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## 氩离子凝固术治疗食管病变的安全性研究(PDF)

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Title: Safety on argon plasma coagulation in treatment of esophageal lesions

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摘要: 目的 研究氩离子凝固器不同输出参数对活体犬食管损伤的影响,探讨氩离子凝固术(argon plasma coagulation, APC)治疗食管疾病的安全范围。 方法 ①采用氩离子凝固器,通过选择不同的输出功率(50、60、70、80 W)、氩气流量(1.6、2.0、2.4 L/min)及作用时间(2、4 s),对3只活体犬食管黏膜进行凝固,切片HE染色,光学显微镜下观察组织损伤深度。②固定氩气流量(2.0 L/min)与作用时间(3 s),选择不同输出功率(50、60、70、80、90、100 W),对2只活体犬食管黏膜切片进行HE染色,光学显微镜下观察组织损伤深度。③将8只活体犬分为2组,采用60 W(2 L、3 s)与70 W(2 L、3 s)输出参数对2组犬食管黏膜(距门齿40 cm处)进行环形烧灼,第2、4周时用胃镜与超声胃镜观察黏膜瘢痕增生及食管狭窄情况。 结果 ①APC输出功率、氩气流量及持续作用时间与食管组织损伤深度之间均存在正相关关系,其中功率变化对损伤深度的影响最大;②氩气流量及作用时间固定的条

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件下，功率增加，食管组织损伤深度相应增加，在70~90 W内，功率变化而组织损伤变化不显著；③APC输出参数为60、70 W（2 L、3 s）作用于犬食管黏膜，第2、4周时观察，70 W（2 L、3 s）作用后均显示食管损伤部位瘢痕增生，管腔狭窄而60 W（2 L、3 s）作用后瘢痕增生，管腔狭窄均不明显。 结论 通过选择合适的APC输出参数，可控制食管损伤程度，当输出功率≤60 W时可有效预防APC术后食管狭窄等并发症的发生。

**Abstract:** Objective To explore the effect of different output parameters of argon plasma coagulation (APC) equipment on esophageal injury in dogs, and to investigate the safe range of APC treatment for esophageal diseases. Methods (1) Esophageal mucosa of three dogs was solidified with APC using different output power (50, 60, 70 and 80 W), argon flow (1.6, 2.0 and 2.4 L/min) and acting time (2 and 4 s). After slicing and HE staining, the depth of tissue damage was observed with an optical microscope. (2) Esophageal mucosa of two dogs was solidified with APC using argon flow of 2.0 L/min, acting time of 3 s and different output power (50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 W). After slicing and HE staining, the depth of tissue damage was observed with an optical microscope. (3) Eight dogs were randomly divided into two groups. The esophageal mucosa at forty centimeters away from the incisor was annularly burned with APC using output power of 60 and 70 W. The mucosal scar formation and esophageal stenosis was observed by gastroscopy and ultrasound gastroscopy after 2 and 4