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Relationship between serum HBV DNA concentration and HBV immunological markers

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Abstract **Objective**: To investigate the relationship between serum HBV DNA concentration and HBV immunological markers. **Methods**: Serum HBV DNA concentration was examined with competitive polymerase chain reaction in 38 cases of primary hepatic carcinoma, 36 liver cirrhosis and 51 chronic hepatitis with different backgrounds for serum HBV immunological markers. **Results**: Serum HBV DNA concentration was correlated with HBV immunological markers but not with the type of chronic liver diseases and the level of serum alanine aminotransferase. About one third of the cases negative to all five HBV immunological markers or positive to anti HBs had low level of viral replication. In general, the serum HBV DNA concentration was significantly higher in the cases positive to HBeAg than in those positive to HBe. But high concentration was also found in some of the cases positive to HBe. **Conclusion**: Serum HBV DNA concentration is correlated to HBV immunological markers but there still exists difference among individuals.

Key words competitive polymerase chain reaction; hepatitis B virus; chronic liver disease

个案与短篇

留置胆导管不同部位细菌污染及消毒效果的调查分析

Investigation on the bacterial pollution and the effect of different disinfectants of different parts of the delayed biliary drainage tube

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留置胆导管引起的胆道感染是医院感染的常见因素。本研究于1995年4月~10月随机抽样留置胆导管患者120例,进行相关部位的细菌学调查及常用消毒液杀菌效果的观察,观总结如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 病例选择

随机选本院因患胆道结石、炎症、息肉等病人术中放留置胆导管者120例,其中男67例,女53例,全身均用抗菌素治疗。胆导管留置时间2~30 d,平均8.5 d 安置导管时以0.5% PVP-碘擦洗插管周围,0.1% 洗必泰消毒导管口。导管留置期每日用0.5% PVP-碘擦洗插管周围,隔日更换闭式一次性塑料引流管袋。

1.2 标本采集

插管周围清洗消毒后,取患者胆导管口,导管内壁及中段胆汁,分别于2 d内、3~6 d及8 d以上各取一次。导管口采样以无菌棉拭子沿导管口擦一周;导管内壁采样先夹闭导管,以碘酒、酒精消毒导管与引流管加接处后脱开,以无菌拭子伸入导管内1 cm,在内壁转动一周;中段胆汁采样从导管留取中段胆汁3~5 ml,采集的胆汁分别进行细菌培养,阳性则作细菌学鉴定。

1.3 消毒液杀菌试验

消毒液用0.5% PVP-碘、0.1%醋酸洗必泰。取消毒液4.9 ml加入菌悬液0.1 ml,对照组以0.03 mol/L磷酸盐缓冲液代替,混匀分别作用0.5 1 2分钟,取0.1 ml加入1.0 ml相应中和剂液,取0.5 ml作平血琼脂倾注培养,经37培养24h计数菌液,计算杀菌率。

2 结果

本组120例患者分别从胆导管三个部位采集360份胆汁,经

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Clinical observation on therapeutic effects of celiprolol on essential hypertension

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Abstract Objective: To observe the therapeutic effects of celiprolol (Celi), a selective blocker for β_1 receptor, on essential hypertension. Methods: A double-blind random comparative study was conducted between Celi and bisoprolol (Biso) in 68 patients aged 40~ 65 years with mild to moderate essential hypertension (diastolic BP 95~ 115 mmHg). The patients were randomly assigned to receive either Celi (n = 34) or Biso (n = 34) for 6 weeks. Changes in blood pressure, heart rate and side effects were observed. Results: 1) Both Celi and Biso led to a similar and significant reduction of diastolic and systolic blood pressure. 2) Celi exerted less effects on heart rate than Biso. 3) Both Celi and Biso had no remarkable side effects. Conclusion: Celi is a safe and effective agent in treatment of essential hypertension.

Key words celiprolol; bisoprolol; essential hypertension

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培养 121份阳性,阳性率 33.61%,分离鉴定出 142株细菌,主要有大肠杆菌、杰高维肠杆菌、肺炎克雷伯氏杆菌、粪链球菌、不动杆菌、金葡菌及绿脓杆菌,其中大肠杆菌居首位。从胆导管三个部位,不同时间,采取的胆汁经培养阳性结果,见表 1。

表 1　120例患者三个部不同时间胆汁培养阳性结果 (%)

取样	留置≤ 2 d		3~ 6 d		≥ 8 d	
部位	阳性例数	%	阳性例数	%	阳性例数	%
胆 导 管	12	41.4	32	64	27	65.9
导管内壁	2	7.1	12	23.1	10	25.0
中　　段	0	0	11	20.4	15	34.1

从表 1可见,胆导管口阳性率明显高于后两个部位,各部位阳性率均随留置时间延长而上升。0.1%醋酸洗必泰和 0.5% PVP-碘作用不同时间,对以下 6种细菌的杀灭情况,见表 2。

表 2　2种消毒液不同作用时间 (min)对细菌的杀灭率 (%)

菌种	0.1%醋酸洗必泰作用时间(min)			0.5% PVP-碘不同作用时间(min)		
	0.5	1	2	0.5	1	2
大肠杆菌	99.96	99.99	100	100	100	100
粪链球菌	99.99	99.99	100	100	100	100
不动杆菌	99.92	99.99	100	100	100	100
肺炎克雷氏杆菌	99.87	99.99	100	100	100	100
金葡菌	99.94	99.99	100	100	100	100
绿脓杆菌	99.98	99.99	100	100	100	100

从表 2可见,0.5% PVP-碘 0.5 min即能 100%杀死 6种细菌。

3　小结

本研究留置胆导管三个部位不同时间分别采集胆汁细菌培养,阳性率 33.61%,均随时间延长而上升,导管口明显高于后两个部位。分离出的细菌多为肠道正常菌群,应引起重视,因它们引起的医院感染具有多重耐药性。关于细菌的感染途径:目前认为主要是腔外途径,胆导管器具操作时的传染,细菌和能过导管与插口周围皮肤之间隙进入,但预防的主要环节是防止胆导管口的污染,故插导管时应严格按无菌操作技术,选 0.5% PVP-碘每日消毒胆道口,但实际效果尚有争议,原因是不能避免消毒后的再污染,因此,研究确切保护胆道口及周围免受细菌的传染是非常重要的课题。

关键词　细菌污染;外围消毒

中图法分类号　R187; R657.4

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