

## BLOOD SUPPLY OF NASOPHARYNX

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The purpose of this study was to provide an anatomical data for the arterial catheterization in the chemotherapy of nasopharyngeal carcinoma. Eighty-one specimens (among them 5 were arterial cast specimens) were observed. The arteries of nasopharynx come from ascending pharyngeal a. (APh), ascending palatine a. (AP) and maxillary a.. In 10 of 76 specimens AP were replaced by a descending branch of APh. 34% APh (include the occipital a. which have the origin of APh) come from external carotid a. at a distance within 10 mm from the bifurcation of common carotid a.. APh supply the nasopharynx constantly, 48.7% supply its posterior wall, 38.7% supply its posterior wall and roof, 13.2% supply its posterior wall, roof and the lateral wall below pharyngeal orifice. Their significance in arterial catheterization is discussed.

**Key words** Nasopharynx      Ascending pharyngeal artery      Ascending palatine artery      Arterial catheterization

## • 简 报 •

## 脑动脉硬化症虚实证脂质亚组分及其在高压氧和中药治疗后的变化(摘要)

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43例(男性27例,女性16例)脑动脉硬化症病例,平均年龄为 $59.50 \pm 4.8$ 岁。按照全国统一诊断标准确诊,中医虚实辨证参照《中医虚实辨证参考标准》(中西医杂志1986;6(10):598)并作了临床一致性检验。实验用高压氧压力为2个大气压(ATA),治疗24次,每次150分钟,其中间歇吸纯氧两次各40分钟,中间间隔15分钟,升压减压各30分钟。中药治疗以补阳还五汤为主方辨证加减,每天1剂与高压氧治疗同步进行。测定了7项脂质指标。结果表明:

1. 脑动脉硬化证实证患者的载脂蛋白 $A_1$ (ApoA<sub>1</sub>)、载脂蛋白 $B_{100}$ (ApoB<sub>100</sub>)高于虚证,差异有显著性( $P < 0.05$ 及 $P < 0.002$ )。高密度

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脂蛋白C(HDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白2-C(HDL<sub>2</sub>-C)和总胆固醇(TC)实证组有增高的趋势,但差异无显著性。说明ApoA<sub>1</sub>、ApoB<sub>100</sub>血清含量的不同是脑动脉硬化症患者虚实证型的生化基础之一。对它们的测定有助于脑动脉硬化症虚实辨证的客观定量化。

2. 高压氧具有增加血清ApoB<sub>100</sub>的作用,并且使ApoA<sub>1</sub>、HDL-C、HDL<sub>2</sub>-C出现下降趋势。应用中药补阳还五汤配合高压氧可以对抗单纯高压氧增加血清ApoB<sub>100</sub>的作用,并使单纯高压氧降低ApoA<sub>1</sub>、HDL<sub>2</sub>-C的趋势逆转,使得ApoA<sub>1</sub>、HDL<sub>2</sub>-C的含量反而升高。说明补阳还五汤可以对抗高压氧对血清脂质的不良影响。