的情况下,早期钙及脂肪沉积能够进一步加重肌腱病的进程。其机制仍有待进一步实验研究。

大鼠跟腱来源肌腱干细胞培养及鉴定成功,为肌腱病的进一步研究奠定基础。TSCs具有自我更新和多向分化潜能,能够为研究不同致病因素和保护因素对其影响奠定研究基础,为了解肌腱病的致病机制及临床治疗提供进一步研究方向。

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统计学处理时应用直线相关与回归的注意事项

1.作直线相关与回归分析的两个变量要有实际意义,不要把毫无关联的两个事物或现象作相关、回归分析。

2.正确理解直线相关和回归分析的关系和区别。相关表示两变量间的相关关系;回归表示应变量Y随自变量X变化而变化的依存关系,两变量间存在因果关系。如果两变量间有因果关系,可作直线相关与回归分析,如健康成人血液凝固时间与血液凝血酶浓度;如果两变量间无因果关系,只作相关分析,如人的身高与前臂长度。两变量间有相关关系,不一定是因果关系,可能是伴随关系;但若是因果关系,必然有相关关系。

3.在进行回归和相关分析之前,建议先绘制散点图,观察是否呈直线趋势,如果散点图呈直线趋势,可考虑做直线回归或相关分析。如果散点图呈曲线趋势,则应进行曲线拟合。

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