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The effects of 12 Gy whole body irradiation on small intestinal intraepithelial lymphocyte characters and function*

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Abstract **Objective**: To explore the characteristics of intestinal mucosal immunity after radiation injury. **Methods**: Kunming strain mice were given whole body irradiation of γ-ray from ^{60}Co of doses 12 Gy. 8、24、48 h after irradiation were the time points of observation. **Results**: ① Number of IEL in small intestinal mucosa of irradiated mice decreased from 8 h. The intestinal epithelial cell just contacted with the damaged IEL become degenerated. ② The proliferation and cytotoxic activity of IEL were significantly decreased from 8 h, reaching lowest level at 48 h post-irradiation. ③ The TNF-α and TGF-β concentrations of the supernatant of cultured IEL isolated from irradiated mice were elevated at 8 h, reaching the peak at 48 h. **Conclusion**: The results indicated that the function of intestinal mucosal immunity barrier was seriously damaged by 12 Gy whole body irradiation injury.

Key words radiation injury; intestinal mucosal immunity; intraepithelial lymphocyte

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个案与短篇

经纤维支气管镜取出支气管内铁钉一例

Removal of foreign body (a nail) in the bronchus with fiberoptic bronchoscope——A case report

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患者男,29岁,纤支镜号:4117;因异物吸入反复咳嗽、咳脓痰1年来院门诊。患者1994年10月表演"气功"时吞入铁钉一颗,未吐出,随后出现刺激性咳嗽、痰中带血,纤支镜检见异物位于右主支气管下端,试图取出未成功。随后经常咳嗽,咳脓痰或脓血痰,曾多次到外地治疗无效,建议手术探查,因患者无力承担巨额医疗费而拒绝。1995年9月来我院门诊,胸片提示右肺门下方有一长条形钉状金属异物,次日在常规局麻下经口腔插入Olympus $BF\text{-}P_{10}$型纤支镜,见右主支气管下端内侧壁被一黑褐色异物阻塞管腔约1/2,表面附有灰白色脓苔及肉芽组织,用活检钳钳出少许黑褐色铁锈,异物固定不动,然后用双关节细胞勺轻轻松动铁钉四周,再用鳄嘴型活检钳钳住铁钉近端,随纤支镜一起退出,取出一长7 cm,直径3 mm的异物。

讨论

气管、支气管异物吸入,婴幼儿占90%以上,因配合欠佳,多在全麻下用硬质气管镜取异物[1];而成人异物吸入较少见,术中能与术者良好配合,只要操作熟练,在无特殊异物钳的情况下,用局麻加常规器械互相配合,同样可经纤支镜取出异物,避免开胸手术,减轻病人痛苦和经济负担。

关键词 纤维支气管镜;支气管异物

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