DOI: 10.16016/j.1000-5404.1997.03.006

有显著的差异(7.1),可能与生理盐水维持细菌的代谢性酶活性导致细菌较旺盛地代谢自身有关。

参考文献

1 Kjelleberg S, Humphrey B A, Marshall K C. Initial phases of starvation and activity of bacteria at surfaces. Appl Environ Microbiol, 1983; 46(5): 978

2 Amy P S, Pauling C, Mortta R Y. Starvation-Survival processes of a marine vibrio. Appl Environ Microbiol, 1983; 45(3): 1041

3 徐启旺,刘俊康,袁泽涛等.微生物生长的群体、周期和波.自然杂志, 1992; 15(3): 19

4 刘俊康,郭刚,张守印等.生物波理论的研究.中国微生态学杂志, 1994; 6(6): 456

5 Haken H. Synergetics. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: Springer-Verlag, 1977: 191~200

6 Zahaviand A, Ralt D. Social adaptions in Myxobacteria. In: Rosenberg E. Myxobacteria development and cell interactions. New York: Spring-Vezlag, 1984 215

7 邹福强,梁意昭,周桢林等.基因操作技术.广州:广东科技出版社, 1987; 290

(收稿: 1996-08-15;修回: 1997-03-21)

(编辑 张大春)

An observation on nonperiodic changes of pseudomona aeruginosa during their survival in water*

Deng Guohong, Gao Qiangguo, Wang Yuan, Xu Qiwang (Department of Clinical Microbiology, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, 630038)

Abstract Objective: Under such conditions as SubMIC antibiotics and artificial fluctuating culture, pseudomona aeruginosa (PA) undergoes latent-growth sequency change to develop from short-small cells to thread-shaped ones. To demonstrate the widespread existence of PA in nature, we observed its survival process in water. Methods: The thread-shaped cells and vegetatvie cells of PA were isolated and put into the normal saline and distilled water and then kept at 37℃ and 28℃ to observe the morphological changes and survival process of the cells dynamically. Results: In water, PA alternated between threadshaped form and dark-short form. Some bacterial cells died and others survived through latent-growth sequency change. Conclusion: The changes of thread-shaped cells and vegetative cells in water possess a definite nonperiodity and their survival process is just like a damping oscillation.

Key words pseudomona aeruginosa; definite nonperiodity; latent-growth sequency

* This project was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China No. 39370008

鼻中隔软骨瘤一例报告

Report a case of chondroma of nasal septum

范文汉* 赵洪进 (第三军医大学附属西南医院耳鼻咽喉科)重庆, 630038

朱英桂 (第三军医大学基础部病理学教研室)重庆, 630038

软骨瘤多发生在四肢末端小的管状骨。发生在鼻中隔部位属罕见。我科遇一例,报告如下:

宋×× ,女, 26岁,已婚,汉族,四川省大竹籍,务农。因渐进性双侧鼻腔阻塞5年于1994年5月3日入我科。患者于1989年5月开始不明诱因出现双侧鼻腔通气不畅,伴双侧鼻腔流粘性分泌物。未进行治疗。同年10月,鼻阻塞症状加重并呈持续性,伴有粘液性分泌物自鼻后孔流至咽部。经当地医院中西药(何药不详)治疗,症状无改善。1990年上半年,双鼻腔阻塞感进一步加重,并开始出现前额部闷胀,头昏。1992年到县医院治疗,诊断为"鼻息肉",给予消炎药口服,症状仍无改善。1994年5月转来我院。自1993年9月开始,患者右眼视力急剧下降。目前右眼不能辨别手指。病后未发热,食欲睡眠正常,大小便无异常,家族中无类似疾病史。

(下转204页)

* 范文汉,男, 47岁,副教授、副主任医师

?1994-2016 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

Changes of nitric oxide during cellular damage by endotoxin and its significance*

Yang Zili, Wang Zhengguo, Zhu Peifang, Bai Tao, Wu Hen (Research Institute of Field Surgery, Daping Hospital, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, 630042)

Abstract **Objective:** The changes of nitric oxide (NO) during cellular damage by endotoxin and its significance were studied. **Methods:** After the cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) were handled with endotoxin and LNNA respectively, the contents of NO_2^- /NO_3^- and MDA and the changes of LDH activity in its supernatant were determined. **Results:** LNNA could inhibit the synthesis of NO and decrease the content of MDA and LDH activity. **Conclusion:** The overproduction of NO induced by endotoxin and the interaction between NO and oxygen free radicals might account for the damage of endothelial cells.

