

【参考文献】

- [1] Committee on Practice Bulletins—Gynecology. Practice bulletin No. 168: cervical cancer screening and prevention [J]. Obstet Gynecol, 2016, 128(4): e111~e130.
- [2] Tsikouras P, Zervoudis S, Manav B, et al. Cervical cancer: screening, diagnosis and staging [J]. BUON, 2016, 21(2): 320~325.
- [3] Nayar R, Wilbur DC. The Bethesda System for reporting cervical cytology: a historical perspective [J]. Acta Cytol, 2017, 61(4-5): 359~372.
- [4] Ralaidovy AH, Gopalappa C, Ilbawi A, et al. Cost-effective interventions for breast cancer, cervical cancer, and colorectal cancer: new results from WHO-CHOICE [J]. Cost Eff Resour Alloc, 2018, 16(1): 38.
- [5] Lees BF, Erickson BK, Huh WK. Cervical cancer screening: evidence behind the guidelines [J]. Am Obstet Gynecol, 2016, 214(4): 438~443.
- [6] Kelly PJ, Allison M, Ramaswamy M. Cervical cancer screening among incarcerated women [J]. PLoS One, 2018, 13(6): e0199220.
- [7] Smith MA, Edwards S, Canfell K. Impact of the national cervical screening programme in new zealand by age: analysis of cervical cancer trends 1985–2013 in all women and in Māori women [J]. Cancer Causes Control, 2017, 28(12): 1393~1404.
- [8] 张昌盛, 朱敏, 朱如月, 等. 宫颈液基细胞学检查 8230 例宫颈上皮内瘤变的临床分析 [J]. 实用临床医药杂志, 2017, 21(13): 222~223.
- [9] 卫红霞, 魏丽军, 赵瑞霞, 等. 高危型人乳头瘤病毒、液基细胞学检查联合电子阴道镜下宫颈活检在宫颈上皮内瘤变及宫颈癌诊断中的应用 [J]. 中国基层医药, 2018, 25(15): 1956~1959.
- [10] 于淑莉, 刘丽莉, 于淑革, 等. 4800 例宫颈癌筛查与阴道镜活检结果对比分析研究 [J]. 河北医学, 2016, 22(10): 1704~1705, 1706.
- [11] 吴凯珊, 蔡桂冰. TCT 及阴道镜在宫颈癌筛查中的应用价值 [J]. 临床医学, 2018, 38(6): 44~45.
- [12] Asiedu MN, Simhal A, Chaudhary U, et al. Development of algorithms for automated detection of cervical pre-cancers with a low-cost, point-of-care, pocket colposcope [J]. IEEE Trans Biomed Eng, 2019, 66(8): 2306~2318.

【文章编号】1006-6233(2019)12-2075-05

双歧杆菌四联活菌片在减轻轮状病毒性腹泻 患儿心肌损害中的应用

姜琳, 田晓博

(辽宁省沈阳市妇婴医院, 辽宁 沈阳 110000)

【摘要】目的:探究在减轻轮状病毒性腹泻患儿心肌损害治疗中双歧杆菌四联活菌片的应用价值,并总结临床经验。**方法:**选取2018年9月至2019年3月我科诊治的74例轮状病毒性腹泻患儿,以随机数字法划分为对照组(37例)和观察组(37例),对照组进行常规治疗,观察组在常规基础上进行双歧杆菌四联活菌片治疗,记录并分析治疗前后两组患儿持续腹泻时间、血清中激素胃泌素(GAS)、胃动素(MOT)、血管活性肠肽(VIP)的水平变化以及两组患儿的治疗效果。**结果:**治疗7d后观察组患儿持续腹泻时间(3.69±0.98d)低于对照组(4.40±1.04d)(P<0.05);治疗前血清中三组激素指标不存在统计学差异(p>0.05),治疗后的观察组GAS(725.45±123.74μg)、MOT(266.41±58.47μg)、VIP(144.28±40.19μg)水平有所降低,且观察组水平低于对照组(P<0.05);治疗前观察组患儿腹泻时间与对照组无统计学差异;治疗4d、7d后两组患儿持续腹泻时间均有所下降,且治疗7d后患儿持续腹泻时间高于治疗4d,但低于治疗前;治疗7d后观察组患儿持续腹泻时间(3.69±0.98d)低于对照组(4.40±1.04d)(P<0.05);治疗后观察组的总有效治疗率(94.59%)显著高于对照组(75.68%)(P<0.05)。**结论:**双歧杆菌四联活菌片在减轻轮状病毒性腹泻治疗中发挥明显作用,能够明显患儿体内致病激素和炎因子,加快常规治疗速度,值得在相关临床疾病中推广。

