DOI:10.16016/j.1000-5404.1990.05.005

Mechanism of Curative Effects of the Cell-free preparations of Human Fetal Liver on Experimantal Hepatic Failure in Rats

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The effects of the cell-free preparations of human fetal liver cytosol and it's dialysate, human fetal muscele cytosol (FMC) and human adult liver cytosol (ALC) on liver functions of acute hepatic failure induced by D-galatosamine in rats were investigated. The results suggested that: 1) the fetal liver cytosol has significant effects on protecting liver from damage, improving liver reserved function, promoting the synthetie metabolism of DNA, RNA and protein of liver, enhancing liver RES functions and raising Fn level. The authors speculated that these effects may be due to different components; 2) it is noticeable that ALC can inhibit the protein synthesis of liver.

Key words: experimental hepatic failure; fetal liver cytosol; fetal liver dialysate

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气管支气管异物铁钉2例

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我科收治2例较大的气管支气管异物铁钉，长度分别为8 cm、5 cm。1例以食道异物入院，行食道镜检查时，发生呼吸困难，紫绀甚至窒息，实属教训，报告如下：

例1 黄××，男，3岁，住院号：38793，四川云阳籍。（病史由父代述）。因误吞铁钉24天于1976年9月3日入院。患儿于1976年8月10日下午2时，将一枚8 cm大号铁钉含于口中玩耍，嘻笑时不慎将铁钉吞下。咽下后仍能进食，呈阵发性咳嗽。曾先后在当地医院就诊，注射过破伤风抗毒素及青霉素等，于9月3日以食道异物转来我院。吞铁钉后未出现呼吸困难，患儿有哮喘病史2年，平时经常阵发性咳嗽。

入院检查 无明显鼻翼扇动，无紫绀及“三凹”体征，双肺均闻及干鸣音。X光透视检查发现食道内有一铁钉异物，尖向上，相当于胸2～胸5之间。入院后于9月4日上午在全麻下行食道镜检查，当插入食道镜时患儿即出现呼吸困难，紫绀及窒息，故手术暂停。并再次行食道透视及正侧位胸片检查，综合分析考虑为气管异物。于9月8日在全麻下行气管切开，自颈部气管切口插入5 mm支气管镜，进入约3 cm～4 cm处即发现金属异物铁钉，一端已进入右支气管，以腭鱼咀钳取出8 cm长铁钉已锈蚀。于1976年9月13日拔管全愈出院。

例2 何××，男，4岁，住院号：161300，四川岳池县籍，（病史父代述）。铁钉自口腔滑入，阵发性咳嗽3天于1989年12月20日以气管异物入院。患儿于1989年12月17日晚7时，将长5 cm铁钉含于口中

（下转392页）

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（收稿：1989.11.25；修回：1990.07.20）

The Changes of Rat Thyroid Gland C Cells in Acute Intestinal Radiation Sickness (AIRS)

Deng Xiaolin and Cai Wenqin (Department of Histology and Embryology, Third Military Medical College)

The rats were exposed to 20Gy of X-ray one time systemically to imitate the model of AIRS. By using immunocytochemistry, immunoelectromicroscopy and microspectrophotometry (MSP) technique, the changes of rat thyroid gland C cells in AIRS were investigated. The results show that, the changes of C cells could be divided into two phases. In the first phase (the first 24 h after irradiation), no obvious morphological change could be observed, whereas the concentration of serum calcium (CSC) dropped remarkably. It seems that the synthesis and secretion of calcitonin (CT) within C cells might increase during this period. The second phase is from 24th h to 72th h after irradiation, the TA (total absorbance) measured by MSP reduced, and the ultrastructural pictures showed progressive destructive changes. All these findings suggest that: The C cells of rat thyroid gland, as a kind of APUD system cell, is no doubt involved in the AIRS pathological changes. The possible pathogenic mechanism was briefly discussed.

Key words: thyroid gland; calcitonin; acute intestinal radiation sickness

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（上接387页）

玩耍，不慎将铁钉滑入，致憋气数秒钟后剧烈呛咳，呈阵发性，无痰，约晚9点后咳嗽减轻，于12月20日来我院胸片示气管支气管异物收入院。

入院检查 轻度鼻翼扇动，哭闹时有轻度呼吸困难，无明显紫绀现象，“三凹”体征不明显，右肺呼吸音低，未闻及湿性罗音。胸片示：铁钉位于气管内，尖向上，下端已进入右支气管。12月21日在全麻下行支气管镜检查，在直接喉镜引导下插入4.5mm支气管镜。在隆突上部发现铁钉尖部，铁钉一端已进入右支气管，用异物钳夹持随同支气管镜一同取出一枚5cm长已锈蚀铁钉，12月23日全愈出院。

（收稿1990.04.23；修回：1990.04.31）

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