我们试验结果表明,培哚普利对 DN肾血流动力学改善一方面源于其对肾脏局部 ATII的抑制作用,另一方面和其增加肾脏 PGI_2、PGE_2合成分泌,降低肾小球入球、出球小动脉阻力,对抗 TXA_2效应有关。ACEI恢复 TXA_2与 PGE_2、PGI_2平衡的作用,可能有利于阻止 DN肾功能的恶化。

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Effects of perindopril on metabolism of prostaglandins in kidneys in patients with diabetic nephropathy

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the effects of perindopril on metabolism of prostaglandins in kidneys at the early stage of diabetic nephropathy (DN) to explore the mechanism of prevention and treatment of DN with perindopril. Methods: Forty-four cases of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus with microalbuminuria and normatension were randomized into the routinely-treated group (RTG) and perindopril-treated group (PTG). Results: Eight weeks after the treatment, the excretion of urinary 6-keto-prostaglandin $F_{1\alpha}$ and prostaglandin E_2 (PGE_2) was increased by 28.1% and 24.5% respectively while the excretion of urinary thromboxane B_2 remained stable in PTG. In RTG, no significant changes were found. Conclusion: Perindopril might protect renal function in patients with DN through increasing the production of prostacyclin and PGE_2.

Key words diabetic nephropathy; perindopril; prostaglandin

一种新型腭裂——间断性腭裂

A new type of cleft palate—— discontinuity palatoschisis

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腭裂是口腔颌面外科常见病。我科自 1989年至今诊治了 3例罕见的特殊类型的腭裂,我们称为间断式腭裂。现报告如下。

1 临床资料

例 1,女, 73岁, 1991年 10月 15日入院,间断性腭裂裂隙宽度(最大径)12 mm,隔膜长度 5 mm;例 2,女, 7岁, 1994年 12月 12日入院,其腭裂裂隙宽度为 10 mm,隔膜长度 10 mm;例 3,男, 20岁, 1997年 4月 14日门诊就诊,共腭裂裂隙宽度 5 mm,隔膜长度 18 mm。

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Loss of heterozygosity at YNZ22 and DCC loci containing variable number of tanden repeat seqment in esophageal carcinoma

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Abstract Objective: To evaluate the role of loss of heterozygosity (LOH) at tumor suppressor genetic loci in the carcinogenesis of esophageal carcinoma. Methods: Polymorphic analysis of the genetic loci of YNZ22 and DCC containing a variable number of tandem repeat was performed in 46 surgically-resected specimens of esophageal carcinoma with PCR. Results: LOH and YNZ22 and at DCC were detected in 44.4% and 32.1% of the cases of our series respectively. No significant correlation existed between the LOH at YNZ22 and DCC loci and the histological types, tumor size, systemic invasion and lymph node metastasis of the carcinoma ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: Our findings suggest that LOH at YNZ22 and DCC genetic loci may be involved in the carcinogenesis of esophageal carcinoma.

Key words esophageal carcinoma; variable number of tandem repeat; loss of heterozygosity; DCC genes

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2 讨论

众所周知,腭裂按现有临床分类主要分为四型[1],我们诊治的以上 3例均不属于其中任何一种类型。主要特点: 为腭部呈间断式裂开,在软腭区近硬软腭交界处有一横隔膜将腭裂一分为二。其中 2例硬腭部裂隙为洞穿性缺损,1例裂隙直达牙槽嵴,3例均有悬雍垂裂。问诊体检表明,3例均无外伤炎症史及腭裂修复手术史,为先天性腭裂。目前关于腭裂形成的机制普遍认为[2]在胚胎第 9周时,前颌突与两侧侧腭突相互靠拢,三者在前颌骨部位首先连合,而逐渐向后方推移,如三者在一侧或两侧未能正常连合,则形成了单侧或双侧腭裂。该学说不能圆满解释间断性腭裂病例的发生。作者推测在腭部形成过程中,可能存在前后两个融合起始中心,一个位于前颌突,另一个位于两侧腭突。当胚胎遭遇病毒感染、药物刺激等因素影响时,则腭部两个融合中心停止相互融合,造成本组类型的腭裂。此种说法也能解释传统类型及其他特殊类型的腭裂发生。认为间断式腭裂发生时间晚于III、IV度腭裂,早于I、II度腭裂。

间断式腭裂的治疗方法一般与传统类型腭裂相似。作者建议如硬腭部裂孔直径小于 5 mm,而腭裂隔膜长度大于 15 mm,则分别作硬腭裂孔修补术及悬雍垂裂修补术为宜。

关键词　腭裂;分类
中图法分类号　R782.22

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