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目次

呼吸系统疾病

氨茶碱与多索茶碱治疗支气管哮喘的效果比较.....	1497
冯森连	
哌拉西林/他唑巴坦治疗社区获得性肺炎的临床疗效分析	1501
潘小娟	
洛铂联合白细胞介素 2 胸腔灌注治疗恶性胸腔积液的 临床观察	1506
高先凤 贾勇圣	
桂龙咳喘宁联合头孢噻肟治疗老年人慢性支气管炎急性发作的 疗效观察	1510
王娅红	
布地奈德联合盐酸氨溴索雾化吸入治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病 急性加重期的效果分析	1514
侯诚 李秀红 王镇	
纤维支气管镜在吸入性肺炎患者治疗中的应用价值研究	1518
姜旭波	
创伤骨科肺栓塞的早期诊断与治疗研究	1521
邢平 张建英 王志强	
特布他林联合布地奈德雾化吸入治疗小儿闭塞性细支气管炎的 疗效及安全性探讨	1525
赖世维 黄烈平 顾海红 王吉 徐巧 李超 楼夏娇	
脉冲振荡肺功能检测在稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊断中的 价值分析	1528
杨仁恒 初悦美 邵秀丽	

论著

雷公藤多苷治疗早期糖尿病肾病的临床疗效及作用机制初探.....	1532
方辉 牟新 张旭环 任庆杰 李媛	
多 b 值磁共振扩散加权成像结合动态增强扫描成像对前列腺癌的 早期诊断研究	1536
李远章 梁健华 赵业城	
右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼对腹腔镜胃癌切除患者术后镇痛效果 及应激反应的影响	1540
张俊 孙成成 袁晓平	

爱帕琳肽在前列腺癌组织中的表达及与临床预后的相关性分析	1545
华伟 钟惟德 江敏耀 刁明 万颂 江福能 万跃平	
雷公藤多苷片联合曲安奈德治疗糜烂型口腔扁平苔藓近期疗效观察	1549
丁见	
经皮椎体后凸成形术治疗骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折的疗效及对患者生活质量的改善效果	1553
王梁	
冠心病与亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶多态性的相关性研究	1557
梁记华 张欣欣 唐守义 韩君霞 焦慧 王文国	
2型糖尿病并发周围神经病变患者血清白细胞介素-17水平与睡眠、情绪障碍的相关性研究	1561
任重阳 张梅 郑亚虹	
卡前列素氨丁三醇注射液联合宫腔填纱治疗前置胎盘剖宫产产后出血的疗效	1565
方春英 赵晶	
地奥心血康胶囊对大鼠急性缺血心肌间隙连接蛋白43的影响	1569
王电焯 胡志耕	
葡萄糖酸锌联合双歧杆菌四联活菌治疗小儿秋季腹泻的临床效果观察	1573
吕虹艳 朱建丽 袁慧强	
消化内镜技术应用于早期食管癌及癌前病变的诊疗价值	1577
李伊敏 张志坚 周燕凤	
经皮超选择子宫动脉栓塞术治疗产后大出血的效果分析	1581
黄旭东 邱家云 张均维 蔡弟 张凤 王桂浩 孔德玲	
鼻渊通窍颗粒联合曲安奈德鼻喷雾剂治疗慢性鼻-鼻窦炎的疗效观察	1584
何良如 刘俊 黄炳锋 陈伟	
磷酸化组蛋白H3和β-连环素在非小细胞肺癌组织中的表达及意义	1589
李忠堂 张立平	
腹腔镜与开腹手术治疗I期子宫内膜癌的疗效和预后及对生存质量的影响	1593
曹珊	
显微镜下病灶清除联合负压封闭引流治疗慢性骨髓炎的效果分析	1597
陈玉兵	

研究与实践

肿瘤标志物联合检测对原发性肝癌的诊断价值	1600
蒋桂芳 吕宝江 薛青凤 潘军平	
电视胸腔镜微创手术与常规肺癌手术淋巴结清扫的效果比较	1603
林伟	
CT灌注成像参数对肺癌患者近期疗效的监测及与血浆色素上皮衍生因子、 血管内皮生长因子的相关性分析	1606
冯丙富 王作廷	
针刀松解术治疗膝骨关节炎的临床观察	1609
戴丹锋 鲍昌坤 覃芙 袁见华	
糖尿病合并肺结核38例CT诊断及临床分析	1612
蔡学智 徐建丰	

健康教育

系统环节教育在预防老年急诊输液风险事件中的运用效果	1615
汪崢镇	

护理学

综合护理干预模式在癫痫患儿护理中的应用价值 1618
黄益丰

经颈胸部长段皮下隧道与经外周静脉导管置入术并发症比较 1621
王凤玲 马艳娜

延续性护理干预用于慢性胃炎患者的效果观察 1624
程瑛 张翠云 谢湘豫 周露 柯淑芳

新生儿病区护理风险管理的方法及应用效果分析 1627
王艳芳

综 述

呼吸训练在结核性胸膜炎患者肺康复中的应用 1630
桂金沐 赵芝焕

《中国基层医药》杂志可直接用的缩略语 对封三

《中国基层医药》杂志关于一稿两投和一稿两用问题处理的声明 1500

《中国基层医药》杂志 2017 年相关指标一览表 1517

《中国基层医药》杂志协办单位 1531

《中国基层医药》杂志关于参考文献著录格式要求 1614

《中国基层医药》杂志关于双语著录和“利益冲突”等撰写格式的规定 1632

本刊稿约见本卷第 1 期后插 3

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氨茶碱与多索茶碱治疗支气管哮喘的效果比较

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【摘要】 **目的** 比较氨茶碱与多索茶碱治疗支气管哮喘的临床效果。**方法** 选择浙江省荣军医院 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 1 月收治的支气管哮喘患者 130 例为观察对象, 采用随机数字表法分为两组。对照组 65 例, 应用氨茶碱治疗; 观察组 65 例, 应用多索茶碱治疗。观察两组患者的临床疗效、肺功能指标[用力肺活量(FVC)、第 1 秒钟用力呼气容积(FEV_1)、 FEV_1/FVC]、生活质量评分及不良反应发生率。**结果** 观察组总有效率为 92.31%, 高于对照组的 70.77%, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 10.015, P < 0.05$)。治疗后, 观察组 FEV_1 [(2.72 ± 0.64)L]、FVC [(2.96 ± 0.67)L]、 FEV_1/FVC [(89.35 ± 7.77)%] 均明显优于对照组 [(2.05 ± 0.35)L、(2.41 ± 0.52)L、(80.58 ± 7.69)%] ($t = 7.405, 5.228, 6.467$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 观察组生活质量评分 [(87.87 ± 5.31)分] 高于对照组 [(75.35 ± 5.40)分] ($t = 13.328, P < 0.05$); 观察组不良反应发生率为 9.23%, 低于对照组的 27.69%, 两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.358, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 氨茶碱与多索茶碱治疗支气管哮喘均可获得一定的治疗效果, 但多索茶碱的效果更优, 且不良反应更少。

【关键词】 哮喘; 支气管; 氨茶碱; 多索茶碱; 呼吸功能试验; 临床对照试验

基金项目: 浙江省卫生科技计划项目(2014KYB269)

Comparison of the effects of aminophylline and doxofylline in the treatment of bronchial asthma Feng Miaolian.

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the clinical effects of aminophylline and doxofylline in the treatment of bronchial asthma, thus to provide guidance for clinical practice. **Methods** 130 patients with bronchial asthma admitted in Zhejiang Rongjun Hospital from January 2015 to January 2017 were selected as the objects of observation, and they were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, with 65 cases in each group. The control group was given aminophylline treatment, the observation group was given doxofylline treatment. The clinical curative effect, pulmonary function index[forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in one second(FEV_1), FEV_1/FVC], quality of life scores and the incidence rate of adverse reactions were observed in the two groups. **Results** The total effective rate of observation group was 92.31%, which was higher than 70.77% of the control group, the difference was statistically significant($\chi^2 = 10.015, P < 0.05$). After treatment, the FEV_1 [(2.72 ± 0.64)L], FVC [(2.96 ± 0.67)L], FEV_1/FVC [(89.35 ± 7.77)%] in the observation group were significantly better than those in the control group [(2.05 ± 0.35)L, (2.41 ± 0.52)L, (80.58 ± 7.69)%] ($t = 7.405, 5.228, 6.467$, all $P < 0.05$). The quality of life score in the observation group was (87.87 ± 5.31) points, which was significantly higher than (75.35 ± 5.40) points in the control group ($t = 13.328, P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions in the observation group was 9.23%, which was lower than 27.69% in the control group, there was statistically significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 7.358, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Aminophylline and doxofylline in the treatment of bronchial asthma can obtain certain curative effect, but the effect of doxofylline is better, and with less adverse reactions.

【Key words】 Asthma; Bronchi; Aminophylline; Doxofylline; Respiratory function tests; Controlled clinical trial

Fund program: Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province(2014KYB269)

哌拉西林/他唑巴坦治疗社区获得性肺炎的临床疗效分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨哌拉西林/他唑巴坦治疗社区获得性肺炎(CAP)临床疗效。**方法** 收集2016年3月至2017年3月松阳县人民医院的CAP患者100例,采用随机数字表法分为两组各50例,哌拉西林/他唑巴坦组予以哌拉西林/他唑巴坦治疗,头孢噻肟钠组予以头孢噻肟钠治疗,比较两组相关临床指标、临床疗效、影像学治疗效果、血液指标、血气分析与炎症指标。**结果** 哌拉西林/他唑巴坦组临床症状消失时间、住院时间与住院费用分别为(3.77±1.12)d、(8.44±2.47)d、(1 780±489)元,均低于头孢噻肟钠组的(5.36±1.70)d、(11.37±3.68)d、(2 136±470)元($t=5.523, 4.675, 3.711$, 均 $P<0.01$);治疗显效率为90%,明显高于头孢噻肟钠组的70%($\chi^2=6.25, P<0.05$);影像学治疗显效率为94%,高于头孢噻肟钠组的68%($\chi^2=10.981, P<0.01$);治疗后白细胞计数及中性粒细胞百分比分别为(7.30±1.08)×10⁹/L、(0.65±0.04),均低于头孢噻肟钠组的(8.66±1.25)×10⁹/L、(0.71±0.04)($t=5.821, 7.405$, 均 $P<0.01$);血氧饱和度为(81.90±6.83)%,高于头孢噻肟钠组的(74.20±6.27)%($\chi^2=5.873, P<0.01$);C反应蛋白、降钙素原、白细胞介素1 β 与肿瘤坏死因子 α 水平分别为:(6.77±4.06)mg/L、(0.72±0.35) μ g/mL、(11.58±3.64)pg/mL、(93.27±10.20)pg/mL,均低于头孢噻肟钠组的(14.87±6.29)mg/L、(0.10±0.06) μ g/mL、(17.27±4.07)pg/mL、(120.76±21.54)pg/mL($t=7.651, 12.346, 7.369, 8.156$, 均 $P<0.01$)。**结论** 哌拉西林/他唑巴坦治疗CAP临床疗效显著,可以推广应用。

【关键词】 肺炎; 社区获得性感染; 哌拉西林/他唑巴坦; 头孢噻肟钠; 炎症趋化因子类; 血气分析; 疗效比较研究

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Clinical effect of piperacillin/tazobactam in the treatment of community acquired pneumonia Pan Xiaojuan.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of piperacillin/tazobactam in the treatment of community acquired pneumonia (CAP). **Methods** 100 cases of CAP in Songyang People's Hospital from March 2016 to March 2017 were collected and randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, with 50 cases in each group. The piperacillin/tazobactam group was treated with piperacillin/tazobactam, and the cefotaxime sodium group was given cefotaxime sodium. The clinical indicators, symptoms and imaging effects, blood indicators, blood gas analysis and inflammatory indicators were compared between the two groups. **Results** The clinical symptoms disappeared time, hospitalization time and hospitalization expenses in the piperacillin/tazobactam group were (3.77±1.12)d, (8.44±2.47)d, (1 780±489) CNY, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the cefotaxime sodium group [(5.36±1.70)d, (11.37±3.68)d, (2 136±470) CNY, $t=5.523, 4.675, 3.711$, all $P<0.01$]. The effective rate of the piperacillin/tazobactam group was 90%, which was significantly higher than 70% of the cefotaxime sodium group ($\chi^2=6.25, P<0.05$). The effective rate of imaging treatment in the piperacillin/tazobactam group was 94%, which was significantly higher than 68% in the cefotaxime sodium group ($\chi^2=10.981, P<0.01$). After treatment, the WBC and neutrophil percentage of the piperacillin/tazobactam group were (7.30±1.08)×10⁹/L, (0.65±0.04), respectively, which were significantly lower than those of the cefotaxime sodium group [(8.66±1.25)×10⁹/L, (0.71±0.04), $t=5.821, 7.405$, all $P<0.01$]. The PaO₂ level of the piperacillin/tazobactam group was significantly higher than that of the cefotaxime sodium group [(81.90±6.83)% vs. (74.20±6.27)%, $t=5.873, P<0.01$]. The levels of CRP, PCT, IL-1 and TNF- α in the piperacillin/tazobactam group

were (6.77 ± 4.06) mg/L, (0.72 ± 0.35) μ g/mL, (11.58 ± 3.64) pg/mL, (93.27 ± 10.20) pg/mL, which were significantly lower than those in the cefotaxime sodium group [(14.87 ± 6.29) mg/L, (0.10 ± 0.06) μ g/mL, (17.27 ± 4.07) pg/mL, (120.76 ± 21.54) pg/mL, $t = 7.651, 12.346, 7.369, 8.156$, all $P < 0.01$]. **Conclusion** The clinical efficacy of piperacillin/tazobactam in the treatment of CAP is significant, and it has reference significance.

【Key words】 Pneumonia; Community - acquired infections; Piperacillin tazobactam; Cefotaxime sodium; Chemokines; Blood gas analysis; Comparative effectiveness research

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

洛铂联合白细胞介素 2 胸腔灌注治疗恶性胸腔积液的临床观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察洛铂联合白细胞介素 2(IL-2)在恶性胸腔积液治疗中的临床应用效果。**方法** 选取大同煤矿集团有限责任公司肿瘤医院 2014-2016 年经细胞学证实的恶性胸腔积液患者 42 例为观察组,均在胸腔穿刺置管引流积液后,应用洛铂联合 IL-2 胸腔灌注。选择同期恶性胸腔积液患者 45 例为对照组,给予单纯洛铂胸腔灌注。观察两组临床疗效及不良反应,ELISA 法检测血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、癌胚抗原(CEA)及肿瘤特异性生长因子(TSGF),采用癌症患者生活质量测定量表(QLQ-C30)评估患者生存质量。**结果** 观察组完全缓解(CR)率、部分缓解(PR)率分别为 35.7%(15/42)、45.2%(19/42),对照组分别为 15.6%(7/45)、22.2%(10/45),两组 CR 率与 PR 率差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.672, 5.178$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗期间两组均有部分患者出现不同程度的化疗不良反应,但发生率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。观察组 VEGF、CEA、TSGF 分别为 (194.6 ± 25.4) ng/L、 (42.4 ± 9.0) ng/L、 (81.3 ± 10.3) U/mL,均低于对照组的 (195.0 ± 24.1) ng/L、 (43.1 ± 9.5) ng/L、 (80.9 ± 9.4) U/mL($t = -0.075, -0.340, 0.189$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组呼吸困难症状、情绪以及总体健康状况改善情况均优于对照组($t = 23.326, -2.275, 10.757$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 洛铂联合 IL-2 胸腔灌注可有效控制恶性胸腔积液的生成,改善患者生活质量,且并不增加化疗不良反应。

【关键词】 胸腔积液,恶性; 洛铂; 白细胞介素 2; 化学疗法,癌,局部灌注; 生活质量; 毒性作用; 疗效比较研究

Clinical observation of lobaplatin combined with IL - 2 thoracic perfusion in the treatment of malignant pleural effusion Gao Xianfeng, Jia Yongsheng.