【关键词】 双歧杆菌四联活菌片; 轮状病毒; 激素胃泌素; 胃动素; 血管活性肠肽

【文献标识码】A 【doi】10.3969/j.issn.1006-6233.2019.12.039

Application of SiLianKang in Reducing Myocardial Damage in Children with Rotavirus Diarrhea

JIANG Lin, TIAN Xiaobo

(Shenyang Maternal and Infant Hospital, Liaoning Shenyang 110000, China)

[Abstract] Objective: To explore the value of SiLiankang in the treatment of myocardial damage in children with rotavirus diarrhea, and to summarize the clinical experience. **Methods:** 74 children with rotavirus diarrhea diagnosed and treated in our department from September 2018 to March 2019 were divided into control group (37 cases) and observation group (37 cases). The control group was treated with routine treatment. The observation group was treated with SiLiankang on the basis of routine diagnosis and treatment. The duration of persistent diarrhea, the level of GAS, MOT, VIP in serum and the therapeutic effect of the two groups were recorded and analyzed before and after treatment. **Results:** After 7 days of treatment, the duration of persistent diarrhea in the observation group ($3.69 \pm 0.98d$) was lower than that in the control group ($4.40 \pm 1.04d$) ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in serum hormone indexes among the three groups before treatment. The level of GAS ($725.45 \pm 123.74 \mu g$), MOT ($266.41 \pm 58.47 \mu g$), VIP ($144.28 \pm 40.19 \mu g$) in the observation group was lower than that in the control group before treatment, and there was no statistics between the observation group and the control group ($P < 0.05$). The duration of persistent diarrhea in the two groups decreased after 4 days of treatment and 7 days after treatment, and the duration of persistent diarrhea in the observation group ($3.69 \pm 0.98d$) was lower than that in the control group ($4.40 \pm 1.04d$), and the duration of persistent diarrhea in the observation group ($3.69 \pm 0.98d$) was lower than that in the control group ($4.40 \pm 1.04d$), and the duration of persistent diarrhea in the observation group ($3.69 \pm 0.98d$) was lower than that in the control group. After treatment, the total effective treatment rate in the observation group (94.59%) was significantly higher than that in the control group (75.68%) ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Siliankang plays an important role in the treatment of rotavirus diarrhea. It can obviously reduce the pathogenic hormones and inflammatory factors in children's body, and speed up the routine treatment. It is worth popularizing in related clinical diseases.

[Key words] ESiLiankang; Rotavirus; Hormone; Motilin; Vasoactive intestinal peptide

