

中国基层医药[®]



CHINESE JOURNAL OF PRIMARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

半月刊 1994年7月创刊 第26卷 第1期 2019年1月1日出版

主管
国家卫生健康委员会

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http://www.cjpm.com
http://www.medjournals.cn

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出版
《中华医学杂志》社有限责任公司
100710,北京市东四西大街42号
电话(传真):(010)85158180
Email:office@cma.org.cn

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广告发布登记号
淮广登字[2017]01号

印刷
安徽鑫凯盛印刷有限公司

发行
范围:公开
国内:中国邮政集团公司北京报刊发行局
国外:中国国际图书贸易集团有限公司
(北京399信箱,100044)
代号 SM4777

订购
全国各地邮政局
邮发代号 82-948

邮购
中国基层医药杂志社
232001,中国安徽淮南市洞山中路16号
电话(传真):(0554)6665318,6664827
Email:cjpmvip@163.com

定价
每期 15.00 元,全年 360.00 元

中国标准连续出版物号
ISSN 1008-6706
CN 34-1190/R

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执行编委 胡世莲 郑笑林 英文审校 黄河胜 责任编辑 曹安来 责任排版 蒋传坤

新型直肠癌放疗个体化固定装置的临床应用

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【摘要】 目的 探讨新型直肠癌放疗个体化固定装置在直肠癌患者放疗体位固定中的临床应用效果。**方法** 选择浙江省肿瘤医院 2015 年 6 月至 2016 年 12 月接受外照射放疗的直肠癌患者 60 例, 采用随机数字表法分为两组, 甲组 31 例应用新型直肠癌放疗体位固定装置加热塑体膜, 乙组 29 例应用简易泡沫垫加热塑体膜。在每次治疗前进行锥形束 CT(CBCT) 扫描, 应用 CBCT 图像和计划重建图像比较两组左右(X)、上下(Y)、前后(Z)轴方向的摆位误差。**结果** 甲组 X、Y、Z 轴方向的平均摆位误差分别为(1.61 ± 0.18) mm、(1.82 ± 0.13) mm、(1.91 ± 0.11) mm, 乙组 X、Y、Z 轴方向的平均摆位误差分别为(2.22 ± 0.13) mm、(2.43 ± 0.14) mm、(2.36 ± 0.13) mm, 两组差异均有统计学意义($t = 14.958, 17.501, 11.283$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。**结论** 新型直肠癌放疗体位固定装置在舒适度上较简易泡沫垫高, 摆位误差小于简易泡沫垫加热塑体膜。

【关键词】 直肠肿瘤; 放射疗法, 适形; 体层摄影术, X 线计算机; 体位; 辐射损伤; 固定装置; 塑料; 体模, 显象术

基金项目: 浙江省卫生和计划生育委员会基金资助项目(2015KYB070)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.001

Clinical application of new type individualized fixation device for radiotherapy of rectal cancer

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical effect of new type rectal cancer radiotherapy individualized fixation device in the radiotherapy of rectal cancer. **Methods** From June 2015 to December 2016, 60 patients with rectal cancer who accepted the external irradiation in Zhejiang Tumor Hospital were divided into two groups by random number table method. A group(31 cases) received new type rectal cancer radiotherapy position fixation devices with thermoplastic film. B group(29 cases) received simple foam pad with thermoplastic film. Before each treatment, Cone beam CT(CBCT) scan was conducted. The applied CBCT image and the planned reconstruction image were compared in the direction of X(left and right), Y(upper and lower) and Z(front and rear) axis. The setup error was recorded, and the correlation between the two groups was analyzed. **Results** The average setup error of patients in A group in X(left and right), Y(upper and lower), Z(front and rear) axis were (1.61 ± 0.18) mm, (1.82 ± 0.13) mm, (1.91 ± 0.11) mm, respectively. The average setup error of patients in B group in X(left and right), Y(upper and lower), Z(front and rear) axis were (2.22 ± 0.13) mm, (2.43 ± 0.14) mm, (2.36 ± 0.13) mm, respectively. There were statistically significant differences between the two groups ($t = 14.958, 17.501, 11.283$, all $P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** The new type of rectal cancer radiotherapy position fixing device is more comfortable than the simple foam pad, and the setting error is smaller than the simple foam pad.

【Key words】 Rectal neoplasms; Radiotherapy, conformal; Tomography, X-ray computed; Posture; Radiation injuries; Fixing device; Plastics; Phantoms, imaging

Fund program: Project Supported by Zhejiang Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission(2015KYB070)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.001

磁共振全身扩散加权成像在肺癌化疗疗效评估中的应用

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【摘要】 目的 研究磁共振全身扩散加权成像(WBDWI)在肺癌化疗疗效评估中的价值,为优化临床影像学检查提供循证依据。**方法** 选取临汾市中心医院 2017 年 10 月至 2018 年 5 月经病理检查证实的肺癌患者 60 例,分别于化疗前、化疗 2 个周期后行 WBDWI 检查,对比化疗前后肿瘤大小、远处转移及表观扩散系数(ADC)值变化,对有效组 ADC 值变化率与肿瘤缩小率进行相关性分析。**结果** 化疗后 60 例患者中有 1 例发现新发脑转移灶。治疗有效组化疗前后 ADC 值及肿瘤大小[ADC 值:(1.12 ± 0.33) $\times 10^{-3}$ mm²/s 比 (1.56 ± 0.40) $\times 10^{-3}$ mm²/s;肿瘤大小:(4.63 ± 2.75) cm 比 (2.28 ± 1.45) cm]差异均有统计学意义($t = -3.954, 4.711$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。治疗有效组 ADC 值变化和肿瘤长径变化有相关性($r = 0.34, P < 0.05$)。**结论** WBDWI 不仅可以快速有效地判断肿瘤体积的变化、有无远处转移,并通过 ADC 值的测定,能在肿瘤体积未发生变化之前观察肿瘤细胞的微观变化,预测肿瘤早期的治疗反应,对肺癌的分期及化疗疗效作出有效评价。

【关键词】 磁共振成像; 磁共振成像,弥散; 肺肿瘤; 药物治疗,联合; 肿瘤转移; 肿瘤分期; 技术评估,生物医学; 预测

基金项目:山西省临汾市软科学研究项目(1716)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.002

Application of whole - body magnetic resonance diffusion weighted imaging in evaluating the chemotherapy response for lung cancer

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the clinical value of whole - body magnetic resonance diffusion weighted imaging(WB - DWI) in evaluating the chemotherapy response for lung cancer, thus to provide evidence for optimizing clinical imaging examination. **Methods** From October 2017 to May 2018, 60 patients with lung cancer confirmed by histopathology in Linfen Central Hospital were selected. The patients underwent DWI examinations before chemotherapy and after two cycles of chemotherapy. The change of tumor size, distant metastasis and apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) value were compared before and after chemotherapy. The correlation between the change rate of ADC value and the shrinkage rate of tumor size in the effective group was analyzed. **Results** Of 60 cases, 1 case had new cerebral metastases after chemotherapy. There were statistically significant differences in ADC value [$(1.12 \pm 0.33) \times 10^{-3}$ mm²/s vs. $(1.56 \pm 0.40) \times 10^{-3}$ mm²/s] and tumor size [(4.63 ± 2.75) cm vs. (2.28 ± 1.45) cm] between before and after chemotherapy in the effective group ($t = -3.954, 4.711$, all $P < 0.01$). There was correlation between the change of ADC value and tumor size ($r = 0.34, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** WB - DWI can not only detect the change of tumor size and distant metastasis quickly and effectively, but also can observe the microscopic changes of tumor cells by measuring ADC value. So it can predict the early therapeutic response of the tumor and make effective evaluation for the staging and chemotherapy response of lung cancer.

【Key words】 Magnetic resonance imaging; Diffusion magnetic resonance imaging; Lung neoplasms; Drug therapy, Combination; Neoplasm metastasis; Neoplasm staging; Technology assessment, Biomedical; Forecasting

Fund program: Soft Science Research Project of Linfen City, Shanxi Province(1716)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.002

葡萄糖转运蛋白 1 和单羧酸转运蛋白 1、单羧酸转运蛋白 4 在结肠癌组织中的表达和意义

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【摘要】 目的 观察葡萄糖转运蛋白 1 (GLUT1) 和单羧酸转运蛋白 1 (MCT1)、MCT4 在结肠癌组织中的表达及其与临床特征之间的相关性。方法 收集杭州市第一人民医院 2008 年 1 月至 2016 年 1 月经手术切除的结肠癌组织标本 84 例和相应的癌旁正常结肠组织标本 40 例,采集患者的临床资料,采用免疫组化检测患者 GLUT1、MCT1、MCT4 的表达,进行统计分析。结果 结肠癌组织中 GLUT1、MCT1、MCT4 阳性表达率分别为 54.8% (46/84)、47.6% (40/84)、58.3% (49/84),均显著高于正常结肠组织的 12.5% (5/40)、7.5% (3/40)、15.0% (6/40),两者差异均有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 19.987, 19.253, 20.615$, 均 $P < 0.01$); GLUT1、MCT1、MCT4 的表达与性别、年龄、肿瘤大小无关,与病变部位、分化程度、淋巴结转移、远处转移和临床分期有相关性 (GLUT1: $\chi^2 = 6.227, 11.629, 10.029, 14.817, 4.709$; MCT1: $\chi^2 = 6.891, 8.615, 9.185, 5.337, 16.131$; MCT4: $\chi^2 = 8.641, 7.077, 12.131, 6.917, 7.077$; 均 $P < 0.05$)。结论 结肠癌组织高表达 GLUT1、MCT1、MCT4, GLUT1、MCT1、MCT4 可能通过能量代谢途径影响结肠癌的发生、发展。

【关键词】 葡萄糖转运蛋白质类,易化性; 单羧酸转运蛋白 1; 单羧酸转运蛋白 4; 结肠肿瘤; 能量代谢; 肿瘤转移; 免疫组织化学; 病理学,临床

基金项目:浙江省医药卫生科技计划项目(2018KY583)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.003

Expression and clinical significance of glucose transporters 1, monocarboxylate transporter 1 and monocarboxylate transporter 4 in colon cancer

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the correlation between the expression of glucose transporters 1 (GLUT1), monocarboxylate transporter 1 (MCT1), monocarboxylate transporter 4 (MCT4) and clinical characteristics in colon cancer. **Methods** From January 2008 to January 2016, the carcinoma tissues of 84 cases with colon cancer after gastrointestinal surgery, and 40 samples of corresponding adjacent normal colon tissues in the First People's Hospital of Hangzhou were collected. The clinical data were collected. Immunohistochemistry was performed to detect the expression of GLUT1, MCT1 and MCT4, the results were analyzed. **Results** The positive expression rates of MCT1, GLUT1 and MCT4 in colon cancer were 54.8% (46/84), 47.6% (40/84), 58.3% (49/84), respectively, which were significantly higher than those of the control group [12.5% (5/40), 7.5% (3/40), 15.0% (6/40)], the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 19.987, 19.253, 20.615$, all $P < 0.01$). The expressions of GLUT1, MCT1, and MCT4 were not related to gender, age and tumor size, but related to lesion location, differentiation, lymph node metastasis, distant metastasis and clinical stage (GLUT1: $\chi^2 = 6.227, 11.629, 10.029, 14.817, 4.709$; MCT1: $\chi^2 = 6.891, 8.615, 9.185, 5.337, 16.131$; MCT4: $\chi^2 = 8.641, 7.077, 12.131, 6.917, 7.077$; all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** High expression of GLUT1, MCT1 and MCT4 were observed in colon cancer. GLUT1, MCT1 and MCT4 may affect the development of colon cancer through energy metabolism pathway in colon cancer tissues.

【Key words】 Glucose transport proteins, facilitative; Monocarboxylate transporter 1; Monocarboxylate transporter 4; Colonic neoplasms; Energy metabolism; Neoplasm metastasis; Immunohistochemistry; Pathology, clinical

Fund program: Zhejiang Medical and Health Science and Technology Project(2018KY583)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.003

多层螺旋 CT 血管成像在腹部肿瘤诊断中的应用价值分析

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【摘要】 目的 研究多层螺旋 CT 血管成像在腹部肿瘤临床诊断中的应用价值。方法 选取研究对象为 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 12 月在永康市第一人民医院进行治疗的腹部肿瘤患者,将 90 例患者根据双盲随机分组法分为两组,每组 45 例。将实施常规 CT 平扫的患者纳入对照组,将采用多层螺旋 CT 血管成像的患者设为观察组。将两组腹部肿瘤患者的扫描结果、腹部肿瘤侵袭范围及位置、血管显示情况和病灶灌注参数进行比对。**结果** 观察组腹部肿瘤诊断准确率(93.33%)、腹部肿瘤侵袭范围及位置诊断准确率(80.00%)均高于对照组($\chi^2 = 5.414, 5.086$, 均 $P < 0.05$);恶性与交界性病灶管径正常者的 1 支供应动脉异常增粗(27 例)、2 支供血动脉增粗(8 例)的比例均高于良性病灶管径正常者($\chi^2 = 31.765, 8.372$, 均 $P < 0.05$),且良性病灶管径正常者的对比剂平均通过时间[(10.55 ± 3.02)s]、血流量[(21.54 ± 5.58)mL · min⁻¹ · 100 g⁻¹]、血容量[(4.04 ± 0.76)mL/100 g]、毛细血管表面通透性[(10.16 ± 2.73)mL · min⁻¹ · 100 g⁻¹],均少于恶性与交界性病灶管径正常者的 1 支供应动脉血管灌注参数($t = 3.016, 5.005, 4.982, 6.989$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 在腹部肿瘤临床诊断中,运用多层螺旋 CT 血管成像技术具有较高的准确率,可较好地显示血管异常状况。

【关键词】 腹部肿瘤; 体层摄影术,螺旋计算机; 电影血管造影术; 单层螺旋 CT; 侵袭范围; 良性病灶; 供应动脉; 管径正常; 血管灌注参数; 应用价值

基金项目:浙江省医学会临床科研项目(2013ZYC - A125)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.004

Clinical value of multi-slice spiral CT angiography in the diagnosis of abdominal tumors

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the clinical value of multi-slice spiral CT angiography in the diagnosis of abdominal tumors. **Methods** From January 2015 to December 2017, 90 patients with abdominal neoplasms in the First People's Hospital of Yongkang were divided into two groups according to double-blind randomized method, with 45 patients in each group. The patients with conventional CT scan were included in the control group, and the patients with multislice spiral CT angiography were selected as the observation group. The scan results, invasion range and location of abdominal tumor, vascular display and perfusion parameters were compared between the two groups.

