

行立体定向穿刺活检(取虫)术以明确诊断。由于脑裂头蚴病的MRI表现具有特征性,追踪复查至关重要。

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(收稿日期:2012-10-15)

(修回日期:2012-11-12)

头部亚低温对新生儿缺氧缺血时脑组织的氧化应激和炎症因子的影响

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摘要 目的 探讨头部亚低温治疗新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病(HIE)对氧化应激和炎症因子的影响。**方法** 41例患儿随机分为对照组和亚低温组,比较治疗0、24、48、72h及7天血清中超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、丙二醛(MDA)、一氧化氮(NO)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-Px)、白细胞介素(IL)-6、超敏C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP)、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- α 水平,以及7、14及28天的新生儿神经行为测定(NBNA)评分。**结果** 与24h时比较,48、72h时两组SOD、GSH-Px明显上升,MDA、NO、IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- α 水平明显下降($P < 0.05$)。亚低温组(24、48、72h)各指标的变化明显优于对照组($P < 0.05$)。出生后14、28天亚低温组NBNA评分明显高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 头部亚低温能较好的抑制机体炎症反应,减轻氧化应激反应,改善机体神经功能。

关键词 亚低温 新生儿 缺氧缺血性脑病 氧化应激 炎症因子

Influence of Head Mild Hypothermia on Oxidative Stress and Inflammatory Factor during Hypoxic-ischemic Encephalopathy (HIE) in Neonates. Zhang Lei, Zhou Xiaoxiao, Yu Haifang. Pediatrics Department, Orthopedics Department, Taizhou Central Hospital, Zhejiang 318000, China

Abstract Objective To explore influence of head mild hypothermia on oxidative stress and inflammatory factor during hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) in neonatus. **Methods** Forty-one cases with HIE were randomly assigned into the control group and mild hypothermia group (MHG). Superoxide dismutase (SOD), malondialdehyde (MDA), nitric oxide (NO), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px), interleukin (IL)-6, high sensitivity C-active protein (hs-CRP) and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α were measured at 0h, 24h, 48h, 72h, 7days. Neonatal behavioral neurological assessment (NBNA) grade was compared at 7days, 14days and 28days after birth. **Results** Compared with 24h, SOD, GSH-Px increased significantly, MDA, NO, IL-6, hs-CRP, TNF- α level decreased significantly at 48h and 72h ($P < 0.05$), while indexes change in MHG was significantly better than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). After birth 14 and 28 days, the NBNA score was statistically significant higher in MHG than that in control group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Mild hypothermia treatment can inhibit inflammatory reaction and oxidative stress, and to improve the nerve function.

Key words Mild hypothermia; Neonatus; Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy; Oxidative stress; Inflammatory factor

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新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病(hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, HIE)为新生儿常见引发脑损伤疾病,会引发永久性神经功能障碍和致残,发病机制复杂,其中氧化应激和炎症因子在HIE细胞凋亡和过激的炎症反应的发病机制中起着重要的作用^[1]。目前亚低温是HIE疗效较好的方法之一。本研究通过观察头部亚低温治疗前后氧化应激指标和炎症因子及新生儿行为神经变化情况,评价亚低温治疗HIE临床疗效。

对象与方法

1. 对象:入选41例患儿为2010年1月~2012年1月笔者医院新生儿科重症监护病房诊断为中、重度HIE患儿,均符合中华医学会修订的新生儿HIE诊断标准^[2],排除先天畸形、感染和严重颅内出血。入选患儿家长均签署知情同意书。以上患儿随机分为亚低温组($n=21$)和对照组($n=20$)。两组患儿一般资料差异无统计学意义。

2. 治疗方法:对照组采用抗惊厥、营养支持、降颅压及维持酸碱平衡等常规治疗。亚低温组常规治疗基础上,行选择性头部降温,患儿置远红外辐射台,特制降温帽置于头部,温度探头依据鼻咽部的温度在5~20℃自动调节,维持在34.0±0.2℃,鼻咽-直肠温度差为15℃,维持72h,自然复温。

3. 标本收集、检测指标及方法:于0、24、48、72h、7天收集患儿静脉血清,备用。酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA法)测定IL-6、hs-CRP及TNF-α水平。黄嘌呤氧化酶法测定血清中超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)含量,硫代巴比妥比色法测定丙二醛(MDA)含量,硝酸还原酶法测定一氧化氮(NO)水平,DTNB直接法测定谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-Px)含量。试剂盒均由南京建成公司生产。

