

12 24

Figure 12 Total Sequencing Data Amount and Effective Sequencing Data Amount of 24 Samples

# 分子诊断与治疗杂志

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ISSN 1674-6929

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ISSN 1674-6929

CN 44-1656/R

TianYi Yofus Technology Co., Ltd.

2024.1.18

RMB 15.00



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# 分子诊断与治疗杂志

2024 1 16 1

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DPP 4

2

	cTnT	84
	Gas6 AM	89
	PCI	93
HPV	PKM2 Stat3	98
	DBP 25 OH D	102
		106
	MRI DTI	109
	B C	113
	ACA D IP 10 PLGF	118
		122
		127
	NLRP3	132
	1 241	136
	SVRI	140
		144
PTED	IL 6 HMGB 1 IL 17	149
	PARP1	153
CD64 PCT SCHE		158
		162
	PVP BALP PTH N MID OT	166
	MMF IL 6 PTH	170
	NLR CRP/ALB	174
		178
	ESR PCT IL 8	183
	GR NO IL 6	187
	NLRP3 SAA NF B	191
miR 100		195

<AGD@3> A 8  
? A >75G>3D 6;39@AEF;5E 3@6 F: 7D3BK

Monthly Volume 16 Number 13 January 2024

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5A @F 7@F E

COMMENTS

Progress of research on the mechanism of DPP-4 inhibitors in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Establishment of a national reference panel for *Vibrio vulnificus* nucleic acid detection kits

.....

Evaluation of the application of NIPT-plus inscreenin chromosome MMS

.....

The role of serum D-D PCT combined with CRP in the assessment of disease condition and prognosis of children with mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia

.....

Predictive value of preoperative FDP level on slow / no reflow during PCI of patients with acute myocardial infarction

.....

Relationship between serum IL-6 PCT TNF- $\alpha$  and adverse pregnancy outcomes in pregnant women with GBS infection

.....

Effect of VSD treatment on surgical indicators inflammatory factors and functional recovery in patients with secondary bone infection after tibial fracture surgery

.....

Correlation between APACHE II score lactic acid concentration D-dimer and prognosis in patients with severe infection

.....

Value of serum AFP GP73 and GPC3 detection in the diagnosis and prognosis assessment of primary liver cancer

.....

Effects of *Lactobacillus* live bacteria capsules combined with human interferon  $\alpha$ -2b gel in the treatment of HR-HPV infection after CKC in HSIL patients and its influence on the levels of IL-4 IL-10 and TNF- $\alpha$

.....

Clinical significance of TCT combined with HR-HPV gene detection in screening cervical cancer and precancerous lesions

.....

Expression of serum sulfatide and ANGPTL4 in acute myocardial infarction complicated with heart failure

.....

Relationship between IL 1 IL 1 IL-6 and IL 10 gene polymorphisms and the occurrence of diabetic periodontitis

.....

Effects of general anesthesia with sevoflurane and propofol on cardiac function and inflammatory response in patients with intestinal obstruction and septic shock

.....

Effects of NAC combined with budesonide glycopyrronium bromide and formoterol fumarate on blood gas indexes in patients with acute exacerbation of COPD

.....

Relationship between traditional Chinese medicine syndrome types of lung adenocarcinoma and TGF- $\beta$  IFN- $\gamma$  and MMP-9 in induced phlegm

.....

Changes of CD68 TGF- $\beta$ 2 and VEGF levels in benign prostatic hyperplasia and their clinical value

.....

Predictive value of ultrasound images for HER-2 expression in patients with breast ductal carcinoma in situ

.....

Effect of ulinastatin combined with subhypothermia on serum TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ B indicators in patients undergoing cardiopulmonary resuscitation

.....

Effects of sevelamer combined with high-throughput dialysis on microinflammation renal function and cTnT in maintenance hemodialysis patients

Application value of early detection of plasma miR 379 miR 195 and Gas6 levels in patients with AMI

Relationship between serum lncRNA p21 expression level and prognosis of patients with acute myocardial infarction treated with PCI

Significance of high-risk HPV classification combined with cervical secretions PKM2 and Stat3 in cervical cancer screening

Correlation between serum DBP and 25 OH D expression in late pregnancy and neonatal eczema

X

Effect of inactivated preservation solution on influenza A virus nucleic acid detection results

Correlation between clinical manifestations and quantitative values of MRI and DTI in patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy

Preparation of National Standard for HBV genotype B and C

Changes in serum ACA D-dimer IP-10 and PLGF levels and their relationship with pregnancy outcomes in patients with preeclampsia

Effects of different doses of dexmedetomidine on pain factors inflammatory factors and cognitive function in patients undergoing laparoscopic myomectomy

Clinical significance of the TUBA1C in colon cancer

Efficacy of Jinghua Weikang Capsule in the treatment of chronic atrophic gastritis and its effect on inflammation and pyroptosis mediated by the NLRP3 pathway

Analysis of spinal muscular atrophy carrier screening and prenatal diagnosis of 1 241 pregnant women in Pingxiang area

Relationship between lactic acid clearance SVRI and cardiac displacement monitoring and the therapeutic effect and prognosis of patients with septic shock

Changes in serum miR 122 5p in patients with coronary heart disease and its relationship with plaque stability and prognosis

Effect of PTED treatment on IL-6 HMGB-1 and IL-17 levels in lumbar disc herniation

Correlation and clinical significance of PARP1 and ferroptosis in chemotherapy-resistant epithelial ovarian cancer tissues

Prognostic value of CD64 PCT and SChE in patients with septic shock

Short-term efficacy of different surgical methods for hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage in the basal ganglia region

Effects of alendronate sodium adjuvant PVP therapy on BALP PTH and N-MID-OT levels in elderly patients with osteoporotic compression fractures

Correlation between postoperative serum MMIF IL-6 and PTH levels and postoperative hypoparathyroidism after papillary thyroid cancer surgery

Relationship between serum thyroid hormone NLR and CRP/ALB and delirium after lung cancer surgery

Serum levels of miR 211 and miR 128 in cutaneous malignant melanoma and their relationship with efficacy

Changes of ESR PCT and IL-8 and value of combined detection in patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

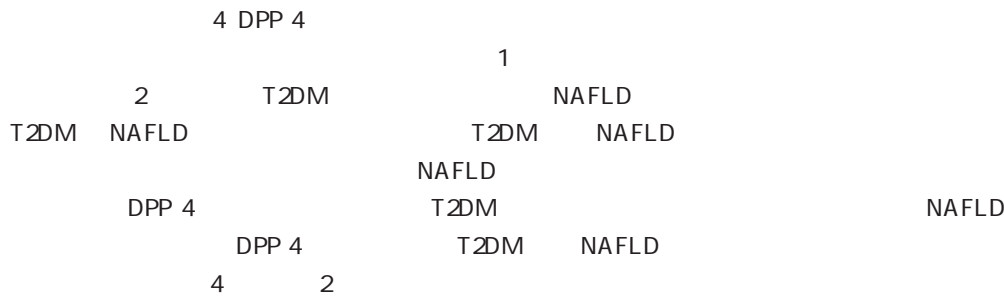
Evaluation of combined detection of GR NO and IL-6 in children with viral myocarditis

Expression and clinical significance of NLRP3 SAA and NFκB in serum of patients with craniocerebral infection after craniocerebral injury

## REVIEWS

New progress in the research of miR-100 in human cancer

# DPP 4 2



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 Department of Endocrinology the Second Affiliated Hospital of Army Medical University Chongqing  
 China 400037

Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP 4) inhibitor is a new type of diabetes therapy drug. The main hypoglycemic mechanism of dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitor is to increase endogenous glucagon like peptide 1 by reducing the reduction of enterocagon thus promoting insulin secretion and inhibiting glucagon secretion and reducing blood glucose level in the body. Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and non alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) are common types of diseases in clinical and the incidence is high. T2DM and NAFLD can influence and promote each other. T2DM combined with NAFLD not only tends to increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases and aggravate endocrine and metabolic disorders but also tends to promote the progression of NAFLD leading to liver cirrhosis liver cancer and other malignant lesions. Many studies have shown that DPP 4 inhibitors can effectively reduce blood glucose levels and improve insulin resistance in patients with T2DM and have a good preventive effect on NAFLD. This article reviews the efficacy and safety of DPP 4 inhibitors in the treatment of T2DM with NAFLD.

Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitors Type 2 diabetes mellitus Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease

Nonalcoholic fatty liver T2DM  
 disease NAFLD  
 1 2 Type 2 diabetes mellitus 90%<sup>2</sup> T2DM  
 NAFLD T2DM

2020MSX M085

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E mail 13512380018@163.com

3 T2DM NAFLD 2.2 T2DM NAFLD  
 DPP 4 4 dipeptidyl peptidase 4 T2DM NAFLD  
 DPP 4 DPP 4 11 Diaconu 11  
 T2DM NAFLD T2DM NAFLD  
 DPP 4 T2DM NAFLD T2DM NAFLD  
 1 T2DM NAFLD 1 Gluca  
 NAFLD gon like peptide 1 GLP 1  
 1990-2006 25.26% 95% CI 21.59- 2 Sodium glucose cotransporter 2  
 29.33 2016-2019 38.00% 95% CI SGLT2 12  
 33.71~42.49 T2DM SGLT2  
 5 Zheng 6 SG GLP 1 SGLT2  
 2015 20-79 4.15 13 14 DPP 4  
 9.09% 2040 GLP 1  
 6.42 7  
 NAFLD T2DM NAFLD S2 T2DM NAFLD NA? 16  
 T2DM T2DM 18%~33% 3 DPP 4  
 T2DM NAFLD 49%~62%  
 2 T2DM NAFLD  
 2.1 T2DM NAFLD GLP 1  
 T2DM NAFLD Glucose dependent insulinotropic polypeptide GIP  
 IR Insulin resistance 3  
 NAFLD  
 IR  
 8 IR  
 Triglyceride TG  
 T2DM NAFLD  
 IR NAFLD  
 NAFLD  
 9  
 Free fatty acid FFA  
 NAFLD

4.3  
 22 DPP 4 NAFLD FFA  
 DPP 4 GLP 1 GLP 1  
 GLP 1 NAFLD 31 T2DM  
 19 DPP 4  
 DPP 4 DPP 4 GLP 1  
 32 Ozutsumi 33 DPP 4  
 4 DPP 4 T2DM NAFLD  
 4.1  
 DPP 4  
 De novo lipogenesis DNL DNL  
 A  
 NAFLD 3 DNL  
 1c  
 IR T2DM NAFLD Baumeier 35  
 23 Shabalala 24 IR T2DM NAFLD DPP 4 IR  
 DNL FFA 36 DPP 4 Okura  
 NAFLD Ideta 25 DPP 4 37 DPP 4 IR Liu  
 / / 4 3  
 DNL NAFLD DPP 4 IR Okuyama 38  
 Rameshrad 26 DPP 4 1 IR IR  
 5 DPP 4  
 DPP 4  
 TG DNL DPP 4  
 DNL T2DM 39  
 NAFLD DPP 4 T2DM  
 4.2  
 T2DM  
 DPP 4  
 27  
 NAFLD  
 NAFLD DPP 4  
 28 Hiromura 29  
 DPP 4 52  
 Li 42 DPP 4  
 30 DPP 4 T2DM T2DM  
 DPP 4 T2DM DPP 4  
 NAFLD T2DM DPP 4

6

T2DM NAFLD  
DPP 4

IR

T2DM NAFLD  
NAFLD  
DPP 4

T2DM NAFLD

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1 2	3	4	1 2	1 2	
					16s rRNA
PCR	18				
8	P1-P8 10	N1-N10 1	R 1	L L	
	1×10 <sup>8</sup> CFU/mL 4				
	8/8	10/10	1×10 <sup>8</sup> CFU/mL		
10	Ct		5.0%	Ct	
5%	2-8		7		

***Vibrio vulnificus***

ZHAO Lanqing<sup>1 2</sup> LIU Hong<sup>3</sup> DENG Mingjing<sup>4</sup> MA Tingting<sup>1 2</sup> XU Sihong<sup>1 2</sup>

1. Division of Diagnostic for Infectious Diseases National Institute for Food and Drug Control Beijing China 100050 2. NMPA Key Laboratory for Quality Research and Evaluation of In Vitro Diagnostics Beijing China 100050 3. Procurement Management Department of The 983rd Hospital of Joint Logistics Support Forces of Chinese PLA Tianjin China 300142 4. School of Life Sciences Peking University Beijing China 100091

To establish a national reference panel for *Vibrio vulnificus* nucleic acid detection reagents and set standards which aimed to evaluate the quality of related kits. A variety of *Vibrio vulnificus* and other *Vibrio* pathogens were collected and cultured. After colony identification 16s rRNA sequencing analysis and detection of a real time fluorescence quantitative PCR reagent 18 samples were selected diluted and packaged to form a national reference panel for *Vibrio vulnificus* nucleic acid detection kits. Different laboratories were invited to coordinate calibration of the panel and the uniformity and stability were further investigated. The established national reference panel included 8 positive references P1-P8 10 negative references N1-N10 1 repetitive reference R and 1 limited detection reference L. Reference L was determined the concentration of 1×10<sup>8</sup> CFU/mL by colony counting methods. Four laboratories participated in the collaborative calibration of national reference materials and developed quality standards based on the results positive coincidence rate of 8/8 negative coincidence rate of 10/10 the detection limit is at

