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# ob/ob 小鼠平滑肌组织中富含半胱氨酸的酸性分泌蛋白的表达及临床意义

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**【摘要】** **目的** 观察 ob/ob 小鼠(C57BL/6J-Lepob/J)平滑肌组织中富含半胱氨酸的酸性分泌蛋白(SPARC)的表达情况。**方法** 研究时间:2017年2-6月,选择10周龄 ob/ob 小鼠(ob/ob组)及其同窝野生对照型小鼠(对照组)各6只,取其肠系膜动脉平滑肌组织,qRT-PCR方法检测平滑肌组织中 SPARC 基因表达,Western blot方法测定 SPARC 的目的蛋白表达。**结果** ob/ob 组小鼠平滑肌组织中 SPARC 的 mRNA ( $1.73 \pm 0.65$ ),蛋白表达( $1.45 \pm 0.43$ ),明显高于对照组小鼠[( $1.00 \pm 0.31$ ), ( $1.00 \pm 0.33$ )],  $t = 8.437$ 、 $5.533$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ 。**结论** SPARC 在 ob/ob 小鼠平滑肌组织中呈现高表达,可能与糖尿病合并动脉粥样硬化有密切关系。

**【关键词】** 富含半胱氨酸的酸性分泌蛋白; 小鼠; 动脉平滑肌组织; 糖尿病; 肠系膜; 表达; 动脉粥样硬化

**基金项目:** 黑龙江省卫生和计划生育委员会项目(2016-506);黑龙江省哈尔滨市科技局项目(2016RAXYJ091)

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## Expression of SPARC in smooth muscle tissue of ob/ob mice and its clinical significance

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To investigate the secreted protein acidic and rich in cysteine (SPARC) expression in the smooth muscle tissue of ob/ob mice. **Methods** Study time: February 2017 to June 2017. Six ob/ob mice and 6 littermates aged 10 weeks were selected for the trial. The mesenteric artery smooth muscle tissues were collected. qRT-PCR was used to detect SPARC mRNA expression in smooth muscle tissue. The protein expression of SPARC was assayed by Western blot. **Results** The SPARC mRNA [ $1.73 \pm 0.65$ ] and protein [ $1.73 \pm 0.65$ ] in smooth muscle tissue of ob/ob mice presented higher expression compared with those in the littermates [ $1.00 \pm 0.31$ ], ( $1.00 \pm 0.33$ ),  $t = 8.437$ ,  $5.533$ , all  $P < 0.05$ . **Conclusion** The higher expression of SPARC in smooth muscles tissue of ob/ob mice may be involved in diabetes combined with atherosclerosis.

**【Key words】** Secreted protein acidic and rich in cysteine; Mice; Artery smooth muscle tissue; Diabetes; Mesentery; Expression; Atherosclerosis

**Fund program:** Health and Family Planning Commission Planning Project of Heilongjiang, China (2016-506); Science and Technology Planning Project of Harbin, China (2016RAXYJ091)

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# 硝苯地平联合厄贝沙坦治疗糖尿病合并高血压的临床效果分析

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨硝苯地平联合厄贝沙坦治疗糖尿病合并高血压的临床效果。**方法** 选择永康市第一人民医院 2015 年 8 月至 2017 年 1 月收治的糖尿病合并高血压患者 66 例为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为对照组 33 例、观察组 33 例。对照组采用硝苯地平治疗,观察组采用硝苯地平联合厄贝沙坦联合治疗,两组疗程均为 2 个月。观察两组血压、血糖变化以及不良反应发生情况。**结果** 观察组治疗后舒张压( $72.71 \pm 4.04$ ) mmHg、收缩压( $121.78 \pm 4.22$ ) mmHg、餐后 2 h 血糖( $7.55 \pm 1.26$ ) mmol/L、空腹血糖( $5.25 \pm 0.79$ ) mmol/L、心理评分( $88.22 \pm 4.31$ ) 分、生理评分( $86.75 \pm 3.82$ ) 分、社会关系评分( $82.38 \pm 3.23$ ) 分、物质生活( $81.85 \pm 2.79$ ) 分,均优于对照组的( $88.95 \pm 3.71$ ) mmHg、( $138.44 \pm 5.25$ ) mmHg、( $11.50 \pm 2.12$ ) mmol/L、( $7.33 \pm 0.70$ ) mmol/L、( $74.58 \pm 3.93$ ) 分、( $73.71 \pm 4.04$ ) 分、( $74.62 \pm 3.93$ ) 分、( $75.76 \pm 3.32$ ) 分,差异均有统计学意义( $t = 15.94, 13.32, 8.63, 10.61, 13.43, 13.47, 8.76, 8.07$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ );对照组不良反应发生率为 18.18%,观察组为 12.12%,两组差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。**结论** 硝苯地平联合厄贝沙坦治疗糖尿病合并高血压,效果优于单用硝苯地平,不良反应发生率低。

**【关键词】** 高血压; 糖尿病; 厄贝沙坦; 硝苯地平

**基金项目:**浙江省医学会临床科研基金项目(2013ZYC - A125)

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## Clinical analysis of nifedipine combined with irbesartan in the treatment of diabetes mellitus with hypertension

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the clinical effect of nifedipine combined with irbesartan in the treatment of diabetes mellitus with hypertension. **Methods** From August 2015 to January 2017, 66 diabetes mellitus patients with hypertension in the First People's Hospital of Yongkang were selected in the study and randomly divided into control group and observation group, with 33 cases in each group. The control group was treated with nifedipine, and the observation group was treated with nifedipine combined with irbesartan for 2 months. The changes of blood pressure, blood sugar and adverse reactions of the two groups were observed. **Results** After treatment, the diastolic blood pressure, systolic blood pressure, postprandial blood glucose, fasting blood glucose, psychological score, physiological score, social relation score, substance life score in the observation group were ( $72.71 \pm 4.04$ ) mmHg, ( $121.78 \pm 4.22$ ) mmHg, ( $7.55 \pm 1.26$ ) mmol/L, ( $5.25 \pm 0.79$ ) mmol/L, ( $88.22 \pm 4.31$ ) points, ( $86.75 \pm 3.82$ ) points, ( $82.38 \pm 3.23$ ) points, ( $81.85 \pm 2.79$ ) points, respectively, which were better than those of the control group [ $(88.95 \pm 3.71)$  mmHg, ( $138.44 \pm 5.25$ ) mmHg, ( $11.50 \pm 2.12$ ) mmol/L, ( $7.33 \pm 0.70$ ) mmol/L, ( $74.58 \pm 3.93$ ) points, ( $73.71 \pm 4.04$ ) points, ( $74.62 \pm 3.93$ ) points, ( $75.76 \pm 3.32$ ) points], the differences were statistically significant ( $t = 15.94, 13.32, 8.63, 10.61, 13.43, 13.47, 8.76, 8.07$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The incidence rate of adverse events was 18.18% in the control group, which in the observation group was 12.12%, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Nifedipine combined with irbesartan is superior to nifedipine in the treatment of diabetes mellitus with hypertension.

**【Key words】** Hypertension; Diabetes; Irbesartan; Nifedipine

**Fund program:** Zhejiang Medical Association Clinical Research Foundation Project(2013ZYC - A125)

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# 羟苯磺酸钙联合单唾液酸四己糖神经节苷脂钠对老年痛性糖尿病周围神经病变患者血清白细胞介素 6 和单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 的影响

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**【摘要】 目的** 观察羟苯磺酸钙联合单唾液酸四己糖神经节苷脂钠对老年痛性糖尿病周围神经病变患者血清白细胞介素 6 (IL-6) 和单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 (MCP-1) 水平的影响。**方法** 选取 2012 年 1 月至 2017 年 5 月在连云港市第二人民医院治疗的老年痛性糖尿病周围神经病患者 70 例,采用随机数字表法分为两组,观察组和对对照组各 35 例,观察组给予羟苯磺酸钙分散片联合单唾液酸四己糖神经节苷脂钠,治疗 2 周。对照组予甲钴胺注射液,治疗 2 周。观察比较两组临床治疗效果及治疗前后 IL-6 和 MCP-1 水平变化。**结果** 治疗 2 周后,观察组 MDNS 评分及 MNSI 评分分别为 (13.09 ± 5.38) 分和 (2.53 ± 1.19) 分,较对照组 [(18.31 ± 6.13) 分、(4.19 ± 1.05) 分] 明显降低 ( $t = 2.036, 2.365$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ); 同时观察组 MDNS 评分及 MNSI 评分较治疗前 [(21.26 ± 4.28) 分、(5.40 ± 0.89) 分] 也明显降低 ( $t = 3.251, 3.698$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。治疗 1 周后及 2 周后观察组的 VAS-PI 评分 [(6.24 ± 1.25) 分、(4.13 ± 1.69) 分] 均较对照组 [(7.26 ± 1.28) 分、(6.34 ± 2.65) 分] 明显降低 ( $t = 3.265, 5.395$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ); 治疗 2 周后,观察组血清 IL-6、MCP-1 含量 [(15.16 ± 0.88) ng/L、(157.19 ± 11.22) ng/L] 较对照组 [(17.87 ± 1.19) ng/L、(198.21 ± 12.07) ng/L] 均明显降低 ( $t = 2.152, 1.365$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ); 且观察组血清 IL-6、MCP-1 含量明显低于治疗前 [(20.26 ± 1.05) ng/L、(260.44 ± 13.63) ng/L] ( $t = 1.235, 0.965$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** 羟苯磺酸钙和单唾液酸四己糖神经节苷脂钠联合用药可缓解痛性糖尿病周围神经病变患者感觉异常及疼痛,这一机制可能通过降低炎症因子水平实现。

**【关键词】** 糖尿病神经病变; 白细胞介素 6; 单核细胞趋化蛋白-1; 密歇根糖尿病神经病变评分量表; 密歇根神经病变筛查量表; 羟苯磺酸钙; 单唾液酸四己糖神经节苷脂钠

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## Effects of combination therapy of calcium dobesilate dispersible and monosialotetrahex-*osyl*ganlioside sodium on serum inflammatory cytokines IL-6 and MCP-1 in elderly patients with painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To observe the efficacy of combination therapy of calcium dobesilate dispersible and monosialotetrahexosylganlioside sodium on interleukin-6 (IL-6) and monocyte chemotactic protein-1 (MCP-1) in elderly patients with painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy. **Methods** From January 2012 to May 2017, in the Second People's Hospital of Lianyungang 70 patients of painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy, aged  $\geq 60$  years, were analyzed in this study. They were randomly divided into observation group (35 cases) and control group (35 cases). The observation group was treated with 40mg monosialotetrahexosylganlioside sodium dissolved in 250mL physiological saline, intravenous infusion per day, and oral calcium dobesilate dispersible 0.5g twice a day for two weeks. The control group was treated with methylcobalamin injection 0.5mg per day for two weeks. The clinical treatment effects and levels of IL-6 and MCP-1 were observed and compared between the two groups. **Results** After two weeks of treatment, the MDNS and MNSI scores of the observation group [(13.09 ± 5.38) points, (2.53 ± 1.19) points] were significantly lower than those of the control group [(18.31 ± 6.13) points, (4.19 ± 1.05) points],  $t = 2.036, 2.365$ , all  $P < 0.05$  and those before treatment [(21.26 ± 4.28) points, (5.40 ± 0.89) points],  $t = 3.251, 3.698$ , all  $P < 0.05$ . The VAS-PI scores in the observation group [(6.24 ± 1.25) points, (4.13 ± 1.69) points] were significantly lower

than those in the control group [ ( 7. 26 ± 1. 28 ) points , ( 6. 34 ± 2. 65 ) points ] at the first and second week (  $t = 3. 265$  ,  $5. 395$  , all  $P < 0. 05$  ). The serum levels of inflammatory cytokines IL - 6 and MCP - 1 in the observation group [ ( 15. 16 ± 0. 88 ) ng/L , ( 157. 19 ± 11. 22 ) ng/L ] were significantly lower than those in the control group [ ( 17. 87 ± 1. 19 ) ng/L , ( 198. 21 ± 12. 07 ) ng/L ,  $t = 2. 152$  ,  $1. 365$  , all  $P < 0. 05$  ] and those before treatment [ ( 20. 26 ± 1. 05 ) ng/L , ( 260. 44 ± 13. 63 ) ng/L ,  $t = 1. 235$  ,  $0. 965$  , all  $P < 0. 05$  ]. **Conclusion** Combination of calcium dobesilate and monosialotetrahexosyl ganglioside may alleviate the sensory and pain sensations in patients with painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy , possibly by reducing the level of inflammatory cytokines IL - 6 and MCP - 1 .

