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The pathological changes in the lungs after hydrogen sulfide inhalation in rats

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Abstract The pathological changes of the lungs after a single exposure to an atmosphere containing 100±15 ppm of hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) for 3 hours were observed with optical and electron microscopy in rats. It was found that bronchial epitheliem, alveolar epithelium, pulmonary vessels and pulmonary interstitium were extensively involved. Pulmonary edema, focal pulmonary hemorrhage, exfoliation of the damaged epithelium, and infiltration of neutrophils occurred mainly in the 3rd hour to the 3rd day after H_2S intoxication. Chronic inflammatory response and proliferation of fibrous tissue occurred mainly from the 7th to the 15th day after intoxication. Ultrastructurally, there were marked changes of alveolar epithelium, phagocytes, vascular endothelium, fibroblasts, and inflammatory cells. Initial pulmonary edema emerged in the pulmonary interstitium and gradually affected the alveoli. Fragments of alveolar surfactant could be seen in the 3rd hour to the 3rd day after intoxication. These findings indicate that H_2S inhalation exerts extensive injurious effects on the lungs in the rats.

Key words hydrogen sulfide/PO; pulmonary edema; hemorrhage; rats

电凝切除胃粘膜下纤维脂肪瘤 1 例

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胃脂肪瘤在临床上少见,且术前难以诊断。本文报道一例经胃镜电凝切除,组织学诊断的胃脂肪瘤。

患者 女性,48 岁,胃镜号 18485。患者两月前始感上腹部隐痛,伴嗳气,以夜为甚,无呕血及黑便。查体:腹平软,上腹部深压痛。胃镜检查示:胃窦近胃角处前壁见一约 4.1cm×2.5cm 大小息肉样物,表面光滑,色红,有蒂,息肉样物随胃蠕动达幽门口,时而堵塞幽门。活检钳触之似海棉样感。用圈套套扎息肉蒂部,用 PSD_{-3}(3.5 档,3 秒钟 4 次)电凝切除息肉样物后,见残根 0.5cm、发白、无出血。病理检查:息肉样物大体形态 4.0cm×2.5cm×2.0 cm,表面光滑。粘膜下为脂肪组织及少量纤维组织,病理诊断为胃粘膜下纤维脂肪瘤。

讨 论

胃脂肪瘤为一临床少见病,国内仅个案报道,均为胃切除后所诊断[1,2]。左野量造描述:此病多数临床症状不明显,常因形成糜烂,溃疡出血偶然发现。本病以高龄者多见(平均 57.9 岁),单发及胃窦后壁者为

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A sduty on transplantation of embryonic spinal cord and favorable factors for its acceptance after acute spinal cord injury in rats

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Abstract Transplantation of embryonic spinal cord was performed with microsurgical technique in rats after they were inflicted with acute spinal cord injury. Then the favorable factors affecting the acceptance of the transplanted cord were investigated with morphological technique. It was found that among the gestation ages from E_{14} to E_{20}, the spinal cord taken from the rats with the gestation age of E_{14} showed the highest survival rate of 70.83%. None of the transplants taken from the rats with the gestation age older than E_{14} survived. The connective tissue attached to transplants severely interfered with their acceptance and growth. The severity of the pathological manifestations of the injured spinal cord exerted unfavorable influence on the survival and growth of the transplants too.

It is believed that in order to assure the success of the transplantation, besides the attention on the technical performance of the surgery, it is essential to determine the differentiation state of the embryonic spinal cord to be transplanted.

Key words spinal cord injuries; spinal cord/TR

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多。有蒂,亦可无蒂。粘膜下层及浆膜层均可发病。而以粘膜下层者多见(93%)[3]。结合国内报道,我们认为如高龄患者,有上腹部疼痛,黑便,尤其胃镜下息肉体积大,表面有糜烂及溃疡形成,活检钳触之有海棉样感要考虑本病的可能。胃镜活检组织尚难诊断,用圈套电凝切除息肉样组织,既达到治疗与确诊目的,又可避免剖腹手术。

关键词 胃肿瘤;电凝法;脂肪瘤

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