

effectiveness on the two groups was statistically analyzed and compared. (1) The rehaemorrhagia rate after the operation of the interventional group was 9.09% (4/44), which was much lower than that of the control group (25.58%, 11/43), and the relevant differences had statistical significance ($\chi^2=4.36$, $0.01 < P < 0.05$). (2) The complications percentage after the operation of the interventional group was 11.36% (5/44), which was much lower than that of the control group (30.23%, 13/43), and the relevant differences had statistical significance ($\chi^2=4.72$, $0.01 < P < 0.05$). (3) The patient satisfaction of the interventional group was 95.45% (42/44), which was much higher than that of the control group (76.74%, 30/43), and the relevant differences had statistical significance ($\chi^2=6.4$, $0.01 < P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The comprehensive nursing intervention can obviously improve effects postsurgery recuperation, including enhancing the nursing effectiveness and effect of satisfaction, mitigating the tension and anxiety of patients. The incidence of complications can be depressed and the value of comprehensive nursing intervention should be affirmed.

[Key words] nursing intervention; endoscopic Variceal Ligation; rehaemorrhagia; complications percentage; patient satisfaction.

谢胜教授从肺肾论治胃食管反流病经验撷菁⁷

(1.广西中医药大学研究生学院, 广西 南宁 530000; 2.广西中医药大学第一附属医院, 广西 南宁 530000)

李建锋¹, 谢胜², 刘礼剑², 黄晓燕², 杨成宁², 刘园园², 陈广文², 李娟¹, 戴文杰¹, 陈明冰¹

摘要: 谢胜教授投身中医事业 30 余载, 精于临床, 治学严谨, 对消化系统疾病的治疗经验丰富, 并拥有独到建树。胃食管反流病是消化系统常见疾病之一, 近年来患病率逐渐升高, 并有一部分胃食管反流病的中西医治疗效果欠佳, 病情反复迁延不愈, 临床上面临着治疗困境。藉此, 吾师谢胜教授深掘《内经》理论, 从生理特性、病因病机、辨证论治等角度综合阐述, 提出难治性胃食管反流病的核心病机在于肺肾亏虚, 并认为当从肺肾论治, 降纳肺肾之气, 安和胃腑, 以获良效。

关键词: 胃食管反流病; 从肺肾论治; 病机

Professor XIE Sheng from the Lung and Kidney in the treatment of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease Experience

LI Jianfeng¹, LIAN Yonghong², CHEN Guangwen¹
Instructor: XIE Sheng²

(1.College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Guangxi University, Nanning 530000, Guangxi, China; 2.First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanning 530000, Guangxi, China)

Abstract: Professor XIE Sheng to join the cause of Chinese medicine for more than 30 years, experience in the treatment of diseases of the digestive system of the rich, and has unique achievements. Gastroesophageal reflux disease is one of the common diseases of the digestive system, in recent years, the prevalence rate gradually increased. The part of gastroesophageal reflux disease of traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine treatment effect is poor, disease repeatedly delayed healing, has entered the refractory stage. Professor XIE Sheng deep dig "Nei Jing" theory, from the physiological characteristics, etiology and pathogenesis, syndrome differentiation and other aspects of comprehensive elaboration, proposed refractory gastroesophageal reflux disease is the core of the pathogenesis of lung and kidney deficiency, that when the lung and kidney from the treatment can get a good effect.

Keywords: gastroesophageal reflux disease; treatment from lung and kidney; pathogenesis

胎儿食管发育与 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号转导通路

河北医科大学第二医院消化科 050000

杨春春 白文元 张肖丽

【摘要】

背景与目的: 目前研究业已证实, PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号转导通路的关键基因, 在 Barrett 食管形成中表达明显上调, 提示该信号通路参与了 Barrett 食管的发病过程。为此, 本研究通过检测 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号转导通路中关键基因 PI3K、Akt、p-mTOR, CyclinD1, 在不同孕龄胎儿食管的表达水平, 旨在探讨 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号转导通路与胎儿食管发育的关系。

研究方法: 收集不同月龄正常胎儿食管(4月、5月、6月、7月各6例), 应用免疫组织化学及 Western-Blot 方法检测各蛋白表达水平。

研究结果:

PI3K 蛋白、Akt 蛋白、p-mTOR 蛋白, 主要表达于细胞核和部分细胞浆, 随胎儿月龄的增加呈逐渐下降趋势 ($P < 0.05$); CyclinD1 蛋白同样主要表达见于细胞浆和部分细胞核, 而 Akt 蛋白表达则随胎儿月龄增加呈逐渐下降趋势 ($P < 0.05$);

2 在 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号转导通路中, 关键基因 PI3K、Akt、p-mTOR, CyclinD1 的表达相关性分析发现, 它们之间存在着密切的相关性;

3. 不同月龄胎儿食管粘膜 PI3K、Akt、, p-mTOR 以及 CyclinD1 蛋白的表达显示, 它们均随胎儿月龄的增加呈逐渐下降趋势;

4. 各关键基因表达相关性分析: PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号转导通路中 PI3K、Akt、p-mTOR, CyclinD1 的相对表达之间存在密切的相关性, 而 Akt 与 CyclinD1、CyclinD1 与 p-mTOR 蛋白表达之间的相关性较差。

研究结论: 本研究显示, PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号转导通路参与了胎儿食管发育的分化与凋亡过程。

关键词: 食管发育; Akt; PI3K; CyclinD1; p-mTOR 基因; 免疫组化; Western-Blot。

从“湿热伏于肺胃”论治胃食管反流病

(成都中医药大学, 成都市十二桥路 37 号 610075)

杨榕⁸ 姜伦田 易超 赵梓芸

摘要: 文章阐述了从“湿热伏于肺胃”论治胃食管反流病的基本思路, 胃食管反流病属于属于中医学中“吐酸”、“吞酸”、“食管瘁”等范畴, 笔者认为本病与肺胃密切相关, 气机上逆是本病的关键, 湿热为其主要病理因素, 故从“湿热伏于肺胃”入手对本病进行治疗。临床上依据患者具体症状辨证施治, 肝郁湿热证, 治以疏肝解郁, 清热和胃, 方选逍遥散合左金丸加减治之; 食积湿热证, 治以消食和胃, 清热理气, 方用平胃散合保和丸加减; 寒热错杂证, 治当平调寒热, 理气降逆, 方选半夏泻心汤加减治疗, 以取得一定的临床疗效。

关键词: 胃食管反流病; 湿热伏于肺胃; 中医药治疗。