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Twenty-five hybrid dogs were injected intravenously with oleic acid of the dose 0.3 ml/kg of body weight to prepare a model of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS). The animals were killed 24 hours after injection. PaO_2, $PaCO_2$ and pH of the arterial and mixed venous blood were determined before and immediately, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 22 and 24 hours after injection. The average pulmonary arterial pressure was measured hourly. The chest x-ray films were taken 2, 4, 6 and 24 hours after injection. The electrolytes T3, T4, the hematocrit and RBC count, and the serum corticosteroid level were measured before and 24 hours after injection.

25 dogs were divided into two groups; the control group consisted of 8 dogs and the therapeutic group consisted of 17 dogs, among which nine were treated with hyosine hydrobromide and 8 with dexamethasone. The histologic specimens of the animals of the control group and hyosine hydrobromide treated group were examined with both light and electron microscopes but the specimens of the animals of dexamethasone treated group were examined with light microscope only.

It was found that dexamethasone is effective in the treatment of RDS produced with oleic acid injection while hyosine hydrobromide is of no value.

先天性急性粒细胞性白血病一例报告

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先天性急性白血病是少见的恶性肿瘤。国内报告仅28例[1]，现将我院所见一例报告如下：

男性，出生5天，第三胎，第一产，足月顺产。出生体重3公斤，无窒息发绀。母乳喂养，生后第3天大便转黄，给服清热中药，次晨患儿解血便，糊状共3次。来我院门诊，以血便待诊于1983年5月26日入院。

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体检：

体温37℃（肛表），脉博148次/分，呼吸44/次分，体重3公斤，新生儿貌，反应欠佳。皮肤、巩膜轻度黄染，无皮疹及出血点，皮肤弹性正常，无硬肿块。前囟平坦，咽无充血，颈软，心肺正常，肝肋下3厘米，脾肋下1厘米，质均中等，余无异常发现，

实验室检查：

血红蛋白20克，血红球690万，血小板7万，网织红细胞0.8%，外周血白细胞总数72200，分类：原始粒细胞64%，中性分叶核粒细胞23%，嗜酸性分叶核1%，嗜碱性分叶核1%，淋巴细胞11%，有核红细胞5%。过氧化酶染色：阳性～强阳性。阳性率20±%，非特异性脂酶染色(－)。院外检查外周血液原粒细胞24%，骨髓报告为急性粒细胞性白血病（片号83-14-7-1）。X片证实有双侧肺肺炎（X片号51934）。血培养有绿脓杆菌生长

患儿住院经输血等对症和支持治疗，便血停止，住院6天要求出院。经院外随访，患儿14天后出现咳嗽、气喘，皮肤出现瘀点，肝脾分别增至肋下各3.5与2.5厘米，院外按败血症治疗无效，9天后在家死亡。

讨　论

据国内赵氏29年来文献综合报导6015例小儿白血病，以7～14岁儿童患者最多约占35.5%，婴儿占5.37%[2]。先天性白血病是罕见的胎内发生的血液系统的恶性肿瘤。以出血为首发症状者最常见9/12[1]，以血片及骨髓中出现大量的原始细胞作为本病的诊断依据。本例入院时外貌正常，无感染中毒症状，亦未发现感染病灶与白血球中毒性颗粒；父母年青又非近亲婚配，故可排出除白血病反应。鉴于患儿呼吸道等症状于出院后2周方出现，我们认为系继发感染所致。病儿以血便起病，肝脾肿大，多次血液及骨髓片中均发现大量原始粒细胞，并经组化染色证实，故诊断为先天性急性粒细胞性白血病，未经化疗，病后30天死亡，预后险恶，与文献报道相符[1]。因未见先天性白血病患儿的母亲在妊娠前或妊娠期有患白血病的报告[3]，故我们未做患儿父母的骨髓检查。

（本文得到小儿科李为明讲师的指导特此致谢！）

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