2018ZX10102001 002 002

- 1. 100050
- 2. 100050
- 3. 300142
- 4. 100091

E mail: xushong@nifdc.org.cn

1

1964

1979

2

1.2.3

5 R  
DNA 1 10 1 100  
3  
CV  
Ct 40 Ct>40 Ct  
1.2.4

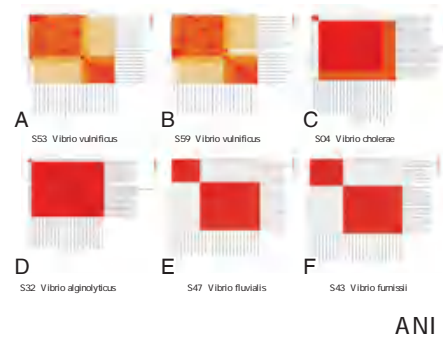


Figure 1 Sequence clustering and ANI heat maps of *Vibrio vulnificus* and control *Vibrio* strains

18  
P1-P8 10 N1-N10 1  
R 1 L L  
1x10<sup>3</sup> CFU/mL  
2.2  
4  
+/- 8/8 -/- 10/10  
3  
1x10<sup>2</sup> CFU/mL  
CV 5% 2  
2 4  
GraphPad Prism 6.0

8  
L L  
1x10<sup>3</sup> CFU/mL  
2.2  
4  
+/- 8/8 -/- 10/10  
3  
1x10<sup>2</sup> CFU/mL  
CV 5% 2  
2 4

Table 2 Collaborative test results of 4 laboratories

	A	B	C	D
P1-P8	8/8	8/8	8/8	8/8
N1-N10	10/10	10/10	10/10	10/10
L	1x10 <sup>2</sup> CFU/mL	1x10 <sup>2</sup> CFU/mL	1x10 <sup>3</sup> CFU/mL	1x10 <sup>2</sup> CFU/mL
%	R 1:10 0.4	1.3	0.5	1.3
	R 1:100 0.5	1.3	0.6	0.9

2

2.1

20  
8 10  
1 S53 S59  
S04 S32 S47 S43  
1

Table 1 Screening rechecking and verification of 20 candidate strains

	16S rRNA	PCR
S52, S53, S55, S56, S57, S58, S59, S61	+	+
S54, S60	+	-
S04, S05, S11	+	-
S22, S24	+	-
S32, S33	+	-
S38	+	-
S47	+	-
S43	+	-

P1-P8  
8/8 N1-N10  
10/10 1x10<sup>3</sup>  
CFU/mL 10  
CV 5.0%  
2.3  
R 1 10 1 100 2  
CV 1.9% 1.7% 15 Ct  
2.4  
L 2-8  
1 d 3 d 5 d 7 d 3

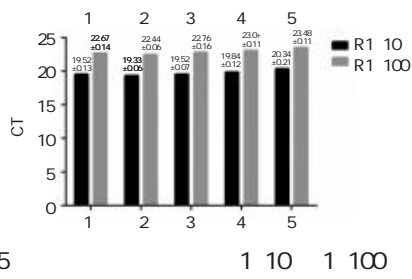


Figure 2 Test results by dilution of 1 10 and 1 100 of 5 repetitive references

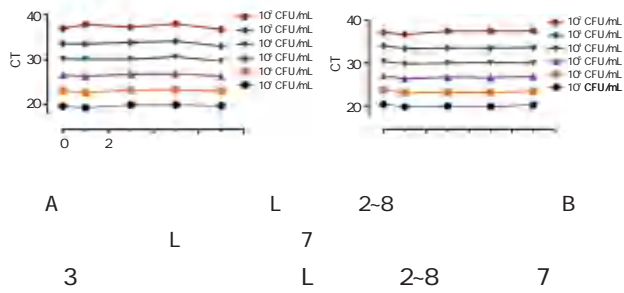


Figure 3 Stability analysis of the limited reference L at 2-8 °C and room temperature for 7 days

- 5 Coerdts KM Khachemoune A. *Vibrio vulnificus*: review of mild to life threatening skin infections. *J. Cutis* 2021; 107(2): E12-E172

E

NIPT plus

MMS

1

1

2

2

2

2

NIPT plus / MMS  
2018 1 2020 12 3 860 2022 10  
24 CMA  
NIPT 10  
NIPT plus  
NIPT plus

24

NIPT  
10

NIPT plus

NIPT plus

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E mail 13570474904@163.com

4 /  
NIPT plus

5

60

NIPT plus /  
micro deletion/micro duplication syndrome

MMS

NIPT plus

1

1.1

2018 1 2020 12

NIPT 3 860

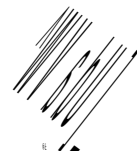
2022 CNV 10

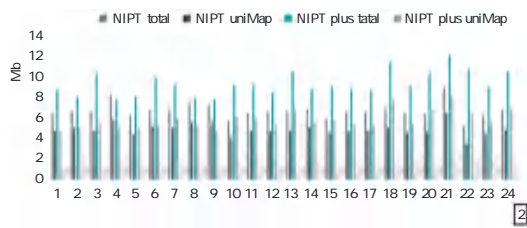
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B

7 20 NT

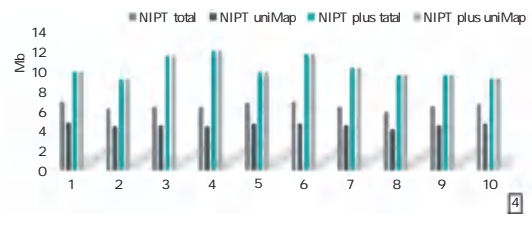
1 NT #





2 24

Figure 2 Total Sequencing Data Amount and Effective Sequencing Data Amount of 24 Samples



4 10

Figure 4 Total Sequencing Data and Effective Sequencing Data of 10 Quality Evaluation Samples

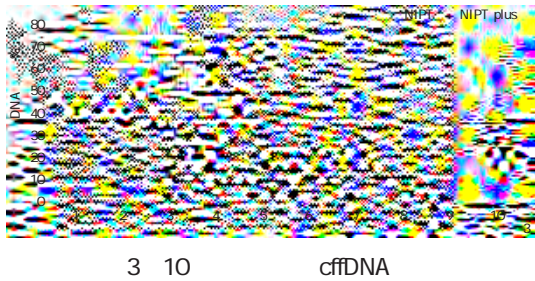


Figure 3 cffDNA concentration of 10 quality assessment samples

2.2

24

MMS 2

24

MMS 2

24

MMS 2

24

MMS 2

24

MMS 2

24

MMS 2

24

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MMS 2

24

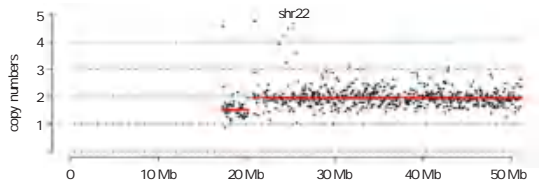
MMS 2

24

Table 1 Relevant results of 24 clinical samples

	CNV	CNV	NIPT plus	NIPT
1	21*2.62	>3 Mb	21	21
2	Del 16 p11.2	868 Kb	-	-
3	Del 4 q35.2	1.3 Mb	-	-
4	Del 9 q33.1	104 Kb	-	-
5	18*2.72	>3 Mb	18	18
6	Dup 16 p11.2	2.3 Mb	-	-
7	Dup 17 q24.1q25.3	63.1 Mb	-	-
8	Del 16 p11.2	1.3 Mb	-	-
9	Del 14 q11.2	634 Kb	-	-
10	Del 9 p23	967 Kb	-	-
11	Dup 1 q43q44	10.7 Mb	-	-
12	Dup 4 q35.2	1.1 Mb	-	-
13	Dup 16 p11.2	1.9 Mb	-	-
14	Del 16 p11.2	1.4 Mb	-	-
15	Del 16 p11.2	1.8 Mb	-	-
16	Dup 7 p21.3p22.1	18.7 Mb	-	-
17	Del 12 q11q12	1.0 Mb	-	-
18	Dup 21 q22.3	983 Kb	Dup 21	-
19	Del 16 p11.2	1.3 Mb	-	-
20	Dup 21 q22.3	908 Kb	Dup 21	-
21	Del 2 p12	1.1 Mb	-	-
22	Dup Y q11.22q11.223	18.5 Mb	-	-
22	Dup Y p11.2q11.221	15.6 Kb	-	-
23	Del 14 q11.2	521 Kb	-	-
24	Del 5 q23.1	1.4 Mb	-	-

2  
1 21  
9  
NIPT plus 1 18 1 21  
2 MMS NIPT 1 18 1 21  
10 NIPT plus 9 MMS 2  
del22 dup20 del5 del1 5-9  
9 MMS SCAs  
NIPT 9 SCAs 24  
10 NIPT plus MMS  
35.5% 3



of a B q m

5 22q11

Figure 5 22q11 deletion syndrome

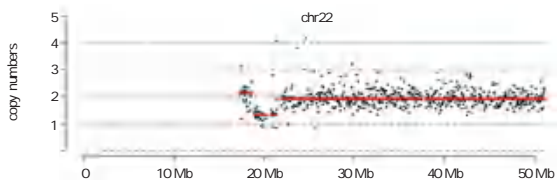
3

MMS

10 Mb

6

of a B q m



8

Figure 8 Cattle howling syndrome



<sup>9 10</sup> NIPT plus

<sup>8 11</sup>

MMS

MMS

NIPT

NIPT plus

• •

---

Serum D D PCT and CRP are closely related to the progression of MPP and can be used as important indicators for prognosis assessment. The combination of the three is more conducive to determining the severity and prognosis of children with MPP.

<sup>b</sup> D dimer PCT CRP Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia

MPP	Mycoplasma pneumoniae				
MIP	Mycoplasma pneumoniae				
	Mycoplasma pneumoniae				

n %  $\chi^2$  Pearson  
 D D PCT CRP  
 ROC D D PCT  
 CRP MMP  
 P<0.05  
 2  
 2.1 D D PCT CRP  
 CPIS  
 D D PCT CRP CPIS  
 P<  
 0.05 1  
 1 D D PCT CRP  
 CPIS  $\bar{x} \pm s$

Table 1 Comparison of serum D D PCT CRP levels and CPIS scores in children with different disease degrees  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	n	D D $\mu\text{g/L}$	PCT $\text{ng/L}$	CRP $\text{mg/L}$	CPIS
	104	0.17±0.08	7.15±2.06	12.75±3.74	5.11±1.48
	47	0.69±0.22	12.54±3.69	21.23±5.81	8.22±3.07
t		21.259	11.479	10.760	8.412
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

2.2 D D PCT CRP CPIS  
 D D PCT CRP CPIS  
 $r=0.593$   $0.617$   $0.568$   $P<0.05$   
 2.3 D D PCT CRP  
 121  
 30 D D PCT CRP  
 P<  
 0.05 2  
 2 D D PCT CRP  $\bar{x} \pm s$

Table 2 Comparison of serum D D PCT and CRP levels in children with different prognosis  $\bar{x} \pm s$

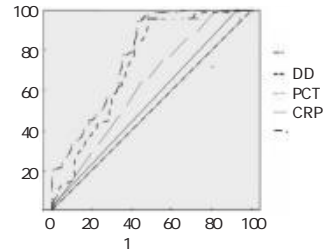
	n	D D $\mu\text{g/L}$	PCT $\text{ng/L}$	CRP $\text{mg/L}$
	121	0.14±0.05	7.79±2.34	10.59±3.08
	30	1.10±0.35	13.01±3.56	34.74±7.58
t		29.272	9.760	27.292
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

2.4 D D PCT CRP MMP  
 ROC D D +PCT +CRP  
 0.932 0.901 AUC=0.856 95% CI 0.846-  
 0.935 D D PCT CRP P<  
 0.05 3 1

3 D D PCT CRP MMP

Table 3 Evaluation value of single and combined D D PCT and CRP for the prognosis of children with MMP

	AUC	95% CI	P
D D	0.766	0.539-0.793	1.26 <0.001
PCT	0.734	0.517-0.788	0.37 <0.001
CRP	0.698	0.501-0.733	49.29 <0.001
D D+PCT+CRP	0.932	0.846-0.935	<0.001



1 ROC

Figure 1 The ROC curve

MPP

7 PCT  
 Tumor necrosis  
 factor alpha TNF  
 IL 6  
 6 Interleukin 6  
 PCT<sup>8</sup>  
 PCT  
 1 ng/mL PCT 2 ng/mL  
 9  
 PCT  
 PCT  
 10  
 PCT  
 PCT  
 11  
 PCT  
 11  
 CRP  
 12  
 CRP  
 13  
 CRP  
 CRP  
 CRP  
 MPP

MPP CRP

MP

<sup>14</sup> MPP

<sup>14</sup> D D

D D

D D

<sup>15</sup> MPP

↓

|

↑

n.

n.

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2.2 / FDP D D  
 / FDP D D  
 P<0.05 2

2

	n	FDP µg/L	D D mg/L
/	33	3.17±0.70	0.74±0.29
t	123	2.41±0.46	0.45±0.23
P		7.468	6.070
		<0.05	<0.05

2.3 / IL 6 IL 17  
 / P<0.05 3

2.4 / FDP D D

3

/ FDP D D IL 6 IL 17  
 P<0.05 4

/ PCI

<sup>6,7</sup> AMI PCI /  
 PCI

/ /

2.5 / logistic  
 FDP D D IL 6 IL 17

PCI

logistic

/ FDP D D

IL 6 IL 17 /  
 5

<sup>8,9</sup> D D

2.6 FDP D D / ROC

FDP

FDP D D /  
 ROC 6 1

PCI D D PCI  
 D D /

<sup>4,10</sup>

AMI PCI  
 / D D FDP 4 ST  
 / AMI PCI FDP 5  
 PCI / PCI  
 D D FDP PCI  
 PCI /  
 /  
 11 12 IL 6 IL 17  
 13 14  
 IL 6 IL 17  
 PCI / 15 16  
 /  
 D D FDP IL 6 IL 17  
 /  
 ROC  
 /  
 logistic D D FDP IL 6  
 IL 17 PCI /  
 ROC D D FDP  
 PCI /  
 86.18% 81.82%  
 PCI / FDP AMI  
 PCI / FDP D D

2 145 149  
 D ST  
 J . 2019 42 2 65 69.  
 @  
 ST : G .  
 2015 43 5 380 393.  
 G Dall Ara G Testa L Gumschitz C et al. No Reflow Complicating Chronic Total Occlusion Coronary Revascularization  
 J . J Invasive Cardiol 2020 32 2 58 63.  
 Bardi A G Gori T. No reflow phenomenon in acute myocardial infarction: Relieve pressure from the procedure and focus attention to the pk :

1 Annibali G Scrocca I Aranzulla TC et al. No Reflow Phenomenon A Contemporary Review J . J Clin Med 2022 11 8 2233.  
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 3 Birdal O Topçu S Tanbo a H et al. The Relationship Between Clinical Outcomes and Calculated Thrombus Burden Before and After Initial Flow in Patients with ST Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction J . Eurasian J Med 2022 54

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1. 100160
2. 100160
- 3.

