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Changes of cardiac ventricles and myocardial and lymphocytic β-adrenoceptors during and after chronic hypoxia in rabbits

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Abstract The dynamic changes of the functions and the weight index of the 2 ventricles and the density of β-adrenoceptors in the myocardium were observed and the correlation between the changes of β-adrenoceptors of the myocardium and the peripheral lymphocytes was investigated during and after intermittent chronic hypoxia in rabbits. The fingings were as follows: (1) Chronic hypoxia resulted in an increase of systolic pressure, dp/dt_{max}, and weight index of the right ventricle. 25 days after the restoration of normal oxygen supply, systolic pressure and dp/dt_{max} of the right ventricle became normal but its weight index remained increased. (2) The density of β-adrenoceptors of the 2 ventricles was reduced on the 7th, 15th and 30th day of hypoxia as compared with that of the control. 25 days after the restoration of oxygen supply, the density of β-adrenoceptors became normal in the left ventricle but remained decreased in the right ventricle. (3) There was a positive correlation between the changes of β-adrenoceptors in the 2 ventricles and peripheral lymphocytes.

The findings suggest that hypoxia-induced hypertrophy of the right ventricle is usually accompanied with a decreased density of its β-adrenoceptors and thedensity of β-adrenoceptors of peripheral lymphocytes can reflect the changes of β-adrenoceptors in the myocardium.

Key words anoxemia; myocardium; receptors, adrenergic, beta; lymphocytes

抢救菠萝所致过敏性休克 6 例报告

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菠萝所致过敏性休克较为少见，极易误诊。现将我科 1991 年成功抢救菠萝所致过敏性休克报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般情况

6 例中，女 5 例，男 1 例。年龄 18～42 岁。发病时间最短 10min，最长为进食菠萝后 1h。所食菠萝均自外地运来。4 人为空腹进食；4 人有食菠萝史。

1.2 临床表现

患者起病急骤，其中 5 例进食后 10～30min 发病，1 例食后 1h 发病。均始恶心、呕吐及腹部绞痛，继之球结膜充血、水肿、胸闷、气急、皮肤潮红及瘙痒。血压＜10.7/8kPa，全身冷汗、脉搏细弱及烦燥不安表现为过敏性休克。

1.3 治疗经过

应用 0.1%肾上腺素 1ml 皮注，地塞米松 10mg 静注，吸氧及补液。其中 4 例腹痛消失。血压回升，胸闷及气急明显好转。2 例虽腹痛消失，血压未回升，经应用阿拉明、氢化可的松进一步治疗病情好转。

1.4 典型病例介绍

靖某 女，21 岁，已婚。回家途中突发腹部绞痛，面色苍白及呼吸困难而就诊。

体检：呼吸 30 次/min，脉搏 102 次/min，血压 8/? kPa。面色苍白，烦燥不安，球结膜充血。心率 102 次/min，律齐，双肺呼吸音正常。全腹软，广泛压痛。

治疗：因有停经史，始怀疑"宫外孕"腹腔穿刺无液体。此时发现全身有风团样荨麻诊呕吐物中有菠萝，诊断菠萝过敏症。予以抗过敏和抗休克处理病人痊愈出院。

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总之，通过对前列腺及附睾功能参数的测定，可了解 CP 患者副性腺器官的功能状态及体内雄性激素的水平，为临床上诊断男性不育的病因提供参考，在男性学中有其实用价值。

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Changes of some seminal biochemical indices in chronic prostatitis

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Abstract The activities of acid phosphatase and α-1，4 glucosidase and the concentration of citric acid in the semen of 51 cases of chronic prostatitis were determined. The mean value was 694.33±346.61 Bodansky units for acid phosphatase，43.84±24.70 mIU/ml for α-1，4 glucosidase，and 3.26±2.37 mg/ml for citric acid. The activity of acid phospohatase and the concentration of citric acid were significantly lower in the patients with chronic prostatitis than in the normal subjicts while the activity of α-1，4 glucosidase showed little changes. The findings suggest that the functions of the prostate was severely imparired and that of the epididymis remained normal in patients with chronic prostatitis.

Key words prostatis；semen；acid phosphatase

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2 讨论

非菠萝产区此病少见，极易误诊，有必要提高对本病的认识，以免因误诊带来不良结果。

菠萝过敏症的发病机理与其所含菠萝蛋白酶过敏有关。菠萝蛋白酶是一种全抗原性物质，摄入量在溶酶体消化能力以内时可不出现变态反应，当达一定量时，食物抗原来不及消化入血，即出现或增强变态反应[1]。其免疫机理属于 IgE 介导的变态反应。菠萝蛋白酶中水解酶增加血管通透性，导致组织渗出、水肿，全身血溶量骤降而出现过敏性休克[2]。

进食菠萝，应去皮放入盐水浸泡 10min 或加热，可以破坏菠萝蛋白酶减少其过敏反应[3]。本文中所食菠萝未完全成熟，未经处理。所以对未完全成熟菠萝要进行处理，尽量避免空腹食用。

治疗重点是抗过敏与抗休克，不应强调洗胃，以免延误治疗。

关键词 过敏症；水果

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