**【Key words】** Diabetic neuropathies ; Interleukin - 6 ; Monocyte chemotactic protein - 1 ; Michigan diabetic neuropathy score ; Michigan neuropathy screening instrument ; Calcium dobesilate dispersible ; Monosialotetrahexosyl ganglioside sodium

**Fund program :** Health Science and Technology Project of Lianyungang , Jiangsu Province ( 201519 )

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# 西格列汀治疗老年人 2 型糖尿病合并冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病的疗效观察及对患者同型半胱氨酸、鸢尾素与趋化素的影响

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨西格列汀治疗老年人 2 型糖尿病合并冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病(简称冠心病)的疗效及对患者同型半胱氨酸(Hcy, Homocysteine)、鸢尾素(Irisin)与趋化素(Chemerin)的影响。**方法** 选取慈溪市第六人民医院 2015 年 1 月至 2016 年 6 月 2 型糖尿病合并冠心病老年患者 600 例为研究对象,依照入组时间编号并采用随机信封法将所有患者分为观察组及对照组,每组 300 例。对照组予二甲双胍治疗,观察组在对照组基础上服用磷酸西格列汀片治疗。在治疗前后检测空腹血糖(FBG)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、体质指数(BMI)、Hcy、Irisin 及 Chemerin 水平。**结果** 治疗后观察组 FBG、HbA1c 及 BMI 水平均显著低于对照组[(6.28 ± 1.43) mmol/L 比(7.03 ± 1.04) mmol/L、(6.17 ± 1.02)% 比(7.02 ± 0.98)%、(21.03 ± 2.04) kg/m<sup>2</sup> 比(23.02 ± 1.23) kg/m<sup>2</sup>], 差异均有统计学意义( $t = 5.256, 7.446, 14.469$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ); 治疗后观察组 Hcy 水平显著低于对照组[(7.48 ± 1.03) μmol/L 比(10.38 ± 1.74) μmol/L,  $t = 17.868, P < 0.05$ ]; 治疗后观察组 Irisin 水平高于对照组[(3.28 ± 0.89) μg/mL 比(2.43 ± 0.38) μg/mL,  $t = 15.213, P < 0.05$ ]; 治疗后观察组 Chemerin 水平显著低于对照组[(210.38 ± 9.84) ng/mL 比(231.38 ± 10.03) ng/mL,  $t = 24.379, P < 0.05$ ]。**结论** 西格列汀治疗老年人 2 型糖尿病合并冠心病可有效调控 Hcy、Irisin 及 Chemerin 水平, 提高疗效。

**【关键词】** 西格列汀; 糖尿病, 2 型; 冠状动脉疾病; 半胱氨酸; 趋化因子类; 老年人

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## Effect of sitagliptin in the treatment of elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with coronary heart disease and its influence on Hcy, irisin and chemerin

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the effect of sitagliptin in the treatment of elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with coronary heart disease and its influence on Hcy, irisin and chemerin. **Methods** From January 2015 to June 2016, 600 elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with coronary heart disease in the Sixth People's Hospital of Cixi were selected and divided into observation group and control group, with 300 cases in each group. The control group received metformin treatment, the observation group was given sitagliptin combined with metformin. Before and after treatment, the blood FBG, HbA1c and BMI, Hcy, irisin and chemerin levels were detected. **Results** After treatment, the FBG, HbA1c and BMI levels in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group [(6.28 ± 1.43) mmol/L vs. (7.03 ± 1.04) mmol/L,  $t = 5.256$ ; (6.17 ± 1.02)% vs. (7.02 ± 0.98)%,  $t = 7.446$ ; (21.03 ± 2.04) kg/m<sup>2</sup> vs. (23.02 ± 1.23) kg/m<sup>2</sup>,  $t = 14.469$ ] (all  $P < 0.05$ ). The level of Hcy in the observation group after treatment was significantly lower than that in the control group [(7.48 ± 1.03) μmol/L vs. (10.38 ± 1.74) μmol/L,  $t = 17.868, P < 0.05$ ]. After treatment, the blood irisin level in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group [(3.28 ± 0.89) μg/mL vs. (2.43 ± 0.38) μg/mL,  $t = 15.213, P < 0.05$ ]. After treatment, the chemerin level in the observation group was significantly lower than that in the control group [(210.38 ± 9.84) ng/mL vs. (231.38 ± 10.03) ng/mL,  $t = 24.379, P < 0.05$ ]. **Conclusion** Sitagliptin in the treatment of elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with coronary heart disease can effectively regulate the levels of Hcy, irisin and chemerin, and improve the curative effect.

**【Key words】** Glipizide; Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Coronary artery disease; Cysteine; Chemotactic factors; Aged

**Fund program:** Science and Technology Planning Project of Cixi City, Zhejiang Province (CN2015033)

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# 硫辛酸对初发 2 型糖尿病合并非酒精性脂肪肝患者氧化应激指标的影响

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨初发 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)合并非酒精性脂肪肝(NAFLD)患者氧化应激水平的变化及硫辛酸的干预效果。**方法** 选择徐州市立医院 2016 年 8 月至 2017 年 8 月收治的新发 2 型糖尿病合并非酒精性脂肪肝患者 80 例(T2DM + NAFLD 组)及新发 2 型糖尿病未合并非酒精性脂肪肝患者 80 例(T2DM 组),测定并比较两组间空腹血糖(FPG)、体质量指数(BMI)、三酰甘油(TG)、总胆固醇(TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、胰岛素抵抗指数(HOMA-IR)、血清超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、血清丙二醛(MDA)、丙二醛谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-PX)的差异。对 2 型糖尿病合并非酒精性脂肪肝患者进行硫辛酸治疗 2 周后,比较治疗前后患者氧化应激指标(SOD、MDA、GSH-PX)的变化。**结果** T2DM + NAFLD 组 FPG、BMI、TG、HOMA-IR 分别为(10.71 ± 3.63) mmol/L、(27.08 ± 3.87) kg/m<sup>2</sup>、(3.40 ± 1.85) mmol/L、(5.40 ± 2.98),显著高于 T2DM 组的(9.50 ± 3.78) mmol/L、(23.58 ± 2.75) kg/m<sup>2</sup>、(1.79 ± 1.44) mmol/L、(2.41 ± 1.18),差异均有统计学意义( $t=2.022, 6.603, 2.829, 4.157$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。两组年龄、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)、TC、HDL-C、LDL-C 水平差异均无统计学意义。T2DM + NAFLD 组的氧化指标 MDA 水平为(5.11 ± 0.25) μmol/L,显著高于 T2DM 组的(4.56 ± 0.28) μmol/L,而抗氧化指标 SOD、GSH-PX 水平及 SOD/MDA 比值分别为(77.42 ± 10.31) U/mL、(69.62 ± 9.24) U、(15.39 ± 2.23),低于 T2DM 组的(93.26 ± 11.21) U/mL、(87.54 ± 9.58) U、(20.33 ± 2.93),差异均有统计学意义( $t=2.455, 2.653, 3.148$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。硫辛酸治疗后 T2DM + NAFLD 组患者 MDA 水平较治疗前明显降低[(4.81 ± 0.26) μmol/L 比(5.11 ± 0.25) μmol/L],而 SOD[(87.15 ± 10.88) U/mL 比(77.42 ± 10.31) U/mL]、GSH-PX 水平[(78.73 ± 9.57) U 比(69.62 ± 9.24) U]及 SOD/MDA 比值[(18.05 ± 2.51) 比(15.39 ± 2.23)]升高,差异均有统计学意义( $t=2.117, 2.207, 2.228, 3.148$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** 2 型糖尿病合并非酒精性脂肪肝患者体内存在明显的氧化应激。抗氧化应激治疗能在 2 型糖尿病合并非酒精性脂肪肝的防治中发挥重要作用。

**【关键词】** 糖尿病, 2 型; 脂肪肝; 氧化性应激; 硫辛酸

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## Effects of $\alpha$ -lipoic acid on oxidative stress markers in type 2 diabetes patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To study the serum levels of oxidative stress markers in the new type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), and the effect of  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid (A-LA) on oxidative stress markers. **Methods** From August 2016 to August 2017, 80 new T2DM patients complicated with NAFLD (T2DM + NAFLD group) and 80 new T2DM patients without NAFLD (T2DM group) admitted to Xuzhou Municipal Hospital Affiliated to Xuzhou Medical University were selected. The serum levels of Fasting blood glucose (FPG), body mass index (BMI), triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol (TC), high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), insulin resistance index (HOMA-IR), serum superoxide dismutase (SOD), serum malondialdehyde (MDA), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-PX) were detected and compared between the two groups. And then, the T2DM patients with NAFLD were treated by A-LA for two weeks. The SOD, MDA, GSH-PX levels were compared before and after treatment. **Results** The FPG, BMI, TG, HOMA-IR of the T2DM + NAFLD group were (10.71 ± 3.63) mmol/L, (27.08 ± 3.87) kg/m<sup>2</sup>, (3.40 ± 1.85) mmol/L, (5.40 ± 2.98), respectively, which were significantly higher than those of the T2DM group [(9.50 ± 3.78) mmol/L, (23.58 ±

2.75) kg/m<sup>2</sup>, (1.79 ± 1.44) mmol/L, (2.41 ± 1.18)] ( $t=2.022, 6.603, 2.829, 4.157$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The age and levels of HbA1c, TC, HDL - C, LDL - C between the two groups had no statistically significant differences (all  $P > 0.05$ ). The level of MDA in the T2DM + NAFLD group was (5.11 ± 0.25) μmol/L, which was significantly higher than (4.56 ± 0.28) μmol/L in the T2DM group ( $t=2.106, P < 0.05$ ). The levels of SOD, GSH - PX, SOD/MDA in the T2DM + NAFLD group were (77.42 ± 10.31) U/mL, (69.62 ± 9.24) U, (15.39 ± 2.23), respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the T2DM group [(93.26 ± 11.21) U/mL, (87.54 ± 9.58) U, (20.33 ± 2.93)] ( $t=2.455, 2.653, 3.148$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). After treatment with A - LA, the MDA level of the T2DM + NAFLD group was (4.81 ± 0.26) μmol/L, which was significantly lower than that before treatment [(5.11 ± 0.25) μmol/L,  $t=2.117, P < 0.05$ ], the levels of SOD, GSH - PX, SOD/MDA of the T2DM + NAFLD group were (87.15 ± 10.88) U/mL, (78.73 ± 9.57) U, (18.05 ± 2.51), respectively, which were significantly higher than those before treatment ( $t=2.117, 2.207, 2.228, 3.148$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** A - LA might prove usefully in the treatment of patients with T2DM and NAFLD by change the oxidative stress.

**【Key words】** Diabetes mellitus, Type 2; Fatty liver; Oxidative stress; Thioctic acid

**Fund program:** Medical science and technology development foundation of Jiangsu University (JLY20160130)

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# 甲钴胺足三里穴位注射联合 $\alpha$ -硫辛酸治疗糖尿病周围神经病变的疗效观察

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨甲钴胺足三里穴位注射联合  $\alpha$ -硫辛酸治疗糖尿病周围神经病变的临床疗效。**方法** 将 2016 年 2 月至 2017 年 8 月舟山医院收治的 80 例糖尿病周围神经病患者按照治疗方法不同分组为对照组和治疗组,每组 40 例。两组患者均给予饮食、运动及药物治疗。对照组另给予甲钴胺足三里穴位注射治疗,治疗组于对照组治疗基础上采用  $\alpha$ -硫辛酸静脉滴注治疗。于治疗 2 周后评价其临床疗效,评价两组治疗前、后密西根糖尿病性周围神经病评分(MDNS)量表评分,比较两组患者治疗前、后运动神经传导速度(MNCV)、感觉神经传导速度(SNCV)及胫神经最短 F 波潜伏期速度,记录两组治疗期间不良反应。**结果** 治疗组总有效率为 87.5%,明显高于对照组的 52.5% ( $\chi^2 = 12.621, P = 0.001$ );治疗组治疗 2 周后 MDNS 评分为  $(1.82 \pm 0.74)$  分,明显低于对照组的  $(2.45 \pm 0.89)$  分 ( $t = 3.442, P = 0.000$ )。治疗组治疗后腓总神经 MNCV  $(48.12 \pm 4.98)$  m/s,明显高于对照组的  $(42.68 \pm 4.59)$  m/s ( $t = 5.080, P = 0.000$ );正中神经 MNCV 为  $(53.31 \pm 4.41)$  m/s,明显高于对照组的  $(49.85 \pm 3.87)$  m/s ( $t = 3.729, P = 0.000$ )。治疗组治疗后腓总神经 SNCV 为  $(42.73 \pm 4.28)$  m/s,明显高于对照组  $(39.57 \pm 3.65)$  m/s ( $t = 3.552, P = 0.000$ );治疗组正中神经 SNCV 与对照组差异无统计学意义 [ $(46.98 \pm 3.47)$  m/s 比  $(45.79 \pm 3.56)$  m/s,  $t = 1.513, P = 0.134$ ]。治疗组治疗后胫神经最短 F 波潜伏期速度为  $(45.82 \pm 4.12)$  m/s,明显高于对照组的  $(42.68 \pm 3.25)$  m/s ( $t = 3.784, P = 0.000$ )。两组患者治疗期间无明显不良反应。**结论** 糖尿病周围神经病变患者采用甲钴胺穴位注射(足三里)联合  $\alpha$ -硫辛酸静滴治疗疗效显著且安全,值得推广。

**【关键词】** 糖尿病神经病变; 甲钴胺; 穴位注射; 足三里;  $\alpha$ -硫辛酸; 糖尿病; 神经传导; 治疗结果

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## Effect of mecobalamin Zusanli acupoint injection combined with $\alpha$ -lipoic acid in the treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathy

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the clinical efficacy of mecobalamin Zusanli acupoint injection combined with  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid intravenous infusion in the treatment of patients with diabetic peripheral neuropathy.

**Methods** From February 2016 to August 2017, 80 patients with diabetic peripheral neuropathy in Zhoushan Hospital were divided into control group and treatment group according to different treatment methods, with 40 cases in each group. The two groups were given diet, exercise and medication. At the same time, the control group was given mecobalamin Zusanli acupoint injection, the treatment group was given  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid intravenous infusion on the basis of the control group. After 2 weeks of treatment, the clinical curative effect was evaluated. The scores of MDNS before and after treatment were evaluated. The motor nerve conduction velocity (MNCV), sensory nerve conduction velocity (SNCV), and the shortest F wave latent period velocity of the tibial nerve were compared before and after treatment in the two groups. The adverse reactions during treatment in the two groups were recorded. **Results** The total effective rate of the treatment group was 87.5%, which was significantly higher than 52.5% of the control group ( $\chi^2 = 12.621, P = 0.001$ ). The MDNS score of the treatment group after 2 weeks of treatment was  $(1.82 \pm 0.74)$  points, which was significantly lower than  $(2.45 \pm 0.89)$  points of the control group ( $t = 3.442, P = 0.000$ ). After treatment, the MNCV of the common peroneal nerve of the treatment group was  $(48.12 \pm 4.98)$  m/s, which was significantly higher than  $(42.68 \pm 4.59)$  m/s of the control group ( $t = 5.080, P = 0.000$ ). The median nerve MNCV of the treatment group was  $(53.31 \pm 4.41)$  m/s, which was significantly higher than  $(49.85 \pm 3.87)$  m/s of the control group ( $t = 3.729, P =$

0.000). After treatment, the SNCV of the common peroneal nerve in the treatment group was  $(42.73 \pm 4.28)$  m/s, which was significantly higher than  $(39.57 \pm 3.65)$  m/s in the control group ( $t = 3.552, P = 0.000$ ). The median nerve SNCV of the treatment group was  $(46.98 \pm 3.47)$  m/s, which had no statistically significant difference compared with that of the control group [ $(45.79 \pm 3.56)$  m/s] ( $t = 1.513, P = 0.134$ ). The shortest F wave latent period velocity of the tibial nerve in the treatment group was  $(45.82 \pm 4.12)$  m/s, which was significantly higher than  $(42.68 \pm 3.25)$  m/s in the control group ( $t = 3.784, P = 0.000$ ). The two groups had no obvious adverse reactions during treatment. **Conclusion** Mecobalamin Zusanli acupoint injection combined with  $\alpha$ -lipoic acid intravenous infusion in the treatment of patients with diabetic peripheral neuropathy is effective and safe, and it is worthy of promoting.

