

α。国外多项研究也发现 LN 患者尿 TNF - α 水平明显高于 SLE 不伴肾损害患者的水平<sup>[8,10]</sup>。本研究同时发现, SLE 患者尿液 TGF - β1、IL - 6 水平较正常者明显升高外, 其他细胞因子 MCP - 1、TNF - α 也具有与 TGF - β1 相同的变化趋势, 且 SLE 患者尿液 MCP - 1、TNF - α 水平与 SLEDAI 评分均呈正相关。因此推测联合检测以上尿液细胞因子的水平可进一步提高其判断狼疮活动性的价值。

综上所述, 尿液细胞因子检测是一种无创性检查, 系统性红斑狼疮患者尿液相关细胞因子 TNF - α、TGF - β1、IL - 6、MCP - 1 水平与患者疾病活动明显相关, 可作为判断狼疮是否活动的指标, 值得临床大规模实验进一步证实。

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(收稿日期: 2013-11-06)

(修回日期: 2013-12-17)

## 月经周期不同阶段宫腔病变的经阴道超声评估

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**摘要 目的** 评估不孕妇女在月经周期不同阶段经阴道超声检查诊断宫腔病变的准确性。**方法** 对 504 名不孕妇女在月经周期的 6 个不同时间行经阴道超声检查, 发现宫腔病变者进一步行宫腔声学造影 (sonohysterography, SHG) 和宫腔镜检查。**结果** 504 名妇女中, 经阴道超声共探测出宫腔病变 46 例, 其中 44 例被 SHG 和宫腔镜证实, 44 例病变均在排卵期和早黄体期 (周期 16~19 天) 经阴道超声探及, 经阴道超声共误诊 2 例宫腔病变, 漏诊 2 例轻度宫腔粘连。**结论** 经阴道超声检查对宫腔病变探测的准确性依赖于月经周期的不同时间, 排卵期和早黄体期是检查的最佳时间。

**关键词** 月经周期不同阶段 宫腔病变 经阴道超声 宫腔镜

[中图分类号] R [文献标识码] A

**Transvaginal Sonographic Evaluation at Different Menstrual Cycle Phases in Detection of Uterine Lesions.** Zheng Qiaorong, Zhou Jing.

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**Abstract Objective** To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of transvaginal sonography in detection of intrauterine lesions among infertile women during different phases of the menstrual cycle. **Methods** Totally 504 infertile women underwent transvaginal sonography six different times during the course of their menstrual cycle. If a lesion was detected, it was further evaluated by sonohysterography and hysteroscopy. **Results** Of 504 women, 46 were shown to have intrauterine lesions by transvaginal sonography and those lesions were confirmed in 44 by sonohysterography and hysteroscopy. All 44 lesions were detectable during the ovulatory and early luteal phase (days 16~19) of the menstrual cycle. Transvaginal sonography falsely detected two lesions and missed fine adhesions in two patients. **Conclusion** Accuracy

of transvaginal sonography in detection of intrauterine lesions is highly dependent on the menstrual cycle phase, with the ovulatory and early luteal phase being the optimal time for this examination.

**Key words** Different phases of the menstrual cycle; Intrauterine lesions; Transvaginal sonography; Hysteroscopy

宫腔病变在育龄妇女尤其不孕妇女中很常见,常见的引起不孕的宫腔病变包括子宫内膜息肉、黏膜下子宫肌瘤、宫腔粘连以及子宫畸形等<sup>[1]</sup>。经阴道超声检查作为一种简单、无痛且经济的检查方法,能提供较准确的宫腔病变信息,然而对其准确性的报道结果不一<sup>[2,3]</sup>。曾有报道特定宫腔病变在月经周期的不同时间可得到有效诊断<sup>[4]</sup>。为了评估月经周期不同阶段经阴道超声诊断宫腔病变的准确性,2010年5月~2013年6月笔者医院生殖中心对504例不孕妇女在月经周期的不同时间进行了经阴道超声检查,异常者进一步行宫腔声学造影和宫腔镜检查,现将结果报道如下。

### 资料与方法

2010年5月~2013年6月来笔者医院生殖中心就诊的不孕妇女中,对子宫输卵管碘油造影(hysterosalpingography, HSG)显示有宫腔病变者12例及欲行辅助生殖者492例分别自月经周期第1天开始每3~4天进行一次经阴道超声检查,欲行辅助生殖者经阴道超声用来评估宫腔情况以及监测卵泡发育和排卵,每位患者在月经周期不同阶段共进行6次经阴道超声检查,探及宫腔病变者告知患者并于月经干净后第2天行宫腔声学造影(SHG),造影证实宫腔病变者进一步行宫腔镜检查。

### 结果

12例HSG显示有宫腔病变者经阴道超声检查均探测到病变,492名欲行辅助生殖者中有34例经阴道超声探及宫腔病变,因此经阴道超声共探测到46例病变(9.1%),患者年龄25~42岁,平均年龄 $31.0 \pm 3.6$ 岁。46例患者中经SHG证实44例,2例为假阳性(可能由血块造成)。44例SHG证实的病变均在月经周期的16~19天经阴道超声探及,其中10例在周期的20~24天未探及,21例在25~30天未探及。463名经阴道超声无异常者中有122人自愿接受SHG,其中发现2例轻度宫腔粘连。以SHG作为对照,经阴道超声检查探测宫腔病变的敏感度、特异性、阳性预测值、阴性预测值最高的时期为黄体早期(16~19天)(表1),其次为排卵期,提示这两个时间段为经阴道超声检查宫腔病变的最佳时间。