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical effect of lobaplatin combined with IL - 2 in the treatment of malignant pleural effusion. **Methods** 42 patients with malignant pleural effusion in Datong Coal Group Co Cancer Hospital from 2014 to 2016 were enrolled as observation group, and treated with lobaplatin combined with IL - 2. Another 45 patients with malignant pleural effusion in the same period were selected as control group, and treated with lobaplatin. The efficacy and toxicity between the two groups were compared. The VEGF, CEA and TSGF were recorded in the two groups. The quality of life was evaluated by QLQ-C30. **Results** The CR and PR rates in the observation group were 35.7% and 45.2%, respectively, which in the control group were 15.6%, 22.2%, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.672, 5.178$, all $P < 0.05$). Both two groups showed different degrees of adverse reactions in treatment period, but there was no statistically significant difference in the incidence rate ($P > 0.05$). The levels of VEGF, CEA and TSGF in the observation group were (194.6 ± 25.4) ng/L, (42.4 ± 9) ng/L and (81.3 ± 10.3) U/mL, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [(195.0 ± 24.1) ng/L, (43.1 ± 9.5) ng/L, (80.9 ± 9.4) U/mL] ($t = -0.075, -0.340, 0.189$, all $P < 0.05$). The improvement of dyspnea symptoms, mood and overall health status in the observation group was better than those in the control group ($t = 23.326, -2.275, 10.757$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Lobaplatin combined with IL - 2 pleural perfusion has significantly curative effect, it can improve the quality of life and without increased toxicity in the treatment of malignant pleural effusion.

【Key words】 Pleural effusion, malignant; Lobaplatin; Interleukin - 2; Chemotherapy, cancer, regional perfusion; Quality of life; Toxic actions; Comparative effectiveness research

桂龙咳喘宁联合头孢噻肟治疗老年人慢性支气管炎急性发作的疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨桂龙咳喘宁联合头孢噻肟治疗老年人慢性支气管炎急性发作的临床效果。**方法** 选择象山县第三人民医院 2016 年 4 月至 2017 年 3 月诊治的老年慢性支气管炎急性发作患者 68 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为对照组 34 例、观察组 34 例。两组均进行基础对症治疗,对照组采用头孢噻肟治疗,观察组采用桂龙咳喘宁联合头孢噻肟治疗。观察两组临床效果、症状好转时间、住院时间及肺功能。**结果** 观察组总有效率为 94.12%,显著高于对照组的 76.47% ($\chi^2 = 4.22, P < 0.05$)。观察组咳嗽、喘息好转时间、住院时间分别为 (3.09 ± 0.76) d、(4.28 ± 0.83) d、(4.30 ± 0.92) d、(7.02 ± 0.66) d,均短于对照组的 (5.93 ± 0.60) d、(8.34 ± 0.56) d、(9.19 ± 1.05) d、(10.54 ± 1.03) d ($t = 17.10, 23.64, 20.42, 16.78$, 均 $P < 0.05$);治疗后,观察组用力肺活量、一秒钟用力呼气量与用力肺活量之比分别为 (3 937.48 ± 18.99) mL、(64.28 ± 3.45)%,均优于对照组的 (3 038.42 ± 20.31) mL、(57.88 ± 2.89)% ($t = 188.54, 8.29$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 桂龙咳喘宁联合头孢噻肟治疗老年人慢性支气管炎急性发作效果确切,可有效控制病情。

【关键词】 支气管炎; 慢性病; 桂龙咳喘宁; 头孢噻肟; 老年人; 呼吸功能试验; 疗效比较研究
基金项目:浙江省科技计划项目(2013C33227)

Effect of Guilongkechuanning combined with cefotaxime in the treatment of elderly patients with acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis Wang Yahong.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical effect of Guilongkechuanning combined with cefotaxime in the treatment of elderly patients with acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis. **Methods** 68 patients with acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis were selected from April 2016 to March 2017 in the Third People's Hospital of Xiangshan County, and they were randomly divided into control group and observation group according to the digital table, with 34 cases in each group. The two groups were given symptomatic treatment, the control group received cefotaxime treatment, while the observation group was given cefotaxime combined with Guilongkechuanning. The clinical effect, symptoms improve time, hospitalization time and lung function were observed in the two groups. **Results**

The total effective rate of the observation group was 94.12%, which was significantly higher than 76.47% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.22, P < 0.05$). The recovery time of sputum, cough, wheezing and, hospitalization time in the observation group were (3.09 ± 0.76) d, (4.28 ± 0.83) d, (4.30 ± 0.92) d, (7.02 ± 0.66) d, respectively, which were significantly shorter than those in the control group [(5.93 ± 0.60) d, (8.34 ± 0.56) d, (9.19 ± 1.05) d, (10.54 ± 1.03) d] ($t = 17.10, 23.64, 20.42, 16.78$, all $P < 0.05$). After treatment, the forced vital capacity, forced expiratory volume in one second and forced vital capacity ratio in the observation group were (3 937.48 ± 18.99) mL, (64.28 ± 3.45)%, respectively, which were better than those in the control group [(3 038.42 ± 20.31) mL, (57.88 ± 2.89)%] ($t = 188.54, 8.29$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Guilongkechuanning combined with cefotaxime in the treatment of elderly patients with acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis has definite effect, which can effectively control the disease.

【Key words】 Bronchitis; Chronic disease; Guilongkechuanning; Cefotaxime; Aged; Respiratory function tests; Comparative effectiveness research

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2013C33227)

布地奈德联合盐酸氨溴索雾化吸入治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期的效果分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨布地奈德联合盐酸氨溴索雾化吸入治疗慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)急性加重期的临床效果。**方法** 选择宁波市镇海区人民医院呼吸内科 2013 年 1 月至 2015 年 12 月收治的 COPD 急性加重期患者 60 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为对照组 30 例、观察组 30 例,对照组采用常规治疗,观察组在常规治疗基础上加用布地奈德、盐酸氨溴索雾化吸入。治疗 1 周后,比较两组临床疗效、肺通气功能指标、动脉血气分析指标、症状缓解时间。**结果** 观察组总有效率为 100.0%,高于对照组的 83.3% ($\chi^2 = 5.455, P < 0.05$)。治疗后,观察组 1 秒用力呼吸容积(FEV_1)、 FEV_1 与用力肺活量(FVC)比值(FEV_1/FVC)、动脉血二氧化碳分压($PaCO_2$)、动脉血氧分压(PaO_2)分别为(2.09 ± 0.69)L、(58.94 ± 15.67)%、(35.08 ± 3.79)mmHg、(85.92 ± 4.97)mmHg,对照组分别为(1.43 ± 0.57)L、(43.12 ± 11.03)%、(48.47 ± 4.24)mmHg、(79.54 ± 4.56)mmHg,两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 4.039, 4.522, 12.896, 5.181$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组气促、咳嗽、咳痰缓解时间分别为(2.04 ± 0.86)d、(4.49 ± 1.25)d、(4.56 ± 1.34)d,均短于对照组的(3.36 ± 1.08)d、(6.53 ± 1.82)d、(6.78 ± 1.91)d,两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 5.237, 5.061, 5.212$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 在 COPD 急性加重期,采用布地奈德联合盐酸氨溴索雾化吸入治疗可有效提高治疗效果,改善肺通气功能和动脉血气指标,缩短临床症状缓解时间,有利于控制病情。

【关键词】 肺疾病,慢性阻塞性; 布地奈德; 氨溴索; 血气分析; 呼吸功能试验; 疗效比较研究
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Effect of inhalation of budesonide combined with ambroxol hydrochloride in the treatment of acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of inhalation of budesonide combined with ambroxol hydrochloride in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in acute exacerbation stage.

Methods 60 patients with acute exacerbation of COPD treated in the Department of respiratory medicine of Zhenhai People's Hospital from January 2013 to December 2015 were selected as the research subjects in Ningbo, and they were randomly divided into control group and observation group according to the digital table, with 30 cases in each group. The control group received routine treatment, the observation group was given budesonide and ambroxol hydrochloride inhalation on the basis of conventional therapy. After 1 week of treatment, the clinical efficacy indicators of pulmonary function, arterial blood gas analysis index, time of symptoms were compared between the two groups.

Results The total effective rate of the observation group was 100.0%, which was higher than 83.3% of the control group ($\chi^2 = 5.455, P < 0.05$). After treatment, the forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV_1), the ratio of FEV_1 and forced vital capacity (FVC) (FEV_1/FVC), arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide ($PaCO_2$), arterial oxygen pressure (PaO_2) in the observation group were (2.09 ± 0.69)L, (58.94 ± 15.67)%, (35.08 ± 3.79)mmHg, (85.92 ± 4.97)mmHg, respectively, which in the control group were (1.43 ± 0.57)L, (43.12 ± 11.03)%, (48.47 ± 4.24)mmHg, (79.54 ± 4.56)mmHg, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($t = 4.039, 4.522, 12.896, 5.181$, all $P < 0.05$). The remission time of shortness of breath, cough, expectoration in the observation group were (2.04 ± 0.86)d, (4.49 ± 1.25)d, (4.56 ± 1.34)d, respectively, which were shorter than those in the control group [(3.36 ± 1.08) d, (6.53 ± 1.82)d, (6.78 ± 1.91)d], the differences between the two

groups were statistically significant ($t = 5.237, 5.061, 5.212$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Inhalation of budesonide combined with ambroxol hydrochloride in the treatment of acute exacerbation of COPD can effectively improve the treatment effect, and the pulmonary ventilation function and arterial blood gas status, and shorten the time of remission, and is benefit to disease control.

【Key words】 Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Budesonide; Ambroxol; Blood gas analysis; Respiratory function tests; Comparative effectiveness research

Fund program: Clinical Research Foundation of Zhejiang Provincial Medical Association(2013ZYC-A75)

纤维支气管镜在吸入性肺炎患者治疗中的应用价值研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨支气管镜在吸入性肺炎患者治疗中的临床应用价值。**方法** 选择烟台市莱阳中心医院 2015 年 4 月至 2017 年 4 月收治吸入性肺炎患者 86 例为观察对象, 采用随机数字表法分为两组, 每组 43 例。对照组采用呼吸机支持等常规治疗, 观察组在对照组基础上应用纤维支气管镜检查及气道灌洗治疗。比较两组呼吸机治疗时间、吸氧时间、再插管率、救治成功率以及拔管时简化肺部感染评分。**结果** 治疗后, 观察组简化肺部感染评分总分为 (2.1 ± 0.2) 分, 显著优于对照组的 (6.4 ± 0.3) 分 ($t = 78.204, P < 0.01$); 观察组呼吸机治疗时间、吸氧治疗时间分别为 (2.1 ± 0.2) d、 (5.5 ± 0.1) d, 均短于对照组的 (3.3 ± 0.4) d、 (6.2 ± 0.3) d, 两组差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 17.595, 14.516$, 均 $P < 0.01$); 观察组再插管率低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 63.810, P < 0.01$); 救治成功率高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 16.827, P < 0.01$)。**结论** 吸入性肺炎患者行纤维支气管镜治疗, 可显著改善患者肺部感染症状, 缩短呼吸机治疗时间, 提高临床疗效。

【关键词】 支气管镜检查; 肺炎, 吸入性; 支气管肺泡灌洗; 呼吸, 人工; 疗效比较研究

Application of electronic bronchoscope in aspiration - induced pulmonary infection Jiang Xubo.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To evaluate the clinical value of electronic bronchoscopy in the treatment of patients with aspiration pneumonia. **Methods** 86 patients with aspiration pneumonia were selected from April 2015 to April 2017 in Laiyang Central Hospital of Yantai, and they were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, with 43 cases in each group. The control group was treated with ventilator support and other conventional treatment. The observation group was treated with fiberoptic bronchoscopy and airway lavage on the basis of the control group. The ventilator treatment time, oxygen treatment time, re-intubation rate, treatment success rate, extubation to simplify the lung infection score were compared between the two groups. **Results** After treatment, the score of simplified pulmonary infection in the observation group was (2.1 ± 0.2) points, which was significantly better (6.4 ± 0.3) points of the control group ($t = 78.204, P < 0.01$). The ventilator treatment time, oxygen treatment time in the observation group were (2.1 ± 0.2) d and (5.5 ± 0.1) d, respectively, which were shorter than those in the control group [(3.3 ± 0.4) d, (6.2 ± 0.3) d] ($t = 17.595, 14.516$, all $P < 0.01$). The rate of re-intubation in the observation group was lower than that in the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 63.810, P < 0.01$). And the treatment success rate of the observation group was higher than that of the control group ($\chi^2 = 16.827, P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** Pulmonary bronchoscopy can improve the symptoms of lung infection in patients with aspiration pneumonia, shorten the time of ventilator treatment and improve the clinical treatment effect.

