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Hepatic mitochondrial dysfunction and lipid peroxidation after and radiation-burn injuries in mice

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Abstract Male mice were subjected to 6 Gy total body irradiation, 20% TBSA full thickness burns, or both the injuries respectively, and then lipid peroxides (LPO), vitamin E, sulfhydryl groups, respiratory control ratio (RCR), ADP/O ratio, and cytochrome oxidase activity of hepatic mitochondria were determined in the animals in the first 9 postinjury days. It was found that:

1. LPO level increased in the early postinjury stage in the combined radiation-burn injury group.
2. Vitamin E level decreased significantly in both the groups with either only irradiation or burns.
3. The sulfhydryl groups showed a tendency to increase in all the 3 groups.
4. The activity of cytochrome oxidase increased signficantly on the 7th postinjury day in the combined injury group.
5. RCR and ADP/O ratios decreased more significantly in the combined injury group than in either the single injury group.

These facts suggest that the suppression of the respiratory function of hepatic mitochondria results from the damage of mitochondrial membranes due to lipid peroxidation.

Key words radiation injury; burn injury; lipid peroxidation; antioxidant; cytochrome oxidase; mitochondrium

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食管腔内息肉状恶性纤维组织细胞瘤一例

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患者: 男, 63岁。90年6月下旬进食干饭出现梗噎, 感胸骨后疼痛, 持续1 min～2 min消失。自觉食物在下胸骨后受阻, 伴嗳气, 呃逆。继之上述症状逐渐加重, 仅能进半流质。1990年7月入院, 食管吞钡检查示: 相当于T_6水平处有8.0cm充盈缺损, 粘膜破坏, 病灶向食管腔内凸出, 局部管腔扩大, 僵硬, 蠕动消失。稀钡尚可缓慢通过。纤维胃镜检查示: 距门齿29cm处可见从食管壁向腔内突出肿瘤, 表面有约5 cm糜烂。活检病理报告为软组织细胞瘤性质待定。8月30日患者在全麻下行食管肿瘤切除, 胃食管吻合术, 切除肿瘤大小8cm×5 cm×4 cm, 主要向食管腔内凸出, 其表面有多处糜烂。显微镜下观察见瘤细胞多形性明显, 呈梭形、多角形、圆形及不规则形, 可见较多的多形性瘤巨细胞, 异型性明显, 核分裂像多

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A clinical study of the effects of highly selective vagotomy and antrum mucosa resection on gastric acid and serum gastrin levels

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Abstract The association of selective vagotomy and antrectomy for the treatment of duodenal ulcer is considered as the best procedure to prevent ulcer recurrence, but it brings about too many operative sequelae. The authors of this paper used highly selective vagotomy in association with antrum mocosa resection to treat duodenal ulcer and the effects on gastric acid level and serum level of gastrin were compared with those after selective vagotomy and antrectomy. It was found that the reduction of gastric acid and the changes of serum gastrin were similar after the 2 operative procedures. It is believed that the association of highly selective vagotomy and antrum mocosa resection is the better operative treatment for duodenal ulcer than the association of selective vagotomy and antrectomy since the former can both reduce the number of postoperative sequelae and preserve the functions of the pylorus and the antrum.

Key words duodenal ulcer/SU; vagotomy; gastrectomy; gastric acid; gastrins

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见。瘤细胞纵横交织排列呈束状，轮辐状，局部有粘液变，伴有以淋巴细胞为主的类细胞浸润。经免疫组化及上皮性抗体检查为阴性，确诊为食管腔内息肉状恶性纤维组织细胞瘤。术后2周病人恢复出院。

讨　论

恶性纤维组织细胞瘤又名恶性纤维黄色瘤或纤维黄色肉瘤，是近年来认识的一类特殊类型肿瘤。1964年由O'brien和Stout[1]命名并首先报告，其组织起源目前尚不明确，有学者认为其起源于组织细胞或原始间叶细胞。Weiss[2]等统计200例该肿瘤，其多发生于四肢、躯干、腹腔，发生于食管则实属罕见。国内文献尚很少报告。临床上与食管癌难以区别，但在病理检查时可应用上皮性抗体检测，如为阴性则可排除肿瘤来源于上皮组织。

息肉状恶性纤维组织细胞瘤治疗仍以手术广泛切除为主，放疗及化疗效果不明显。术后复发率较高，预后较差，多为血行或淋巴转移。

关键词 食管；恶性纤维组织细胞瘤

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