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3 讨论

作者观察到在人胚胎第4月(第14周)时即检出脐动、静脉(HUA/VEC)中有ANP样免疫反应阳性颗粒,以后随着胎龄增大而逐渐增多,反应逐渐增强,至第8月(第32周)达到高峰,维持到出生。作者在另一实验中证实血管EC能向细胞外释放ANP[8]。综合上述实验结果,揭示在较早时期,EC可能参与了调节脐血管的舒缩功能,而随着胎龄的增加,此功能逐渐变化,ANP在其中发挥了一定的作用,当然更确切的证据尚待进一步实验证实。在HUAEC和HUVEC中,ANP样免疫反应阳性颗粒数目和反应强度不同,这一结果提示HUAEC与HUVEC在胚胎早期即存在结构与功能的明显差异。

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(收稿:1994-07-13;修回:1995-03-28)

Immunohistochemical observation of atrial natriuretic polypeptide in the endothelial cells of human fetal umbilical vessels

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Abstract The umbilical cords of human fetus of different ages were examined with PAP immunocytochemical assay and atrial natriuretic polypeptide (ANP) was found to be localized in the endothelial cells of the umbilical vessels at optical microscpic level. ANP appeared in the endothelial cells of fetal umbilical vessels at 14th week of age and reached the highest level at 32nd week. The endothelial cells of the umbilical vein showed stronger intensity of ANP than those of the artery. It is inferred that the endothelial cells are involved in the regulation of the tension of fetal umbilical vessels and ANP plays an important role.

Key words umbilicus/AH; endothelium; atrial netriuretic polypeptide (ANP); immunocytochemistry

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讨 论

嵌顿的疝内容物仅为肠壁的一部分,肠系膜未进入疝囊者称为肠管壁疝或称Richter疝,该疝是否引起梗阻,视嵌顿肠腔的多少而定,如嵌顿仅及肠腔1/3以内,一般不会引起完全梗阻,超过2/3,容易导致完全性梗阻,肠管壁疝多发生在疝环小而坚韧时[1]。本例可复性疝病史已2年,其疝环并非很小,一般而言,不应发生肠管壁疝,本次发病显然与鱼骨有关,术后追问病史得知,1d前患者有食鱼史。由于咽下鱼骨而引起梗阻或损伤,以往屡有报道[2,3],但导致嵌顿疝却颇为少见,分析本例的发病过程可能是当部分肠管进入疝囊时,肠管内的鱼骨其长轴恰与疝环垂直,因而可通过疝环,随肠管一同进入疝囊,当疝囊内肠管回缩腹腔时,鱼骨长轴恰与疝环平行而不能通过,致使包绕鱼骨的部分肠壁不能回缩,继而嵌顿坏死。

关键词 疝

中图法分类号 R656.2

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(收稿:1994-12-19;修回:1995-03-23)

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