4. 新生儿神经行为评分(NBNA):在室温(25~27℃)及

半暗、安静环境中,采用新生儿神经行为测定法对患儿于生后7、14、28天NBNA评分^[3]。

5. 统计学方法:计量资料符合状态分布,数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,各组内比较采用配对样本t检验,两组间比较采用LSD-t检验,计数资料采用卡方检验,采用SPSS 16.0统计软件, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1. 两组各时间点SOD、MDA、NO、GSH-Px浓度变化:(1)治疗48h后,其中:^①对照组SOD与12h相比, $t = 6.89$, $P < 0.05$;GSH-Px与12h相比, $t = 4.91$, $P < 0.05$;MDA与12h相比, $t = 3.28$, $P > 0.05$;NO与12h相比, $t = 5.27$, $P < 0.05$;^②亚低温组SOD与12h相比, $t = 8.91$, $P < 0.05$;GSH-Px与12h相比, $t = 5.29$, $P < 0.05$;MDA与12h相比, $t = 4.51$, $P < 0.05$;NO与12h相比, $t = 10.11$, $P < 0.01$ 。(2)治疗72h后,其中:^①对照组SOD与12h相比, $t = 8.12$, $P < 0.05$;GSH-Px与12h相比, $t = 5.47$, $P < 0.05$;MDA与12h相比, $t = 4.53$, $P < 0.05$;NO与12h相比, $t = 15.37$, $P < 0.01$;^②亚低温组SOD与12h相比, $t = 14.26$, $P < 0.01$;GSH-Px与12h相比, $t = 6.23$, $P < 0.05$;MDA与12h相比, $t = 4.77$, $P < 0.05$;NO与12h相比, $t = 16.17$, $P < 0.01$ 。与24h相比,48、72h两组SOD、GSH-Px含量上升,MDA、NO显著下降($P < 0.05$)。与对照组比较,48、72h亚低温组SOD、MDA、NO、GSH-Px变化水平明显优于对照组($P < 0.05$),治疗7天,两组差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)(表1)。

表1 两组各时间点SOD、MDA、NO、GSH-Px浓度变化($\bar{x} \pm s$)

时间	SOD(U/ml)		MDA(mmol/L)		NO(μmol/L)		GSH-Px(mg/L)	
	亚低温组 (n=21)	对照组 (n=20)	亚低温组 (n=21)	对照组 (n=20)	亚低温组 (n=21)	对照组 (n=20)	亚低温组 (n=21)	对照组 (n=20)
0	73.7±12.9	63.5±15.7	6.1±0.6	6.9±0.7	111.3±11.7	109.7±13.1	7.2±2.5	7.2±1.8
24h	61.3±13.2 ^{#Δ}	58.1±13.9 [#]	7.1±0.3 [#]	7.3±0.5 [#]	141.7±13.2 ^{#Δ}	151.2±14.7 [#]	5.1±2.1 [#]	5.3±2.3 [#]
48h	88.2±10.3 ^{*Δ}	71.2±12.6 [*]	4.6±0.5 ^{*Δ}	6.7±0.3	112.9±18.1 ^{**Δ}	139.7±16.4 [*]	11.1±2.2 ^{*Δ}	9.4±1.9 [*]
72h	101.2±12.1 ^{**Δ}	81.2±15.7 [*]	4.2±0.6 ^{*Δ}	5.6±0.6 [*]	81.7±14.7 ^{**Δ}	107.8±14.5 ^{**}	13.2±2.5 ^{*Δ}	11.1±2.7 [*]
7天	117.5±15.3	101.7±13.7	4.1±0.3	4.1±0.5	61.2±15.9	67.1±16.2	15.1±2.3	15.4±2.6

与0h比较,[#] $P < 0.05$;与24h比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$,^{**} $P < 0.01$;与对照组比较,^Δ $P < 0.05$

2. 两组各时间点IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF-α浓度变化:(1)治疗48h后,其中:^①对照组IL-6与12h相比, $t = 8.18$, $P < 0.05$;hs-CRP与12h相比, $t = 3.96$, $P > 0.05$;TNF-α与12h相比, $t = 7.26$, $P < 0.05$;^②亚低温组IL-6与12h相比, $t = 7.33$, $P <$

0.05;hs-CRP与12h相比, $t = 4.12$, $P > 0.05$;TNF-α与12h相比, $t = 12.37$, $P < 0.01$ 。(2)对照组IL-6与12h相比, $t = 13.17$, $P < 0.01$;hs-CRP与12h相比, $t = 5.59$, $P < 0.05$;TNF-α与12h相比, $t = 15.47$, $P < 0.01$;亚低温组IL-6与12h相比, $t =$

11.59, $P < 0.01$; hs-CRP 与 12h 相比, $t = 5.47, P < 0.05$; TNF- α 与 12h 相比, $t = 16.22, P < 0.01$ 。与 24h 相比, 48、72h 两组 IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- α 水平显著下降 ($P < 0.05 - P < 0.01$)。与对照组比较,

48、72h 亚低温组 IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- α 变化水平明显优于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。治疗 7 天, 两组差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$) (表 2)。