轮状病毒性腹泻一种破坏胃肠道内水盐平衡致使肠壁脱水、破坏分解糖类阻塞消化机制类病毒,多发于婴幼儿^[1]。近年来有研究人员发现,轮状病毒除了侵入人体胃肠器官破坏消化菌群环境以外,还会在消化系统内分泌环境失衡之际穿过薄弱保护屏障进入血液感染血循环,导致病毒随血循环过程进入心肌器官损害心肌功能,威胁人体生命。杨晓卫研究结论说明,患儿胃肠环境电解失衡,消化分解紊乱异常,显性表现为排泄物稀释,而双歧杆菌等活性益生菌可帮助人体内重建菌群平衡,修复损壁肠粘膜。双歧杆菌四联活菌片所含益生菌类可以改善原肠道内失衡菌群环境和水盐环境,破坏轮状病毒毒素产生机制,增强胃肠道功能,从而减轻患儿消化不良、腹泻严重等症状,同时降低病毒繁衍,避免病菌进入血循环感染血液损害心肌功能^[2]。本研究将我科诊疗的 74 例轮状病毒性腹泻患儿随机分为常规治疗组和双歧杆菌四联活菌片治疗组进行试验,研究双歧杆菌四联活菌片在轮状病毒性腹泻患儿治疗中的应用价值,现报告如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料:选取 2018 年 9 月至 2019 年 3 月我科诊治的轮状病毒性腹泻患儿 74 例,以简单随机数字法

划分为对照组(37 例)和观察组(37 例),对照组进行常规治疗,观察组在常规基础上进行双歧杆菌四联活菌片治疗。其中常规治疗组 37 例,男 20 例,女 17 例,平均(2.3 ± 1.2)岁;双歧杆菌四联活菌片治疗组 37 例,男 18 例,女 19 例,平均(2.5 ± 1.5)岁。两组轮状病毒性腹泻患儿在性别、年龄等一般资料上无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。纳入标准:①所有入选患儿均符合《儿科学》(第 7 版)^[3]中轮状病毒性腹泻的评判标准;②患儿在临床上表现出短促、紧急性持续腹泻,大便呈稀糊状,病情持续时间超过 3d,或伴有发烧等症状;③患儿便常规检测发现白细胞 < 5 个/HP,且无其他致病因素。排除标准:①胃肠道发育不全患儿;②存在肝、肾类疾病,造血凝血功能异常患儿;③对本研究所用药物过敏患儿。本研究已征得本院医学伦理委员会准许,所有患儿及家长均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方法

1.2.1 对照组患儿采用常规治疗法:对照组患儿采用常规治疗法,单独进行口服蒙脱石散剂(Montmorillonite Powder,先声药业有限公司,国药准字 H19990307)进行治疗,1 岁以下患儿每日 1 袋,1 岁到 2 岁患儿每日 1~2 袋,2 岁以上患儿每日 2~3 袋,所有剂量分为 3

次服用,服用前倒入温开水搅匀。

1.2.2 观察组患儿采用双歧杆菌四联活菌片治疗:观察组患儿在口服蒙脱石散剂的基础上进行双歧杆菌四联活菌片(Combined Dificobacterium, 杭州龙达新科生物制药有限公司,国药准字 S20060010)进行治疗,一日3次,一次3片,选择餐后以温开水服用^[4,5]。

1.3 观察指标:记录并比较治疗前和治疗后4d、7d内两组患儿在腹泻时间和治疗效果上的变化差异。7d后患儿大便性质和频率正常则为有效;7d后患儿大便性质和频率有所改善但仍存在间或发烧现象则为一般;7d后患儿大便性质和频率无明显好转则为无效。总有效治疗率=(有效例数+一般例数)/总例数×100%。两组患儿在入院治疗和治疗后分别抽取空腹静脉血,以3000r/min离心10min取上清液,使用多功能酶标仪(EXL800美国伯腾)以及配套试剂盒检测治疗前和治疗7d后患儿血清中激素胃泌素(GAS)、胃动

素(MOT)、血管活性肠肽(VIP)的水平变化。

1.4 统计学分析:采用SPSS22.0软件处理数据,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,患儿腹泻持续时间以及GAS、MOT、VIP水平组间数据比较采用独立样本均数t检验;计数资料中患儿治疗效果组间数据比较采用 χ^2 检验。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 比较治疗前和治疗后4d以及7d内两组患腹泻持续时间:经检验时点平均显著性<0.05,不符合Mauchly球形检验。在治疗7d内,对照组和观察组时点、交互显著性明显(P<0.05)。根据各时点比较结果,治疗前两组患儿腹泻持续时间不存在统计学差异(P>0.05),治疗后两组患儿腹泻持续时间均有所下降,且观察组低于对照组;治疗后4d的患儿的持续腹泻时间不存在统计学差异(P>0.05);治疗后7d后的患儿持续腹泻时间下降(P<0.05),且观察组下降更明显,见表1。