The multiple logistic regression was used to analyze the risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes in pregnant women with GBS infection factor. The levels of IL-6, PCT, and TNF in the control group were lower than those in the GBS group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The incidence rates of premature birth, premature rupture of membranes, fetal distress, neonatal GBS infection, and neonatal pathological jaundice in the control group were lower than those in the GBS group ( $P < 0.05$ ). After inspection and follow-up, it was found that 37 women in the GBS group had adverse pregnancy outcomes and 88 women had normal pregnancy outcomes; there was no statistically significant difference in the adverse pregnancy outcome group and the normal pregnancy outcome group in terms of gestational age, whether they were primipara, etc. ( $P > 0.05$ ). Comparing the age, GBS infection grade, serum IL-6, PCT, and TNF levels between the two groups showed statistically significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ). Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that age  $\geq 35$  years old, the classification of GBS infection as GBS carrier or GBS chorioamnionitis, IL-6  $> 0.463$  ng/L, PCT  $> 0.5$  ng/mL, and TNF  $> 30$  fmol/mL were risk factors for adverse pregnancy outcomes in pregnant women with GBS infection ( $P < 0.05$ ). Serum IL-6, PCT, and TNF levels are elevated in patients with adverse pregnancy outcomes in GBS-infected mothers. The three indicators can be used as important indicators for monitoring and preventing adverse pregnancy outcomes in GBS-infected mothers.

IL-6, PCT, TNF, GBS infection, Pregnant women, Adverse pregnancy outcomes

B	Group B Streptococcus (GBS)	78	GBS	16	20-35
1	2	39	35-40	61	$36.75 \pm 0.83$
	30%				$P > 0.05$
			6	GBS	GBS
			3		6
	Interleukin IL-6	Procalcitonin PCT			
		Tumor necrosis factor TNF			
		IL-6	TNF	1.2	
				1.2.1	GBS
	GBS				1/3
	4	IL-6	PCT	TNF	
GBS					GBS
1					5 cm
1.1				GBS	9 mL
	2020	5	2022	3	PCR
					ABI7500RESL TIME PCR
				125	
GBS		GBS		1.2.2	IL-6
21-38		$27.84 \pm 3.62$	75		PCT
	50	34-40	$36.53 \pm 1.04$		TNF
GBS	5	GBS	31	GBS	5 mL
				HT12MM	3 000r/min
					5 cm

10min

IL 6

PCT

TNF

1.2.3

7

1

Table 4		4		GBS		logistic				
Mr		š				$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	OR 95% CI	P
		0=<35	1= 35			2.476	0.267	5.349	1.697 1.005-2.864	0.007
GBS	O=GBS	1=GBS	GBS			3.165	1.153	6.725	12.815 9.608-17.165	0.012
IL 6		0=0.373-0.463 ng/L	1=>0.463 ng/L			2.986	1.087	5.646	9.167 6.875-12.2847	0.022
PCT		0=<0.5 ng/mL	1= 0.5 ng/mL			0.657	0.264	6.193	1.929 1.150-3.237	0.013
TNF		0=<30 fmol/mL	1= 30 fmol/mL			0.674	0.265	0.975	2.016 1.152-3.487	0.033

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# VSD

1 1 1 1 1 2 1

VSD  
2020 12 2022 6

87 55  
32

VSD n=46

TNF n=41  
6 IL 6 C CRP

cross factor TNF interleukin 6 IL 6 C reactive protein CRP levels functional recovery knee  
ankle and limb function recovery

C Tumor necro  
 sis factor TNF 6 Interleukin 6 IL 6 4 = + / ×100%  
 + 1.4  
 SPSS 22.0  
 4  $\bar{x} \pm s$  t  
 n %  $\chi^2$  P<0.05

VSD

2  
 2.1  
 87 87  
 43 49.42% 32 36.78%  
 12 13.80% 1

1  
 Table 1 Comparison of the composition and distribution of pathogens between the two groups

		%	
1.3		43	49.42
1.3.1		26	29.88
	87	12	13.79
	3 h 2	1	1.15
		4	4.60
	VITEK 2Copact 2	32	36.78
		19	21.84
		6	6.90
	6	3	3.45
	NEW ATB	1	1.15
	ATCC29213	3	3.45
	ATCC25922 ATCC27853	12	13.80
		8	9.19
1.3.2		2	2.30
		1	1.15
		1	1.15
		87	100

1.3.3 2.2  
 1  
 VSD  
 5 mL 3 000 r/min P<0.05 2  
 9 cm 10 min 2.3

Tumor TNF IL 6 CRP  
 necrosis factor TNF 6 Interleukin 6 P<  
 IL 6 C C reactive protein CRP 0.05 3  
 1.3.4 7 2.4

Hospital for Special Surgery HSS Baird Jackson P<  
 Knee Score HSS Baird Jackson  
 0.05 95.65%  
 Paley 80.49% P<0.05 4

2  $\bar{x} \pm s$   
 Table 2 Comparison of surgical related indicators between the two groups  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	n	d	d	d	d	d
	46	11.32±3.62	25.82±6.17	8.14±3.21	34.13±2.64	2.35±0.71
	41	20.38±5.84	40.55±7.63	16.17±4.15	43.97±4.45	8.17±1.26
t		8.798	9.945	10.153	12.703	26.957
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

3  $\bar{x} \pm s$   
 Table 3 Comparison of inflammatory indicators between the two groups before and after treatment  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	n	TNF pg/mL	IL 6 pg/mL	CRP mg/dl
	46	278.76±27.82	93.19±15.43 <sup>a</sup>	361.54±9.88
	41	279.13±28.74	165.32±16.22 <sup>a</sup>	128.31±13.09 <sup>a</sup>
t		0.059	21.245	0.298
P		0.953	<0.001	0.767

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

4  $\bar{x} \pm s$  n %  
 Table 4 Comparison of limb function between the two groups before and after treatment  $\bar{x} \pm s$  n %

	n	HSS	Baird Jackson
	46	36.14±10.73	60.41±8.19 <sup>a</sup>
	41	36.87±10.64	49.36±10.63 <sup>a</sup>
$\chi^2/t$		0.318	5.463
P		0.751	<0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

3

VSD

<sup>12</sup> VSD

<sup>13</sup> VSD

8

13

VSD

<sup>9 10</sup>

87

14

87

43

49.42%

32 36.78%

12

13.80%

<sup>11</sup>

VSD

9

VSD

10

VSD

"DBTFU"

1

J . 2022 19

5 152 155.

2 Wang X Wang Z Fu J et al. Induced membrane technique for the treatment of chronic hematogenous tibia osteomyelitis "DBTFU" J . BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders 2017 18 1 13 17.

3 . HBV HBx J . 2023 20 1 70 77.

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was analyzed by the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves. The APACHE score, lactic acid concentration and D-dimer level in the observation group were higher than those in the control group ( $t=4.269, 8.785, 2.746, P<0.05$ ). The proportion of mechanical ventilation, SOFA score, stay time in ICU and PCT level in the death group were higher than those in the survival group ( $\chi^2=4.847, 4.940, 8.256, 12.474, P<0.05$ ). The APACHE score, lactic acid and D-dimer in the death group were higher than those in the survival group ( $t=2.629, 9.702, 3.086, P<0.05$ ). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the APACHE score was positively correlated with the lactic acid concentration and D-dimer level ( $P<0.05$ ). Logistic regression analysis showed that mechanical ventilation, APACHE score  $\geq 22.28$  points and lactic acid concentration  $\geq 3.58$  mmol/L were independent risk factors of poor prognosis ( $P<0.05$ ). The ROC curves analysis showed that the area under the curve (AUC) of the APACHE score combined with the lactic acid concentration and D-dimer for predicting poor prognosis was 0.



3 Logistic

Table 3 Logistic regression analysis on the influencing factors of prognosis in patients with severe infection

	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	OR	95% CI	P
SOFA vs <11.27 vs 11.27	1.015	0.411	6.099	2.759	1.233-6.175	0.014
ICU <5 vs 5	0.981	0.502	2.740	2.296	0.858-6.141	0.099
PCT <5.23 ng/mL vs 5.23 ng/mL	0.649	0.473	1.883	1.914	0.757-4.836	0.171
APACHE <22.28 vs 22.28	0.958	0.496	3.731	2.606	0.986-6.891	0.054
<3.58 mmol/L vs 3.58 mmol/L	0.856	0.417	4.214	2.354	1.039-5.330	0.041
D <11.28 ng/mL vs 11.28 ng/mL	0.977	0.428	5.211	2.656	1.148-6.146	0.023
	1.014	0.545	3.462	2.757	0.947-8.022	0.064

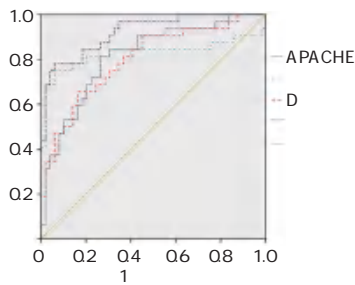
4 APACHE

D

ROC

Table 4 ROC characteristics of APACHE score lactic acid concentration and D dimer for predicting poor prognosis in patients with severe infection

	AUC				95% CI	P	
APACHE	0.814	0.049	0.812	0.735	22.28	0.718-0.909	<0.001
	0.827	0.059	0.750	0.939	3.58 mmol/L	0.710-0.943	<0.001
D	0.800	0.051	0.656	0.830	11.28 ng/mL	0.700-0.900	<0.001
	0.921	0.030	0.718	0.945		0.862-0.980	<0.001



1 ROC

Figure 1 ROC curves

1 Vos LM, Bruyndonckx R, Zuihoff NPA, et al. Lower respiratory tract infection in the community: associations between viral aetiology and illness course. *J. Clin Microbiol Infect* 2021; 27: 1-96. 104.

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J. 2020

D

14 D

APACHE

15

ROC APACHE

D

AUC

APACHE

D

APACHE II

22.28

3.58 mmol/L

# AFP GP73 GPC3

1 2 1 1

AFP 73 GP73 3

GPC3 2021 5 2022 5

52 46

48 PHC AFP GP73 GPC3 Logistic

GPC3 PHC AFP GP73 GPC3 PHC

PHC ROC AFP GP73 GPC3 PHC

AFP GP73 GPC3 PHC > > >

45 7 BMI P>0.05

A1 GGT AFP GP73 GPC3 P<0.05

Logistic A1 GGT AFP GP73 GPC3

PHC P<0.05 AFP GP73 GPC3 PHC

0.956 0.857 AUC=0.950 95% CI 0.909-0.991 AFP GP73 GPC3

AFP GP73 GPC3 PHC PHC

PHC

AFP GP73 GPC3

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To evaluate the value of serum alpha fetoprotein (AFP), Golgi glycoprotein 73 (GP73) and phosphatidyl inositol proteoglycan 3 (GPC3) detection in the diagnosis and prognosis of primary liver cancer.

52 patients with primary liver cancer admitted to the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University from May 2021 to May 2022 were selected as the study objects; another 46 cases with cirrhosis and 48 cases of healthy physical examination admitted to our hospital during the same period were selected as the cirrhosis group and the health group, respectively. The levels of AFP, GP73 and GPC3 were compared among the three groups and the PHC group at different pathological stages; the general prognostic data of PHC and levels of AFP, GP73 and GPC3 were compared. Multiple logistic regression was used to ana-

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E-mail: heping1233@163.com

lyze the risk factors affecting the prognosis of PHC. The ROC curve was drawn to analyze the diagnostic effect of serum AFP GP73 and GPC3 alone and combined detection of PHC. The levels of AFP GP73 and GPC3 were as follows PHC group > cirrhosis group > healthy group the difference was statistically significant P<0.05 . AFP GP73 GPC3 levels in the PHC group with different pathological stages were > > the difference was statistically significant P<0.05 . There were 45 cases in the good prognosis group and 7 cases in the poor prognosis group. There was no significant difference in gender age and BMI between the two groups P>0.05 . The levels of prothrombin red blood cell count apolipoprotein A1 GGT AFP GP73 and GPC3 were significantly different between the two groups P<0.05 . Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that the increased levels of prothrombin red blood cell count apolipoprotein A1 GGT AFP GP73 and GPC3 were risk factors for poor prognosis in PHC patients P<0.05 . The sensitivity and specificity of the combination of AFP GP73 and GPC3 for diagnosis and prognosis of PHC were 0.956 and 0.857 respectively The AUC=0.950 95% CI 0.909-0.991 which was significantly higher than AFP GP73 GPC3 detection alone. The combination of serum AFP GP73 and GPC3 has a high clinical value in the diagnosis of PHC and can be used for the early diagnosis of PHC. The prognosis of patients with PHC can be evaluated by detecting the serum levels of the above indicators.