**【Key words】** Diabetic neuropathy; Methylcobalamin; Acupoint injection; Zusanli; Alpha lipoic acid needle; Diabetes; Neural conduction; Treatment outcome

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## 2 型糖尿病合并周围神经病变患者抑郁倾向患病状况及危险因素调查

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**【摘要】** 目的 调查 2 型糖尿病合并周围神经患者抑郁倾向的患病状况以及患病的危险因素。方法 收集 2017 年 5 月至 2017 年 12 月于黑龙江省医院内分泌科住院的 2 型糖尿病合并周围神经病变患者及未合并周围神经病变患者各 150 例, 收集所有受试者一般临床资料: 包括年龄、性别、病程、身高、体质量, 并计算体质量指数 (BMI), 空腹静脉血糖 (FBG)、空腹胰岛素 (FINS), 胰岛素抵抗指数 (HOMA-IR), 糖化血红蛋白 (HbA1c), 血脂, 及血压, 肌电图仪测定双下肢运动神经和感觉神经传导速度, 采用 Zung 抑郁自评量表 (SDS) 进行抑郁综合征自我评分。结果 神经病变组有抑郁倾向 (SDS  $\geq$  50 分) 患者 46 例 (30.67%), 非神经病变组有抑郁倾向患者 25 例 (16.67%), 神经病变组患者抑郁倾向的患病率显著高于非神经病变组并趋于严重 ( $\chi^2 = 12.732, P = 0.005$ ), 非条件 logistic 多因素逐步回归分析结果显示性别、糖尿病病程和低密度脂蛋白 (LDL-C) 与抑郁倾向的发病具有相关性 ( $\chi^2 = 3.994, P = 0.049$ ;  $\chi^2 = 5.334, P = 0.032$ ;  $\chi^2 = 6.172, P = 0.020$ )。结论 2 型糖尿病合并周围神经病变的患者抑郁倾向患病率显著升高并趋于严重, 性别、糖尿病病程和 LDL-C 是糖尿病易患抑郁倾向的危险因素。

**【关键词】** 2 型糖尿病, 2 型; 周围神经病变; 抑郁; 体质量指数; 胰岛素抵抗; 抑郁自评量表; 患病率; 危险因素

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### Investigation of prevalence and risk predictors of depressive tendency in type 2 diabetic patients with peripheral neuropathy

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the prevalence and risk predictors of depressive tendency in type 2 diabetic patients with peripheral neuropathy. **Methods** From May 2017 to December 2017, 150 diabetic patients with peripheral neuropathy and 150 diabetic patients without peripheral neuropathy in the First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University were collected. The general clinical data, including age, sex, diabetic duration, height, weight, body mass index (BMI), fasting blood glucose (FBG), fasting insulin (FINS), homeostasis model assessment - insulin resistance index (HOMA - IR), glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), blood lipid and blood pressure were collected. The motor nerve and sensory nerve conduction velocity of lower limbs were measured by electromyograph. Zung depression self - rating scale (SDS) was used for self - rating of depression syndrome. **Results** There were 46 cases (30.67%) suffered from depression (SDS > 50) in the neuropathic group, and 25 cases (16.67%) suffered from depression in the non - neuropathic group. The incidence rate of depression in the neuropathic group was significantly higher than that in the non - neuropathic group and tended to be severe ( $\chi^2 = 12.732, P = 0.005$ ). Non - conditional Logistic multivariate stepwise regression analysis showed that sex, the course of diabetes and low density lipoprotein (LDL) were associated with depressive tendency ( $\chi^2 = 3.994, P = 0.049$ ;  $\chi^2 = 5.334, P = 0.032$ ;  $\chi^2 = 6.172, P = 0.020$ ). **Conclusion** The prevalence of depression in diabetic patients with peripheral neuropathy is higher and tends to be severe. Sex, the course of diabetes and LDL are risk factors of depressive tendency.

**【Key words】** Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Peripheral neuropathy; Depression; Body mass index; Insulin resistance; Depression self – rating scale; Morbidity; Risk factor

**Fund program:** Scientific Research Project of Heilongjiang Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission (2016 – 504)

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# 随机尿微量白蛋白/尿肌酐在早期糖尿病肾病患者筛查中的应用

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**【摘要】 目的** 通过对早期糖尿病肾病患者晨尿、餐后尿、随机尿等各时间段尿微量白蛋白(mAlb)和尿肌酐(Ucre)的检测,探讨随机尿 mAlb/Ucre 在早期糖尿病肾病患者筛查中的价值。**方法** 选取安康市中医医院内分泌科 2015 年 3 月至 2016 年 12 月住院确诊为单纯糖尿病和早期糖尿病肾病患者 98 例,其中单纯糖尿病组 47 例,早期糖尿病肾病组 51 例;同时选取健康体检者 60 例作为对照组。分别检测其 3 d 晨尿、餐后尿、随机尿中 mAlb 和 mAlb/Ucre 求取平均值,对其进行比较分析。**结果** 早期糖尿病肾病组 mAlb 浓度在晨尿、餐后尿、随机尿等不同时段中存在日间变化,晨尿[(60.5 ± 27.1) mg/L]和餐后尿[(60.7 ± 26.7) mg/L]接近且均高于随机尿[(40.9 ± 25.1) mg/L],差异有统计学意义( $F = 9.551, P = 0.000$ )。mAlb/Ucre 在晨尿、餐后尿、随机尿等各时段尿中较为稳定,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。mAlb/Ucre 检测的阳性率高于单一检测 mAlb 浓度的阳性率,随机尿中差别较为明显(mAlb 的阳性率 62.7%; mAlb/Ucre 阳性率 90.2%)。各组 mAlb/Ucre 检测的组间阳性率(晨尿 92.2%,餐后尿 88.2%,随机尿 90.2%)差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。**结论** 各时段尿 mAlb/Ucre 的检测结果较为稳定,临床应用中优于单一 mAlb 检测,随机尿中 mAlb/Ucre 的检测以及阳性率均较高,便于在早期糖尿病肾病患者筛查中的应用。

**【关键词】** 白蛋白尿; 尿肌酐; 尿分析; 糖尿病肾病

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## Clinical application of urinary microalbumin/creatinine in random urine screening in patients with early diabetic nephropathy

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To determine the diagnosis value of urinary albumin(mAlb)/creatinine(Ucre) ratio in random urine from patients with early diabetic nephropathy. **Methods** From March 2015 to December 2016, 98 case with simple diabetes and early diabetic nephropathy in Ankang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine were selected, including 47 cases with simple diabetes and 51 cases with early diabetic nephropathy. And 60 healthy people were selected as control group. The mAlb and mAlb/Ucre ratios in morning urine, postprandial urine and random urine were detected for three times in three days, and the results were calculated and analyzed. **Results** In early diabetic nephropathy group, the mAlb concentration varied during different time periods, mAlb in morning urine[(60.5 ± 27.1) mg/L] and postprandial urine[(60.7 ± 26.7) mg/L] were significantly increased compared with that in random urine[(40.9 ± 25.1) mg/L] ( $F = 9.551, P = 0.000$ ). The mAlb/Ucre ratios were stable in morning urine, postprandial urine and random urine of each period ( $P > 0.05$ ). The positive rate of mAlb/Ucre ratio was sharply higher than mAlb alone in random urine (90.2% vs. 62.7%). No statistically significant difference showed in positive rates of mAlb/Ucre ratio in subjects from different groups(the positive rate of morning urine specimen was 92.2%; postprandial urine 88.2%; random urine 90.2%,  $P > 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Positive rate of mAlb/Ucre ratio changed slightly during different test periods, and is superior to mAlb alone in clinic application. Additionally, the positive rate of mAlb/Ucre ratio in random urine could serve as an indicator in early screening of early diabetic nephropathy.

**【Key words】** Albuminuria; Urinary creatinine; Urinalysis; Diabetic nephropathies

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# 急性百草枯中毒 108 例临床特征及预后因素研究

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**【摘要】** 目的 研究急性百草枯中毒患者临床特征及预后影响因素。方法 收集西南医科大学附属医院中毒急救中心 2013 年 6 月至 2015 年 6 月收治的急性百草枯中毒患者 108 的临床资料, 根据疾病转归分为生存组 53 例以及死亡组 55 例, 并随访半年, 分析患者临床特征及预后影响因素。结果 108 例患者中约 90% 来自农村; 已婚人群占 81.48%; 生存 53 例, 死亡 55 例, 死亡率为 51%。生存组平均服毒量为  $(22.08 \pm 5.32)$  mL, 平均住院时间为  $(16.5 \pm 3.72)$  d, 服毒到洗胃间隔时间平均为  $(2.00 \pm 0.49)$  h; 死亡组平均服毒量、住院时间、服毒到洗胃间隔时间分别为  $(88.12 \pm 14.96)$  mL、 $(5.50 \pm 1.20)$  d、 $(8.56 \pm 1.65)$  h, 死亡组平均服毒量远大于生存组, 约为生存组的 3.6 倍; 而平均住院时间明显减少, 仅为生存组的 1/3; 服毒到洗胃间隔时间亦明显延长 1.7 倍, 差异均有统计学意义 (均  $P < 0.05$ )。死亡组早期出现发热、血肌酐升高、肝功能损害及肺纤维化所占比例均明显高于生存组, 差异均有统计学意义 ( $\chi^2 = 12.20, 8.35, 8.84, 50.68$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。结论 急性百草枯中毒病死率极高, 服毒量是导致患者死亡的关键因素。尽早行洗胃、血液净化, 尽快清除毒物, 尽可能减少毒物吸收能够显著改善患者预后。早期发热、肝肾功能损害及肺纤维化提示预后不良。

**【关键词】** 中毒; 百草枯; 疾病特征; 预后; 随访研究

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## Study on clinical features and prognosis factors of 108 cases with acute paraquat poisoning

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To study the clinical features and prognostic factors of patients with acute paraquat poisoning. **Methods** The clinical data of 108 patients with acute paraquat poisoning in Affiliated Hospital of Southwest Medical University from June 2013 to June 2015 were collected and followed up for half a year. The clinical features and prognostic factors were analyzed. **Results** Of 108 patients, about 90.00% cases were from the rural areas, the married population accounted for 81.48%. Among them, 53 people were living, 55 cases were dead, and the death rate was 51.00%. The average amount of poison, average hospitalization time, poison to gastric lavage time interval in the survival group were  $(22.08 \pm 5.32)$  mL,  $(16.5 \pm 3.72)$  d,  $(2.00 \pm 0.49)$  h, respectively, which in the death group were  $(88.12 \pm 14.96)$  mL,  $(5.50 \pm 1.20)$  d,  $(8.56 \pm 1.65)$  h, respectively. The average amount of poison in the death group was far greater than that of the survival group, about 3.6 times, and the average hospitalization time was significantly reduced, only 1/3 of the survival group. The gastric lavage time interval was also lengthened 1.7 times than that of the survival group, the differences were statistically significant (all  $P < 0.05$ ). The proportions of fever, increased serum creatinine, liver function damage and pulmonary fibrosis in the death group were significantly higher than those in the survival group, the differences were statistically significant ( $\chi^2 = 12.20, 8.35, 8.84, 50.68$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Mortality rates are still high in patients with acute paraquat poisoning. The amount of poison is still the key factor of death in patients. Early gastric lavage and blood purification, as soon as possible to clear the poison, as far as possible to reduce the absorption of the toxic chemical and aggressive treatment can significantly improve the prognosis of patients. Early fever, liver and kidney function damage and pulmonary fibrosis may predict the poor prognosis of patients.

**【Key words】** Poisoning; Paraquat; Disease attributes; Prognosis; Follow-up studies

**Fund program:** Key Projects of the Sichuan Provincial Education Department (16ZA0190)

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# 小蓟饮子加减方治疗良性前列腺增生双极汽化电切术后出血的临床效果

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**【摘要】** **目的** 探讨小蓟饮子加减方治疗良性前列腺增生双极汽化电切术后出血的临床效果。**方法** 选取 2013 年 6 月至 2017 年 6 月温岭市中医院收治的施行双极汽化电切术良性前列腺增生患者 90 例为研究对象,将患者按照随机数字表法分成中药观察组和对照组,每组 45 例。观察组在术后选用小蓟饮子加减方进行治疗,对照组采用口服非那雄胺进行治疗,比较分析两组患者的临床治疗效果。**结果** 术后 3 d、术后 5 d、术后 7 d 对照组出血量分别为(13.69 ± 1.27) mL、(8.37 ± 1.23) mL、(6.13 ± 0.58) mL,观察组分别为(9.22 ± 1.18) mL、(6.12 ± 0.98) mL、(3.98 ± 0.33) mL,两组差异均有统计学意义( $t = 17.297, P = 0.000; t = 9.597, P = 0.000; t = 21.613, P = 0.000$ ),两组出血量均随着时间的延长呈下降趋势,且组内每 2 个时刻比较差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.05$ );治疗后对照组国际前列腺症状(I-PSS)、慢性前列腺炎症状(NIH-CPSI)评分分别为(13.22 ± 2.95)分、(13.64 ± 4.22)分,观察组分别为(8.11 ± 1.35)分、(7.88 ± 3.06)分,均低于治疗前( $t = 12.286, P = 0.000; t = 14.359, P = 0.000; t = 21.041, P = 0.000; t = 25.989, P = 0.000$ ),且治疗后观察组评分较低,两组间对比差异均有统计学意义( $t = 8.217, P = 0.000; t = 7.413, P = 0.000$ )。**结论** 老年男性经尿道前列腺电切术中,出血是最常见的并发症,严重干扰术后的恢复,采用中药小蓟饮子加减治疗可以减少出血量,从而改善术后恢复情况。

**【关键词】** 前列腺增生; 前列腺切除术; 手术后并发症; 出血; 小蓟饮子; 生活质量; 非那雄胺; 治疗结果

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## Clinical effect of addition and subtraction of Xiaojiyinzi prescription in the treatment of bleeding after bipolar vaporization of prostate for benign prostatic hyperplasia

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To explore the effect of addition and subtraction of Xiaojiyinzi prescription in the treatment of bleeding after bipolar vaporization of prostate for benign prostatic hyperplasia. **Methods** From June 2013 to June 2017, 90 patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia who underwent bipolar electrovaporization in the Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Wenling were selected in this study. The patients were divided into observation group and control group according to a random number table, with 45 cases in each group. The observation group was given addition and subtraction of Xiaojiyinzi prescription, while the control group was treated with finasteride orally. The clinical effects of the two groups were compared and analyzed. **Results** The amount of bleeding in the control group at 3 days, 5 days and 7 days after operation were (13.69 ± 1.27) mL, (8.37 ± 1.23) mL, (6.13 ± 0.58) mL, respectively, which in the observation group were (9.22 ± 1.18) mL, (6.12 ± 0.98) mL, (3.98 ± 0.33) mL, respectively, there were statistically significant differences between the two groups ( $t = 17.297, P = 0.000, t = 9.597, P = 0.000, t = 21.613, P = 0.000$ ). The amount of bleeding in both two groups decreased with the prolongation of time, and the differences were statistically significant between each two moments (all  $P < 0.05$ ). After treatment, the I-PSS and NIH-CPSI scores in the control group were (13.22 ± 2.95) points and (13.64 ± 4.22) points, respectively, which in the observation group were (8.11 ± 1.35) points and (7.88 ± 3.06) points, respectively, which were lower than those before treatment, and the differences were statistically significant ( $t = 12.286, P = 0.000, t = 14.359, P = 0.000, t = 21.041, P = 0.000, t = 25.989, P = 0.000$ ). The scores in the observation group after treatment were lower than those in the control group, and the differences were statistically significant between the two groups ( $t = 8.217, P = 0.000,$

$t = 7.413, P = 0.000$ ). **Conclusion** Hemorrhage is the most common complication of transurethral resection of prostate in elderly men, which seriously interferes with postoperative recovery. The addition and subtraction of Xiaojiyinzi prescription can reduce bleeding and improve postoperative recovery.