表1 两组患儿治疗前后腹泻时间比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	治疗前(d)	治疗后4d(d)	治疗后7d(d)
对照组	37	4.57±1.63*	3.21±0.54*	4.40±1.04*
观察组	37	4.84±1.32#	3.10±0.42#	3.69±0.98#
F _{时点}				69.627b
P _{时点}				<0.001
F _{交互}				7.876b
P _{交互}				0.001

注:t、P示对照组组内对比检验值;*t、*P示观察组组内对比检验值;#t、#P示组间对比检验值

2.2 两组患儿治疗前后GAS、MOT、VIP水平变化差异:治疗前两组患儿血清中GAS、MOT、VIP水平不存在统计学差异(p>0.05);治疗7d后的两组血清GAS、

MOT、VIP水平存在明显差异,且观察组低于对照组(P<0.05),见表2。

表2 两组患儿治疗前后GAS MOT VIP水平变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{g/L}$)

组别	n	GAS		MOT		VIP	
		治疗前	治疗7d后	治疗前	治疗7d后	治疗前	治疗7d后
对照组	37	1204.03±198.72	798.38±142.17	558.4±78.54	312.64±60.64	599.03±178.75	189.73±48.59
观察组	37	1198.96±195.39	725.45±123.74	560.27±80.01	266.41±58.47	603.67±175.34	144.28±40.19
t		0.111	2.354	0.101	3.338	0.113	4.384
P		0.912	0.021	0.919	0.001	0.911	<0.001

2.3 两组患儿治疗效果比较:从整体上分析可得:观察组患儿的有效治疗例数多于对照组,总有效治疗率

也明显多于对照组,组间数据存在统计学差异(P<0.05),见表3。

表3 两组治疗效果比较 n (%)

组别	n	有效	一般	无效	总有效
对照组	37	15(40.54)	13(35.14)	9(24.32)	28(75.68)
观察组	37	24(64.86)	11(29.73)	2(5.41)	35(94.59)
χ^2					5.232
P					0.022

3 讨论

轮状病毒性腹泻是婴幼儿期的常见疾病,由于婴幼儿期各项生理机制尚不成熟,抵抗力水泡较低,病毒一旦侵入体内很容易,破坏原先屏障细胞平衡,诱发体内感染疾病^[6]。有相关调查显示,轮状病毒性腹泻多出现在发展中国家5岁以下婴幼儿,其死亡率超过5%,表明轮状病毒一旦侵入幼儿体内且未得到及时治疗便极易威胁幼儿生命。分析高治华^[7]研究数据发现,轮状病毒破坏幼儿体内胃肠消化环境主要通过分解质变实现,病毒侵入体内后粘结肠壁细胞导致细胞内乳糖酶质变,而乳糖酶是分解乳糖使之分化为易被人体吸收的小分子糖(半乳糖和葡萄糖)的主要酶类。半乳糖是脑组织发育的必要成分,而葡萄糖则是人体新陈代谢的能量来源,病毒粘结肠壁细胞使之质变后导致幼儿胃肠消化过程遭到破坏,体内水盐失衡致使肠道脱水。因此,阻止轮状病毒在胃肠内转化为有毒因子并进行彻底治疗,需从来源处破坏致病条件。