AFP GP73 GPC3 Primary liver cancer

Primary liver cancer: PHC		PHC	41	11
		49.62±2.95		Body mass index
		BMI 17.59±1.24 kg/m <sup>2</sup>		TNM
		6	18	16
1	1	PHC	2019	6
		5		
		PHC		
		50%~70% <sup>2</sup>		
		alpha fetoprotein		
AFP	PHC			46
PHC	AFP	PHC	48	
		PHC	39	7
		AFP		45.36±3.95
		PHC		
		3		
		PHC		
		73 Golgi glyco		
protein 73 GP73		3 Phos	PHC	40
phatidyl inositol proteoglycan 3 GPC3			46.90±4.95	8
		4		BMI 18.15±2.10 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
		GP73 GPC3 AFP		
				P>
			0.05	
PHC	5	AFP		
GP73	GPC3	PHC	1.2	
			1.2.1	AFP GP73 GPC3
			PHC	
				5 mL
1				
1.1			3 000 r/min 15 min	10 cm
	2021	5		
	2022	5		
		52	6 h	
			E 601	AFP

Phoenix  
 GP73 GPC3  
 2.2  
 GPC3  
 AFP GP73 GPC3  
 > >  
 1.2.2  
 PHC 3  
 6  
 1.3  
 SPSS 21.0  
 $\bar{x} \pm s$   
 t  
 Logistic  
 n %  
 F  
 $\chi^2$   
 PHC  
 ROC  
 PHC  
 AFP GP73  
 P<0.05  
 .3  
 PHC  
 AFP  
 GPC3  
 2  
 7  
 BMI  
 >0.05  
 2.1  
 AFP GP73 GPC3  
 A1  
 AFP GP73 GPC3  
 < .05  
 3  
 AFP GP73 GPC3  
 PHC >  
 P<0.05  
 1  
 2.4 PHC  
 , H H  
 Logistic  
 n AFP U/L  
 PHC 52 307.  
 46  
 48  
 A1 GGT AFP GP73 3  
 PHC  
 P<  
 0.05 4  
 2.5 AFP GP GPC3  
 F  
 P  
 73+GPC3 H  
 3 PHC  
 AFP GP73 GPC3  
 $\bar{x} \pm s$

Table 3 Comparison of general data of different prognosis and AFP GP73 and GPC3 levels in PHC group  $\bar{x} \pm s$

		n=45	n=7	$\chi^2/t$	P
	/	26/19	4/3	0.001	0.974
		45.58±3.55	44.97±4.19	0.413	0.681
BMI	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	21.47±1.89	20.85±2.82	0.753	0.454
	μg/L	25.67±3.07	30.68±5.20	3.630	<0.001
	×10 <sup>3</sup> /L	6.70±1.38	10.26±2.94	5.319	<0.001
	A1 mmol/L	125.38±10.95	138.74±15.94	2.819	0.006
	GGT U/L	240.15±50.86	457.34±38.45	10.791	<0.001
	AFP U/L	299.17±51.82	359.05±59.38	2.792	0.007
	GP73 ng/mL	165.49±40.88	222.15±55.94	3.245	0.002
	GPC3 μg/L	27.06±5.23	39.48±6.63	5.642	<0.001

4 Logistic PHC  
 Table 4 Risk factors for poor prognosis in PHC patients using binary logistic regression analysis

		$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	OR	95% CI	P
	0=10-15 mg/dL 1=<10 mg/dL >15 mg/dL	1.128	0.373	4.628	3.089	1.487-6.417	0.003
	0= 4.0-5.5 $\times 10^2/L$ 1=>5.5 $\times 10^2/L$ 0= 3.0-5.5 $\times 10^2/L$ 1=>5.5 $\times 10^2/L$	1.197	0.257	6.483	3.310	2.000-5.477	0.005
A1	0=1.20-1.60 g/L 1=>1.60 g/L	1.482	0.308	5.826	4.401	2.406-8.050	0.008
GGT	0=5-54 U/L 1=>54 U/L	1.507	0.425	4.218	4.513	1.962-10.381	0.016
AFP	0=0-25 $\mu g/mL$ 1=>25 $\mu g/mL$	1.082	0.728	18.693	2.950	0.708-12.291	<0.001
GP73	0=10-12 mg/L 1=>12 mg/L	1.127	0.541	10.102	3.086	1.068-8.911	<0.001
GPC3		1.060	0.608	9.742	2.886	0.876-9.503	0.002

PHC 0.956 0.857  
 AUC=0.950 95% CI 0.909-0.991  
 GP73 GPC3 P<0.05 5 1

5 AFP GP73 GPC3 PHC  
 Table 5 Diagnostic efficacy of AFP GP73 and GPC3 in patients with PHC

	AUC	95% CI	P
AFP	0.583	0.530-0.714	0.690
GP73	0.607	0.548-0.782	0.714
GPC3	0.614	0.556-0.799	0.705
AFP+GP73+GPC3	0.950	0.909-0.991	0.956

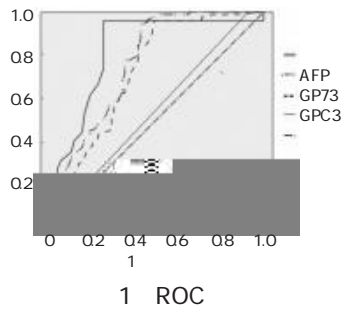


Figure 1 ROC curve

3

8 PHC 2 PHC  
 PHC AFP  
 PHC AFP GP73 GPC3  
 AFP GP73 GPC3  
 PHC AFP  
 PHC AFP GPC3

AFP PHC AFP  
 90% PHC AFP  
 AFP PHC AFP  
 GP73 GPC3 PHC  
 AFP PHC  
 10 GP73  
 GP73 70%~80%  
 GPC3  
 11 AFP GP73 GPC3  
 12 AFP GP73 GPC3 Logistic PHC  
 12 PHC  
 PHC  
 2 AFP  
 11 GP73  
 PHC GP73  
 GP73  
 10 GPC3  
 GPC3  
 13 GP73 GPC AFP  
 PHC 14

ROC

AFP GP73 GPC3

, H



combined with human interferon 2b gel . The clinical efficacy vaginal microecological score Nugent local microimmune status of the cervix IL 4 IL 10 TNF interleukin 2 IL 2 interferon IFN level positive expression rate of indoleamine 2 3 dioxygenase IDO IL 10 IL 4 TNF in cervical lesion tissue between the two groups were compared. After the treatment the total effective rate in the control group was 83.54% and that in the study group was 93.90%. The total effective rate in the control group was lower than that in the study group the difference was statistically significant  $P < 0.05$  the vaginal microecological environment restoration rate in the study group 92.68% was higher than that in the study group 82.28% and the pH value and Nugent score in the study group were lower than those in the control group the difference was statistically significant  $P < 0.05$  . After the treatment the levels of IL 2 and IFN cytokines in the two groups increased and the study group was higher than the control group the levels of IL 4 IL 10 and TNF in the two groups decreased and the study group was lower than the control group the difference was statistically significant  $P < 0.05$  . The positive expression rates of IDO IL 10 IL 4 and TNF in cervical lesions in the two groups were lower than those before treatment and the study group was lower than the control group the difference was statistically significant  $P < 0.05$  . The application of Lactobacillus live capsule combined with human interferon 2b gel in the treatment of HSIL patients with CKC with HR HPV infection after surgery is more effective which is beneficial to maintaining a stable cervical microecological environment improving immune regulation and reducing inflammatory.

Lactobacillus live bacteria capsule Human interferon 2b gel HSIL CKC HR HPV IL 4 IL 10 TNF

### High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion HSIL

30-50<sup>1</sup>  
 HSIL cold knife con  
 ization CKC HSIL CKC  
 High risk human papillomavirus HR  
 HPV pH  
<sup>2</sup> 4 Interleukin  
 4 IL 4  
<sup>3</sup> 10 Interleukin 10 IL  
 10  
<sup>4</sup> tumor  
 necrosis factor TNF  
<sup>5</sup>  
 HR HPV  
 2b  
 HSIL CKC HR HPV  
<sup>HRP</sup> IL 4 IL 10 TNF

1

1.1

P>0.05

1.2

1 g/ 10 1 20 1 3

2b S20010054 10 IU/g 1 3

IL 4 TNF >500

1.3.4 2 3 Indoleamine 2,3-Dioxygenase (IDO) IL 10 IL 4

1.3

1.3.1 6 3 3 0-1 / ×100%

HR HPV = +

1.3.2 3 4.5 Nugent 3 10-999 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

Nugent<sup>7</sup> pH 4.5 Nugent 3 1000 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

1.3.3 3 5 3- 5 mL PBS 5 cm EP - 70 IL 10

4 mL 2 000 r/min 10 min

IL 4 TNF 2 Interleukin 2 IL 2 interferon gamma IFN IL 2

IL 4 IL 10 IFN TNF Biosource R&D

1.4 SPSS 21.0  $\bar{x} \pm s$   $\chi^2$  t P<0.05

n % 2 2.1 83.54% 93.90% P<0.05 1 n %

Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between the two groups n %

n	
79 24 30.38	42 53.16 13 16.46 66 83.54
82 37 45.12	40 48.78 5 6.10 77 93.90
$\chi^2$	4.347
P	0.037

2.2 92.68% 82.28% pH Nugent P<0.05 2

2 n %  $\bar{x} \pm s$   
 Table 2 Comparison of local microecological environment of cervix between the two groups n %  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	n		%		$\bar{x} \pm s$	
					pH	Nugent
	79	65	82.28	14	17.72	4.61±0.79
	82	76	92.68	6	7.32	4.02±0.41
$\chi^2/t$			4.004			4.146
P			0.045			<0.001

2.3

IL 2 IFN  
 IL 4 IL 10 TNF  
 P<0.05 3

2.4 IDO IL 10 IL 4 TNF

IDO IL 10 IL 4 TNF  
 P<0.05 4 1  
 3  
 HSIL HR HPV  
 HSIL HSIL  
 CKC CKC  
 HR HPV HR HPV  
 10  
 HSIL CKC

3  $\bar{x} \pm s$   
 Table 3 Comparison of local cervical microimmune status between the two groups  $\bar{x} \pm s$

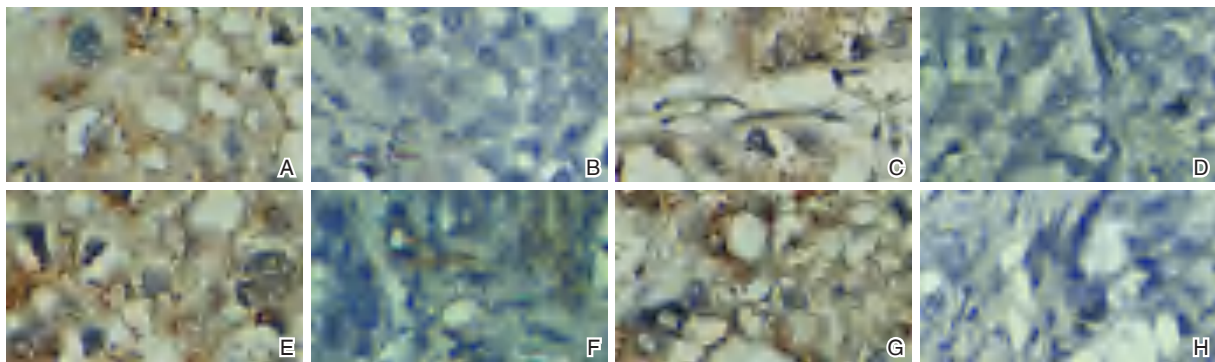
	n	IL 2 pg/mL		IFN $\mu$ g/L		IL 4 pg/mL		IL 10 pg/mL		TNF pg/mL	
	79	10.13±1.36	13.45±2.11 <sup>a</sup>	8.33±1.26	11.42±2.21 <sup>a</sup>	13.46±2.43	10.31±1.23 <sup>a</sup>	13.42±2.41	10.34±1.25 <sup>a</sup>	15.64±1.22	13.16±0.97 <sup>a</sup>
	82	10.19±1.15	15.33±2.20 <sup>a</sup>	8.26±1.34	13.35±2.36 <sup>a</sup>	13.39±2.25	8.56±1.22 <sup>a</sup>	13.34±2.39	8.77±1.19 <sup>a</sup>	15.44±1.18	11.26±0.86 <sup>a</sup>
t		0.208	3.801	0.234	3.681	0.130	6.217	0.145	5.593	0.726	8.993
P		0.836	<0.001	0.816	<0.001	0.897	<0.001	0.885	<0.001	0.470	<0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

4 IDO IL 10 IL 4 TNF positive expression in cervical lesions between the two groups n %  
 Table 4 Comparison of IDO IL 10 IL 4 TNF positive expression in cervical lesions between the two groups n %

	n	IDO		IL 10		IL 4		TNF	
	79	53	67.09	12	15.19 <sup>a</sup>	57	72.15	11	13.92 <sup>a</sup>
	82	61	74.39	4	4.88 <sup>a</sup>	63	76.82	3	3.66 <sup>a</sup>
$\chi^2$		1.038		4.780		0.464		5.341	
P		0.308		0.028		0.496		0.021	

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05



A. IDO B. IDO C. IL 10 D. IL 10 E. IL 4 F. IL 4 G. TNF H. TNF  
 1 IDO IL 10 IL 4 TNF  $\times 100$

Figure 1 Positive and negative immunohistochemical pictures of IDO IL 10 IL 4 and TNF immunohistochemical staining  $\times 100$



TCT

HR HPV

1

2

TCT

HR HPV

21YF5FN221

1.

