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Pathomorphological Study on DEN-induced Hepatic Carcinomas in Rats

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Abstract Hepatic carcinomas were induced with the administration of diethylnitrosamine (DEN) in rats. The morphological changes of the liver tissues in the course of carcinogenesis could be divided into 3 successive stages: the non-specific changes reacting to the drug toxicity, non-cancerous hyperplastic nodules of hepatocytes and ductular cystadenomatous lesions, and the lesions of genuine malignancy including hepatocellular carcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma.

The ultrastructural alterations of hepatocellular carcinoma showed a complicate picture and were related to the differentiation of the tumor cells. In one case of cholangiocarcinoma, numerous cytoplasmic dense-core granules similar to the neurosecretary granules seen in apudoma were found in some of the tumor cells, which is postulated to be a special type of cholangiocarcinoma. On the basis of the results, the histogenesis of the neoplasms after DEN administration is considered to originate from hyperplastic nodules of hepatic cells and ductular hyperplasia.

Key words diethylnitrosamine; ultrastructure; histogenesis; hepatocellular carcinoma; cholangiocarcinoma

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可摘式双重牙列美容法

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为解决成年人少数前牙舌向错位，其本人无条件接受正畸矫治的患者，我科针对这类情况设计制作了1种方法简便，取戴方便，舒适美观，对邻基牙均无损害的1种可摘式双重牙列美容法。经临床34例患者1年～2年的观察情况结果较为满意，特作一简要介绍。

1 适应症

凡成年人1～2个上下前牙舌向错位而无Ⅰ°以上反𬌗的病人方可采用此法。

2 设计和制作方法

(1)调𬌗及间隙预备，如有Ⅰ°或Ⅱ°反𬌗者应适当调磨对𬌗牙使其尽量减小复𬌗程度，钢丝所通过的部位应在正常咬𬌗时不与对𬌗牙接触为宜，若为正常𬌗有自然间隙者可不需磨牙。（2）按常规法取上下颌的前部份或全口印模，灌模。（3）在石膏模型上用26号（0.5mm）的不锈钢丝弯制支架，其方法是：钢丝沿错位的基牙舌面切嵴和近远中边缘嵴的内侧弯制呈“W”形（见图1），注意钢丝要与基牙贴合，U字形不宜过宽，以免影响固位，然后钢丝紧贴基牙的近远中间隙越过至唇面牙冠的中1/3处后切断并弯一小圆圈以利增加固位力，唇面部的钢丝应离开基牙少许，以不妨碍排列塑料牙面为宜。(4) 支架弯好之后在舌侧用蜡暂时固定，然后选一色泽，大小合适的成品塑料牙磨改成与邻牙协调一致，最后用白色自凝塑胶直接在石膏模型上粘结塑料牙面与钢丝支架待其塑料硬固之后取下修复体进行磨光即可试戴。 （下转41页）

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Pathological Changes in the Kidneys in Dogs after Respiratory Burn and Its Combined Form

Shi Jingquan, Zhang Guixiang, Yu Dongmei, et al. (Department of Pathology, Third Military Medical College, Chongqing 630038)

Abstract The pathological features of the kidneys are rather consistent in both simple respiratory burn and combined (both respiratory and body surface) burn. In part of glomeruli, capillary loops reveal ischemia and the mesangial areas become widened. Ultrastructurally, glomerular cells exhibit hypertrophy and hyperplasia on the one hand, and cellular swelling on the other. The renal tubules show varying degrees of vacuolar degeneration, necrosis and cast formation. Vacuolar degeneration and necrosis affect more frequently the proximal convoluted tubules. Hyaline casts are frequently seen in the lumina of distal convoluted tubules, Henle's loops and collecting tubules. There are some differences in frequency of occurrence and degree of the lesions in both groups. The etiological factors and mechanism of the lesions are briefly discussed.

Laboratory data indicate that there is an impairment of renal function in certain degree. From the morphological point of view, the impairment of renal function might be due to the composite effects of tubular necrosis and glomerular ischemia.

Key words respiratory tract; steam burn; kidney; tubular necrosis

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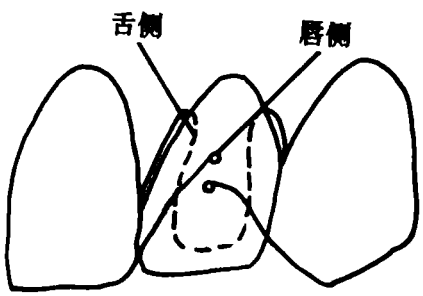


图1 钢丝支架示意图

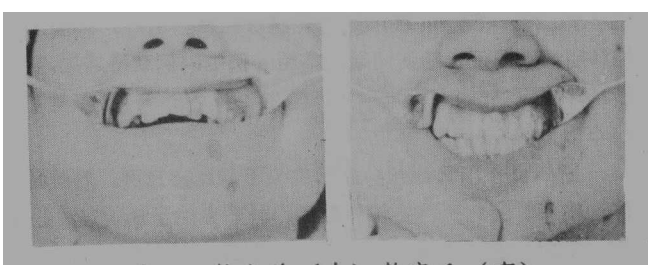


图2 整容前（左）整容后（右）

3 优缺点

（1）戴着舒适美观、制作简便、易被患者接受；（2）与贴面法相比较，此法不需酸蚀基牙，因此避免了破坏牙体组织和克服了一旦粘贴的塑料牙面脱落后再次粘贴困难的缺点；（3）与传统的锤造金属冠套固定塑料牙面法相比此法切割牙体组织少甚至不需磨牙，减少了繁琐的制作工艺过程；（4）与常规正畸法相比该方法既省时简便又可减轻病人的负担；(5) 与现代最新方法的可见光固化修复法比较本法从牙体形态和色泽等方面较为自然美观(图2)；（6）缺点是钢丝支架易变形和折断。

综上所述本方法仅为1种牙齿的美容装饰法而言，仅供大家参考。

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