**【Key words】** Prostatic hyperplasia; Prostatectomy; Postoperative complications; Hemorrhage; Xiaojiyinzi prescription; Finasteride; Quality of life; Treatment outcome

**Fund program:** Science and Technology Planning Project of Wenling City, Zhejiang Province (Wenke - 2011 - 21 - 25)

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# 创伤控制骨科理念用于严重多发伤的效果观察

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**【摘要】** 目的 探讨创伤控制骨科理念用于严重多发伤的效果。方法 选择义乌市中心医院 2016 年 3 月至 2018 年 3 月收治的急诊严重多发伤患者 74 例,采用随机数字表法分为对照组 37 例、观察组 37 例。对照组采用一次性确定手术治疗;观察组采用在创伤控制骨科理念下急诊严重多发伤的救治措施。比较两组体温恢复时间、凝血酶原(PT)恢复时间、休克纠正时间、并发症发生情况及治疗效果。结果 观察组体温恢复时间、PT 恢复时间、休克纠正时间分别为(6.73 ± 3.29)h、(5.18 ± 1.89)h、(5.84 ± 3.14)h,均短于对照组的(9.85 ± 1.62)h、(9.86 ± 2.41)h、(8.45 ± 0.87)h,差异均有统计学意义( $t = 5.175, 9.295, 4.873$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。观察组并发症发生率为 8.11% (3/37),低于对照组的 32.43% (12/37),差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 6.773, P < 0.05$ )。观察组治愈率为 97.30% (36/37),高于对照组的 91.89% (34/37),但差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。结论 创伤控制骨科理念下急诊严重多发伤的救治效果明显,是一种有效、可行的方法。

**【关键词】** 创伤和损伤; 多处创伤; 质量控制; 医院,骨科; 急诊处理; 凝血酶原; 休克,创伤性; 并发症

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## Effect of trauma control concept on severe multiple injuries

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To explore the effect of trauma control concept on severe multiple injuries. **Methods** From March 2016 to March 2018, 74 emergency patients with severe multiple injuries were selected in Yiwu Central Hospital. The patients were divided into the observation group and the control group according to the digital table method, with 37 cases in each group. The control group was treated with one-time surgical treatment, and the observation group was given treatment measures for severe multiple trauma in emergency department under the concept of trauma control. The recovery time of body temperature, the recovery time of prothrombin (PT), the time of shock correction, the occurrence of complications, and the therapeutic effect were compared between the two groups. **Results**

The body temperature recovery time, PT recovery time and shock correction time in the observation group were (6.73 ± 3.29)h, (5.18 ± 1.89)h and (5.84 ± 3.14)h, respectively, which were shorter than those in the control group [(9.85 ± 1.62)h, (9.86 ± 2.41)h, (8.45 ± 0.87)h], and the differences were statistically significant ( $t = 5.175, 9.295, 4.873$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The incidence rate of complications in the observation group was 8.11% (3/37), which was lower than that in the control group [32.43% (12/37)], the difference was statistically significant ( $\chi^2 = 6.773, P < 0.05$ ). The cure rate of the observation group was 97.30% (36/37), which was higher than that of the control group [91.89% (34/37)], but there was no statistically significant difference ( $P > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** The treatment effect of severe multiple injuries under the concept of trauma control is obvious. It is an effective and feasible method, which can effectively reduce the complications and fatality rate.

**【Key words】** Wounds and injuries; Multiple trauma; Quality control; Hospitals, osteopathic; Emergency treatment; Prothrombin; Shock, traumatic; Complication

**Fund program:** Public Welfare Science and Technology Planning Project of Yiwu City, Zhejiang Province (2016 - S - 13)

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# 柴胡舒肝散加味辅助治疗胆源性急性胰腺炎的临床疗效观察

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**【摘要】 目的** 观察柴胡舒肝散加味辅助治疗胆源性急性胰腺炎的临床疗效。**方法** 采用随机对照实验的方法,选取成都中医药大学附属医院 2011 年 6 月至 2016 年 10 月收治的胆源性急性胰腺炎患者 40 例为研究对象,根据就诊顺序分为治疗组和对照组各 20 例,两组的治疗方案均依据指南制定,治疗组加用中药柴胡舒肝散加味,对照组仅按西医常规治疗方案治疗;观察比较指标为两组受试者腹痛症状、转氨酶下降时间。**结果** 治疗组与对照组治疗后白细胞计数差异无统计学意义 $[(5.68 \pm 2.26) \times 10^9/L$  比  $(5.50 \pm 1.98) \times 10^9/L]$  ( $t = 0.28, P > 0.05$ ),丙氨酸氨基转移酶、C 反应蛋白、胆红素等好转均优于对照组 ( $t = -2.767, -2.96, -3.66$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** 柴胡舒肝散加味治疗胆源性急性胰腺炎临床效果显著,安全有效。

**【关键词】** 胰腺炎; 柴胡疏肝散加味

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## Clinical effect of modified Chaihu Shugan powder in the adjuvant treatment of biliary acute pancreatitis

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To observe the clinical efficacy of modified Chaihu Shugan powder in the adjuvant treatment of biliary acute pancreatitis. **Methods** A total of 40 cases of biliary acute pancreatitis were selected from June 2011 to October 2016 in the Affiliated Hospital of Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. The patients were randomly divided into treatment group and control group, with 20 cases in each group. Western medical treatment plans of both two groups were formulated according to the guidelines. The control group was given conventional western medicine. The treatment group was given modified Chaihu Shugan powder on the basis of the control group. The abdominal pain symptoms, duration of aminotransferase descent and imaging findings before and after treatment were observed and compared. **Results** After treatment, the white blood cell count between the two groups had no statistically significant difference ( $t = 0.28, P > 0.05$ ). The improvements of alanine aminotransferase, C-reactive protein and bilirubin in the treatment group were all better than those in the control group  $[(5.68 \pm 2.26) \times 10^9/L$  vs.  $(5.50 \pm 1.98) \times 10^9/L]$  ( $t = -2.767, -2.96, -3.66$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Modified Chaihu Shugan powder in the adjuvant treatment of biliary acute pancreatitis has significant effect, and it is safe.

**【Key words】** Pancreatitis; Bupleurum liver-coursing powder variation

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# 长期配戴硬性角膜接触镜的效果观察及其对泪膜稳定性的影响

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**【摘要】 目的** 观察长期配戴硬性角膜接触镜在临床中的应用效果及其对泪膜稳定性的影响。**方法** 选取永康医院 2016 年 4 月至 2017 年 4 月收治的近视眼患者 150 例为观察对象,采用随机数字表法分为研究组 75 例和对照组 75 例,研究组患者术前长期配戴硬性角膜接触镜,对照组患者术前未配戴硬性角膜接触镜,比较两组患者不同时间段的泪液基础分泌量、泪膜破裂时间(TBUT)以及术后并发症发生情况。**结果** 术后 12 个月,研究组泪液基础分泌量 $[(11.1 \pm 1.5) \text{ mL}]$ 明显低于对照组 $[(18.5 \pm 3.2) \text{ mL}]$ ( $t = 12.235, P < 0.05$ );研究组泪膜破裂时间 $[(15.8 \pm 1.5) \text{ min}]$ 明显短于对照组 $[(25.1 \pm 4.8) \text{ min}]$ ( $t = 11.935, P < 0.05$ );研究组干眼症状、角膜染色发生率分别为 22.7%、18.7%,均明显低于对照组的 33.3%、34.7%,两组差异均有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 5.931, 6.425$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** 长期配戴硬性角膜接触镜严重影响患者的泪液基础分泌量以及泪膜破裂时间,降低了泪膜的稳定性,虽然术后并发症发生率较低,但对泪膜的破坏却无法避免。为了保护泪膜的稳定性,近视眼患者应尽量避免硬性角膜接触镜的配戴,可以选择佩戴框架眼镜。

**【关键词】** 接触镜; 角膜; 近视; 临床对照试验

**基金项目:**浙江省永康市科技计划项目(201734)

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## Effect of long-term wear of hard corneal contact lens and its effect on the stability of tear film

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To analyze the effect of long-term wearing of hard corneal contact lens and its effect on the stability of tear film. **Methods** From April 2016 to April 2017, 150 patients of myopia in Yongkang Hospital were selected in this study and randomly divided into study group and control group, with 75 cases in each group. The patients in the study group wore hard corneal contact lens for a long time before operation, the patients in the control group had no hard corneal contact lens before operation. The basal tear secretion amount, tear film break-up time (TBUT) and the incidence of postoperative complications were compared between the two groups. **Results** One year after operation, the basal tear secretion amount of the study group $[(11.1 \pm 1.5) \text{ mL}]$  was significantly lower than that of control group $[(18.5 \pm 3.2) \text{ mL}]$ ( $t = 12.235, P < 0.05$ ). The TBUT of the study group $[(15.8 \pm 1.5) \text{ min}]$  was significantly shorter than that of the control group $[(25.1 \pm 4.8) \text{ min}]$ ( $t = 11.935, P < 0.05$ ). The incidence rates of dry eye, corneal staining in the study group were 22.7%, 18.7%, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group (33.3%, 34.7%), there were statistically significant differences between the two groups ( $\chi^2 = 5.931, 6.425$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Long-term wearing hard contact lens seriously affects the tear secretion and TBUT, and reduces the stability of tear film. Although the incidence of postoperative complications is low, tear film damage can not be avoided. In order to protect the stability of the tear film, the patients with myopia should try to avoid the wear of the hard corneal contact lens and choose to wear frame glasses.

**【Key words】** Contact lenses; Cornea; Myopia; Controlled clinical trial

**Fund program:** Science and Technology Project of Yongkang City of Zhejiang Province(201734)

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# 术前行为训练及心理支持对慢性鼻-鼻窦炎患者功能性鼻内镜鼻窦手术后躯体功能及负性情绪的影响

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**【摘要】** **目的** 探讨术前行为训练和心理支持对慢性鼻-鼻窦炎患者功能性鼻内镜鼻窦手术后躯体功能及负性情绪的影响。**方法** 回顾性选取 2017 年 1 月至 2018 年 6 月舟山医院接受功能性鼻内镜鼻窦手术慢性鼻-鼻窦炎患者 140 例,按照给予干预模式不同分为观察组和对照组,每组 70 例。观察组采取术前行为训练联合心理支持,对比两组护理效果。**结果** 观察组干预后焦虑自评量表、抑郁自评量表评分分别为(45.06 ± 2.34)分、(49.65 ± 3.11)分,对照组干预后分别为(52.65 ± 4.88)分、(58.66 ± 5.17)分,组间差异均有统计学意义( $t = 8.329, 9.017$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。观察组身体健康评分、心理健康评分、社会适应评分、精神健康评分、生活质量总分分别为(43.15 ± 3.74)分、(23.35 ± 2.31)分、(43.22 ± 2.67)分、(55.47 ± 2.72)分、(167.89 ± 9.44)分,上述得分均高于对照组,组间差异有统计学意义( $t = 8.038, 12.018, 11.328, 10.771, 14.028$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** 术前行为训练和心理支持应用在功能性鼻内镜鼻窦手术中可以改善慢性鼻-鼻窦炎患者术后症状舒适程度,减轻患者负性心理状态,提升生活质量,值得在临床推广应用。

**【关键词】** 鼻炎; 鼻窦炎; 自然腔道内镜手术; 行为疗法; 心理疗法; 情绪; 生活质量

**基金项目:**浙江省舟山市医药卫生科技计划项目(2017B16)

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## Effects of preoperative behavior training and psychological support on the somatic function and negative emotions of chronic rhino - sinusitis patients after functional endoscopic sinus surgery

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To explore the effect of preoperative behavior training and psychological support on the somatic function and negative emotions of chronic rhino - sinusitis patients after functional endoscopic sinus surgery. **Methods** A retrospective study was conducted in 140 chronic rhino - sinusitis patients who received functional endoscopic sinus surgery in Zhoushan Hospital from January 2017 to June 2018, and they were divided into control group and observation group according to the different intervention method, with 70 cases in each group. The control group was given routine care, and the observation group received preoperative behavior training combined with psychological support. The nursing effect of the two groups was compared. **Results** The scores of self - rating anxiety scale and the self - rating depression scale of the observation group after intervention were (45.06 ± 2.34) points, (49.65 ± 3.11) points, respectively, which of the control group were (52.65 ± 4.88) points, (58.66 ± 5.17) points, respectively, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ( $t = 8.329, 9.017$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The scores of physical health, mental health, social adaptation, psychical health and quality of life in the observation group were (43.15 ± 3.74) points, (23.35 ± 2.31) points, (43.22 ± 2.67) points, (55.47 ± 2.72) points, (167.89 ± 9.44) points, respectively, which were higher than those in the control group, the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ( $t = 8.038, 12.018, 11.328, 10.771, 14.028$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The application of preoperative behavior training and psychological support in functional endoscopic sinus surgery can improve chronic rhino - sinusitis patients' postoperative symptoms comfort, alleviate patients' negative mental state, and improve their quality of life, which is worthy of clinical application.