731100

2

731100

E mail 13909301560@163.com

diagnosis

1.3

SPSS 20.0

n %  $\chi^2$  P<0.05

2

2.1 TCT HR HPV

6 762 TCT HR HPV  
 705 884  
 10.43% 13.07% 1 2

1 TCT n %  
 Table 1 TCT results n %

	6 057	89.57
ASCUS	304	4.50
LSIL	261	3.86
HSIL	117	1.73
SCC	23	0.34

2.2

TCT HR HPV 1 289  
 838 65.01% CIN1 452 53.94%  
 CIN2 180 21.48% CIN3 129 15.39%  
 77 9.19% 451

2.3 TCT HR HPV

TCT 40.65% HR HPV  
 49.50% TCT+HR HPV  
 54.38% TCT+HR HPV  
 TCT HR HPV  
 $\chi^2=48.730$  6.168  
 P<0.05 3

2.4 TCT HR HPV

CIN1 TCT ASCUS  
 HR HPV HPV  
 TCT HR HPV  
 $\chi^2=79.550$   
 41.259 15.145 4.262 P<0.05 4

3

2 HR HPV

Table 2 HR HPV gene detection results

HPV	666	9.85
16	202	2.99
18	59	0.87
31	34	0.50
33	24	0.35
35	18	0.27
39	24	0.35
45	8	0.12
51	39	0.58
52	88	1.30
56	35	0.52
58	75	1.11
59	8	0.12
68	39	0.58
73	4	<0.01
82	9	0.13
HPV	68	1.01
26	5	<0.01
53	42	0.62
66	21	0.31
HPV	150	2.22
6	18	0.27
11	13	0.19
40	5	<0.01
42	33	0.49
43	3	<0.01
44	15	0.22
54	26	0.38
61	18	0.27
81	19	0.28

8

9

TCT

<sup>10</sup> HR HPV

ASCUS

HPV

HPV

11

TCT

>ASCUS

HR HPV

	289	289	
		NILM	
TCT	666	524	78.68
ASCUS	116	71	61.21
LSIL	235	104	44.26
HSIL	229	66	28.82
SCC	43	0	0
	1 289		
HR HPV	289		
571 718	571		\$ * +
289 571	1 289	71) #	
T289HR HPV	803		
486 803	803		
289 486	1 289	a T	& * (

# Sulfatide ANGPTL4

70 AMI AMI Sulfatide ELISA AMI HF 2021 6 2022 4 AMI HF 87 Sulfatide ANGPTL4 Pearson Sulfatide ANGPTL4 AMI HF Logistic AMI HF P>0.05 AMI HF Sulfatide LVEDVI LVESVI AMI ANGPTL4 LVEF AMI P<0.05 Logistic Sulfatide ANGPTL4 LVEF LVEDVI LVESVI AMI P<0.05 LVEDVI LVESVI P<0.05 AMI HF Sulfatide LVEF P<0.05 LVEDVI LVESVI P<0.05 AMI HF Sulfatide ANGPTL4 AMI HF Sulfatide ANGPTL4 AMI HF Sulfatide ANGPTL4 AMI HF

CHU Zidong LIU Shichao LIU Xiaojun  
 Department of Cardiology the Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University Zhengzhou Henan  
 China 450014

To analyze the expression of serum sulfatide and ANGPTL4 in patients with acute myocardial infarction complicated with heart failure. Peripheral blood of 70 patients with acute myocardial infarction complicated with heart failure AMI HF group and 87 patients with acute myocardial infarction without complicated heart failure AMI group treated in the Cardiology Department of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University from June 2021 to April 2022 were collected. Serum sulfatide and ANGPTL4 levels were detected by enzyme linked immunoassay ELISA . Logistic regression was used to analyze the influencing factors of heart failure in AMI patients and Pearson was used to analyze the correlation between serum sulfatide and ANGPTL4 levels and AMI HF patients heart function indicators and analyzes the value of serum sulfatide and ANGPTL4 levels in assessing the progress of AMI HF disease. There was no significant difference in age sex heart rate hypertension diabetes and smoking history between the two groups P>0.05 . Sulfatide LVEDVI and LVESVI in the AMI HF group were significantly

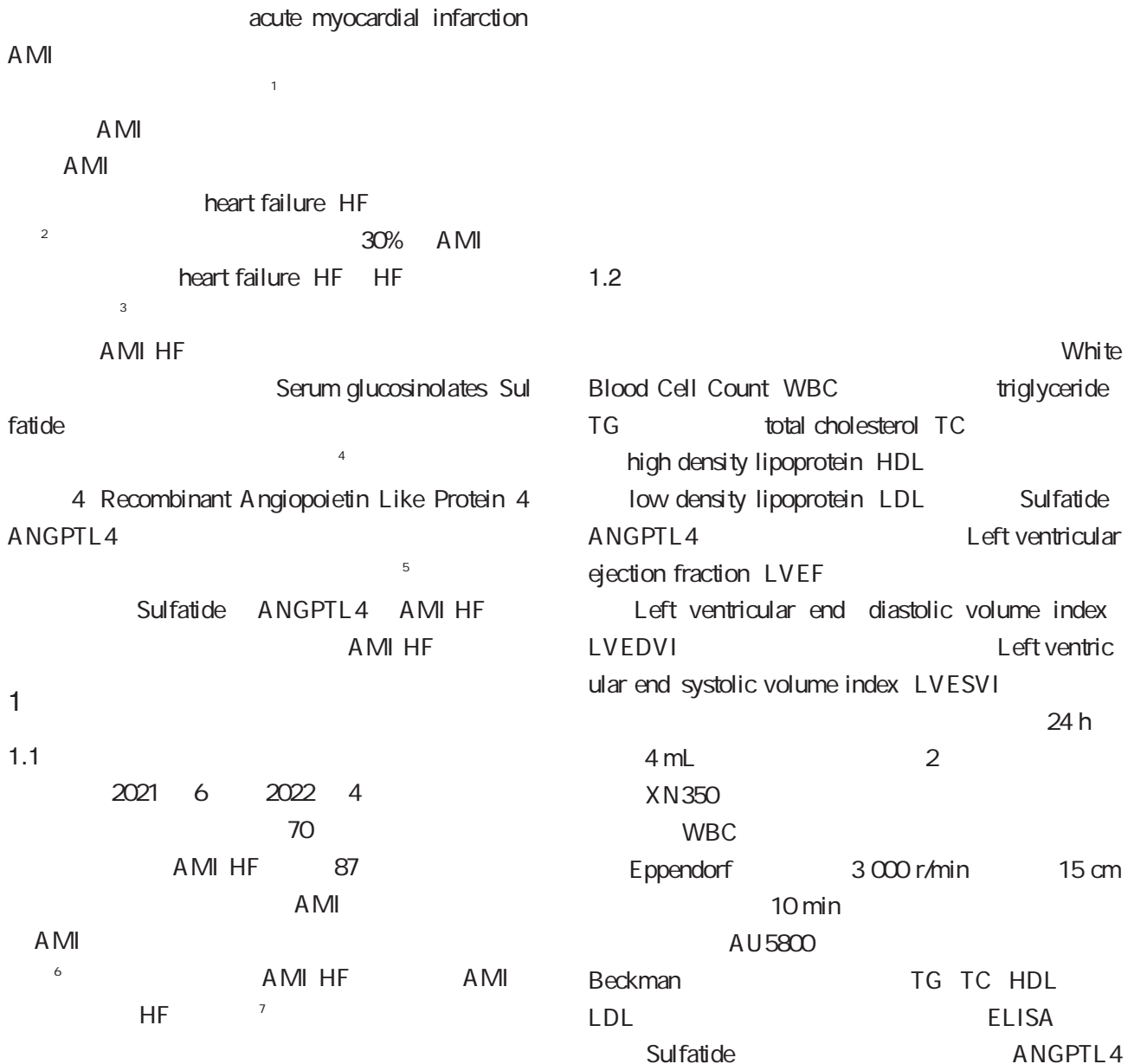
LHGJ20210382

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higher than those in the AMI group while ANGPTL4 and LVEF were lower than those in the AMI group the difference was statistically significant  $P < 0.05$ . Logistic regression analysis found that sulfatide ANGPTL4 LVEF LVEDVI and LVESVI were the influencing factors for heart failure in AMI patients  $P < 0.05$ . The correlation analysis of cardiac function indicators and serum sulfatide and ANGPTL4 in AMI HF patients showed that serum sulfatide in AMI HF patients was significantly negatively correlated with LVEF  $P < 0.05$  and positively correlated with LVEDVI and LVESVI  $P < 0.05$ . ANGPTL4 was positively correlated with LVEF  $P < 0.05$  and negatively correlated with LVEDVI and LVESVI  $P < 0.05$ . In AMI HF patients serum sulfatide in the good prognosis group was significantly lower than that in the poor prognosis group and ANGPTL4 was higher than that in the poor prognosis group with statistical significance  $P < 0.05$ . The combined value of serum sulfatide and ANGPTL4 in predicting the prognosis of AMI HF is higher than that of single detection. Monitoring serum sulfatide and ANGPTL4 levels in AMI HF patients can provide objective evidence for disease progression. serum sulfatide and ANGPTL4 can also be an important indicators of prognosis of patients with AMI HF.

Acute myocardial infarction Heart failure Sulfatide ANGPTL4



ELISA

LVEF LVEDVI LVESVI  
1.3

AMI HF  
6  
6  
8

Sulfatide ANGPTL4  
AMI HF  
1.4

SPSS 26.0  
n %  $\chi^2$   
 $x \pm s$   $t$  Logistic  
AMI  
Pearson Sulfatide ANGPTL4  
AMI HF  
ROC Sulfatide ANGPTL4  
AMI HF  $P < 0.05$

2

2.1 AMI AMI HF  
AMI AMI HF  
 $P > 0.05$  AMI AMI HF WBC TG TC HDL  
LDL  $P > 0.05$  AMI HF  
Sulfatide LVEDVI LVESVI AMI  
ANGPTL4 LVEF AMI  
 $P < 0.05$  1

2.2 AMI  
2 Logistic  
Logistic Sul  
fatide ANGPTL4 LVEF LVEDVI LVESVI AMI  
 $P < 0.05$  2 3

2.3 Sulfatide ANGPTL4

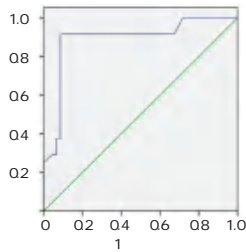
AMI HF Sulfatide LVEF  
 $r = -0.343$   $P < 0.05$  LVEDVI LVESVI  
 $r_{LVEDVI} = 0.398$   $r_{LVESVI} = 0.444$   $P < 0.05$   
ANGPTL4 LVEF  $r =$  G

4 AMI HF Sulfatide ANGPTL4  
 $\bar{x} \pm s$   
 Table 4 Comparison of Serum Sulfatide and ANGPTL4 in AMI HF Patients with Different Prognosis  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	n	Sulfatide $\mu\text{mol/L}$	ANGPTL4 ng/mL
	46	12.33 $\pm$ 7.04	17.69 $\pm$ 3.77
	24	20.34 $\pm$ 3.45	11.53 $\pm$ 1.36
t		5.242	7.724
P		<0.001	<0.001

5 Sulfatide ANGPTL4 AMI HF  
 Table 5 Sulfatide and ANGPTL4 in predicting the prognostic value of AMI HF

	AUC			
Sulfatide $\mu\text{mol/L}$	0.678	0.797	0.761	0.917
ANGPTL4 ng/mL	0.741	0.846	0.783	0.958
	0.830	0.889	0.913	0.917



1 ROC  
 Figure 1 ROC Curve

3

AMI HF

AMI HF

Sulfatide

10 ANGPTL4

11

AMI HF Sulfatide LVEDVI  
 LVEDVI AMI ANGPTL4 LVEF  
 AMI Logistic Sulfatide  
 ANGPTL4 LVEF LVEDVI LVEDVI AMI  
 AMI

Sulfatide ANGPTL4  
 AMI  
 Sulfatide P

12 ANGPTL4

13

Sulfatide LVEF AMI HF LVEDVI  
 LVEDVI LVEDVI LVEF  
 AMI HF Sulfatide ANGPTL4

Sulfatide

X

AMI  
 Sulfatide

Sulfatide

14 ANGPTL4

15

AMI HF

Sulfatide

ANGPTL4

Sulfatide ANGPTL4 AMI HF  
 AMI HF

Sulfatide ANGPTL4

Sulfatide ANGPTL4

AMI HF

Sulfatide ANGPTL4 AMI HF

2022 44 9 913 917.

2

ApoA5 ANGPTL4

2023 43 13 3097 3101.

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9 Ma X Yang M. The correlation between high risk HPV infec

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1.  
2

20231629  
050000  
050000

gingival crevicular fluid were significantly higher than those in the serum  $t = -4.080 - 10.316 - 10.686 - 10.713$   $t = -9.567 - 6.422 - 9.904 - 3.944$   $P < 0.05$ . In the observation group IL 1 rs7413228 IL 1 $\beta$  rs2356789 IL 6 rs5357964 and IL 10 rs4543211 were found to be associated with the occurrence of diabetic periodontitis  $P < 0.05$ . The frequencies of allele T of IL 1 rs7413228 allele T of IL 1 $\beta$  rs2356789 and allele G of IL 10 rs4543211 were correlated with the occurrence of diabetic periodontitis  $P < 0.05$ . The polymorphisms of IL 1 rs7413228 IL 1 $\beta$  rs2356789 IL 6 rs5357964 and IL 10 rs4543211 were identified as independent influencing factors of diabetic periodontitis  $P < 0.05$ . IL 1 IL 1 $\beta$  IL 6 and IL 10 gene polymorphisms are associated with susceptibility to diabetic periodontitis. In clinical practice the risk of diabetic periodontitis can be assessed by testing for gene polymorphisms.

