DOI:10.16016/j.1000-5404.1992.02.013

agents and their blockers upon ureteral activity. Invest Urol 1974; 11:439
9. Yoshida S, Kuga T. Effects of field stimulation on cholinergic fibers of the pelvic region in the isolated guinea pig ureter. Japn J Physiol 1980; 30:415

(收稿: 1991-06-12; 修回: 1992-01-25)

The effects of autonomic drugs on the activities of upper urinary tract in dogs

Song Po, Guo Naimian, Jin Xiyu, et al (Department of Urogenital Surgery, Southwest Hospital, Third Military Medical College, Chongqing, 630038)

Abstract The effects of autonomic drugs on the activities of the upper urinary tract were studies with the ureteral perfusion pressure method. It was found that α-adrenergic and M-cholinergic receptors possess excitatory effect on the upper urinary tract while β-adrenergic receptor possess inhibitory effect. It is likely that α-adrenergic receptor plays a certaion role in the maintenance of the normal activity of the upper urinary tract but both the M- and β-receptors have a little effects.

The effects of the autonomic nervous system and its receptors on the activities of the upper urinary tract were discussed.

Key words urodynamics; urinary tract/DE; receptors, adrenergic, alpha; receptors, adrenergic, beta; receptors, cholinergic; dogs

婴儿肾上腺皮质醇增多症一例报告

桂 芹 (第三军医大学西南医院 儿科) 630038

患儿、女，1 2/12岁，因肥胖8月余入院。患儿系第2胎第1产，产重3kg，生后母乳喂养，母乳充足，仍需加3奶瓶米羹，4月即比同龄小儿肥胖，7月与成人同食，零食较多，不愿活动，体重逐渐增加。父母系姑表兄妹，无明显肥胖，家族内无遗传性疾病。查体：体重15.5kg，身长75cm，智力和上下部量正常，血压10.4/6kPa，满月脸，两颊红润。下颌、颈及背腹部脂肪堆积而隆起，四肢相对细小，臀部脂肪堆积呈皱褶状，双乳发育明显，有2 cm×3cm×3cm，有结节感，皮下脂肪4 cm，心肺及肝脾无异常。化验检查：血常规正常，血生化及肾功能正常，血脂全套正常，TSH及T_3T_4正常，胰岛素正常，游离皮质醇1104nmd/L，24h皮质醇节律失去正常节律，尿17-羟、17-酮正常，B超双侧肾及肾上腺无异常，X线检查蝶鞍区无异常，腕骨未见桡骨远端骺骨化中心，CT检查右侧肾上腺轻度增大，密度均匀，左侧肾上腺体部亦增大，染色体检查46××，诊断：肾上腺皮质醇增多引起的肥胖。

讨 论

肾上腺皮质醇增多症是小儿少见疾病，以学龄期儿童较多见，婴儿罕见，女孩比男孩多[1]。而婴幼儿患者以肾上腺肿瘤(癌)、腺瘤及结节性增生为主要原因，疾病过程严重，其临床表现比年长儿更显著，较大儿童以双侧肾上腺增生为常见病因[2]。而本例通过检查确诊为罕见的婴幼儿肾上腺轻度增生引起的皮质醇增多症。目前婴幼儿肥胖多见应，注意区别是单纯性肥胖或者是病理性肥胖。

此外，患儿父母亲系姑表兄妹，虽父母无肥胖症，且小儿染色体正常，但该患儿发病较早，患儿发病与近亲结婚有无关系尚有待于临床观察和考证。

(下转143页)

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

Experimental study of pathological changes and role of oxygen free radical in the pathogenesis of myocardial infarction in rats

Guo Qiaonan, Chen Yisheng (Department of Pathology, Third Military Medical College, Chongqing, 630038)

Abstract The pathological changes of myocardial infarction induced by ligation of a coronary artery were studied under optical and electron microscopy and with enzymohistochemistry, calcium histochemistry, and determination of serum and myocardium homogenate MDA levels in a period of 2 months. The main findings were characterized by early myocardial necrosis and late repair. The ultrastructural changes occurred earlier and involved almost all the organells. The late repair was mainly incomplete regeneration with the findings of a few regenerated myocardial cells and an"interjunction-like"structure of fibroblasts. The products of enzymatic reactions decreased rapidly after ligation, which suggests the disturbance of energy metabolism. MDA level of the myocardial homogenate increased in the first 24 hours after liagtion, which implies that myocardial ischemia actually increases lipid oxidation induced by oxygen free radicals and it might be one of the factors for the irreversibility of ischemic myocardial damage.

Key words myocardial infarct/UL; lipid peroxides; rats

（上接137页）

目前肾上腺皮质醇增多症检查多作尿17-羟、17-酮测定，地塞米松抑制试验，血甲状腺素、皮质醇、头颅X摄片和腹膜后空气造影、B超检查等，CT由于收费高，临床上小儿检查受到局限，但CT检查不失为检查皮质醇增多症的好方法。

关键词 肾上腺皮质疾病；婴儿

参 考 文 献

1. 韦 俊。小儿皮质醇增多症10例临床分析。实用儿科临床杂志 1988；3（4）：196
2. 诸福棠 吴瑞萍。实用儿科学。第四版。北京：人民卫生出版社 1985:899

（收稿：1991-08-08；修回：1992-01-21）

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