

## Myoclonus Epilepsy A Report on Three Families

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### Abstract

Myoclonus epilepsy, a rare disease first described by Unverricht in 1891, was first reported in 1964 in Chinese literature. In recent years two additional cases were found and the summary of these three family's histories and evidences of their hereditary tendency are herein presented.

In our cases no consanguinity was found and we consider that a dominant mode of heredity is possible and it is necessary to have a further detailed familial study for such patients in order to understand better their hereditary relationships as a guide for their marriage and birth control.

## 颈 交 感 干 的 局 部 解 剖

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本文对颈交感干和甲状腺下动脉以及椎前筋膜的关系,用学生解剖过的尸体,作进一步补充解剖,共观察尸体64具(男58,女3,中童3),计双侧者38具(76侧),单侧者26具,合计102侧(左52,右50)。

一、颈交感干和甲状腺下动脉的关系:在102侧中;颈交感干位于甲状腺下动脉前方者69侧,占总侧数的68.31%;可视为常见类型;位于甲状腺下动脉后方者28侧,占总侧数的27.72%;分两支夹包甲状腺下动脉者4侧,占总侧数的3.96%;仅一侧因右侧甲状腺下动脉起于无名动脉;和交感干未发生关系。

本文和史毓阶观察结果基本一致,即甲状腺下动脉行经交感干之前者为常见类型。

二、颈交感干和椎前筋膜的关系:以前的资料有两种提法,即颈交感干位于椎前筋膜之前,或位于椎前筋膜之后。据本文观察,椎前筋膜的厚薄,个体间差异很大,椎前筋膜较厚者,颈交感干绝大多数均位于筋膜之中,椎前筋膜较薄者多位于椎前筋膜之前,只极个别瘦弱的尸体似位于筋膜之后。因未作切面观察,故没有详细统计。

临床意义:从颈交感干和甲状腺侧叶的位置关系看,甲状腺肿大的病人,颈交感干的中段必然受到压迫,从而产生交感神经受压的某些症状。另外,如手术需要结扎甲状腺下动脉时,亦应当注意勿损伤交感干。

### 参 考 文 献

史毓阶,解剖学会论文汇编,51页,中国解剖学会,1978