【Key words】 Bronchoscopy; Pneumonia, aspiration; Bronchoalveolar lavage; Respiration, artificial; Comparative effectiveness research

创伤骨科肺栓塞的早期诊断 与治疗研究

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【摘要】 目的 分析创伤骨科肺栓塞的早期诊断、治疗方法及效果。**方法** 选取 2014 年 10 月至 2016 年 10 月大同煤矿集团有限责任公司三医院收治的创伤骨科肺栓塞患者 100 例为研究对象,结合患者的基本资料、临床表现,实施早期诊断及治疗。采用慢性呼吸问卷(CRQ)及生存质量评定表(QOL)分别对患者治疗前后的呼吸状态及生存质量进行比较。同时,按照患者治疗方法的不同将其进行分组,比较单纯抗凝($n=38$)或加用静脉溶栓($n=62$)治疗的效果。**结果** 治疗前,患者 CRQ 总评分、QOL 总评分分别为(5.9 ± 1.3)分、(65.78 ± 23.91)分,治疗后分别为(3.1 ± 0.7)分、(30.92 ± 13.45)分,差异均有统计学意义($t=11.931, 20.104$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。100 例患者经单纯抗凝或者抗凝联合溶栓治疗后,显效 54 例,有效 33 例,无效 9 例,死亡 4 例,总有效率为 87.00%。其中,接受单纯抗凝治疗患者的总有效率为 81.58%,接受抗凝联合溶栓治疗患者的总有效率为 90.32%,接受抗凝联合溶栓治疗患者的总有效率高于接受单纯抗凝治疗患者,但差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.593, P > 0.05$)。**结论** 在创伤性骨科的围手术期,对肺栓塞应及时诊断,并施以合理治疗可以促进患者呼吸功能及生活质量的改善,抗凝联合溶栓治疗可提高有效率。

【关键词】 创伤和损伤; 医院,骨科; 肺栓塞; 诊断; 抗凝药; 血栓溶解疗法; 呼吸功能试验; 生活质量

Early diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary embolism in Department of Traumatic Orthopedics Xing Ping, Zhang Jianying, Wang Zhiqiang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the early diagnosis, treatment methods and effect of pulmonary embolism in Department of Traumatic Orthopedics. **Methods** From October 2014 to October 2016, 100 patients with pulmonary embolism in trauma department of orthopedics of Datong Coal Group Co three hospital were selected as the research subjects. Combined with the basic data of patients and clinical manifestations, the early diagnosis and clinical features were summarized. The chronic respiratory questionnaire (CRQ) and quality of life assessment table (QOL) were used to evaluate the respiratory status and living quality of the patients before and after treatment. At the same time, according to the different treatment methods, the effect of simple anticoagulant or combined with thrombolytic was compared. **Results** Before treatment, the CRQ total score, QOL total score were (5.9 ± 1.3) points, (65.78 ± 23.91) points, respectively, which after treatment were (3.1 ± 0.7) points, (30.92 ± 13.45) points, respectively, the differences were statistically significant ($t=11.931, 20.104$, all $P < 0.05$). In 100 patients, after treated by anticoagulation alone or combined with anticoagulation and thrombolytic therapy, there were significantly effective in 54 cases, effective in 33 cases, invalid in 9 cases, and 4 cases died, the total effective rate was 87.00%. The total effective rate of anticoagulant therapy was 81.58%, which of anticoagulation combined with thrombolytic therapy was 90.32%, the difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2=1.593, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** In the perioperative period of Department of Traumatic Orthopedics, pulmonary embolism should be timely diagnosed, and reasonable treatment can improve the respiratory function and life quality of patients, anticoagulation combined with thrombolytic therapy can improve the efficacy.

【Key words】 Wounds and injuries; Hospitals, osteopathic; Pulmonary embolism; Diagnosis;

Anticoagulants; Thrombolytic therapy; Respiratory function tests; Quality of life

特布他林联合布地奈德雾化吸入治疗 小儿闭塞性细支气管炎的 疗效及安全性探讨

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【摘要】 目的 探讨特布他林联合布地奈德雾化吸入治疗小儿闭塞性细支气管炎的治疗效果及安全性。**方法** 选取舟山市妇幼保健院 2015 年 6 月至 2017 年 6 月收治闭塞性细支气管炎患儿 140 例为研究对象,以随机抽签法分为对照组(70 例)和观察组(70 例),对照组采用布地奈德雾化吸入,观察组采用特布他林联合布地奈德雾化吸入治疗。比较两组疗效,临床症状消失时间,治疗前后白细胞介素 4(IL-4)、干扰素 γ (IFN- γ)水平及药物不良反应发生率。**结果** 对照组治疗显效率和总有效率分别为 28.57%、78.57%,观察组治疗显效率和总有效率分别为 44.29%、95.71%,观察组治疗显效率和总有效率均显著高于对照组($\chi^2 = 9.73, 8.60$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组临床症状消失时间均显著短于对照组($t = 2.67, 3.15, 2.20, 2.36$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组治疗后 IL-4 和 INF- γ 水平均显著高于对照组、治疗前($t = 2.44, 2.71, 3.07, 3.66, 2.94, 3.26$, 均 $P < 0.05$);对照组和观察组药物不良反应发生率分别为 8.57%、11.43%,两组药物不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.49, P > 0.05$)。**结论** 特布他林联合布地奈德雾化吸入治疗小儿闭塞性细支气管炎可显著提高疗效,调节 IL-4 和 IFN- γ 水平,且未增加药物不良反应风险。

【关键词】 细支气管炎, 闭塞性; 布地奈德; 特布他林; 投药, 吸入; 疗效比较研究; 白细胞介素 4; 干扰素 γ ; 儿童

Clinical effects and safety of terbutaline combined with budesonide atomized inhalation in the treatment of children with bronchiolitis obliterans Lai Shiwei, Huang Lieping, Gu Haihong, Wang Ji, Xu Qiao, Li Chao, Lou Xiajiao. Department of Pediatrics, the Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Zhoushan, Zhoushan Zhejiang, 316000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical effects and safety of terbutaline combined with budesonide atomized inhalation in the treatment of children with bronchiolitis obliterans. **Methods** 140 cases of children with bronchiolitis obliterans from June 2015 to June 2017 were selected as research subjects, and they were randomly divided into control group and observation group according to the digital table, with 70 cases in each group. The control group was given budesonide atomized inhalation alone, and the observation group was given terbutaline combined with budesonide atomized inhalation. The clinical effects, disappeared time of symptoms, levels of IL-4 and INF- γ before and after treatment and incidence rate of adverse effects in the two groups were compared. **Results** The excellent effective rate and total effective rate of the control group were 28.57%, 78.57%, respectively, which were significantly lower than those of the observation group (44.29%, 95.71%) ($\chi^2 = 9.73, 8.60$, all $P < 0.05$). The disappeared time of symptoms of the observation group was significantly shorter than those of the control group ($t = 2.67, 3.15, 2.20, 2.36$, all $P < 0.05$). The levels of IL-4 and INF- γ after treatment of the observation group were significantly higher than those of the control group and before treatment ($t = 2.44, 2.71, 3.07, 3.66, 2.94, 3.26$, all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rates of adverse effects of the control group and the observation group were 8.57%, 11.43%, respectively, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 1.49, P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Terbutaline combined with budesonide atomized inhalation in the treatment of children with bronchiolitis obliterans can efficiently control the disease progression, shorten the clinical disease course, regulate the levels of IL-4 and INF- γ and not aggravate the adverse drug reactions.

【Key words】 Bronchiolitis obliterans; Budesonide; Terbutaline; Administration, inhalation; Comparative effectiveness research; Interleukin-4; Interferon-gamma; Child

脉冲振荡肺功能检测在稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊断中的价值分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨脉冲振荡肺功能检测在稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊断中的临床价值。**方法** 选择 2016 年 3 月至 2017 年 3 月海阳市人民医院收治的稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者 32 例为观察组及同期健康体检排除慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者 32 例为对照组,均行脉冲振荡肺功能检测,比较脉冲振荡技术检测相关指标以及肺功能检测指标。**结果** 观察组共振频率、呼吸总阻抗、中心气道阻力及周边气道阻力分别为 $(16.9 \pm 1.5) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 、 $(0.46 \pm 0.03) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 、 $(0.56 \pm 0.05) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 和 $(0.15 \pm 0.03) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,均高于对照组的 $(9.5 \pm 0.3) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 、 $(0.26 \pm 0.01) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 、 $(0.24 \pm 0.01) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 和 $(0.02 \pm 0.01) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ($t = 30.595, 40.000, 39.691$ 和 26.000 , 均 $P < 0.05$),观察组第一秒用力呼气容积($\text{FEV}_1\%$)为 $(41.5 \pm 1.9)\%$,低于对照组的 $(81.1 \pm 2.0)\%$ ($t = 47.229, P < 0.05$),用力肺活量比值(FEV_1/FVC)水平为 (49.5 ± 3.3) ,低于对照组的 (81.9 ± 2.6) ($t = 21.678, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 脉冲振荡肺功能检测结果与常规肺功能检查具有同步性与一致性,尤其适用于老年、小儿及危重症患者。

【关键词】 肺疾病,慢性阻塞性; 呼吸功能试验; 气道阻力

Clinical value of pulsed pulmonary function test in the diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the clinical value of pulsed pulmonary function in the diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). **Methods** 32 patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease admitted to Haiyang People's Hospital from March 2016 to March 2017 were selected as observation group. Another 32 cases without COPD were selected as control group. All the patients received pulsed pulmonary function test. The relevant indicators of oscillation technology and pulmonary function test indicators were compared between the two groups. **Results** The resonance frequency, total respiratory impedance, central airway resistance and peripheral airway resistance in the observation group were $(16.9 \pm 1.5) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $(0.46 \pm 0.03) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $(0.56 \pm 0.05) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ and $(0.15 \pm 0.03) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, which were significantly higher than those in the control group [$(9.5 \pm 0.3) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $(0.26 \pm 0.01) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $(0.24 \pm 0.01) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $(0.02 \pm 0.01) \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$] ($t = 30.595, 40.000, 39.691$ and 26.000 , all $P < 0.05$). The $\text{FEV}_1\%$ in the observation group was $(41.5 \pm 1.9)\%$, which was lower than $(81.1 \pm 2.0)\%$ in the control group ($t = 47.229, P < 0.05$). The FEV_1/FVC level in the observation group was (49.5 ± 3.3) , which was lower than (81.9 ± 2.6) in the control group ($t = 21.678, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The results of pulsed pulmonary function are synchronous and consistent with routine pulmonary function test, especially for elderly, pediatric and critically ill patients.

【Key words】 Pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive; Respiratory function tests; Airway resistance

雷公藤多苷治疗早期糖尿病肾病的临床疗效及作用机制初探

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨雷公藤多苷治疗早期糖尿病肾病的临床疗效及作用机制。**方法** 选取武警浙江省总队嘉兴医院 2015 年 12 月至 2017 年 12 月收治的早期糖尿病肾病患者 86 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将患者分为两组,每组 43 例,对照组采用常规内科治疗,观察组在对照组基础上加雷公藤多苷治疗。比较两组临床疗效及治疗前后血清基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)、纤溶酶原激活物抑制因子-1(PAI-1)指标的变化。**结果** 观察组治疗后总有效率明显高于对照组(86.04%比 58.14%)($\chi^2 = 8.323, P = 0.004$);两组患者治疗后血清 MMP-9、PAI-1、尿蛋白均明显改善,但观察组[(57.36 ± 10.24)ng/L、(24.39 ± 7.66)ng/mL、(70.35 ± 12.58)μg/min]改善程度明显大于对照组[(85.62 ± 15.42)ng/L、(29.64 ± 8.61)ng/mL、(102.57 ± 20.36)μg/min]($t = 10.011, P < 0.001$; $t = 2.987, P = 0.004$; $t = 8.828, P < 0.001$)。**结论** 雷公藤多苷治疗早期糖尿病肾病临床疗效显著,作用机制与降低血清 MMP-9、PAI-1 水平表达有关。

【关键词】 雷公藤多苷; 糖尿病肾病; 疗效比较研究; 药理作用分子作用机制; 基质金属蛋白酶 9; 纤溶酶原激活物抑制物 1

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Clinical efficacy of tripterygium wilfordii in the treatment of early diabetic nephropathy and its mechanism

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of tripterygium wilfordii in the treatment of early diabetic nephropathy and its mechanism. **Methods** 86 patients with early diabetic nephropathy admitted to Jiaying Hospital of Zhejiang Provincial Armed Police Corps from December 2015 to December 2017 were selected as research subjects. They were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, with 43 cases in each group. The control group was treated by conventional internal medicine, while the observation group was added tripterygium glycosides on the basis of the control group. The clinical efficacy of the two groups and the changes of serum matrix metalloproteinase - 9 (MMP - 9) and plasminogen activator - 1 (PAI - 1) before and after treatment were compared.

Results The total effective rate of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group (86.04% vs. 58.14%) ($\chi^2 = 8.323, P = 0.004$). The MMP - 9 and PAI - 1 levels and urinary protein of the two groups after treatment were significantly improved, but the changes of the observation group [(57.36 ± 10.24)ng/L, (24.39 ± 7.66)ng/mL, (70.35 ± 12.58)μg/min] were more significant than those of the control group [(85.62 ± 15.42)ng/L, (29.64 ± 8.61)ng/mL, (102.57 ± 20.36)μg/min] ($t = 10.011, P < 0.001$; $t = 2.987, P = 0.004$; $t = 3.828, P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** The therapeutic effect of tripterygium wilfordii in the treatment of early diabetic nephropathy is significant. The mechanism is related to improving the expression of MMP - 9 in kidney tissue and reducing the level of PAI - 1.

【Key words】 Tripterygium wilfordii; Diabetic nephropathies; Comparative effectiveness research;

Molecular mechanisms of pharmacological action; Matrix metalloproteinase 9; Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1

Fund program: National Natural Science Foundation Project(81273623)

多 b 值磁共振扩散加权成像结合动态增强扫描成像对前列腺癌的早期诊断研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨多 b 值磁共振(MRI)扩散加权成像(DWI)结合动态增强扫描成像对前列腺癌的早期诊断价值。**方法** 分析南方医科大学第五附属医院 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 7 月收治的前列腺癌患者 43 例的临床资料,患者均通过常规 MRI 检查,其中 DWI 检查 38 例,MRI 动态增强检查 32 例,两者联合检查 30 例。b 值分别选用 600、800、1 000 s/mm²,测量 DWI 高信号区表观扩散系数(ADC)值并分析 ADC 图。**结果** 依据不同 b 值下 ADC 值通过绘制 ROC 曲线计算可得,当 b 值为 600 s/mm² 时,ADC 阈值为 1.62×10^{-3} mm²/s;当 b 值为 800 s/mm² 时,阈值为 0.45×10^{-3} mm²/s;当 b 值为 1 000 s/mm² 时,阈值为 1.39×10^{-3} mm²/s。当 b 值为 800 s/mm² 时,对前列腺癌的诊断效果最好;多 b 值 DWI 结合动态增强 MRI 诊断前列腺癌的敏感性、特异性、准确性分别为 83.33%、96.67%、93.33%。**结论** 多 b 值 DWI 与动态增强 MRI 对前列腺癌的诊断均具有特征性表现,两者联合应用,弥补了各自的不足,可提高前列腺癌的早期诊断率。

【关键词】 磁共振成像; 图像增强; 前列腺肿瘤; 敏感性与特异性

基金项目: 广东省医学科学技术研究基金项目(A2015002)

B value of magnetic resonance DWI combined with dynamic enhanced scan imaging in the early diagnosis of prostate cancer Li Yuanzhang, Liang Jianhua, Zhao Yecheng.

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the early diagnostic value of multi b value magnetic resonance diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) combined with dynamic enhanced scan imaging for the early diagnosis of prostate cancer.

Methods The clinical data of 43 patients with prostate cancer admitted to the Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Southern Medical University from January 2015 to July 2017 were analyzed. All patients underwent routine MRI examination, including 38 cases of DWI examination, 32 cases of dynamic enhanced MRI, and 30 cases of combined examination.

