

的发展并未使特殊原因烧伤发生率下降,反而使其有所增加。很多特殊原因烧伤的损伤机制尚未完全明了,其诊断、治疗和康复均存在不少有待解决的问题,相关防治研究亟待加强,应引起国际烧伤医学界重视。在流行病学调查基础上,通过改变生产及生活方式、改进生产工艺,提出切实可行的预防措施并进行广泛的社会宣传,对于降低特殊原因烧伤发病率,减少由此引起的个人及社会损失,具有重大意义。

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## · 科技快讯 ·

### 电烧伤患者的皮肤交感神经反应

电烧伤常常导致外周神经病变,本研究通过测定皮肤交感神经反应(SSR),评估电烧伤后患者是否存在自主神经受损。将 28 例电烧伤患者分为高压电烧伤组与低压电烧伤组,另外 28 位未被电烧伤者作为对照。分别刺激受试者正中神经与胫神经,记录双侧手掌及脚掌皮肤交感神经应答情况(潜伏期与振幅)。结果显示,电烧伤患者较未被电烧伤者 SSR 潜伏期长、振幅小,高压电烧伤组与低压电烧伤组间 SSR 潜伏期与振幅比较差异无统计学意义。电流的入口与出口 SSR 潜伏期无明显差异,但电流入口处 SSR 振幅降低更为明显。伤后时间对 SSR 检测结果无明显影响。本研究提示,SSR 潜伏期延长、振幅降低,可能是电烧伤中自主神经受累的特征。

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