表 2 两组各时间点 IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- α 浓度变化 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

时间	IL-6 (pg/ml)		hs-CRP (μmol/ml)		TNF- α (μmol/ml)	
	亚低温组 (n=21)	对照组 (n=20)	亚低温组 (n=21)	对照组 (n=20)	亚低温组 (n=21)	对照组 (n=20)
0	41.2 ± 15.3	43.2 ± 16.1	17.2 ± 3.9	18.1 ± 4.1	101.2 ± 11.7	109.1 ± 15.1
24h	71.2 ± 16.8 ^{#Δ}	98.7 ± 14.7 [#]	22.3 ± 4.1 [#]	24.7 ± 4.2 [#]	153.2 ± 13.5 ^{#Δ}	171.3 ± 16.7 [#]
48h	51.3 ± 13.9 ^{* Δd}	73.1 ± 12.9 [*]	17.7 ± 5.1 ^Δ	21.2 ± 3.6	123.7 ± 18.7 ^{** Δ}	151.7 ± 13.9 [*]
72h	32.1 ± 15.7 ^{** Δ}	59.1 ± 16.8 ^{**}	15.1 ± 4.9 ^{* Δ}	17.1 ± 3.9 [*]	98.9 ± 15.7 ^{** Δ}	117.8 ± 18.1 ^{**}
7 天	29.7 ± 13.1	31.2 ± 15.7	13.7 ± 2.9	14.2 ± 5.7	61.7 ± 19.7	68.9 ± 15.3

与 0h 比较, [#] $P < 0.05$; 与 24h 比较, ^{*} $P < 0.05$, ^{**} $P < 0.01$; 与对照组比较, ^Δ $P < 0.05$

3. 两组 NBNA 评分结果比较: 7 天时两组 NBNA 评分分别为 22.3 ± 4.1 和 21.7 ± 3.1 , 无统计学差异 ($t = 2.12, P > 0.05$); 出生后 14、28 天 NBNA 测定, 亚低温组评分为 33.2 ± 3.2 、 36.1 ± 4.2 , 明显高于对照组 (28.7 ± 3.4 , 34.7 ± 3.5) ($t = 5.23, P < 0.05$; $t = 4.53, P < 0.05$)。

讨 论

新生儿 HIE 发病机制较复杂, 氧化应激和炎症的发生是 HIE 因素之一, 对缺氧缺血后神经元的损伤起着重要作用。自由基反应是引发 HIE 脑损伤的核心环节^[4]。NO 由脑组织中 NO 合酶 (NOS) 产生, HIE 发生时, 能量代谢障碍引发离子泵功能障碍, 激活 NOS, 导致 NO 过量合成, 并产生超氧氮自由基, 干扰代谢及 ATP 的产生, SOD 表达可减轻这种损伤^[5]。HIE 发生时, 脂质过氧化产物 MDA 明显增加, 自由基清除剂 SOD 和 GSH-Px 浓度明显减少。GSH-Px 特异性促进过氧化氢分解, 保护细胞膜结构和功能, 活性反映机体清除自由基的能力^[6]。CRP 是机体炎症反应的一种典型的急性时相蛋白, 任何炎症反应都伴随 CRP 水平的升高。HIE 发生时, CRP 水平升高, 并呈现时间性, 24~48h 达峰值, 持续约 1 周, 缺损程度越重, hsCRP 表达越高, 随病情的好转而下降, 可作为判断 HIE 病情、预后和亚低温效果的重要指标^[7]。本研究结果显示, 亚低温组治疗 48、72h 后, SOD 和 GSH-Px 上升明显, MDA 和 NO 水平明显下降, 各指标的变化的幅度明显优于对照组, 呈时间依赖性。这些都说明亚低温能有效抑制脂质过氧化, 减轻缺氧缺血的氧化应激反应, 抑制氧自由基的生成, 降低了自由基介导的细胞毒性过程, 保护抗氧化

酶, 降低 SOD、GSH-Px 的消耗。

HIE 患儿均有炎症的发生, 部分炎症因子可能参与了 HIE 的发病, 同时炎性反应促发氧自由基, 导致恶性循环并产生有害物质, 炎性损伤加重。其中 TNF- α 可改变血管内皮细胞的功能和血脑脊液屏障的通透性。IL-6 参与机体免疫应答和炎症反应, 对脑组织损伤具有双重作用, 正常生理浓度或低水平表达对神经元具有保护和修复作用, 但过高 IL-6 加剧神经元等损伤。本研究显示亚低温组治疗 48h 和 72h 后, IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- α 水平明显下降, 下降幅度优于对照组, 说明头部亚低温可抑制 IL-6、hs-CRP、TNF- α 的释放, 减轻炎性反应所致的脑损伤。同时通过出生后 14、28 天患儿 NBNA 评分比较, 治疗组均明显高于对照组, 进一步说明头部亚低温对脑的能量恢复和脑神经具有较好的保护作用。并显示近期和远期的保护作用, 对减轻和预防 HIE 后遗症有积极作用。

