参考文献

- Dudek SM, Garcia JGN. Cytoskeletal regulation of pulmonary vascular permeability. J Appl Physiol, 2001, 91(4): 1487 -1500.
- [2] 赵克森,黄巧冰. 血管通透性增高的基本机制. 中国病理生理杂志, 2003,19(4):549-553.
- [3] Demling RH. The burn edema process; current concepts. J Burn Care Rehabil ,2005,26(3);207 227.
- [4] Zheng HZ, Zhao KS, Huang QB, et al. Role of Rho kinase and actin filament in the increased vascular permeability of skin venule in rat after scalding. Burns, 2003, 29 (8):828-833.
- [5] Huang Q, Xu W, Ustinova E, et al. Myosin light chain kinase-dependent microvascular hyperpermeability in thermal injury. Shock, 2003, 20(4): 363-368.
- [6] Murphy JT, Duffy S. ZO-1 redistribution and F-actin stress fiber formation in pulmonary endothelial cells after thermal injury. J Trauma, 2003, 54 (1):81-90.
- [7] Huang QB, Zhao M, Wang SY, et al. Cytoskeletal regulation of vascular endothelial barrier function in burn shock // Abstracts symposia in for 12th ICB/5th ICCH. Amsterdam: Biorheology, 2005, 42 (1/2): 87.
- [8] Hang Q, Zhao M, Wang SY, et al. The role of p38 α and p38 δ MAP kinases in the genesis of increased vascular permeability in burns//Abtracts for the 8th world Congress for Microcirculation. New York: Microcirculation, 2007, 14 (4/5):506.
- [9] Hirase T, Kawashima S, Wong E, et al. Regulation of tight

- junction permeability and occludin phosphorylation by RhoA-p160 ROCK-dependent and independent mechanisms. J Biol Chem, 2001, 276(13): 10423 10431.
- [10] 郑惠珍,黄巧冰,赵克森. Rho 激酶抑制剂 Y-27632 部分预防 烧伤血清诱导的内皮屏障功能损害. 中国病理生理杂志, 2004,20(7);1157-1162.
- [11] Seger R, Krebs EG. The MAPK signaling cascade. FASEB J, 1995, 9 (9):726 ~735.
- [12] Roux PP, Blenis J. ERK and p38 MAPK activated protein kinases; a family of protein kinases with diverse biological functions. J Microbiol Mol Biol Rev, 2004, 68 (2):320 344.
- [13] Geeve MA, Holmes KC. Structural mechanism of muscle contraction. Annu Rev Biochem, 1999, 68: 687-728.
- [14] Sheldon R, Moy A, Lindsley K, et al. Role of myosin light chain phosphorylation in endothelial cell retraction. Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol, 1993, 265 (6):606-612.
- [15] Yuan Y, Huang Q, Wu HM. Myosin light chain phosphorylation: modulation of basal and agonist-stimulated venular permeability. Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol, 1997, 272 (41):1437-1443.
- [16] Chen B, Guo X, Wang S, et al. Myosin light chain kinase contributes to cytoskeletal alteration of endothelial cells by rat burn serum. J Firs Mil Med Univ, 2004, 24(5):481-484.

(收稿日期:2007-06-26) (本文编辑:罗勤)

·病例报告·

重度吸入性损伤后气管支气管狭窄一例

田晓东 何友德 肖晓兰 阳宏 李登伦 陈向光 鲁正鲜

患者男,31岁,不慎掉入煤窑炉内烧伤,伤后2h送入笔 者单位。查体:生命体征平稳,无明显声音嘶哑,口腔内有大 量煤灰,头、面、颈、躯干、四肢、臀部、外阴烧伤 92%,其中浅 Ⅱ度 22%、深 Ⅱ度 33%、Ⅲ度 37% TBSA,合并重度吸入性损 伤、口腔黏膜烧伤。入院后行气管切开及常规抗休克、抗感 染等治疗。气管切开吸痰时未见气管内有煤灰。患者休克 期度过不平稳,伤后5d行四肢切削痂+微粒皮移植+异体 皮覆盖术。伤后 11 d 见气管导管有食物流出,行纤维支气 管镜检查,确定无气管食管瘘,系会厌部严重烧伤致吞咽功 能障碍所致,声带亦被烧伤。此后患者进食、饮水呛咳,并发 双肺吸入性肺炎,给予留置鼻胃管营养。经4次植皮手术, 伤后 60 d 患者创面基本愈合,但气管导管处仍常有食物溢 出,暂不拔管。伤后 70 d 气管导管堵塞,患者不能呼吸。伤 后80d翻身俯卧时患者全身发绀,几乎窒息,立即翻身仰 卧,呼吸囊按压约2~3 min 后面色转红润。纤维支气管镜 检查见气道瘢痕挛缩、狭窄;CT 检查证实气管、左右主支气 管显著狭窄,段支气管以下未见明显狭窄。吸痰时插入外径 为 3、3 mm 的吸痰管较困难,患者多次出现极度呼吸困难、 窒息。伤后 189 d 患者意识恍惚,大小便失禁,床旁胸部 X

作者单位:617023 四川攀枝花钢铁有限责任公司职工总医院烧 伤科 线片提示双肺感染。伤后 192 d 患者吸痰时突然窒息,经气囊辅助呼吸、胸外心脏按压等抢救无效死亡。

讨论 吸人性损伤是烧伤患者死亡的主要原因之一^[1],重度吸入性损伤的病死率高达 80%以上。该损伤引起的气管、支气管狭窄,多由于伤及气管黏膜基底层以下,又因气管导管套囊长期压迫气管黏膜加重了黏膜损伤,形成瘢痕并挛缩所致^[2]。气管支气管狭窄一旦形成,较难治疗,因此顶防很重要。本例患者伤后由瘢痕组织挛缩引起的气管、支气管环形狭窄逐渐加重,加之并发吸入性肺炎,排痰困难,感染染环形狭窄逐渐加重,加之并发吸入性肺炎,排痰困难,感染染短炎,虽然加强抗感染等治疗措施,但未能从根本上解决问题,最终导致患者死亡。笔者认为,对于气道烧伤后瘢痕狭窄可采取扩张术,狭窄范围为 4~6 cm 者,可将病灶切除后修复或吻合,有时可安装支架;但对于从气管到 2、3 级支气管均广泛狭窄者,目前尚无有效解决方法。

参考文献

- [1] 路卫,夏照帆,陈旭林.吸入性损伤后预防性气管切开与紧急 气管切开的临床研究.中华烧伤杂志,2003,19(4);233-235.
- [2] 曾勇,张文奎. 吸人性损伤致气管狭窄并发窒息一例. 中华烧伤杂志,2001,17(3);148.

(收稿日期:2007-05-23) (本文编辑:罗勤)