Results The diagnostic accuracy of abdominal tumor and invasion range in the observation group (93.33%, 80.00%) was higher than those of the control group ($\chi^2 = 5.414, 5.086$, all $P < 0.05$). The proportions of abnormal thickening of one supply artery (27 cases) and two blood supply arteries (8 cases) in patients with malignant and borderline venereal lesions with normal diameter were higher than those of patients with benign lesions ($\chi^2 = 31.765, 8.372$, all $P < 0.05$). The contrast medium through time, blood flow, blood volume and capillary surface permeability in patients with benign lesions and normal average diameter were (10.55 ± 3.02) s, (21.54 ± 5.58) mL · min⁻¹ · 100 g⁻¹, (4.04 ± 0.76) mL/100 g, (10.16 ± 2.73) mL · min⁻¹ · 100 g⁻¹, respectively, which were lower than those of patients with malignant and border venereal focal lesions ($t = 3.016, 5.005, 4.982, 6.989$, all $P < 0.05$).

Conclusion Application of multislice spiral CT angiography in the clinical diagnosis of abdominal tumors has high accuracy and can better display the abnormal condition of blood vessels.

【Key words】 Abdominal tumor; Tomography, spiral computed; Cineangiography; Single slice spiral CT; Invasive range; Benign lesion; Supply artery; Normal diameter; Perfusion parameters; Application value

Fund program: Clinical Research Project of Zhejiang Grovincial Medical Association (2013ZYC - A125)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.004

顺铂对人骨肉瘤 SaOS-2 细胞核苷酸结合寡聚域 1 和 2 表达的影响

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【摘要】 目的 通过观察顺铂对人骨肉瘤 SaOS-2 细胞核苷酸结合寡聚域 1(NOD1) 和 NOD2 表达的影响,探讨顺铂治疗骨肉瘤的作用机制。**方法** SaOS-2 细胞加入顺铂,浓度依次为 0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,命名为 S0 组、S5 组、S10 组、S20 组,培养 24 h、48 h、72 h,分别采用 CCK8 法、实时荧光定量聚合酶链式反应(PCR)法和免疫荧光法测定细胞生长活率、NOD1 和 NOD2 的表达。**结果** 在细胞培养 48 h、72 h,S5 组细胞存活率显著低于 S0 组(65.53% 比 100.00%;46.43% 比 100.00%, $\chi^2 = 8.64, 73.97$,均 $P < 0.01$)。在细胞培养 24 h、48 h、72 h,S10 组、S20 组细胞存活率显著低于 S0 组(80.60% 比 100.00%、42.94% 比 100.00%、27.90% 比 100.00%;62.54% 比 100.00%、33.09% 比 100.00%、22.95% 比 100.00%, $\chi^2 = 20.99$ 、79.72、112.50;45.40、67.56、125.20,均 $P < 0.01$),且 S20 组骨肉瘤细胞存活率显著低于 S5 组(62.54% 比 93.78%、33.09% 比 65.53%、22.95% 比 46.43%, $\chi^2 = 28.47, 21.78, 11.71$,均 $P < 0.01$)。S5 组 NOD1 和 NOD2 mRNA 的表达量在骨肉瘤细胞培养 48 h、72 h 显著高于培养 24 h 且高于 S0 组[(3.64 \pm 0.44) 比 (4.47 \pm 1.22) 比 (1.79 \pm 0.44) 比 (1.00 \pm 0.00)];(6.88 \pm 2.79) 比 (6.86 \pm 2.40) 比 (2.29 \pm 0.70) 比 (1.00 \pm 0.00), $F = 29.12, 24.11$,均 $P < 0.01$]。顺铂作用细胞 48 h 和 72 h,NOD1 蛋白表达较 S0 组有升高趋势。NOD1 和 NOD2 mRNA 的表达量呈现显著直线正相关($n = 36, r = 0.92, P < 0.01$)。**结论** 顺铂对骨肉瘤细胞的功能有提升作用,呈现时间、浓度依赖性,顺铂可能是治疗骨肉瘤有效的药物,其机制可能是通过 NOD1 和 NOD2 途径。

【关键词】 骨肉瘤; 肿瘤细胞,培养的; 顺铂; 聚合酶链反应; 核苷酸类; 衔接蛋白质类,信号转导; 药物评价

基金项目:浙江省温岭市科技计划项目(2016C123)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.005

Effect of cisplatin on NOD1 and NOD2 expression in SaOS - 2 cell line

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of cisplatin on the expression of nucleotide - binding oligomerization domain - like receptor(NOD) 1 and 2 in human osteosarcoma SaOS - 2 cell line, and to explore the mechanism of cisplatin in the treatment of human osteosarcoma. **Methods** CCK - 8 assay, real - time quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT - PCR) and immunofluorescence methods were used to determine the growth survival rate and expression levels of NOD1 and NOD2 in osteosarcoma SaOS - 2 cell line treated with cisplatin (0, 5, 10, 20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, named group S0, group S5, group S10, group S20, respectively) for 24, 48, 72 hours. **Results** After treatment with cisplatin for 48 h or 72 h, the growth survival rates of SaOS - 2 cells were significantly decreased in group S5 than those in group S0 (65.53% vs. 100.00%; 46.43% vs. 100.00%, $\chi^2 = 8.64, 73.97$, all $P < 0.01$). Moreover, after treatment with cisplatin for 24 h, 48 h or 72 h, the growth survival rates of SaOS - 2 cells were significantly decreased in group S10 or group S20 than those in group S0 (80.60% vs. 100.00%, 42.94 vs. 100.00%, 27.90% vs. 100.00%; 62.54% vs. 100.00%, 33.09% vs. 100.00%, 22.95% vs. 100.00%, $\chi^2 = 20.99, 79.72, 112.50; 45.40, 67.56, 125.20$, all $P < 0.01$), and the growth survival rates were significantly lower in group S20 than those in group S5 (62.54% vs. 93.78%, 33.09% vs. 65.53%, 22.95% vs. 46.43%, $\chi^2 =$

28.47, 21.78, 11.71, all $P < 0.01$). The expression levels of NOD1 mRNA and NOD2 mRNA in group S5 were significantly increased at 48 h or 72 h than those at 24 h, and were higher than group S0 when treated with 5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ cisplatin [(3.64 \pm 0.44) vs. (4.47 \pm 1.22) vs. (1.79 \pm 0.44) vs (1.00 \pm 0.00); (6.88 \pm 2.79) vs. (6.86 \pm 2.40) vs (2.29 \pm 0.70) vs. (1.00 \pm 0.00), $F = 29.12, 24.11$, all $P < 0.01$]. And the expression levels of NOD1 protein had an increased tendency after 48 h or 72 h treatment with 5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ cisplatin. Furthermore, the expression level of NOD1 mRNA was positively correlated with NOD2 mRNA ($n = 36, r = 0.92, P < 0.01$). **Conclusion** Cisplatin can elevate the function of osteosarcoma cell in a dose - and time - dependent manners, cisplatin may act as a efficient drug to cure osteosarcoma disease, which may be related to NOD1 and NOD2 signal pathway.

【Key words】 Osteosarcoma; Tumor cells, cultured; Cisplatin; Polymerase chain reaction; Nucleotides; Adaptor proteins, signal transducing; Drug fvaluation

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Wenling City, Zhejiang Province (2016C123)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.005

右美托咪定对结肠癌患者微创手术后镇痛效果的影响

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【摘要】 目的 研究右美托咪定对结肠癌患者微创手术后镇痛效果的影响。方法 选取 2015 年 1 月至 2018 年 3 月在山西省煤炭中心医院进行治疗的结肠癌患者 78 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组各 39 例。对照组采用芬太尼镇痛,观察组采用右美托咪定镇痛。观察并比较两组患者的镇痛效果及不良反应发生情况。结果 观察组术后 6 h、12 h、24 h、48 h 的静息痛视觉模拟(VAS)评分[(2.2 ± 0.8)分、(2.4 ± 0.5)分、(2.1 ± 0.5)分、(1.8 ± 0.5)分]均明显低于对照组[(3.4 ± 0.9)分、(3.7 ± 0.8)分、(3.2 ± 0.6)分、(2.7 ± 0.5)分],差异均有统计学意义($t = 2.241, 2.839, 2.580, 2.683, P = 0.036, 0.004, 0.010, 0.007$)。观察组术后 6 h、12 h、24 h 的活动痛 VAS 评分[(1.3 ± 0.6)分、(1.5 ± 0.5)分、(1.1 ± 0.4)分]均明显低于对照组[(1.7 ± 0.5)分、(2.1 ± 0.7)分、(1.7 ± 0.6)分],差异均有统计学意义($t = 2.521, 2.753, 2.683, P = 0.015, 0.006, 0.007$)。观察组恶心发生率为 5.1%,远低于对照组的 33.3%,呕吐及血压升高的患者例数均为 0 例,观察组恶心、呕吐发生率均低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.841, 4.713, P = 0.022, 0.031$)。结论 右美托咪定对于结肠癌患者微创手术具有明显的镇痛效果,且用药安全,患者无明显不良反应。

【关键词】 结肠肿瘤; 外科手术,微创性; 疼痛,手术后; 镇痛; 右美托咪定; 疼痛测定; 病人模拟; 对比研究

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.006

Effect of dexmetomidine on postoperative analgesia in patients with colon cancer after minimally invasive surgery

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of dexmetomidine on postoperative analgesia in patients with colon cancer after minimally invasive surgery. **Methods** From January 2015 to March 2018, 78 patients with colon cancer treated in Shanxi Coal Central Hospital were randomly divided into the observation group and the control group, with 39 cases in each group. The control group was treated with fentanyl, and the observation group was treated with dexmedetomidine for analgesia. The analgesic effect and adverse reaction were observed and compared between the two groups. **Results** At 6 h, 12 h, 24 h, 48 h after operation, the resting pain VAS scores in the observation group [(2.2 ± 0.8) points, (2.4 ± 0.5) points, (2.1 ± 0.5) points, (1.8 ± 0.5) points] were significantly lower than those in the control group [(3.4 ± 0.9) points, (3.7 ± 0.8) points, (3.2 ± 0.6) points, (2.7 ± 0.5) points], the differences were statistically significant ($t = 2.241, 2.839, 2.580, 2.683, P = 0.036, 0.004, 0.010, 0.007$). At 6 h, 12 h, 24 h after operation, the VAS scores of active pain in the observation group [(1.3 ± 0.6) points, (1.5 ± 0.5) points, (1.1 ± 0.4) points] were significantly lower than those of the control group [(1.7 ± 0.5) points, (2.1 ± 0.7) points, (1.7 ± 0.6) points] ($t = 2.521, 2.753, 2.683, P = 0.015, 0.006, 0.007$). The incidence rate of nausea of the observation group was 5.1%, which was significantly lower than 33.3% of the control group. There were no patients with vomiting and high blood pressure. The incidence rates of nausea and vomiting of the observation group were lower than those of the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.841, 4.713, P = 0.022, 0.031$). **Conclusion** Dexmetomidine has significant analgesic effect on patients with colon cancer after minimally invasive surgery. It is safe and has no obvious adverse reaction.

【Key words】 Colonic neoplasms; Surgical procedures, minimally invasive; Pain, postoperative; Analgesia; Dexmetidine; Pain measurement; Patient simulation; Contrastive study

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.006

太极拳对中晚期肺癌化疗患者癌因性疲乏的疗效及细胞免疫功能的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨太极拳对中晚期肺癌紫杉醇与顺铂联合化疗患者癌因性疲乏的疗效及细胞免疫功能的影响。**方法** 选择 2016 年 6 月至 2017 年 12 月诸暨市中医医院肿瘤内科收治的中晚期肺癌患者 78 例,采用随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组,每组 39 例。对照组患者给予紫杉醇与顺铂联合化疗方案(TP 方案)。观察组在对照组基础上给予太极拳训练。两组连续观察 6 周。比较两组癌因性疲乏自评量表(PFS)评分、生活质量 FACT-G 量表评分及近期疗效。检测两组 T 淋巴细胞亚群(CD_3^+ 、 CD_3^+/CD_4^+ 、 CD_3^+/CD_8^+)变化。**结果** 与对照组比较,观察组治疗后患者癌因性疲乏(情绪、感觉、行为、认知)评分下降更明显($t = 7.797$ 、 12.385 、 9.386 、 10.270 ,均 $P = 0.000$)。治疗后,观察组患者生活质量 FACT-G 量表(生理状况、情感状况、社会/家庭状况、功能状况)评分均显著高于对照组($t = 6.764$ 、 6.218 、 7.945 、 8.026 ,均 $P = 0.000$)。观察组近期总有效率为 51.28% (20/39),显著高于对照组的 25.64% (10/39) ($\chi^2 = 4.388$, $P = 0.036$)。治疗后,观察组患者的 CD_3^+ 、 CD_3^+/CD_4^+ 显著高于对照组, $CD_3^+ CD_8^+$ 明显低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($t = 9.183$ 、 9.327 、 4.848 ,均 $P = 0.000$)。**结论** 太极拳训练可显著改善中晚期肺癌紫杉醇与顺铂联合化疗患者的癌因性疲乏和生活质量,提高近期疗效和细胞免疫功能。

【关键词】 太极; 身体锻炼; 肺肿瘤; 抗肿瘤联合化疗方案; 疲劳; 紫杉醇; 顺铂; 化疗; T 淋巴细胞亚群; 免疫

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.007

Influence of Taiji quan on the cancer related fatigue and immunity in advanced lung cancer patients with chemotherapy

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the efficacy of Taiji quan for cancer related fatigue in advanced lung cancer patients with chemotherapy of paclitaxel combined with cisplatin, and its influence on cellular immune function.

