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Study of tyrosine hydroxylase mRNA level in the striatum after intracerebral implantation of fetal substantia nigra in rats with Parkinson's disease

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Abstract In order to observe the survival and functions of the grafts of fetal substantia nigra implanted in the striatum of the rats with Parkinson's disease (PD), the gene expression of tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) was continuously quantitated with the method of dot blot hybridization. It was found that the TH mRNA level was the highest in the early stage after implantation and the function of the implants became steady in the fourth week after operation and onward. The findings of the rotationl behavior of PD rats and TH mRNA expression indicate that the functions of the grafts of fetal substantia nigra were dependent not only on the contents of TH but also on the renervation of the grafts.

Key words substantia nigra/fetal; implantation/intracerebral; tyrosine hydroxylase; gene expression; Parkinson's disease

腹腔镜用于10例子宫穿孔的诊断与处理

Laparoscopy in diagnosis and management of perforation of uterus by curettage: Analysis of 10 cases

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子宫穿孔是人工流产术的并发症之一。我院对10例行人流术或清宫术时疑有子宫穿孔的患者,施行了腹腔镜诊断和监护,顺利完成了5例人流手术,现报道如下:

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料

本组10例患者,除2例发生在院内,其余8例均由院外转入。年龄:20～30岁,9例子宫穿孔发生在人流术中,1例发生在中孕引产后清宫术中。10例中有双角子宫畸形3例,瘢痕子宫1例,哺乳期子宫1例,合并子宫肌瘤1例。导致子宫穿孔的器械为吸引管6例,鳄圆钳2例,探针2例,均因术中器械进入宫腔后超出术前探测深度或无宫底感,或吸出脂肪组织而怀疑子宫穿孔。

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Kainate- and quisqualate-stimulated release of taurine from electrophysiologically monitored rat hippocampal slices. Brain Res，1991；549：1

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Taurine minimizes excitatory amino acid-induced neurotoxicity on cultured neonatal rat cerebellar cortical neurons

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Abstract　The effects of taurine on the excitatory amino acid-induced toxicity to cultured neonatal rat cerebellar cortical neurons were observed. The death of the neurons was determined with 0.4% trypan staining and the overall cell injury assessed with the measurement of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) activity. The findings were as follows：(1) The cultures were treated with 500 μmol/L of glutamine and quisquallate in Tris buffer for 5 min and the death rate of the neurons in 24 h was 41.8%±3.5%，47.1%±3.5% respectively. (2) 1.0，2.0，4.0 and 6.0 mmol/L of taurine exerted obvious protection to the cultures and the maximal protection was found when 2.0 mmol/L of taurine was used since the death rate of neurons was decreased to 25.1%±1.9% (Glu group) and 30.6%±3.0% (QA group) respectively. Our findings suggest that taurine can antagonize the neurotoxicity of excitatory amino acids.

Key words　taurine；excitatory amino acid；neurotoxicity；rat

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10例患者均行B超检查，3例见宫内胚囊完整，6例见宫腔内有绒毛组织残留，1例见宫腔内无内容物，但见子宫右侧有一包块与子宫紧密相连，诊断不明。

1.2　腹腔镜检查及处理

手术均在局麻下施行，例1子宫后壁见两个穿孔，分别为0.8 cm和0.5 cm大小，有少量活动性出血，大网膜见出血点及血凝块，小肠壁浆膜有三处损伤灶，患者子宫颈细长，直视下经阴道探针不能进入宫腔。例2系双子宫畸形，左子宫妊娠，两子宫间有2个小穿孔，无活动性出血，直视下经多次试探，器械均未能进入左子宫，此2例均改为剖腹手术，术者一手在腹内握持子宫，另一手经阴道放入器械完成人流术。例3子宫前壁体部有2个2 cm的裂口，相距1.0 cm，肠脂垂嵌入穿孔处，镜下试取未成功，改为剖腹手术，术中先在直视下行清宫术，再取出穿孔处嵌入物行子宫修补术。例4为中孕引产后清宫术中，卵圆钳夹出网膜样组织而转入我院，镜下见子宫前壁有1 cm穿孔，穿孔处有少量活动性出血，直视下由助手行清宫术，术毕见子宫穿孔处仍有活动性出血而改行剖腹子宫修补术。例5术前B超未见宫内残留，术中见子宫底部穿孔0.3 cm大小，无出血，子宫前壁右侧见直径7 cm大的肌瘤，术后给予抗感染保守治疗。其余5例中，子宫前壁穿孔3例，后壁穿孔2例，均无活动性出血，5例中有2例系双子宫畸形，由腹腔镜确诊，1例疤痕子宫，1例哺乳期子宫，此5例均在腹腔镜监护下顺利完成清宫术。

2　讨论

人工流产术或清宫术中子宫穿孔，系器械操作不当所致，由于是非直视下手术，所以对损伤情况不能完全确定。我们对疑有子宫穿孔，尤其伴不全流产而无腹腔镜检查禁忌者，均行腹腔镜检查，可以迅速明确诊断，了解穿孔位置、大小，出血情况及有无内脏损伤。在腹腔镜监护下行清宫术，可避免再次清宫的盲目性和危险性，并能明确人流术失败的原因[1]，本组2例人流失败者均为双子宫畸形，在腹腔镜监护下顺利完成了人流术，避免了盲目清宫的危险和开腹手术之弊。但当发生严重内出血或可疑有肠管损伤者，仍以剖腹探查为宜[2]。

关键词　腹腔镜；子宫穿孔；人工流产
中图法分类号　R711.4

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