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Clinical and pathophysiological characteristics of a newly established rabbit model for biliary sepsis

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Abstract A newly established rabbit model for the study of biliary sepsis was described. Sepsis in the rabbit was induced with the ligation of the right hepatic duct just before its junction with the left hepatic duct to form the common bile duct and injection of a suspension containing 2×10^8/ living germs of E. coli into the proximal bile duct. The liver lobes of the septic rabbit was compartmentized into 2 distinct pathological units, that is, the right lobe wasthe target organ of the systemic septic response evoked with acute cholangitis while the other lobes were the target directly attacked by acute cholangitis. This self-controlled experimental model is able to exhibit hemodynamic, metabolic and pathological changes similar to those of human biliary sepsis and to serve as an ideal model to study the pathogenesis of biliary sepsis especially for the comparison of the different pathological patterns in the liver due to biliary and peritoneal sepsis respectively.

Key words sepsis/biliary; animal model; rabbit

电离子烧灼冠周龈瓣的疗效观察

Observation on the results of pericoronal gingival flap by ionized cauterization

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下颌第三磨牙常萌出受阻,在牙冠远中面有龈瓣及软组织复盖,形成龈袋盲囊,极易引起发炎,临床上常采用龈瓣切除术,消除龈袋.我科自1990年以来采用电离子技术,对26例可萌出的下颌阻生智齿,进行冠周龈瓣烧灼,取得了满意的疗效,现将其报告如下:

1 临床资料

1.1 病例选择

下颌阻生智齿,其远中和颊侧有龈瓣覆盖;牙位轻度舌侧移位,具有良好对殆关系,牙冠殆面无龈瓣复盖,而牙冠的远中有龈袋者.治疗26例病人,男15例,女11例.年龄均在18～26岁,所有病例均有冠周炎反复发作的病史.

1.2 材料及方法

1.2.1 材料 选用GX－Ⅱ型多功能电离子治疗机(广西应用物理研究所生产),功率100 VA,输出指示5～16 V.

1.2.2 操作方法 患者仰坐于牙科治疗椅上,2%奴夫卡因常规行患侧下齿槽神经、舌神经、颊神经阻滞麻醉后,用气枪吹干或棉球擦干需烧灼的龈瓣,并隔湿.接通治疗机电源开关,输出功率调到10～15 V,将长短火开关拨向长火档,选用直径为0.3～0.5 mm不锈钢丝作治疗针头,安插在笔式治疗机头上,前端弯成90°角.治疗针头轻轻与龈瓣接触,先烧灼复盖在牙冠上的龈瓣,然后分别烧去颊舌侧龈瓣,并沿牙冠周围向下烧至牙颈部,间断式地向后扩展,充分暴露牙冠,尤其是远中部的龈盲囊要烧灼彻底,最后用治疗触头轻轻平扫创面,使创面表面形成薄炭化层,术后创面任其自然开放不作特殊处理,嘱患者保持口腔清洁.术中应注意:①在烧灼时,治疗触头应尽量避免碰及牙齿,以免引起牙髓刺激症.②要保护好口颊及舌部组织,免受烧灼.

2 疗效观察

治疗26例病人,24例病员随访.术后第1天,24例均感咀嚼食物时有轻微疼痛,查创面均无出血、水肿及分泌物.术后第3天,16例仍感咀嚼时轻微疼痛,7例无疼痛感;1例因喝大量啤酒,局部疼痛和水肿较明显,给予局部处理.24例病人烧灼部均形成假膜复盖.术后7～10 d,24例均无疼痛,局部假膜已脱落,

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素依赖性肿瘤，应用抗胃泌素治疗可能有效。故检测大肠癌血清及癌组织中胃泌素水平，不仅有助于了解胃泌素对大肠癌的调控作用，而且为大肠癌病人应用抗胃泌素治疗提供了实验依据。

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Clinical significance of assays for gastrin levels in serum and cancerous tissue of colon cancer patients

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Abstract The gastrin level in the serum, cancerous tissue and juxtacancerous mocosa was determined in 43 cases of colon carcinoma before and after radical surgery with radiommunoassay. It was found that the serum gastrin level was significantly higher in cases of colon carcinoma than in the control preoperatively ($P<0.05$) and it was even higher in those cases of highly differentiated colon carcinoma. After operation, the serum gastrin level was markedly decreased and showed no significant difference from that of the control ($P>0.05$). The gastrin level was evidently higher in the cancerous tissue than in the normal mucosa ($P<0.05$) and it was the highest inthe juxtacancerous mucosa ($P<0.05$). The findings indicate that gastrin might promote the development of colon carcinoma through the mechanism of both autosecretion and parasecretion. Since the cells of colon carcinoma are modulated by gastrin, it is theoretically practicable to administer anti-gastrin therapy for the management of colon carcinoma.

Key words colon carcinoms; gastrin; serum

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落，伤口愈合好，智齿牙冠完全暴露。所有病例均无感染。术后3月至1年，24例随访病人，智齿萌出正常，无病理性盲囊存在，无炎症反复发作，患者反应好。

3 讨论

采用电离子治疗机烧灼冠周龈瓣的机理是：只有一个活性电极，使电离子针头接近或插入病灶内，利用针头与人体之间的极小气隙形成的强度极高的电场使气体分子电离，产生高频等离子体火焰，瞬间产生极大高温，使病变组织凝固、炭化、气化，达到消除病变组织的目的[1,2]。

此机用于治疗冠周炎优于外科手术切除、激光疗法和电烙法。外科手术法的缺点是：创伤大，出血较多，影响施术野，并且需要缝合，不易彻底消除龈袋，术后龈瓣复生者较多。激光因口腔范围小，其光束照射不如电离子准确，烧灼范围大小及深度不易掌握，碰及牙齿时易引起牙釉质损伤。电烙术虽能去除龈瓣，但达不到气化组织，而且术后局部水肿及疼痛表现明显。

本法治疗冠周炎有以下特点：①省时，一次性治愈率高，术后未见龈瓣复生者。②高温具有很好的止血作用和消毒杀菌作用。③操作简便易于掌握，病人无痛苦，无需缝合，也不需止血剂、牙周塞治剂等。④金属触头为针状，直接接触覆盖的龈瓣，范围小而准确，伤口不出血，术野清楚，可彻底消除龈袋。

关键词 牙龈瓣；电离子；烧灼

中图法分类号 R781.4

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