Significance of aberrant melanosomes in the diagnosis of malignant melanoma

Gao Tianwen, Ye Qingyi, Liu Rongqing (Department of Dermatology, Southwest Hospital, Third Military Medical College, Chongqing, 630038)

Abstract Seventeen cases of malignant melanoma (MM) were observed with transmission electron microscopy in order to clarify the significance of abberant melanosomes in its diagnosis. 30 cases of nevus were also studied to serve as control. It was found that aberrant melanosomes were present in 14 cases of MM including 2 cases of amelanotic MM and absent in 2 cases of pigmented MM and one case of amelanotic MM. In addition, aberrant melanosomes were found in 4 cases of congenital nevus. The findings suggest that the significance of aberrant melanosomes in the diagnosis of MM has been overemphasized. It is believed that the diagnosis of MM must be judged comprehensively on all the ultrastructural changes under transmission electron microscope.

Key words melanoma/UL; melanocytes; nevus, pigmented

胃窦体组织学分界与迷走神经胃窦支关系探讨

余佩武 王代科 杨顺兴 蔡志民 (第三军医大学西南医院普外科) 630038

本文探讨胃窦胃组织学分界与迷走神经胃窦支的对应关系，以求在行高选迷切时，能达到壁细胞区迷走神经切断的彻底性。

1 材料与方法

20 例十二指肠球部溃疡病人，男 18 例，女 2 例。年龄 16～50 岁。均接受高选迷切加胃窦粘膜切除术[1]。切下的"胃窦粘膜"平摊于弯盘上，沿前壁中线测定其长度，并自胃体侧至幽门方向连续切取标本 6 块，每块 0.5cm²，常法制片，光镜下观察各标本组织学类型。

2 结 果

第 1 胃窦支入小弯胃壁处距幽门平均 7.4±0.9 cm (6～10cm)，其中 6.0～6.9cm 2 例，7.0～7.9cm 11 例，8.0～8.9cm 6 例，10cm 1 例，切下的胃粘膜平均长 5.3±0.7cm (4～6cm)，病理证实为胃体粘膜者长平均 1.1±0.7cm (0～2.5cm) 其中＜1cm 者 6 例 (30%)，1～2.5cm 者 14 例 (70%)；移行区粘膜 0.7±0.4cm (0～1.5cm)；胃窦粘膜 3.6±1.1cm (2～5.5cm)。

3 讨 论

目前高选迷切术中常以第 1 胃窦支处作为胃窦胃体分界的解剖标志。但临床发现以此确定的胃窦胃体分界与其组织学分界存在一定差异，高选迷切术后常有一定范围的泌酸区残留，认为是导致术后溃疡复发率高的一个重要原因。Poppen[2] 对比观察发现 88 例患者中有 22 例 (25%) 的组织学分界低于解剖分界。且这些病例术后 8 月的 PAO 下降率仅 35%±19%。Ahonen[3] 术中以 pH 计测试，结果 35 例中有 22 例 (62.9%) 在第 1 胃窦支远方有平均 2cm 的泌酸区残留。本组结果与之较相一致。有学者[4] 术中在内窥镜下取三个胃窦支对应处的胃粘膜行组织学观察，结果第 1 胃窦支分布范围有 92.5% 的为胃体粘膜；

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Effects of tetrandrine on pulmonary surfactant activity after inhalation injury in rabbits

Zhang Min, Li Ao, Yang Zongcheng, et al (Institute of Burn Research, Southwest Hospital, Third Military Medical College, Chongqing, 630038)

Abstract The rabbit model of smoke inhalation injury was employed to study the relationship between the decreased activity of pulmonary surfactant and the development of pulmonary edema in inhalation injury and the therapeutic effects of tetrandrine on pulmonary damages. After smoke inhalation injury, the decreased activity of pulmonary surfactant, hypoxemia, hypercapnia, pulmonary inflammation, and pulmonary edema were seen. Tetrandrine could alleviate the pathological manifestations of the lungs, improve hypoxemia and hypercapnia, and protect the surfactant from being destroyed. These findings imply that tetrandrine plays a protective role on the lungs partly due to its protection of pulmonary surfactant from being destroyed. It was suggested that the inhibition of phospholipase A_2 by tetrandrine might result in the protection of pulmonary surfactant.

Key words burns, inhalation; pulmonary surfactant; pulmonary edema; tetrandrine; rabbits.

(上接 326 页)

第 2 胃窦支分布范围有 35%为胃体粘膜，37.5%为移行区粘膜，20%为胃窦粘膜；第 3 胃窦支分布范围 80%为胃窦粘膜。因此，为达到较完全壁细胞区迷走神经切断，降低高选 迷切术后溃疡复发率，术中应常规切断第 1 胃窦支，而以第 2 胃窦支作为胃窦体分界的标志较为合理。

关键词 胃；迷走神经；十二指肠溃疡

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