Methods From June 2016 to December 2017, 78 patients with advanced lung cancer in Zhuji Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine were selected and randomly divided into observation group and control group by random number table method, with 39 cases in each group. The control group was treated with TP chemotherapy regimens. On the basis of the control group, the observation group was given Taiji quan. Both two groups were observed for 6 weeks. The scores of cancer related fatigue PFS scale, life quality FACT - G scale and short - term curative effect were compared between the two groups. The cellular immune function T - lymphocyte subsets CD_3^+ , CD_3^+/CD_4^+ , CD_3^+/CD_8^+ were detected in the two groups. **Results** The scores of cancer related fatigue (emotion, feeling, behavior, cognition) of the observation group were obviously lower than those of the control group ($t = 7.797$, 12.385 , 9.386 , 10.270 , all $P = 0.000$). After treatment, the scores of life quality FACT - G scale (physiological condition, emotional state, society/family state, function state) of the observation group were remarkably higher than those of the control group ($t = 6.764$, 6.218 , 7.945 , 8.026 , all $P = 0.000$). The short - term effective rate of the observation group was 51.28% (20/39), which was higher than 25.64% (10/39) of the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.388$, $P = 0.036$). After treatment, the levels of CD_3^+ , CD_3^+/CD_4^+ of the observation group were obviously higher than those of the control group, while the level of CD_3^+/CD_8^+ was lower than that of the control group, the differences were statistically significant ($t = 9.183$, 9.327 , 4.848 , all $P = 0.000$). **Conclusion** Taiji quan can improve cancer related fatigue and life quality, increase short - term curative effect, and can enhance cellular immune function after chemotherapy of paclitaxel combined with cisplatin.

【Key words】 Tai ji; Exercise movement techniques; Lung neoplasms; Antineoplastic combined chemotherapy protocols; Fatigue; Paclitaxel; Cisplatin; T-lymphocyte subsets; Immunity

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.007

纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗术辅助机械通气对肺癌术后感染的疗效、病原菌转阴率及炎症指标的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨纤维支气管镜肺泡灌洗(BAL)术辅助机械通气对肺癌术后感染患者近期疗效、病原菌转阴率及实验室指标的影响。**方法** 选取平湖市第一人民医院 2014 年 10 月至 2017 年 10 月收治的肺癌术后感染患者共 110 例,采用随机抽签法分为对照组(55 例)和观察组(55 例),分别采用机械通气和在此基础上加用 BAL 术治疗;比较两组患者近期疗效、病原菌转阴率、治疗前后呼吸力学指标和炎性细胞因子水平。**结果** 对照组、观察组近期总有效率分别为 72.73%、94.54%,对照组、观察组病原菌转阴率分别为 72.73%、96.36%,观察组近期疗效和病原菌转阴率均显著优于对照组($\chi^2 = 9.87, 10.07$, 均 $P < 0.05$);对照组患者治疗后气道阻力(Raw)、气道峰压力(PIP)及肺顺应性(Cdyn)分别为(12.26 ± 1.87) cmH₂O、(22.36 ± 3.14) cmH₂O 和(25.96 ± 6.95) cmH₂O,观察组患者治疗后 Raw、PIP 及 Cdyn 分别为(8.15 ± 1.33) cmH₂O、(14.15 ± 2.29) cmH₂O 及(33.27 ± 8.09) cmH₂O,观察组患者治疗后呼吸力学指标均显著优于治疗前、对照组治疗后($t = 4.98, 6.44, 4.67, 3.19, 3.56, 3.30$, 均 $P < 0.05$);对照组患者治疗后高敏 C 反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- α 、白细胞介素(IL)-8 及降钙素原(PCT)水平分别为(63.01 ± 15.42) mg/L、(24.12 ± 4.75) ng/L、(142.54 ± 20.40) ng/L、(20.77 ± 4.15) ng/L,观察组患者治疗后 hs-CRP、TNF- α 、IL-8 及 PCT 水平分别为(48.43 ± 11.20) mg/L、(11.05 ± 2.42) ng/L、(96.72 ± 12.09) ng/L、(14.26 ± 2.33) ng/L,观察组患者治疗后炎性细胞因子水平均显著低于治疗前、对照组治疗后($t = 3.89, 3.44, 4.16, 4.95, 2.67, 2.51, 3.17, 3.46$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** BAL 术辅助机械通气用于肺癌术后感染患者可有效控制呼吸道症状,加快病原菌清除,改善呼吸力学指标,并有助于下调炎性细胞因子水平。

【关键词】 支气管肺泡灌洗; 无创性通气; 肺肿瘤; 呼吸道感染; C 反应蛋白质; 肿瘤坏死因子 α ; 白细胞介素 8; 降钙素

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.008

Influence of BAL combined with mechanical ventilation on clinical effects, pathogenic bacteria conversion rate and inflammatory indicators of patients with lung cancer and infection after operation

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the influence of bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) combined with mechanical ventilation on short-term clinical effect, pathogenic bacteria conversion rate and laboratory index of patients with lung cancer and infection after operation. **Methods** From October 2014 to October 2017, 110 patients with lung cancer and infection after operation in the First People's Hospital of Pinghu were chosen and randomly divided into two groups, with 55 patients in each group. The control group received mechanical ventilation, and the observation group received BAL combined with mechanical ventilation. The short-term clinical effect, pathogen clearance rate, the levels of respiratory mechanics index and inflammatory cytokines before and after treatment of the two groups were compared. **Results** The short-term effective rates of the control group and the observation group were 72.73%, 94.54%, respectively. The pathogen clearance rates of the control group and the observation group were 72.73%, 96.36%, respectively. The short-term effective rate and pathogen clearance rate of the observation group were significantly higher than those of the control group ($\chi^2 = 9.87, 10.07$, all $P < 0.05$). The levels of Raw, PIP and Cdyn of the observation group after treatment were (8.15 ± 1.33) cmH₂O, (14.15 ± 2.29) cmH₂O, (33.27 ± 8.09) cmH₂O, respectively, which were significantly better than before treatment and those of the control group

[(12.26 ± 1.87) cmH₂O, (22.36 ± 3.14) cmH₂O, (25.96 ± 6.95) cmH₂O] (*t* = 4.98, 6.44, 4.67, 3.19, 3.56, 3.30, all *P* < 0.05). The levels of hs - CRP, TNF - α, IL - 8 and PCT of the observation group after treatment were (48.43 ± 11.20) mg/L, (11.05 ± 2.42) ng/L, (96.72 ± 12.09) ng/L, (14.26 ± 2.33) ng/L, respectively, which were significantly better than before treatment and those of the control group [(63.01 ± 15.42) mg/L, (24.12 ± 4.75) ng/L, (142.54 ± 20.40) ng/L, (20.77 ± 4.15) ng/L] (*t* = 3.89, 3.44, 4.16, 4.95, 2.67, 2.51, 3.17, 3.46, all *P* < 0.05). **Conclusion** BAL combined with mechanical ventilation in the treatment of patients with lung cancer and infection after operation can efficiently control the respiratory symptoms, accelerate the removal process of pathogenic bacteria, improve the respiratory mechanics and is helpful to reduce the levels of inflammatory cytokines.

【Key words】 Bronchoalveolar lavage; Noninvasive ventilation; Lung neoplasms; Respiratory tract infection; C-reactive protein; Tumor necrosis factor alpha; Interleukin-8; Calcitonin

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.008

利胆汤联合异甘草酸镁治疗肝癌射频消融术后肝损伤的疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察利胆汤联合异甘草酸镁治疗肝癌射频消融术(RFA)后肝损伤的疗效。**方法** 选取海阳市人民医院 2015 年 2 月至 2016 年 2 月收治的肝癌 RFA 后肝损伤患者 60 例为研究对象,电脑随机分为观察组、对照组各 30 例,分别实施利胆汤联合异甘草酸镁以及常规药物治疗,观察两组临床疗效。**结果** 治疗后,观察组的总有效率为 90.00% (27/30),高于对照组的 66.67% (20/30) ($\chi^2 = 4.811, P < 0.05$);观察组白蛋白(39.02 ± 0.91)g/L、直接胆红素(6.31 ± 0.71) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(59.12 ± 5.81)U/L、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(54.18 ± 8.31)U/L,与对照组差异均有统计学意义($t = 7.199, 6.211, 6.440, 7.928$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 利胆汤联合异甘草酸镁治疗肝癌 RFA 后肝损伤有显著效果。

【关键词】 肝肿瘤; 导管消融术; 肝损伤; 利胆汤; 异甘草酸镁; 白蛋白类; 胆红素; 丙氨酸转氨酶

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.009

Effect of Lidan decoction combined with magnesium isoglycyrrhizinate in the treatment of liver injury after radiofrequency ablation for liver cancer

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effect of Lidan decoction combined with magnesium isoglycyrrhizinate in the treatment of liver injury after radiofrequency ablation (RFA) for liver cancer. **Methods** From February 2015 to February 2016, 60 liver cancer patients with liver injury after RFA in the People's Hospital of Haiyang were selected in this study. The patients were randomly divided into the observation group and control group, with 30 cases in each group. The observation group was given Lidan decoction combined with magnesium isoglycyrrhizinate, and the control group was given conventional therapy. **Results** After treatment, the total effective rate of the observation group was 90.00% (27/30), which was higher than 66.67% (20/30) of the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.811, P < 0.05$). The levels of albumin (ALB), direct bilirubin (DBIL), AST, ALT in the observation group were (39.02 ± 0.91)g/L, (6.31 ± 0.71) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, (59.12 ± 5.81)U/L, (54.18 ± 8.31)U/L, respectively, the differences were statistically significant between the two groups ($t = 7.199, 6.211, 6.440, 7.928$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Lidan decoction combined with magnesium isoglycyrrhizinate is effective in treating liver cancer patients with liver injury after RFA.

【Key words】 Liver neoplasms; Catheter ablation; Liver injury; Li dan tang; Magnesium isoglycyrrhizate; Albumins; Bilirubin; Alanine transaminase

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.009

CT 检查对肝硬化患者肝脏良恶性结节的诊断价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨 CT 对肝硬化背景下肝脏良恶性结节的诊断价值。**方法** 选择 2015 年 4 月至 2018 年 4 月在山西省煤炭中心医院诊治的存在肝脏孤立性结节的肝硬化患者 135 例为研究对象,均接受上腹部 CT 检查。观察病灶 CT 表现及诊断准确率,并以肝细胞癌为阳性,其他类型结节为阴性,分析 CT 对其诊断价值。**结果** 肝硬化背景下肝脏良恶性结节 CT 平扫均表现为略低或低密度病灶;动态增强扫描,肝细胞癌特征为动脉期明显强化,门脉期迅速廓清,延迟期假包膜强化;局灶性结节性增生特征为中心瘢痕延迟强化;血管瘤特征为动脉期-延迟期持续性强化;肝腺瘤特征表现为动脉期明显强化,门脉期及延迟期廓清较慢;肝硬化再生结节各期强化特征同肝实质。CT 对肝硬化背景下肝脏良恶性结节诊断准确率达 90.4% (122/135),其中对血管瘤诊断准确率最高,为 100.0% (30/30);对肝硬化再生结节诊断准确率最低,为 81.1% (30/37)。CT 对肝硬化背景下肝脏良恶性结节诊断敏感性、特异性、阳性预测值、阴性预测值及准确度分别为 92.1%、89.7%、77.8%、96.7% 和 90.4%。**结论** 在肝硬化背景下良恶性结节的诊断中,螺旋 CT 具有很高的诊断价值,通过动态增强扫描能够对绝大多数病变进行准确的鉴别诊断。

【关键词】 肝肿瘤; 局限性结节状增生; 血管瘤; 体层摄影术,X 线计算机; 肝硬化; 诊断,鉴别

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.010

Diagnostic value of CT for benign and malignant liver nodules in patients with liver cirrhosis

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the diagnostic value of CT for benign and malignant liver nodules in patients with cirrhosis. **Methods** From April 2015 to April 2018, 135 cases of liver cirrhosis with solitary liver nodules in Shanxi Coal Central Hospital were selected, and all patients received the upper abdominal CT examination. The CT manifestations and diagnostic accuracy of the lesions were observed, and positive for hepatocellular carcinoma and negative for other benign nodules. The diagnostic efficacy of CT was analyzed. **Results** The CT scan of benign and malignant nodules of liver in the background of liver cirrhosis all showed a slight or low density focus, dynamic enhanced scan, the characteristics of hepatocellular carcinoma were obviously strengthened in the arterial phase, the portal phase was relatively low density, the delayed phase of the capsule was strengthened. The focal nodular hyperplasia was characterized by the enhancement of the middle heart scar in the delay period; the angioma was special. The characteristics of the hepatic adenoma were obvious enhancement of the arterial phase, the slow clearance of the portal phase and the delay period, and the enhancement of the liver parenchyma in the stages of the regenerative nodules of the liver cirrhosis. The accuracy of CT in the diagnosis of benign and malignant liver nodules under the background of liver cirrhosis was 90.4% (122/135), of which the accuracy of diagnosis of hemangioma was the highest [100.0% (30/30)], and the lowest rate for the diagnosis of regenerative nodules of liver cirrhosis was 81.1% (30/37). The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value and accuracy of CT for the diagnosis of benign and malignant liver nodules under the background of liver cirrhosis were 92.1%, 89.7%, 77.8%, 96.7% and 90.4%, respectively. **Conclusion** In the diagnosis of benign and malignant nodules under the background of liver cirrhosis, spiral CT has high diagnostic effect. Dynamic enhanced scan can accurately differentiate most of the lesions.