**【Key words】** Rhinitis; Sinusitis; Natural orifice endoscopic surgery; Behavior therapy; Psychotherapy; Emotions; Quality of life

**Fund program:** Medical and Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Zhoushan City, Zhejiang Province(2017B16)

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# 自动乳腺全容积成像与超声弹性成像 对乳腺肿块的诊断价值比较

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**【摘要】 目的** 比较自动乳腺全容积成像技术(ABVS)与超声弹性成像技术(UE)对乳腺肿块诊断的敏感度、准确性和特异性。**方法** 选取 2016 年 5 月至 2017 年 7 月在解放军第二六六医院接受外科手术治疗的乳腺肿块患者 132 例,采用 ABVS、UE、二维超声技术进行诊断,与术后病理检测结果进行对比。**结果** 二维超声诊断敏感度为 76.54% (62/81),准确性为 75.0% (114/152),特异性为 73.24% (52/71);UE 诊断敏感度为 80.25% (65/81),准确性为 78.95% (120/152),特异性为 77.46% (55/71);ABVS 诊断敏感度为 88.89% (72/81),准确性为 88.16% (134/152),特异性为 87.32% (62/71)。ABVS 诊断敏感度优于二维超声( $\chi^2 = 4.318, P < 0.05$ ),但与 UE 差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 2.318, P > 0.05$ );ABVS 诊断准确性和特异性显著优于 UE 和二维超声(准确性: $\chi_1^2 = 8.756, \chi_2^2 = 4.692$ ;特异性: $\chi_1^2 = 4.449, \chi_2^2 = 4.135$ ;均  $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** ABVS 诊断乳腺病变具有较好的敏感度、准确性和特异性,临床超声科室医生可在乳腺肿块诊断中积极采用 ABVS 技术,以提高乳腺癌的检出率,提高患者的治愈率和生存率。

**【关键词】** 乳腺肿瘤; 超声检查; 诊断

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## Comparison of diagnostic value of automated breast volume scanner and ultrasonic elastography in breast mass

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To compare the sensitivity, accuracy and specificity between automated breast volume scanner (ABVS) and ultrasonic elastography (UE) in the diagnosis of breast mass. **Methods** From May 2016 to July 2017, 132 patients with breast mass in the No. 266 Hospital of PLA were chosen in the research. ABVS, UE and two-dimensional ultrasonography were used for diagnosis, and the diagnostic results were compared with pathological results. **Results** The sensitivity, accuracy and the specificity of two-dimensional ultrasonography were 76.54% (62/81), 75.0% (114/152), 73.24% (52/71), respectively, which of UE were 80.25% (65/81), 78.95% (120/152) and 77.46% (55/71), respectively, which of ABVS were 88.89% (72/81), 88.16% (134/152) and 87.32% (62/71), respectively. The sensitivity of ABVS was higher than that of two-dimensional ultrasonography ( $\chi^2 = 4.318, P < 0.05$ ), while had no statistically significant difference compared with that of UE ( $\chi^2 = 2.318, P > 0.05$ ). The accuracy and specificity of ABVS were higher than those of UE and two-dimensional ultrasonography (accuracy:  $\chi_1^2 = 8.756, \chi_2^2 = 4.692$ ; specificity:  $\chi_1^2 = 4.449, \chi_2^2 = 4.135$ ; all  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The sensitivity, accuracy and specificity of ABVS in the diagnosis of breast lesions are high, and doctors from ultrasonic department are recommended to use ABVS to diagnose breast cancer. This can improve the detectable rate of breast cancer and the cure rate and survival rate of patients.

**【Key words】** Breast neoplasms; Ultrasonography; Diagnosis

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# 绷带型角膜接触镜在上睑下垂手术治疗中的应用效果

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**【摘要】** **目的** 探讨绷带型角膜接触镜在上睑下垂手术治疗中的应用效果。**方法** 对仙桃市第一人民医院 2013 年 3 月至 2016 年 3 月初发先天性上睑下垂患者 62 例(73 眼), 随机抽签法分成 A、B、C 三组。三组均行提上睑肌缩短术, A 组 20 例(24 眼) 从术中即开始配戴绷带型角膜接触镜, B 组 22 例(25 眼) 手术结束后即配戴绷带型角膜接触镜, C 组 20 例(24 眼) 术后不使用绷带型角膜接触镜。术后随访 3 个月, 比较三组术后 FL 染色评分和眼部疼痛程度评分。**结果** 术后角膜染色评分比较: 术后 1 d, B 组与 C 组差异无统计学意义( $q=0.537, P>0.05$ ), 但与 A 组差异均有统计学意义( $q=10.876, 11.298$ , 均  $P<0.05$ ); 术后 7 d, 三组间差异均有统计学意义( $q=8.682, 4.048, 4.722$ , 均  $P<0.05$ ); 术后 2 周, A、B 两组间差异无统计学意义( $q=1.635, P>0.05$ ), 但与 C 组差异均有统计学意义( $q=8.747, 7.201$ , 均  $P<0.05$ ); 术后 3 个月, 三组间差异均无统计学意义( $q=1.607, 0.186, 1.438$ , 均  $P>0.05$ )。术后眼部疼痛评分比较: 术后 1 d, 三组间差异均无统计学意义( $q=0.986, 0.586, 0.410$ , 均  $P>0.05$ ); 术后 7 d, A、B 两组间差异已无统计学意义( $q=0.948, P>0.05$ ), 但与 C 组差异均有统计学意义( $q=4.743, 3.843$ , 均  $P<0.05$ ); 术后 1 个月, 三组间差异均无统计学意义( $q=3.181, 0.599, 2.654$ , 均  $P>0.05$ )。所有患者 62 例(73 眼) 术后上睑弧度及重睑成形良好, 平视时睑裂高度正常且均位于瞳孔上缘以上, 16 眼轻度眼睑闭合不全, 1~2 个月后均自然闭合良好, 无手术切口感染及角膜感染发生。**结论** 从术中应用绷带型角膜接触镜, 可以有效的对角膜进行保护, 且术后短期内持续佩戴绷带型角膜接触镜安全性高, 能促进角膜上皮的愈合, 减少了暴露性角膜炎的发生, 同时也能明显缓解患者眼部疼痛症状。

**【关键词】** 接触镜; 角膜; 绷带; 眼睑下垂; 外科手术; 上皮, 角膜; 眼痛; 角膜炎

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## Application effect of bandage corneal contact lens in ptosis during surgical treatment

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To study the application effect of bandage corneal contact lens in ptosis during surgical treatment. **Methods** A total of 62 patients (73 eyes) with primary congenital ptosis in the First People's Hospital of Xiantao from March 2013 to March 2016 were randomly divided into group A, group B and group C. All of the three groups were treated by shortening levator palpebrae superioris muscle. The A group [20 cases (24 eyes)] began to wear bandage corneal contact lens during the operation. The B group [22 cases (25 eyes)] began to wear bandage corneal contact lens at the end of surgery. And the C group [20 cases (24 eyes)] took conventional methods for covering operative eyes. Postoperative follow-up lasted for 3 months, the postoperative FL staining scores and ocular pain severity were compared among the three groups. **Results** Comparison of postoperative FL staining scores: there was no statistically significant difference between B group and C group at postoperative 1 day ( $q=0.537, P>0.05$ ), but the differences between B group and A group were statistically significant ( $q=10.876, 11.298$ , all  $P<0.05$ ), the differences among the three groups were statistically significant at the 7th day after surgery ( $q=8.682, 4.048, 4.722$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). There was no statistically significant difference between B group and A group at postoperative 2 weeks ( $q=1.635, P>0.05$ ), but the differences between group A/B and group C were statistically significant ( $q=8.747, 7.201$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). There were no statistically significant differences among the three groups at postoperative 3 months ( $q=1.607, 0.186, 1.438$ , all  $P>0.05$ ). Comparison of postoperative ocular pain severity: there were no statistically significant differences among the three groups at postoperative 1 day ( $q=0.986, 0.586, 0.410$ , all  $P>$



0.05). At postoperative 7 days, there was no statistically significant difference between A group and B group ( $q = 0.948, P > 0.05$ ), but the differences between A/B group and C group were statistically significant ( $q = 4.743, 3.843, \text{all } P < 0.05$ ). There were no statistically significant differences among the three groups at postoperative 1 month ( $q = 3.181, 0.599, 2.654, \text{all } P > 0.05$ ). Postoperative upper eyelid radian and double eyelid plasty in all of 62 cases (73 eyes) was satisfied and the width of palpebral fissure when look straight was normal and locating above superior margin of pupil, but there were 16 eyes with slightly hypophasis which were all naturally closed good after 1 to 2 months without surgical incision infection and corneal infection. **Conclusion** It is effective to protect the cornea since intraoperative application of bandage corneal contact lens, and it with high safety to wear corneal contact lens shortly after surgery, which can promote corneal epithelial wound healing, reducing incidence of exposure keratitis, at the same time, it can obviously relieve ocular pain in patients.

**【Key words】** Contact lenses; Cornea; Bandages; Blepharoptosis; Surgical procedures, operative; Epithelium, corneal; Eye pain; Keratitis

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## 2 型糖尿病患者白内障术后黄斑水肿发生情况及危险因素分析

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**【摘要】** **目的** 探讨 2 型糖尿病(T2DM)患者白内障术后黄斑水肿(ME)的发生率以及危险因素,为临床治疗提供参考。**方法** 回顾性分析 2014 年 3 月至 2017 年 4 月晋城市眼科医院眼科收治的行白内障超声乳化联合人工晶体植入术患者 128 例,其中无糖尿病 36 例 36 只眼为 A 组,无视网膜病变的 T2DM 患者 41 例 41 只眼为 B 组,发生视网膜病变的 T2DM 患者 51 例 51 只眼为 C 组,比较三组患者术后 ME 发生率、最佳矫正视力(BCVA)、黄斑中心凹区域厚度(CSMT)的差异,logistic 多因素回归分析 T2DM 白内障术后发生 DME 的危险因素。**结果** A、B、C 三组术后 ME 的发生率分别为 5.56%、29.27%、50.98%,差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 6.567, P < 0.05$ ),组间两两对比 C 组 > B 组 > A 组( $\chi^2 = 4.419, 19.951, P < 0.05$ )。A 组、B 组、C 组术后 BCVA 分别为(0.26 ± 0.08)、(0.19 ± 0.04)、(0.08 ± 0.01),差异有统计学意义( $F = 9.352, P < 0.001$ ),组间两两比较 A 组 > B 组 > C 组( $t = 4.950, 2.030$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。A 组、B 组、C 组术后 CSMT 分别为(246.35 ± 23.73)  $\mu\text{m}$ 、(249.52 ± 20.95)  $\mu\text{m}$ 、(289.31 ± 43.82)  $\mu\text{m}$ ,差异有统计学意义( $F = 9.352, P < 0.001$ )。logistic 多因素回归分析显示术前视网膜病变[3.672(0.261 ~ 0.961),  $P = 0.000$ ]、术前 ME[3.862(0.136 ~ 0.769),  $P = 0.001$ ]是影响 T2DM 术后 ME 发生的独立危险因素。**结论** T2DM 白内障术后 ME 发生率较高,术前 ME、术前糖尿病视网膜病变患者白内障术后 ME 的发生风险较高。

**【关键词】** 糖尿病, 2 型; 超声乳化白内障吸除术; 黄斑水肿; 危险因素; 晶体植入, 眼内

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### Incidence and risk factors of macular edema after cataract surgery in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the incidence and risk factors of macular edema (ME) after cataract surgery in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), and to provide a reference for clinical treatment. **Methods**

From March 2014 to April 2017, 128 cases of cataract phacoemulsification and intraocular lens implantation in Jincheng Ophthalmology Hospital were retrospectively analyzed, of whom 36 cases (36 eyes) without diabetes were A group, 41 patients (41 eyes) with no retinopathy were B group, 51 cases (51 eyes) of T2DM patients with retinopathy were C group. The incidence of ME, the BCVA and the CSMT of the three groups were compared, and the Logistic multiple factor regression analysis was used to analyze the risk factors of DME after T2DM cataract surgery. **Results** The incidence rates of ME in A, B and C group were 5.56%, 29.27% and 50.98%, respectively, and the difference was statistically significant ( $\chi^2 = 6.567, P < 0.05$ ), and that of C group > B group > A group ( $\chi^2 = 4.419, 19.951$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The BCVA after operation in A group, B group and C group, was (0.26 ± 0.08), (0.19 ± 0.04) and (0.08 ± 0.01), respectively, the difference was statistically significant ( $F = 9.352, P < 0.001$ ), and that of group A > group B > group C ( $t = 4.950, 2.030, P < 0.05$ ). The CSMT after operation in A group, B group and C group was (246.35 ± 23.73)  $\mu\text{m}$ , (249.52 ± 20.95)  $\mu\text{m}$  and (289.31 ± 43.82)  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively, the difference was statistically significant ( $F = 9.352, P < 0.001$ ). Logistic multivariate regression analysis showed that preoperative retinopathy [3.672 (0.261 - 0.961),  $P = 0.000$ ], preoperative ME [3.862 (0.136 - 0.769),  $P = 0.001$ ] were independent risk factors for the occurrence of ME after T2DM. **Conclusion** The incidence of ME is higher after T2DM cataract surgery, and the risk of ME is higher in patients with preoperative ME and preoperative diabetic retinopathy.