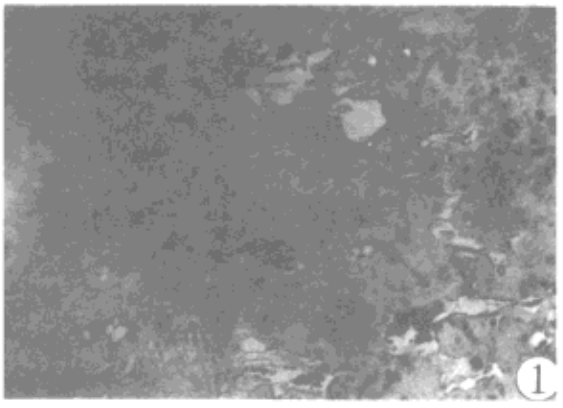
Key words endotoxin; endothelial cell; nitric oxide

* This project was supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China No. 39470707

(上接201页)

检查: T 36℃, P 65次/min, R 18次/min, BP 16 kPa/9 kPa 眼球活动自如,瞳孔等大,对光反射灵敏。右眼数指1 m,左眼视力1.2 外鼻向两侧隆起,鼻甲不大,鼻腔底部积有粘脓性分泌物,鼻中隔中后部向两侧鼻腔膨隆,突起部与下鼻甲相触。新生物表面光滑,触之质韧,不出血。鼻后孔镜下可见新生物充满鼻咽腔,色红呈分叶状。鼻部 CT检查,见鼻腔后部起源于鼻中隔后部有一约4.5 cm× 5.6 cm大小之高密度边缘不规则之包块影,间以小点状、片状低密度区,高低密度值分别为1 179 Hu和67 Hu。鼻中隔右偏,两侧后鼻孔堵塞,右侧鼻腔狭窄畸形,左侧上颌窦内壁受推挤,向窦腔内突入,左上颌窦内下缘粘膜肥厚。意见: 鼻中隔后端骨软骨瘤,左上颌窦炎。入院诊断: 鼻中隔新生物(软骨瘤)。

入院后眼科会诊。右眼数指1 m,左眼视力1.2,眼底检查右眼颞侧乳头色淡,未见水肿及血管体征,左眼底(-)。诊断为右眼视神经萎缩,球后段受压所致。5月12日行气管切开并在全麻下经腭径路行软骨瘤摘除术。摘除肿瘤总体积7 cm× 6 cm× 3 cm。术后病理检查诊断为鼻中隔蝶窦软骨瘤,见图1、2。术后于5月31日痊愈出院。随访1年未见复发。



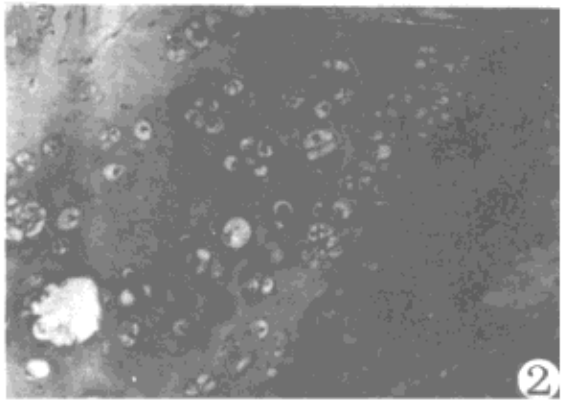


图1 瘤组织由较成熟的透明软骨构成。呈不规则分叶状,基质稀疏或呈小泡沫状,并见有小片状钙盐沉着 (HE× 35)

图2 肿瘤基质中见大小不等的陷窝,陷窝内可见数个瘤细胞,胞核多呈圆形固缩状,胞浆淡或呈空泡状 (HE× 100)

讨论

大的鼻中隔软骨瘤,需与高分化软骨肉瘤相鉴别。此病例术中所见肿瘤边界清楚,无周边浸润现象。病史已数年,也无转移征象。而高分化软骨肉瘤镜下见细胞比较丰富,特别是核的异型性,染色质丰富深染。有作者[1]认为二者鉴别主要由3方面考虑。首先细胞核的异型性,如双核增多,出现多核或巨核软骨细胞等;其次观察肿瘤有无浸润宿主骨,如骨皮质消失,肿瘤性软骨中心出现残存的皮质等;最后要参考临床肿瘤的大小和部位,对位于近心端或体积大于6 cm^3者应警惕。该例软骨细胞分化成熟可与高分化软骨肉瘤鉴别。

关键词 鼻中隔;软骨瘤

中图法分类号 R739.6

参考文献

1 刘彤华,李维华编著.诊断病理学.北京: 人民卫生出版社, 1994 798~ 799

(收稿: 1996-06-05;修回: 1996-12-09)

(编辑 冷怀明)

?1994-2016 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net