【Key words】 Liver neoplasms; Focal nodular hyperplasia; Hemangioma; Tomography, X-Ray computed tomography; Liver cirrhosis; Diagnosis, differential

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.010

微小 RNA-574-5p 在胃癌组织中的表达及意义

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【摘要】 目的 探讨微小 RNA-574-5p (miR-574-5p) 在胃癌组织中的表达水平及临床意义。方法 选取 2010 年 10 月至 2017 年 10 月武汉大学中南医院收治的胃癌患者胃癌组织和癌旁组织标本 64 例。采用实时荧光定量技术 (RT-PCR) 检测标本中 miR-574-5p 的表达量。**结果** 胃癌组织中 miR-574-5p 表达量为 $(2.37 \pm 0.69) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$, 癌旁组织中 miR-574-5p 表达量为 $(0.36 \pm 0.11) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$, 差异有统计学意义 ($t = 25.32, P = 0.000$)。肿瘤大小 $> 5 \text{ cm}$ [$(3.04 \pm 0.74) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$]、TNM 分期 III ~ IV 期 [$(3.36 \pm 0.76) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$]、浸润深度 T3 ~ T4 [$(3.29 \pm 0.72) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$]、低分化 [$(3.34 \pm 0.74) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$]、出现远处转移 [$(3.39 \pm 0.78) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$] 的胃癌患者, miR-574-5p 的表达水平高于肿瘤大小 $\leq 5 \text{ cm}$ [$(2.05 \pm 0.68) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$]、TNM 分期 I ~ II 期 [$(2.02 \pm 0.61) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$]、浸润深度 T1 ~ T2 [$(2.07 \pm 0.64) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$]、中高分化 [$(2.04 \pm 0.65) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$]、未出现远处转移 [$(2.01 \pm 0.68) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$] 的胃癌患者, 差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 4.29, 4.68, 4.52, 4.62, 4.79$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。Kaplan-meier 分析显示, 胃癌组织中 miR-574-5p 高表达的患者, 5 年生存率仅为 16%, 远低于 miR-574-5p 低表达的患者的 5 年生存率 (58%), 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 5.872, P = 0.001$)。**结论** 胃癌组织中 miR-574-5p 呈高表达, 胃癌组织中 miR-574-5p 的表达水平与肿瘤大小、TNM 分期、浸润深度、分化程度、远处转移有关, miR-574-5p 高表达的患者其 5 年生存率较低。

【关键词】 胃肿瘤; 核酸类; 病理学, 临床; 肿瘤分期; 肿瘤转移; 细胞分化; 淋巴细胞, 肿瘤浸润

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.011

Clinical significance and expression of miR-574-5p in patients with gastric cancer

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the expression level and clinical significance of micro RNA-574-5p (miR-574-5p) in gastric carcinoma. **Methods** From October 2010 to October 2017, 64 specimens of gastric cancer and adjacent tissues from Zhongnan Hospital were collected. Real time fluorescence quantitative technique (RT-PCR) was used to detect the expression of miR-574-5p in specimens. **Results** The expression of miR-574-5p in gastric cancer tissues was $(2.37 \pm 0.69) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$, and the expression of miR-574-5p in the paracancerous tissues was $(0.36 \pm 0.11) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$, the difference was statistically significant ($t = 25.32, P = 0.000$). The expression levels of miR-574-5p in patients with the size of tumor size $> 5 \text{ cm}$ [$(3.04 \pm 0.74) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$], TNM staging III - IV [$(3.36 \pm 0.76) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$], depth of invasion T3 - T4 [$(3.29 \pm 0.72) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$], low differentiation [$(3.34 \pm 0.74) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$], and distant metastasis [$(3.39 \pm 0.78) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$], were higher than those of tumor size less than 5 cm [$(2.05 \pm 0.68) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$], TNM stage I - II phase [$(2.02 \pm 0.61) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$], depth of invasion T1 - T2 [$(2.07 \pm 0.64) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$], middle and high differentiation [$(2.04 \pm 0.65) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$] and no distant metastasis [$(2.01 \pm 0.68) \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$], the differences were statistically significant ($t = 4.29, 4.68, 4.52, 4.62, 4.79$, all $P < 0.01$). Kaplan-meier analysis showed that the 5-year survival rate of patients with high expression of miR-574-5p in gastric cancer was only 16%, which was significantly lower than that in patients with low expression of miR-574-5p (58%), and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 5.872, P = 0.001$). **Conclusion** miR-574-5p expression in gastric carcinoma is high. The level of miR-574-5p expression in gastric carcinoma is related to the size of tumor, TNM stage, depth of invasion, degree of differentiation and distant metastasis. The 5-year survival rate of the patients with high expression of miR-574-5p is low.

【Key words】 Stomach neoplasms; Nucleic acids; Pathology, clinical; Neoplasm staging; Neoplasm metastasis; Cell differentiation; Lymphocyte, tumor-infiltrating

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.011

替吉奥联合奥沙利铂治疗晚期胃癌伴肝转移的疗效及对患者血清基质金属蛋白酶 9、血管内皮生长因子的影响

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨替吉奥联合奥沙利铂治疗晚期胃癌伴肝转移患者的临床疗效及其对患者血清基质金属蛋白酶 9、血管内皮生长因子的影响。**方法** 选取 2012 年 1 月至 2017 年 2 月建德市第二人民医院收治的晚期胃癌伴肝转移患者 125 例,采用随机数字表法分为对照组 63 例、观察组 62 例。对照组采用替吉奥治疗;观察组采用替吉奥联合奥沙利铂治疗。评价两组临床疗效,记录治疗期间不良反应,分别于治疗前、后检测两组血清基质金属蛋白酶 9(MMP-9)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)水平。**结果** 观察组总有效率 80.64%(50/62),明显高于对照组的 57.14%(36/63)($\chi^2 = 8.294, P = 0.015$);观察组不良反应发生率 22.58%(14/62),明显低于对照组的 47.61%(30/63)($\chi^2 = 8.588, P = 0.003$)。两组患者治疗后 MMP-9、VEGF 水平均明显低于治疗前(均 $P = 0.000$),观察组治疗后 MMP-9、VEGF 水平均明显低于对照组($t = 14.203, 1.560, P = 0.000, 0.000$)。**结论** 替吉奥联合奥沙利铂治疗晚期胃癌伴肝转移疗效显著且不良反应少,并可降低 MMP-9、VEGF 水平。

【关键词】 胃肿瘤; 肿瘤转移; 基质金属蛋白酶 9; 血管内皮生长因子类; 抗肿瘤联合化疗方案; 替吉奥; 奥沙利铂

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.012

Effect of tegafur, gimeracil and oteracil porassium capsules combined with oxaliplatin on advanced gastric cancer with liver metastasis and its influence on serum matrix metalloproteinase 9 and vascular endothelial growth factor

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of tegafur, gimeracil and oteracil porassium capsules combined with oxaliplatin in the treatment of patients with advanced gastric cancer and liver metastases.

Methods From January 2012 to February 2017, 125 patients with advanced gastric cancer and liver metastases in the Second People's Hospital of Jiande were selected and randomly divided into control group and observation group. The control group (63 cases) was treated with tegafur, gimeracil and oteracil porassium capsules. The observation group (62 cases) was treated with tegafur, gimeracil and oteracil porassium capsules combined with oxaliplatin. The clinical efficacy of the two groups was evaluated, and the adverse reactions during the treatment were recorded. The serum levels of matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP-9) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) were measured before and after treatment. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group was 80.64% (50/62), which was significantly higher than 57.14% (36/63) of the control group ($\chi^2 = 8.294, P = 0.015$). The incidence rate of adverse reaction in the observation group was 22.58% (14/62), which was significantly lower than 47.61% (30/63) in the control group ($\chi^2 = 8.588, P = 0.003$). After treatment, the levels of MMP-9 and VEGF in the two groups were significantly lower than those before treatment (all $P = 0.000$). The MMP-9 and VEGF levels in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($t = 14.203, 1.560, P = 0.000, 0.000$). **Conclusion** The efficacy of tegafur, gimeracil and oteracil porassium capsules combined with oxaliplatin in the treatment of advanced gastric cancer with liver metastasis is significant and has less adverse reactions.

【Key words】 Stomach neoplasms; Neoplasm metastasis; Matrix metalloproteinase 9; Vascular endothelial growth factors; Antineoplastic combined chemotherapy protocols; Ticino; Oxaliplatin

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.012

三点式小切口在重睑成形术中的应用效果

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【摘要】 目的 探讨三点式小切口在重睑成形术中的应用效果。**方法** 选取 2013 年 10 月至 2016 年 10 月在临汾市中心医院行重睑成形术患者 160 例为观察对象,采用随机数字表法将患者分为传统组(应用传统手术治疗)和小切口组(应用三点式小切口重睑成形术治疗),每组 80 例。两组均随访半年,比较两组患者的术后 24 h 疼痛评分、术后切口愈合时间、肿胀消退时间、满意度评分及并发症发生率。**结果** 小切口组患者术后 24 h 疼痛评分 $[(2.75 \pm 0.32)$ 分]相比传统组 $[(4.15 \pm 0.41)$ 分]明显更低,且肿胀消退时间 $[(4.24 \pm 0.41)$ d]、术后切口愈合时间 $[(5.27 \pm 0.32)$ d]相比传统组 $[(6.12 \pm 0.32)$ d、 (8.17 ± 0.45) d]明显更短($t = 24.076, 32.331, 46.974$, 均 $P < 0.05$);随访半年后,小切口组患者的满意度评分 $[(89.75 \pm 4.32)$ 分]相比传统组 $[(82.15 \pm 4.10)$ 分]明显更高($t = 11.413, P < 0.05$);小切口组患者并发症发生率(0.00%)相比传统组(7.50%)明显更低($\chi^2 = 6.233, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 对重睑成形术患者应用三点式小切口手术具有较显著的效果,患者的满意度更高。

【关键词】 眼睑成形术; 眼外科手术; 手术后并发症; 伤口愈合; 病人满意度; 疼痛; 治疗结果

基金项目:山西省卫生计生委科研项目(201602055)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.013

Application effect of three – point small incision in double blepharoplasty

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the application effect of three – point small incision in double eyelid plasty.

Methods From October 2013 to October 2016, 160 patients with double blepharoplasty in the Central Hospital of Linfen were selected and randomly divided into traditional group(treated with traditional surgery) and small incision group(treated with three – point small incision in double eyelid plasty) according to the digital table, with 80 cases in each group. All patients were followed up for half a year. The pain score at postoperative 24h, wound healing time, swelling regression time, satisfaction score and the incidence of complications were compared between the two groups.

Results The pain score at postoperative 24h of the small incision group was (2.75 ± 0.32) points, which was significantly lower than (4.15 ± 0.41) points of the traditional group, and the swelling subsided time, postoperative incision healing time of the small incision group were (4.24 ± 0.41) d, (5.27 ± 0.32) d, respectively, which were significantly shorter than those of the traditional group $[(6.12 \pm 0.32)$ d, (8.17 ± 0.45) d], the differences were statistically significant($t = 24.076, 32.331, 46.974$, all $P < 0.05$). After follow – up for half a year, the satisfaction score of patients in the small incision group was (89.75 ± 4.32) points, which was significantly higher than (82.15 ± 4.10) points of the traditional group, the difference was statistically significant($t = 11.413, P < 0.05$). The incidence rate of complications in the small incision group was 0.00%, which was significantly lower than 7.50% in the traditional group($\chi^2 = 6.233, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The effect of three – point small incision intervention on double eyelid plasty patients is significant, and the satisfaction rate of the patients is higher.

【Key words】 Blepharoplasty; Ophthalmologic surgical procedures; Postoperative complications; Wound healing; Patient satisfaction; Pain; Treatment outcome

Fund program: Scientific Research Project of Shanxi Health and Family Planning Commission(201602055)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.013

替诺福韦与恩替卡韦治疗乙型肝炎 E 抗原阳性慢性乙型肝炎的效果比较

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【摘要】 **目的** 比较替诺福韦(TDF)与恩替卡韦(ETV)治疗乙型肝炎 E 抗原(HBeAg)阳性慢性乙型肝炎(CHB)的临床效果及安全性。**方法** 选取天台县人民医院 2014 年 6 月至 2016 年 6 月收治的 HBeAg 阳性初治 CHB 患者 104 例为观察对象,采用随机数字表法分为 TDF 组和 ETV 组各 52 例。TDF 组给予 TDF 300 mg/d 治疗,ETV 组给予 ETV 0.5 mg/d 治疗,均连续治疗 12 个月。比较两组治疗前后血清 HBV DNA、HBeAg、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)水平变化及临床疗效、不良反应发生情况。**结果** 治疗前,两组血清 HBV DNA、HBeAg、ALT 水平差异均无统计学意义($t=0.12、1.51、1.62$,均 $P>0.05$)。治疗后,两组血清 HBV DNA、HBeAg、ALT 水平均下降,且 TDF 组血清 HBV DNA 水平下降幅度大于 ETV 组,差异有统计学意义($t=3.54, P<0.05$),但两组血清 HBeAg、ALT 水平差异均无统计学意义($t=0.04、0.79$,均 $P>0.05$)。TDF 组总有效率为 92.31% (48/52),ETV 组总有效率为 76.92% (40/52),TDF 组总有效率明显高于 ETV 组($\chi^2=4.73, P<0.05$)。治疗期间 TDF 组不良反应总发生率为 7.69% (4/52),低于 ETV 组的 11.54% (6/52),但差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.44, P>0.05$)。**结论** 与 ETV 相比,TDF 治疗 HBeAg 阳性初治 CHB 的疗效更佳,可能与其显著抑制 HBV DNA 复制有关。

【关键词】 肝炎,乙型,慢性; 肝炎 e 抗原,乙型; 丙氨酸转氨酶; 脱氧核糖核酸酶类; 替诺福韦; 恩替卡韦; 药物治疗; 临床对照试验

基金项目:浙江省科技计划项目(2013C33222)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.014

Comparison of the effect of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate and entecavir in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B with positive E antigen

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To compare the efficacy and safety of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) and entecavir (ETV) in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B (CHB) with positive hepatitis B E antigen (HBeAg). **Methods** A total of 104 cases with newly diagnosed HBeAg positive CHB were selected and randomly divided into TDF group and ETV group, with 52 cases in each group. The TDF group was given 300mg/d TDF, and the ETV group was given 0.5mg/d ETV. All the patients were continuously treated for 12 months. The serum HBV DNA, HBeAg and ALT levels before and after treatment were compared between the two groups. **Results** Before treatment, there were no statistically significant differences in serum HBV DNA, HBeAg and ALT levels between the two groups ($t=0.12, 1.51, 1.62$, all $P>0.05$). The serum HBV DNA, HBeAg and ALT levels in the two groups were decreased after treatment, and the decrease of serum HBV DNA level in the TDF group was more significant than that in the ETV group, the difference was statistically significant ($t=3.54, P<0.05$), but there were no statistically significant differences in serum HBeAg and ALT levels between the two groups ($t=0.04, 0.79$, all $P>0.05$). The total effective rate of the TDF group was 92.31% (48/52), which was significantly higher than 76.92% (40/52) in the ETV group ($\chi^2=4.73, P<0.05$). During treatment, the incidence rate of adverse reaction of the TDF group was 7.69% (4/52), which was lower than 11.54% (6/52) of the ETV group, but the difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2=0.44, P>0.05$). **Conclusion** TDF has better clinical effect in treating newly diagnosed HBeAg positive CHB than ETV due to TDF can inhibit HBV DNA replication significantly, but the safety of TDF and ETV is similar.

