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Effects of hypobaric hypoxia on plasma cortisol and lymphocytic β receptor in asthmatic guinea pigs

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Abstract Objective: To explore the mechanism of the therapeutic effects of hypobaric hypoxia on asthmatic guinea pigs. Methods: After the model of asthma was established by ovalbumin (OA) challenge in OA sensitized guinea pigs, the animals was randomized into the asthmatic group (AG), the non-treated group (NTG) and hypobaric hypoxia-treated group (HHTG). The level of plasma cortisol and the lymphocytic β receptor in peripheral blood were determined. The pulmonary pathological changes were observed with optical microscope and electron microscopy. Results: ① The level of plasma cortisol was significantly higher in AG than in normal control (NC) ($P < 0.01$). But the level of plasma cortisol was significantly lower in NTG than in HHTG ($P < 0.01$). ② The number of lymphocytic β receptor was significantly increased in HHTG as compared with the NTG ($P < 0.05$) and it was markedly lower in NTG than in NC ($P < 0.01$). ③ Infiltration of EOS in the alveolar septum, evacuation of lamellar body and interstitial edema of the alveolar septum were seen in AG and NTG while all these were improved in HHTG and the alveolar type II cell proliferated. Conclusion: After the treatment with hypobaric hypoxia, the level of plasma cortisol and number of lymphocytic β receptor in perpheral blood were significantly increased. All these may be the mechanism of the therapeutic effects of hypobaric hypoxia on asthma.

Key words hypobaric hypoxia treatment; asthma; β receptor; cortisol

碘灭糊剂空管治疗乳磨牙牙髓炎及尖周炎的疗效观察

Observation on the treatment of pulpitis and periapial periodontitis of deciduous molar by iodoform-metronidazole pasts

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儿童乳牙牙髓炎及尖周炎由于其解剖特殊性和生长发育特点,一般不进行充填式根管治疗。本研究采用自制碘灭糊剂空管治疗乳靡牙牙髓炎及尖周炎取得满意效果。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验对象及分组

随机抽取本院1996年1月至1998年3月有复诊条件4~8岁门诊儿童患者,以乳磨牙为研究对象。其中急慢性牙髓炎患儿153例, 172个患牙。按就诊顺序,以牙为单位分为实验组: 对照组为90: 82 急慢性尖周炎共128例, 130个患牙,其中有瘘型78个。实验组: 对照组为78: 52

1.2 实验药物

粉: 碘仿3.0,灭滴灵2.0,氧化锌5.0液: 丁香油。

1.3 实验方法

实验组共168个患牙以碘灭糊剂作空管治疗。对照组82个患牙作干髓治疗, 52个患牙变异干髓治疗。

操作步骤: ① 芽髓炎患儿常规开髓失活。实验组拔髓, 3%双氧水冲洗吸干消毒后,调制碘灭糊剂置于根管口,上覆磷酸锌粘固粉及银汞合金完成治疗。对照组去冠髓后,干髓剂适量置于根管口,锌基汞充; ② 尖周炎患牙常规开髓,拔髓, 3%双氧水冲洗,干燥消毒,待症状消失,瘘管封闭后,实验组空管治疗,对照组放干髓剂于根管口,行变异干髓治疗。术后随访,观察时间6月至2年。失访者及资料不全者未纳入本文。

疗效评定标准: 成功: 无自觉症状,无瘘管,无叩痛,咀嚼功能良好,根尖暗影缩小或消失。失败: 有临床症状或/和出现瘘管,根尖暗影扩大。

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Isolation and sequencing of human eotaxin gene cDNA

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Abstract **Objective**: To isolate and sequence the human eotaxin gene cDNA. **Methods**: hEot cDNA was amplified by RT-PCR from total RNA extracted from TNF-activated human lung epithelial cells A549. The cDNA encoding hEot was inserted into the plasmid pUC18 and sequenced. **Results**: DNA sequence analysis showed that the sequence of hEot cDNA was the same as that of reported. **Conclusion**: A confirmed hEot gene cDNA is obtained.

Key words human eotaxin; RT-PCR; RNA; gene; sequence

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2 结果

两组疗效比较见表1,实验组成功率均优于对照组($P < 0.05$)。

表 1 实验组与对照组疗效比较

	牙髓炎组		尖周炎组	
	实验组	对照组	实验组	对照组
成功	85(94.4%)*	69(84.1%)	71(91.0%)*	41(78.8%)
失败	5(5.6%)	13(15.9%)	7(9.0%)	11(21.2%)

*: $P < 0.05$与对照组比较

3 讨论

儿童乳牙髓角高,髓腔大,极易因龋坏发展成牙髓炎甚至尖周炎。因儿童处于生长发育阶段,随恒牙的萌出,乳牙牙根不断吸收。倘若进行根管治疗,器械易通过根尖刺伤牙胚,影响恒牙的萌出。因此乳牙牙髓炎一般采用干髓治疗,而尖周炎则采用变异干髓治疗。在干髓治疗中,根髓未能完全失活,干髓剂不能使其固化,往往是干髓治疗失败的主要原因。同时由于干髓剂主要含砷和醛,具有刺激性和毒性。据免疫学观点,干髓剂可作为抗原,引起尖周组织的免疫反应[1]。此外,药物有效含量的降低,也可能导致治疗失败。据报道,在普通条件下不易保存干髓剂,在患牙内,甲醛含量一周后为2/3~4/5,3周后只有一半,两月后仅存1/5。因此其作用的持久性值得怀疑。

在感染牙髓及尖周组织中,需氧菌、兼性厌氧菌和专性厌氧菌共存,而以厌氧菌占多数[2]。而碘仿对厌氧菌和需氧菌均有效,还有防腐镇痛刺激性小的特点,同时作用持久,特别适用于脓性分泌物多,严重感染根管的消毒。据报道,碘仿在髓腔中存放10年后有效率仅丧失20%。以碘灭糊剂作空管药物放于乳磨牙根管口治疗牙髓炎,尖周炎,作用缓和,无刺激性,通过药物的扩散和毛吸作用,达到控制根尖周组织感染的目的。

本结果表明,碘灭糊剂空管治疗乳磨牙牙髓炎、尖周炎疗效优于传统干髓术,值得推广应用。

关键词 碘灭糊剂;空管;乳磨牙
中图法分类号 R781.4

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