Diabetic periodontitis IL 1 IL 1 $\beta$  IL 6 IL 10 Gene polymorphism

5 mm X 1/2  
Average clinical attachment level of full mouth teeth CAL 2.5 mm  
2-3 83.37% 3 1 CAL 2.5 mm  
1  
2 1.2 1.2.1  
3 0.5-1 mm 2 mL IL 1 IL 1 $\beta$  IL 6 IL 10 6 mL  
1 Interleukin 1 IL 1 2 IL 1 IL 1 $\beta$   
1 Interleukin 1 IL 1 $\beta$  6 Interleukin 6 IL 1 IL 1 $\beta$   
IL 6 10 Interleukin 10 IL 10 IL 6 IL 10  
1.2.2 DNA DNA DNA  
1  
1.1 Polymerase chain reaction restriction fragment length polymorphism PCR RFLP  
2021 6 2022 6 IL 1 IL 1 $\beta$  IL 6 IL 10  
60 100 ng DNA 30  $\mu$ L  
60 PCR 1  
4 1.3  
1999 WHO 5 Fasting SPSS 25.0  
blood glucose FPG 7.0 mmol/L n %  $\chi^2$   
2h 11.1 mmol/L 4 x  $\pm$  s t Logistic  
>6 mm PLINK 3.1



IL 1

IL 1



group  $t=12.884$   $10.297$   $14.225$   $6.702$   $4.263$   $10.559$   $15.368$   $9.401$   $12.544$   $4.362$   $13.676$   $22.017$   $19.752$   $14.115$   $8.685$   $P<0.001$  . The amount of bleeding and recovery time in the sevoflurane group were better than those in the propofol group and the differences were statistically significant  $t=2.875$   $2.331$   $P<0.05$  . After operation the level of NT proBNP in the sevoflurane group was lower than that in the propofol group and the level of LVEF was significantly increased. The level of NT proBNP in the sevoflurane group was higher than that in the propofol group and the difference was statistically significant  $t=2.411$   $3.169$   $P<0.05$  . The levels of IL 6 IL 8 and TNF in the sevoflurane group were lower than those in the propofol group at the same time period immediately after operation 1 day after operation 3 days after operation and 5 days after operation and the differences were statistically significant  $t=4.200$   $3.798$   $19.470$   $6.060$   $4.409$   $3.559$   $3.952$   $4.342$   $3.973$   $3.827$   $10.267$   $7.205$   $P<0.001$  . Compared to patients with propofol group inhalation of sevoflurane ether on intestinal obstruction of laparoscopic surgery and infectious shock patients have a better effect in improving heart function and reducing inflammatory response.

Sevoflurane Propofol Intestinal obstruction Septic shock Cardiac function Inflammatory factor

P>0.05

1

5

1.2

23

Philips M8001A

H20033558 500 mL

6 L/min

4 min

4

Fresenius Kabi Deutschland GmbH

J20080023

4 mg· kg<sup>-1</sup>· h<sup>-1</sup>

BIS

45~55

3 μ g/kg

H42022076

1

H20073841 0.1 mg/kg

1.1

6 L/min

2%

2020 3

2022 12

BIS45~55

84

5 min

42

25

17

66.25±

1.3

12.74

23

19

1.3.1

65.86±12.01

T<sub>0</sub>

3 min

T<sub>1</sub> T<sub>2</sub> T<sub>3</sub> 5  
 min T<sub>4</sub> 5 min T<sub>5</sub> Diastolic  
 Blood Pressure DBP Systolic Blood Pres  
 sure SBP Heart Rate HR  
 1.3.2  
 Left Ventricular Ejection  
 Fraction LVEF LVEF 50% ~  
 70% Lumiray 1200  
 NT proBNP NT proBNP 0  
 300 pg/mL<sup>6,7</sup>  
 1.3.3  
 1 1  
 3 5 3 mL  
 6 Interleukin 6 IL 6 8  
 Interleukin 8 IL 8 Tumor  
 necrosis factor TNF  
 1.3.4  
 1.4  
 SPSS 22.0  
 n  $\chi^2$   
 $\bar{x} \pm s$  t P<0.05  
 2  
 2.1  
 T<sub>1</sub> T<sub>2</sub> T<sub>3</sub> T<sub>4</sub> T<sub>5</sub> BDP SBP HR  
 P<0.05  
 1  
 2.2  
 P<0.05 2  
 2.3  
 LVEF P<0.05  
 NT proBNP  
 NT proBNP  
 P<0.05 3

Table 1 Hemodynamic changes in two groups of patients at different time periods  $\bar{x} \pm s$

		n=42	n=42	t	P
DBP mmHg	T <sub>0</sub>	73.25±3.61	73.26±3.54	0.012	0.989
	T <sub>1</sub>	64.28±1.61 <sup>a</sup>	69.62±2.15 <sup>a</sup>	12.884	<0.001
	T <sub>2</sub>	65.35±1.56 <sup>ab</sup>	70.25±2.66 <sup>a</sup>	10.297	<0.001
	T <sub>3</sub>	64.58±1.13 <sup>bc</sup>	69.97±2.18 <sup>a</sup>	14.225	<0.001
	T <sub>4</sub>	65.04±1.63 <sup>ab</sup>	68.24±2.63 <sup>abcd</sup>	6.702	<0.001
	T <sub>5</sub>	67.25±6.67 <sup>abcde</sup>	72.24±3.61 <sup>abcde</sup>	4.263	<0.001
SBP mmHg	T <sub>0</sub>	132.61±5.61	133.55±5.25	0.792	0.430
	T <sub>1</sub>	105.27±2.63 <sup>a</sup>	112.64±3.68 <sup>a</sup>	10.559	<0.001
	T <sub>2</sub>	104.27±2.13 <sup>a</sup>	114.21±3.61 <sup>a</sup>	15.368	<0.001
	T <sub>3</sub>	103.61±4.62 <sup>b</sup>	112.60±4.13 <sup>a</sup>	9.401	<0.001
	T <sub>4</sub>	106.24±5.61 <sup>acd</sup>	118.25±2.65 <sup>abcd</sup>	12.544	<0.001
	T <sub>5</sub>	109.66±6.55 <sup>abcde</sup>	115.54±5.78 <sup>abcde</sup>	4.362	<0.001
HR /min	T <sub>0</sub>	85.25±1.61	85.26±1.58	0.028	0.977
	T <sub>1</sub>	73.05±2.68 <sup>a</sup>	82.64±3.67 <sup>a</sup>	13.676	<0.001
	T <sub>2</sub>	70.02±2.63 <sup>ab</sup>	84.25±3.26 <sup>ab</sup>	22.017	<0.001
	T <sub>3</sub>	72.63±1.65 <sup>bc</sup>	83.44±3.15 <sup>ab</sup>	19.752	<0.001
	T <sub>4</sub>	72.25±2.67 <sup>bc</sup>	82.17±3.69 <sup>bc</sup>	14.115	<0.001
	T <sub>5</sub>	71.25±1.85 <sup>bcde</sup>	76.52±3.47 <sup>abcde</sup>	8.685	<0.001

Table 2 Comparison of perioperative indicators between the two groups  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	n	min	mL	
	42	93.30±18.40	107.82±25.60	5.77±1.03
	42	95.52±17.50	128.3±38.40	6.32±1.13
t		0.566	2.875	2.331
P		0.572	0.005	0.022

Table 3 Comparison of cardiac function between the two groups  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	n	LVEF %	NT proBNP pg/mL
	42	37.62±11.5	58.71±6.40 <sup>a</sup>
	42	37.85±11.9	55.40±2.20 <sup>a</sup>
t		0.090	3.169
P		0.928	0.002

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05  
 2.4  
 IL 6 IL 8 TNF  
 P<0.05 4  
 2.5  
 4.76%  
 19.04%  
 $\chi^2=4.086$  P<0.05

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		n=42
IL 6 pg/mL	1	19.42±1.05
		23.16±5.31 <sup>a</sup>
	1	56.73±7.24 <sup>b</sup>
	3	59.26±7.
	5	
IL 8 pg/mg	1	
	1	
	3	
	5	
TNF pg/mg	1	
	1	
	3	
	5	

# NAC

# COPD

PCT C NAC COPD  
 CRP 2022 1 2023 1  
 90 45 90 COPD  
 45 NAC  
 64.44 PCT CRP 84.44  
 $\chi^2=4.731$  P<0.05 PaO<sub>2</sub> SaO<sub>2</sub>  
 PaCO<sub>2</sub> t=7.780 4.153 5.375 P<0.05  
 PCT CRP t=10.733 8.326 P<  
 0.05 1 FEV<sub>1</sub> 1 FEV1%pred  
 FVC PEF t=5.604 6.073 6.103 2.270 P<0.05  
 NAC COPD

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 235100

To explore the effects of N-acetylcysteine (NAC) combined with budesonide, glycopyrronium bromide and formoterol fumarate inhalation therapy on blood gas indexes, serum procalcitonin (PCT) and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels in patients with acute exacerbation of COPD.

90 patients with acute exacerbation of COPD who were admitted to the Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine of Suixi County Hospital, Anhui Province from January 2022 to January 2023 were selected as the research subjects and were divided into the control group (45 cases) and the observation group (45 cases) according to the random number table method. Both groups were given routine symptomatic treatment, and the control group was additionally given budesonide, glycopyrronium bromide and formoterol fumarate inhalation aerosol treatment. Based on symptomatic treatment, S W d a e a ^ f d T B [ ^ Z S ^ S

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partial pressure of oxygen  $PaO_2$  and oxygen saturation  $SaO_2$  in the observation group were higher than those in the control group while the arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide  $PaCO_2$  was lower than the control group  $t=7.780$   $4.153$   $5.375$   $P<0.05$  . Serum PCT and CRP levels in the two groups of patients were reduced compared with those before treatment and the levels in the observation group were lower than those in the control group  $t=10.733$   $8.326$   $P<0.05$  . The forced expiratory volume in first second  $FEV_1$  the percentage of forced expiratory volume in first second to predicted value  $FEV_1\%$  pred forced vital capacity FVC and peak expiratory flow PEF were higher in the observation group than those in the control group  $t=5.604$   $6.073$   $6.103$   $2.270$   $P<0.05$  . NAC combined with budesonide glycopyrronium bromide and formoterol fumarate inhalation therapy has a significant efficacy on patients with acute exacerbation of COPD and it can reduce inflammatory response and improve lung function and has clinical application value.

N acetylcysteine Budesonide Glycopyrronium bromide and formoterol fumarate  
 A cute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease Blood gas indexes Lung function

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease COPD		COPD		6	
1				45	90
		27	18	45	COPD
			$7.7\pm 1.3$	$61.7\pm 10.5$	
2	COPD	26	19	$23.5\pm 7.5$	COPD
2			$81\pm 1.2$	$60.5\pm 9.2$	
				$24.3\pm 6.8$	
				$P>0.05$	
3					
			1.2		
		4			
	COPD				ASTRAZENECA
			DUNKERQUE	PRODUCTION	
			H20190063	$160\ \mu\text{g}+7.2\ \mu\text{g}+4.8\ \mu\text{g/}$	
			2 /		
					>90%
			H20000472	3 g 0.2 g	
5	NAC		0.2 g	50 mL	
COPD				2	
1			1.3		
			1.3.1	7	
1.1				2	
	2022 1	2023 1			
			90	COPD	

/ ×100%

1.3.2

4 X±S  
 Table 4 Comparison of lung function between the two groups before and after treatment X±s

	n	FVC L		FEV1 L		FEV1%pre		PEF L/S	
	45	2.26±0.77	3.16±0.52 <sup>a</sup>	1.57±0.25	3.78±0.77 <sup>a</sup>	47.54±0.34	62.47±5.21 <sup>a</sup>	2.25±0.34	4.57±1.21 <sup>a</sup>
	45	2.31±0.68	2.58±0.46 <sup>a</sup>	1.55±0.26	2.85±0.68 <sup>a</sup>	47.42±0.42	55.61±5.45 <sup>a</sup>	2.26±0.32	4.03±1.04 <sup>a</sup>
t		0.327	5.604	0.372	6.073	1.490	6.103	0.144	2.270
P		0.745	<0.001	0.711	<0.001	0.140	<0.001	0.886	0.026

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

COPD

9

COPD

10

11

COPD

12

NAC

PCT CRP

COPD

NAC

g

A! ; 7

COPD

13

COPD

NAC

FEV1

10 J . COPD  
2022 38 3 203 206 1 J . 2019

11 J . COPD  
25 5 716 722 14 EOS PCT CRP J .  
2023 23 1 70 73 2022 17 4 482 485

12 N COPD 15  
2 MG CHE J . COPD J .  
2022 42 6 1385 1389 2019 22 6 597 600

1 J . 2023 54 1 71 76

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2015 12 15.

5 Maempel J. Impaired glucose tolerance and diabetes WHO criteria J . Brit Med J 1981 282 6262 481.

6 J . 2022 57 6 629 634.

7 J . 2 2021 29 2 145

62

9 J . 2021 28 4 7 8  
2021 34 8 1348 1349 J . 13 J .

10 J . 2021 27 14 2020 35 1 105 108  
10 152 154 J .

11 IR 2020 10 15 21 23 15

J . 2019 29 4 88 92+97. J .

