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Effects of TRH or HAD alone and in combination on traumatic hemorrhagic shock at high altitude in rats*

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the effects of thyrotrophin releasing hormone (TRH) or 5% NaCl/2.5% acetate sodium/dextran70 (HAD) alone and in combination on traumatic hemorrhagic shock in rats at high altitude (LaSa, Tibet). Methods: Twenty-seven Wistar rats were employed to establish the model of traumatic hemorrhagic shock with femeral fracture and bleeding. The animals were given 5 mg/kg of TRH ($n=7$) or 6 ml/kg of HAD (n=6) alone and in combination ($n=6$). For the controls ($n=8$), equal volume of lactated Ringer's solution was given. The changes in hemodynamics and survival time of the rats were then observed. Results: TRH or HAD alone and in combination could significantly improve the hemodynamic parameters and prolong the survival time of the rats with traumatic hemorrhagic shock. The effects of the two reagents in combinaion were superior to those of the two used alone. Conclusion: TRH or HAD alone and in combination can exert significant promoting effects on traumatic hemorrhagic shock at high altitude.

Key words high altitude; trauma; hemorrhage; TRH; HAD; therapy

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慢性宫颈炎78例临床疗效观察

Clinical observation on the treatment of 78 cases of chronic cervicitis

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慢性宫颈炎是妇科的常见病、多发病,其发病机制与单纯疱疹病毒(HSV)和人乳头瘤病毒(HPV)感染有关[1]。1997年6月至1998年10月我院门诊应用奥平栓(武汉天奥公司产品)治疗慢性宫颈炎78例,效果明显,现报告如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料

78例慢性宫颈炎患者,年龄24～50岁,用药前半年内未接受过其他治疗,宫颈涂片排除宫颈癌,阴道涂片检查排除念珠菌、滴虫或性病感染。

1.2 诊断标准

根据全国高等院校第四版妇产科学教材,目测法分Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ度或轻、中、重度,深浅分为单纯型:糜烂面平坦;颗粒型:糜烂面凹凸不平,呈颗粒状;乳突型:表面凹凸更显著,形成乳头状突起。

1.3 给药方法

首次用药由医生指导将奥平栓1枚(效价为60 KIU/粒)放阴道后穹窿,隔日1次,连用12 d,治疗期间禁性生活和盆浴。于月经干净后观察宫颈局部变化并记录治疗情况,判断其疗效。

1.4 疗效判断标准

痊愈:宫颈面光滑,糜烂面消失;显效:糜烂面积缩小>50%或Ⅲ度转为Ⅰ度,Ⅱ度转为Ⅰ度,或乳头状转为颗粒状,颗粒状转为单纯型;有效:糜烂面积缩小<50%或糜烂面积缩小Ⅰ度以上或颗粒型转为单纯型而面积无缩小、乳头型转为颗粒型而面积无缩小;无效:糜烂面无变化。

2 结果

本组78例患者用药12 d,月经后复查。结果见表1、2。其中治愈13例,占治疗总数的16.6%;显效32例,占41%;有效23例,占29.5%;无效10例,占12.8%。Ⅰ度糜烂的治愈率显著高于Ⅱ度和Ⅲ度者($P<0.01$),而Ⅱ度和Ⅲ度之间差异无显著意义($P>0.05$)。

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Inhibitory effects of antibody against vascular endothelial growth factor on angiogenesis induced by OS-732*

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the inhibitory effects of antibody against vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) on angiogenesis induced by OS-732. Methods: After the tumor model was established on the chick embryo chorioallantic membrane the effects of a polyclonal antibody against VEGF on angiogenesis and tumor growth were examined. Results: The number of the newly formed vessels upon the tumor was significantly decreased in the anti-VEGF antibody group as compared with the PBS control group on days 2, 4, 6 and 8 after the anti-VEGF antibody was given ($P<0.05$ or 0.01). Optical microscopy showed the decrease in the tumor population and newly formed vessels. Conclusion: The anti-VEGF antibody may be potentially useful for clinical treatment of osteosarcoma.

Key words vascular endothelial growth factor; antibody; osteosarcoma; chick embryo chorioallantoic membrane

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表 1 宫颈糜烂程度与疗效的关系

程度	疗效				治愈率
	例数	痊愈	有效	无效	
Ⅰ度	30	27	1	2	90.0%
Ⅱ度	34	13	17	4	38.2%
Ⅲ度	14	5	5	4	35.8%
合计	78	45	23	10	87.2%

表 2 宫颈糜烂类型与疗效关系

类型	疗效				治愈率
	病例	痊愈	有效	无效	
单纯型	33	27	4	2	81.8%
颗粒型	29	13	12	4	44.8%
乳头型	16	5	7	4	31.3%
合计	78	45	23	10	87.2%

单纯型糜烂的治愈率显著高于其它两型($P<0.01$),而后两型之间差异无显著意义($P>0.05$)。

3 讨论

近年来,病理学和生物学的研究表明,慢性宫颈炎与单纯疱疹病毒和人乳头瘤病毒感染有关。奥平栓是一种具有抗病毒作用的生物制品,其主要成分为 α-干扰素,通过与靶细胞膜上受体结合,使细胞膜发生变化,进而激活细胞内抗病毒蛋白基因,抗病毒蛋白基因按照"正中的法则"指导合成抗病毒蛋白,由抗病毒蛋白发挥抗病毒作用,使单纯疱疹病毒和人乳头瘤病毒的侵染得到控制,达到治愈慢性宫颈炎病因的目的[2,3]。该药使用方便,无副作用易推广应用。

关键词 慢性宫颈炎;α-干扰素

中图法分类号 R711.3

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