

EXPERIMENTAL DRUG THERAPY FOR ACUTE HEMATOGENEOUS OSTEOMYELITIS IN CHICKENS

Wang Minghua and Jiang Rang

Department of Orthopaedics, Second Teaching Hospital

A 4-week drug therapy investigation in the chicken model of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis has been performed. 105 chickens were divided into the following 2 control and 5 drug treated groups, with 15 chickens each group: ① the normal control, ② the experimental control, ③ the penicillin and gentamycin treated group, ④ the penicillin, gentamycin plus aspirin treated group, ⑤ the cloxacillin treated group, ⑥ the 2-week cloxacillin treated group and ⑦ the cloxacillin treated group with 48h delay. The result has shown penicillin and gentamycin, now used extensively, have poor effect on acute hematogenous osteomyelitis caused by penicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus, whereas cloxacillin exerts far better effect. It has also been confirmed that antibiotics should be prescribed as soon as possible. Both the 2-week and 4-week cloxacillin treatments yield similar result, which supports the new idea that there is no need for a longer-than-2-3 week antibiotics treatment. It is recently suggested that prostaglandin has a special function on the development of osteomyelitis. However our experiment fails to show the effect of aspirin in osteomyelitis treatment.

KEY WORDS Osteomyelitis/drug ther; Antibiotics; Aspirin;
Disease model, animal; Chicken

外阴软纤维瘤一例报告

附属妇产科医院妇科 胡翠华

1 病例摘要 患者女性, 31岁。因发现外阴肿块3年余, 于1988年3月4日入院。患者3年前无意中发现左侧外阴部有一如黄豆大小肿块, 无疼痛不适。随后肿块逐渐增大, 近一年来肿块增大较快。

体检: 一般情况良好, 无异常发现。左大阴唇见分叶状肿物, 其中三叶约 $6 \times 5 \times 4$ cm, 其余三叶约 $3 \times 2 \times 2$ cm, 均有蒂与大阴唇相连, 质地中等。入院拟诊: 外阴赘生物(纤维瘤)。治疗经过: 在局麻下行外阴赘生物切除术, 肉眼观呈分叶状, 切面观呈纤维样结构。病理报告: 左侧大阴唇软纤

维瘤。患者于手术后第6天痊愈出院。

2 讨论 外阴软纤维瘤又称皮赘, 常发生在阴唇, 多单发, 有时呈多个分叶状, 生长缓慢。组织学上主要是由疏松的纤维细胞和少量胶原纤维组成, 常含有许多毛细血管, 表面的表皮呈棘细胞增生和角化过度。本病为良性外阴肿瘤, 手术切除后通常不再复发。本例为较大的分叶状赘瘤, 文献报道尚不多见。因瘤体柔软, 术前需与外阴脂肪瘤鉴别, 通常脂肪瘤多呈单个, 圆球形或结节状, 质地比纤维瘤柔软, 显微镜检查均由成熟的脂肪细胞组成, 可与软纤维瘤鉴别。

(1988年3月28日收稿, 同年4月25日修回)