the clinical effect of breast conserving surgery and modified radical mastectomy for early breast cancer. **Methods** The clinical data of 100 patients with early breast cancer who received surgical treatment and completed 5 years of follow-up were retrospectively analyzed. According to the operation mode, the patients were divided into the conservative group (47 cases) and radical group (53 cases). The patients underwent breast conserving surgery, surgical treatment of modified radical mastectomy respectively. The objective response rate, the effect of aesthetic breast appearance, postoperative 5 years survival rate, local recurrence rate, distant metastasis rate, survival quality were compared between the two groups. **Results** The objective remission rate of the conservative group and radical group was 82.98%, 86.79%, respectively, the difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 0.284, P > 0.05$). The aesthetic good rate of the conservative group was 91.49%, which was higher than 0.00% of the radical group ($\chi^2 = 85.609, P < 0.01$). The 5-year survival rate, local recurrence rate, distant metastasis rate of the conservative group were 95.74%, 6.38%, 4.26%, respectively, which of the radical group were 96.23%, 1.89%, 3.77%, respectively, the differences between the two groups were not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 0.015, 1.311, 0.015$, all $P > 0.05$). The scores of physical health, mental health, social function, quality of life score of material life of the conservative group were (79.37 ± 8.19) points, (83.56 ± 11.21) points, (81.48 ± 10.95) points, (83.19 ± 11.34) points, respectively, which were significantly higher than those of the radical group [(71.58 ± 6.23) points, (71.87 ± 8.65) points, (70.62 ± 9.17) points, (71.76 ± 8.79) points] ($t = 5.388, 5.873, 5.396, 5.666$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** For patients with early breast cancer, the clinical effect of breast conserving surgery is similar with the modified radical mastectomy, it can effectively improve the breast appearance and the quality of life of patients.

【Key words】 Breast neoplasms; Mammoplasty; Mastectomy, modified radical

髂筋膜间隙阻滞在老年人股骨粗隆间骨折手术麻醉中的应用及其对患者应激指标的影响

杨波 江雪 向继林 姚富 诸源江 张兰

610041 四川省成都,四川省骨科医院麻醉科

通信作者:张兰,Email:zlxm@163.com

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨髂筋膜间隙阻滞在老年人股骨粗隆间骨折麻醉中的效果及其对患者应激指标的影响。**方法** 选择老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者 100 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为对照组($n=50$)和观察组($n=50$)。对照组采用全身麻醉,观察组在对照组基础上联合髂筋膜间隙阻滞麻醉。测定两组血清去甲肾上腺素(NE)、肾上腺素(E)及皮质醇(Cor)应激指标,比较两组麻醉效果及对患者应激指标的影响。**结果** 观察组麻醉过程中丙泊酚用量、瑞芬太尼用量分别为(721.21 ± 21.24)mg、(421.25 ± 8.94) μ g,均少于对照组的(946.46 ± 24.35)mg、(545.42 ± 9.13) μ g($t=18.832, 19.231$,均 $P < 0.05$);观察组拔管时间、麻醉苏醒时间、躁动评分分别为(12.31 ± 0.94)min、(16.43 ± 1.21)min、(1.64 ± 0.39)分,均短(低)于对照组的(18.43 ± 1.21)min、(24.34 ± 1.43)min、(2.54 ± 0.64)分($t=21.124, 18.432, 19.831$,均 $P < 0.05$);两组麻醉前应激指标及 VAS 评分差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);两组术后 24 h NE、E、Cor 水平差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);观察组、对照组术后 24 h VAS 评分,均低于拔管后与麻醉前($t=14.395, 13.882, 19.662, 12.501$,均 $P < 0.05$);观察组麻醉后 NE、E、Cor 水平、VAS 评分分别为(0.61 ± 0.08) μ g/L、(0.07 ± 0.02) μ g/L、(112.5 ± 20.51) μ g/L、(5.64 ± 0.46)分,均低于对照组的(0.84 ± 0.12) μ g/L、(0.98 ± 0.06) μ g/L、(178.42 ± 29.49) μ g/L、(6.75 ± 0.49)分($t=10.773, 12.507, 11.295, 15.774$,均 $P < 0.05$);观察组麻醉后不良事件发生率为 8.00%,低于对照组的 6.00%,但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 髂筋膜间隙阻滞用于老年人股骨粗隆间骨折麻醉中效果理想,能减少麻醉药物使用剂量,降低围术期应激反应,且不会增加不良反应。

【关键词】 髂筋膜间隙阻滞; 股骨骨折; 麻醉; 老年人

Application of iliac fascia gap blockage in elderly patients with femoral intertrochanteric fractures and its impact on stress indicators Yang Bo, Jiang Xue, Xiang Jilin, Yao Fu, Zhu Yuanjiang, Zhang Lan.

Department of Anesthesiology, Sichuan Orthopaedic Hospital, Chengdu, Sichuan 610041, China

Corresponding author: Zhang Lan, Email: zlxm@163.com

【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the anesthetic effect of the iliac fascia gap block in patients with senile femoral intertrochanteric fractures and its effect on stress indicators. **Methods** A total of 100 elderly patients with intertrochanteric fractures were selected and randomly divided into control group($n=50$) and observation group($n=50$) by digital table. The control group was treated with general anesthesia. The observation group was anesthetized with iliac fascia gap block on the basis of the control group. The levels of norepinephrine(NE), epinephrine(E) and cortisol(Cor) were measured by double antibody radioimmunoassay. The effects of anesthesia and stress indicators of the patients were compared. **Results** The dosages of propofol and remifentanyl in the observation group were (721.21 ± 21.24) mg and (421.25 ± 8.94) μ g, respectively, which were less than those in the control group [(946.46 ± 24.35) mg and (545.42 ± 9.13) μ g, $t=18.832, 19.231, P < 0.05$]. The time of extubation, the recovery time of anesthesia and agitation score in the observation group were (12.31 ± 0.94) min, (16.43 ± 1.21) min and (1.64 ± 0.39) points, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(18.43 ± 1.21) min, (24.34 ± 1.43) min, (2.54 ± 0.64) points, $t=21.124, 18.432, 19.831$, all $P < 0.05$]. Before anesthesia, there were no statistically significant differences in stress indicators and VAS score between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). The NE, E, Cor levels at 24h after operation had no statistically significant differences between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). The

postoperative 24h VAS scores in the two groups were lower than those after extubation and before anesthesia ($t = 14.395, 13.882, 19.662, 12.501$, all $P < 0.05$). After anesthesia, the levels of NE, E Cor and VAS score in the observation group were $(0.61 \pm 0.08) \mu\text{g/L}$, $(0.07 \pm 0.02) \mu\text{g/L}$, $(112.5 \pm 20.51) \mu\text{g/L}$ and (5.64 ± 0.46) points, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [$(0.84 \pm 0.12) \mu\text{g/L}$, $(0.98 \pm 0.06) \mu\text{g/L}$, $(178.42 \pm 29.49) \mu\text{g/L}$, (6.75 ± 0.49) points, $t = 10.773, 12.507, 11.295, 15.774$, all $P < 0.05$]. The incidence rate of adverse reaction of the observation group was 8.00%, which was lower than 6.00% of the control group, but the difference was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The use of iliac fascia gap blockage in elderly patients with intertrochanteric fractures is effective and can reduce the dose of anesthetic drugs, reduce perioperative stress response, and does not increase the incidence of adverse reactions, it is worthy of application.

【Key words】 Iliac fascial space block; Femoral fractures; Anesthesia; Aged

四逆散配合七味白术散加味治疗肝郁脾虚型功能性消化不良的临床效果观察

叶磊

324000 浙江省衢州,衢州市中医医院中医科

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【摘要】 目的 探讨四逆散配合七味白术散加味治疗肝郁脾虚型功能性消化不良的临床疗效。**方法** 选取衢州市中医医院门诊收治的 100 例肝郁脾虚型功能性消化不良患者为研究对象,采用信封分组法分为西药组和中药组,各 50 例,西药组于三餐前口服莫沙必利片,5 mg/次,中药组口服四逆散和七味白术散加味汤剂,150 mL/次,每天 2 次,疗程 4 周,比较两组疗效评估、腹胀评分和药物不良反应。**结果** 中药组明显好转 40 例,好转 8 例,无效 2 例,临床总有效率 96.0%;西药组明显好转 30 例,好转 12 例,无效 8 例,临床总有效率 80.4%,中药组总有效率高于西药组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 8.239, P = 0.041$)。两组治疗后的腹胀评分均比治疗前有所降低,但中药组(2.4 ± 2.7)分,治疗后的腹胀评分显著低于西药组的(2.9 ± 2.2)分,中药组治疗效果高于西药组($t = 3.794, P = 0.006$)。两组均未发现严重不良反应。**结论** 四逆散配合七味白术散加味能够有效改善肝郁脾虚型功能性消化不良患者的临床症状,并且无明显不良反应。

【关键词】 功能性消化不良; 四逆散和七味白术散; 肝郁脾虚

Effect of Sini powder and scattered seven Atractylodes in the treatment of functional dyspepsia with hepatic stagnation and spleen deficiency syndrome Ye Lei.

Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Quzhou, Quzhou, Zhejiang 324000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the clinical efficacy of Sini powder and scattered seven Atractylodes in the treatment of functional dyspepsia with hepatic stagnation and spleen deficiency syndrome. **Methods** A total of 100 cases of functional dyspepsia with hepatic stagnation and spleen deficiency syndrome in our hospital were selected and randomly divided into the western medicine group and Chinese medicine group by envelope grouping method. The patients in western medicine group were treated with mosapride tablets, 5mg each time, and the patients in Chinese medicine group were treated with Sini powder and scattered seven Atractylodes, 150mL each time, two times a day for 4 weeks. The efficacy, abdominal distension scores and adverse drug reactions were compared between the two groups.

Results In the Chinese medicine group, 40 cases were obviously improved, 8 cases were improved, 2 cases were invalid, and the total clinical effective rate was 96.0%. In the western medicine group, 30 cases were obviously improved, 12 cases were improved and 8 cases were invalid. The total clinical effective rate was 80.4%. The total effective rate of the Chinese medicine group was higher than that of the western medicine group, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 8.239, P = 0.041$). The abdominal distension scores of the two groups after treatment was lower than those before treatment, but the abdominal distension score of the Chinese medicine group [(2.4 ± 2.7) points] was significantly lower than that of the western medicine group [(2.9 ± 2.2) points], the clinical efficacy of the traditional Chinese medicine group was better than that of the Western medicine group ($t = 3.794, P = 0.006$). No serious adverse reactions were found in the two groups. **Conclusion** Sini powder and scattered seven Atractylodes can effectively improve the clinical symptoms of liver stagnation and spleen deficiency in patients with functional dyspepsia, and has no obvious adverse reactions.

【Key words】 Functional dyspepsia; Sini powder and scattered seven Atractylodes; Liver stagnation and spleen deficiency

曲妥珠单抗联合三苯氧胺治疗雌激素受体及人表皮生长因子受体 2 阳性晚期乳腺癌的效果观察

宋泽军

265200 山东省烟台,烟台市莱阳中心医院肿瘤科一区

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【摘要】 目的 探讨曲妥珠单抗联合三苯氧胺治疗雌激素受体(HR)及人表皮生长因子受体2(HER-2)阳性晚期乳腺癌的临床效果。**方法** 选择HR和HER-2阳性晚期乳腺癌患者88例,采用随机数字表法分为两组,各44例,患者均实施规范化疗、放疗、生物治疗、内分泌治疗,对照组使用三苯氧胺治疗,观察组在对照组基础上使用曲妥珠单抗。随访6个月,观察两组治疗前后血清雌二醇(E₂)及生活质量变化,比较两组临床效果。**结果** 治疗后,观察组血清E₂为(15.3±0.5)pmol/L,低于治疗前的(65.4±2.0)pmol/L及对照组治疗后的(36.9±1.9)pmol/L($t=70.109, 0.240$,均 $P<0.05$);治疗后,观察组生活质量评分为(35.3±1.1)分,优于治疗前的(81.5±2.3)分及对照组治疗后的(56.6±1.7)分($t=114.608, 66.530$,均 $P<0.05$);观察组有效率为31.8%,高于对照组的9.1%($\chi^2=5.657, P<0.05$)。**结论** 曲妥珠单抗联合三苯氧胺维持治疗,能有有效的调节HR和HER-2阳性晚期乳腺癌患者激素水平,改善生活质量,提高临床治疗效果。

【关键词】 乳腺肿瘤; 受体,雌激素; 受体,表皮生长因子; 曲妥珠单抗

Effect of trastuzumab combined with endocrine therapy on hormone receptor and human epidermal growth factor receptor -2 positive advanced breast cancer Song Zejun.

Department of Oncology, Laiyang Central Hospital, Yantai, Shandong 265200, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of trastuzumab combined with endocrine therapy on hormone receptor (HR) and human epidermal growth factor receptor -2 (HER - 2) positive advanced breast cancer. **Methods** From January 2001 to March 2017, 88 patients with HR and HER - 2 positive advanced breast cancer were selected. The patients were divided into two groups according to the random number method, with 44 cases in each group. All the patients were treated with routine chemotherapy, radiotherapy and biology therapy. The control group was treated with tamoxifen, and the observation group was treated with trastuzumab on the basis of the control group. All the patients were followed up for 6 months. The changes of serum E₂ and quality of life were compared before and after intervention. The clinical effects of the two groups were compared. **Results** The serum E₂ of the observation group was (15.3±0.5)pmol/L, which was lower than that before intervention [(65.4±2.0)pmol/L] and that of the control group after treatment [(36.9±1.9)pmol/L] ($t=70.109, 0.240$, all $P<0.05$). After the intervention, the quality of life score of the observation group was (35.3±1.1)points, which was higher than that before intervention [(81.5±2.3)points] and that of the control group after treatment [(56.6±1.7)points] ($t=114.608, 66.530$, all $P<0.05$). The effective rate of the observation group was 31.8%, which was higher than 9.1% of the control group ($\chi^2=5.657, P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Trastuzumab combined with endocrine maintenance therapy can effectively regulate the endocrine level of patients with HR and HER - 2 positive advanced breast cancer, improve the quality of life and clinical therapeutic effect.

【Key words】 Breast neoplasms; Receptors, estrogen; Receptor, epidermal growth factor; Trastuzumab

乳腺感染性疾病 75 例外科治疗分析

李萌 尚进

710004 陕西省西安,西安市第四医院乳腺外科

通信作者:尚进,Email:18992826005@163.com

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【摘要】 目的 探讨乳腺感染性疾病的外科治疗方法。**方法** 回顾性总结 75 例接受手术治疗的乳腺感染性疾病患者的临床资料。**结果** 75 例乳腺感染性疾病患者中,包括 20 例急性哺乳期乳腺炎,50 例非哺乳期乳腺炎,2 例乳腺肿瘤破溃感染,2 例乳腺手术或外伤后感染,1 例乳腺结核;治疗方式以手术治疗为主,并根据具体病情结合药物治疗。其间,40 例行病灶切除术;28 例炎症较重,局部波动感明显或脓肿破溃,行脓肿切开引流术;5 例行肿块+窦道切除术;2 例术前确诊为恶性肿瘤,行乳腺癌改良根治术。**结论** 乳腺感染性疾病的临床表现复杂多样,包含多种类型的乳腺疾病,易误诊,手术是治疗成功的有效方式,但同时综合其他治疗手段方能获得更佳的疗效。

【关键词】 乳腺; 感染; 外科手术

Analysis of surgical treatment of 75 cases with breast infectious diseases Li Meng, Shang Jin.

Department of Breast Surgery, the Fourth Hospital of Xi'an, Xi'an, Shanxi 710004, China

Corresponding author: Shang Jin, Email: 18992826005@163.com

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the surgical treatment of infectious diseases of the breast. **Methods** The clinical data of 75 patients with breast infectious diseases who underwent surgery were reviewed and summarized.

Results Of 75 cases, there were 20 cases of acute lactation mastitis, 50 cases of non-lactation mastitis, 2 cases of infection after tumor breaking, 2 cases of infection after surgery or trauma, 1 case of tuberculosis of breast. Operation was the main treatment method, and drug was also used for clinical treatment. 40 cases underwent lesionectomy, 28 cases with severe inflammation and abscess formed underwent incision and drainage of abscess, 5 cases with sinus underwent lesion and sinus resection, 2 cases were diagnosed with cancer and got modified radical mastectomy.

Conclusion The infectious diseases of the breast have complex and varied clinical manifestations, which include many kinds of breast diseases, and are easy to be misdiagnosed, and operation is an effective way for treatment, but should be combined with other treatment based on specific condition to achieve better curative effect.

【Key words】 Breast; Infection; Surgical procedures, operative

秋水仙碱治疗痛风性关节炎的疗效及对患者红细胞沉降率、C 反应蛋白、尿酸水平的影响

吴佳瑛 顾颖杰

315010 浙江省宁波,宁波市中医院门诊西药房(吴佳瑛),内科(顾颖杰)

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【摘要】 目的 探讨秋水仙碱片辅助治疗痛风性关节炎患者临床疗效,并观察其对患者红细胞沉降率(ESR)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)及尿酸(UA)的影响。**方法** 将符合本次研究纳入标准的 70 例痛风性关节炎患者按照随机数字表法分为对照组与观察组,各 35 例。对照组采用塞来昔布胶囊 0.2 g,每天 2 次治疗;观察组采用秋水仙碱片 0.5 mg,每天 3 次;塞来昔布胶囊 0.2 g,每天 2 次。于治疗前后分别采用视觉模拟评分法(VAS)评价两组患者关节疼痛程度,采用 Likert 量表评价两组患者治疗前后关节肿胀情况。记录两组患者疼痛缓解时间。分别于治疗前、后检测两组患者 ESR、CRP 及 UA 水平。统计两组临床效果及不良反应。**结果** 观察组治疗后 VAS 评分为(2.04 ± 0.52)分,明显低于对照组的(3.53 ± 1.22)分($t = 6.64, P = 0.00$);观察组治疗后关节肿胀评分为(0.62 ± 0.24)分,明显低于对照组的(1.21 ± 0.33)分($t = 8.55, P = 0.00$);两组治疗后 VAS 评分及关节肿胀评分明显低于治疗前($P < 0.05$)。观察组疼痛缓解时间为(1.36 ± 0.47)d,明显短于对照组的(1.79 ± 0.63)d($t = 3.23, P = 0.00$)。观察组治疗后 ESR、CRP 及 UA 水平分别为(12.65 ± 3.17)mm/h、(12.14 ± 2.27)mg/L、(417.82 ± 55.88)μmol/L,明显低于对照组的(14.77 ± 4.22)mm/h、(14.69 ± 3.16)mg/L、(458.93 ± 62.74)μmol/L($t = 2.37, 3.87, 2.89, P = 0.02, 0.00, 0.00$);两组患者治疗后 ESR、CRP 及 UA 水平明显低于治疗前(均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组治疗总有效率 80.00%,明显高于对照组的 57.14%($\chi^2 = 7.55, P = 0.02$);观察组不良反应率 8.57%,与对照组的 5.71%差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.21, P = 0.64$)。**结论** 秋水仙碱片辅助治疗痛风性关节炎可降低其 ESR、CRP 及 UA 水平,改善其疼痛及关节肿胀程度,且不会增加不良反应。

【关键词】 关节炎,痛风性; 秋水仙碱片; 尿酸; 血沉; C 反应蛋白质

Effect of colchicine in the treatment of elderly patients with gouty arthritis and its influence on ESR, CRP and UA Wu Jiaying, Gu Yingjie.

