

乌司他丁在体外膜肺氧合中的肝保护作用(点击查看pdf全文)

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Title: Effect of ulinastatin for hepatoprotection following extracorporeal membrane oxygenation

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摘要: 目的探讨乌司他丁在体外膜肺氧合(ECMO)中对肝脏的保护作用。方法40例行ECMO治疗的患者按入院号随机分为A, B两组, 其中A组为乌司他丁组, B组为对照组。采集患者ECMO治疗后12、24、48h的静脉血对肝功能指标ALT, AST进行

检测。结果A, B两组患者行ECMO前的肝功能差异没有统计学意义, A, B患者在ECMO治疗后的12h后的肝功能最差, 24h

后逐渐改善, 但乌司他丁组的肝功能受损明显程度明显小于对照组($P<0.05$), ECMO能显著改善肝功能。结论ECMO能显著

改善肝功能, 体外膜肺氧合中患者的肝功能在第12小时受损到达高峰。乌司他丁对体外膜肺氧合中的肝具有保护作用。

Abstract: ObjectiveTo explore the effect of ulinastatin in hepatoprotection following extracorporeal membrane oxygenation

(ECMO). MethodsForty patients with ECMO were randomized into two groups to receive ulinastatin treatment or not.

Venous blood samples were collected to test ALT and AST levels following ECMO treatment for12, 24and48h. ResultsThe

two groups showed no significant difference in liver function indices before ECMO treatment. In both groups, the liver

function worsened significantly after a12-h ECMO treatment, but improved gradually after24h. The liver function damages

were obviously lessened in ulinastatin group compared to those in patients without ulinastatin treatment ($P<0.05$). ECMO

treatment significantly improved the liver function of the patients. ConclusionECMO can significantly improve the liver

function. The liver function damage reaches the peak level after a12-h ECMO treatment, and ulinastatin can protect the liver

function in patients undergoing ECMO.

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