乳糖酶遭到轮状病毒粘结肠壁之后不能分解乳糖,却可以进行转化机制生成低分子聚糖进行作用。低聚糖是水溶性纤维分子,它不与病毒细菌粘结肠壁作用,却可以被双歧杆菌转化,以此避开病毒作用渠道^[8]。双歧杆菌四联活菌片所含双歧杆菌可以避免乳糖酶与病毒粘结肠壁,减少病毒滋生,改善肠道内失衡菌群环境,增强胃肠道功能,同时形成一道保护屏障,减少对生态屏障的损害及心肌炎等,维持正常血循环。

本试验分析了74例轮状病毒性腹泻患儿的临床症状,随机分为两组进行对比试验,主要研究双歧杆菌四联活菌片在轮状病毒性腹泻患儿治疗中的应用机制。在研究过程中检测了患儿的激素胃泌素(GAS)、胃动素(MOT)、血管活性肠肽(VIP),并将患儿腹泻持续时间作为显性效果比较。胃肠内分解消化机制通过分泌激素进行:激素胃泌素(GAS)以胃酸分泌促进肠道蠕动消化;胃动素(MOT)则在肠蠕动间进行肠内清洁,促进排泄;血管活性肠肽(VIP)作为一种胃肠肽可刺激胃肠神经,加强排泄^[9]。本研究中两组轮状病毒性腹泻患儿在治疗后均进行三项指标检测,检测数据

表明治疗后两组患儿 GAS($725.45 \pm 123.74 \mu\text{g}$)、MOT($266.41 \pm 58.47 \mu\text{g}$)、VIP($144.28 \pm 40.19 \mu\text{g}$)水平均有所下降,且观察组(双歧杆菌四联活菌片治疗组)数据远低于对照组(常规治疗组),说明两组患儿胃肠消化有所控制,且双歧杆菌四联活菌片存在加强常规治疗作用。

除此之外,本研究中关于患儿腹泻持续时间的数据表明,治疗后的对照组和观察组患儿腹泻时间均呈现下降后再次上升状态,治疗后两组患儿的总持续腹泻时间均低于治疗前,且观察组($3.69 \pm 0.98\text{d}$)远低于对照组($4.40 \pm 1.04\text{d}$)($P < 0.05$),观察组的总有效治疗率(94.59%)高于对照组(75.68%)。此结论与血清中三项指标检测结论一致,说明患儿体内炎因子明显降低,双歧杆菌四联活菌片在治疗效果上起到明显作用。

综上所述,双歧杆菌四联活菌片能够降低体内异常活跃激素和致炎因子,加快常规治疗速度,在减轻轮状病毒性腹泻治疗中具有明显作用。

【参考文献】

- [1] 张玉凤,万涵,符佳,等.CK-MB、cTnI及BNP检测对小儿轮状病毒性肠炎心肌损害的临床意义[J].中国临床医生杂志,2018,46(10):1233~1235.
- [2] 吴倩,吴起武,张海龙,等.轮状病毒肠炎患儿395例肝功能及心肌酶谱分析[J].中国基层医药,2018,25(2):193~196.
- [3] 王芳,章青,李丹地,等.2017年兰州市5岁以下儿童轮状病毒腹泻流行特点分析[J].中华实验和临床病毒学杂志,2019,33(1):49~53.
- [4] Hera Nirwati, Celeste M. Donato, Yuli Mawarti, et al. Norovirus and rotavirus infections in children less than five years of age hospitalized with acute gastroenteritis in Indonesia [J]. Archives of Virology, 2019, 164 (6), pp.1515~1525.
- [5] Michael Haber, Benjamin A, Lopman, et al. Effect of propensity of seeking medical care on the bias of the estimated effectiveness of rotavirus vaccines from studies using a test-negative case-control design [J]. Vaccine, 2019, 37 (24). 3229~3233.
- [6] 陈幸,槐杞黄颗粒联合利巴韦林、亿活治疗轮状病毒感染性腹泻并心肌损害的临床价值[J].世界华人消化杂志,

- 2018, 595(11):60~65.
- [7] 高治华, 刘菲. 双歧杆菌四联活菌片和布拉酵母菌对轮状病毒性腹泻患儿的治疗效果及对心肌酶的影响[J]. 山西医药杂志, 2019, 48(1):77~80.
- [8] 陈思如. PCT、CRP、hs-CRP 在急性轮状病毒肠炎伴心肌损害中的表达[J]. 现代临床医学, 2017, 43(3):185~186.
- [9] 俱永生, 王小红. 双歧杆菌四联活菌片配合葡萄糖酸锌对小儿轮状病毒性腹泻症状的影响[J]. 心理医生, 2017, 23(6):156~157.