Department of Outpatient Pharmacy, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Ningbo, Ningbo, Zhejiang 315010, China (Wu JY), Department of Internal Medicine, the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Ningbo, Ningbo, Zhejiang 315010, China (Gu YJ)

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of colchicine tablets in the treatment of patients with gouty arthritis, and to observe the effect of colchicine tablets on erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C-reactive protein (CRP) and uric acid (UA). **Methods** From March 2016 to March 2017, 70 patients with gouty arthritis in our hospital were randomly divided into control group and observation group according to the random number table method. The control group was treated with celecoxib capsules 0.2g, 2 times a day. The observation group was treated with colchicine tablets 0.5mg three times daily, celecoxib capsules 0.2g, 2 times a day. The visual analogue scale (VAS) was used to evaluate the degree of joint pain in two groups. The Likert scale was used to evaluate the swelling of the two groups before and after treatment. The pain relief time was recorded in both two groups. The ESR, CRP and UA were measured before and after treatment. The clinical effects and adverse reactions in the two groups were analyzed. **Results** After treatment, the VAS score of the observation group was (2.04 ± 0.52) points, which was significantly lower than (3.53 ± 1.22) points of the control group ($t = 6.64, P = 0.00$). The joint swelling score of observation group after treatment was (0.62 ± 0.24) points, which was significantly lower than (1.21 ± 0.33) points of the control group ($t = 8.55, P = 0.00$). After treatment, the VAS score and joint swelling score in the two groups were significantly lower than those before treatment (all $P < 0.05$). The pain relief time of the observation group was

significantly shorter than that of the control group [(1.36 ± 0.47) d vs. (1.79 ± 0.63) d, $t = 3.23$, $P = 0.00$]. After treatment, the ESR, CRP and UA levels of the observation group were (12.65 ± 3.17) mm/h, (12.14 ± 2.27) mg/L, (417.82 ± 55.88) μ mol/L, respectively, which were significantly lower than those of the control group [(14.77 ± 4.22) mm/h, (14.69 ± 3.16) mg/L, (458.93 ± 62.74) μ mol/L, $t = 2.37, 3.87, 2.37$, $P = 0.02, 0.00, 0.00$]. After treatment, the ESR, CRP and UA levels of the two groups were significantly lower than those before treatment (all $P < 0.05$). The total effective rate of the observation group was 80.00%, which was obviously higher than 57.14% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 7.55$, $P = 0.02$). The incidence rate of adverse reaction of the observation group was 8.57%, which of the control group was 5.71%, the difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 0.21$, $P = 0.64$).

Conclusion Colchicine tablets combined with celecoxib capsules in the treatment of patients with gouty arthritis can reduce ESR, CRP and UA levels, improve the degree of pain and joint swelling, and will not increase the adverse reactions.

【Key words】 Arthritis, gouty; ; Colchicine tablets; Uric acid; Blood sedimentation; C-reactive protein

地塞米松与布地奈德联合治疗急性感染性喉炎的临床效果观察

张志兰

030900 山西省祁县人民医院儿科

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨地塞米松与布地奈德联合治疗急性感染性喉炎的临床效果。**方法** 将 85 例急性感染性喉炎患儿按照随机数字表法分为观察组(43 例)和对照组(42 例),对照组采用地塞米松,观察组在其基础上应用布地奈德吸入,比较两组治疗效果。**结果** 观察组治疗有效率显著高于对照组(97.9% 比 85.7%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.022, P < 0.05$)。观察组喉梗阻(1.2 ± 0.2)d 比(1.8 ± 0.4)d、声音嘶哑(2.2 ± 0.6)d 比(2.7 ± 0.9)d、呼吸困难(1.5 ± 0.4)d 比(2.2 ± 0.6)d、发热(2.3 ± 0.7)d 比(3.0 ± 0.9)d 及咳嗽(5.1 ± 1.2)d 比(6.7 ± 1.7)d 症状消失时间均显著短于对照组,住院时间(6.7 ± 1.3)d 比(8.9 ± 1.9)d 显著短于对照组($t = 8.778, 3.020, 6.343, 4.008, 5.023, 6.243$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。两组间不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.508, P > 0.05$)。**结论** 在急性感染性喉炎的治疗中,地塞米松与布地奈德联合用药可以明显提高治疗效果,缩短临床症状改善时间,用药安全性高,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 喉炎; 婴幼儿; 布地奈德; 地塞米松

Clinical efficacy of dexamethasone combined with budesonide in the treatment of children with acute infectious laryngitis Zhang Zhilan.

Department of Pediatrics, the People's Hospital of Qi County, Shanxi 030900, China

【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the clinical efficacy of dexamethasone combined with budesonide in the treatment of children with acute infectious laryngitis. **Methods** From May 2014 to May 2017, 85 children with acute infectious laryngitis in our hospital were randomly divided into observation group (43 cases) and control group (42 cases) according to the digital table. The control group was treated with dexamethasone, the observation group inhaled budesonide on the basis of the dexamethasone treatment. The clinical effect was compared between the two groups. **Results** The effective rate of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group (97.9% vs. 85.7%), the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.022, P < 0.05$). The symptoms disappeared time of laryngeal obstruction [(1.2 ± 0.2) d vs. (1.8 ± 0.4) d], hoarseness [(2.2 ± 0.6) d vs. (2.7 ± 0.9) d], dyspnea [(1.5 ± 0.4) d vs. (2.2 ± 0.6) d], fever [(2.3 ± 0.7) d vs. (3.0 ± 0.9) d] and cough [(5.1 ± 1.2) d vs. (6.7 ± 1.7) d], the hospitalization time [(6.7 ± 1.3) d vs. (8.9 ± 1.9) d] in the observation group were significantly shorter than those in the control group ($t = 8.778, 3.020, 6.343, 4.008, 5.023, 6.243$, all $P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence rate of adverse reactions between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.508, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The combination of dexamethasone and budesonide in the treatment of acute infectious laryngitis can significantly improve the therapeutic effect, shorten the time of improvement of clinical symptoms, and with high safety, so it is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Laryngitis; Infants and young children; Budesonide; Dexamethasone

奥拉西坦、依达拉奉和疏血通联合治疗 脑出血的临床疗效观察

周辉杰 李悦 王晓蕾 辛月花 柳玉娟 冯立华

265100 山东省海阳,海阳市人民医院神经内科(周辉杰、冯立华),医院感染管理科
(王晓蕾、辛月花),护理部(柳玉娟)

330031 江西省南昌,南昌大学玛丽女王学院中英 146 班(李悦)

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【摘要】 目的 观察奥拉西坦、依达拉奉和疏血通三药联合治疗对脑出血患者脑水肿及神经功能的改善情况。**方法** 将 96 例脑出血患者采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组 48 例。对照组按规范给予常规治疗,观察组在常规治疗基础上予三药联合治疗方案,分别为奥拉西坦(4.0 g 加 0.9% 氯化钠注射液配成 250 mL 溶液,静脉滴注,1 次/d) + 依达拉奉(30 mg 加 0.9% 氯化钠注射液配成 100 mL 溶液,静脉滴注 30 min,2 次/d) + 疏血通(4 mL 加 0.9% 氯化钠注射液配成 250 mL 溶液,静脉滴注,1 次/d),治疗 21 d 后观察两组患者的疗效及安全性。**结果** 两组在神经功能缺损评分和脑水肿体积改善方面均得到了改善(均 $P < 0.05$),但观察组改善情况明显优于对照组[(4.44 ± 3.20) 分比(10.53 ± 2.86) 分,(21.83 ± 3.85) 分比(26.71 ± 3.49) 分,(7.83 ± 5.31) mL 比(13.74 ± 6.16) mL, $t = 9.818, 6.506, 5.035$, 均 $P < 0.01$],临床总有效率高于对照组(87.5% 比 52.1%, $\chi^2 = 14.740, P < 0.05$)。两组均未发生药物相关不良反应。**结论** 应用奥拉西坦与依达拉奉和疏血通三药联合治疗脑出血患者可有效改善脑水肿及神经缺损,促进脑出血后患者的恢复,值得临床应用推广。

【关键词】 脑出血; 奥拉西坦; 依达拉奉; 疏血通

Observation of clinical effects of edaravone and oxiracetam combined with Shuxuetong injection in the treatment of patients with cerebral hemorrhage Zhou Huijie, Li Yue, Wang Xiaolei, Xin Yuehua, Liu Yujuan, Feng Lihua.

