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Changes of endothelin in brain tissue and Ca^{2+} in syynaptoms after cerebral ischemia and reperfusion in rats

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Abstract The level of endothelin in brain tissue and Ca^{2+} in synaptoms were determined in rats after they were inlicted with cerebral ischemiareperusion injury. The therapeutic effects of nimodipine were also observed. It was found that the level of endothelin in brain tissue and Ca^{2+} in synaptoms were significantly increased 20 min after cerebral ischemia and the high level persisted to the 4th day after reperfusion. After nimodipine treatment, the level of brain endothelin was significantly lowered and the neuronal damages attenuated. The relationship between brain endothelin and cellular Ca^{2+} loading and the development of cerebral ischemioreperfusion injury was discussed.

Key words cerebral ischemia; reperfusion; endothelin; nimodipine; calcium

胆囊切除术后左股静脉血栓形成一例

Report of a case of thrombosis of left femoral vein after cholecystectomy

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下肢深静脉血栓多发生在大手术、全麻和长期卧床的病人,胆囊切除术后出现下肢深静脉血栓形成较为少见,最近五年我科胆囊切除上千例,仅此一例下肢深静脉血栓形成,现报道如下.

病人,女性,62岁,工人,住院号:201834。因反复右上腹痛15年,加重2月,于1993年11月24日门诊以"慢性结石性胆囊炎"入院。既往无高血压及心脏病史,无下肢静脉曲张及脉管炎史。查:一般情况良好,BP 18/11 kPa,体重75 kg,身高158 cm,较肥胖,皮肤巩膜无黄染,心肺(-),腹软,右上腹胆囊区轻微压痛,无反跳痛,肝脾(-),余(-)。B超:胆囊结石,慢性胆囊炎。心电图:正常,无房颤等心律失常。血常规:Hb 110 g/L,RBC 350万/mm^3,WBC 5 000/mm^3,N 78%,L 22%,PLT 14万/mm^3,BT 1分,CT 2分。肝肾功能、胸片正常。入院后未进行特殊处理,口服头孢氨苄,舒胆通等消炎利胆药物。入院后17 d,在持续硬膜麻醉下行胆囊切除术,手术顺利,术中血压平稳,无波动。术后恢复顺利。术后第3天,下床活动后1 min,突然心慌,出冷汗,感到左下肢麻木,继之肿胀,约2 min后,左下肢(自腹股沟韧带以下)皮肤颜色转为紫红,且逐渐加深,伴剧烈疼痛,肿胀。左足背动脉搏动较对侧减弱,B超证实为左侧股静脉血栓形成。经止痛对症,输入低分子右旋糖酐、复方丹参液,抬高患肢等内科处理,24 h后,左下肢皮肤颜色逐渐恢复,疼痛缓解,1周后肿胀开始消退,3周后病人痊愈出院。

讨 论

术后下肢深静脉血栓形成多为下腹部或盆腔手术的并发症。吴亚群等报道[1]13例术后下肢深静脉血栓形成病人中11例来自下腹部手术,故认为术中静脉内膜钝性挫伤是形成血栓的原因之一。另外,全麻,长期卧床也是术后下肢深静脉血栓形成的常见原因。郑瑞芬等分析了34例髂静脉血栓形成病人后认为,长期卧床、肝癌、胰腺癌等肿瘤病人由于体内凝血机制的变化,也是下肢深静脉血栓形成的常见病因[2]。

复习了我科5年来上千例胆囊切除术后病人,仅此一例左下肢深静脉血栓形成。表明行单纯胆囊切除术后此并发症发生率很低,可能与手术创伤小,手术平稳,病人术后活动较早有关。此病人出现左侧股静脉血栓的原因,可能与手术中制动和肥胖,高脂血症引起的血液流变学改变有关,提示:在年龄较大,特别是较肥胖的病人,既使是胆囊切除这样手术创伤较小,卧床时间较短的病人,也应注意防止深静脉血栓形成。

关键词 胆囊切除术,血栓形成,股静脉

中图法分类号 R657.4

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