The values of B were 600, 800, 1 000s/mm², and the apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) of the DWI high signal region and the analysis of ADC were measured. **Results** According to different b values, the ADC value could be calculated by drawing ROC curves. When the b value was 600s/mm², the ADC threshold was 1.62×10^{-3} mm²/s; when b value was 800s/mm², the threshold was 0.45×10^{-3} mm²/s; when the b value was 1 000s/mm², the threshold value was 1.39×10^{-3} mm²/s. When the b value was 800s/mm², the diagnosis effect was the best for prostate cancer.

The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of multi b value DWI combined with dynamic enhanced MRI in diagnosing prostate cancer were 83.33%, 96.67% and 93.33%, respectively. **Conclusion** Multiple b value DWI and dynamic enhanced MRI have distinctive characteristics in the diagnosis of prostate cancer. Their combination makes up their deficiency and greatly improves the early diagnosis rate of prostate cancer.

【Key words】 Magnetic resonance imaging; Image enhancement; Prostatic neoplasms; Sensitivity and specificity

Fund program: Medical Science and Technology Research Fund Project of Guangdong Province(A2015002)

右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼对腹腔镜胃癌切除患者术后镇痛效果及应激反应的影响

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【摘要】 目的 观察右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼对腹腔镜胃癌切除患者的术后镇痛效果及其对应激反应的影响。**方法** 选择义乌市中心医院 2014 年 3 月至 2015 年 3 月行腹腔镜切除术治疗的胃癌患者 80 例为研究对象, 采用抽签法分为观察组、对照组, 每组 40 例, 均采用咪达唑仑、硫酸阿托品、丙泊酚、枸橼酸舒芬太尼、罗库溴铵麻醉, 术毕对照组采用舒芬太尼镇痛, 观察组采用右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼镇痛。观察两组清醒时间、拔管时间、躁动发生率、术后认知功能障碍(POCD)发生率, 观察两组术前(T0)、手术结束即刻(T1)、拔管时(T2)、拔管后 10 min(T3)、拔管后 20 min(T4)肾上腺素(E)、去甲肾上腺素(NE)、皮质醇(Cor)、血氧饱和度(SpO₂)、平均动脉压(MAP)、心率(HR)、视觉模拟评分法(VAS)评分及炎症因子的变化。**结果** 两组清醒时间、拔管时间差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$); 观察组躁动发生率、POCD 发生率显著低于对照组(5.0% 比 25.0%, 7.5% 比 30.0%) ($\chi^2 = 6.275, 6.646$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 两组 T1、T2、T3、T4 时 E、NE、Cor 均较 T0 时显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$), T2 时最高, 随后逐渐下降, 观察组升高程度及最高值均显著低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$); 观察组 MAP 升高程度显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$); T1、T2、T3 时对照组 HR 均显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$), T2 时最高, T4 时下降, 观察组 T1、T2、T3、T4 均下降, 且均低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$); 观察组术后 4 h、术后 8 h、术后 24 h VAS 评分均显著低于对照组[(4.30 ± 0.50) 分比(7.07 ± 0.98) 分, (4.01 ± 0.46) 分比(6.28 ± 0.90) 分, (2.79 ± 0.31) 分比(4.27 ± 0.60) 分] ($t = 15.924, 14.204, 13.860$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 观察组各时段 TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-10 均显著低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼对腹腔镜胃癌切除患者术后镇痛效果显著, 可稳定患者血流动力学, 减轻应激反应, 调节炎症因子, 有利于患者的恢复。

【关键词】 右美托咪定; 舒芬太尼; 胃肿瘤; 腹腔镜; 胃切除术; 麻醉和镇痛; 应激障碍, 创伤性

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Effect of dexmedetomidine combined with sufentanil on postoperative analgesia and stress response in laparoscopic gastrectomy

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of dexmedetomidine combined with sufentanil on postoperative analgesia and stress response in laparoscopic gastrectomy. **Methods** 80 patients with gastric cancer who underwent laparoscopic resection from March 2014 to March 2015 in Yiwu Central Hospital were selected as the subjects. According to draw method, the patients were divided into the observation group and the control group, with 40 patients in each group. All patients were treated with laparoscopic resection, midazolam, atropine sulfate, propofol, sufentanil citrate and rocuronium were used for anesthesia. The control group was given sufentanil analgesia after operation, while the observation group was given dexmedetomidine combined with sufentanil. The awake time, extubation time, agitation rate, incidence of postoperative cognitive dysfunction (POCD), epinephrine (E), norepinephrine (NE), cortisol (Cor), oxygen saturation (SpO₂), mean arterial pressure (MAP), heart rate (HR), visual analogue scale (VAS) and changes of inflammatory factors in T0 (before operation), T1 (at the end of surgery), T2 (extubation), T3 (10 min after extubation), T4 (20 min after extubation) of the two groups were compared. **Results** There was no statistically significant differences between the two groups in awake time and extubation time (all $P > 0.05$). The incidence rates of restlessness and POCD in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group (5.0% vs. 25.0%, 7.5% vs. 30.0%) ($\chi^2 = 6.275, 6.646$, all $P < 0.05$). At T1, T2, T3 and T4, the E, NE and Cor levels in the two groups were significantly higher than those in T0 (all $P < 0.05$), the levels at T2 were the highest, then gradually

declined, the rising degree and maximum values of the observation group were significantly lower than those of the control group (all $P < 0.05$). The elevated degree of MAP in the observation group was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). At T1, T2, T3, HR in the control group significantly increased (all $P < 0.05$), HR at T2 was the highest, at T4 dropped. At T1, T2, T3 and T4, HR in the observation group all decreased, which were lower than those in the control group (all $P < 0.05$). Postoperative 4h, 8h, 24h, the VAS scores of the observation group were significantly lower than those of the control group [(4.30 ± 0.50) points vs. (7.07 ± 0.98) points, (4.01 ± 0.46) points vs. (6.28 ± 0.90) points, (2.79 ± 0.31) points vs. (4.27 ± 0.60) points] ($t = 15.924, 14.204, 13.860$, all $P < 0.05$). The levels of TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-10 in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Dexmedetomidine combined with sufentanil has significant analgesic effect in laparoscopic gastrectomy for gastric cancer. It can stabilize the hemodynamics, relieve stress reaction and regulate inflammatory factors, and is beneficial to the recovery of the patients.

【Key words】 Dexmedetomidine; Sufentanil; Stomach neoplasms; Laparoscopes; Gastrectomy; Anesthesia and analgesia; Stress disorders, traumatic

Fund program: Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2014KYB296)

爱帕琳肽在前列腺癌组织中的表达 及与临床预后的相关性分析

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【摘要】 目的 检测爱帕琳肽(APLN)在前列腺癌组织中的表达,探讨其与前列腺癌预后的相关性。**方法** 收集2014-2016年广州市花都区人民医院泌尿外科住院的前列腺癌患者20对前列腺癌组织与癌旁正常组织为样本,采用实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(qRT-PCR)检测各自的APLN表达,对比两组差异。选择Taylor数据库中104例原发性前列腺癌样本及28例癌旁良性组织样本,分析其与患者临床特征及预后的关系。**结果** 与癌旁良性组织(7.26 ± 0.03)相比,APLN在前列腺癌组织(7.62 ± 0.42)中呈上调表达($t = 3.824, P < 0.001$),APLN的上调表达与前列腺组织的组织分期($t = 2.942, P = 0.003$)、转移($t = 3.022, P < 0.001$)、Gleason评分($t = 2.399, P = 0.031$)及生化复发($t = 2.533, P = 0.001$)相关,并且APLN高表达的患者无生化复发时间更短($\chi^2 = 6.268, P = 0.012$)。**结论** APLN的异常表达可能与前列腺癌的肿瘤形成和恶性进展相关。APLN的高表达能预测前列腺癌患者的无生化复发时间。

【关键词】 前列腺肿瘤; 肽类; 聚合酶链反应

基金项目:广东省科技计划项目(2014A020212471);广东省广州市花都区科技计划项目(15-HDWS-068)

Expression of Apelin in prostate cancer tissue and its correlation with clinical prognosis Hua Wei, Zhong Weide, Jiang Minyao, Xi Ming, Wan Song, Jiang Funeng, Wan Yueping.

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【Abstract】 Objective To detect the expression of Apelin (APLN) in prostate cancer tissue and to investigate its correlation with prognosis of prostate cancer. **Methods** Collect prostate cancer patients in Department of Urology of Huadu District People's Hospital for 2014 - 2016 years in Guangzhou. The expression of APLN was detected by real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) in 20 prostate cancer tissues and 20 adjacent normal tissues. The difference between the two groups was compared. And 104 samples of primary prostate cancer and 28 samples of benign paracancerous tissues from the Taylor database were selected to analyze its relationship with the clinical features and prognosis of the patients. **Results** Compared with the benign paracancerous tissue (7.26 ± 0.03), APLN was up-regulated in the prostate cancer tissue (7.62 ± 0.42) ($t = 3.824, P < 0.001$). The up-regulation of APLN was associated with pathological stage ($t = 2.942, P = 0.003$), metastasis ($t = 3.022, P < 0.001$), Gleason score ($t = 2.399, P = 0.031$), the biochemical recurrence-free survival ($t = 2.533, P = 0.001$), and the biochemical recurrence-free survival of the patients with higher expression of APLN was shorter than that of the patients with lower expression of APLN ($\chi^2 = 6.268, P = 0.012$). **Conclusion** The abnormal expression of APLN may be associated with tumor formation and malignant progression of prostate cancer. High expression of APLN can predict the biochemical recurrence-free survival in patients with prostate cancer.

【Key words】 Prostatic neoplasms; Peptides; Polymerase chain reaction

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Guangdong Province (2014A020212471); Science

and Technology Planning Projeect of Huadu District of Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province (15-HDWS-068)

雷公藤多苷片联合曲安奈德治疗糜烂型口腔扁平苔藓近期疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 研究雷公藤多苷片联合曲安奈德治疗糜烂型口腔扁平苔藓近期疗效。**方法** 选择 2015 年 9 月至 2017 年 3 月在义乌市中心医院口腔科治疗的糜烂型口腔扁平苔藓患者 124 例为研究对象。采用随机数字表法分为两组, 每组 62 例, 对照组给予曲安奈德治疗, 观察组给予曲安奈德联合雷公藤多苷片治疗, 两组患者均治疗 4 周。观察两组临床疗效及不良反应, 以及治疗前后体征、疼痛评分和血液流变学变化。**结果** 治疗后, 观察组总有效率 (90.3%), 明显高于对照组 (75.8%), 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 4.643, P = 0.031$); 与治疗前相比, 两组患者体征 ($t = 14.046, P = 0.000; t = 34.585, P = 0.000$)、疼痛评分 ($t = 31.165, P = 0.000; t = 49.270, P = 0.000$) 均显著降低, 且高切全血黏度、低切全血黏度、血浆黏度以及红细胞沉降率均较低; 治疗后, 观察组体征、疼痛评分以及高切全血黏度、低切全血黏度、血浆黏度以及红细胞沉降率均显著低于对照组 (均 $P < 0.05$); 两组治疗后总不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 雷公藤多苷片联合曲安奈德治疗糜烂型口腔扁平苔藓可有效缓解患者临床症状, 提高临床疗效, 且安全性较好。

【关键词】 口腔疾病; 口腔粘膜; 疗效比较研究; 曲安奈德; 雷公藤多苷片

基金项目: 浙江省医药卫生计划项目 (2011KYB001)

Curative efficacy of tripterygium combined with triamcinolone acetonide in the treatment of oral lichen planus Ding Jian.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the curative efficacy of tripterygium combined with triamcinolone acetonide in the treatment of oral lichen planus. **Methods** 124 patients with erosive oral lichen planus who were treated in Department of Stomatology of Yiwu Central Hospital from September 2015 to March 2017 were selected as the research subjects, and they were randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, with 62 cases in each group. The control group was treated with triamcinolone acetonide, while the observation group was treated with triamcinolone acetonide combined with tripterygium. Two groups were treated for 4 weeks. The clinical efficacy and adverse reactions were observed in the two groups after treatment, and the symptoms and changes of blood rheology were observed before and after treatment. **Results** After treatment, the total effective rate of observation group was statistically higher than that of the control group (90.3% vs. 75.8%, $\chi^2 = 4.643, P = 0.031$). Compared with before treatment, the signs ($t = 14.046, P = 0.000; t = 34.585, P = 0.000$), pain score ($t = 31.165, P = 0.000; t = 49.270, P = 0.000$) of the two groups were significantly decreased, and the high shear whole blood viscosity, low shear whole blood viscosity, plasma viscosity and erythrocyte sedimentation rate were decreased. After treatment, the above indicators in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group (all $P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in incidence rate of adverse reactions ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Tripterygium combined with triamcinolone acetonide in the treatment of oral lichen planus can effectively alleviate the patients' clinical symptoms and blood rheology, significantly improve the clinical curative effect, and has good security.