12 2019 39 13 3173 3175



in group A were higher than those in group B and group C ( $t=3.704, 3.859, 5.948, 6.290, P<0.05$ ). The level of IFN- $\gamma$  and KPS score were lower than those in group B and group C ( $t=9.391, 8.982, 2.748, 2.282, P<0.05$ ). There was no statistically significant difference in above-mentioned indicators between group B and group C ( $t=0.269, 0.808, 0.421, 0.376, P>0.05$ ). Pearson correlation analysis results showed that the levels of TGF- $\beta_1$  and MMP-9 in induced sputum were negatively correlated with the KPS score ( $P<0.05$ ) and the level of IFN- $\gamma$  was positively correlated with the KPS score ( $P<0.05$ ). Compared with patients with qi-yin deficiency syndrome and spleen-lung qi deficiency syndrome, patients with spleen-kidney yang deficiency syndrome had higher levels of TGF- $\beta_1$  and MMP-9 and lower IFN- $\gamma$  level in induced sputum. The three indicators are correlated with the KPS score and can be used as auxiliary indicators for Traditional Chinese Medicine syndrome differentiation of lung adenocarcinoma.

Lung adenocarcinoma Traditional Chinese Medicine syndrome type Transforming growth factor Interferon Matrix metalloproteinase 9

2 1  
20%



TGF

IFN

MMP 9 MMPs

# CD68 TGF 2 VEGF

1 1 2 1

VEGF CD68 TGF 2

2020 1 2022 12

207

CD68 TGF 2 VEGF

150

BPH CD68 TGF 2 VEGF Kappa CD68 TGF 2 VEGF

BPH ROC CD68 TGF 2 VEGF

BPH CD68 TGF 2 VEGE

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400000

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- 2.

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CD68 TGF 2 and VEGF levels in the observation group Grade > Grade > Grade and the difference was statistically significant P<0.05 . The Kappa values of serum CD68 TGF 2 and VEGF alone and in combination for the diagnosis of BPH and pathological biopsy results were 0.536 0.617 0.631 and 0.878 respectively. The AUC of the combination of serum CD68 TGF 2 and VEGF for the diagnosis of BPH was 0.812 which was higher than the three indicators are detected separately P<0.05 . The development of BPH can be understood by detecting changes in serum CD68 TGF 2 and VEGF levels. These three indicators are beneficial to clinical early diagnosis and prognosis assessment of patients.

CD68 TGF 2 VEGF Benign prostatic hyperplasia

Benign prostatic hyperplasia		68	68	71
BPH		150		
		55-88		68.74±5.25
		BMI 18-26 kg/m <sup>2</sup>		BMI 21.86±2.34 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
41-50	13%	51-60		
20% 61-70	50%	71-80	57.1%	81-90
83.3% BPH				P>0.05
<sup>1</sup> BPH				<sup>8</sup> BPH
<sup>2</sup>				BPH
<sup>3</sup>	BPH			
	68 Cluster of differ	1.2		
entiation CD68			CD68 TGF 2 VEGF	
<sup>4</sup>	2 Transforming		8 mL	
growth factor 2 TGF 2			HT12MM 5 000 r/min	
			8 cm 10min	
			VEGF TGF 2	
	TGF 2 PHB			
<sup>5</sup>	<sup>6</sup>			CD68
Vascular endothelial growth factor VEGF			CusabioBiotech	
		1.3		
	CD68 TGF 2 VEGF			CD68 TGF 2 VEGF
				BPH CD68
1		TGF 2 VEGF		CD68 TGF 2
		VEGF		BPH
1.1		ROC		CD68 TGF 2
	2020 1			BPH
	2022 12			
	BPH 207			
	58-85	69.36±		
5.62	2-19	8.37±3.76		
BMI17 26 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	BMI 21.47 ± 2.15 kg/m <sup>2</sup>			
		F		
		x±s		t
		n %		χ <sup>2</sup>



ROC CD68 TGF 2 VEGE  
BPH Kappa  
CD68 TGF 2 VEGF  
P<0.05

2

2.1 CD68 TGF 2 VEGF  
CD68 TGF 2 VEGE  
P<0.05 1

2.2 CD68 TGF 2  
VEGF  
CD68 TGF 2 VEGE >  
> P<0.05 2

2.3 CD68 TGF 2 VEGF  
BPH  
CD68 TGF



12

CD68 BPH  
BPH 1 \$ J. 2023  
CD68 57 4 %100 9 : G  
CD68 \$ G J. 9 9

13 TGF 2

TGF 2

TGF 2  
TGF 2  
TGF 2 BPH  
BPH TGF 2  
BPH  
TGF 2  
VEGF

14

BPH  
15 VEGF  
BPH  
VEGF

16

BPH  
BPH  
VEGF  
BPH  
CD68 TGF 2 VEGF  
BPH Kappa  
0.511 0.623 0.642 0.895 ROC  
CD68 TGF 2 VEGF  
BPH  
CD68 TGF 2 VEGF BPH  
VEGF BPH CD68 TGF 2

## HER 2

1	1	1	2
126	2 HER 2	2016	10 2020 6
1	HER 2	HER 2	67 59
	logistics	HER 2	HER 2

$\chi^2=3.002$  5.911 4.456 2.363 8.374 10.730 P <0.05 Logistics

HER 2

OR=0.073 1.448 0.550 0.481 P <0.05  
HER 2

22A200005

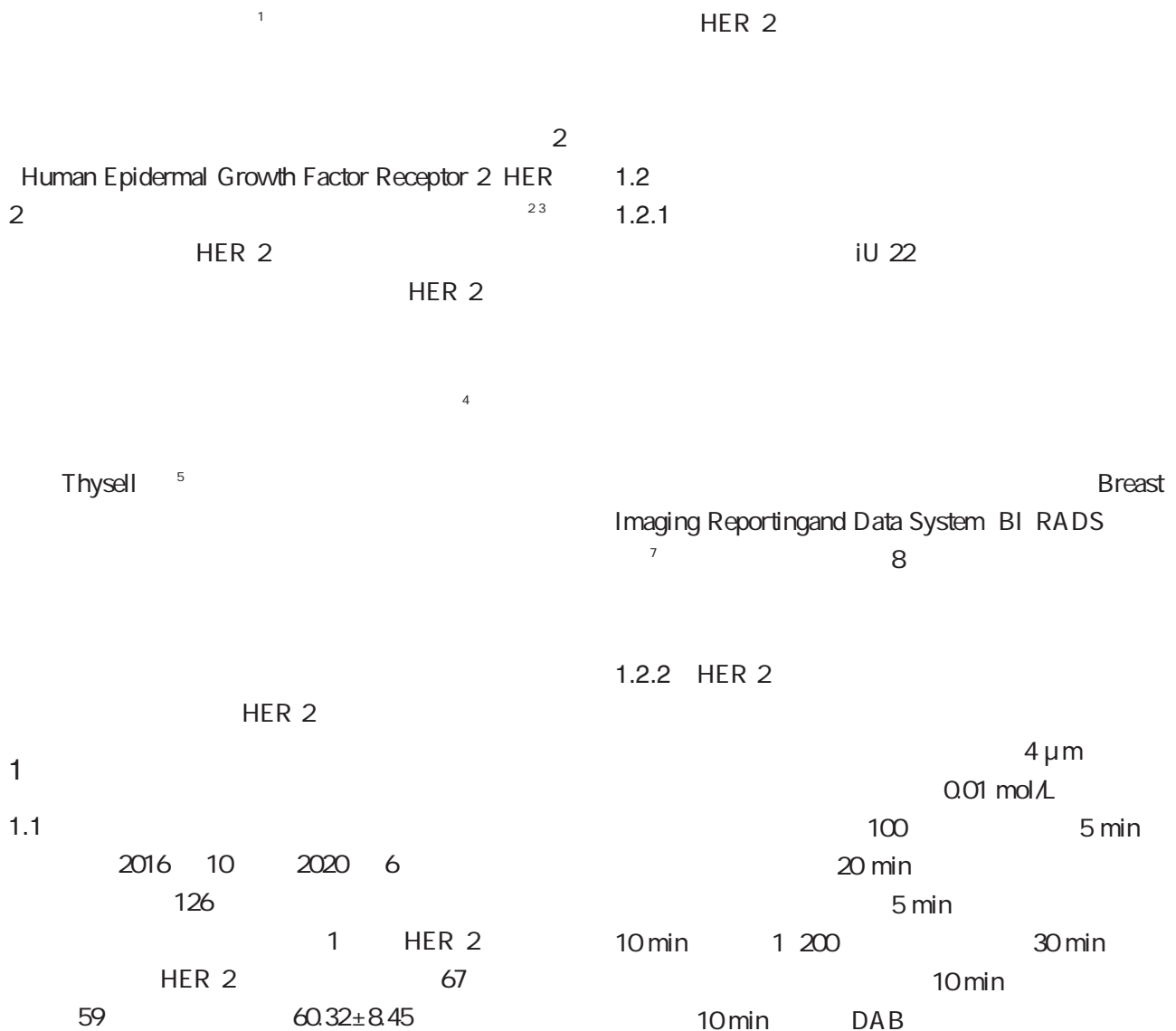
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showed that there were significant differences in the proportion of breast ductal carcinoma in situ irregular shape unclear boundary marginal burr internal microcalcification and axillary lymph node metastasis in the positive group  $\chi^2=3.002$  5.911 4.456 2.363 8.374 10.730  $P<0.05$  . Logistics analysis showed that high clinical stage breast ductal carcinoma in situ edge burrs internal microcalcifications and axillary lymph node metastasis are influencing factors for HER 2 expression in patients with breast ductal carcinoma in situ OR= 0.073 1.448 0.550 0.481  $P<0.05$  . Nomogram analysis showed that the C index of the prediction model for predicting HER 2 expression in patients with breast ductal carcinoma in situ was 0.732 and the calibration curve showed that the absolute error of the prediction probability was 0.042 Marginal burrs internal microcalcification high clinical stage breast ductal carcinoma in situ and axillary lymph node metastasis are influential factors affecting the expression of HER 2 in patients with ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast The prediction model established based on this can predict ductal carcinoma in situ of HER 2 expression in patients

Ultrasound image features Ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2



PBS 8  
 10  
 10  
 10%  
 ++ 10%  
 +++ + ++ +++

1.3

1.4

logistics  
 HER 2  
 $\ln \frac{p}{1-p} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_1 + L + \alpha_k X_k$

1.5

SPSS 20.0  
 $\bar{x} \pm s$   
 n %  
 Logistics

R 3.61

P<0.05

2

2.1

0.05

2.2

Logistics

OR=0.073

OR=0.550

0.05

2

HER 2

OR=1.448

OR=0.481

HER 2

P<0.05

P>

P<

1  $\bar{x} \pm s$  n %

Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups

$\bar{x} \pm s$ n %		$\bar{x} \pm s$ n %		$t/\chi^2$	P
n=67	n=59	n=67	n=59		
51.36±10.47	53.84±8.11	31 46.27	35 59.32	1.495	0.137
29 43.28	21 35.59	29 43.28	21 35.59	0.775	0.379
18 26.87	28 47.46	20 29.85	21 35.59	3.002	0.003
29 43.28	10 16.95	18 26.87	22 37.29	1.573	0.210
18 26.87	22 37.29	49 73.13	37 62.71	5.911	0.015
31 46.27	40 67.80	36 53.73	19 32.20	1.842	0.175
26 38.81	30 50.85	41 61.19	29 49.15	2.363	0.018
17 25.37	26 44.07	22 32.84	19 32.20	28 41.79	14 23.73
26 38.81	34 57.63	41 61.19	25 42.37	4.456	0.035
27 40.30	39 66.10	40 59.70	20 33.90	8.374	0.004
37 55.22	25 42.37	37 55.22	25 42.37	2.073	0.150
30 44.78	34 57.63	40 59.70	25 42.37	3.772	0.052
27 40.30	34 57.63	27 40.30	34 57.63	1.880	0.060
26 38.81	38 64.41	19 28.36	7 11.86	19 28.36	6 10.17
19 28.36	7 11.86	3 4.48	8 13.56	32 47.76	45 76.27
19 28.36	6 10.17	35 52.24	14 23.73	10.730	0.001
3 4.48	8 13.56	63 94.03	55 93.22	0.035	0.852
32 47.76	45 76.27	4 5.97	4 6.78		

2 logistics

Table 2 Multivariate logistics analysis results

$\beta$	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI	P
-2.612	1.133	5.319	0.073	0.008-0.676	0.021
2.996	1.565	3.663	20.005	0.930-429.904	0.056
0.370	1.174	3.992	1.448	1.046-4.377	0.046
1.619	1.191	1.847	5.049	0.489-5.147	0.174
-0.597	1.565	3.663	0.550	0.002-1.075	0.036
-0.731	1.227	4.191	0.481	0.007-0.898	0.041
5.256	0.296	0.750			0.387

2.3

HER 2

P=5.256 2.612x  
 -0.596x -0.731x

Hosmer Lemeshow

R<sup>2</sup>=0.345 P=0.790

HER 2 C index 0.732  
1 Bootstrap

0.042 2

3

HER 2  
HER 2

# NF B

# TLR4/

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

2

TLR4/NF B 2020 6 2022 2 CPR TolI 4/ B

120 CPR 30

A B + C + D +

+ TLR4 NF B

A B C D 6 IL 6 8 IL 8 cTnl

LVEDD P<0.05 LVEF

GCS NFCS TLR4 NF B

P<0.05 D B C IL 6 IL 8 cTNI LVEDD TLR4 NF B

P<0.05 LVEF GCS NFCS P<0.05

TLR4/NF B

TolI 4 B

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 WANG Bao<sup>1</sup> FAN Qiao<sup>1</sup> DU Junkai<sup>2</sup>

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To analyze the effects of ulinastatin combined with mild hypothermia on toll like receptor 4/ nuclear factor KB TLR4/NF B indexes in patients with cardiopulmonary resuscitation CPR . A prospective study was conducted on 120 patients with coma after successful CPR treatment in Xi an International Medical Center Hospital from June 2020 to June 2022. The patients were divided in to four groups by simple random method with 30 cases in each group. Group A received routine symptomatic support Group B received routine + ulinastatin treatment Group C received routine + mild hypothermia treatment and Group D received routine + ulinastatin + mild hypothermia treatment. The inflammatory response cardiac function brain function TLR4 and NF B levels before and after treatment among the four groups were compared. Compared with Group A the levels of interleukin 6 IL 6 interleukin 8 IL 8 troponin cTnl and left ventricular end diastolic diameter LVEDD in Group B Group C and Group D

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were significantly lower ( $P < 0.05$ ). The levels of left ventricular Ejection fraction (LVEF), Glasgow coma scale (GCS), comprehensive neurological score (NCS), TLR4 and NF- $\kappa$ B were significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with Group D, the levels of IL-6, IL-8, cTNI, LVEDD, TLR4 and NF- $\kappa$ B in Group B and Group C increased with statistical significance ( $P < 0.05$ ).



