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Study on the Complication of Multiple Organ Failure in Acute Episode of Chronic Cor Pulmonale: A Clinical Analysis of 154 Cases

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Abstract In the period from Lanuary, 1983 to June, 1990, a total of 980 cases of cor pulmonale were hospitaluzed in this institute. Among the 980, 154 cases were complicated with multiple organ failure (MOF), and 114 cases out of the 154 died with a mortality rate of 74%. Besides the heart and the lungs, the organs involved were the brain, the liver, the gastrointestinal tract, the kidneys and the blood system. It was found that MOF more often occurred in elderly persons. The older the patient is, the more the organs will be involved and the higher the mortality rate will be. Infection especially that of gram negative bacilli was the main factor to induce MOF. The combined administration of penicillin and the antibiotics of cephalosporin group was quite helpful to control the infections, which is the key step in the management of such cases. when the antibiotics of aminoglycoside group were used, special attention must be paid to the prevention of their toxic effects on the kidneys High-frequency jet ventilation is not suitable to treat cor pulmonale complicated with MOF.

Key words: pulmonale heart disease; multiple organ failure

胃粘膜皱襞肥大症一例

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患者男性25岁。因上腹隐痛、纳差4个月，加重1个月入院。查体仅有左上腹轻度压痛。X线钡餐检查见胃体大弯缘一弧形压迹，粘膜粗大、紊乱，胃壁僵硬，胃后间隙稍大，诊断胃淋巴瘤或平滑肌肉瘤。入院前曾应用抗胆碱能药治疗无效。

手术所见：胃壁弥漫性肥厚，胃体大弯侧尤甚，浆膜面暗红，青紫，质较硬，大网膜上多个黄豆大淋巴结，小网膜增厚。切开胃体前壁见胃体胃底粘膜皱襞粗大，纵横交错，表面有溃烂。取全层胃组织做快速冰冻切片，考虑为良性病变。因病变广泛，内科治疗无效，行胃次全切除、胃空肠吻合术。病理诊断：胃粘膜皱襞肥大症。术后随访效果良好。

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A Study of the Effects of Sustained Maximal Voluntary Ventilation on Diaphragmatic Electromyogram

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Abstract One minute maximal voluntary ventilation (MVV) was performed by 11 normal subjects and 11 patients of COPD group on a spirometer. Before, immediately after, and 2 minutes and 5 minutes after MVV, the diaphragmatic electromyogram of the power spectrum of the eximinees were recorded and analyzed.

It was found there was no significant difference between the ventilation volume of the initial 15 seconds and the final 15 seconds of the 1 minute MVV in both the normal and COPD group ($P>0.05$). In the normal control, the central frequecy (Fc) of the electromyogram before MVV was significantly higher than that immediately after MVV ($P<0.05$); in the 2nd and 5th minute after MVV, Fc of the normal returned to normal and showed no difference from that before MVV; and there was no significant difference between the high frequecy/low frequency (H/L) before and after MVV. In COPD group, Fc immediately after MVV and H/L decreased significantly ($P<0.05$).

The findings suggest that electromyogram might be a sensitive index to determine the degree of fatigue of the diaphragm muscle.

Key words diaphragm; electromyography; maximal vouuntary ventilation

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讨　论

胃粘膜皱襞肥大症，或肥厚性胃炎，由Ménetrier首先描述，亦称Ménétrier病，是一种由于胃粘膜上皮细胞过度增生以及腺体扩张引起胃壁肥厚的良性疾病。目前多认为是一种错构瘤性的发育畸形。临床表现不典型。

值得注意的是：①本症发病率低，影像学检查易将肥大皱襞的局部看成是肿瘤；②胃镜直视下所取到的活组织常不能达到粘膜全层，而手术活检能取到粘膜全层，具有确诊价值[1]；③本病与胃癌有一定关系，约8％的本病患者发生胃癌，是值得注意的一种胃病[2]。

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