DOI:10.16016/j.1000-5404.1993.02.020

7. Wang JH, Chen Huisun, Wang Tao, et al. Oxygen-derived free radicals induced cellular injury in superior mesenteric artery occlusion shock: Protective effect of superoxide dismutase. Circ Shock, 1990; 32: 31
8. Simmons K. Defence against free radicals has therapeutic implications. JAMA, 1984; 251: 2187

(收稿:1992-06-08;修回:1993-02-15)

The effects of free radicals on lipid peroxidation injury of hepatic organelles during shock in rats

Wang Jianghuai, Wang Tao, Chen Huisun, et al (Research Institute of Field Surgery, Third Military Medical College, Chongqing, 630042)

Abstract The effects of oxygen-derived free radicals on the lipid peroxidation injury of the hepatic subcellular organelles were observed in rats after they were inflicted with endotoxic or hemorrhagic shock. It was found that in the early stage of shock, the content of malondialdehyde (MDA) of hepatic mitochondria and lysosome suspension were significantly increased ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.01$ vs the control values) and the activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD) in the hepatic mitochondria and lysosome suspension was compensatively elevated ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.01$); and in the late stage of shock, the hepatic organelle MDA content was markedly increased ($P < 0.01$) and their SOD activity decreased ($P < 0.01$). These findings suggest that oxygen-derived free radicals might be responsible for the lipid peroxidation injury of the hepatic subcellular organelles during endotoxic or hemorrhagic shock.

Key words free radicals; malondialdehyde; superoxide dismutase; shock, septic; rats

支气管粘液表皮样癌一例报告

张楚毅 黄 聪 (第三军医大学新桥医院呼吸中心) 630037

支气管粘液表皮样癌临床少见,文献报道不多;我科近期经手术切除并为病理检查证实一例,现报告如下。

男性,52 岁,住院号:130909。1992 年 6 月 19 日入院。患者因胸痛半年,咳嗽 2 月,在当地医院行胸部 X 线检查发现"左肺阴影",诊断"左上肺炎"。经抗生素治疗吸收不明显,而来我院。既往无肺结核史,有嗜烟史 30 年,吸烟指数 600 年支。

查体:一般情况良好,无发绀、气急,体温 36.8℃,全身浅表淋巴结不肿大。胸廓对称,左上肺呼吸音减低,无罗音。心脏听诊无异常。腹平软,肝脾未触及。

实验室检查:血常规、血沉、肝肾功能均正常。痰抗酸杆菌阴性,痰癌细胞检查阴性。X 线胸片示左上肺块影,约 5cm×4.5cm 大小,有粗长毛刺;考虑为肺新生物。纤支镜检查示:左上叶 B^{1+2} 管口明显变窄,粘膜增厚,前壁可见外压性隆起,活检易出血。病理镜检示:粘膜纤维组织增生,有较多散在及灶性淋巴细胞浸润。

入院后拟诊左上叶肺癌,于 1992 年 7 月 13 日行术探查,左肺上叶有 8cm×6cm×6cm 大小的肿块,质硬,纵隔淋巴结肿大,疑诊癌肿行左肺上叶切除及纵隔淋巴结清扫。病理报告为左上肺粘液表皮

(下转 159 页)

?1994-2016 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

Effects of endotoxin on protein catabolism of skeletal muscles in severe scalding rats

Zhou Changbao, Dong Yanlin, Chen Min (Department of Biochemistry, Third Military Medical College, Chongqing, 630038)

Abstract In order to study the role played by infection in the occurrence and mechanism of negative nitrogen balance of the skeletal muscles in the early stage of scalding, 37% TBSA full thickness scalding was inflicted on the back and one hind leg of rats and the protein catabolic rate in the soleus muscle of both the scalded and healthy legs was determined and the effects of endotoxin on the catabolic rate were observed. It was found that the protein catabolic rate was markedly accelerated in the scalded soleus 3 days after iujusy, and showed no significant changes in the healthy one, in which the protein catabolic rate was near or similar to that of the normal control. After 2 mg/kg of endotoxin was administered intraperitoneally, the findings were as follows: (1) Endotoxin could also accelerate the protein catabolic rate in the skeletal muscles; (2) The protein catabolic rate in the scalded soleus was not further increased and no summation effect of scalding and endotoxin on protein catabolism occurred.

Key words burns/AN; muscle protein; protein catabolic rate; soleus muscle

（上接 156 页）

样癌（中度分化），纵隔淋巴结见转移 6/6。术后恢复良好。

讨论

支气管粘液表皮样癌为支气管腺瘤之一。支气管腺瘤过去分三型[1]：类癌、囊状腺样上皮癌和粘液表皮癌。据新近国际肿瘤组织学（WHO）分类，已把类癌从支气管腺瘤中独立出来[2]。支气管腺瘤发生年龄早于肺癌，一般在 30～40 岁。属于一种低度恶性肿瘤。支气管粘液表皮样癌为少见的一种，约占 2%～3%，是由粘液分泌细胞和角化细胞组成；常局限于 1 级或 2、3 级支气管，可侵袭支气管及周围肺实质。临床表现特点有：(1)多数病例有反复痰血或咯血；(2)阻塞支气管可发生发作性阻塞性肺炎、肺不张，故表现咳嗽、咳痰、气急或发热；(3)典型的 X 线示肺周围有孤立的圆形阴影，密度一致，边缘清晰；动态观察增长速度缓慢。(4)纤支镜检查 90%可见红色或暗红色局限性肿物，触之易出血；(5)痰恶性细胞检查常为阴性；(6)术后 5 年生存率为 70%～80%，也有病例具有再发、浸润和转移的可能性；(7)病理镜检主要由大量粘液细胞和上皮样细胞组成，并夹杂过渡的中间细胞；(8)治疗无疑是手术切除；化学疗法与放射治疗一般无明显效果。本例因纵隔淋巴结转移 6/6，故术后作了化学治疗；复查胸片未见异常，近期效果良好，远期效果尚待继续观察。

关键词 支气管肿瘤；癌，粘液；癌，鳞状细胞

参考文献

1. 黄志英。支气管腺瘤。中华医学杂志，1981；61：169
2. 世界卫生组织（浙江医科大学病理学教研组译）：肿瘤国际组织学分类（1～10 分册），1975：P7

（收稿：1992-09-07；修回：1993-03-24）

?1994-2016 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net