【Key words】 Mouth diseases; Mouth mucosa; Comparative effectiveness research; Tripterygium; Oral lichen planus

Fund program: Medical and Health Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2011KYB001)

经皮椎体后凸成形术治疗骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折的疗效及对患者生活质量的改善效果

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【摘要】 目的 研究骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折患者应用经皮椎体后凸成形术(PKP)的疗效,以及对患者生活质量的影响。**方法** 选择绍兴市上虞区人民医院骨科 2014 年 1 月至 2016 年 1 月收治的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折患者 100 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将其分为对照组和观察组各 50 例,对照组采用经皮椎体成形术(PVP)治疗,观察组采用 PKP 治疗,记录比较两组患者手术前后椎体前缘高度和后凸 Cobb 角、疼痛程度、肢体功能障碍程度以及生活质量评分。**结果** 手术后,观察组视觉模拟评分法(VAS)和 Oswestry 功能障碍指数问卷表(ODI)评分分别为(2.27 ± 1.25)分、(27.17 ± 7.35)分,均低于对照组的(3.52 ± 1.57)分、(44.28 ± 8.63)分,差异均有统计学意义($t = 4.404, 9.913$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。手术后,观察组椎体前缘高度为(19.87 ± 1.33)mm,高于对照组的(19.22 ± 1.30)mm;后凸 Cobb 角为(5.31 ± 2.12)°,小于对照组的(6.34 ± 2.78)°,差异均有统计学意义($t = 2.471, 2.083$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。手术后,观察组生活质量评分为(78.69 ± 13.77)分,高于对照组(65.46 ± 12.67)分,差异有统计学意义($t = 4.999, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 采用 PKP 治疗骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折,疗效肯定,恢复椎体前缘高度,并且矫正椎体后凸畸形,能够明显缓解疼痛,改善患者肢体功能,提高患者的生活质量,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 骨质疏松性骨折; 骨折,压缩性; 椎体成形术; 生活质量

基金项目:浙江省科技计划项目(2014C33220)

Effect of percutaneous kyphoplasty on the quality of life in patients with osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures Wang Liang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of percutaneous kyphoplasty(PKP) in the treatment of patients with osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures(OVCF), and its influence on the quality of life of patients. **Methods** 100 cases with OVCF from January 2014 to January 2016 in Department of orthopedics, Shangyu District People's Hospital of Shaoxing city were selected as the research subjects. According to random number table method, the patients were divided into control group and observation group, with 50 cases in each group. The control group was treated by percutaneous vertebroplasty(PVP), the observation group was treated by PKP. The anterior vertebral height and kyphosis Cobb angle, the degree of pain, limb dysfunction, and quality of life score were compared between the two groups. **Results** After operation, the scores of VAS and ODI in the observation group were (2.27 ± 1.25) points and (27.17 ± 7.35) points, respectively, which were lower than those in the control group [(3.52 ± 1.57) points, (44.28 ± 8.63) points] ($t = 4.404, 9.913$, all $P < 0.05$). After operation, the height of the anterior border of the observation group was (19.87 ± 1.33)mm, which was higher than (19.22 ± 1.30)mm of the control group, and the kyphosis Cobb angle of the observation group was (5.31 ± 2.12)°, which was less than (6.34 ± 2.78)° of the control group ($t = 2.471, 2.083$, all $P < 0.05$). After operation, the score of quality of life in the observation group was (78.69 ± 13.77), which was higher than (65.46 ± 12.67) in the control group ($t = 2.471, 2.083$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The curative effect of PKP in the treatment of OVCF is positive, it can restore vertebral height, correct kyphosis, relieve pain, improve limb function of patients, and improve the quality of life of patients, it is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Osteoporotic fractures; Fractures, compression; Vertebroplasty; Quality of life

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2014C33220)

冠心病与亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶多态性的相关性研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 分析冠心病发病与亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶(MTHFR)多态性的相关性。**方法** 选取菏泽市立医院 2015 年 7 月至 2017 年 7 月诊治的冠心病患者 130 例为观察组, 选取同期行常规体检的健康人 130 例作为对照组, 比较两组血清叶酸及高同型半胱氨酸(HCY)水平的差异, 同时采用聚合酶链反应-限制性内切酶片段长度多态性分析 MTHFR 基因多态性, 比较两组 MTHFR 基因多态性的分布情况。**结果** 观察组血清叶酸水平为 (5.76 ± 2.14) g/L, 明显低于对照组的 (7.34 ± 2.43) g/L ($t = 5.64, P < 0.05$), 观察组血清 HCY 水平为 (15.46 ± 5.74) μ mol/L, 明显高于对照组的 (10.28 ± 4.38) μ mol/L ($t = 6.43, P < 0.05$)。观察组 MTHFR 基因 TT 型、TC 型、CC 型频率分布分别为 36.92%、46.92%、16.15%, 对照组 MTHFR 基因 TT 型、TC 型、CC 型频率分布分别为 21.54%、55.38%、23.08%, 观察组 TT 型分布频率明显高于对照组 ($\chi^2 = 8.25, P < 0.05$)。观察组不同基因型患者叶酸水平差异均无统计学意义 ($t = 1.31, 0.55, 0.73$, 均 $P > 0.05$), 但观察组 TT 型患者血清 HCY 浓度明显高于 CT 型及 CC 型患者, 差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 5.33, 4.62$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 血清叶酸水平、HCY 水平以及 MTHFR 基因的纯合突变型与冠心病的发生均有一定关系, 机体血清叶酸水平和 MTHFR 基因型的分布情况可影响 HCY 的浓度, 从而影响冠心病的发生。

【关键词】 冠状动脉疾病; 亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶(NADPH); 叶酸; 高半胱氨酸

Association between coronary heart disease and methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase polymorphism

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the correlation between the pathogenesis of coronary heart disease and the polymorphism of methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR). **Methods** 130 cases of coronary heart disease diagnosed and treated in Heze Municipality Hospital from July 2015 to July 2017 were selected as observation group. At the same time, 130 healthy people were selected as control group. The serum folate and homocysteine (HCY) levels were compared between the two groups. At the same time, polymerase chain reaction - restriction fragment length polymorphism was used to analyze the MTHFR gene polymorphisms. The distribution of MTHFR gene polymorphism was compared between the two groups. **Results** The level of serum folic acid in the observation group was (5.76 ± 2.14) g/L, which was significantly lower than (7.34 ± 2.43) g/L in the control group ($t = 5.64, P < 0.05$). The level of serum HCY in the observation group was (15.46 ± 5.74) μ mol/L, which was significantly higher than (10.28 ± 4.38) μ mol/L in the control group ($t = 6.43, P < 0.05$). The frequencies of TT type, TC type and CC type of MTHFR gene in the observation group were 36.92%, 46.92% and 16.15%, respectively. The frequencies of TT type, TC type and CC type of MTHFR gene in the control group were 21.54%, 55.38% and 23.08%, respectively. The frequency of TT type in the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group ($\chi^2 = 8.25, P < 0.05$). There were no statistically significant differences in folic acid levels among different gene types in the observation

group($t = 1.31, 0.55, 0.73$, all $P > 0.05$), but the serum HCY level of TT type was significantly higher than that of CT type and CC type in the observation group($t = 5.33, 4.62$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Serum folic acid level, HCY level and homozygous mutations of MTHFR gene type have certain relationship with the occurrence of coronary heart disease, the body serum folic acid level and the distribution of MTHFR genotypes can affect the concentration of HCY, thus affecting the occurrence of coronary heart disease.

【Key words】 Coronary artery disease; Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (NADPH2); Folic acid; Homocysteine

2 型糖尿病并发周围神经病变患者血清白细胞介素-17 水平与睡眠、情绪障碍的相关性研究

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【摘要】 目的 评估 2 型糖尿病及并发周围神经病变患者的睡眠、情绪状况,探讨其与白细胞介素-17 (IL-17)水平的相关性。**方法** 选取安徽医科大学第一附属医院内分泌科 2015 年 9 月至 2016 年 7 月期间诊断为 2 型糖尿病的患者 130 例,其中无周围神经病变患者(NDPN 组)46 例和伴周围神经病变患者(DPN 组)84 例。根据多伦多量表评分(TCSS),DPN 组分为 DPN 轻症组(DPN1 组)54 例,DPN 中重症组(DPN2 组)30 例。所有患者进行匹兹堡睡眠质量表(PSQI)、汉密尔顿抑郁量表 17 项(HAMD-17)评定,检测外周血 IL-17 水平。**结果** NDPN 组、DPN1 组及 DPN2 组的 PSQI 评分为(9.74 ± 2.87)分、(10.85 ± 2.20)分、(12.03 ± 2.71)分,差异有统计学意义($F=7.43, P=0.001$);三组 HAMD-17 评分为(6.80 ± 2.74)分、(7.52 ± 2.49)分、(8.97 ± 3.22)分,差异有统计学意义($F=5.73, P=0.004$);三组 IL-17 水平为(37.27 ± 29.07) pg/mL、(54.69 ± 33.10) pg/mL、(58.57 ± 34.70) pg/mL,差异有统计学意义($F=5.27, P=0.006$)。PSQI 评分 > 10 分组 IL-17 水平显著高于 ≤ 10 分组($t=5.52, P=0.021$);HAMD-17 评分 ≥ 7 分组的 IL-17 水平与 < 7 分组差异无统计学意义。**结论** 睡眠情绪状况与 2 型糖尿病及并发周围神经病变患者的病情密切相关,其中睡眠状况可能影响了 IL-17 水平,并与 2 型糖尿病并发周围神经病变的发生发展具有相关性。

【关键词】 糖尿病,2 型; 糖尿病神经病变; 睡眠障碍; 情绪障碍; 白细胞介素 17

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Study on the correlation between serum IL-17 level and sleep-emotion disorder in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients complicated with peripheral neuropathy Ren Chongyang, Zhang Mei, Zheng Yahong.

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the sleep and mood of patients with type 2 diabetes and peripheral neuropathy, and to explore whether the results were related to the level of interleukin-17 (IL-17). **Methods** 130 cases of type 2 diabetes diagnosed in Department of Endocrinology, First Affiliated Hospital of Medical University of Anhui from September 2015 to July 2016 were selected, 46 diabetes mellitus patients without peripheral neuropathy (NDPN group) and 84 patients with peripheral neuropathy (DPN group) were selected in the study. According to Toronto score (TCSS), DPN patients were divided into mild DPN group (DPN1 group, 54 cases), medium and severe DPN group (DPN2 group, 30 cases). The severity of insomnia and depressive symptoms were assessed by Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) and 17-term Hamilton's Depression Scale (HAMD-17). The serum levels of IL-17 were measured. **Results** The scores of PSQI and HAMD-17 in the DPN group were significantly higher than those in the NDPN group, The score was (9.74 ± 2.87), (10.85 ± 2.20), and (12.03 ± 2.71)

respectively, the differences was statistically significant ($F = 7.43, P = 0.001$), and the scores of PSQI and HAMD-17 in the DPN2 group were significantly higher than those in the DPN1 group, the scores were (6.80 ± 2.74), (7.52 ± 2.49), and (8.97 ± 3.22) respectively, the differences was statistically significant ($F = 5.73, P = 0.004$). The level of IL-17 in the DPN group was significantly higher than that in the NDPN group, the differences was statistically significant ($F = 5.27, P = 0.006$). There was no statistically significant difference in IL-17 between the DPN1 group and the DPN2 group. IL-17 level of patients with PSQI > 10 was significantly higher than that of patients with PSQI ≤ 10 ($t = 5.52, P = 0.021$). The level of IL-17 in patients with HAMD-17 ≥ 7 and patients with HAMD-17 < 7 had no statistically significant difference. **Conclusion** Sleep and mood is closely related to the condition of patients with type 2 diabetes and peripheral neuropathy. Sleep condition may affect the level of IL-17 and the development of neuropathy.

【Key words】 Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Diabetic Neuropathies; Sleep disorders; Mood disorders; Interleukin-17

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卡前列素氨丁三醇注射液联合宫腔填纱治疗前置胎盘剖宫产产后出血的疗效

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【摘要】 目的 观察卡前列素氨丁三醇注射液联合宫腔填纱治疗前置胎盘剖宫产产后出血的疗效。**方法** 选取 2014 年 5 月至 2017 年 3 月建德市妇幼保健院妇产科收治的前置胎盘剖宫产产后出血患者 100 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将患者分成观察组和对照组,每组 50 例,观察组采用卡前列素氨丁三醇注射液联合宫腔填纱的治疗方法,对照组采用缩宫素联合宫腔填纱的治疗方法,比较两组临床疗效。**结果** 观察组在分娩中的出血量与对照组差异无统计学意义($t=1.335, P>0.05$),观察组产后 2 h 和 24 h 后的出血量均明显低于对照组[(657.58 ± 63.21) mL 比 (875.23 ± 65.42) mL、(712.52 ± 64.32) mL 比 (958.12 ± 74.66) mL],两组差异均有统计学意义($t=8.265, 11.356$, 均 $P<0.05$);对照组治疗前后心率、血压和血氧饱和度与观察组差异均无统计学意义($t=3.255, 2.365, 4.153, 1.225, 3.365, 2.658, 4.365, 1.654$, 均 $P>0.05$)。**结论** 卡前列素氨丁三醇注射液联合宫腔填纱治疗前置胎盘剖宫产产后出血疗效显著,值得临床上推广应用。

【关键词】 前置胎盘; 剖宫产术; 产后出血; 卡前列素氨丁三醇注射液; 内填塞; 疗效比较研究

Effect of romethamine injection combined with uterine filling in the treatment of postpartum hemorrhage of preplacental cesarean section Fang Chunying, Zhao Jing.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of romethamine injection combined with uterine filling in the treatment of postpartum hemorrhage of preplacental cesarean section. **Methods** From May 2014 to March 2017, 100 cases of placenta previa cesarean section postpartum hemorrhage in Jiande Maternal and Child Health Care Hospital Obstetrics and Gynecology were selected as the research objects, and they were randomly divided into observation group and control group according to the digital table, with 50 cases in each group. The observation group received romethamine injection combined with uterine filling treatment, the control group received oxytocin combined with uterine cavity filling treatment. The clinical curative effect of the two groups was compared. **Results** The blood loss during delivery between the two groups had no statistically significant difference ($t = 1.335, P > 0.05$). Postpartum 2h and 24h, the blood loss of the observation group were significantly lower than those of the control group [(657.58 ± 63.21) mL vs. (875.23 ± 65.42) mL, (712.52 ± 64.32) mL vs. (958.12 ± 74.66) mL], the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($t = 8.265, 11.356$, all $P < 0.05$). Before and after treatment, the heart rate, blood pressure and blood oxygen saturation between the two groups had no statistically significant differences ($t = 3.255, 2.365, 3.255, 2.365, t = 3.365, 2.658, 4.365, 1.654$, all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Romethamine injection combined with uterine filling in the treatment of postpartum hemorrhage of preplacental cesarean section has significant effect, it is worthy of application.

【Key words】 Placenta previa; Cesarean section; Postpartum hemorrhage; Carprol aminobutyl triol injection; Endotamponade; Comparative effectiveness research

地奥心血康胶囊对大鼠急性缺血心肌间隙连接蛋白 43 的影响

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【摘要】 目的 观察地奥心血康胶囊对大鼠急性缺血心肌连接蛋白 43(Cx43)的影响,进一步探讨其抗心律失常的可能机制。**方法** 采用随机数字表方法将 30 只大鼠分成假手术组(SM 组, $n=10$)、缺血组(IM 组, $n=10$)、地奥心血康胶囊组(DA 组, $n=10$)。术前地奥心血康胶囊组给予胶囊粉(250 mg/kg),假手术组及缺血组均给予等量 0.9% 氯化钠注射液,连续干预 4 周。末次灌胃后,利用在体结扎冠状动脉前降支法建立急性心肌梗死模型,假手术组只穿线不结扎。观察 2 h 各组心律失常的发生情况;造模 2 h 后处死动物,应用免疫组化 SP 法检测 Cx43 在各组急性缺血心肌中的表达;应用黄嘌呤氧化酶法和硫代巴比妥酸法测各组动物血清中丙二醛(MDA)的含量和超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)的活力。**结果** 与 SM 组比较,IM 组心律失常评分[(3.8 ± 0.7)分比(0.7 ± 0.2)分, $t=13.466, P<0.01$]和血清 MDA 含量[(8.3 ± 0.8) nmol/mL 比(4.2 ± 0.7) nmol/mL, $t=12.197, P<0.01$]显著增高, SOD 活力[(68.2 ± 5.5) U/mL 比(144.1 ± 7.9) U/mL, $t=24.932, P<0.01$]降低,心室肌 Cx43 含量[(0.39 ± 0.06)比(0.92 ± 0.05), $t=21.459, P<0.01$]显著降低、分布紊乱;与 IM 组相比,DA 组心律失常评分[(2.6 ± 0.8)分比(3.8 ± 0.7)分, $t=3.570, P<0.01$]降低, Cx43 含量[(0.60 ± 0.08)比(0.39 ± 0.06), $t=6.641, P<0.01$]增高、分布规律。**结论** 地奥心血康胶囊能有效抑制大鼠急性心肌缺血心室肌 Cx43 降解,减少心律失常的发生,其机制可能与抗氧化有关。

【关键词】 心肌缺血; 心律失常,心性; 缺血预处理,心肌; 连接蛋白 43; 地奥心血康胶囊

Effects of Di ao Xin xue Kang on connexin 43 of myocardial gap junction after acute ischemia injury

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effects of Di ao Xin xue Kang on connexin 43 (Cx43), in order to make clear the protective mechanism against ischemia - induced arrhythmias. **Methods** The rats were randomly divided into 3 groups according to the digital table: SM operation group (group SM, $n=10$), ischemia group (group IM, $n=10$), Di ao Xin xue Kang group (group DA, $n=10$). Myocardial infarction was induced by ligation the left anterior descending coronary artery for 120 min. The expression of Cx43 of the ischemic myocardium was studied by immunohistochemistry technique. The ventricular arrhythmia was observed, and MDA, SOD levels were measured. **Results** Compared with the SM group, the arrhythmia score [(3.8 ± 0.7) points vs. (0.7 ± 0.2) points, $t=13.466, P<0.01$] and serum MDA level [(8.3 ± 0.8) nmol/mL vs. (4.2 ± 0.7) nmol/mL, $t=12.197, P<0.01$] in the IM group were significantly increased, SOD activity in the IM group [(68.2 ± 5.5) U/mL vs. (144.1 ± 7.9) U/mL, $t=24.932, P<0.01$] decreased, and serum Cx43 content [(0.39 ± 0.06) vs. (0.92 ± 0.05), $t=21.459, P<0.01$] significantly decreased. Compared with IM group, the arrhythmia score of the DA group [(2.6 ± 0.8) vs. (3.8 ± 0.7), $t=3.570, P<0.01$] decreased, and serum Cx43 content [(0.60 ± 0.08) vs. (0.39 ± 0.06), $t=6.641, P<0.01$] increased and distributed regularly. **Conclusion** Di ao Xin xue Kang can effectively alleviate Cx43 degrading induced by acute myocardial infarction, the mechanism of this effect is associated with resisting oxidative stress.