Department of Neurology, the People's Hospital of Haiyang, Haiyang, Shandong 265100, China (Zhou HJ, Feng LH); Department of Nosocomial Infection Management, the People's Hospital of Haiyang, Haiyang, Shandong 265100, China (Wang XL, Xin YH); Department of Nursing, the People's Hospital of Haiyang, Haiyang, Shandong 265100, China (Liu YJ); Department of Chinese and English 146 Class, Queen Mary of Nanchang University, Nanchang, Jiangxi 330031, China (Li Y)

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the therapeutic effects of edaravone, oxiracetam combined with Shuxuetong on cerebral hematoma and improvement of neurological function in patients with cerebral hemorrhage. **Methods** A total of 96 patients with cerebral hemorrhage were randomly divided into observation group and control group by the random number table method, with 48 cases in each group. The observation group received intravenous drip of edaravone (4.0g added into 0.9% sodium chloride injection to 250mL, intravenous drip, 1 time/d), oxiracetam (30mg added into 0.9% sodium chloride injection to 100mL solution, 30min intravenous drip, 2 times/d), and Shuxuetong injection (4mL added into 0.9% sodium chloride injection to 250mL, intravenous drip, 1 time/d) on the basis of routine treatment, and the control group was treated with routine treatment for cerebral hemorrhage. The efficacy and safety in the two groups after treatment of 21 days were observed. **Results** After treatment, the neurological deficit score and cerebral hematoma volume of the two groups were improved (all $P < 0.05$), but the improvements of the observation group was significantly better than those of the control group [(4.44 ± 3.20) points vs. (10.53 ± 2.86) points, (21.83 ± 3.85) points vs. (26.71 ± 3.49) points, (7.83 ± 5.31) mL vs. (13.74 ± 6.16) mL, $t = 9.818, 6.506, 5.035$, all $P < 0.01$]. The total effective rate of the observation group was higher than that of the control group (87.5% vs. 52.1%, $\chi^2 = 14.740, P < 0.05$). No drug-related adverse reactions occurred in two groups. **Conclusion** The application of oxiracetam and edaravone combined with Shuxuetong injection in patients with cerebral hemorrhage can effectively improve the brain edema and nerve defect, it has a positive significance to promote the patients' recovery after cerebral hemorrhage, and it is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Cerebral hemorrhage; Oxiracetam; Edaravone; Shuxuetong

双联抗血小板治疗非 ST 段抬高急性冠脉综合征经皮冠状动脉支架植入术后的疗效

沈超峰 史明娟 孙金栋 袁红

311100 浙江省杭州, 杭州市余杭区第一人民医院心血管内科

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【摘要】 目的 比较非 ST 段抬高急性冠脉综合征经皮冠状动脉支架植入术后使用替格瑞洛 12 个月与 18 个月的临床疗效。方法 本研究共纳入 200 例非 ST 段抬高急性冠脉综合征患者, 按照随机数字表法分为观察组(18 个月治疗组, $n = 100$) 和对照组(12 个月治疗组, $n = 100$), 对照组先用双联抗血小板治疗(DAPT) 治疗 12 个月, 进而暂停使用替格瑞洛; 观察组采用 DAPT 长达 18 个月。观察两组主要不良心脑血管事件(MACCE) 及次要终点事件发生率。结果 两组 MACCE 发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.298, P = 0.862$); 两组次要终点事件发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.963, P = 0.375$)。结论 DAPT 治疗 12 个月或以上并未下调 MACCE 的出现率, 替格瑞洛 + 阿司匹林联用进行为期 18 个月的治疗未增加出血事件发生率。阿司匹林 + 替格瑞洛 DAPT 治疗周期宜控制在 12 个月以内。

【关键词】 急性冠脉综合征; 经皮冠状动脉介入疗法; 血小板聚集抑制剂; 替卡格罗

Curative effect of dual antiplatelet therapy for non - ST - segment elevation acute coronary syndrome after percutaneous coronary intervention Shen Chaofeng, Shi Mingjuan, Sun Jindong, Yuan Hong.

Department of Cardiovascular Internal Medicine, the First People's Hospital of Yuhang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 311100, China

【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the effect of ticagrelor for non - ST - segment elevation acute coronary syndrome after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). **Methods** A total of 200 patients with non - ST - segment elevation acute coronary syndrome after PCI were enrolled in this study. And the patients were randomly divided into the observation group (18 months treatment group, 100 cases) and control group (12 months treatment group, 100 cases) according to the digital table. The control group was given dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) for 12 months, and then, suspended the usage of ticagrelor. The observation group was treated by DAPT for 18 months. The major adverse cardiovascular events (MACCE) and the secondary end point events were observed. **Results** The incidence rate of MACCE between the two groups had no statistically significant difference ($\chi^2 = 0.298, P = 0.862$). And there was no statistically significant difference in the incidence of the secondary end point events between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 1.963, P = 0.375$). **Conclusion** The usage of DAPT beyond or equal 12 months doesn't reduce the incidence of MACC and it will not increase the bleeding rate. The use of DAPT (aspirin and ticagrelor) should be used less than 12 months.

【Key words】 Acute coronary syndrome; Percutaneous coronary intervention; Platelet aggregation inhibitors; Ticagrelor

康艾注射液联合吉西他滨 + 顺铂方案化疗对晚期非小细胞肺癌患者的疗效及生活质量影响

蒋晗 郑恺 童流妹

312000 浙江省绍兴,绍兴市第二医院肿瘤内科(蒋晗、童流妹),中医科(郑恺)

通信作者:童流妹,Email:903498349@qq.com

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【摘要】 **目的** 研究康艾注射液联合吉西他滨 + 顺铂(GP)方案化疗对晚期非小细胞肺癌患者的疗效及生活质量影响。**方法** 选择 85 例晚期非小细胞肺癌患者,采用随机数字表法将其分为对照组(42 例)和观察组(43 例),所有患者进行基础疾病的控制和常规护理。对照组患者采用 GP 方案治疗:吉西他滨联合顺铂,21 d 为 1 个疗程,连续治疗 4 个疗程。观察组患者在对照组的基础上,加用康艾注射液治疗,与化疗同步。比较两组患者治疗前后免疫功能、生活质量、疗效和不良反应。**结果** 治疗后对照组 CD_3^+ 、 CD_4^+ 、自然杀伤细胞(NK)和 CD_4^+/CD_8^+ 均减少, CD_8^+ 增多,观察组 CD_3^+ 、 CD_4^+ 、NK 和 CD_4^+/CD_8^+ 均增多, CD_8^+ 减少,差异均有统计学意义($t=6.704, 7.340, 11.080, 13.832, 5.033$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗后观察组生活质量各项评分均高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($t=4.100, 6.698, 8.217, 4.146, 5.790$, 均 $P < 0.05$);对照组有效率为 28.57%,观察组有效率为 41.86%,两组有效率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.643, P = 0.200$);对照组临床控制率为 66.67%,低于观察组的 86.05%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.435, P < 0.05$);不良反应以骨髓抑制和胃肠道反应为主,其中对照组白细胞细胞减少、血小板减少和恶心呕吐发生率高于观察组,差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 8.880, 4.170, 0.553, 5.409$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 对晚期非小细胞肺癌患者采用康艾注射液联合 GP 方案化疗,能够提高患者临床控制率和免疫功能,改善患者生活质量,而且能够减少毒副反应,值得临床推广。

【关键词】 癌,非小细胞肺; 抗肿瘤联合化疗方案; 康艾注射液; 生活质量

Effect of Kangai injection combined with GP chemotherapy in the treatment of patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer and its influence on quality of life Jiang Han, Zheng Kai, Tong Liumei.

Department of Oncology, the Second Hospital of Shaoxing, Shaoxing, Zhejiang 312000, China (Jiang H, Tong L); Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the Second Hospital of Shaoxing, Shaoxing, Zhejiang 312000, China (Zheng K)

Corresponding author: Tong Liumei, Email: 903498349@qq.com

【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of Kangai injection combined with GP chemotherapy in the treatment of patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and its influence on quality of life (QOL). **Methods** Eighty-five patients with advanced NSCLC were selected, and they were divided into control group (42 cases) and observation group (43 cases) according to the digital table. All patients were under the control of basic diseases and routine care. The control group was treated with GP regimen: gemcitabine combined with cisplatin, 21d as a course of treatment, continuous treatment for 4 courses. The observation group was treated with Kangai injection on the basis of the control group, and synchronized with chemotherapy. The immune function, QOL, curative effect and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. **Results** After treatment, the CD_3^+ , CD_4^+ , NK and CD_4^+/CD_8^+ of the control group decreased, the CD_8^+ increased, and the CD_3^+ , CD_4^+ , NK and CD_4^+/CD_8^+ of the observation group increased, the CD_8^+ decreased, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 6.704, 7.340, 11.080, 13.832, 5.033$, all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the QOL scores of the observation group were higher than those of the control group ($t = 4.100, 6.698, 8.217, 4.146, 5.790$, all $P < 0.05$). The effective rate of the control group was 28.57%, which of the observation group was 41.86%, there was no statistically significant differ-

ence($\chi^2 = 1.643, P = 0.200$). The clinical control rate of the control group was 66.67%, which was lower than 86.05% of the observation group, the difference was statistically significant($\chi^2 = 4.435, P < 0.05$). The main side effects were myelosuppression and gastrointestinal reactions, and the incidence rates of WBC, thrombocytopenia and nausea and vomiting in the control group were higher than those in the observation group, the differences were statistically significant($\chi^2 = 8.880, 4.170, 0.553, 5.409$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Kangai injection combined with GP chemotherapy in the treatment of patients with advanced NSCLC can improve the clinical control rate, QOL and immune function of patients, reduce the toxic and side effects, and it is worthy of promotion.

