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Study of expression of hepatitis C virus antigens in the liver from patients with severe viral hepatitis

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Abstract Objective: To study the expression of hepatitis C virus antigens (HCV Ags) in the liver of cases of severe viral hepatitis and its characteristics and to explore the role of HCV infection in the development of severe viral hepatitis. Methods: Immunohistochemical assay was employed to observe the expression of HCV Ags in the various regions of the liver in 20 cases of severe viral hepatitis. Results: The positive rate of HCV Ags expression was 45% (9/20) in severe viral hepatitis, 60% (6/10) in chronic severe hepatitis, 42.9% (3/7) in subacute severe hepatitis and 0% (0/3) in acute severe hepatitis. HCV Ags were expressed only in the hepatocytes which may show cytoplasmic homogenous type, inclusion body type or submembranous type. In 9 cases of positive expression of HCV Ags, mixed HBV infection was found. Conclusion: A simple HCV infection seems not to be the important cause of severe viral hepatitis in Chongqing area.

Key words severe viral hepatitis; hepatitis C virus; expression of antigen

5例上颌窦淋巴瘤的影像诊断

Imaging diagnosis of 5 cases of lymphoma in the maxillary sinus

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上颌窦淋巴瘤较少见,现收集我院手术活检病理证实的5例,作一回顾性分析,以探讨其影像诊断价值。

1 临床资料

本组5例均为男性,年龄8~49岁,平均24.8岁,以青壮年为多,临床表现多为鼻腔阻塞,面部肿胀麻木,牙痛及流泪等。其中临床以上颌牙痛为首发症状而误行拔牙者2例。

2 影像表现

X线表现:本组4例行X线检查,副鼻窦柯、瓦氏位4例,颅底位2例。表现为单侧上颌窦密度增高者2例,双侧上颌窦密度增高者2例,疑有上颌窦内侧壁骨质破坏者2例,鼻腔及筛窦密度增高者各1例。

CT表现:5例均行CT轴位扫描,其中加行冠状位扫描1例。表现为单侧上颌窦腔内软组织肿块4例,左右各2例。双侧上颌窦腔内软组织肿块1例。表现为上颌窦腔明显扩大膨胀,侵及鼻腔者3例,突向面部者3例(其中1例为双侧),筛窦、翼腭窝、口咽腔、眼眶受累各1例。5例均可见骨质破坏,表现为上颌窦内侧壁骨质破坏者4例,前壁3例(其中1例为双侧),后壁及外壁各1例。放疗后短期内CT复查3例,病灶有缩小伴上颌窦积液1例,2例变化不明显。

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Cardiac injury and dynamic responses of the thoracic wall during thoracic impact in rabbits*

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Abstract **Objective**: To explore the dynamic responses of the thoracic wall, the pathological characteristics of the heart injury, arrhythmia during thoracic impact of various patterns and their possible mechanisms and analyze the relationship between the viscous movement of the thoracic wall and injurious severity. **Methods**: Using type BIM-II impact machine, rabbits were injured by front and lateral impact of static and movable patterns. The characteristics of the heart injury and occurrence of arrhythmia were observed and the relationship between injurious severity and impact parameters and dynamic responses was analyzed. **Results**: Under the same viscous criterion, the heart injury caused by static front thoracic impact was the most severe, which was followed in order that by static and movable lateral impact and that by movable front impact. The heart usually presented miliary, small spots or striped hemorrhage in the endocardium. Under optical microscope, the interstitial hemorrhage and rupture of the myocardial fibers were seen. The changes of ECG included sinus bradycardia, multiple origin premature beat, ventricular rhythm and ventricular fibrillation. **Conclusion**: The severity of heart injury was closely correlated with viscous criterion. The heart injury caused by static front thoracic impact was the most severe and rate of arrhythmia more frequent. The injury under movable and lateral impact was mild.

Key words viscous criterion; heart; impact injury; arrhythmia; rabbit

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3 讨论

副鼻窦柯、瓦氏位平片是上颌窦病变首选的检查方法,多表现为上颌窦炎。如能发现上颌窦壁骨质破坏则能提示恶性病变,平片对上颌窦前后壁之骨质改变的发现实为困难。因此,X线平片诊断有困难者应行 CT进一步检查。

CT检查是上颌窦淋巴瘤较好的检查方法。在扫描技术上,应采用轴位加冠状位扫描,有利于观察病变侵及的范围。对怀疑颜面部淋巴结有肿大者,可扫描至下颌腺区域。有报道上颌窦淋巴瘤很少转移至颈部淋巴结[1,2],因此不必常规颈部扫描。另外,应合理应用窗技术,可分别对软组织及骨质进行观察,增强扫描对病变的定性及淋巴结转移有价值。

骨质破坏是 CT诊断恶性肿瘤最直接的征象,但上颌窦淋巴瘤骨质破坏较少,而本组5例均有骨质破坏,且以溶骨性破坏为主,部分伴有膨胀及硬化性改变。还需要进一步探讨。

上颌窦淋巴瘤的治疗以放疗加化疗为主[3],CT检查能较好地分期,从而为制订放疗计划提供了有力依据。CT扫描可提供详细的病变范围及程度以便选择功能性鼻窦内窥镜手术适应症。另外,CT检查能较好地追踪其治疗的效果和预后情况,从而指导临床治疗。

关键词 上颌窦;淋巴瘤;放射摄影术
中图法分类号 R816.1

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