**【Key words】** Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Phacoemulsification; Macular edema; Risk factors; Lens implantation, intraocular

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# 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征患者嗜睡与焦虑抑郁情绪的相关性研究

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)患者日间嗜睡与焦虑抑郁的相关性。**方法** 对2015年9月至2017年9月因睡眠打鼾就诊于中国医科大学附属盛京医院呼吸内科的117名受试者收集一般资料、进行Epworth嗜睡量表(ESS)、抑郁自评量表(SDS)、焦虑自评量表(SAS)问卷调查及多导睡眠检测检查。比较单纯鼾症与OSAHS组各项结果差异,分析ESS评分与SDS和SAS评分的相关性。**结果** OSAHS组受试者ESS、SDS、SAS评分分别为(16.24±3.82)分、(46.27±9.01)分、(48.21±9.44)分,单纯鼾症组ESS、SDS、SAS评分分别为(6.0±2.58)分、(35.50±18.40)分、(36.55±17.97)分,OSAHS组ESS、SDS、SAS评分均高于单纯鼾症组,差异均有统计学意义( $t = -14.425$ 、 $-2.521$ 、 $-2.780$ , 均 $P < 0.05$ ); OSAHS组患者SDS、SAS评分与ESS评分均存在相关性( $r = 0.419$ 、 $0.313$ , 均 $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** OSAHS患者嗜睡及焦虑、抑郁情绪较单纯鼾症者更重; OSAHS患者ESS评分可以反映病情严重程度,患者的嗜睡程度与抑郁、焦虑情绪具有相关性。

**【关键词】** 嗜睡; 焦虑; 抑郁; 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征; Epworth嗜睡量表; 抑郁自评量表; 焦虑自评量表; 单纯鼾症

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## Correlation between sleepiness and anxiety, depression in patients with OSAHS

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the correlation between daytime sleepiness and anxiety, depression in patients with obstructive sleep apnea and hypopnea syndrome(OSAHS). **Methods** A total of 117 patients with sleep - snoring from September 2015 to September 2017 who admitted to the Department of Respiratory Medicine of Shengjing Hospital Affiliated to China Medical University were collected for general information. ESS, SDS, SAS questionnaire and polysomnography were detected. The differences between simple snoring and OSAHS group were compared, and the correlation between Epworth Sleepiness Scale(ESS), Self - rating Depression Scale(SDS), Self - rating Anxiety Scale(SAS) score was analyzed. **Results** The scores of ESS, SDS and SAS in the OSAHS group were (16.24±3.82) points, (46.27±9.01) points, (48.21±9.44) points, respectively, which were higher than those in the simple snoring group [(6.0±2.58) points, (35.50±18.40) points, (36.55±17.97) points] ( $t = -14.425$ ,  $-2.521$ ,  $-2.780$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). There was a correlation between SDS or SAS score and ESS score in OSAHS group( $r = 0.419$ ,  $0.313$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The sleepiness and anxiety, depression in OSAHS patients is more severe than simple snoring; ESS score in OSAHS patients can reflect the severity of the disease, the degree of sleepiness in patients with OSAHS is related to depression and anxiety.

**【Key words】** Sleepiness; Anxiety; Depression; Obstructive sleep apnea and hypopnea syndrome; Epworth sleepiness scale; Self - rating depression scale; Self - rating anxiety scale; Simple snore

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# 中西药联合应用对不孕症患者卵泡发育及排卵效果的影响

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨中西药联合应用对不孕症患者卵泡发育及排卵效果的影响。**方法** 选取 2014 年 1 月至 2017 年 6 月解放军第一五五中心医院特诊科收治的不孕症患者 86 例作为研究对象, 采用回顾性分析法分析所有患者的临床资料, 根据其资料中治疗方法将其分为对照组 40 例和观察组 46 例, 对照组患者予以不孕症相应西医药物等治疗, 观察组在对照组基础上予以加用中药进行治疗, 且所有患者治疗前后均行超声检查, 治疗结束后记录并比较两组优势卵泡、排卵率、妊娠率、卵泡黄素化及卵巢过度刺激综合征等, 并记录两组患者在治疗过程中不良反应的发生情况。**结果** (1) 超声监测可清楚了解卵泡的变化情况, 且本组数据中观察组患者其治疗后优势卵泡出现率(95.65%)、排卵率(78.26%)及受孕率(56.52%)均分别显著高于对照组(55.00%, 50.00%和 30.00%) ( $\chi^2 = 19.811, P < 0.001$ ;  $\chi^2 = 7.523, P < 0.001$ ;  $\chi^2 = 6.102, P < 0.001$ ); (2) 观察组患者其治疗过程中不良反应发生率(6.52%)显著低于对照组(45.00%), 差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 17.164, P < 0.001$ )。**结论** 中西药联合治疗不孕症患者其临床疗效更为显著, 且在超声监测的指导下可更为准确用药剂量和时间, 可进一步提高受孕率, 具有一定的安全性, 值得临床上广泛推广应用。

**【关键词】** 超声; 中西药; 不孕症; 临床价值

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## Effect of combined use of Chinese and western medicine on follicular development and ovulation in infertility patients

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the effect of combined use of Chinese and western medicine on follicular development and ovulation in infertility patients. **Methods** The clinical data of 86 infertile patients treated in special clinic of the No. 155 Central Hospital of PLA from January 2014 to June 2017 were retrospectively analyzed. According to the treatment method, the patients were divided into control group ( $n = 40$ ) and observation group ( $n = 46$ ). The control group was given corresponding western medicine treatment, the observation group was treated with Chinese medicine on the basis of the control group, and all patients received ultrasound examination before and after treatment. At the end of treatment, the dominant follicle, ovulation rate, pregnancy rate, luteinized unrupture follicle syndrome and ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome were recorded and compared between the two groups by ultrasonography. The adverse reactions of the two groups were recorded during the treatment. **Results** (1) Ultrasound monitoring showed that the dominant follicle rate(95.65%), ovulation rate(78.26%) and pregnancy rate(56.52%) in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group (55.00%, 50.00% and 30.00%) ( $\chi^2 = 19.811, P < 0.001$ ;  $\chi^2 = 7.523, P < 0.001$ ;  $\chi^2 = 6.102, P < 0.001$ ); (2) The incidence rate of adverse reactions in the observation group was 6.52%, which was significantly lower than 45.00% in the control group, the difference was statistically significant( $\chi^2 = 17.164, P < 0.001$ ). **Conclusion** The combined treatment of Chinese and western medicine on infertility patients has more significant clinical efficacy. Under the guidance of ultrasound monitoring, the drug dosage and time can be more accurate, which can further improve the pregnancy rate with a certain security, it is worth widely used in clinical.

**【Key words】** Ultrasound; Chinese and Western medicine; Infertility; Clinical value

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# 阿替普酶静脉溶栓联合抗血小板治疗对急性缺血性轻型脑卒中患者心脑血管不良事件再发的影响

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨阿替普酶(重组人组织型纤溶酶原激活剂,rt-PA)静脉溶栓联合抗血小板治疗对轻型急性缺血性脑卒中(AIS)患者心脑血管不良事件再发的影响。**方法** 将2015年12月至2017年12月绍兴市中心医院收治的轻型AIS患者74例作为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将患者分为对照组采取rt-PA静脉溶栓,联合组在对照组治疗基础上联合应用抗血小板治疗,每组37例。比较两组患者治疗前、治疗后3个月血肌酐(Scr)、谷氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、血小板计数(PLT)等肝肾功能指标,并比较两组患者Barthel指数量表、改良Rankin量表的评分情况,同时记录两组3个月内心脑血管不良事件的发生情况。**结果** 两组患者治疗前与治疗后肝肾功能指标的组间比较,差异均无统计学意义( $t = 0.30, 0.27, 0.20, 0.77, 0.03, 0.64$ , 均  $P > 0.05$ )。与治疗前比较,联合组与对照组Barthel指数量表评分[(74.97 ± 4.74)分、(61.95 ± 4.24)分]均明显升高,且联合组升高幅度较对照组更为显著( $t = 12.45, P < 0.05$ );与治疗前比较,联合组与对照组改良Rankin量表评分[(1.16 ± 0.37)分、(2.05 ± 0.45)分]均明显降低,且联合组降低幅度较对照组更为显著( $t = 9.29, P < 0.05$ )。联合组出血事件、心血管事件、脑血管事件和死亡事件总发生率(5.41%)较对照组(27.03%)显著降低( $\chi^2 = 4.87, P < 0.05$ )。**结论** rt-PA静脉溶栓联合抗血小板治疗可有效改善轻型AIS患者的神经功能和日常活动能力,亦能够有效减少心脑血管不良事件的发生,进而有助于改善患者的预后效果,提升生活质量,因此具有良好的临床应用价值。

**【关键词】** 急性缺血性轻型脑卒中; 重组人组织型纤溶酶原激活剂; 静脉溶栓; 抗血小板; 心脑血管不良事件; 肝功能; 肾功能; Barthel指数量表; 改良Rankin量表

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## Effect of rt - PA thrombolysis combined with antiplatelet therapy on recurrent cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events in patients with mild acute ischemic stroke

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To explore the effect of recombinant human tissue plasminogen activator (rt - PA) intravenous thrombolytic therapy combined with antiplatelet therapy on the recurrence of cardio cerebral vascular adverse events in patients with mild acute ischemic stroke (AIS). **Methods** From December 2015 to December 2017, 74 patients with mild AIS treated in Shaoxing Central Hospital were selected in the research. According to the random number table method, the patients were divided into two groups, with 37 cases in each group. The control group received rt - PA intravenous thrombolysis, and the combined group was treated with antiplatelet therapy on the basis of the control group. The serum creatinine (Scr), alanine transaminase (ALT) and platelet count (PLT) were compared before and after treatment in the two groups, and the scores of the Barthel index scale and the modified Rankin scale were compared between the two groups. The incidence of cardiovascular adverse events in 3 months of the two groups was also recorded. **Results** There were no statistically significant differences in liver and kidney function indicators between the two groups before and after treatment ( $t = 0.30, 0.27, 0.20, 0.77, 0.03, 0.64$ , all  $P > 0.05$ ). Before treatment, the Barthel index scale scores in the combined group and control group [(74.97 ± 4.74) points, (61.95 ± 4.24) points] were significantly increased, and the increasing degree in the combined group was more significant than that in the control group ( $t = 12.45, P < 0.05$ ). The modified Rankin scale scores in the combined group and control group [(1.16 ± 0.37) points, (2.05 ± 0.45) points] were significantly decreased compared with those before

treatment, and the reduction degree of the combined group was more significant than that in the control group ( $t = 9.29, P < 0.05$ ). The total incidence rate of bleeding events, cardiovascular events, cerebrovascular events and death events in the combined group (5.41%) was significantly lower than that of the control group (27.03%) ( $\chi^2 = 4.87, P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** rt-PA intravenous thrombolytic therapy combined with antiplatelet therapy can effectively improve the nerve function and daily activity of patients with mild AIS. It can also effectively reduce the incidence of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular adverse events, and thus help to improve the prognosis and improve the quality of life. Therefore, it has good clinical application value.

**【Key words】** Acute ischemic stroke; Recombinant human tissue plasminogen activator; Intravenous thrombolysis; Antiplatelet; Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular adverse event; Liver function; Renal function; Barthel index scale; Modified Rankin scale

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# 乳晕旁切口对乳腺多发良性肿块的美容手术效果研究

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨乳晕旁切口对乳腺多发良性肿块切除术后乳腺外观的影响。**方法** 选择大同市第五人民医院 2010 年 2 月至 2017 年 11 月 60 例女性乳腺多发良性肿块拟行手术切除患者,根据随机数字表法分为研究组和对照组各 30 例,分别采用乳晕旁切口和传统手术切口,比较两组患者手术时间、手术效果,应用温哥华瘢痕评定量表(VSS)评估并比较两组患者术后手术瘢痕积分,比较两组患者对乳腺外形的主观评分。**结果** 研究组手术用时(25.36 ± 7.69) min,与对照组差异无统计学意义( $t = 0.264, P > 0.05$ );切口长度(5.86 ± 2.49) mm,小于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $t = 8.621, P < 0.05$ );术中出血量(9.69 ± 5.68) mL,小于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $t = 2.549, P < 0.05$ );研究组与对照组治疗显效(53.33% 比 43.33%)、有效(40% 比 33.33%)、总有效(93.33% 比 76.67%)差异均有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 5.264, 7.127, 13.267$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ );研究组切口瘢痕和乳腺外形评分均优于对照组[VSS:(4.35 ± 1.67) 分比(7.92 ± 2.51) 分];乳腺外观:(1.38 ± 0.61) 分比(4.92 ± 1.67) 分, $t = 7.264, 6.621$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ 。**结论** 乳晕旁切口对乳腺多发良性肿块切除术创伤小、切除率高、切口隐蔽、术后美容效果好,满足患者需求。

**【关键词】** 乳晕旁切口; 乳腺肿瘤; 乳腺; 美容

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## Effect of para areola incision on the cosmetic surgery of multiple benign breast lumps

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the effect of para areola incision on the appearance of breast after excision of multiple benign breast lumps. **Methods** From February 2010 to November 2017, 60 females of multiple benign breast tumor underwent surgical resection in the Fifth People's Hospital of Datong were selected and randomly divided into study group ( $n = 30$ ) and control group ( $n = 30$ ), respectively received periareolar incision and traditional incision surgery. The operation time and operation effect were compared between the two groups. VSS was used to compare the postoperative scar score between the two groups. The satisfaction for breast shape was also compared between the two groups. **Results** The operation time of the study group [(25.36 ± 7.69) min] had no statistically significant difference compared with that of the control group ( $t = 0.264, P > 0.05$ ). The incision length and the amount of bleeding in the study group were (5.86 ± 2.49) mm, (9.69 ± 5.68) mL, respectively, which were significantly lower than those of the control group ( $t = 8.621, P < 0.05; t = 2.549, P < 0.05$ ). The obvious effective rate(53.33% vs. 43.33%), effective rate(40.00% vs. 33.33%) and total effective rate(93.33% vs. 76.67%) between the study group and control group had statistically significant differences ( $\chi^2 = 5.264, 7.127, 13.267$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). The scar and breast shape scores of the study group were better than those of the control group[VSS:(4.35 ± 1.67) points vs. (7.92 ± 2.51) points, breast appearance:(1.38 ± 0.61) points vs. (4.92 ± 1.67) points,  $t = 7.264, 6.621$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ]. **Conclusion** The resection of breast multiple benign masses by parareone incision has less trauma, high resection rate, concealed incision and good cosmetic effect after operation, which meets the needs of the patients.