【Key words】 Carcinoma, non-small-cell lung; Antineoplastic combined chemotherapy protocols; Kangai injection; Quality of life

非布司他与别嘌醇对痛风伴高尿酸血症患者 白细胞介素 1 β 和核苷酸结合寡聚化结构 域样受体 3 水平及肝肾功能的影响比较

黄慧云 徐月萍

315300 浙江省慈溪,慈溪市人民医院药剂科

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【摘要】 目的 研究非布司他与别嘌醇治疗痛风伴高尿酸血症的临床疗效及对白细胞介素 1 β (IL-1 β)、核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域样受体 3 (NALP3) 水平及肝肾功能的影响。**方法** 选择 108 例痛风稳定期伴高尿酸血症患者作为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将其分为对照组和观察组,每组 54 例。对照组患者给予别嘌醇 100 mg/次,口服,3 次/d。观察组患者给予非布司他 40 mg/次,口服,1 次/d。两组均 4 周为 1 个疗程,连续治疗 6 个疗程。检测两组血清中 IL-1 β 和 NALP3 含量,肾功能[肌酐(Scr)、尿素氮(BUN)、肾小球滤过率(GFR)和尿酸(UA)],肝功能[丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)和天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)],并观察不良反应发生情况。**结果** 治疗后观察组血清 IL-1 β 含量逐渐下降,并低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($t=1.910, 2.196, 4.954$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组血清 NALP3 含量逐渐下降,并低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($t=1.732, 5.944, 7.935$, 均 $P < 0.05$);治疗后两组血 UA 明显降低,其中观察组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($t=9.772, P < 0.05$),其余肾功能指标差异均无统计学意义($t=0.082, 0.923, 1.395$, 均 $P > 0.05$),两组肝功能指标差异均无统计学意义($t=0.860, 0.563$, 均 $P > 0.05$);观察组不良反应发生率为 5.77%,低于对照组的 20.75%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=5.101, P=0.024$)。**结论** 采用非布司他治疗痛风伴高尿酸血症患者,能有效降低患者血尿酸水平,并能抑制 IL-1 β 和 NALP3 等炎症因子的表达,值得临床推广。

【关键词】 痛风; 高尿酸血症; 非布司他; 别嘌醇

Comparison of influence of allopurinol and febuxostat on IL-1 β and NALP3 levels and liver and kidney function in gout patients with hyperuricemia Huang Huiyun, Xu Yueping.

Department of Pharmacy, the People's Hospital of Cixi, Cixi, Zhejiang, 315300, China

【Abstract】 Objective To study the influence of allopurinol and febuxostat on IL-1 β and NALP3 levels and liver and kidney function in gout patients with hyperuricemia. **Methods** A total of 108 patients with stable gout accompanied by hyperuricemia were selected and randomly divided into control group and observation group according to the digital table, with 54 cases in each group. The control group was given allopurinol 100mg/time, orally, 3 times/d. The observation group was given febuxostat 40mg/time, orally, 1 time/d. The two groups were treated 4 weeks for 1 course, continuous treatment for 6 courses. The contents of serum IL-1 β and NALP3, and renal function [creatinine (Scr), urea nitrogen (BUN), glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and uric acid (UA)], liver function [alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST)] of the two groups were detected, and the adverse reaction of the two groups were observed. **Results** After treatment, the contents of serum IL-1 β and NALP3 of the observation group decreased gradually, which were lower than those of the control group ($t=1.910, 2.196, 4.954, 1.732, 5.944, 7.935$, all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the blood UA of the two groups decreased significantly, the blood UA of the observation group was lower than the control group ($t=9.772, P < 0.05$). The other kidney function indicators had no statistically significant differences between the two groups ($t=0.082, 0.923, 1.395$, all $P > 0.05$). The liver function indicators of the two groups had no statistically significant differences ($t=0.860, 0.563$, all $P > 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions in the observation group was 5.77%, which was lower than 20.75% in the control group ($\chi^2=5.101, P=0.024$). **Conclusion** Febuxostat in the treatment of gout with hyperuricemia can effectively reduce the level of serum UA, and inhibit the expression of inflammatory factors such as IL-1 β and NALP3, with high safety, which is worthy of clinical promotion.

【Key words】 Gout; Hyperuricemia; Febuxostat; Allopurinol

老年人局部晚期食管癌放疗所致放射性肺损伤的相关因素分析

王茂玉 沙莎 高鹏 栾福玉

266300 山东省青岛, 青岛市胶州中心医院放疗科

通信作者: 栾福玉, Email: 1270919752@qq.com

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【摘要】 **目的** 观察老年局部晚期食管癌患者三维适形放疗(3D-CRT)后放射性肺损伤(RILI)发生的相关因素,以指导临床放疗计划有效、安全执行。**方法** 回顾性分析行 3D-CRT 的 72 例老年局部晚期食管癌患者的临床资料及放疗物理参数,包括患者性别、年龄、卡氏评分、吸烟史、病变部位、T 分期、基础肺疾病、放疗剂量、全肺接受 5 Gy 的照射体积(V5)、V10、V15、V20、V25、V30、V35、V40 及平均肺剂量(MLD)。**结果** 在 72 例老年食管癌患者中,有 15 例发生 RILI。单因素分析显示,RILI 与高龄、基础肺疾病、V5、V10、V15、V20、V25 及 MLD 有相关性($\chi^2 = 5.098, P = 0.026$; $\chi^2 = 3.598, P = 0.030$; $t = 3.854, P = 0.034$; $t = 4.901, P = 0.022$; $t = 4.638, P = 0.029$; $t = 5.122, P = 0.015$; $t = 3.652, P = 0.041$; $t = 5.760, P = 0.010$)。**结论** 老年食管癌患者放射治疗过程中,应充分考虑高龄、基础肺疾病、V5、V10、V15、V20、V25 及 MLD 等因素,减少发生放射性肺损伤的风险。

【关键词】 食管肿瘤; 放射疗法,适形; 肺损伤; 老年人

Analysis of related factors of radiation induced lung injury after radiotherapy in the elderly patients with advance esophageal cancer Wang Maoyu, Sha Sha, Gao Peng, Luan Fuyu.

Department of Radiotherapy, Jiaozhou Central Hospital of Qingdao, Qingdao, Shandong 266300, China

Corresponding author: Luan Fuyu, Email: 1270919752@qq.com

【Abstract】 **Objective** To study the related factors of radiation induced lung injury (RILI) after three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy (3D-CRT) in the elderly patients with advance esophageal cancer, thus to provide reference for radiotherapy planning. **Methods** The clinical data and physical parameters of 72 elderly patients with advance esophageal cancer were analyzed, including gender, age, performance status scoring, smoking history, tumor location, T staging, underlying disease of the lung, radiation dose, the whole lung accepted 5 Gy exposure volume (V5), V10, V15, V20, V25, V30, V40 and mean lung dose (MLD). **Results** Among 72 patients, 15 cases developed RILI. It was revealed by univariate analysis that there were statistically significant differences in advanced age, underlying disease of the lung, V5, V10, V15, V20, V25, MLD with RILI ($\chi^2 = 5.098, P = 0.026$; $\chi^2 = 3.598, P = 0.030$; $t = 3.854, P = 0.034$; $t = 4.901, P = 0.022$, $t = 4.638, P = 0.029$, $t = 5.122, P = 0.015$, $t = 3.652, P = 0.041$, $t = 5.760, P = 0.010$). **Conclusion** It should be payed more attention to factors such as advanced age, underlying disease of the lung, V5, V10, V15, V20, V25 and MLD when elderly patients with advance esophageal cancer patients were treated with 3D-CRT in order to prevent and decrease the risks of RILI.

【Key words】 Esophageal tumor; Radiotherapy, conformal; Lung injury; Aged

三黄方与其组成中药体外抗炎效果的比较

毛芬琴

313200 浙江省德清县人民医院药剂科

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【摘要】 目的 比较三黄方与其组成中药(大黄、黄芩、黄柏)对 RAW264.7 细胞炎症模型的治疗作用,确定三黄方对软组织损伤的疗效是否强于其组成药味单独使用。**方法** 选取清洁级 Sprague-Dawley (SD) 小鼠作为研究的对象,采用随机数字表法分成两组,LPS 诱导 RAW264.7 细胞炎症发生,MTT 法测试细胞活力,检测炎性因子[前列腺素 E₂(PGE₂)、白细胞介素 1β(IL-1β)、一氧化氮(NO)、肿瘤坏死因子 α(TNF-α)]的含量。**结果** 与空白对照组比较,模型对照组的 PGE₂ 含量均显著增加[(224.95 ± 20.26) pg/mL 比 (72.86 ± 5.57) pg/mL, $t = 17.769, P < 0.01$]。与模型对照组比较,三黄方高、中、低剂量组可显著抑制 RAW264.7 细胞释放 PGE₂ ($F = 12.141, P < 0.01$);大黄中、低剂量组,黄芩高剂量组,黄柏高、中、低剂量组可抑制 RAW264.7 细胞释放 PGE₂ ($F = 12.154, P < 0.05$)。与空白对照组比较,模型对照组的 IL-1β 含量均显著增加[(26.68 ± 2.61) pg/mL 比 (16.78 ± 0.74) pg/mL, $t = 11.254, P < 0.01$]。与模型对照组比较,三黄方高、中、低剂量组可显著抑制 RAW264.7 细胞释放 IL-1β ($F = 11.547, P < 0.01$);大黄高剂量组,黄芩高、中剂量组可抑制 RAW264.7 细胞释放 IL-1β ($F = 11.563, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 三黄方在体外的抗炎疗效强于其组成中药(大黄、黄芩、黄柏)单独使用。

【关键词】 中草药; 消炎药; 疗效比较研究

Comparison of the in vitro anti-inflammatory effect of Sanhuang decoction and its composition of traditional Chinese medicine Mao Fenqin.

