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LOCALIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLECYSTOKININ IMMUNOREACTIVE NEURONS IN THE TOAD RETINA

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The localization and distribution of cholecystokinin immunoreactive neurons in toad retina were studied with immunohistochemistry ABC method. The results showed that of 183 CCK immunoreactive neurons observed, 85% were Type Ⅰ amacrine cells, another 12% of CCK positive cells were classified as Type Ⅱ amacrine cells, while 3% of the CCK positive cells had their cell bodies located in ganglion cell layer and were designated as displaced amacrine cells. The CCK-immunostaining processes appeared as punctate labelling throughout sublamina 1～5 of the inner plexiform layer. An examination of retinal whole-mounts revealed that CCK-immunoreactive neurons were distributed throughout the center and periphery of the retina. The density of CCK-immunoreactive neurons was calculated to be 30 ± 2.3 cells per mm^2. The dendritic fields of CCK-immunoreactive amacrine cells were observed to be either symmetrically or asymmetrically distributed about their somas. The symmetrical dendritic fields ranged in diameter of 90～200 μm by 60～110 μm, and the processes forming asymmetrical dendritic fieldsranged from 60 to 100 μm in length.

Key words cholecystokinin; immunohistochemistry; retinal amacrine cells

眼化学伤病例角膜移植失败原因的研究

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追踪研究83例97只眼化学伤角膜移植的结果，平均追踪1年2个月，有21个植片（21.6%）透明，76个植片混浊或半透明。角膜移植的成功率与眼角膜受伤轻重有关：A型疤痕病例的透明率为87.5%，B型疤痕病例的透明率为15.7%。失败原因是上皮糜烂（71.1%）和排斥反应（28.9%）。上皮糜烂的病例中，大多数有泪液分泌不足和泪膜缺陷问题。作者结合临床和病理研究的结果，讨论了失败原因和防治对策。

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