**【Key words】** Para areola incision; Breast tumor; Mammary gland; Beauty

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# 醒脑静注射液对老年重症肺炎患者血清降钙素原、C 反应蛋白、白细胞计数及临床疗效的影响

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨醒脑静注射液联合盐酸氨溴索对老年重症肺炎患者降钙素原(PCT)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞计数(WBC)影响及临床疗效观察。**方法** 选择 2013 年 12 月至 2015 年 3 月浙江衢化医院收治的老年重症肺炎患者 94 例,依据随机数字表法分为治疗组 47 例与对照组 47 例。对照组采用盐酸氨溴索治疗,治疗组在对照组基础上结合醒脑静注射液治疗。比较两组治疗前后主要症状积分、血气分析指标、PCT、CRP 和 WBC 变化,及治疗疗效。**结果** 治疗组治疗后发热积分( $1.03 \pm 0.25$ )分和咳嗽积分( $1.12 \pm 0.29$ )分低于对照组发热积分( $2.17 \pm 0.42$ )分和咳嗽积分( $2.34 \pm 0.71$ )分,且有统计学意义( $t = 15.989, 10.905, P < 0.05$ )。治疗组治疗后  $\text{PaO}_2$  ( $89.47 \pm 8.41$ ) mmHg 高于对照组 ( $76.39 \pm 5.63$ ) mmHg 而  $\text{PaCO}_2$  ( $48.37 \pm 7.19$ ) mmHg 低于对照组 ( $63.27 \pm 3.48$ ) mmHg,且有统计学意义( $t = 8.860, 12.780, P < 0.05$ )。治疗组治疗后血清 PCT( $5.41 \pm 0.97$ ) ng/L、CRP( $48.98 \pm 8.97$ ) mg/L 和 WBC( $7.82 \pm 1.23$ )  $\times 10^9$ /L 低于对照组 PCT( $7.98 \pm 1.47$ ) ng/L、CRP( $76.45 \pm 12.54$ ) mg/L 和 WBC( $12.56 \pm 1.89$ )  $\times 10^9$ /L,且有统计学意义( $t = 10.004, 12.214, 14.410, P < 0.05$ )。治疗组治疗总有效率(91.49%)高于对照组(72.34%),且有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 5.817, P < 0.05$ )。**结论** 醒脑静注射液联合盐酸氨溴索可降低老年重症肺炎患者血清 PCT、CRP 和 WBC 变化,且疗效显著,值得临床推广研究。

**【关键词】** 肺炎; 降钙素原; C 反应蛋白; 白细胞计数; 醒脑静注射液; 盐酸氨溴索; 老年人

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## Effects of Xingnaojing injection on PCT, CRP and WBC in elderly patients with severe pneumonia

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the effect of Xingnaojing injection combined with ambroxol hydrochloride on precalcitonin (PCT), C-reactive protein (CRP) and white blood cell count (WBC) in the elderly patients with severe pneumonia, and to observe the clinical effect. **Methods** From December 2013 to March 2015, 94 cases of severe pneumonia in Zhejiang Quhua Hospital were selected and divided into treatment group and control group according to the random digital table method, with 47 cases in each group. The control group was treated with ambroxol hydrochloride, while the treatment group was treated with Xingnaojing injection on the basis of the control group. The main symptom scores, blood gas analysis indicators, PCT, CRP and WBC changes and therapeutic effects were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. **Results** After treatment, the fever score and cough score in the treatment group [ $(1.03 \pm 0.25)$  points,  $(1.12 \pm 0.29)$  points] were significantly lower than those in the control group [ $(2.17 \pm 0.42)$  points,  $(2.34 \pm 0.71)$  points] ( $t = 15.989, 10.905, \text{all } P < 0.05$ ). After treatment, the  $\text{PaO}_2$  of the treatment group [ $(89.47 \pm 8.41)$  mmHg] was higher than that of the control group [ $(76.39 \pm 5.63)$  mmHg], while  $\text{PaCO}_2$  [ $(48.37 \pm 7.19)$  mmHg] was lower than that in the control group [ $(63.27 \pm 3.48)$  mmHg], the differences were statistically significant ( $t = 8.860, 12.780, \text{all } P < 0.05$ ). After treatment, the serum levels of PCT, CRP and WBC in the treatment group were ( $5.41 \pm 0.97$ ) ng/L, ( $48.98 \pm 8.97$ ) mg/L, ( $7.82 \pm 1.23$ )  $\times 10^9$ /L, respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [ $(7.98 \pm 1.47)$  ng/L, ( $76.45 \pm 12.54$ ) mg/L and ( $12.56 \pm 1.89$ )  $\times 10^9$ /L] ( $t = 10.004, 12.214, 14.410, \text{all } P < 0.05$ ). The total effective rate in the treatment group (91.49%) was higher than that in the control group (72.34%), and there was statistically significant difference ( $\chi^2 = 5.817, P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Xingnaojing injection combined with ambroxol can reduce the changes of



serum PCT, CRP and WBC in the elderly patients with severe pneumonia, and the curative effect is significant. It is worthy of clinical study.

**【Key words】** Pneumonia; Calcitonin; C – reactive protein; Leukocyte count; Xingnaojing injection; Ambroxol hydrochloride; Aged

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# 皮内注射谷胱甘肽及氨甲环酸治疗黄褐斑的研究

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**【摘要】** 目的 探究皮内注射谷胱甘肽及氨甲环酸对黄褐斑患者的治疗效果。方法 选取 2016 年 7 月至 2018 年 5 月胜利油田中心医院皮肤科收治的黄褐斑患者 96 例作为研究对象, 采用随机数字表法分成对照组( $n=48$ )和观察组( $n=48$ )。观察两组黄斑颜色和面积、疗效判定(基本治愈、显效、好转、无效)、不良反应(晕针反应、治疗后的复发、胃肠道反应、口腔溃疡和月经量减少)。结果 两组治疗后在黄褐斑颜色评分和黄褐斑面积上均有明显的改善( $t=9.258, 10.774$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ;  $t=11.673, 12.66$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ); 观察组治疗后黄褐斑颜色评分和面积分别为  $(1.13 \pm 0.91)$  分、 $(1.62 \pm 1.26) \text{ cm}^2$ , 显著低于对照组的  $(0.78 \pm 0.62)$  分、 $(0.80 \pm 0.83) \text{ cm}^2$  ( $t=2.132, 3.641$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。就两组的临床疗效比较发现, 观察组总有效为 91.67%, 要显著高于对照组的 62.50% ( $\chi^2 = 11.558, P < 0.05$ )。在治疗期间两组都有出现晕针反应, 而在治疗结束后观察组胃肠道反应、口腔溃疡和影响月经上都有发生, 但是两组在反应的发生差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。结论 氨甲环酸及谷胱甘肽联合对患者进行皮内注射在减轻患者黄褐斑颜色和减少患者黄褐斑面积具有显著效果, 在治疗效果上联合注射组要明显优于常规治疗组, 且联合注射组具有一定的安全性。

**【关键词】** 氨甲环酸; 黄褐斑; 谷胱甘肽; 黑色素; 皮内注射; 疗效; 不良反应; 联合

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## Effect of intradermal injection of glutathione and tranexamic acid in the treatment of chloasma

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To explore the effect of intradermal injection of glutathione and tranexamic acid in the treatment of chloasma. **Methods** From July 2016 to May 2018, 96 patients with chloasma admitted to the dermatology department of the Central Hospital of Shengli Oil Field were selected and randomly divided into control group and observation group, with 48 cases in each group. The macular color and area, curative effect (basic cure, obvious effect, improvement, ineffective), adverse reactions (acupuncture reaction, recurrence after treatment, gastrointestinal tract reaction, oral ulcer and menstrual quantity reduction) were observed. **Results** After treatment, both two groups showed significant improvement in chloasma color score and chloasma area ( $t=9.258, 10.774$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ;  $t=11.673, 12.66$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ). After treatment, the color score and area of chloasma in the observation group were  $(1.13 \pm 0.91)$  points,  $(1.62 \pm 1.26) \text{ cm}^2$ , respectively, which were significantly lower than those in the control group [ $(0.78 \pm 0.62)$  points,  $(0.80 \pm 0.83) \text{ cm}^2$ ,  $t=2.132, 3.641$ , all  $P < 0.05$ ]. The total effective rate of the observation group was 91.67%, which was significantly higher than 62.50% of the control group ( $\chi^2 = 11.558, P < 0.05$ ). Both two groups experienced needle sickness during treatment. After treatment, the gastrointestinal tract reaction, oral ulcer and the influence of menstruation occurred in the observation group. However, differences in adverse reaction between the two groups were not significant (all  $P > 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The combination of tranexamic acid and glutathione has significant effect on reducing the color of patients' chloasma and reducing the area of patients' chloasma. In terms of treatment effect, the combined injection group is significantly superior to the conventional treatment group, and the combined injection group has a certain safety.

**【Key words】** Tranexamic acid; Chloasma; Glutathione; Melanin; Intradermal injection; Curative effect; Adverse reactions; The joint

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# 三维超声检查对女性盆底功能障碍性疾病的诊断价值

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**【摘要】** **目的** 观察在诊断女性盆底功能障碍性疾病过程中使用三维超声所能获得的临床价值。**方法** 选择 2016 年 6 月至 2017 年 12 月在东阳市人民医院接受治疗的盆底功能障碍性疾病女性患者 95 例作为观察组, 选择同期在该院接受健康体检的健康女性 90 例作为对照组, 均接受三维超声检查, 分析检查结果及声像图表现。**结果** 观察组静息期盆膈裂孔前后径( $65.58 \pm 6.38$ ) cm、面积( $20.01 \pm 3.98$ ) cm<sup>2</sup>, 张力期盆膈裂孔前后径( $68.40 \pm 5.54$ ) cm、面积( $22.50 \pm 3.12$ ) cm<sup>2</sup>, 缩肛期盆膈裂孔前后径( $60.17 \pm 5.55$ ) cm、面积( $19.28 \pm 2.52$ ) cm<sup>2</sup> 均显著高于对照组的( $51.84 \pm 3.46$ ) cm、( $13.93 \pm 2.09$ ) cm<sup>2</sup>、( $53.65 \pm 4.23$ ) cm、( $14.60 \pm 2.95$ ) cm<sup>2</sup>、( $48.95 \pm 3.48$ ) cm、( $13.45 \pm 1.76$ ) cm<sup>2</sup> ( $t = 18.066, 12.903, 20.272, 13.200, 16.369, 18.150, P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$ ), 而静息期、张力期、缩肛期耻骨直肠肌厚度( $10.28 \pm 1.96$ ) cm、( $10.63 \pm 1.57$ ) cm、( $10.01 \pm 1.13$ ) cm 均稍低于对照组的( $10.28 \pm 1.96$ ) cm、( $10.63 \pm 1.57$ ) cm、( $10.35 \pm 1.49$ ) cm ( $t = 1.015, 1.940, 1.741, P = 0.311, 0.053, 0.083$ ); 观察组回声不均, 两侧不对称, 且连续中断; 对照组回声均匀, 两侧对称, 无中断。**结论** 在女性盆底功能障碍性疾病诊断过程中使用三维超声能够获得良好的临床价值。

**【关键词】** 超声检查; 盆底功能障碍性疾病; 盆膈裂孔; 盆底结构改变; 压力性尿失禁; 盆底器官脱垂; 女性

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## Clinical value of three – dimensional ultrasound in the diagnosis of female pelvic floor dysfunction disease

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To analyze the clinical value of three – dimensional ultrasound in the diagnosis of pelvic floor dysfunction disease. **Methods** From June 2016 to December 2017, 95 cases of female pelvic floor dysfunction disease in the People's Hospital of Dongyang were selected as observation group. And 90 healthy women received physical examination during the same period were selected as control group. Both two groups were subjected to three – dimensional ultrasonography, and the results were analyzed. **Results** In the observation group, the anteroposterior diameter and area in resting period, anteroposterior diameter and area in tension period, anteroposterior diameter and area in anus period of the anal pelvic diaphragmatic hiatus were ( $65.58 \pm 6.38$ ) cm, ( $20.01 \pm 3.98$ ) cm<sup>2</sup>, ( $68.40 \pm 5.54$ ) cm, ( $22.50 \pm 3.12$ ) cm<sup>2</sup>, ( $60.17 \pm 5.55$ ) cm and ( $19.28 \pm 2.52$ ) cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively, which were significantly higher than those in the control group [ $(51.84 \pm 3.46)$  cm, ( $13.93 \pm 2.09$ ) cm<sup>2</sup>, ( $53.65 \pm 4.23$ ) cm, ( $14.60 \pm 2.95$ ) cm<sup>2</sup>, ( $48.95 \pm 3.48$ ) cm, ( $13.45 \pm 1.76$ ) cm<sup>2</sup>] ( $t = 18.066, 12.903, 20.272, 13.200, 16.369, 18.150, P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$ ). But the pubic rectal muscle thickness of resting period, tension period, anal contraction period in the observation group were ( $10.28 \pm 1.96$ ) cm, ( $10.63 \pm 1.57$ ) cm, and ( $10.01 \pm 1.13$ ) cm, respectively, which were lower than those in the control group [ $(10.28 \pm 1.96)$  cm, ( $10.63 \pm 1.57$ ) cm, ( $10.35 \pm 1.49$ ) cm] ( $t = 1.015, 1.940, 1.741, P = 0.311, 0.053, 0.083$ ). The observation group was asymmetrical, asymmetrical on both sides and interrupted continuously. In the control group, the echo was uniform, bilateral symmetry, without interruption. **Conclusion** The use of three – dimensional ultrasound in the diagnosis of female pelvic floor dysfunction disease has good clinical value.

