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Effects of MCI-154, a calcium sensitizer, on calcium responsiveness of myocardium after endotoxic shock in rats*

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Abstract **Objective**: To investigate the effects of calcium sensitizer on calcium responsiveness of myocardium after endotoxic shock. **Methods**: Using the technique of isolated papillary muscle, the isometric tension (T) and the maximal rate tension changes ($\pm dT/dt_{max}$) were measured in Krebs—Henseleit solutions (H-K) containing 0.25～5.5 mmol/L $CaCl_2$. **Results**: The values of T and $\pm dT/dt_{max}$ at each Ca^{2+} concentration tested were significantly lower in the endotoxic group than in the sham shock group. The Ca^{2+}-T and Ca^{2+}-$\pm dT/dt_{max}$ curves of endotoxic group were shifted down as compared to those of the sham shock group. After the perfusion of H-K containing 0.25～5.5 mmol/L $CaCl_2$ and 1×10^{-5} mol/L MCI-154, the above parameters were restored to normal. The effects of MCI-154 were stronger than those of milrinone and the effects could not be offset by receptors α and β and Ca^{2+} channel blockers. **Conclusion**: Calcium sensitizer can reverse the reduced responsiveness of myocardium to Ca^{2+} and improve myocardial contractility after endotoxic shock.

Key words endotoxic shock; left ventricular papillary muscle; calcium sensitizer; MCI-154

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应用自体软骨瓣矫正鼻尖过低

Correction of nasal tip with autografting

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我们应用自体耳廓三角区软骨或鼻中隔筛骨植入矫正鼻尖过低,鼻孔外露效果满意,本组18例,男5例,女13例,平均年龄20～38岁。18例术后效果均满意,随访半年,外鼻形态良好。现报告如下。

1 手术方法

取自体耳廓三角区软骨或鼻中隔筛骨修成矩形或圆形[1]。

跨过小柱基部以鼻翼缘切口,翻转皮瓣分开两侧大翼软骨内角之间结缔组织,植入矩形或圆形软骨,其下端达颌棘突,上端高度视需要而定,单层和双层,用6/0号丝线贯穿缝合使双侧大翼软骨和植入体紧密结合构成坚固的鼻尖支架,缝合切口,如小柱皮肤长度不足可行V-Y缝合延长[2]。

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2 讨论

过去有介绍利用鼻柱V型推进皮瓣或延长大翼软骨的方法来增设鼻尖,但常因缺乏坚固的骨柱支架而难以获得理想效果,采用耳廓或鼻中隔筛骨植入不仅能获得比较满意的支架作用,并且克服了目前人工骨不能填鼻尖或"L"型硅胶鼻架解决不了的鼻尖过低的缺点。自体骨具有融合性好,无排斥反应等优点。

关键词 鼻/外科手术;鼻矫形
中图法分类号 R765.9

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