Department of Pharmacy, the People's Hospital of Deqing County, Zhejiang 313200, China

【Abstract】 Objective To compare the treatment effect of Sanhuang decoction and its composition of traditional Chinese medicine (Rhubarb, Scutellaria, Phellodendron) on RAW264.7 cell inflammation model, thus to determine whether the effect of Sanhuang decoction on soft tissue injury is stronger than the composition of traditional Chinese medicine used alone. **Methods** The clean Sprague-Dawley (SD) mice were selected and randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table. RAW264.7 cells were induced inflammation by LPS. The cell viability was tested by MTT method, and the content of the inflammatory factors (PGE₂, IL-1beta, NO, TNF-alpha) were detected. **Results** Compared with the blank control group, the content of PGE₂ in the model group increased significantly [(224.95 ± 20.26) pg/mL vs. (72.86 ± 5.57) pg/mL, $t = 17.769, P < 0.01$]. Compared with the model group, Sanhuang high, medium and low dose group could significantly inhibit RAW264.7 cells to release PGE₂ ($F = 12.141, P < 0.01$). Rhubarb medium and low dose group, Scutellaria high dose group, Phellodendron high, medium and low dose group could inhibit RAW264.7 cells to release PGE₂ ($F = 12.154, P < 0.05$). Compared with the blank control group, the content of IL-1 beta in the model control group increased significantly [(26.68 ± 2.61) pg/mL vs. (16.78 ± 0.74) pg/mL, $t = 11.254, P < 0.01$]. Compared with the model group, Sanhuang high, medium and low dose group significantly inhibited RAW264.7 cells to release IL-1beta ($F = 11.547, P < 0.01$). Rhubarb high dose group, Scutellaria high, medium dose group inhibited RAW264.7 cells to release IL-1 beta ($F = 11.563, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The in vitro anti-inflammatory effect of Sanhuang decoction is better than its composition of traditional Chinese medicine (Rhubarb, Scutellaria, Phellodendron) alone.

【Key words】 Drugs, Chinese herbal; Anti-inflammatory agents; Comparative effectiveness research

超声检查对甲状腺乳头状癌淋巴转移的诊断价值

赵丽珍

030800 山西省太谷县人民医院超声科

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【摘要】 目的 探讨甲状腺乳头状癌超声增强造影与普通超声的特征及其对判断是否有颈部淋巴结转移的意义。**方法** 选取拟手术切除的甲状腺乳头状癌患者 80 例为研究对象,依据术后病理结果将其分为有颈部淋巴结转移组(LNM 组,45 例)及无 LNM 组($n=35$),所有患者术前均行普通超声及超声造影检查,总结其特征并做对比分析。**结果** 组织病理学显示,80 例患者中 45 例伴颈淋巴结转移,35 例不伴有颈淋巴结转移。LNM 组患者造影剂快速进入癌结节为 1 例,无 LNM 组患者造影剂快速进入癌结节为 4 例,经统计学分析,两组差异有统计学意义($Z=2.991, P<0.05$)。彩色多普勒超声血流参数对比:血流收缩期峰值流速(PSV)、搏动指数(PI)、阻力指数(RI)、PSV 差值及 PI 差值相比两组差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。而 LNM 组患者 RI 差值为 0.12 ± 0.04 ,显著高于非 LNM 组的(0.05 ± 0.02),两组相比,差异有统计学意义($t=2.271, P=0.021$)。**结论** 常规超声及超声造影在预测甲状腺乳头状癌颈部淋巴结转移中具有重要的预测价值。

【关键词】 甲状腺肿瘤; 淋巴转移; 超声检查

Diagnostic value of ultrasound in lymphatic metastasis of thyroid papillary carcinoma Zhao Lizhen.

Department of Ultrasound, the People's Hospital of Taigu County, Shanxi 030800, China

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the characteristics of ultrasonography of thyroid papillary carcinoma and normal ultrasound and its significance to determine whether there is a cervical lymph node metastasis. **Methods** A total of 80 cases with thyroid papillary carcinoma in our hospital from September 2014 to September 2017 were selected as the research object. According to the results of postoperative pathology, the patients were divided into the neck lymph node metastasis (LNM) and without LNM group. All patients received preoperative normal ultrasound and contrast-enhanced ultrasound examination, the characteristics were summarized and compared. **Results** Histopathology results showed that 45 cases of 80 patients had cervical LNM and 35 cases were not associated with cervical LNM. In LNM group, the contrast agent in cancer nodules was one case, which in the non-LNM group was 4 cases, the difference between the two groups was significant ($Z=2.991, P<0.05$). As to the blood flow parameters of color doppler ultrasound, the differences in PSV, PI, RI, PSV and PI were not obvious between the two groups (all $P>0.05$). The RI difference of the LNM group was (0.12 ± 0.04) , which was significantly higher than (0.05 ± 0.02) of the non-LNM group, the difference was statistically significant ($t=2.271, P=0.021$). **Conclusion** Conventional ultrasound and contrast-enhanced ultrasound have important value in predicting cervical lymph node metastasis of thyroid papillary carcinoma.

【Key words】 Thyroid neoplasms; Lymphatic metastasis; Ultrasonography

BRAF^{V600E}、Ki67 蛋白表达与甲状腺癌临床病理特征的相关性分析

陈 鯨 丛玲华 方来福 张士岭

315040 浙江省宁波,宁波市鄞州人民医院病理科(陈鯨、丛玲华、方来福)

315000 浙江省宁波,宁波市临床病理诊断中心实验病理科(张士岭)

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【摘要】 目的 探讨 BRAF^{V600E}、Ki67 蛋白与不同病理特征甲状腺癌(TC)的相关性,为 TC 的早期预后评估及个体化治疗提供临床依据。**方法** 纳入 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 1 月鄞州人民医院收治并确诊的甲状腺乳头状癌(PTC)患者 76 例,设同期手术切除的癌旁正常甲状腺组织 20 例和非 PTC 34 例为对照,所有患者术前未行放化疗及内分泌治疗。应用免疫组化法测定 BRAF^{V600E} 和 Ki67 蛋白的表达水平。应用 SPSS 18.0 分析 BRAF^{V600E} 和 Ki67 蛋白表达与 TC 不同病理特征的相关性。**结果** 110 例 TC 患者中 BRAF^{V600E}、Ki67 蛋白阳性率分别为 56.36% (62 例)和 39.09% (43 例),BRAF^{V600E} 在 PTC 中表达最高,Ki67 在 PTC 中表达最低;BRAF^{V600E}、Ki67 在 20 例癌旁正常组织中表达均为阴性。PTC 患者中,BRAF^{V600E}、Ki67 蛋白在 TNM 分期、肿瘤大小和淋巴结转移方面,差异均有统计学意义(BRAF^{V600E}: χ^2 值依次为 5.281、9.771 和 9.771, $P < 0.05$;Ki67: χ^2 值依次为 7.098、4.070 和 5.067, $P < 0.05$),在性别、年龄和肿瘤个数方面,差异无统计学意义(BRAF^{V600E}: χ^2 值依次为 0.078、0.093 和 0.061, $P > 0.05$;Ki67: χ^2 值依次为 0.224、0.518 和 1.281, $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 检测 BRAF^{V600E} 和 Ki67 蛋白有助于对甲状腺组织的良恶性、甲状腺癌恶性程度进行鉴别判定;BRAF^{V600E} 和 Ki67 蛋白高表达有助于对 PTC 的鉴别及预后进行早期评估。

【关键词】 甲状腺肿瘤; 蛋白质,BRAF^{V600E}; 蛋白质,Ki67

Relationship between expression of BRAF^{V600E} and Ki67 protein and clinical pathologic characteristics of thyroid carcinoma Chen Gun, Cong Linghua, Fang Laifu, Zhang Shiling.