【Key words】 Hepatitis B, chronic; Hepatitis B e antigens; Alanine transaminase; Deoxyribonucleases; Tenofovir; Entecavir; Drug therapy; Controlled Clinical trial

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Projects of Zhejiang Province (2013C33222)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.014

穴位注射鲑鱼降钙素治疗老年性骨质疏松症的临床疗效观察

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【摘要】 目的 观察穴位注射鲑鱼降钙素治疗老年性骨质疏松症的临床疗效。**方法** 选择 2016 年 2 月至 2017 年 7 月在温州市中医院就诊且符合纳入标准的老年性骨质疏松症患者 136 例,采用随机数字表法分为两组,每组 68 例。穴位注射组:鲑鱼降钙素第 1 天 50 IU,第 2 天开始 100 IU,用 0.9% 氯化钠注射液稀释至 2 mL,取双侧肾俞、足三里穴位注射,每穴注射 0.5 mL,1 次/d,连续治疗 15 d 为 1 个疗程,间隔 90 d 重复 1 个疗程。肌内注射组:相同剂量的鲑鱼降钙素臀大肌肌内注射,疗程同穴位注射组。两组均给予碳酸钙 D3 片口服每天 1 片;阿仑膦酸钠 70 mg 空腹口服,每周 1 次。观察两组治疗前后 I 型胶原羧基端肽 β 特殊序列 (β -CTx)、I 型前胶原 N-端前肽 (PINP)、骨源性碱性磷酸酶 (NBAP),股骨颈、股骨粗隆和腰椎 (L1-L4) 骨密度值 (BMD) 及骨质疏松症症状评分的变化。**结果** 两组患者治疗后 NBAP、BMD 均高于治疗前 (均 $P < 0.05$), β -CTx、PINP 及症状评分均低于治疗前 (均 $P < 0.05$)。治疗后,穴位注射组 NBAP 为 $(32.36 \pm 3.03) \mu\text{g/L}$,高于肌内注射组的 $(29.66 \pm 3.20) \mu\text{g/L}$ ($t = 10.477, P < 0.05$);穴位注射组 β -CTx 为 $(0.10 \pm 0.05) \mu\text{g/L}$,PINP 为 $(28.78 \pm 5.23) \mu\text{g/L}$,两者均明显低于肌内注射组 [β -CTx $(0.20 \pm 0.05) \mu\text{g/L}$ 、PINP $(35.77 \pm 6.49) \mu\text{g/L}$] ($t = 5.983, 2.662$, 均 $P < 0.05$);治疗后,穴位注射组股骨颈、股骨粗隆和腰椎 (L1-L4) BMD 分别为 $(0.690 \pm 0.032) \text{g/m}^2$ 、 $(0.620 \pm 0.010) \text{g/m}^2$ 、 $(0.822 \pm 0.012) \text{g/m}^2$,均高于肌内注射组的 $(0.652 \pm 0.012) \text{g/m}^2$ 、 $(0.572 \pm 0.022) \text{g/m}^2$ 、 $(0.801 \pm 0.011) \text{g/m}^2$ ($t = 5.055, 6.133, 1.956$, 均 $P < 0.05$);治疗后,穴位注射组腰膝酸软、耳鸣耳聋、脱发齿松、两足痿软、舌淡、脉虚无力等中医证候评分均优于肌内注射组 (均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 足三里、肾俞穴注射鲑鱼降钙素治疗老年性骨质疏松症比肌内注射疗效显著,能显著提高血清 NBAP 值,降低血清 β -CTx、PINP 水平,改善患者骨密度值,改善患者的临床症状,是治疗老年性骨质疏松症的有效方法。

【关键词】 骨质疏松; 针刺穴位; 肾俞; 足三里; 注射,肌肉内; 鲑鱼降钙素; 老年人; 对比研究

基金项目:浙江省温州市科技局项目 (2017Y20170730)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.015

Clinical effect of acupoint injection of salmon calcitonin in the treatment of senile osteoporosis

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical effect of acupoint injection of salmon calcitonin in the treatment of senile osteoporosis. **Methods** From February 2016 to July 2017, 136 elderly patients with osteoporosis admitted to Wenzhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine were included. The patients were randomly divided into two groups, with 68 cases in each group. The acupoint - injection group was given 50IU salmon calcitonin on day 1, day 2 100IU, one time per day, continuously used for 15 days for a course of treatment, and with an interval of 90 days, and repeat the course of treatment. The patients were given 0.9% sodium chloride diluted to 2mL, inject 0.5mL into bilateral Shenshu and Zusanli these two points. The intramuscular injection group was given the same dose of salmon calcitonin gluteus maximus injected intramuscularly. At the same time, both two groups were given calcium Erqi D tablets one tablet a day, alendronate once a week, each time 70mg fasting taken orally. The type I collagen β -CTx, PINP, NBAP, femoral neck, femur trochanter, lumbar (L1 - L4) lumbar BMD and osteoporosis symptom

score before and after treatment were compared. **Results** After treatment, the NBAP and BMD of the two groups were significantly higher than those before treatment (all $P < 0.05$), and the β -CTx, PINP and symptoms scores were lower than before treatment ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, NBAP in the acupoint injection group was $(32.36 \pm 3.03) \mu\text{g/L}$, which was higher than $(29.66 \pm 3.20) \mu\text{g/L}$ in the intramuscular injection group ($t = 10.477, P < 0.05$). The β -CTx and PINP in the acupoint injection group were decreased to $(0.10 \pm 0.05) \mu\text{g/L}$ and $(28.78 \pm 5.23) \mu\text{g/L}$, which were significantly lower than those in the intramuscular injection group [β -CTx $(0.20 \pm 0.05) \mu\text{g/L}$, PINP $(35.77 \pm 6.49) \mu\text{g/L}$ ($t = 5.983, 2.662$, all $P < 0.05$)]. After treatment, the BMD of the femoral neck, femur trochanter and lumbar vertebra (L1 - L4) in the acupoint injection group were $(0.690 \pm 0.032) \text{g/m}^2$, $(0.620 \pm 0.010) \text{g/m}^2$ and $(0.822 \pm 0.012) \text{g/m}^2$, respectively, which were higher than those in the intramuscular injection group [$(0.652 \pm 0.012) \text{g/m}^2$, $(0.572 \pm 0.022) \text{g/m}^2$ and $(0.801 \pm 0.011) \text{g/m}^2$ ($t = 5.055, 6.133, 1.956$, all $P < 0.05$)]. After treatment, the improvements of TCM syndromes such as weakness in the waist and knees, tinnitus and deafness, loss of appetite, release of teeth, relaxation of two feet, weak tongue, weak pulse in the acupoint injection group were better than those in the intramuscular injection group (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The acupoint injection of salmon calcitonin at Zusanli and Shenshu points is more effective than the intramuscular injection in the treatment of senile osteoporosis. It can significantly increase the serum NBAP, decrease the serum β -CTx, PINP, improve the BMD and improve the patients' clinical symptoms, which means acupoint injection is a safe and effective way to treat senile osteoporosis.

【Key words】 Osteoporosis; Acupuncture points; Shenshu; Tsusanli; Injections, intramuscular; Salmon calcitonin; Aged; Comparative study

Fund program: Science and Technology Planning Project of Wenzhou, City Zhejiang Province (2017Y20170730)

DOI:10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.015

补肾养肝汤联合穴位埋线治疗卵巢早衰 效果观察及其对血清促卵泡生成素、 雌二醇水平的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨补肾养肝汤联合穴位埋线治疗卵巢早衰患者的临床效果及其对血清促卵泡生成素(FSH)、雌二醇(E_2)水平的影响。**方法** 选取杭州市萧山区第一人民医院 2016 年 1 月至 2017 年 6 月收治的卵巢早衰患者 76 例为观察对象,采用随机数字表法分为观察组($n=38$)和对照组($n=38$)。对照组予以西医激素替代疗法治疗,观察组予补肾养肝汤联合穴位埋线治疗。两组患者均治疗 3 个月。比较两组患者的临床疗效,治疗前后血清 FSH、 E_2 水平和子宫内膜厚度。**结果** 观察组总有效率为 86.84% (33/38),略高于对照组的 78.95% (30/38),但差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.835, P>0.05$)。治疗 3 个月后,观察组患者腰膝酸软、潮热多汗、性欲减退及烦躁易怒发生率分别为 21.05% (8/38)、26.32% (10/38)、18.42% (7/38)、21.05% (8/38),均低于对照组的 44.74% (17/38)、50.00% (19/38)、39.47% (15/38)、42.11% (16/38),差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.828, 4.517, 4.094, 3.897$, 均 $P<0.05$)。治疗 3 个月后,观察组血清 FSH 水平为 (31.44 ± 11.04) IU/L,明显低于对照组的 (60.38 ± 13.02) IU/L,差异有统计学意义($t=10.447, P<0.05$);观察组 E_2 水平、子宫内膜厚度分别为 (92.77 ± 10.72) pmol/L、 (7.95 ± 1.17) mm,明显高于对照组的 (60.24 ± 11.33) pmol/L、 (4.82 ± 1.65) mm,差异均有统计学意义($t=12.856, 9.539$, 均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** 补肾养肝汤联合穴位埋线治疗卵巢早衰疗效确切,有利于缓解患者临床症状,同时能够改善患者血清性激素水平,增加子宫内膜厚度,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】 原发性卵巢功能不全; 医学,中国传统; 补肾养肝汤; 穴位埋线; 综合疗法; 促卵泡生成素; 雌二醇; 子宫内膜

基金项目:浙江省杭州市科技发展计划项目(20150633B51)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.016

Effect of Bushen Yanggan decoction combine with acupoint catgut embedding therapy in the treatment of patients with premature ovarian failure and its influence on serum follicle stimulating hormone and estradiol levels

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the effect of Bushen Yanggan decoction combine with acupoint catgut embedding therapy in the treatment of patients with premature ovarian failure and its influence on serum follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and estradiol (E_2) levels. **Methods** From January 2016 to June 2017, 76 patients with premature ovarian failure in the First People's Hospital of Xiaoshan District were selected. They were divided into observation group ($n=38$) and control group ($n=38$) by the random number table method. The control group was given western medicine hormone replacement therapy, the observation group was given Bushen Yanggan decoction combined with acupoint catgut embedding therapy. The patients in the two groups were treated for 3 months. The clinical efficacy, clinical symptoms, serum FSH, E_2 levels and endometrial thickness before and after treatment were compared between the two groups. **Results** The total effective rate of the observation group was 86.84% (33/38), which was slightly higher than 78.95% (30/38) of the control group, but the difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2=0.835, P>0.05$). The incidence rates of soreness and weakness of waist and knees, hot flashes sweating, sexual decline, loss of control of the observation group after 3 months of treatment were 21.05% (8/38), 26.32% (10/38), 18.42% (7/38), 21.05% (8/38), respectively, which were significantly lower than those of the control group

[44.74% (17/38), 50.00% (19/38), 39.47% (15/38), 42.11% (16/38)], the differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.828, 4.517, 4.094, 3.897$, all $P < 0.05$). The serum FSH of the observation group after 3 months of treatment was (31.44 ± 11.04) IU/L, which was lower than (60.38 ± 13.02) IU/L of the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($t = 10.447, P < 0.05$). The serum E_2 levels, endometrial thickness of the observation group were (92.77 ± 10.72) pmol/L, (7.95 ± 1.17) mm, respectively, which were higher than those of the control group [(60.24 ± 11.33) pmol/L, (4.82 ± 1.65) mm], the differences were statistically significant ($t = 12.856, 9.539$, all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Bushen Yanggan decoction combined with acupoint catgut embedding therapy for premature ovarian failure has good curative effect, it can improve the clinical symptoms and serum sex hormone levels, increase the thickness of the endometrium, which is worthy of clinical application.

