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Ultrastructural observation and morphometrical quantitation of small intestine nerves in human fetuses

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Abstract The development of the nerves of the small intestine was studied in 26 human fetuses with the gestational age of 11 to 40 weeks. The findings are as follows: (1)The distance between the Auerbach's ganglia and the muscular layer is small in the early fetal period and it increases progressively as the fetus grows. (2)The density of neuropils increases gradually. (3)The number of large gradual vacuoles (LGV) is small in the 3rd month of gestation, and it increases gradually and is quite numerous in the 6th month. (4)The morphology of the synapses is not so typical as that of an adult. (5)The peak values of the stereological morphological parameters of the organelles in the neurons appear between the 4th～6th month and maintain at a relatively high level until the baby is bron.

Key words embryo; intestine, small; nerve tissue/UL

成人型高雪氏病(Gaucher disease)一例报告

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高雪氏病十分罕见,我院近15年只遇到一例,现报告如下:

患者 男,38岁。因发现左上腹部包块伴局部不适1月余,于1990年9月13日入院。平时身体健康,家族中无类似患者。

查体:发育正常,营养中等,皮肤正常,全身浅表淋巴结不大。心肺(－),肝脏未触及,脾肋下5cm,质中,无触痛,活动度好。血白细胞正常,Hb 100g/L,PLT 60×10^9/L。肝、肾功能、HBsAg、免疫球蛋白均正常。脂浊度＋,TCH 3.86mmol/L,TG 2.43mmol/L。骨髓检查呈增生现象,粒系轻度左移。双股骨摄片(－),B超及CT检查均提示脾大,脾多发性占位。诊断为脾肿瘤,行脾切除术。术中见脾脏约25cm×15cm×15cm,色暗红、质中,未触及肿块,脾门淋巴结不大。肝脏颜色鲜红,质软无结节。脾脏病理检查:脾切面呈暗红色,内有多量灰

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An experimental study on the stability of half-ring sulcated external fixator in goats

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Abstract In order to investingate the stability of the half-ring sulcated external fixator, it was used to fix the bone after artificial fracture of the tibia shaft and tibia lengthening with proximal metaphyseal osteotomy were performed on 20 and 22 goats respectively. After operation, the animals were allowed to roam about freely, walking or jumping. In the fracture group, radigraphy of the tibia shaft, strength determination of the limb, and histological study of the fractured site were performed at the end of the 6th week. And in the lengthening group, x-ray examination and histological study were done after the 10th week. All the findings indicate that the external fixator designed in our department is well qualified to meet the requirement for the fixation of fractrued bones and the lengthened bones as well.

Key words bone kengthening; fractures; goats

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白色结节(1.0～2.6cm),切片结节为巢状排列的高雪氏细胞,PAS 反应:胞浆呈强阳性反应,酸性磷酸酶反应呈强阳性,Giemsa 染色(－)。结节周围脾窦显著扩张、充血。诊断为高雪氏病。术后恢复顺利,术后一周得查 Hb 为131g/L,PLT 252×10^9/L。

讨论

高雪氏病是一种先天性、家族性类脂质代谢障碍性疾病。由于 β-葡萄糖脑苷酶缺乏,致使异常量的脑苷脂贮积在网状内皮细胞或其它组织中,临床上出现肝脾肿大,脾功能亢进、神经系统及骨骼等病变。杨士元[1]统计国内1948—1981年间仅46例报告,此后仅见零星病例。本病绝大多数发生在儿童和青少年中,成人中极少见。诊断本病的主要依据是从骨髓、肝、脾及淋巴结组织中找到 Gaucher 细胞;测定血浆中 β-葡萄糖苷脂浓度及酸性磷酸酶活力也有助于诊断[2],但应与 Niemann-Pick 氏病及 Sea-blue Histiocytosis 相鉴别。本例还发现 TG 增高,尤其表现突出的脾脏呈多发性占位病变,B 超为低回声,CT 呈低密度(CT 值33～45HU)肿块,肉眼见肿块呈灰白色,圆形或椭圆形。高雪氏病在脾脏的这种表现尚未见类似报道,难以与脾脏肿瘤相鉴别。

本病至今没有满意的疗法,多采用脾切除来治疗脾大引起的症状或脾功能亢进,Rappeport[3]采取骨髓移植来治疗本病,具有一定疗效,但仍不能根治本病。据报道本病婴儿型预后较差,成人型预后较好。本病行脾切除近期效果满意,但仍需长期随访。

关键词 Gaucher 病;脾切除术

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