Department of Pathology, Yinzhou People's Hospital of Ningbo, Ningbo, Zhejiang 315040, China (Chen G, Cong LH, Fang LF); Department of Experiment Pathology, The Center for Clinical Pathology of Ningbo, Ningbo, Zhejiang 315000, China (Zhang SL)

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the relationship between BRAFV600E, Ki67 protein and thyroid carcinoma with different pathologic characteristics, thus to provide clinical evidence on early prognosis and personalized treatment in patients with thyroid carcinoma. **Methods** From January 2015 to January 2017, 76 patients diagnosed as papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC), who treated in Yinzhou People's Hospital, were enrolled. Twenty cases with normal tumor-adjacent tissue after operation and 34 patients with non-PTC were also enrolled as control. All the patients enrolled were not treated with endocrine, chemical and radiotherapy. The expression of BRAFV600E and Ki67 protein was detected by immunohistochemical method, and the BRAFV600E and Ki67 expression and their correlation with different pathologic characteristic of thyroid carcinoma was analyzed by SPSS 18.0. **Results** The positive rate of BRAFV600E and Ki67 protein in 110 patients with thyroid carcinoma was 56.36% (62 cases) and 39.09% (43 cases), with the highest expression of BRAFV600E and the lowest expression of Ki67 in patients with PTC respectively. The expression of BRAFV600E and Ki67 protein was all negative in normal tumor-adjacent tissue. The positive expression of BRAFV600E and Ki67 in patients with PTC demonstrated significant difference in TNM stage, tumor side and lymphoid node metastasis (BRAFV600E: $\chi^2 = 5.281, 9.771, 9.771$, all $P < 0.05$; Ki67: $\chi^2 = 7.098, 4.070, 5.067$, all $P < 0.05$), while with no obvious difference in sex, age and numbers of tumor (BRAFV600E: $\chi^2 = 0.078, 0.093, 0.061$, all $P > 0.05$; Ki67: $\chi^2 = 0.224, 0.518, 1.281$, all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The detection of BRAFV600E and Ki67 is benefit on judging of innocent and malignant, the malignant degree of thyroid tissue. The high expression of BRAFV600E and Ki67 is benefit on differentiating PTC and early evaluation of prognosis.

【Key words】 Thyroid neoplasms; Protein, BRAF^{V600E}; Protein, Ki67

胸腺法新辅助治疗布鲁菌病效果观察

权耀生

032200 山西省汾阳, 山西省汾阳医院感染性疾病科

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【摘要】 目的 观察胸腺法新辅助治疗布鲁菌病的临床效果。**方法** 选取布鲁菌病患者 100 例为观察对象,采用随机数字表法分为三组,A 组 33 例,B 组 32 例,C 组 35 例。三组均给予多西环素(100 mg/次,早、晚各 1 次,餐后口服,疗程 6 周)联合利福平(600~900 mg/次,1 次/d,早饭前半小时口服,疗程 6 周)治疗。A 组在抗布鲁菌基础上,给予胸腺法新 1.6 mg 皮下注射,2 次/周,疗程 6 周;B 组在抗布鲁菌基础上,给予胸腺肽 80 mg,静脉滴注,1 次/d,疗程 6 周;C 组单用抗布鲁菌治疗,疗程 6 周。观察三组临床效果。**结果** A 组治愈率、总有效率分别为 69.70%、96.97%,B 组分别为 46.88%、81.25%,C 组分别为 28.57%、62.86%,A 组总有效率明显高于 C 组($\chi^2 = 12.089, P = 0.001$)、B 组($\chi^2 = 4.178, P = 0.041$)。**结论** 胸腺法新可提高布鲁菌病患者细胞免疫功能,协助清除细胞内寄生的布鲁菌,增强抗布鲁菌临床效果。

【关键词】 布鲁杆菌病; 胸腺法新

Effect of thymalfasin in the adjuvant treatment of brucellosis Quan Yaosheng.

Department of Infectious Diseases, Fenyang Hospital of Shanxi Province, Fenyang, Shanxi 032200, China

健康教育护理干预对康复治疗期精神分裂症患者认知功能的影响

唐春霞 李建华

313000 浙江省湖州, 湖州市第三人民医院精神科

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨健康教育护理干预对康复治疗期精神分裂症患者认知功能的影响。**方法** 选取康复治疗期精神分裂症患者 84 例为研究对象。采用随机数字表法将患者分为两组, 每组 42 例, 研究组在常规干预基础上行健康教育护理干预, 对照组单纯行常规护理干预。在干预前、干预 12 周末对两组分别进行韦氏记忆量表(WMS)、重复性成套神经心理状态测验(RBANS)、威斯康星卡片分类测验(WCST)测评。**结果** 干预前两组 WMS 评分、RBANS 评分、WCST 评分比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$); 干预 12 周后, 两组 WMS 评分、RBANS 评分、WCST 评分均改善, 研究组 WMS 评分中短时记忆、长时记忆、即刻记忆、记忆商数评分分别为(69.64 ± 14.52)分、(44.24 ± 8.81)分、(15.76 ± 5.93)分、(109.85 ± 22.87)分, 显著高于对照组的(58.72 ± 12.37)分、(39.53 ± 7.28)分、(12.84 ± 5.11)分、(99.64 ± 19.34)分($t = 3.710, 2.671, 2.417, 2.209$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。RBANS 评分中即刻记忆、注意功能、延迟记忆、RBANS 总分分别为(90.31 ± 14.52)分、(101.24 ± 16.48)分、(81.49 ± 13.02)分、(87.98 ± 13.82)分, 均高于对照组的(80.29 ± 12.88)分、(92.13 ± 14.78)分、(74.11 ± 11.36)分、(81.92 ± 13.18)分($t = 3.346, 2.667, 2.768, 2.056$, 均 $P < 0.05$); WCST 评分中正确应答数、完成分类数为(34.51 ± 5.15)、(4.49 ± 1.98), 均高于对照组的(29.25 ± 4.74)、(3.27 ± 1.45) ($t = 4.870, 3.222$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 错误应答数、持续错误数、随机错误数低于对照组($t = 3.374, 2.716, 3.974$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 对康复治疗期精神分裂症患者实施健康教育护理干预可促进认知功能改善。

【关键词】 精神分裂症; 健康教育; 护理

基金项目:浙江省科技计划项目(2013C33221)

Influence of health education and nursing intervention on cognitive function of schizophrenia patients during rehabilitation period Tang Chunxia, Li Jianhua.

Department of Psychiatry, the Third People's Hospital of Huzhou, Huzhou, Zhejiang 313000, China

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province(2013C33221)

中西医结合医院中药临床药学工作模式的探讨

应茵 于妍婷 丁晓霖 孙萍萍 薛俊超

310012 浙江省杭州,浙江省立同德医院药学部

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨中药临床药学的工作模式的建立和意义。**方法** 介绍我院临床中药师深入临床、开设门诊、用药合理性评价、信息化药学服务的方法和成效。**结果** 建立有效可行的中药临床药学工作实践模式,可以为患者提供高质量的临床中药学服务,并促进中药临床药学学科发展和服务水平提升。**结论** 随着医疗改革的不断深入,中药临床药学工作的广泛开展必将是大势所趋。

【关键词】 中药临床药学; 工作模式; 临床中药师

Practice and experience of traditional Chinese medicine clinical pharmacy in integrative medicine hospital

Ying Yin, Yu Yanting, Ding Xiaojin, Sun Pingping, Xue Junchao.

Department of Pharmacy, Tongde Hospital of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310012, China

全程护理干预在小儿哮喘雾化治疗中的作用

董益 黄益丰

315300 浙江省慈溪,温州医科大学附属慈溪市人民医院儿科

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨全程护理干预用于小儿哮喘雾化治疗中的效果。**方法** 选取接受雾化吸入治疗的哮喘患儿 120 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为对照组 60 例、观察组 60 例,对照组采用常规护理方法进行干预,观察组采用全程护理进行干预,比较两组总有效率、治疗依从性、肺通气功能指标。**结果** 观察组总有效率(95.00%)、治疗依从性(91.67%)均明显高于对照组的 83.33%、76.67% ($\chi^2 = 4.227, 5.065$, 均 $P < 0.05$);治疗后,观察组 1 秒用力呼吸容积 (FEV_1)、 FEV_1 与用力肺活量的比值 (FEV_1/FVC) 分别为 $(2.89 \pm 0.79)L$ 、 $(65.98 \pm 15.67)\%$,对照组分别为 $(1.45 \pm 0.47)L$ 、 $(42.12 \pm 10.23)\%$,两组差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 6.056, 6.565$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 在哮喘患儿的雾化吸入治疗中实施全程护理干预的护理效果显著,可有效提高患儿的治疗依从性,提高患儿的治疗效果,改善其肺通气功能。

【关键词】 哮喘; 投药,吸入; 临床护理研究; 儿童

基金项目:浙江省卫生科技计划项目(2014KYB247)

Effect of whole course nursing intervention on atomizing treatment of asthma in children Dong Yi, Huang Yifeng.