【Key words】 Primary ovarian insufficiency; Medicine, chinese traditional; Bushen Yanggan Decoction; Acupoint catgut embedding; Combined modality therapy; Follicle stimulating hormone; Estradiol; Endometrium

Fund program: Science and Technology Development Planning Project of Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province (20150633B51)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.016

四妙丸联合塞来昔布治疗急性痛风性关节炎的临床研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 观察四妙丸联合塞来昔布治疗急性痛风性关节炎的临床疗效。**方法** 选择漯河市中心医院 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 1 月收治的急性痛风性关节炎患者 70 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为治疗组和对照组各 35 例。对照组采取口服塞来昔布治疗,治疗组采用四妙丸联合塞来昔布治疗,两组均治疗 7 d。比较两组治疗前后血尿酸变化及临床疗效。**结果** 治疗组总有效率为 91.4% (32/35),对照组总有效率为 77.1% (27/35),治疗组总有效率明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.381, P < 0.05$)。治疗前两组血尿酸差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗后,治疗组血尿酸水平为(402.17 ± 18.43) μmol/L,对照组血尿酸水平为(475.29 ± 37.82) μmol/L,两组差异有统计学意义($t = -11.051, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 四妙丸联合塞来昔布治疗急性痛风性关节炎临床疗效较好,值得临床推广和应用。

【关键词】 关节炎,痛风性; 医学,中国传统; 综合疗法; 药物疗法,联合; 四妙丸; 塞来昔布; 尿酸; 对比研究

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.017

Clinical study of Simiao pill combined with celecoxib in the treatment of acute gouty arthritis

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To observe the efficacy of Simiao pill combined with celecoxib in the treatment of acute gouty arthritis (AGA). **Methods** From January 2015 to January 2017, 70 patients with AGA in the Central Hospital of Luohe were selected and randomly divided into two groups, with 35 cases in each group. The control group received celecoxib treatment, while the treatment group received Simiao pill combined with celecoxib. The treatment course was 7 days in each group. The clinical efficacy and the blood uric acid (UA) changes were observed and compared before and after treatment. **Results** The total effective rate of the treatment group was 91.4% (32/35), which was remarkably higher than 77.1% (27/35) of the control group, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 4.381, P < 0.05$). Before treatment, there was no significant difference in UA level between the treatment group and control group ($P > 0.05$). After treatment, the level of UA in the treatment group was (402.17 ± 18.43) μmol/L, which was lower than (475.29 ± 37.82) μmol/L in the control group, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($t = -11.051, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The clinical efficacy of Simiao pill combined with celecoxib in the treatment of AGA is effective, and is worthy of clinical promotion.

【Key words】 Arthritis, gouty; Medicine, chinese traditional; Combined modality therapy; Drug therapy, combination; Simiao tablet; Celecoxib; Uric acid; Compative study

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.017

卡介菌多糖核酸联合雷公藤多苷对慢性荨麻疹患者炎症因子和 T 细胞亚群的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨卡介菌多糖核酸联合雷公藤多苷对慢性荨麻疹患者炎症因子和 T 细胞亚群的影响。方法 选择古交市中心医院 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 1 月收治的慢性荨麻疹患者 84 例, 采用随机数字表法分为观察组 42 例、对照组 42 例。对照组采用常规治疗, 观察组采用卡介菌多糖核酸联合雷公藤多苷治疗。观察两组白细胞介素 2 (IL-2)、IL-4、IL-10 及外周血 γ 干扰素 (IFN- γ)、T 细胞亚群 (CD_4^+ 、 CD_8^+ 、 CD_4^+/CD_8^+) 的变化, 比较两组临床疗效。结果 治疗后, 观察组总有效率高于对照组 [97.62% (41/42) 比 85.71% (36/42)] ($\chi^2=3.896, P<0.05$); 观察组 IL-2、IFN- γ 水平均高于对照组 [(314.54 \pm 45.47) ng/L 比 (285.04 \pm 46.84) ng/L, (310.25 \pm 32.80) ng/L 比 (265.14 \pm 28.11) ng/L] ($t=2.928, 6.767$, 均 $P<0.05$); 观察组 IL-4、IL-10 水平均低于对照组 [(18.65 \pm 3.14) ng/L 比 (26.09 \pm 4.52) ng/L, (57.65 \pm 6.34) ng/L 比 (63.74 \pm 6.82) ng/L] ($t=8.760, 4.238$, 均 $P<0.05$); 观察组 CD_4^+ 、 CD_4^+/CD_8^+ 水平均高于对照组 [(39.86 \pm 6.96)% 比 (34.44 \pm 7.06)%, (1.60 \pm 0.14) 比 (1.34 \pm 0.15)] ($t=3.543, 8.212$, 均 $P<0.05$); 观察组 CD_8^+ 水平低于对照组 [(24.34 \pm 3.99)% 比 (27.24 \pm 4.33)%] ($t=3.191, P<0.05$)。结论 卡介菌多糖核酸联合雷公藤多苷治疗慢性荨麻疹可有效上调患者外周血 IFN- γ 和 IL-2 水平, 降低 IL-4、IL-10 水平, 改善患者炎症因子水平和 T 细胞亚群 (CD_4^+ 、 CD_8^+ 和 CD_4^+/CD_8^+) 水平, 疗效安全可靠, 值得应用推广。

【关键词】 卡介菌多糖核酸; 雷公藤多苷; 药物疗法, 联合; 荨麻疹; 炎症因子; 白细胞介素类; 干扰素 γ ; T 细胞亚群

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.018

Effects of BCG polysaccharide nucleotides combined with Tripterygium wilfordii polyglycosides on inflammatory factors and T cell subsets in patients with chronic urticaria

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To study the effect of BCG polysaccharide nucleic acid combined with Tripterygium wilfordii polyglycoside (TWP) on inflammatory factors and T cell subsets in patients with chronic urticaria. **Methods** From January 2015 to January 2017, 84 patients of chronic urticaria in Gujiao Central Hospital were selected in the research. The patients were randomly divided into observation group and control group, with 42 cases in each group. The control group was treated with conventional therapy, and the observation group was treated with BCG polysaccharide nucleic acid combined with TWP. The levels of IL-2, IL-4, IL-10, peripheral blood interferon- γ (IFN- γ), T cell subsets (CD_4^+ , CD_8^+ , CD_4^+/CD_8^+) were observed, and the clinical efficacy was compared. **Results** After treatment, the total effective rate of the observation group was higher than that of the control group [41 (97.62%) vs. 36 (85.71%)] ($\chi^2=3.896, P<0.05$). The levels of IL-2 and IFN- γ in the observation group were higher than those in the control group [(314.54 \pm 45.47) ng/L vs. (285.04 \pm 46.84) ng/L, (310.25 \pm 32.80) ng/L vs. (265.14 \pm 28.11) ng/L] ($t=2.928, 6.767$, all $P<0.05$). The levels of IL-4 and IL-10 in the observation group were lower than those in the control group [(18.65 \pm 3.14) ng/L vs. (26.09 \pm 4.52) ng/L, (57.65 \pm 6.34) ng/L vs. (63.74 \pm 6.82) ng/L] ($t=8.760, 4.238$, all $P<0.05$). The levels of CD_4^+ , CD_4^+/CD_8^+ in the observation group were higher than those in the control group [(39.86 \pm 6.96)% vs. (34.44 \pm 7.06)%, (1.60 \pm 0.14) vs. (1.34 \pm 0.15)] ($t=3.543, 8.212$, all $P<0.05$). The level of CD_8^+ in the observation group was lower than that in the control group [(24.34 \pm 3.99)% vs. (27.24 \pm 4.33)%] ($t=3.191, P<0.05$). **Conclusion** BCG polysaccharide nucleic acid combined with TWP in the treatment of chronic urticaria can effectively increase peripheral blood IFN- γ and IL-2 levels, decrease IL-4, IL-10 levels, improve levels of inflammatory cytokines and T cell subsets (CD_4^+ , CD_8^+ and CD_4^+/CD_8^+), the efficacy is safe and reliable, it is worthy of application and promotion.

【Key words】 BCG polysaccharide nucleic acid; Tripterygium wilfordii polyglycoside; Drug therapy, combination; Urticaria; Inflammatory factor; Interleukins; Interferon- γ ; T cell subsets

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.018

多排螺旋 CT 在胸腹部损伤中的诊断价值分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨多排螺旋 CT 在胸腹部损伤中的诊断价值。方法 选择运城市第一医院 2015 年 1 月至 2018 年 1 月收治的急性创伤患者 200 例为研究对象,对患者进行胸腹部 X 线检查、多排螺旋 CT 检查,以临床综合诊断结果为参照,计算和比较 X 线、螺旋 CT 对胸腹部损伤诊断的灵敏度、特异度、准确率,并比较 X 线、螺旋 CT 对肋骨骨折、胸腔腔内脏器损伤的诊断符合率。采用一致性检验,分析 X 线、螺旋 CT 诊断结果与临床综合诊断结果的一致性。结果 X 线对胸腹部损伤诊断的灵敏度、特异度、准确率分别为 89.58% (129/144)、85.93% (47/56)、88.00% (176/200),螺旋 CT 诊断的灵敏度、特异度、准确率分别为 97.22% (140/144)、96.43% (54/56)、97.00% (194/200),螺旋 CT 对胸腹部损伤诊断的灵敏度、特异度、准确率均高于 X 线($\chi^2 = 6.818, 4.940, 11.676$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。螺旋 CT 对肋骨骨折、肺挫伤、肝挫伤、脾破裂、胰腺损伤、腹膜损伤的诊断符合率分别为 97.67% (84/86)、97.06% (33/34)、100.00% (25/25)、100.00% (27/27)、100.00% (21/21)、97.96% (48/49),均高于 X 线($\chi^2 = 5.733, 3.981, 4.348, 5.510, 4.421, 5.995$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。经一致性检验,螺旋 CT 与临床综合诊断结果之间的一致性良好(Kappa = 0.747),而 X 线与临床综合诊断结果之间的一致性中等(Kappa = 0.563)。结论 采用多排螺旋 CT 检查可对胸腹部损伤予以准确诊断,还可对肋骨骨折、胸腔腔内脏器损伤等伤情进行明确诊断,具有较高的诊断价值。

【关键词】 创伤和损伤; 胸部损伤; 腹部损伤; 肋骨骨折; 体层摄影术,螺旋计算机; 放射摄影术; 诊断; 对比研究

基金项目:山西省卫生和计划生育委员会中医科研课题(2014ZY13)

DOI:10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.019

Analysis of diagnostic value of multi-row spiral CT in thoracoabdominal joint injury

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the diagnostic value of multi-slice spiral CT in thoracic and abdominal joint injury. **Methods** From January 2015 to January 2018, 200 patients with acute trauma were selected in the First Hospital of Yuncheng. Chest and abdomen X-ray examination and multi-row spiral CT examination were performed. The diagnostic sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of X-ray and spiral CT in the diagnosis of thoracoabdominal joint injury were calculated and compared. The coincidence rate of X-ray and spiral CT in diagnosis of rib fracture and intrathoracic and abdominal organ injury was compared. Consistency test was used to analyze the consistency between X-ray, spiral CT diagnosis and clinical comprehensive diagnosis. **Results** The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of X-ray in the diagnosis of chest joint damage were 89.58% (129/144), 85.93% (47/56), 88.00% (176/200), respectively, which were lower than those of spiral CT [97.22% (140/144), 96.43% (54/56), 97.00% (194/200)] ($\chi^2 = 6.818, 4.940, 11.676$, all $P < 0.05$). The diagnostic coincidence rates of spiral CT for rib fracture, lung contusion, liver contusion, splenic rupture, pancreas injury and peritoneal injury were 97.67% (84/86), 97.06% (33/34), 100.00% (25/25), 100.00% (27/27), 100.00% (21/21), 97.96% (48/49), which were higher than those of X-ray ($\chi^2 = 5.733, 3.981, 4.348, 5.510, 4.421, 5.995$, all $P < 0.05$). After consistency test, there was good consistency between spiral CT and clinical comprehensive diagnostic results (Kappa = 0.747), and medium consistency between X-ray and clinical comprehensive diagnostic results (Kappa = 0.563). **Conclusion** Multi-row spiral CT can be used to accurately diagnose the combined injury of chest and abdomen, as well as to identify the fracture of rib and the injury of internal organs and organs in the chest and abdominal cavity.

【Key words】 Wounds and Injuries; Thoracic injuries; Abdominal injuries; Rib fractures; Cicatrix, hypertrophic; Radiography; Diagnosis; Comparative study

Fund program: Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Project of Shanxi Health and Family Planning Commission (2014ZY13)

DOI:10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.019

围手术期质子泵抑制剂应用的合理性评价

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【摘要】 目的 分析浙江省舟山医院围手术期质子泵抑制剂的使用情况, 为临床制定出适宜的质子泵抑制剂临床应用管理规定。**方法** 统计舟山医院 2016 年 9 - 10 月围手术期患者使用质子泵抑制剂的情况, 对其适应证、用药品种、给药方式、给药剂量、给药时间、疗程、合并用药等进行合理性评价。**结果** 614 份病例中不合理使用质子泵抑制剂 273 份, 不合格率为 44.46% (273/614), 主要表现在无指征用药和用药疗程过长。**结论** 质子泵抑制剂在临床使用过程中存在许多不合理现象, 医生及临床药师应进一步加强监督和管理质子泵抑制剂的使用。

【关键词】 质子泵抑制剂; 围手术期; 应激性溃疡; 合理用药; 评价研究; 处方不合理

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.020

Evaluation of the application of proton pump inhibitors in perioperative period

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the use of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) in the perioperative period of Zhoushan Hospital, thus to make appropriate management regulations for the clinical application of PPIs. **Methods** From September 2016 to October 2016, the use of PPIs in 614 surgical patients of Zhoushan Hospital were statistically analyzed. The rationality of the indications, drug use, drug administration, dosage, time, course of treatment, combined medication were analyzed. **Results** In 614 cases, there were 341 reasonable, unreasonable 273, the failure rate was 44.46% (273/614). The main manifestations in the non indication of medication and medication course of treatment was too long. **Conclusion** There are many unreasonable phenomena in the course of clinical use of PPIs. Hospital and clinical pharmacists should strengthen supervision and management of the use of PPIs.

