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# Measurement of nuclear DNA content of bladder benign and malignant lesions and assessment of its prognostic significance

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**Abstract** The nuclear DNA content was determined in 5 cases of grade Ⅰ or Ⅱ dysplasia of the mucosal epithelium, 5 cases of papilloma and 45 cases of transtional-cell carcinoma (15 cases each of grade Ⅰ, Ⅱ and Ⅲ respectively) of the urinary bladder and that of 5 cases of normal epithelium was also determined to serve as the control. It was found that the DNA pattern was mainly diploid in normal and dysplastic epithelium and triploid in papilloma. Some cells of the dysplastic epithelium and papilloma showed the DNA pattern in supertetraploid and S phase cells. The DNA content of 1 papilloma was similar to that of grade Ⅰ transitional-cells carcinoma. The DNA pattern of aneuploid and S phase cells were increased along with the increasing of the grade of transitional-cells carcinoma. The value of DNA content was significantly different among grade Ⅰ, Ⅱ and Ⅲ transitional-cell carcinoma and was significantly higher in transitional-cell carcinoma than in dysplasia and papilloma ($P<0.01$). The rate of recurrence and mortality became higher along with the increasing of the grade of the carcinoma and of its DNA content. It is believed that the determination of the DNA content of the bladder lesions is of significance for the prognosis of the lesions.

**Key words** bladder neoplasms; carcinoma, transitional cell; DNA/AN; prognosis

# 针刺与中药并用治疗婴儿鹅口疮60例

# Treatment with acupuncture and Chinese herb in 60 cases of infant thrush

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鹅口疮是婴儿常见病之一。系由白色念珠菌感染所致。以口腔粘膜、舌上满布白屑为特征,因状如鹅口而得名[1,2]。自1989年5月至1994年3月,笔者采用针刺和家传中药方剂治疗鹅口疮60例,疗效满意,现报告如下。

## 1 临床资料

鹅口疮60例,其中男婴36例,女婴24例;年龄最大1周岁,最小40 d;病程最长20 d,最短3 d。

## 2 临床表现及体征

舌上或两侧颊粘膜上出现白色点状或片状物,可互相融合,状如凝乳,不易拭去,重拭可见潮红粗糙面,不久又生。白屑周围绕以红晕,哭闹不安,甚则拒乳、厌食。重者,白屑侵入咽喉食道,可影响呼吸和吮乳。患儿常伴身热、大便干结、小便短黄。

## 3 治疗方法

### 3.1 针刺

用0.5寸毫针点刺承浆穴、劳宫穴(双),每日一次,一个疗程3次;伴消化不良的患儿须点刺四缝穴(双),并挤出少许血液,病程长者可挤出白色粘液,3 d后再点刺一次。

### 3.2 内服中药

处方:黄连5 g,赤芍5 g,连翘5 g,木通5 g,灯芯6 g,竹叶6 g。

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# Efficacy of tamoxifen to induce ouulation and its mechanism

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**Abstract**　The level of follicle－stimulating hormone（FSH），leuteinizing hormone（LH），estradiol（$E_2$）and progesterone（P）was determined in the women who were resistant to clomiphene（CC）and were changed to receive tamoxifen（TMX）. The changes of cervical mucus were observed and the development and maturation of ovarian follicles were monitored with ultrasonography. It was found that after the administration of TMX，the serum level of FSH and $E_2$ was significantly increased in the follicular phase as compared with that before TMX administration and the serum level of $E_2$ and P in luteal phase was obviously higher than that of the normal control. After TMX treatment for 23 menstrual cycles，ovulation was induced in 14 cycles and 2 patients conceived. The effect of TMX on cervical mucus was less obvious than that of CC and the effect of TMX and CC on the development and maturation of ovarian follicles was similar.

The above findings suggest that the site of TMX action to induce ovulation is the hypothalamus－pituitary－ovary axis and TMX can be used to induce ovulation successfully in some CC－resistant patients.

**Key words**　tamoxifen（TMX）；FSH；ovulation

（上接 262 页）

鹅口疮在临床上分心脾积热及虚火上炎论治[3]。前者用原方，后者加丹皮、肉桂。水煎分3次服，每日一剂。该方为一周岁患儿的剂量，根据月龄酌减，不满四周患儿药量减半。本方以治心脾积热者疗效最好。

## 4　疗效观察

用针刺和内服中药治疗鹅口疮60例，其中58例3 d 内症状消失，口腔粘膜及舌上白屑消退。另外2例，5 d 内治愈。

## 5　病案举例

肖××，女，6个月。腹泻2周伴雪口3 d。患儿于2周前因喝变质饮料而腹泻，大便稀黄，每天4～6次，经服吡哌酸一周，腹泻次数减少，每日2～3次，但仍稀黄，并伴食欲不振，呕吐奶块，哭闹不安。于3 d 前发现患儿唇内与舌面发白，好象布满了一层馒头渣样白屑，日渐增多。不发热。查体：发育正常，营养一般，神志清楚，查体欠合作。皮肤无黄染、皮疹、出血点及溃疡；颌下淋巴结可触及。头颅无畸形，前囟约3 cm×3 cm 大小，发稍稀黄。巩膜无黄染；颊粘膜及舌上面均布有白膜，未发现溃疡。颈软无抵抗。心肺（－）。腹部较胀，叩诊稍呈鼓音。肝于右肋弓下缘及剑突下可触及，脾未触及。口腔粘膜上白膜涂片镜检：可见白色念珠菌孢子、菌丝。诊断：鹅口疮、迁延性消化不良。治疗：点刺承浆、劳宫（双）、四缝穴（双），四缝穴挤出少许血液，因病程尚短未见白色粘液。中药用黄连5 g，赤芍5 g，连翘5 g，木通3 g，灯芯6 g，竹叶6 g，山楂6 g，神曲6 g，麦芽6 g，苏梗6 g。取3剂，水煎分服，每日一剂。服药24 h 后，可见舌上面白屑面积缩小，服药3 d 后，鹅口疮完全消退，食欲增加，大便每日1～2次，成形。痊愈出院。

**关键词**　鹅口疮；针刺；中药
**中图法分类号**　R781.5

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