Department of Pediatrics, Cixi People's Hospital Affiliated to Wenzhou Medical University, Cixi, Zhejiang 315300, China

Fund program: Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province(2014KYB247)

综合护理干预对精神分裂症患者生活质量、治疗依从性及满意度的影响

崔丹丹

312000 浙江省绍兴,绍兴市第七人民医院精神科

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【摘要】 目的 观察综合护理干预对精神分裂症患者生活质量、治疗依从性及满意度的影响。方法 将 66 例精神分裂症患者采用随机数字表法分为观察组 34 例、对照组 32 例,观察组患者实施综合护理干预,对照组患者实施常规护理干预。护理干预后,进行阳性与阴性症状量表(PANSS)与生活质量综合评定问卷(GQOLI)评分及护理满意度的调查,观察护理干预对精神分裂症患者生活质量、治疗依从性及护理满意度的影响。结果 观察组阳性、阴性症状、病理情况、PANSS 总分分别为(6.80 ± 5.03)分、(5.21 ± 1.62)分、(12.60 ± 3.71)分、(24.41 ± 7.71)分,对照组分别为(9.61 ± 6.21)分、(8.28 ± 2.17)分、(14.92 ± 4.47)分、(30.28 ± 9.19)分,两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 2.03, 6.54, 2.30, 2.82, P = 0.04, 0.00, 0.03, 0.01$)。GQOLI 评分方面,观察组躯体功能(51.32 ± 7.85)分、心理功能(58.11 ± 7.79)分、社会功能(57.79 ± 6.85)分、物质生活状态(56.21 ± 7.79)分、总体生活质量因子评分(15.61 ± 2.49)分,对照组分别为(45.42 ± 7.39)分、(46.40 ± 6.21)分、(47.07 ± 7.61)分、(51.79 ± 7.23)分、(12.89 ± 2.31)分,两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 3.14, 6.73, 6.02, 2.39, 4.59, P = 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.02, 0.00$)。观察组对护理依从情况(94.12%)、护理满意率(100.0%)均明显优于对照组(75.00%、84.37%)($\chi^2 = 4.69, 5.75, P = 0.03, 0.02$)。结论 综合护理干预能够提高精神分裂症患者生活质量与治疗依从性,可有效缓解精神分裂症患者各项异常精神症状,提高患者对护理工作的满意程度,有利于取得患者的理解与支持,保障相关护理工作的顺利进行。

【关键词】 精神分裂症; 护理干预; 精神症状; 生活质量

Influence of nursing intervention on life quality, treatment compliance and satisfaction of patients with schizophrenia Cui Dandan.

Department of Psychiatry, the Seventh People's Hospital of Shaoxing, Shaoxing, Zhejiang 312000, China

个性化护理模式在肝病护理中的应用效果

朱琴华 张艳

313000 浙江省湖州,湖州市中心医院感染科

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨个性化护理模式在肝病护理中的应用效果。**方法** 选择 100 例肝病患者作为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为 50 例对照组:常规普通护理;50 例观察组:在常规护理的基础上增加个性化护理模式干预。系统观察指标:两组患者住院时间;生活质量;护理满意度;患者并发症的发生。**结果** 对照组住院时间(28.84 ± 3.76)d,显著长于观察组的(21.73 ± 2.57)d($t = 17.85, P < 0.05$);对照组护理后生活质量评分(43.84 ± 6.53)分,较护理前的(30.18 ± 3.84)分有显著改善($t = 17.64, P < 0.05$);观察组护理后(54.19 ± 5.67)分,较护理前的(29.96 ± 3.73)分也有显著改善($t = 25.83, P < 0.01$)。但护理后观察组较对照组改善更显著($t = 21.54, P < 0.05$);对照组患者总的满意率为 76%,观察组患者总的满意率为 92%,观察组患者对护理的满意程度显著优于对照组($\chi^2 = 24.76, P < 0.05$);观察组并发症的发生 17 例,显著少于对照组 46 例($\chi^2 = 28.14, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 在肝病的临床治疗中,个性化护理干预模式效果较为显著,能有效提高患者的生活质量和护理满意度,利于医患关系形成,促进患者病情早日康复,值得临床推广和应用。

【关键词】 护理; 肝病; 应用效果

Application effect of personalized nursing model in nursing of liver diseases Zhu Qinhu, Zhang Yan.

Department of Infectious Diseases, Huzhou Central Hospital, Huzhou, Zhejiang 313000, China

综合防护措施预防乳腺癌术后并发下肢深静脉血栓形成的效果观察

刘波 颜波儿 戴建娟 袁惠萍

316000 浙江省舟山, 舟山医院乳腺疾病诊治中心(刘波、颜波儿、戴建娟), 护理部(袁惠萍)

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【摘要】 目的 观察综合防护措施预防乳腺癌手术后下肢深静脉血栓的临床效果。方法 回顾性选取 2015 年 1 月至 2016 年 9 月接受乳腺癌手术患者 90 例作为对照组, 选择 2016 年 10 月至 2017 年 10 月医院进行 JCI 认证准备及通过认证后这段时间接受乳腺癌手术患者 90 例作为观察组, 对照组给予常规护理, 观察组采取为创建 JCI 制定的更全面的综合护理模式, 对比两组护理效果。结果 观察组发生下肢深静脉血栓 1 例, 下肢酸痛 1 例, 皮温升高 1 例, 下肢水肿 0 例; 对照组发生下肢深静脉血栓 7 例, 下肢酸痛 8 例, 皮温升高 7 例, 下肢水肿 6 例, 组间差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.709, 5.731, 5.328, 6.397$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组手术后髌下 10 cm 肢体周径(33.02 ± 1.97) cm, 髌下 10 cm 肢体体表温度(33.54 ± 0.48) °C; 对照组手术后髌下 10 cm 肢体周径(35.87 ± 2.58) cm, 髌下 10 cm 肢体体表温度(35.94 ± 1.05) °C, 组间对比差异有统计学意义($t = 8.329, 19.721$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组手术后焦虑自评量表评分(43.12 ± 2.05) 分, 抑郁自评量表评分(45.27 ± 2.26) 分; 对照组手术后焦虑自评量表评分(49.03 ± 3.23) 分, 抑郁自评量表评分(51.15 ± 4.03) 分, 组间对比差异有统计学意义($t = 14.655, 12.073$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 综合防护措施在乳腺癌手术中可以预防下肢深静脉血栓发生, 减轻患者负性心理压力, 有助于患者术后康复, 值得在临床推广应用。

【关键词】 护理; 乳腺肿瘤; 静脉血栓形成

基金项目: 浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2012KYB223)

Effects of comprehensive protective nursing measures in prevention of deep vein thrombosis in lower extremity after breast cancer surgery Liu Bo, Yan Boér, Dai Jianjuan, Yuan Huiping.

Department of Breast Health Center, Zhoushan Hospital, Zhoushan, Zhejiang 316000, China (Liu B, Yan BE, Dai JJ);

Department of Nursing, Zhoushan Hospital, Zhoushan, Zhejiang 316000, China (Yuan HP)

Fund program: Science and Technology Project of Zhejiang for Medicine (2012KYB223)

CT 引导下肺穿刺活检并发症观察及护理对策

赵林洁

311800 浙江省诸暨, 诸暨市中医医院放射科

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【摘要】 目的 探讨 CT 引导下肺穿刺活检的并发症观察及护理对策。**方法** 采用随机数字表法将接受 CT 引导下肺穿刺活检的患者 290 例分为对照组和观察组,各 145 例。对照组采取常规护理,观察组采取循证护理。记录分析检测结果、护理方式对并发症和患者住院情况的影响、穿刺与病灶因素对并发症的影响等。**结果** CT 引导下肺穿刺活检的准确率为 86.55% (251/290),并发症率为 37.59% (109/290)。对照组的并发症率为 46.21% (67/145),高于观察组的 28.97% (42/145),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 9.187, P = 0.002$)。穿刺次数和深度、病灶直径以及病灶周围有无病变等因素对并发症有明显影响,差异均有统计学意义(对照组: $\chi^2 = 45.210, 30.774, 24.452, 13.109, P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$ 。观察组: $\chi^2 = 16.533, 29.567, 6.319, 4.832, P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.042, 0.028$)。对照组的住院时间、护患纠纷率均明显多于观察组,但患者满意度、住院费用均低于观察组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** CT 引导下肺穿刺活检具有较高准确率,联合护理干预可降低并发症发生率。

【关键词】 活组织检查,针吸; 穿刺术; 手术后并发症; 护理

Nursing measures and observation on complications of CT - guided percutaneous lung biopsy Zhao Linjie.

Department of Radiology, Zhuji Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Zhuji, Zhejiang 311800, China

外周血中循环肿瘤核酸检测的研究进展

赵明 王可敬 赏金标 郑伟慧

310022 浙江省杭州,浙江省肿瘤医院头颈外科

通信作者:郑伟慧,Email:zhengwh@zjcc.org.cn

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【摘要】 外周血循环肿瘤 DNA(ctDNA)是指肿瘤细胞体细胞 DNA 经脱落或者当细胞凋亡后释放进入血循环系统的一类 DNA。ctDNA 是一种特征性的肿瘤生物标志物,被称为“液体活检”技术。可以反映肿瘤的侵袭与转移,能监测肿瘤的疗效和预后的评估。目前的研究主要集中在研究相对成熟的乳腺癌、肺癌等病种。该研究对 ctDNA 检查技术的发展及其国内外目前研究现状进行综述。

【关键词】 DNA,肿瘤; 血液循环; 癌症早期检测; 综述文献(主题)

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Progress of circulating tumor DNA detection in cancer Zhao Ming, Wang Kejing, Shang Jinbiao, Zheng Weihui.

Department of Head and Neck Surgery, Zhejiang Tumor Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310022, China

Corresponding author: Zheng Weihui, Email: zhengwh@zjcc.org.cn

【Abstract】 Peripheral blood circulating tumor DNA(ctDNA) is a kind of DNA that is released into the blood circulation system after the tumor cell somatic cell DNA is exfoliated or when the cell apoptosis is released. ctDNA is a characteristic tumor biomarker, known as "liquid biopsy". It can reflect the invasion and metastasis of the tumor, and can monitor the effect and prognosis of the tumor. The current research is mainly focused on relatively mature breast cancer, lung cancer and other diseases. In this study, the development of ctDNA inspection technology and its current research status at home and abroad are reviewed.

【Key words】 DNA, Neoplasm; Blood circulation; Early detection of cancer; Review literature as topic

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