【Key words】 Proton pump inhibitor; Perioperative period; Stress ulcer; Rational use; Evaluation studies; Inappropriate prescribing

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.020

浙江省宁波市第六医院铜绿假单胞菌的临床分布及耐药性分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨宁波市第六医院铜绿假单胞菌的耐药性情况,为临床合理选用抗菌药物提供依据。**方法** 回顾性调查分析宁波市第六医院 2014-2016 年 1 970 株铜绿假单胞菌临床分布及对常用抗菌药物的耐药性;数据采用 WHONET 5.6 软件、EXCEL2010 软件、SPSS17.0 软件进行统计分析。**结果** 临床标本分离 15 963 株病原菌,其中铜绿假单胞菌检出 1 970 株,占 12.34%,多重耐药铜绿假单胞菌(MDRPA)检出率逐年降低;其中 2014 年检出率为 60.95%,2015 年为 58.00%,2016 年为 45.58%。铜绿假单胞菌主要分离自痰液占 67.16%,其次为伤口分泌物占 23.05%;ICU 及老年医学科铜绿假单胞菌检出率较高,分别占 20.25% 及 25.28%;2014-2016 年铜绿假单胞菌对多种抗菌药物的耐药性均呈上升趋势,头孢哌酮/舒巴坦 3 年中耐药率均 >30%,亚胺培南的耐药性高于美罗培南。ICU 与老年医学科痰液中分离的铜绿假单胞菌药物耐药率相比较,ICU 检出的铜绿假单胞菌的耐药率高于老年医学科(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 宁波市第六医院铜绿假单胞菌医院感染情况严重,应加强对其感染率和耐药性的监测,以降低感染率和耐药性。

【关键词】 假单胞菌,铜绿; 抗药性,细菌; 感染; 抗菌药; 小地区分析

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.021

Analysis of clinical distribution and drug resistance of pseudomonas aeruginosa in the Sixth Hospital of Ningbo

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the drug resistance of pseudomonas aeruginosa changes in the Sixth Hospital of Ningbo, Zhejiang province, in order to provide a basis for clinical rational use of antimicrobial drugs.**Methods** The clinical distribution and drug resistance to commonly used antimicrobial agents in 1970 strains of pseudomonas aeruginosa from the Sixth Hospital of Ningbo in 2014-2016 were retrospectively analyzed. The data were statistically analyzed using WHONET 5.6 software, excel software, SPSS17.0 software. **Results** Clinical specimens isolated 15 963 strains of pathogenic bacteria, including 1 970 strains pseudomonas aeruginosa, accounted for 12.34%. The detection rate of multi-drug resistance pseudomonas aeruginosa(MDRPA) reduced year by year, the detection rate in 2014 was 60.95%, which in 2015 was 58.00%, which in 2016 was 45.58%. Pseudomonas aeruginosa was mainly isolated from sputum(67.16%), followed by wound secretion(23.05%). The detection rate of pseudomonas aeruginosa in ICU and geriatric department was higher, accounted for 20.25% and 25.28% respectively. The resistance of pseudomonas aeruginosa to many kinds of antimicrobial agents was increased from 2014 to 2016, the resistance rates to cefoperazone/ sulbactam were >30% in 3 years, the resistance rate to imipenem was higher than meropenem. The drug resistance of pseudomonas aeruginosa isolated from sputum in ICU was higher than that in geriatric department(all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Pseudomonas aeruginosa nosocomial infection in the Sixth Hospital of Ningbo is severe, the infection rate and drug resistance monitoring should be strengthened, in order to reduce the infection rate and drug resistance.

【Key words】 Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Drug resistance, bacterial; Infection; Anti-bacterial agents; Small-area analysis

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.021

尖锐湿疣患者宫颈人乳头瘤病毒检测及光动力治疗效果分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析尖锐湿疣患者宫颈人乳头瘤病毒(HPV)感染情况及艾拉光动力治疗的临床疗效。**方法** 选择晋中市第一人民医院 2014 年 3 月至 2016 年 8 月就诊的女性尖锐湿疣患者 82 例为研究对象,对宫颈分泌物进行 HPV 基因芯片检测,对 53 例宫颈 HPV 感染的 32 例患者进行 3 周艾拉光动力治疗,观察临床效果。**结果** 尖锐湿疣患者宫颈 HPV 感染率高达 65.0% (53/82),主要以高危型为主;经艾拉光动力治疗后 3 个月宫颈 HPV 阴转率为 40.6% (13/32),治疗后 6 个月宫颈 HPV 阴转率为 87.5% (28/32);治疗后 HPV 含量明显降低,治疗前高危型 HPV-DNA(6.47 ± 0.12) $\times 10^4$ 、低危型 HPV-DNA(6.09 ± 0.34) $\times 10^4$;治疗后 3 个月高危型 HPV-DNA(1.50 ± 0.26) $\times 10^4$ 、低危型 HPV-DNA(1.61 ± 0.41) $\times 10^4$,与治疗前差异均有统计学意义(高危型: $t = 2.748, P < 0.01$;低危型: $t = 2.632, P < 0.01$);治疗后 6 个月高危型 HPV-DNA(0.83 ± 0.06) $\times 10^4$ 、低危型 HPV-DNA(0.72 ± 0.16) $\times 10^4$,与治疗前差异均有统计学意义(高危型: $t = 2.897, P < 0.01$;低危型: $t = 2.892, P < 0.01$);治疗后 6 个月与治疗后 3 个月比较,差异均有统计学意义(高危型: $t = 1.743, P < 0.05$;低危型: $t = 1.708, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 尖锐湿疣患者宫颈 HPV 感染率高,艾拉光动力治疗可有效清除宫颈 HPV。

【关键词】 尖锐湿疣; 人乳头瘤病毒; 乳头状瘤病毒感染; 子宫颈; 基因检测; 芯片分析技术; 光化学疗法; 治疗结果

基金项目:山西省晋中市自然科学基金项目(S1402)

DOI:10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.022

Analysis of human papillomavirus detection and photodynamic therapy in women with condyloma acuminata

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Fund program: Natural Science Fund Project of Jinzhong City, Shanxi Province(S1402)

DOI:10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.022

不同药学服务模式对患者用药的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨不同药学服务模式对患者用药的影响。**方法** 选取余姚市第二人民医院 2016 年 1-12 月在门诊药房取药的患者 4 000 例为研究对象,按照时间顺序分为两组,2016 年 1-6 月的 2 000 例患者接受传统药学服务模式,设为对照组;2016 年 7-12 月的 2 000 例患者接受新型药学服务模式,设为观察组。比较两组患者的用药依从性、用药安全性、用药合理性、用药满意度。**结果** 观察组、对照组用药依从率分别为 99.85%、97.15%,用药不良反应发生率分别为 8.15%、19.05%,药品差错事件发生率分别为 0.20%、0.75%,合理用药时间分别为(21.35±3.34)d、(11.69±2.05)d,用药满意度分别为 98.80%、90.55%,两组差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 49.340$ 、 101.112 、 6.399 , $t = 15.048$, $\chi^2 = 135.006$,均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 通过加强药物管理的制度建设,提高药学服务人员专业水平,改善服务思维模式和改进服务形式等新型药学服务模式,可提高患者用药的依从性、安全性、合理性以及满意度。

【关键词】 药学服务; 病人; 药物治疗依从性; 给药系统,医院; 病人满意度; 对比研究

基金项目:浙江省卫生和计划生育委员会资助项目(2012RCA047)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.023

Effect of different pharmaceutical service modes on patients' medication

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Fund program: Project Supported by the Zhejiang Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission(2012RCA047)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.023

静脉复合麻醉联合硬膜外麻醉对老年人肝癌切除术围术期应激反应、免疫功能的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨静脉复合麻醉联合硬膜外麻醉对老年人肝癌切除术围术期应激反应、免疫功能的影响。**方法** 选择 2016 年 7 月至 2017 年 7 月在浙江金华广福肿瘤医院择期行肝癌切除术的老年原发性肝癌患者 82 例,采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组 41 例。对照组采取静脉复合麻醉,观察组采取静脉复合麻醉联合硬膜外麻醉,比较两组患者围术期血流动力学指标、血糖、肾上腺素水平以及 T 细胞免疫功能。**结果** 切皮时、切皮后 1 h 两组患者平均动脉压(MAP)、心率(HR)均较麻醉前显著降低[对照组 MAP 切皮时(80.52 ± 7.44) mmHg、切皮后 1 h(78.52 ± 6.49) mmHg,均高于麻醉前的(91.28 ± 7.20) mmHg($t = 6.655, 8.429$, 均 $P < 0.05$);对照组 HR 切皮时(60.37 ± 2.04) 次/min、切皮后 1 h(58.47 ± 1.95) 次/min,均高于麻醉前的(66.72 ± 6.12) 次/min($t = 6.303, 8.224$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组 MAP 切皮时(85.21 ± 8.49) mmHg、切皮后 1 h(86.21 ± 7.63) mmHg,均高于麻醉前的(92.31 ± 6.47) mmHg($t = 4.259, 3.904$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组 HR 切皮时(63.85 ± 2.31) 次/min、切皮后 1 h(64.21 ± 2.51) 次/min,均高于麻醉前的(67.42 ± 5.94) 次/min($t = 3.587, 3.187$, 均 $P < 0.05$)],且对照组降低程度明显高于观察组($P < 0.05$)。术后 1 h、术后 6 h 两组患者肾上腺素、皮质醇以及血糖水平均较麻醉前显著升高[对照组肾上腺素术后 1 h(69.48 ± 9.27) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、术后 6 h(60.12 ± 8.43) $\mu\text{g/L}$,均高于麻醉前的(36.47 ± 6.83) $\mu\text{g/L}$ ($t = 18.357, 13.958$, 均 $P < 0.05$);对照组皮质醇术后 1 h(0.91 ± 0.18) $\times 10^3$ mmol/L、术后 6 h(0.84 ± 0.25) $\times 10^3$ mmol/L,均高于麻醉前的(0.59 ± 0.26) $\times 10^3$ mmol/L($t = 6.480, 4.438$, 均 $P < 0.05$);对照组血糖术后 1 h(7.64 ± 0.93) mmol/L、术后 6 h(7.21 ± 0.83) mmol/L,均高于麻醉前的(4.63 ± 0.56) mmol/L($t = 17.754, 16.499$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组肾上腺素术后 1 h(57.46 ± 7.82) $\mu\text{g/L}$ 、术后 6 h(49.32 ± 8.39) $\mu\text{g/L}$,均高于麻醉前的(35.26 ± 5.82) $\mu\text{g/L}$ ($t = 14.582, 8.817$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组皮质醇术后 1 h(0.71 ± 0.21) $\times 10^3$ mmol/L、术后 6 h(0.68 ± 0.19) $\times 10^3$ mmol/L,均高于麻醉前的(0.58 ± 0.22) $\times 10^3$ mmol/L($t = 2.737, 2.203$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组血糖术后 1 h(6.18 ± 0.79) mmol/L、术后 6 h(5.72 ± 0.82) mmol/L,均高于麻醉前的(4.87 ± 0.48) mmol/L($t = 9.074, 5.728$, 均 $P < 0.05$)],且对照组升高程度均明显高于观察组(均 $P < 0.05$)。术后 1 h、术后 1 d、术后 3 d 两组患者外周血 CD_3^+ 、 CD_4^+ 、 $\text{CD}_4^+/\text{CD}_8^+$ 水平均较麻醉前显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$),而术后 3 d 观察组患者外周血 CD_3^+ 、 CD_4^+ 、 $\text{CD}_4^+/\text{CD}_8^+$ 水平均明显高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 静脉复合麻醉联合硬膜外麻醉可有效降低老年肝癌切除术患者围术期应激反应,加快患者术后免疫功能的恢复,是一种较为理想的麻醉方式。

【关键词】 麻醉,静脉; 麻醉,硬膜外; 麻醉,联合; 肝肿瘤; 肝癌切除术; 应激障碍,创伤性; 免疫活性; 老年人

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.024

Effects of combined intravenous anesthesia and epidural anesthesia on the perioperative stress response and immune function in elderly patients with hepatectomy

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.024

血清 S-100B 与 C 反应蛋白水平在脑外伤患者病情严重程度及预后评估中的临床价值

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【摘要】 目的 探讨血清 S-100B 与 C 反应蛋白(CRP)在脑外伤患者病情严重程度及预后评估中的临床价值。方法 选取开封市中医院 2015 年 10 月至 2017 年 6 月收治的脑外伤患者 108 例(脑外伤组)以及同期健康体检者 30 例(对照组)为研究对象,采用格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS)将脑外伤患者分为重度损伤者(重度组,26 例),中度损伤者(中度组,58 例),轻度损伤者(轻度组,24 例);采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测所有对象血清 S-100B,免疫比浊法测定 CRP 水平,比较不同组别血清 S-100B 和 CRP 水平,分析血清 S-100B、CRP 在脑外伤患者病情严重程度及预后评估中的临床价值。结果 对照组血清 S-100B 水平为 $(0.36 \pm 0.12) \mu\text{g/L}$,CRP 水平为 $(1.35 \pm 0.43) \text{mg/L}$,与脑外伤组中三组的入院 24 h 血清 S-100B、CRP 差异均有统计学意义($F = 175.45, 475.42$, 均 $P < 0.01$);脑外伤组中重度组、中度组、轻度组 24 h、3 d、7 d、14 d 血清 S-100B 水平、CRP 水平差异均有统计学意义($F = 89.62, 62.45, 42.55, 43.22, 183.36, 71.12, 70.07, 28.99$, 均 $P < 0.01$);脑外伤患者预后良好的有 92 例,预后较差的有 16 例,预后良好组血清 S-100B、CRP 水平分别为 $(0.42 \pm 0.13) \mu\text{g/L}$ 、 $(39.42 \pm 6.18) \text{mg/L}$,均低于预后较差组的 $(1.73 \pm 0.46) \mu\text{g/L}$ 、 $(68.42 \pm 7.54) \text{mg/L}$,差异均有统计学意义($t = 22.93, 16.75$, 均 $P < 0.01$)。结论 通过检测血清 S-100B、CRP 水平能评估脑外伤患者的病情严重程度,判定患者的预后。

