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data were analyzed by rank-sum and rank correlation tests. **Results:** The p21-ras positive rate in TCC was 85.7%, 76.9% and 42.8% for grade I, II and III respectively while the CEA positive rate was 21.4%, 38.5% and 85.7% respectively. Both p21-ras and CEA were significantly correlated with the prognosis of TCC ($P < 0.01 \sim 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The positive rate of p21-ras is decreased while that of CEA increased with the increase of pathological grade of TCC and the combination of the two factors to judge the prognosis of TCC is more accurate than using anyone alone.

Key words bladder; TCC; p21-ras; CEA; prognosis

B超在急腹症诊断中的应用——附200例分析

B-ultrasound diagnosis of acute abdominal disease——200 cases analysis

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B超检查快速、简便、诊断及鉴别诊断技术也日趋成熟。我们用于急腹症的辅助诊断,符合率为92.5%,接近发达国家93%以上的诊断水平[1]。

1 资料和方法

收集1996年2月至1996年7月期间以急性腹痛或腹部外伤进行超声检查的200例病例,女126例,男74例,年龄5~69岁,平均37岁。使用 Aloka SSD-650型实时超声诊断仪,探头频率3.5 MHz按常规进行腹部及相应脏器的多切面检查。盆腔检查仍需膀胱充盈。个别争论病例采用膀胱灌注充盈法。

2 结果

200例中124例经手术及病理证实,余76例经其它检查确诊,见附表。

附表 200例急腹症 B超检查结果

疾病类型	例数	B超诊断符合例数	符合率(%)
胆结石并急性炎症	52	52	100
急性胆囊炎	9	8	88.9
肝恶性肿瘤并破裂	3	3	100
胆道蛔虫	3	2	66.7
急性阑尾炎并周围脓肿	6	4	66.7
急性胰腺炎	16	13	81.3
肠梗阻	3	2	71.4
脾外伤性破裂	7	5	71.4
泌尿系结石	53	52	98.1
肾外伤性破裂	9	8	88.9
异位妊娠	35	32	91.4
卵巢囊肿蒂扭转	4	4	100
合计	200	185	92.5

3 讨论

急性腹痛是临床中病因较为复杂症状群,常需要及时而正确地做出诊断,以尽快给予适当的治疗。B超检查是较为有效的方法。

本组病例可归纳为以下几类:

(1)急性炎症。本组52例胆囊炎合并结石,其中39例为结石嵌顿于胆囊颈部,胆囊增大,囊壁毛糙,胆囊内见密集小光点在腔内呈悬浮状[2]。若合并胆管结石,声像图显示为近端胆管扩张。若胆囊结石合并炎症穿孔。声像图显示有不规则无回声区。

急性胰腺炎16例。超声显示胰腺肿大,边缘饱满、边界模糊,整个胰腺呈弥漫性不均质低回声,探头压向胰腺时有明显压痛,腺体内有不规则小暗区及低回声区,或出现腹腔内液体聚积。对于急性胰腺炎的诊断要结合临床生化检查指标,尤其是胰淀粉酶的变化。但需要注意,胰淀粉酶升高与超声检查显示不完全平行,超声的表现可出现在淀粉酶升高之后,而当淀粉酶恢复正常时,超声图像上仍有胰腺形态及回声改变。

(2)急性出血。如3例肝肿瘤破溃。超声显示,肿瘤为单发较大且肿物某侧有破溃缺口回声表现,腹腔内探及少量无回声区,胆囊也有轻度水肿表现。本文35例宫外孕,主要诊断依据是子宫以外的部位见到不规则混合性或低回声团块,该团块是妊娠囊破裂后,在附件区形成巨大血肿所致,同时妊娠囊破裂后出入盆腔在子宫直肠凹陷处(陶氏腔)形成积血。若宫腔内积血,宫腔内有减低回声区出现。

(3)急性梗阻。本组泌尿系结石62例。如结石卡在第一狭窄处,通常会在扩张的输尿管中见到伴有声影的强回声光团。如结石卡在输尿管第二狭窄处,通常探查不到结石声像,可通过

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Effects of Irbesartan on proliferation of vascular smooth muscle after balloon denudation

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Abstract **Objective**: To observe the effects of Irbesartan, a new type 1 receptor antagonist of nonpeptic angiotensin II, on vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs). **Methods**: After the model of VSMC was established by balloon catheter denudation in the common iliac artery in rats, ^{3}H-thymidine and ^{3}H-leucine incorporation were used and the expression of proliferating cellular nuclear antigen (PCNA) determined with ABC immunohistochemistry. Meanwhile, the morphological changes of the injured vascular wall were observed with image analysis. **Results**: Irebesartan significantly reduced ^{3}H-thymidine and ^{3}H-leucine incorporation, neointimal thickening and the number of PCNA-positive cells in the injured vascular wall. **Conclusion**: Irbesartan may inhibit VSMC proliferation after the balloon injury of the iliac artery in rats and therefore it might be used in preventing formation of stenosis after angioplasty in human being.

Key words Irbesartan; musle; smooth; vascular; receptor; angiotensin

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积液的肾盂和扩张的输尿管做出推理判断,行其它检查进一步确诊。如果结石卡在输尿管第三狭窄处,通常肾盂和输尿管可扩张并积液,也可以不伴有扩张和积液,仅在充盈的膀胱三角区输尿管开口处见扩张的输尿管及结石强回声光团伴声影卡在其中。所以,怀疑有肾结石时一定不能忽略膀胱处的检查。胆道蛔虫,若在胆囊内显示有管状透声区并有蠕动,若蛔虫在胆道内表现为胆管扩张,其内可见两条线样平行强回声带,中间可见长条样低回声,可见其蠕动,胆囊未见异常。

(4)急性狭窄。常见于脏器或肿瘤的扭转。如卵巢囊肿蒂扭转,可于下腹部扫查到囊性肿物的存在。部分还可出现盆腔、腹腔积液。

综上所述,超声检查为大多数急腹症的病因诊断及鉴别诊断提供了较为客观的依据。目前已成为临床医生及急性腹痛病人最易于接受的一种影像检查方法[3]。

关键词 急腹症 /诊断; B超声检查
中图法分类号 R445.1

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