【文章编号】1006-6233(2019)12-2079-04

经支气管镜冷冻及高频电灼在中央型肺癌致气道狭窄中的疗效分析

胡 莺, 陈晓霞, 李王平, 潘 蕾, 李春梅

(空军军医大学唐都医院呼吸与危重症医学科, 陕西 西安 710028)

【摘要】目的:探讨经支气管镜冷冻及高频电灼在中央型肺癌致气道狭窄中的疗效。**方法:**将我院收治的90例中央型肺癌致气道狭窄患者依据治疗方式不同分为高频电灼组(30例, 实施经支气管镜高频电灼治疗)、支气管冷冻组(30例, 实施经支气管镜冷冻治疗)及联合治疗组(30例, 经支气管镜冷冻及高频电灼治疗), 观察治疗后三组临床疗效、气促评分、肺功能[用力肺活量(FVC)、第1秒钟用力呼气量(FEV1)、最大自主通气量(MVV)]。**结果:**治疗后联合治疗组总有效率较高频电灼组、支气管冷冻组明显高($P<0.05$); 治疗后三组气促评分较治疗前明显降低, FVC、FEV1、MVV明显升高, 且治疗后联合治疗组各项指标变化最大, 支气管冷冻组次之, 高频电灼组最小, 三组之间两两相较差异显著($P<0.05$)。**结论:**经支气管镜冷冻及高频电灼在中央型肺癌致气道狭窄患者中的近期疗效相当, 两者联合应用可有效提高临床疗效, 并明显改善患者气促症状及肺功能。

【关键词】 中央型肺癌; 气道狭窄; 支气管镜; 冷冻; 高频电灼

【文献标识码】 A **【doi】**10.3969/j.issn.1006-6233.2019.12.040

Analysis of the Effect of Bronchoscopic Cryotherapy and High Frequency Electrocautery on Airway Stenosis Caused by Central Lung Cancer

HU Ying, CHEN Xiaoxia, LI Wangping, et al

(Tangdu Hospital of Air Force Military Medical University,
Shaanxi Xi'an 710028, China)

【Abstract】Objective: To investigate the efficacy of transbronchoscopic cryotherapy and high-frequency electrocautery in treatment of airway stenosis caused by central lung cancer. **Methods:** 90 patients with airway stenosis caused by central lung cancer were divided into the high-frequency electrocautery group (30 cases treated with transbronchoscopic high-frequency electrocautery). The cryotherapy group (30 cases treated with transbronchoscopic cryotherapy) and the combined group (30 cases treated with transbronchoscopic cryotherapy and high-frequency electrocautery). The clinical effect, shortness of breath score, pulmonary function (FVC, FEV1, MVV) of the three groups were observed. **Results:** The total treatment effective rate of the combined group was significantly higher than that of high-frequency electrocautery group or the cryotherapy group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, shortness of breath scores were decreased significantly while FVC, FEV1 and MVV were increased significantly, and changes were the most obvious in the combined group, followed by high-frequency electrocautery group and changes were the smallest in cryotherapy group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The short-term effects of transbronchoscopic cryotherapy and high-frequency electrocautery are similar in treatment of airway stenosis caused by central lung cancer. The combined use can effectively improve the clinical efficacy, significantly relieve shortness of breath and improve lung function.

【基金项目】陕西省科学技术研究发展计划项目, (编号: S2015YFSF01408)

【通讯作者】李春梅