【Key words】 Myocardial ischemia; Arrhythmias, cardiac; Ischemic preconditioning, myocardial; Connexin 43; Di Ao Xin Xue Kang

葡萄糖酸锌联合双歧杆菌四联活菌治疗 小儿秋季腹泻的临床效果观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察分析葡萄糖酸锌联合双歧杆菌四联活菌片治疗小儿秋季腹泻的临床效果。**方法** 选取丽水市中医院在 2014 年 9~11 月、2015 年 9~11 月留院观察的 76 例腹泻患儿作为研究对象,按就诊前后序号随机分为对照组($n=38$)和观察组($n=38$)。对照组给予双歧杆菌四联活菌片治疗,观察组给予葡萄糖酸锌联合双歧杆菌四联活菌片治疗。比较两组患儿治疗后 72 h 的临床症状及症状消失时间。**结果** 治疗后,观察组发热消失时间为(28.81 ± 5.72)h,对照组为(41.67 ± 7.91)h($t=10.358, P=0.011$);观察组腹胀消失时间为(40.28 ± 7.96)h,对照组为(52.35 ± 11.54)h($t=7.334, P=0.021$);观察组呕吐消失时间为(35.71 ± 10.37)h,对照组为(50.66 ± 12.89)h($t=9.214, P=0.017$);观察组总有效率为 97.37%,对照组为 81.58%,观察组明显高于对照组($\chi^2=15.240, P<0.05$)。治疗过程中,两组患儿均无严重并发症发生。**结论** 葡萄糖酸锌联合双歧杆菌四联活菌片治疗小儿秋季腹泻有效率高,无不良反应,能够缩短治疗时间,具有临床推广价值。

【关键词】 腹泻; 葡萄糖酸锌; 双歧杆菌四联活菌片; 疗效比较研究

Clinical effect of zinc gluconate combined with tetralogy of viable bifidobacterium tablets in the treatment of infantile autumn diarrhea Lyu Hongyan, Zhu Jianli, Yuan Huiqiang.

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the clinical effect of zinc gluconate combined with tetralogy of viable bifidobacterium tablets in the treatment of infantile autumn diarrhea. **Methods** 76 children with diarrhea in Lishui Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine from September to November in 2014 and from September to November in 2015 were selected as research subjects. All patients were randomly divided into control group($n=38$) and observation group($n=38$) by registration order. The control group was given tetralogy of viable bifidobacterium tablets, while the observation group was given zinc gluconate combined with tetralogy of viable bifidobacterium tablets. The disappearing time of disease and the clinical symptoms after treatment for 72 h were compared between the two groups.

Results The disappearing time of fever in the observation group was (28.81 ± 5.72)h, which in the control group was (41.67 ± 7.91)h, the difference was statistically significant between the two groups($t=10.358, P=0.011$). The disappearing time of abdominal distension in the observation group was (40.28 ± 7.96)h, which in the control group was (52.35 ± 11.54)h, the difference was statistically significant between the two groups($t=7.334, P=0.021$). The disappearing time of emesis in the observation group was (35.71 ± 10.37)h, which in the control group was (50.66 ± 12.89)h, the difference was statistically significant between the two groups($t=9.214, P=0.017$). The total effective rate of the observation group was 97.37%, which was higher than 81.58% of the control group ($\chi^2=15.240, P<0.05$). In addition, no complication was observed during the treatment. **Conclusion** The combination therapy of zinc gluconate and tetralogy of viable bifidobacterium tablets for infantile autumn diarrhea has high efficacy, less adverse reaction, short therapy time, and it has clinical value.

【Key words】 Diarrhea; Zinc gluconate; Tetralogy of viable bifidobacterium tablets; Comparative effectiveness research

消化内镜技术应用于早期食管癌及癌前病变的诊疗价值

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨消化内镜技术应用于早期食管癌及癌前病变的诊疗价值。**方法** 选择 2016 年 1 月至 2017 年 12 月东莞市人民医院门诊及收治的消化道早期食管癌及癌前病变患者 52 例为研究对象, 采用随机数字表法将患者分成观察组和对照组, 每组 26 例。对照组选用白光内镜检查技术对患者进行检查诊断, 观察组选用消化道内镜技术进行检查诊断, 比较两种技术对于早期食管癌及癌前病变患者的诊断价值。**结果** 观察组诊断率(84.61%)、手术时间(46.43 ± 4.58) min、住院时间(5.71 ± 1.96) d、费用(1.46 ± 0.39) 万元及不良反应发生率(11.54%) 均明显优于对照组[(61.53%、(89.33 ± 13.44) min、(12.87 ± 2.14) d、(2.93 ± 0.72) 万元、38.46%]($\chi^2 = 15.234, t = 22.652, 9.025, 5.142, \chi^2 = 10.354$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 消化内镜技术能缩短手术时间, 降低不良反应发生率, 该治疗方法可以更加有效替代外科手术诊治消化道早期肿瘤。

【关键词】 内窥镜检查, 消化系统; 食管肿瘤; 癌前状态; 诊断; 疗效比较研究

Diagnostic value of digestive endoscopy in early esophageal carcinoma and precancerous lesions Li Yimin, Zhang Zhijian, Zhou Yanfeng.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To evaluate the clinical value of endoscopic technique in the diagnosis of early esophageal carcinoma and precancerous lesions. **Methods** 52 patients with early esophageal cancer and precancerous lesions in the digestive tract of Dongguan People's Hospital from January 2016 to December 2017 were selected as the research subjects and randomly divided into observation group and control group according to the digital table, with 26 patients in each group. The patients in the control group were examined and diagnosed by white light endoscopy, and the patients in the observation group were diagnosed by the endoscopic technique of digestive tract. The diagnostic value of the two techniques in patients with early esophageal cancer and precancerous lesions was compared and analyzed. **Results** The diagnostic rate, operation time, hospitalization time, cost and incidence rate of adverse reactions in the observation group were 84.61%, (46.43 ± 4.58) min, (5.71 ± 1.96) d, (1.46 ± 0.39) ten thousand CNY, 11.54%, which were significantly better than those in the control group[(61.53%, (89.33 ± 13.44) min, (12.87 ± 2.14) d, (2.93 ± 0.72) ten thousand CNY, 38.46%]($\chi^2 = 15.234, t = 22.652, 9.025, 5.142, \chi^2 = 10.354$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Endoscopic mucosal resection can cause minimal injury to the patients. The recovery time is fast and the probability of complications is small. This treatment method is more effective in the treatment of early digestive tract tumors instead of surgery.

【Key words】 Endoscopy, digestive system; Esophageal neoplasms; Precancerous conditions; Diagnosis; Comparative effectiveness research

经皮超选择子宫动脉栓塞术治疗 产后大出血的效果分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨经皮超选择双侧子宫动脉栓塞术治疗产后大出血的疗效及并发症。**方法** 对 2011 年 1 月至 2017 年 1 月淮南东方医院集团总院收治的 76 例经保守治疗无效的产后大出血患者通过数字减影血管造影技术(DSA)明确出血部位后,行双侧子宫动脉栓塞治疗,观察栓塞前后止血情况、生命体征以及并发症发生情况。**结果** 76 例患者栓塞后出血立即停止,3 例出血量明显减少,近 1 周对症治疗出血完全停止。栓塞后患者血压平稳回升,心率减慢 $[(89.0 \pm 13.0)$ 次/min],血红蛋白水平升高 $[(90.32 \pm 14.25)$ g/L],与栓塞前比较差异均有统计学意义($t=4.110, 3.736, 2.126, 3.557$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。栓塞后 7 例出现轻度发热,4 例出现下腹坠痛,2 例出现臀部疼痛,对症治疗得到有效缓解。**结论** 经皮超选择双侧子宫动脉栓塞治疗产后大出血,具有止血快、创伤小、并发症少、可保留子宫及生育力等优点,有较高的临床应用价值。

【关键词】 产后出血; 子宫动脉栓塞术; 血管造影术,数字减影

Effect of transcatheter uterine arterial embolization in the treatment of postpartum hemorrhage Huang Xudong, Qiu Jiayun, Zhang Junwei, Cai Di, Zhang Feng, Wang Guihao, Kong Deling.

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the curative effect and complication of transcatheter uterine arterial embolization in the treatment of postpartum hemorrhage. **Methods** 76 cases with postpartum hemorrhage of conservative treatment invalid in the General Hospital of Huainan Oriental Hospital Group from January 2011 to January 2017, received digital subtraction angiography (DSA) to make clear the site of hemorrhage, then bilateral uterine artery embolization was given. **Results** Seventy - six patients have stopped bleeding immediately after embolization, 3 cases were significantly reduced. Bleeding stopped completely after nearly one week of treatment. Mild fever after embolization appeared unable to pain in the lower abdomen, 1 case had hip pain. **Conclusion** Transcatheter uterine artery embolization in the treatment of postpartum hemorrhage has advantages of quick hemostasis, less trauma, less complications and preserving the uterus fertility, which has high clinical value.

【Key words】 Postpartum hemorrhage; Uterine artery embolization; Angiography, digital subtraction

鼻渊通窍颗粒联合曲安奈德鼻喷雾剂 治疗慢性鼻-鼻窦炎的疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察采用鼻渊通窍颗粒联合曲安奈德喷雾剂治疗慢性鼻-鼻窦炎的临床疗效及安全性。**方法** 选取 2015 年 2 月至 2017 年 2 月安吉县中医院收治的慢性鼻-鼻窦炎患者 106 例为研究对象,按照治疗方案不同分为对照组与联合组各 53 例。对照组采用曲安奈德鼻喷雾剂 220 μg ,1 次/d,1 周后减量为 110 μg ,1 次/d;联合组在其基础之上加服鼻渊通窍颗粒 15 g,3 次/d。比较两组临床疗效、治疗前后鼻腔鼻窦结局测试-20(SONT-20)、视觉模拟(VAS)评分、鼻窦 CT 评分及不良反应发生率。**结果** 联合组总有效率为 94.34%,对照组为 81.13%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.296, P = 0.038$);SNOT-20、VAS 及 Lund-Mackey 鼻窦 CT 评分联合组明显优于对照组($t = 7.661, 9.189, 7.183, 9.269, 10.470$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率均为 7.55%,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.000, P = 1.000$)。**结论** 鼻渊通窍颗粒联合曲安奈德喷雾剂治疗慢性鼻-鼻窦炎,可提高临床疗效,降低患者疼痛感,值得在临床上推广应用。

【关键词】 鼻炎; 鼻窦炎; 慢性病; 鼻渊通窍颗粒; 曲安奈德喷雾剂; 疗效比较研究

Clinical efficacy and safety of Biyuan Tongqiao granule combined with triamcinolone acetonide nasal spray in the treatment of chronic rhinosinusitis He Liangru, Liu Jun, Huang Bingfeng, Chen Wei.

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of Biyuan Tongqiao granule combined with triamcinolone acetonide spray in the treatment of patients with chronic rhinosinusitis. **Methods** A total of 106 patients with chronic rhinosinusitis in the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Anji County from February 2015 to February 2017 were selected as study objects. According to different treatment plan, the patients were randomly divided into the control group and the combined group, with 53 cases in each group. The control group received triamcinolone acetonide nasal spray 220 μg , 1 time/d, one week later, the dosage adjusted to 110 μg , 1 time/d. The combined group was given Biyuan Tongqiao granules 15 g, three times /d on the basis of the treatment of the control group. The clinical efficacy, SONT - 20, VAS score, paranasal sinus CT score and incidence rate of adverse reaction were analyzed before and after treatment in the two groups. **Results** The total effective rate of the combined group was 94.34%, which was higher than 81.13% of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.296, P = 0.038$). The SNOT - 20, VAS and Lund - Mackey sinus CT score in the combined group were better than those in the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 7.661, 9.189, 7.183, 9.269, 10.470$, all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of adverse reactions in the two groups was 7.55%, the difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 0.000, P = 1.000$). **Conclusion** Biyuan Tongqiao granule combined with triamcinolone acetonide spray in the treatment of patients with chronic rhinosinusitis can improve the clinical efficacy and reduce pain of patients, it is worthy of popularization and promotion in clinical.