**【Key words】** Ultrasonography; Women; Pelvic floor dysfunction disease; Pelvic hiatus; Pelvic floor structure changes; Stress urinary incontinence; Pelvic organ prolapse

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## 标本类型、储存时间和温度对血氨测定的影响评价

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**【摘要】** 目的 评价不同的标本类型、储存时间和温度与血氨浓度之间的关系。方法 将山西省人民医院 2017 年 5-6 月健康体检人群 12 名血液标本分别采集于含有分离胶、EDTA-K<sub>2</sub> 抗凝剂、肝素钠抗凝剂的样本管中,离心分离血清或血浆,分别置于 4 ℃、-20 ℃、-70 ℃ 冰箱储存,在 1 h、3 h、6 h、24 h、48 h、72 h、1 周、2 周时间点各重复测定血氨含量 3 次。分析不同样本容器中血氨含量随时间和温度的变化趋势。结果 血氨测定结果随时间延长,温度的升高、测量值逐渐升高。分离胶管 4 ℃ 条件下血氨测量值较 -20 ℃、-70 ℃ 条件下升高显著,差异有统计学意义(4 ℃ 比 -20 ℃,  $F=7.18, P=0.006$ ; 4 ℃ 比 -70 ℃,  $F=8.34, P=0.0202; P<0.05$ ); 4 ℃、-20 ℃、-70 ℃ 储存条件下分离胶管的血氨测定值均高于 EDTA-K<sub>2</sub> 抗凝管及肝素钠抗凝管,差异有统计学意义(4 ℃ 分离胶管比 EDTA-K<sub>2</sub>/分离胶管比肝素钠管,  $F=203.99/136.65; -20 ℃, F=14.51/121.83; -70 ℃, F=48.81/60.05; P<0.05$ )。血清中血氨在 4 ℃ 冰箱中 1 h 内偏倚 4.59 μmol/L, <5 μmol/L 可接受,血浆中可延长至 6 h。-20 ℃ 及 -70 ℃ 冷冻条件下血清血氨稳定时间可延长至 6 h,血浆中延长至 48 h; 不同样本类型 0 测量点结果变异系数分析显示 EDTA-K<sub>2</sub> 管变异系数 1.59%, 优于肝素钠管 5.38% 和分离胶管 2.36%。结论 EDTA-K<sub>2</sub> 抗凝管分离血浆检测血氨的精密度、正确度及稳定性优于分离胶管和肝素管; 各实验室应评估本实验室血氨检测得样本类型及储存条件。

**【关键词】** 血氨; 血浆; 血清; 温度; 时间

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### Influence of specimen type, storage time and temperature on blood ammonia analysis

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## 白芍总苷对银屑病患者外周血单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 和巨噬细胞炎性蛋白-1 $\alpha$ 的影响

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨白芍总苷对银屑病患者外周血单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(MCP-1)和巨噬细胞炎性蛋白-1 $\alpha$ (MIP-1 $\alpha$ )表达水平的影响及临床疗效。**方法** 应用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测40例寻常型银屑病患者白芍总苷治疗前、后外周血MCP-1和MIP-1 $\alpha$ 的水平,并与35例健康对照组比较;治疗8周后,以银屑病皮损面积及严重程度指数(PASI)进行疗效评价。**结果** 白芍总苷治疗银屑病患者8周后PASI评分下降明显,治疗前后差异有统计学意义( $t = 17.23, P < 0.01$ );银屑病患者治疗前MCP-1、MIP-1 $\alpha$ 分别为( $263.15 \pm 16.76$ )ng/L、( $1397 \pm 169.32$ )ng/L,均明显高于对照组( $t = 32.6, 33.27$ ,均 $P < 0.01$ );治疗后MCP-1、MIP-1 $\alpha$ 分别为( $101.96 \pm 13.96$ )ng/L、( $901 \pm 79.56$ )ng/L,治疗前后差异均有统计学意义( $t = 28.56, 13.95$ ,均 $P < 0.01$ )。**结论** 白芍总苷治疗银屑病效果明显,可能通过调节银屑病患者外周血MCP-1和MIP-1 $\alpha$ 的水平而达到治疗作用。

**【关键词】** 银屑病; 白芍总苷; 单核细胞趋化蛋白-1; 巨噬细胞炎性蛋白-1 $\alpha$

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**Effect of total glucosides of paeony on MCP - 1 and MIP - 1 $\alpha$  of the peripheral blood in patients with psoriasis vulgaris**

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## 高效液相色谱法检测盐酸氯胺酮的皮肤通透性

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**【摘要】** 目的 验证应用高效色谱法测定盐酸氯胺酮皮肤通透性的可行性。方法 选择小鼠背部皮肤制备离体渗透模型,采用 Franz 扩散池模拟盐酸氯胺酮的体外经皮渗透过程,通过高效液相色谱分析测定盐酸氯胺酮的含量并进行精密度的回收率、稳定性和重现性实验。结果 盐酸氯胺酮在浓度为 0.10 ~ 10.00  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  范围内线性关系良好 ( $R^2 = 0.9999$ ),精密度的回收率、稳定性和重现性各项实验的  $RSD < 2\%$ 。结论 高效液相色谱法能快速、准确地测定皮肤通透性试验中盐酸氯胺酮的血药浓度。

**【关键词】** 高效液相色谱法; 盐酸氯胺酮; 血药浓度

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### Detection of ketamine hydrochloride transdermal performance by HPLC

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## 临床护理路径在重症医学科患者健康教育中的应用

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**【摘要】** 目的 探讨对重症医学科(ICU)患者开展临床护理路径基础上健康教育的效果。方法 将浙江医院 2016 年 9 月至 2017 年 9 月收住 ICU 患者 132 例选取为本次研究对象,通过随机数字表法将其中 66 例设为观察组,对其开展临床护理路径基础上的健康教育,将剩余 66 例设为对照组,对其开展常规护理以及健康教育,对比两组护理效果。结果 护理后观察组住院时间为  $(3.91 \pm 1.32)$  d,对照组住院时间为  $(5.22 \pm 2.01)$  d,即观察组住院时间明显少于对照组( $t = 6.254, P < 0.05$ )。护理后观察组住院经济成本  $(5\ 834.21 \pm 324.24)$  元,对照组住院经济成本  $(6\ 944.43 \pm 234.45)$  元,即观察组住院成本明显低于对照组( $t = 7.032, P < 0.05$ )。护理后观察组以及对对照组并发症发生率分别为 6.1% (4/66) 以及 30.3% (20/66),不良反应发生率分别为 4.5% (3/66) 以及 19.7% (13/66),即护理后观察组并发症患者明显少于对照组,不良反应发生率也明显低于对照组( $\chi^2 = 32.014, 22.215$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。护理后观察组以及对对照组护理满意度分别为 95.5% (63/66) 以及 81.8% (54/66),即观察组护理满意度明显高于对照组( $\chi^2 = 9.068, P < 0.05$ )。结论 临床护理路径基础上的健康教育较传统护理方式下的健康教育而言,因其护理的科学性以及合理性,能帮助患者快速恢复,减少了住院时间,降低了住院成本,且术后并发症以及不良反应均较少,此外还能提升护理满意度,因此该方法应在临床上大力推广使用。

**【关键词】** 健康教育; 护理; 临床护理路径; 重症医学科

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### Application of clinical nursing path in health education of patients in severe medical department

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## 渐进式康复护理在提高脑梗死患者生活能力中的应用价值分析

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨渐进式康复护理在提高脑梗死患者生活能力中的应用效果,为临床提供指导。**方法** 选择脑梗死患者 98 例为观察对象,采用随机数字表法分为两组。康复组 49 例患者应用渐进式康复护理,常规组 49 例患者应用常规护理,比较两组肢体运动功能评分、日常生活活动能力评分、生活质量评分及满意度。**结果** 护理后,康复组肢体运动功能、日常生活活动能力评分分别为  $(81.27 \pm 4.49)$  分、 $(82.63 \pm 4.46)$  分,均高于常规组的  $(65.69 \pm 4.67)$  分、 $(72.24 \pm 3.61)$  分 ( $t = 16.834, 12.675$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ); 康复组生活质量评分为  $(89.32 \pm 4.58)$  分,高于常规组的  $(82.24 \pm 3.60)$  分 ( $t = 8.507, P < 0.05$ ); 康复组患者的满意度为 95.92%, 高于常规组的 77.55% ( $\chi^2 = 7.183, P < 0.05$ )。**结论** 对脑梗死患者采取渐进式康复护理可显著提高患者的肢体运动功能,增强其日常生活活动能力,有助于改善患者的生活质量,增加其对护理服务的满意度。

**【关键词】** 康复护理; 临床护理研究; 梗塞,大脑中动脉; 生活质量

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### Application value of progressive rehabilitation nursing in improving the life ability of patients with cerebral infarction

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## 输尿管结石术后感染性休克的临床护理研究

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**【摘要】** 目的 分析输尿管结石术后感染性休克的临床护理方法及应用效果。方法 选择输尿管结石术后感染性休克患者 48 例为研究对象, 根据护理方式不同分为两组。对照组 24 例, 给予常规护理; 护理组 24 例, 实施液体扩容、引流管观察、心理指导等综合护理措施。观察两组护理前后生命体征[心率(HR)、心脏指数(CI)、静脉血氧饱和度(SvO<sub>2</sub>)]及血清 C 反应蛋白(CRP)水平变化, 并统计其病死率及住院指标。结果 护理后, 护理组 CRP(5.31 ± 1.03) mg/L, 较对照组的(7.21 ± 1.28) mg/L 低, 且下降幅度最大, 两组差异有统计学意义( $t = 5.665, P = 0.000; t = 15.266, P = 0.000$ )。护理后, 护理组 CI[(3.78 ± 0.83) L · min<sup>-1</sup> · (m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>-1</sup>]及 SvO<sub>2</sub>[(70.46 ± 7.02)%]均较对照组[(3.27 ± 0.64) L · min<sup>-1</sup> · (m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>-1</sup>、(65.15 ± 8.34)%]高, 两组对比差异均有统计学意义( $t = 2.384, P = 0.021; t = 2.386, P = 0.021$ ); 护理组住院时间[(6.23 ± 1.86) d]较对照组[(10.85 ± 2.75) d]短, 住院费用[(4 043.46 ± 722.46) 元]较对照组[(5 948.73 ± 735.59) 元]少, 两组差异均有统计学意义( $t = 6.817, P = 0.000; t = 9.053, P = 0.000$ )。两组均无患者死亡。结论 给予输尿管结石术后感染性休克患者综合护理措施利于改善临床症状及体征, 延缓病情进展, 缩短治疗时间, 安全性高。

**【关键词】** 输尿管结石; 手术后期间; 休克, 脓毒性; 护理

**基金项目:** 浙江省中医药科技计划项目(2014ZB133)

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### Clinical nursing of postoperative septic shock in ureteral calculi

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**Fund program:** Zhejiang Province Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Program(2014ZB133)

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## 快速康复护理在良性骨肿瘤围手术期中的应用效果分析

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**【摘要】** **目的** 探讨快速康复护理应用于良性骨肿瘤患者围手术期中的临床效果。**方法** 选取良性骨肿瘤患者 60 例为观察对象,根据护理方法不同分为两组,A 组 31 例,采用常规护理;B 组 29 例,采用快速康复护理。采用状态-特质焦虑量表(STAI)分别记录两组术前及术后情况、术后一般情况及并发症发生的情况。**结果** 1 例患者随访 6 个月后失访,其余患者得到有效随访。A 组 2 例患者复发,再次予以手术治疗。A 组住院时间( $12.54 \pm 2.54$ )d,B 组( $7.31 \pm 1.11$ )d,两组差异有统计学意义( $t = 10.229, P = 0.000$ )。A 组住院费用( $14\,949.39 \pm 1\,852.93$ )元,B 组( $9\,080.21 \pm 1\,254.226$ )元( $t = 14.268, P = 0.012$ )。术后第 3 天视觉模拟疼痛评分(VAS 评分):A 组( $6.58 \pm 1.23$ )分,B 组( $4.21 \pm 0.86$ )分( $t = 8.594, P = 0.017$ );下床活动时间:A 组( $79.52 \pm 6.03$ )h,B 组( $42.86 \pm 15.48$ )h( $t = 12.235, P = 0.001$ );术后第 3 天 Barthel 评分:A 组( $81.94 \pm 6.41$ )分,B 组( $95.17 \pm 4.33$ )分( $t = 9.307, P = 0.025$ );出院 STAI 评分:A 组( $45.90 \pm 7.42$ )分,B 组( $33.55 \pm 4.27$ )分( $t = 7.831, P = 0.011$ )。**结论** 快速康复护理可缩短患者住院时间,减少住院费用,减少并发症发生,降低患者焦虑状态,促使患者康复。

**【关键词】** 骨肿瘤; 围手术期; 康复护理

**基金项目:**江苏省卫生和计划生育委员会科研项目(H201559)

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### Application effect of fast-track rehabilitation in patients with benign bone tumors

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# 呼唤式护理干预对重型创伤性颅脑损伤患者觉醒意识及预后的影响

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**【摘要】** 目的 分析呼唤式护理应用在重型创伤性颅脑损伤患者中的护理效果及临床应用价值。方法 回顾性选取 2016 年 6 月至 2017 年 12 月杭州师范大学附属医院治疗的重型创伤性颅脑损伤患者 170 例,按照护理方法不同分为观察组和对照组,对照组采取常规护理,观察组联合呼唤式护理模式,对比两组临床护理效果。结果 观察组干预后格拉斯哥评分(GCS)( $13.51 \pm 1.88$ )分,Fug-Meryer 运动功能(FMA)量表评分( $82.33 \pm 8.51$ )分;对照组干预后 GCS 评分( $8.35 \pm 1.49$ )分,FMA 量表评分( $60.34 \pm 5.89$ )分,差异均有统计学意义( $t = 6.298, 5.043$ ,均  $P < 0.05$ )。观察组躯体功能( $73.35 \pm 4.45$ )分,情绪功能( $79.65 \pm 5.21$ )分,认知功能( $75.66 \pm 4.28$ )分,社会功能( $73.02 \pm 4.19$ )分,角色功能( $75.51 \pm 5.21$ )分;对照组躯体功能( $58.21 \pm 1.59$ )分,情绪功能( $64.49 \pm 2.16$ )分,认知功能( $61.03 \pm 2.52$ )分,社会功能( $59.15 \pm 2.02$ )分,角色功能( $61.66 \pm 3.06$ )分,差异均有统计学意义( $t = 14.393, 15.038, 11.439, 12.328, 13.108$ ,均  $P < 0.05$ )。观察组患者清醒率为 97.65%,清醒时间( $59.54 \pm 3.22$ )h,护理满意度评分( $95.14 \pm 4.08$ )分;对照组患者清醒率为 83.53%,清醒时间( $72.49 \pm 5.88$ )h,护理满意度评分( $84.35 \pm 2.44$ )分,差异均有统计学意义( $t = 4.018, 12.329, 11.012$ ,均  $P < 0.05$ )。结论 呼唤式护理应用在重型创伤性颅脑损伤患者中能够加速患者清醒,提升生活质量和护理满意度,有助于缺损神经功能恢复,值得在临床推广应用。

**【关键词】** 护理; 颅脑损伤; 格拉斯哥预后评分; 病人满意度

**基金项目:**浙江省杭州市卫生科技计划项目(2014A12)

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## Effect of call-out nursing intervention on awakening consciousness and prognosis of patients with severe traumatic craniocerebral injury

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**Fund program:** Health Science and Technology Planning Project of Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province(2014A12)

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## 糖尿病肾病患者中医护理探讨

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**【摘要】** 本研究旨在研究糖尿病肾病患者的中医护理要点及其注意事项,达到较好地指导中医临床护理工作的目的。对糖尿病肾病患者中医临床护理工作进行经验总结,探讨有效的中医护理方法,使糖尿病肾病的中医护理工作达到规范化。

**【关键词】** 糖尿病肾病; 医学,中国传统; 护理; 规范; 探讨

**基金项目:**国家自然科学基金(81273623)

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### Discussion on TCM nursing for patients with diabetic nephropathy

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**【Abstract】** This manuscript aims to study the main points of Chinese medicine nursing and its precautions for patients with diabetic nephropathy, and to better guide the clinical nursing work of TCM. To summarize the experience of traditional Chinese medicine clinical nursing work for patients with diabetic nephropathy in our department, and to explore effective methods of traditional Chinese medicine nursing to standardize the traditional Chinese medicine nursing work for diabetic nephropathy.

**【Key words】** Diabetic nephropathy; Medicine, Chinese traditional; Nursing care; Benchmarking;

Discussion

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