边缘、生长情况,有无转移和侵袭等生物学行为等表现,在鉴别良恶性方面尤为重要[7]。

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Image diagnosis of smooth muscle tumor in the gastrointestinal tract

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Abstract Objective: To improve the efficacy in diagnosing smooth muscle tumor (SMT) in the gastrointestinal tract. Methods: Image features of 34 cases of SMT eventually proved by operation and pathological examination were retrospectively analyzed. Results: Of the 34 cases, 15 were leiomyoma and 19 leiomyosarcoma. Barium radiography showed there were filling defect, niche, bridging fold, etc. The main CT findings included soft mass with or without central necrosis, liquidation, necrotic cyst. Conclusion: Image examination is an effective method for diagnosis of SMT. The differential diagnosis of benign SMT from malignant one should depend on comprehensive analysis.

Key words gastrointestional neoplasma; leiomyoma; diagnosis

洛汀新致尿毒症患者白细胞减少 2例

Decreased leucocytes caused by Lotensin in two uremic patients

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病例 1,女, 46岁。诊断为慢性肾小球肾炎 11年,尿毒症 3年。院外行 CAPD10月后转我科行维持性血液透析治疗。最高 BP26/14 kPa, WBC 4.4× 10^9/L, N90.9%、L9.1%、Hb52 g/L, PLT114× 10^9/L。予口服洛汀新 5 mg 2次/d,血压逐渐稳定在 22/11 kPa左右。门诊近 2个月内共输新鲜全血 600 ml,复查血常规 6次, WBC及 PLT均正常。累计服洛汀新 3月后复查 WBC2.7× 10^9/L, N74%、L26%、PLT66× 10^9/L, Hb无明显变化,遂第 2次入院。停洛汀新,改用心痛定降压,同时服升白安 0.4 g 3次/d,复方阿胶浆 20 ml 2次/d,输新鲜全血 2次,共 400 ml 8 d后 WBC升至 4.3× 10^9/L, N79%、L18%、E3%, PLT90 × 10^9/L。并多次查 WBC和 PLT均正常,患者成功地实施了肾移植术。

病例 2,女, 55岁。诊断双侧多囊肾,右侧多囊肾切除术后 14年,尿毒症 3年。最高 BP24/13 kPa入院时 WBC5.2× 10^9/L, N82%、L14%、E4%。行维持性血液透析治疗,口服洛汀新 10 mg 2次/d, 3个月后 WBC降至 1.3× 10^9/L, N38.5%、L61.5%、PLT132× 10^9/L, 4 d后再查 WBC0.9× 10^9/L, PLT121× 10^9/L,立即停用洛汀新,改服心痛定和派唑嗪,加服升白安 0.5 g 2次/d 复方阿胶浆 20 ml 2次/d,此时患者出现发烧(T38.7℃)、咳嗽、咳痰等肺部感染表现。输新鲜全血 200 ml浓缩白细胞 10',积极抗感染。 12 d后 WBC升至 5.4× 10^9/L, N84%、L14%、E2%、PLT86× 10^9/L,患者感染症状消失。 19 d后 WBC4.5× 10^9/L, N76%、L24%、PLT86× 10^9/L,患者继续血透等治疗。

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结果见: 正常食管上皮在接受 HDR近距离辐射后的 DI值在 0. 85~ 1. 16之间,均为 DNA二倍体, G2+ M峰值在 B组均数为 1. 07% , C组为 2. 0%。10 Gy组的 SPF值在急性炎症期减少,低于正常对照组, 2周后回升并超过对照组,反应出新生上皮增殖能力增强。15 Gy组的 SPF在急性炎症期同样受抑制, 4周以后开始回升, 6周后才达到对照值,以后缓慢上升,反应出受照射大于 15 Gy时,粘膜生长受抑制时间长,修复慢,与临床观察一致。

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Effects of high-dose-rate intracavitary irradiation on histology and epithelial DNA content of the esophagus in rabbits

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Abstract **Objective**: To explore the effects of high-dose-rate (HDR) intracavitary irradiation on histology and epithelial DNA content of the esophagus. **Methods**: Forty-nine rabbits were randomized into 10Gy-ray-irradiated, 15Gy-ray-irradiated and the control groups. The changes of histology and epithelial DNA content of the esophagus were observed at several time phases after the irradiation. **Results**: ① In the 10Gy-ray-irradiated group, there were mucosal and submucosal congestion and superficial ulcer. ② In the 15Gy-ray-irradiated group, severe mucosal injury was seen from the 7th to 14th day after irradiation. In the 6th week after irradiation, chronic injuries such as necrosis and degeneration of the epithelium and degeneration of the blood vessels were found. ③ In both the two groups, no significant changes of the DNA index (DI) were seen in the esophageal mucosa after irradiation and S-phase fraction (SPF) was closely related to the histological changes of the esophagus. SPF was lower in the acute period of mucosal injury than in the recovering period. **Conclusion**: To induce the serious damage of the esophagus, HDR intracavitary irradiation with a dose lower than 10Gy is recommended to be used to treat esophageal carcinoma.

Key words irradiation injury; DNA; esophagus; rabbit

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讨论

洛汀新 (苯那普利)是一种新型血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂[1],对严重肾损害患者,其代谢产物苯那普利拉的消除缓慢,反复给药后造成蓄积,可出现副作用[2]。本组 2例尿毒症患者在口服洛汀新 3月后出现白细胞减少, 1例还出现血小板减少。我们有如下体会:① 尿毒症患者服用洛汀新剂量不宜过大,日用量应 < 20 mg;② 定期复查血象,尤其是在用药 3个月之后,最好每周复查 1次;③ 出现白细胞和 /或血小板减少应立即停药,同时加用升白细胞和 /或血小板药物,并据病情适时输新鲜全血或成分白细胞,能收到较好的效果。洛汀新引起白细胞和血小板减少可能与其造成骨髓抑制有关。

关键词 洛汀新;尿毒症;白细胞减少

中图法分类号 R692. 5

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