经宫腔镜检查,44例病变中子宫内膜息肉38例,子宫黏膜下肌瘤6例,12例病变大小<1cm,32例≥1cm,病变大小<1cm者在排卵期和黄体早期(16~19天)经阴道超声均探测到,在卵泡期(1~12

表1 经阴道超声的敏感度、特异性、阳性预测值、阴性预测值(以SHG为对照,%)

周期(天)	敏感度	特异性	阳性预测值	阴性预测值
1~4	26.8	98	84.6	80.0
5~8	39.0	98	88.8	82.7
9~12	63.0	98	92.8	88.8
13~15	85.3	98	94.5	95.2
16~19	95.0	98	95.0	98.2
20~24	73.1	98	93.7	91.6
25~30	46.3	98	90.4	84.5

天)均未探及,只有3例在黄体中晚期(20~30天)可探及。所有病变大小≥1cm者在排卵期和黄体早期均可探测到,其中27例(84.4%)在卵泡期可见,29例(90.6%)在黄体中晚期可见。

### 讨论

宫腔内异常为不孕症的重要因素之一,经阴道超声检查作为一种简单、无痛且经济的检查方法,在宫腔病变的诊断中发挥着重要作用,为了进一步评价其在宫腔病变诊断中的应用价值。本研究选择在月经周期不同阶段对不孕妇女行经阴道超声检查,发现其诊断宫腔病变的有效性受到检查时所处的月经周期不同阶段的极大影响,尤其对于病变大小<1cm的病变,只有1/4可在黄体中晚期探测到,而所有均可在排卵期和黄体早期被探测,在这两个阶段,所有病变大小≥1cm的病变也均可探测,而只有84.4%~90.6%在周期的其他阶段可探测到,提示排卵期和黄体早期是经阴道超声探测宫腔病变的最佳时期。有关经阴道超声检查诊断宫腔病变的敏感度和特异性的报道差别很大,而对SHG和宫腔镜的评价却没有太大差别,可能是因为SHG和宫腔镜检查只能在早卵泡期进行,而经阴道超声检查可在月经周期的任何时间进行,各报道进行检查的时间不同从而得出了不同的结果<sup>[5,6]</sup>。

宫腔镜检查可以直视宫腔病变并可同时进行活检,被认为是宫腔病变诊断的金标准。然而该项检查为侵入性操作,并且通常需要麻醉和特殊设备,费用较高,且不能提供有关子宫形态学、肌层和附件的病变信息。文献报道,SHG在诊断宫腔病变敏感度方面可和宫腔镜相媲美<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究中2例经阴道超声未发现的轻度宫腔粘连经SHG查出,因此对于无条

件行宫腔镜检查的基层医院,在排卵期和黄体早期行经阴道超声检查结合 SHG 在评估宫腔病变方面应该是理想的方法,同时还可提供有关附件以及不孕妇女生殖系统其他有价值的信息,可作为宫腔镜的一种更廉价的替代选择。

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(收稿日期:2013-11-21)

(修回日期:2013-12-17)

## 覆膜支架在食管破裂中的临床应用和经验总结

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**摘要 目的** 探讨覆膜食管内支架治疗食管破裂的可行性及安全性。**方法** 7例食管破裂患者经食管碘水造影确诊,选用国产覆膜食管内支架进行治疗,常规方法置入,每天经胸腔引流管冲洗胸腔,7~10周后取出支架,食管造影复查。**结果** 全部病例支架置入成功,6例在规定时间内取出支架,1例因支架移位调整位置后,延长至13周后取出支架,复查食管造影均提示破口愈合。**结论** 覆膜食管内支架置入治疗食管破裂安全有效,适合在临幊上推广应用。

**关键词** 食管破裂 覆膜支架 可行性 安全性 研究报告

[中图分类号] R655

[文献标识码] A

**Clinical Application and Experience Summarization of Stent Treatment in Esophageal Rupture.** Jiang Mingjun, Ge Jianjun, Ma Jibo, et al. Department of Thoracic Surgery, The Yinzhou People's Hospital, Zhejiang 315000, China

**Abstract Objective** To explore the feasibility and safety of covered stent for treating esophageal rupture. **Methods** Seven patients with esophageal rupture were diagnosed by iodine water contrast radiography. The covered stent made in Microtech (Jinan province) Co. Ltd. was implanted with routine method. the chest drainage tube was washed through the chest daily, and the stent was removed after 7–10 weeks. Then patients were reexamined with iodine water contrast radiography. **Results** All patients stents were implanted successfully. Stents were inserted in 6 patients at given time. One patient stent was removed after 13 weeks for the stent moving. All patients underwent esophageal radiography, which indicated that laceration healed up well. **Conclusion** Stent impaction for treatment of esophageal rupture is a safe and effective method, and can be popularized and applied.

**Key words** Esophageal rupture; Covered stent; Feasibility; Safety; Study report

尽管食管破裂是一种发生率相对较低的胸外科急诊病例,但因其病情变化较快且复杂多变,故常会被漏诊甚至误诊而致患者死亡,因此更多关注该病的诊治对于临床急诊同样有重要指导意义。为探讨覆膜食管内支架置入和定时取出治疗食管破裂的可行

性和安全性,笔者医院在2003年8月~2012年10月间采用覆膜食管支架治疗食管破裂患者7例,取得良好效果,现报道如下。

#### 资料与方法

1.一般资料:本组7例,男性6例,女性1例。患者年龄28~67岁,平均年龄48岁。病因:自发性食管破裂3例,食管异物致食管破裂2例,内镜下食管平滑肌瘤摘除和息肉摘除术后(医源性)各1例。发病至确诊时间为1~70h,平均发病