【关键词】 颅脑外伤; 昏迷,脑损伤后; 酶联免疫吸附测定; S-100B 蛋白; 散射测浊法和比浊法; C 反应蛋白质; 格拉斯昏迷量表; 预后

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.025

Clinical value of serum S - 100B and C - reactive protein levels in evaluating the severity and prognosis of patients with traumatic brain injury

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.025

应用结构方程模型对孕产期保健服务质量影响因素的研究

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【摘要】 目的 根据孕产期保健服务现状, 分析影响孕产期保健服务质量的直接及间接因素。方法 于 2016 年 9-12 月采用整群随机抽样的方法, 从成都市 22 个区(市)县按照经济水平的高低分为高、中、低(一、二、三个圈层)3 个层次中随机抽取 9 个区(市)县, 在被抽取的 9 个区(市)县中随机抽取 20 个社区卫生服务中心, 从 20 个社区卫生服务中心的孕期系统保健登记册上共随机抽取 1 000 名产妇进行调查。采用描述性统计分析方法及结构方程模型对孕产期服务质量影响因素进行分析。**结果** 早孕建卡率为 88.9%; 产后访视项目齐全的占 90.4%; 孕产期系统保健管理率为 78.6%, 满意率为 83.37%。结构方程模型结果显示, 孕产期保健行为受到孕产期保健知识认知($\beta = 0.602, P < 0.05$)和医院级别的直接影响($\beta = 0.378, P < 0.05$), 同时医院级别及孕产期保健知识认知均可通过孕产期保健行为对孕产妇满意度产生间接作用, 总作用分别为 23.6% 和 37.6%; 而孕产期保健行为和孕产妇满意度之间相关($\beta = 0.625, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 成都市孕产期系统保健管理率有待进一步提高, 针对孕产期保健知识认知及医院级别等有针对性的制定健康教育宣传, 可以提高孕产期保健服务质量。

【关键词】 怀孕期间; 产前保健; 保健服务; 产妇卫生保健服务; 结构方程模型; 卫生保健调查; 影响因素; 因素分析, 统计学

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.026

Association of influence factors and maternal health service in China: a structural equation modeling approach

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.026

TEL-AML1 融合基因阳性伴复杂染色体核型 急性淋巴细胞白血病一例

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基金项目:甘肃省自然科学基金资助(145RJZA151)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.027

患儿,男性,4岁3个月。因“乏力伴腹部不适5d”于2016年6月7日就诊于兰州军区兰州总医院。患儿于2016年6月2日出现乏力,伴腹痛不适,就诊甘肃省景泰县人民医院。查血常规示:白细胞(WBC) $3.0 \times 10^9/L$, 血红蛋白(HGB) 60 g/L, 血小板(PLT) $62 \times 10^9/L$ 。建议上级医院治疗。2016年6月7日就诊兰州军区兰州总医院,入院查体:全身皮肤未见皮疹及出血点,浅表淋巴结肿大未触及;唇红,咽部无充血,扁桃体不大;胸骨无压痛,双肺呼吸音清晰,心律齐,未闻及病理性杂音;腹部平坦,无压痛及反跳痛,肝脾肋下未触及,四肢无水肿。查血常规示:WBC $10.12 \times 10^9/L$, HGB 74 g/L, PLT $211 \times 10^9/L$ 。外周血细胞形态:原始淋巴细胞+幼淋巴细胞7个。心电图示:窦性心动过速,134次/min,心电图轴不偏,大致正常心电图。胸片无异常。腹部彩色多普勒检查:肝脏大;脾脏大(脾门厚约3.7cm)。骨髓细胞学显

示:原始淋巴细胞+幼淋巴细胞占88.4%。白血病细胞免疫分型示:异常表达CD₁₉、CD₂₂、CD₂₀、CD₁₀、HLA-DR、CD₁₃的细胞占46.2%,为ALL-B细胞型。ALL融合基因筛查示:TEL-AML1融合基因阳性。染色体核型:46,XY, del(3)(q21), add(6)(p25), ins(12;?)(q11;?), -12, +.mar[3]/46,XY[17]。诊断:ALL-L2 B细胞型 TEL-AML1融合基因(+)低危组。行长春新碱+柔红霉素+左旋门冬酰胺酶+地塞米松(VLDLdex)方案化疗,化疗第15天复查骨髓细胞学示:完全缓解(CR)。此后先后给予环磷酰胺+阿糖胞苷+6-MP(CAM)、大剂量甲氨蝶呤、6-MP+HD-MTX、VLDLdex等方案化疗,并定期鞘内注射甲氨蝶呤预防中枢神经系统白血病(CNSL),复查骨髓持续完全缓解,监测脑脊液生化、常规及细胞形态均正常。目前仍在后续治疗随访中。

One case of TEL – AML1 fusion gene positive complicated with chromosome karyotype acute lymphoblastic leukemia

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Fund program: Natural Science Foundation of Gansu Province (145RJZA151)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.027

健康教育干预用于慢性胃炎患者的效果观察

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【摘要】目的 探讨健康教育干预用于慢性胃炎患者的临床价值。**方法** 选择温岭市第一人民医院 2015 年 12 月至 2017 年 8 月收治的慢性胃炎患者 76 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为两组。对照组 38 例采用基础护理干预,观察组 38 例在对照组基础上进行健康教育。观察两组相关知识掌握情况、生活质量评分及患者满意度。**结果** 干预前,两组相关知识掌握情况差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);干预后,观察组基础知识、生活指导及用药原则评分分别为(85.26 ± 3.99)分、(83.89 ± 3.02)分、(80.85 ± 4.30)分,均高于对照组($t = 13.03, 8.32, 11.53$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。干预前,两组生活质量评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);干预后,观察组物质生活(85.69 ± 3.38)分、社会关系(81.73 ± 3.04)分、心理状态(83.77 ± 2.09)分、生理功能(86.67 ± 3.05)分,均优于对照组($t = 15.45, 14.13, 11.51, 14.61$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组患者总满意率为 97.37%,高于对照组的 84.21%,两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 3.93, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 健康教育用于慢性胃炎护理中,临床价值较高,可显著改善患者认知情况,确保治疗顺利实施,利于预后改善。

【关键词】 胃炎; 健康教育; 护理; 生活质量; 病人满意度; 预后

基金项目:浙江省温岭市科技计划社会项目(2016C31BA0058)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.028

Effect of health education intervention on patients with chronic gastritis

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

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.028

舒适护理对重症监护病房冠心病患者的临床价值分析

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【摘要】 目的 探讨舒适护理对重症监护病房(ICU)冠心病患者的临床价值。方法 选择义乌市中心医院 ICU 2014 年 1 月至 2017 年 2 月收治的冠心病患者 100 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为对照组、观察组,每组 50 例。对照组采取传统护理措施,观察组在传统护理措施基础上施加舒适护理,比较两组 ICU 治疗时间、住院时间、舒适度评分、心理状态评分、并发症发生率、护理满意度。结果 观察组 ICU 治疗时间、住院时间分别为(5.63 ± 1.29) d、(11.87 ± 1.96) d,均短于对照组的(7.24 ± 1.67) d、(14.36 ± 2.55) d($t = 5.395, 5.474$, 均 $P < 0.05$);护理后,对照组、观察组的舒适度评分均显著增高($t = 6.118, 11.822$, 均 $P < 0.05$),而护理后观察组显著高于对照组($t = 5.067, P < 0.05$);护理前,两组焦虑评分、抑郁评分差异无统计学意义($t = 0.092, 0.104$, 均 $P > 0.05$),护理后,观察组的焦虑评分、抑郁评分[(36.58 ± 6.92)分、(34.59 ± 5.82)分]均低于对照组[(45.69 ± 7.37)分、(43.25 ± 6.05)分]($t = 6.372, 7.294$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组的护理满意度为 94%,对照组为 78%,两组差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.316, P < 0.05$)。结论 在冠心病患者接受 ICU 治疗时采取舒适护理干预,可有效促进患者病情好转,改善其心理状况,提高患者对护理工作的满意度。

【关键词】 重症监护病房; 冠状动脉疾病; 护理; 住院时间; 焦虑; 抑郁; 病人满意度; 对比研究

基金项目:浙江省科技计划项目(2013C33216)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.029

Clinical value of comfort nursing for patients with coronary heart disease in ICU

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.029

小儿幽门螺杆菌消化性溃疡的 中医护理干预分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析中医护理干预对小儿幽门螺杆菌(Hp)消化性溃疡的效果。**方法** 回顾分析 2015 年 5 月至 2017 年 5 月在中国医科大学附属盛京医院治疗的 Hp 伴消化性溃疡患儿 108 例的临床资料,按护理方式不同分为两组,对照组 54 例行常规护理,观察组 54 例行中医护理,比较组间症状及生活质量、护理满意度。**结果** 护理前,两组胃胀、嗝气、隐痛等各项症积分差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);护理后,观察组胃胀、嗝气、隐痛等各项症积分均明显低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。护理前,两组 SF-36 量表中的躯体功能、情感功能、精神状态及总体健康等评分差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);护理后,两组 SF-36 量表中的躯体功能、情感功能、精神状态及总体健康等评分均高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组近亲属对护理满意度为 92.6%,明显高于对照组的 64.8% ($\chi^2 = 7.684, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 中医护理可有效改善 Hp 消化性溃疡患儿临床症状,改善患儿生活质量,提高近亲属满意度,干预效果显著。

【关键词】 螺旋杆菌,幽门; 消化性溃疡; 护理; 医学,中国传统; 儿童; 病人满意度

基金项目:辽宁省“十二五”教育科学规划立项课题(JG11DA043)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.030

Analysis of TCM nursing intervention on *Helicobacter pylori* peptic ulcer in children

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.030

心理护理联合康复护理用于冠心病患者的效果分析

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨心理护理联合康复护理用于冠心病患者的临床效果。**方法** 选择忻州市人民医院心内科 2014 年 1 月至 2017 年 1 月收治的冠心病患者 100 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为对照组、观察组各 50 例。对照组采用常规护理,观察组在对照组基础上采用心理护理、康复护理,比较两组患者的临床疗效、心理状态评分、生活质量评分、护理满意度。**结果** 观察组总有效率为 96%,明显高于对照组的 80% ($\chi^2 = 6.061, P < 0.05$);护理后,观察组焦虑评分、抑郁评分分别为 (36.58 ± 6.92) 分、 (34.59 ± 5.82) 分,对照组分别为 (45.69 ± 7.37) 分、 (43.25 ± 6.05) 分,两组差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 6.372, 7.294$, 均 $P < 0.05$);观察组躯体健康、心理健康、物质生活、社会功能评分分别为 (89.47 ± 8.69) 分、 (84.56 ± 8.21) 分、 (88.16 ± 9.24) 分、 (85.46 ± 8.95) 分,对照组分别为 (80.58 ± 7.93) 分、 (76.72 ± 7.82) 分、 (79.28 ± 8.57) 分、 (75.92 ± 7.85) 分,两组差异均有统计学意义 ($t = 5.343, 4.889, 4.982, 5.666$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。观察组护理满意度为 94%,明显高于对照组的 80% ($\chi^2 = 4.332, P < 0.05$)。**结论** 在冠心病患者的临床护理中,心理护理联合康复护理,可有效提高患者的治疗效果,改善其心理状态,有利于改善患者预后,提高其生活质量及患者对护理服务的评价。

【关键词】 冠状动脉疾病; 心理疗法; 康复护理; 焦虑; 抑郁; 生活质量; 病人满意度; 对比研究

基金项目:山西省科技厅自然科学基金项目(2012011044-1)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.031

Analysis of the effect of psychological nursing combined with rehabilitation nursing for patients with coronary heart disease

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DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.031

定量影像技术在胰腺癌诊断中的应用

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【摘要】 胰腺癌是胰腺实质的恶性肿瘤,临床表现不具有特征性,早期检出率低,容易发生转移,且胰腺癌的 5 年生存率低,预后差。影像技术在临床中应用广泛,随着技术的成熟,影像技术的应用不仅仅局限于图像的显示,目前一些定量影像技术已经成为研究的热点,包括磁共振动态对比增强(DCE-MRI)、体素内不相干运动(IVIM)、CT 灌注成像,可以对病灶血流灌注情况及微血管的渗透性进行定量分析,提高对疾病诊断的敏感性,同时可以定量评估药物及放化疗疗效。

【关键词】 胰腺肿瘤; 放射摄影影像解释,计算机辅助; 磁共振成像; 灌注成像; 综述

DOI:10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.032

Application of quantitative imaging technique in the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer

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【Abstract】 Pancreatic cancer is a malignant tumor, and the clinical manifestations are not characteristic, so it is difficult to diagnose at an early stage, and it has a poor prognosis. Image technology has been widely used in clinical, with mature technology, and the application of image technology not only confined to the image display, but also has become a hot spot of research, including dynamic contrast enhancement magnetic resonance imaging (DCE - MRI), intravoxel incoherent motion (IVIM), CT perfusion imaging, which could analyze quantitatively the permeability and microvascular of lesions, to improve the sensitivity of diagnosis, and to assess quantitatively the effect of drugs, radiation and chemotherapy.

【Key words】 Pancreatic neoplasms; Radiographic image interpretation, computer-assisted; Magnetic resonance imaging; Intravoxel Incoherent Motion (IVIM); Perfusion imaging; Review

DOI:10.3760/ema.j.issn.1008-6706.2019.01.032