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Pathological changes of the testes after scalding in rats

Wang Liang, Chen Yisheng (Department of Pathology, Third Military Medical College, Chongqing, 630038)

Abstract In the 30-day period after the rats were inflicted with 30% TBSA full thickness scalding, the main pathological changes of the testes were various degrees of degeneration and necrosis of the spermatogenic cells, Sertoli's cells, lamina propria of the seminiferous tubules and Leydig's cells. The damages on spermatogenic cells, spermatocytes and spermatids were quite severe while spermatogonial cells exhibited little damages. On the 30th day after scalding, the spermatogenic cells restored their normal morphology. The activity of 3β-hydroxy steroid dehydrogenase was rapidly reduced and remained at a relatively low level on the 30th day after scalding. The serum level of testosterone was decreased and remained at a comparatively low level on the 30th day after scalding. No significant changes of serum luteinizing hormone was observed.

It is believed that the damages on the lamina propria of the seminiferous tubules and Sertoli's cells espercially the latter could change the microenvironment of the development and differentiation of the spermatogenic cells and the decrease of serum testosterone might result from the increase of glucocorticoids after scalding.

Key words scalding*; testis/PA; testis/UL; testosterone; luteinizing hormone

颅面血管瘤病一例

袁东升 王文献 (第三军医大学新桥医院放射科) 630037

颅面血管瘤病(Sturge-weber 综合征)是一种少见的先天性神经皮肤发育异常,我们近遇一例,报告如下:

男,20岁,右半身发麻、无力多年,有多次头颅跌伤及伤后恶心、呕吐史。查体见左额面部及颈部范围较大的葡萄酒色血管瘤。

X线检查:头颅平片示左枕部近颅骨处带状及卷发状钙化影。CT表现:平扫见左枕部及邻近脑皮质呈斑片样钙化,相邻颅骨局限性增厚,双侧脑室三角区脉络膜丛呈结节状增大,双侧额叶脑沟局限性增宽。增强后病灶周围呈条状、斑片状明显强化,右顶部脑皮质区亦有条状强化影,双侧脉络膜丛明显强化。CT诊断:脑颜面血管瘤综合征,病变分布区为左枕、右顶及双侧脑室三角区。

讨论

本病不具性别特征,多为青少年,多数人认为系常染色体显性遗传性疾病[1],与中胚层和外胚层的发育障碍有关。主要病理改变为面部沿三叉神经分布区域的血管瘤,脑内的基本病变是软脑膜毛细血管,静脉血管有畸形,可导致脑组织缺血萎缩、神经节细胞减少、变性、神经胶质增生、局部钙质沉着等[2]。表现为出生后即有的面部血管瘤或血管痣,部分患者亦可见于颈胸部或四肢。临床症状可有癫痫、偏瘫、眼部疾患及精神障碍等。

本病的神经放射学检查有如下特征:①头颅平片50%以上可见颅内钙化影[3],呈卷发状或条状,与脑回的起伏大致吻合,为此病的典型征象。②脑血管造影可有病变区毛细血管染色,浅静脉数量增多,部分血管瘤样扩张等表现。③CT常呈现沿脑表面分布的脑回样钙化,最早于出生3个月后发现[4],以颞枕部较常见,并有同侧脑萎缩(本例不限于同侧)及颅骨增厚现象,增强扫描可见沿软脑膜的强化影,少数可见脉络膜丛的异常强化,本例还见到右顶叶的异常血管强化影。CT表现无占位征象。

颅面血管瘤表现特殊,头颅平片可提示本病,而CT或脑血管造影可明确诊断。

关键词 血管瘤/放射造影术

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Clinical study on cryptosporidial enteritis and its treatment with Chinese herb medicines in children

Lin Weinming, Cui Fengwen, Zheng Chenzhong, Yang Ying (Department of Pediatrics, Xinqiao Hospital, Third Military Medical College, Chongqing, 630037)

Abstract Thirty-four cases out of 830 children with diarrhea were confirmed to be positive of fecal cryptosporidial oocysts with IFA technique and monoclonal antibodies in a period of 2 years. These 34 cases could be diagnosed as cryptosporidial enteritis. Their age ranged from 4 months to 7.6 years with an average of 2.5±1.7 years. The stool was frothy and watery in appearance. High incidence occurred form June to September. Determination of PHA skin test, LBT and serum Ig was performed on 27 patients before, during and after the treatment of Astragalus membranaceus Bunge and Sophora flavescens Ait (2 traditional Chinese herb medicines). It was found that diarrhea lasted 10.9±7.1 days and oocyst shedding lasted 21.5±12.3 days. Before treatment, PHA skin test showed an erythema of 7.9±2.4 mm in diameter, and LBT value was 48.7%±10.1% and they returned to normal after treatment.

It is suggested that hot safrain-methylene blue stain and modified acid-fast stain of the stool be performed in those children with diarrhea of unknown etiology as a routine screening for cryptosporidial oocysts. The 2 Chinese herb medicines may have a repelling effect on the parasites and be helpful to the cell immunity of the patients. Asymptomatic carriers of cryptosporidial oocysts may be the source of infection.

Key words coccidia; enteritis/DT; antibodies, monoclonal; fluorescence; herbs

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