总之, 脑局部亚低温对 HIE 炎症反应具有较好的抑制作用, 减轻缺氧缺血的氧化应激反应, 改善机体神经功能, 发挥其脑组织保护作用。

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(收稿日期:2012-11-04)
(修回日期:2012-11-29)

肾癌亚型的CT诊断

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摘要 目的 分析肾癌亚型的CT特征,探讨其CT诊断及鉴别诊断与临床应用。**方法** 回顾性分析58例经手术病理证实为肾癌亚型的CT特点,其中透明细胞癌39例,嫌色细胞癌9例,乳头状细胞癌5例,集合管癌5例。**结果** 透明细胞癌,多位于肾皮质,以膨胀性生长多见,血供丰富,明显坏死、囊变,强化明显,密度明显不均匀,强化峰值在皮髓质期,呈快进快出型式,肾静脉瘤栓1例,腹主动脉旁淋巴结肿大2例,均全肾手术切除,随访15例,其中4例复发;嫌色细胞癌,多位于肾实质,多为膨胀性生长,肿块呈实性,密度最均匀,血供不丰富,多为轻中度强化,强化峰值在实质期,手术全肾切除6例,保肾手术3例,随访5例均无复发;乳头状细胞癌多位于肾皮质,呈膨胀性生长,密度较不均匀,以多灶性坏死多见,血供不丰富,轻中度强化,强化峰值在实质期,手术全肾切除3例,保肾手术2例,随访2例无复发;集合管癌,位于肾实质,呈浸润性生长,边界不清,密度不均匀,有明显坏死,血供不丰富,为轻中度强化,强化峰值在实质期,均有肾门、腹主动脉旁多发淋巴结肿大,其中肾静脉、下腔静脉瘤栓1例,骨转移1例,手术全肾切除5例,术后随访3例均复发。**结论** 肾癌亚型的CT表现有一定差异,仔细分析其CT特征可提高术前诊断的准确性有助于指导治疗,具有重要的临床应用价值。

关键词 肾脏 肾细胞癌 体层摄影术 X线计算机

CT Diagnosis of Subtype of Renal Cell Carcinoma. Liang Xiaochao, Wang Boyin, Zhao Zhenhua. Department of Radiology, Zhejiang Shaoxing People's Hospital, Zhejiang 312000, China

Abstract Objective To analyze the CT features of Subtype of Renal Cell Carcinoma, and discuss the clinical application and the value of CT in diagnosis and differential diagnosis. **Methods** The CT findings of 58 cases with subtype of renal cell carcinoma confirmed by pathology, in which 39 cases were clear cell carcinoma, 9 cases were chromophobe cell carcinoma, 5 cases were papillary cell carcinoma, 5 cases were collecting duct carcinoma, were reviewed. **Results** Most clear cell carcinoma, were located in the renal cortex, more common in expansive growth, abundant blood supply, obvious necrosis and cystic degeneration, enhanced obviously, with uneven density, the peak attenuation at corticomedullary phase, were fast in fast out, 1 case had renal vein tumor thrombus, 2 cases with paraaortic hyperlymphnodus, both holonephros surgical resection, the follow-up data of 15 cases, in which 4 cases were relapsed. Chromophobe cell carcinoma, most were located in the renal parenchyma, demonstrated expansive growth, were solid mass, the density were uniform, with poor blood vessel, most showed mild to moderate enhancement, the peak attenuation at parenchymal phase, 6 cases had been performed nephrectomy, 3 cases were treated by nephron sparing surgery, followed up for 5 patients had no recurrence; Papillary cell carcinoma, most were located in the renal renal cortex, demonstrated expansive growth, the density were uneven, showed common multi-focal necrosis, with poor blood vessel, showed mild to moderate enhancement, the peak attenuation at parenchymal phase, 3 cases had been performed nephrectomy, 2 cases were treated by nephron sparing surgery, followed up for 2 patients had no recurrence; Collecting duct carcinoma, most were located in the renal parenchyma, showed infiltrative growth, the edge of the boundary is unclear, the density were uneven, with obvious necrosis, with poor blood vessel, showed mild to moderate enhancement, the peak attenuation at parenchymal phase, both had the renal hilum, paraaortic multiple hyperlymphnodus, in which 1 case had renal vein, inferior vena cava tumor thrombus, 1 case had bone metastases, 5 cases had been performed nephrectomy, followed up for 3 patients had recurrence. **Conclusion** CT manifestations of renal cell carcinoma subtypes had some differences, Careful analysis of the CT features could improve the accuracy of preoperative diagnosis, it was helpful for