【Key words】 Rhinitis; Sinusitis; Chronic disease; Biyuan tongqiao granule; Triamcinolone acetonide spray; Comparative effectiveness research

磷酸化组蛋白 H3 和 β -连环素在非小细胞肺癌组织中的表达及意义

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【摘要】 目的 探讨磷酸化组蛋白 H3 (PHH3) 和 β -连环素 (β -catenin) 在非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 组织中的表达及临床意义。方法 收集日照市中心医院 2013 年 6 月至 2017 年 6 月手术切除的 NSCLC 组织 78 例,采用免疫组织化学 MaxVision 法检测 NSCLC 组织和 30 例周围正常肺组织中 PHH3、 β -catenin 蛋白的表达,分析其表达与 NSCLC 临床病理特征的关系及两者表达的相关性。结果 PHH3 在 NSCLC 和正常肺组织中的阳性率分别为 73.1% (57/78) 和 6.7% (2/30), 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 38.553, P < 0.05$), PHH3 过表达与肿瘤的分化程度 ($\chi^2 = 5.248, P < 0.05$)、淋巴结转移 ($\chi^2 = 7.747, P < 0.05$) 密切相关, 与患者年龄 ($\chi^2 = 0.209, P > 0.05$)、性别 ($\chi^2 = 0.033, P > 0.05$)、病理类型 ($\chi^2 = 0.190, P > 0.05$) 无关。 β -catenin 在 NSCLC 和正常肺组织中的异常表达率分别为 69.2% (54/78) 和 10.0% (3/30), 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 30.499, P < 0.05$), β -catenin 异常表达与肿瘤的分化程度 ($\chi^2 = 4.934, P < 0.05$)、淋巴结转移 ($\chi^2 = 8.098, P < 0.05$) 密切相关, 与患者年龄 ($\chi^2 = 0.006, P > 0.05$)、性别 ($\chi^2 = 0.595, P > 0.05$)、病理类型 ($\chi^2 = 0.071, P > 0.05$) 无关。PHH3 和 β -catenin 在 NSCLC 组织中表达呈正相关 ($r = 0.597, P < 0.05$)。Kaplan-Meier 分析结果显示 PHH3 和 β -catenin 的表达与预后呈负相关。结论 PHH3 和 β -catenin 在 NSCLC 组织中的过度表达可能与 NSCLC 的发生发展、侵袭转移有关, 两者有望成为判定 NSCLC 及预测其侵袭转移能力的指标。

【关键词】 癌, 非小细胞肺; 组蛋白类; β 连环素; 免疫组织化学

Expression and clinical significance of PHH3 and β -catenin in the tissue of non-small cell lung cancer

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the expression and clinical significance of PHH3 and β -catenin in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods** 78 cases of NSCLC tissue removed from June 2013 to June 2017 in Rizhao Central Hospital were collected. The expression of PHH3 and β -catenin protein in NSCLC and 30 cases of normal lung tissues were detected by immunohistochemical MaxVision method. The relationship between the expression of PHH3 and β -catenin protein was analyzed. The relationship between the expression of PHH3, β -catenin and the clinicopathological features of NSCLC was analyzed. **Results** The positive rate of PHH3 in NSCLC tissues (57/78, 73.1%) was significantly higher than that in normal lung tissues (2/30, 6.7%) ($\chi^2 = 38.553, P < 0.05$). The expression level of PHH3 was significantly correlated with tumor differentiation ($\chi^2 = 5.248, P < 0.05$), lymph node metastasis ($\chi^2 = 7.747, P < 0.05$), but it was not related to the age ($\chi^2 = 0.209, P > 0.05$), gender ($\chi^2 = 0.033, P > 0.05$) and pathological type ($\chi^2 = 0.190, P > 0.05$). The positive rate of β -catenin in NSCLC tissues (54/78, 69.2%) was significantly higher than that in normal lung tissues (3/30, 10.0%) ($\chi^2 = 30.499, P < 0.05$). The expression level of β -catenin was significantly correlated with tumor differentiation ($\chi^2 = 4.934, P < 0.05$), lymph node metastasis ($\chi^2 = 8.098, P < 0.05$), but it was not related to the age ($\chi^2 = 0.006, P > 0.05$), gender ($\chi^2 = 0.595, P > 0.05$) and pathological type ($\chi^2 = 0.071, P > 0.05$). The expression of PHH3 was positively correlated with β -catenin ($r = 0.597, P < 0.05$). Kaplan-Meier analysis showed that PHH3 and β -catenin expression was negatively correlated with prognosis. **Conclusion** The overexpression of PHH3 and β -catenin in NSCLC may be related to the development, invasion and metastasis of NSCLC, which is expected to be an indicator of NSCLC, and to predict invasion and metastasis.

【Key words】 Carcinoma, non-small-cell lung; Histones; Beta catenin; Immunohistochemistry

腹腔镜与开腹手术治疗 I 期子宫内膜癌的疗效和预后及对生存质量的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨腹腔镜与开腹手术治疗对 I 期子宫内膜癌患者的疗效和预后及对生存质量的影响。**方法** 选择 2010 年 1 月至 2011 年 5 月象山县第一人民医院收治的 I 期子宫内膜癌患者 90 例,依据患者手术治疗的方式分为研究组和对照组,每组 45 例。研究组给予腹腔镜手术进行治疗。对照组给予传统开腹手术进行治疗。对两组手术相关指标、预后情况以及生存质量进行比较分析。**结果** 与对照组比较,研究组子宫内膜癌患者术中出血量、手术时间、肛门排气时间、术后自主下床时间、留置导尿管时间以及平均住院时间均明显降低($t=97.58, 17.06, 9.51, 8.24, 12.16, 8.09$, 均 $P < 0.01$);研究组并发症发生率为 13.33%,明显低于对照组的 31.11% ($\chi^2 = 4.11, P < 0.05$);研究组和对照组 5 年生存率、局部复发率差异均无统计学意义(77.78% 比 88.89%, 35.55% 比 26.67%, $\chi^2 = 2.00, 0.58$, 均 $P > 0.05$);研究组生理机能、生理职能、躯体疾病、一般健康状况、精力、社会功能、情感职能以及精神健康等方面生存质量评分较对照组均明显提高($t = 15.85, 11.17, 13.86, 22.47, 15.20, 11.32, 10.78, 20.67$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。**结论** 与传统开腹手术相比,腹腔镜手术对 I 期子宫内膜癌患者疗效预后以及生存质量的提高均具有积极的促进作用。

【关键词】 子宫内膜肿瘤; 腹腔镜检查; 预后; 生活质量

Comparison of the curative effects of laparoscopic surgery and traditional open surgery in the treatment of patients with stage I endometrial cancer and the influence on prognosis and quality of life Cao Shan.

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the curative effect of laparoscopic surgery and traditional open surgery in the treatment of patients with stage I endometrial cancer and the influence on prognosis and quality of life.
Methods 90 patients with stage I endometrial cancer in the First People's Hospital of Xiangshan County from January 2010 to May 2011 were selected. According to the surgical method, the patients were divided into study group and control group, with 45 cases in each group. The patients in the study group were treated with laparoscopic surgery. The patients in the control group were treated with traditional open surgery. The surgery-related indicators, the prognosis and quality of life of the endometrial cancer patients in the two groups were compared and analyzed.
Results Compared with the control group, the blood loss, operative time, flatus time, postoperative independent ambulation time, indwelling catheter time, and the average length of hospital stay of the study group were reduced significantly ($t = 97.58, 17.06, 9.51, 8.24, 12.16, 8.09$, all $P < 0.01$). The incidence rate of complication in the study group was 13.33%, which was significantly lower than 31.11% in the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.11, P < 0.05$). There were no statistically significant differences in the 5-year survival rate and local recurrence rate between the two groups (77.78% vs. 88.89%, 35.55% vs. 26.67%, $\chi^2 = 2.00, 0.58$, all $P > 0.05$). Compared with the control group, the scores of quality of life, included physiology, physiological functions, physical illness, general health, energy, social function, role emotional, and mental health in the study group were increased significantly ($t = 15.85, 11.17, 13.86, 22.47, 15.20, 11.32, 10.78, 20.67$, all $P < 0.01$).
Conclusion Compared with traditional open surgery, laparoscopic surgery has a positive role in improving prognosis and quality of life of patients with stage I endometrial cancer.

【Key words】 Endometrial neoplasms; Laparoscopy; Prognosis; Quality of life

显微镜下病灶清除联合负压封闭引流治疗慢性骨髓炎的效果分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨显微镜下病灶清除联合负压封闭引流治疗慢性骨髓炎的临床效果。**方法** 选择枣庄市薛城区人民医院 2014 年 1 月至 2015 年 1 月收治的慢性骨髓炎患者 80 例, 采用随机数字表法分为两组各 40 例。对照组行显微镜下病灶清除治疗, 观察组采用显微镜下病灶清除联合负压封闭引流治疗, 观察两组治疗后 1 周炎症因子变化情况, 比较两组创面换药次数、创面恢复比例以及临床愈合时间。**结果** 治疗后 1 周, 观察组肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素 1 (IL-1)、超敏 C-反应蛋白 (hs-CRP) 分别为 $(12.0 \pm 0.1) \mu\text{g/L}$ 、 $(0.6 \pm 0.1) \mu\text{g/L}$ 、 $(10.7 \pm 1.0) \text{mg/L}$, 均显著低于对照组的 $(18.5 \pm 0.6) \mu\text{g/L}$ 、 $(0.9 \pm 0.2) \mu\text{g/L}$ 、 $(31.2 \pm 2.0) \text{mg/L}$ ($t = 67.584, 9.899, 57.983$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组换药次数少于对照组 [(7.3 ± 1.2) 次比 (7.3 ± 1.2) 次, $t = 16.499, P < 0.05$]、创面恢复比例大于对照组 [$(47.4 \pm 2.9)\%$ 比 $(16.4 \pm 1.2)\%$, $t = 62.470, P < 0.05$]、创面临床愈合时间短于对照组 [$(25.3 \pm 1.8) \text{d}$ 比 $(33.2 \pm 2.7) \text{d}$, $t = 15.397, P < 0.05$]、观察组再发感染、血肿、创面不愈合等并发症发生率为 7.5%, 低于对照组的 35.0% ($\chi^2 = 7.470, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 显微镜下病灶清除联合负压封闭引流治疗慢性骨髓炎, 能有效降低机体炎性反应, 促进创面愈合, 减少手术相关并发症。

【关键词】 骨髓炎; 显微外科手术; 引流术; 负压伤口疗法

Effect of microsurgical clearance combined with vacuum sealing drainage for chronic osteomyelitis

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical effect of microsurgical clearance combined with vacuum sealing drainage (VSD) for chronic osteomyelitis, and to analyze its complications. **Methods** 80 patients with chronic osteomyelitis in the People's Hospital of Xuecheng District from January 2014 to January 2015 were selected and randomly divided into two groups according to the digital table, with 40 cases in each group. The observation group was treated with microsurgical clearance combined with VSD, the control group was given microsurgical clearance treatment. The changes of inflammatory factors were compared at 1 week after treatment, and the number of wound dressing, the percentage of wound healing and the time of clinical healing were analyzed. **Results** After treatment for 1 week, the levels of tumor necrosis factor - α (TNF - α), interleukin - 1 (IL - 1) and high - sensitivity C - reactive protein (hs - CRP) in the observation group were $(12.0 \pm 0.1) \mu\text{g/L}$, $(0.6 \pm 0.1) \mu\text{g/L}$, $(10.7 \pm 1.0) \text{mg/L}$, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [$(18.5 \pm 0.6) \mu\text{g/L}$, $(0.9 \pm 0.2) \mu\text{g/L}$, $(31.2 \pm 2.0) \text{mg/L}$] ($t = 67.584, 9.899, 57.983$, all $P < 0.05$). The number of dressing in the observation group was less than that in the control group [(7.4 ± 1.2) times vs. (7.3 ± 1.2) times, $t = 16.499, P < 0.05$]. The recovery rate of the wound in the observation group was higher than that in the control group [$(47.4 \pm 2.9)\%$ vs. $(16.4 \pm 1.2)\%$, $t = 62.470, P < 0.05$]. The clinical healing time in the observation group was shorter than that in the control group [$(25.3 \pm 1.8) \text{d}$ vs. $(33.2 \pm 2.7) \text{d}$, $t = 15.397, P < 0.05$]. The incidence rate of complications such as infection, hematoma and wound unhealing in the observation group was 7.5%, which was lower than 35.0% in the control group ($\chi^2 = 7.470, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Microsurgical treatment combined with VSD in the treatment of patients with chronic osteomyelitis can effectively reduce the inflammatory reaction, so it can promote wound healing and reduce related complications.

【Key words】 Osteomyelitis; Microsurgery; Drainage; Negative - pressure wound therapy

肿瘤标志物联合检测对原发性肝癌的诊断价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨肿瘤标志物联合检测对原发性肝癌的诊断价值,为临床提供指导。方法 选择湖州市吴兴区人民医院 2015 年 5 月至 2016 年 5 月诊治的原发性肝癌患者 144 例(原发性肝癌组)、100 例良性肝病组及 100 例健康体检者(健康对照组)为研究对象,分别检测三组血清甲胎蛋白(AFP)、糖类抗原 199(CA199)、 α -L 岩藻糖苷酶(AFU)、癌胚抗原(CEA),比较三组研究对象的肿瘤标志物水平。结果 原发性肝癌组 AFP、CA199、AFU、CEA 分别为(321.35 ± 19.54)ng/mL、(103.63 ± 56.74)U/mL、(73.65 ± 3.58)U/L、(13.52 ± 2.68)ng/mL,良性肝病组分别为(105.35 ± 10.41)ng/mL、(32.54 ± 3.89)U/mL、(28.28 ± 3.65)U/L、(2.62 ± 1.43)ng/mL,健康对照组分别为(6.24 ± 0.51)ng/mL、(6.96 ± 2.86)U/mL、(13.56 ± 1.45)U/L、(1.13 ± 0.22)ng/mL,三组差异均有统计学意义($F = 56.258, 28.654, 16.354, 8.254$, 均 $P < 0.05$); AFP、CA199、AFU、CEA 联合检测原发性肝癌的阳性率为 93.06%,显著高于各单项检测的阳性率($\chi^2 = 8.960, 50.074, 15.451, 24.031$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 对原发性肝癌患者采取肿瘤标志物联合检测可显著提高检出率,能为临床诊断提供帮助。

【关键词】 肝肿瘤; 肿瘤标记,生物学; 诊断

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The value of combined detection of tumor markers in the diagnosis of primary liver cancer Jiang Guifang, Lyu Baojiang, Xue Qingfeng, Pan Junping.

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电视胸腔镜微创手术与常规肺癌手术 淋巴结清扫的效果比较

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【摘要】 目的 分析电视胸腔镜微创手术与常规肺癌手术淋巴结清扫的情况, 比较两种方法的临床效果。方法 选择杭州市余杭区第一人民医院 2012 年 5 月至 2014 年 5 月收治的肺癌患者 143 例为研究对象, 根据手术方式不同将患者分为观察组($n=72$ 例)和对照组($n=71$ 例), 观察组采用电视胸腔镜微创手术治疗, 对照组采用常规手术治疗, 比较两组手术时间、术后置管时间、术后下床时间、住院时间、术后并发症、淋巴结清扫情况。患者随访 3 年, 观察患者复发率、转移率和病死率。结果 观察组手术时间、术后置管时间、术后下床时间、住院时间分别为(132.32 ± 18.90)min、(4.01 ± 0.83)d、(2.43 ± 0.39)d、(6.54 ± 0.21)d, 均显著短于对照组的(168.64 ± 17.90)min、(6.62 ± 0.58)d、(4.89 ± 0.83)d、(12.58 ± 3.12)d, 两组差异均有统计学意义($t=11.795, 21.769, 22.733, 16.390$, 均 $P < 0.01$); 观察组术后并发症发生率(8.33%)显著低于对照组(46.48%), 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=26.225, P < 0.01$); 两组淋巴结清扫数、阳性率差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。患者随访 3 年, 两组复发率、转移率及病死率差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。结论 电视胸腔镜微创手术治疗肺癌淋巴结清扫效果与常规开胸手术无明显差异, 但电视胸腔镜微创手术治疗肺癌对患者损伤小, 手术时间、住院时间缩短, 且并发症发生率低。

【关键词】 肺肿瘤; 胸外科手术, 电视辅助; 肺切除术; 淋巴结切除术; 住院时间; 手术后并发症; 疗效比较研究

Comparison of the effects of video – assisted thoracoscopic minimally invasive surgery and routine lung cancer surgery for lymph node dissection Lin Wei.

