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THE CHANGES OF SOD, MDA IN ANTE- AND POST-MORTEM MUSCLE WOUNDS

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The possibility of timing wound was studied by detecting activity of SOD and content of MDA in ante- and post-mortem muscle wounds. The results indicate that activity of SOD decreased significantly and the content of MDA increased significantly in muscles of antemortem wounds as compared with the control muscles. In addition, concentrations of SOD, MDA in muscles of postmortem wounds did not differ significantly from those in the control muscles. These results suggested that the method can distinguish between antemortem wound and postmortem one. We believed that it was valuable to study further with human specimens in forensic practice.

Subject headings muscles/injuries; free radical scarengers; superoxide dismutase/analysis; malondiadehyde/analysis; muscules/chemistry; muscules/enzymology; time factor; rats, inbred strains

·新成果·

全肝血流隔离技术在肝外科中运用的系列研究

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该成果从1988年以来,"在常温下与低温灌注下全肝血流隔离下切肝术"和"体外肝手术"的动物实验基础上,对常温下和低温灌注下全肝血流隔离的无血切肝技术作了有成效的实验和临床研究。成功地应用于临床治疗位于中央型,尤其是靠近或侵犯第二肝门,肝静脉根部及肝后下腔静脉的巨大肿瘤切除和伴有肝后下腔静脉损伤的救治,切除两例巨大的小儿肝肿瘤和一例成人的累及肝静脉根部的转移性肝癌。

该技术的推广应用,能够提高肝肿瘤的外科切除率,增加手术的安全性,使一些手术用常规肝外科技术不能治疗的病人获得治愈的机会,也提高了对伴有大血管破裂的肝外伤病人的外科处理水平。对复杂性巨大小儿肝肿瘤的切除,提供了一种有创新的外科手段,受到国内外学者的关注,已为国内外学者和多种杂志引用、参考,研究已达到国际先进水平,1994年获得了卫生部科技进步奖三等奖,同获广东省科技进步二等奖。

(陈丽芳)