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Determination of ANAE and ACP Content in Splenic Tissue with Microspectrophotometer

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120 mice are divided into 3 groups: group I(n=25) shamoperated; gaoup II (n=40) hemisplenectomized; group III (n=55) hemisplenic autotransplanted. The contents of alpha-naphthol acetylate esterase (ANAE) in the periarterial lymphatic sheath of spleen and the acid phosphatase (ACP) in splenic cord are meassured with a microspectrophotometer of MPV-III. It is found that the contents of ANAE per unit square in group I (0.260±0.021) is significantly higher than that in group II (0.218±0.016) and group III(0.210±0.022) ($P<0.05$),but the difference between group II and III is not significant ($P>0.05$), and the contents of ACP in group I, II and III are 0.462±0.013, 0.304±0.009, 0.180 ±0.014 respectively ($P<0.05$). This method may be used as one to measure the immunity and phagocytosis of spleen.

Key words: Spleen/TR; Transplantation, autologous; Naphthol AS D esterase; Acid phosphatase

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个案与短篇

慢性眶内脓肿向颅内侵入1例报告

周遂献 高伯元 张存生 (西南医院 神经外科)

我院收治1例前颅窝硬脑膜外巨大脓肿致严重突眼15年。现报告如下：

张某，女性，53岁，住院号153041。患者于1974年3月砍柴时左眼不慎被树枝刺伤，伤后左眼肿胀，疼痛，经抗炎治疗而愈。3个月后左眼突出逐渐明显，视力下降，于1989年3月7日收入我院。病程中经常有感冒、发热，均经抗炎和口服感冒片治愈。查体：生命体征正常，左眼球向前向下外高度突出，眼睑皮肤张力大，无红、肿、热。眶上缘扪及约6×5cm包块，突出眶缘外，质软，不活动，压痛。左眼球突出度9.5>$\frac{112}{}$<32mm。眼球各方向运动均受限，结膜充血水肿，角膜下部灰白。右眼正常。双眼视力：右0.5，左CF/1.5尺。余未见异常。头颅X线片：左侧眼眶呈膨胀性增大。骨壁部份破坏，额、筛窦均受累，眶后结构不清。术前诊断左眼眶内肿瘤颅内侵入。于1989年3月25日在全麻下手术。作左额弧形皮瓣，切开额部骨膜即见黄褐色粘稠脓液流出，剥离骨膜见额骨破坏约5×3cm^2，扩大成直径6×4cm^2骨窗，吸出脓液约120ml，清除脓液后，见额窦前、外侧骨板，眼眶上、外骨板均破坏。硬脑膜呈灰白色，增厚。脓腔用庆大霉素生理盐水冲洗，扩大额窦开口，放入胶管引流条自左鼻腔引出，逐层缝合。术后诊断慢性眶内脓肿向颅内侵入。术后5天拔出引流条，7天拆线，切口一期愈合，2周后突眼基本消失，痊愈出院。骨片及额窦内粘膜组织病理检查：纤维结缔组织及炎性肉芽组织，骨膜有出血及炎细胞浸润。

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An Experimental Study on Pathological Changes of Liver in Dogs with Smoke Inhalation Injury

Chen Yisheng, et al. (Department of Pathology, Third Military Medical College)

Light and electron microscopic changes of the liver of dogs after smoke inhalation injury are described in detail to demonstrate the effects of smoke inhalation on liver. The temperature of the inhaled smoke is about 36—37℃. The results of this study are the same as the steam inhalation injury. The main pathological findings are degeneration and necrosis of hepatic cells and proliferation of Kupffer cells showing active phagocytosis. These lesions appear on the 2nd day and progressively exaggerate on the 6th day after smoke inhalation injury and then reduce gradually. These dynamic changes are parallel to that of COHb. Thus the authors consider that the carbon monoxide poisoning and anoxia may be the main cause of the hepatic lesions.

Key words: Liver/PA; Carbon monoxide poisoning; Smoke/PO; Inhalation injury

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讨　论

硬脑膜外脓肿的感染途经多为直接侵入，致病菌多为葡萄球菌，链球菌或革兰氏阴性杆菌[1]。本例脓液普通培养无细菌生长，可能与长期反复应用抗生素有关。

本例病人15年前左眼外伤，伤后局部感染，仅作抗炎治疗，症状消失，而未作局部的彻底清创。多年来常因“感冒”发热而应用抗生素，使左眼症状缓解，而事实上炎症未能彻底控制，使眶内慢性感染破坏眶板、颅骨，而形成前颅窝慢性硬脑膜外脓肿。临床上仅表现为左侧严重突眼，长达15年，实属罕见。慢性硬脑膜外脓肿可无特殊的临床表现[2]，对诊断有一定的困难。术前如详细了解病史，对诊断可能有一定的帮助。如本例术前作CT扫描则能作出明确的诊断，并能提供更合理的治疗。

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