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CT 灌注成像参数对肺癌患者近期疗效的监测 及与血浆色素上皮衍生因子、血管内皮 生长因子的相关性分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨 16 排 CT 灌注成像对非小细胞肺癌患者近期疗效的监测作用及其与血浆色素上皮衍生因子(PEDF)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)的相关性。方法 选取 2009 年 2 月至 2014 年 2 月天镇县中医院治疗的非小细胞肺癌患者 120 例作为研究对象,所有患者均接受同步放化疗,1 个疗程后,根据治疗结果将其分为观察组和对照组,分析比较两组治疗后 16 排 CT 灌注成像参数,比较两组患者治疗后血浆 PEDF 和 VEGF 水平,分析 16 排 CT 灌注成像参数与 PEDF 和 VEGF 之间的相关性。结果 观察组各项 CT 灌注成像参数均显著低于对照组($t = 10.493, 8.245, 5.955, 8.415, 9.874$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。对照组血浆 PEDF 水平显著低于观察组 [$(9.41 \pm 1.25) \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 比 $(5.57 \pm 0.94) \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, $t = 8.808, P < 0.05$], 而血浆 VEGF 水平显著高于观察组 [$(79.42 \pm 9.42) \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 比 $(150.24 \pm 13.26) \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, $t = 18.451, P < 0.05$]。血浆 PEDF 水平与血流量、血容量和平均通过时间呈负相关($r = -0.45, -0.38, -0.14$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 而与达峰时间呈正相关($r = 0.82, P < 0.05$); 血浆 VEGF 水平与血流量、血容量和平均通过时间呈正相关($r = 0.79, 0.69, 0.32$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 而与达峰时间呈负相关($r = -0.53, P < 0.05$)。结论 16 排 CT 灌注成像对非小细胞肺癌患者的近期疗效具有监测作用,同时 CT 灌注成像参数与血浆 VEGF 和 PEDF 之间存在相关性。

【关键词】 癌,非小细胞肺; 体层摄影术,螺旋计算机; 灌注成像; 疗效比较研究; 血管内皮生长因子类

Monitoring effect of CT perfusion imaging on short-term efficacy of lung cancer and its association with plasma PEDF and VEGF Feng Bingfu, Wang Zuoting.

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针刀松解术治疗膝骨关节炎的临床观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察针刀松解术治疗膝骨关节炎的临床疗效。方法 选取 2015 年 1 月至 2016 年 12 月杭州市余杭区第一人民医院骨伤科门诊诊治的 200 例膝骨关节炎患者, 按照随机数字表法分为针刀组 (100 例) 和针灸组 (100 例)。针刀组采用针刀松解术治疗 1 次; 针灸组采用传统针灸疗法, 每周 3 次, 共治疗 2 周。治疗后采用通用的 WOMAC 评分问卷调查方式来评价两组患者膝关节功能改善情况。**结果** 针刀组总体疗效优于针灸组 ($Z = -6.012, P = 0.000$)。针刀组在疼痛、久坐站立痛、下蹲屈膝及日常活动的评分分别为 (2.87 ± 1.45) 分、 (2.42 ± 1.56) 分、 (2.54 ± 1.74) 分、 (2.34 ± 1.43) 分, 均显著低于针灸组 [(4.21 ± 1.76) 分、 (3.59 ± 1.94) 分、 (3.88 ± 1.75) 分、 (3.21 ± 0.89) 分], 两组差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 2.714, 2.951, 2.726, 2.704$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 在行走痛、僵硬及上下楼梯差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$); 组内比较, 针刀组治疗后所有项目 (包括疼痛、行走痛、久坐站立痛、僵硬、上下楼梯、下蹲屈膝、日常活动) 均优于治疗前 ($t = 3.762, 5.682, 3.833, 4.682, 5.475, 3.713, 3.864$, 均 $P < 0.05$); 针灸组治疗后所有项目均优于治疗前 ($t = 2.950, 5.012, 2.986, 4.124, 5.052, 2.982, 2.954$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 针灸和针刀治疗均能有效改善膝关节炎症状, 针刀松解术能更强效地缓解疼痛和恢复关节活动, 但与针灸在改善僵硬和行走痛方面差异不大。

【关键词】 骨关节炎, 膝; 医学, 中国传统; 关节痛; 活动范围, 关节; 疗效比较研究

Clinical observation of acupotomy in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis Dai Danfeng, Bao Changkun, Qin Fu, Yuan Jianhua.

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糖尿病合并肺结核 38 例 CT 诊断及临床分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨糖尿病合并肺结核 CT 诊断及临床特点。**方法** 选取龙游县中医医院和龙游县人民医院 2013 年 1 月至 2016 年 8 月收治的糖尿病合并肺结核患者 38 例为观察组,单纯肺结核患者 38 例为对照组,观察并比较两组的临床影像资料。**结果** 通过比较两组的 CT 影像学表现,在发病部位上两组差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),观察组发病部位常累及多个肺叶(71.05%)和双肺叶(28.95%),单一肺叶及肺叶尖后段及下叶背段部相对较少;在病变形态上,片状和结节块状影、斑片状影和空洞病变差异均有统计学意义,其中观察组在片状和结节块状影和空洞病变发生率较高,斑片状影发生率较低,粟粒状影病变差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 糖尿病患者易感染肺结核,在肺部 CT 检查过程中,应注意影像学特征表现,做到及时发现,及时鉴别诊断和治疗。

【关键词】 糖尿病; 结核,肺; 体层摄影术,螺旋计算机

CT diagnosis and clinical analysis of 38 cases with diabetes tuberculosis Cai Xuezhi, Xu Jianfeng.

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系统环节教育在预防老年急诊输液风险事件中的运用效果

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨系统环节教育在预防老年急诊输液风险事件中的运用效果。**方法** 选择 2014 年 1~6 月杭州市第一医院急诊输液老年患者 250 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组 125 例,对照组患者实施常规健康教育,观察组患者实施系统环节教育,评价两组患者健康知识掌握水平,对比护理干预后两组风险事件及护理满意度以及两组护理工作者的护理技能。**结果** 观察组疾病知识、检查知识、用药知识、康复知识、用药知识评分分别为(9.4±2.6)分、(8.6±2.3)分、(9.3±1.7)分、(8.6±1.8)分、(9.6±2.4)分均明显高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($t=26.5, 32.3, 21.4, 23.5, 22.4$, 均 $P<0.05$)。观察组不良反应发生率为 4.0%, 风险事件发生率为 2.4%, 患者满意度为 97.6%, 两组比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。观察组护理人员专业知识、操作技能、用药观察、健康教育,自我完善、改革创新各项评分均明显高于对照组患者,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** 系统环节教育有助于预防老年急诊输液风险事件、提高护理满意度。

【关键词】 健康教育; 急诊室, 医院; 老年人; 降低风险行为

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Application effect of systematic link education in the prevention of elderly emergency infusion risk events

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Fund program: Medical and Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhejiang Province (2016KYB234)

综合护理干预模式在癫痫患儿护理中的应用价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨综合护理干预模式在癫痫患儿护理中的应用价值。方法 选择慈溪市人民医院 2013 年 1 月至 2015 年 12 月收治的癫痫患儿 60 例为研究对象,采取随机单盲分组法分为对照组、观察组各 30 例,对照组实施常规护理干预,观察组实施综合护理干预,比较两组癫痫发作次数、住院时间、治疗依从性、生活质量评分及患儿亲属的焦虑评分、疾病不确定感评分、护理满意度。**结果** 观察组住院时间(8.21 ± 1.96)d,明显短于对照组的(10.59 ± 2.35)d($t = 4.260, P < 0.05$)。随访 1 年发现,观察组癫痫发作次数(1.82 ± 1.46)次,明显少于对照组的(3.49 ± 1.83)次($t = 3.907, P < 0.05$);观察组生活质量评分总分、治疗依从性分别为(79.57 ± 8.82)分、93.33%,均明显高于对照组的(69.10 ± 7.89)分、73.33%($t = 4.846, \chi^2 = 4.320$,均 $P < 0.05$);观察组患儿亲属的护理满意度评分(94.59 ± 11.39)分,明显高于对照组的(82.54 ± 10.61)分($t = 4.240, P < 0.05$),焦虑评分、疾病不确定感评分分别为(47.46 ± 5.94)分、(43.45 ± 12.03)分,均明显低于对照组的(56.35 ± 6.87)分、(65.21 ± 19.42)分($t = 5.362, 5.217$,均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 在癫痫患儿护理中应用综合护理干预模式,可有效缩短患儿住院时间,提高治疗依从性,进而减少其癫痫发作,进一步提高患儿的生活质量,改善患儿亲属的心理状态。

【关键词】 癫痫; 儿童; 临床护理研究; 住院时间; 焦虑; 生活质量

基金项目:浙江省卫生科技计划项目(2014KYB247)

Application value of comprehensive nursing intervention model in nursing care of children with epilepsy

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

经颈胸部长段皮下隧道与经外周静脉导管置入术并发症比较

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【摘要】 目的 比较经颈胸部长段皮下隧道颈内静脉中心静脉导管置入术(LSJICC)与经外周静脉置入中心静脉导管(PICC)置入术的临床并发症发生情况。**方法** 选择遵化市人民医院 2013 年 1 月至 2016 年 12 月需静脉置管患者 205 例为研究对象,按静脉置管方法不同分为两组,观察组 146 例,采用经 LSJICC 静脉置管,对照组 59 例,采用常规 PICC 静脉置管,两组置管期间均加强感染监测和护理。观察两组静脉置管一次性穿刺成功率、导管阻塞、穿刺部位出血、导管移位、导管相关性感染、血栓性静脉炎发生情况及导管留置时间。**结果** 观察组静脉置管一次性穿刺成功率为 100.00%,对照组为 98.31%,两组差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。观察组并发症发生率为 11.64%,对照组并发症发生率为 61.00% ($\chi^2 = 12.765, P < 0.05$);观察组、对照组 $>12 \sim 24$ 个月留置率分别是 89.72%、5.08%, $>24 \sim 36$ 个月留置率分别是 56.16%、0.00%,差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 13.876, 11.765$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** LSJICC 操作简单、安全,同时具有一次性穿刺成功率高,并发症发生率低,导管留置时间长等优势,值得在临床上广泛推广。

【关键词】 导管插入术,中心静脉; 导管插入术,外周; 手术后并发症; 临床护理研究

A comparative analysis of the complications of long - segment subcutaneous tunnel and peripheral vein catheterization Wang Fengling, Ma Yanna.

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延续性护理干预用于慢性胃炎患者的效果观察

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【摘要】 目的 探讨延续性护理干预用于慢性胃炎患者的临床效果。方法 选取 2015 年 6 月至 2016 年 6 月咸宁市中心医院(50 例)和大冶市中医医院(40 例)治疗的慢性胃炎患者 90 例为观察对象,按照入院顺序分为两组,观察组 30 例应用延续性护理干预,对照组 60 例应用常规护理干预。比较两组护理干预后幽门螺杆菌(Hp)阳性率、遵医嘱依从率、生活质量评分、焦虑自评量表(SAS)评分。结果 护理干预后,观察组 Hp 阳性率(28.33%)、SAS 评分[(42.51 ± 2.82)分]明显低于对照组[Hp 阳性率 40.00%, SAS 评分(55.47 ± 1.08)分]($\chi^2 = 5.231, t = 31.420, P < 0.05$);观察组依从性(规范用药 93.33%, 定期体检 80.00%, 合理膳食 83.33%, 戒烟戒酒 56.67%)、生活质量评分[躯体功能(72.26 ± 3.07)分, 心理功能(75.95 ± 2.94)分, 社会功能(70.63 ± 2.26)分, 物质生活(73.37 ± 2.81)分]均明显高于对照组依从性(规范用药 78.33%, 定期体检 50.00%, 合理膳食 43.33%, 戒烟戒酒 30.00%)、生活质量评分[躯体功能(60.16 ± 2.91)分, 心理功能(63.37 ± 2.02)分, 社会功能(64.19 ± 1.73)分, 物质生活(65.43 ± 2.26)分](均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 延续性护理用于慢性胃炎患者,可改善心理状况,提高治疗依从率、生活质量,降低 Hp 阳性率,值得进一步研究推广。

【关键词】 胃炎; 螺杆菌,幽门; 生活质量; 临床护理研究

Effect of nursing intervention on patients with chronic gastritis Cheng Ying, Zhang Cuiyun, Xie Xiangyu, Zhou Lu, Ke Shufang.

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新生儿病区护理风险管理的方法及应用效果分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨新生儿病区护理风险管理的方法及其应用价值。**方法** 选择杭州市妇产科医院 2016 年 5 月至 2017 年 9 月接诊的新生儿 100 例为研究对象, 采用奇偶数字分组法随机分成研究组和对照两组, 每组 50 例。研究组予护理风险管理, 对照组予常规护理管理。综合分析两组的护理管理效果, 比较护理纠纷发生率等指标。**结果** 研究组的护理质量评分为(97.53 ± 7.42)分, 对照组为(85.21 ± 7.94)分, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。研究组的护理纠纷发生率为 2.0%、护理缺陷发生率为 12.0%, 对照组分别为 16.0%、44.0%, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。研究组亲属对护理满意度为 96.0%, 对照组为 82.0%, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 在新生儿病区中积极应用护理风险管理方法, 可有效提升护理质量, 减少护理缺陷发生风险。

【关键词】 新生儿护理; 护理管理研究; 降低风险行为

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呼吸训练在结核性胸膜炎患者肺康复中的应用

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【摘要】 结核性胸膜炎是胸膜疾病中的常见疾病,该疾病存在不同程度的肺功能损伤,近年来肺功能康复训练是其研究的一个热点。本研究将阐述呼吸训练在结核性胸膜炎中的应用及其价值。

【关键词】 结核,胸膜; 呼吸锻炼; 呼吸功能试验

Application of respiratory training in pulmonary rehabilitation of patients with tuberculous pleurisy

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【Abstract】 Tuberculous pleurisy is the common disease in pleural disease, this disease had different degree of lung injury. In recent years, lung function rehabilitation training is a hot spot. This article will elaborate breathing training application and its value in tuberculous pleuritis.

【Key words】 Tuberculosis, pleural; Breathing exercises; Respiratory function tests