2.3

9

A B C D GCS  
NFCS P<0.05 D B  
C GCS NFCS P<0.05 CPR TLR4/NF KB  
B C GCS NFCS  
P>0.05 3

10

H

2.4 TLR4 NF B

TLR4 NF B  
P<0.05 A B C  
D TLR4 NF B P<0.05 D  
B C TLR4 NF B P<  
0.05 B C TLR4 NF B  
P>0.05 4

3

8



ference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups  $\chi^2=0.089$   $P>0.05$  .

Sevelamer carbonate combined with high throughput dialysis can reduce microinflammatory status improve renal function and reduce myocardial injury in MHD patients.

Maintenance hemodialysis Sevelamer carbonate High throughput dialysis  
 inflammation Renal function

MHD

Maintenance hemodialysis 1.2

4008S

1 MHD

1

2 MHD

MHD

3 MHD

4 MHD

59 mL/ h·

0.8g×

J20130160

0.8 g

3

3 mL 4

3 500 r/min 15 min 10

4-8

BS2800M

C C reactive protein CRP

±14.88 6 interleukin 6

IL 6 Procal

±13±14.57

citonin PCT

P>0.05

MHD



Ali <sup>8</sup>

MHD

MHD

9

10

MHD

11

Scr BUN

<sup>12</sup>

MHD

1 3

6 PCT Scr BUN cTnT

CRP

MHD

11	2021 41 22 5018 5021.	5	CKD MBD	J .
	J .	2023 43 6	1351 1354.	
12	40 6 1284 1287.		J .	2021 37 3 231
	J .	2020	15	
			233+237.	
			16	
13	2017 29 6 547 550.		J .	2019 35 10
	Nain P Nayak N Maj MC et al. Efficacy of Lanthanum Carbonate and Sevelamer Carbonate as Phosphate Binders in Chronic Kidney Disease A Comparative Clinical Study J . Pharmacy Basel 2023 11 1 27.		923 927.	
14			J .	2021 37 2
			104 106+114.	

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6	kB	J .	
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9	J .	12	J . 2020 25 7 936 939.
10	2003 12 6 502 503.	13	TLR4/MyD88/NF KB Th1/Th2
11	J . 2017 32 4 564		J . 2022 34 6 785 790.
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			2022 40 3 303 308.

miR 379 miR 195 Gas6

AMI

6 Gas6 RNA 379 miR 379 RNA 195 miR 195  
 7 AMI 2021 5 2022  
 n=138 120 265 AMI n=127 AMI  
 Gas6 Pearson AMI Gas6 miR 379 miR 195  
 ROC Gas6 miR 379 miR 195  
 AMI miR 379 miR 195 Gas6 P<  
 Q.05 miR 379 AMI < AMI < miR 195 Gas6 AMI > AMI >  
 P<0.05 Pearson Gas6 miR 379 P<  
 Q.05 miR 195 P<0.05 ROC miR 379 miR 195 Gas6  
 AMI AUC=0.808 0.718 0.752 AUC=0.879  
 miR 379 miR 195 Gas6 AMI  
 RNA 379 RNA 195 6

miR - 379 miR - 195

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To analyze the application value of early detection of plasma microRNA 379 miR 379 microRNA 195 miR 195 and growth arrest specific protein 6 Gas6 levels in patients with acute myocardial infarction AMI . 265 patients who were hospitalized in the Department of Cardiology Beijing Shijitan Hospital Affiliated to Capital Medical University were selected between May 2021 and July 2022 and were classified into the AMI group n=127 and the non AMI group n=138 . 120 healthy subjects with physical examination during the same period were selected as the control group. The expression levels of plasma miR 379 and miR 195 and Gas6 at admission were compared among the three groups. Pearson correlation coefficient analysis was used to analyze the relationship between plasma Gas6 level and expression levels of miR 379 and miR 195 in patients with AMI at admission. The diagnostic value of plasma Gas6 level and expression levels of miR 379 and miR 195 at admission on early AMI was analyzed by the receiver operating characteristic curve ROC . There were statistically significant differences in the plasma levels of miR 379 miR 195 and Gas6 among the three groups at enrollment P<0.05 . Comparison of plasma miR 379 levels AMI group <non AMI group <control group P<0.05 . Comparison of miR 195 and Gas6 levels AMI

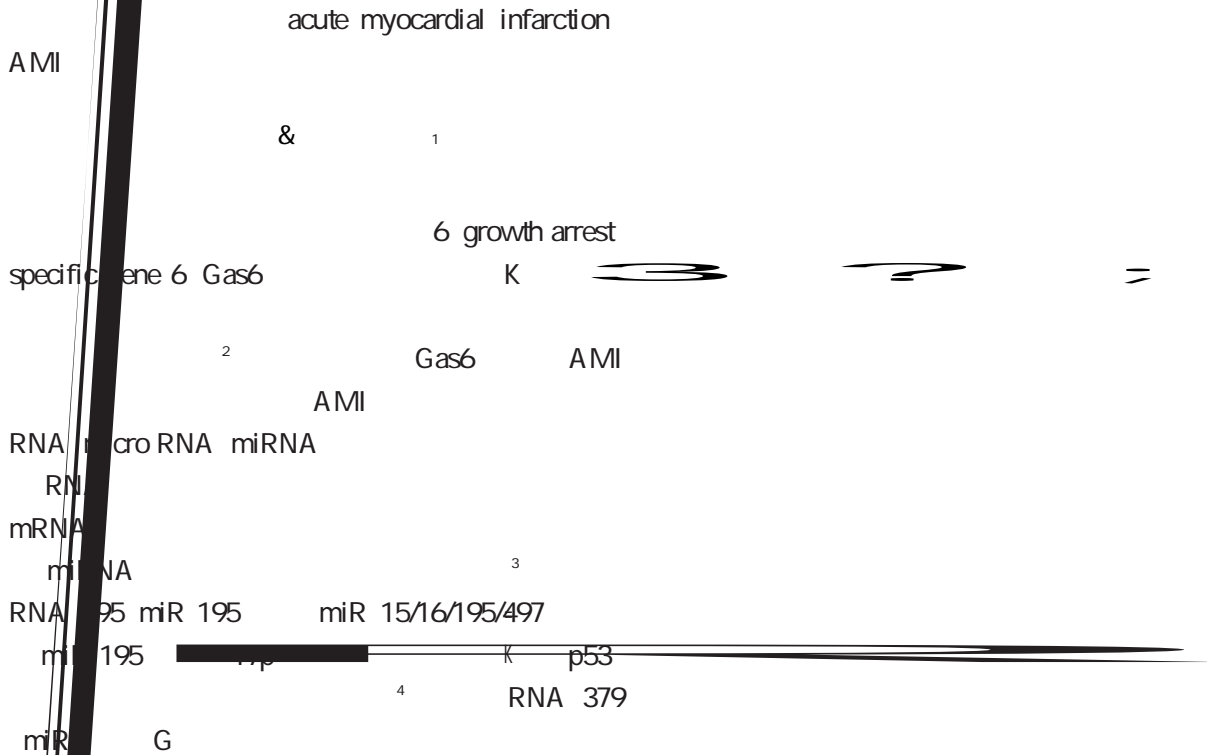
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group > non-AMI group > control group P<0.05 . Pearson correlation coefficient analysis showed that Gas6 was negatively correlated with the level of miR 379 P<0.05 and positively correlated with the level of miR 195 P<0.05 . The ROC results showed that plasma miR 379 miR 195 and Gas6 alone had certain limitations in diagnosing early AMI AUC=0.808 0.718 and 0.752 and the combination of the three had better efficiency AUC=0.879 . The levels of plasma miR 379 miR 195 and Gas6 are abnormally expressed in patients with AMI and these three indicators can be used as reference indicators for the early diagnosis of AMI.

Plasma microRNA 379 MicroRNA 195 Growth arrest specific protein 6 Acute myocardial infarction



cDNA 10

miR 379 miR 195 Gas6  
AUC=0.808 0.718 0

AMI



ease combination was lower than that in the poor prognosis group with a statistically significant difference  $P < 0.05$ . The cTnI and CK-MB levels on admission were lower than those in the poor prognosis group with a statistically significant difference  $P < 0.05$ . Before treatment the expression level of lncRNA p21 in the group with good prognosis was higher than that in the group with poor prognosis. After treatment the expression level of lncRNA p21 in both groups increased and the group with good prognosis was higher than that in the group with poor prognosis. The difference was statistically significant  $P < 0.05$ . Logistic regression analysis results showed that the expression of high level lncRNA p21 to glycolytic enzyme ratio lncRNA p21/GAPDH is a protective factor for the prognosis of patients with acute myocardial infarction treated with PCI. The prognosis is  $> 60$  years old combined with COPD premature coronary heart disease and combined Autoimmune diseases and high levels of CK-MB are risk factors for the prognosis of patients with acute myocardial infarction treated with PCI  $P < 0.05$ . The low expression of lncRNA p21 can aggravate the damage to cardiomyocytes and endothelial cells. Endothelial cell injury may aggravate coronary stenosis which is not conducive to the prognosis of patients with AMI. High serum lncRNA p21 expression level is a protective factor for the prognosis of AMI treated with PCI.

Serum lncRNA p21 Percutaneous coronary intervention Acute myocardial infarction Troponin Creatine kinase isozyme

1 A cute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation APACHE 7 APACHE <30 72 APACHE 30 30 44-77

2 PCI

3 PCI creatine kinase isoenzyme CK MB I cardiac troponin I cTnI RNA long noncoding RNA 7

4 lncRNA p21 p53 lncRNA p21 5 6

lncRNA p21 RNA

lncRNA p21 PCI

1

1.1

2018 1 2020 12 102 PCI

12 h PCI 3

reaction PCR IncRNA p21  
 RNA RNA RNA  
 TAKARA cDNA ABI  
 7300 PCR IncRNA  
 p21 GAPDH  
 95 3min 95 30s 61 30s 72 40s  
 IncRNA p21 38 IncRNA p21/  
 GAPDH IncRNA p21 2<sup>CT</sup>

polymerase chain

0 0.059 1 cTnl >5.00 1 5.00  
0 CK MB >60.00 1 60.00 0

Lr ~~5.8~~ 1 0  
Logistic

- 3 Qu B Hou Q Men X et al. Research and application of KABP nursing model in cardiac rehabilitation of patients with acute myocardial infarction after PCI. *J. Am J Transl Res* 2021; 13(4): 3022-3033.
- 4 Joon KC Mahn Won P Chul KM et al. Unguided de escalation from ticagrelor to clopidogrel in stabilised patients with acute myocardial infarction undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention. *TALOS AMI F 3 > A E* 3-4



of high risk HPV typing combined with cervical secretion PKM2 and Stat3 for cervical cancer screening was greater than any single indicator. High risk HPV typing positivity cervical secretion PKM2 > 39.33 U/mL and Stat3 >0.07 ng/mL are independent risk factors related to cervical cancer. The combined detection of the three can provide a certain reference for clinical screening of high risk groups for cervical cancer thereby improving patient outcomes.

High risk HPV PKM2 Stat3

Stat3

HPV P<0.05

PKM2 1

1

Table 1 Univariate analysis

	n=136	n=270	t/ $\chi^2$ /u	P
( )	51.12±10.24	49.27±11.37	1.599	0.111
kg/m <sup>2</sup>	23.71±1.42	23.49±1.51	1.413	0.158
	20 14.71	4 1.48	28.438	<0.001
	11 8.09	21 7.78	0.012	0.913
	125 91.91	249 92.22		
	28.02±4.11	27.69±3.84	0.798	0.425
	127 93.38	249 92.22	0.178	0.673
/	9 6.62	21 7.78		
0	15 11.03	151 55.93		
1	79 58.09	110 40.74	105.079	<0.001
2	42 30.88	9 3.33		
			0.057	0.996
	24 17.65	48 17.78		
	70 51.47	141 52.22		
	26 19.12	49 18.15		
	16 11.76	32 11.85		
	4 2.94	31 11.48		
	17 12.50	151 55.93	113.419	<0.001
	72 52.94	76 28.15		
	43 31.62	12 4.44		
HPV	14 10.29	227 84.07	204.082	<0.001
	122 89.71	43 15.93		
PK M2 U/mL	51.24±15.57	29.18±9.53	17.638	<0.001
Stat3 ng/mL	0.10±0.03	0.06±0.02	15.974	<0.001

2 Logistic

Table 2 Analysis of multi factor Logistic regression equation

	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	OR	95% CI	P
HPV						
0				1.000		
1	1.662	0.450	13.634	5.268	2.903-9.558	<0.001
PKM2						
<				1.000		
1	1.277	0.367	12.105	3.585	1.166-11.025	<0.001
Stat3						
<				1.000		
1	1.155	0.297	15.123	3.174	1.764-5.711	<0.001

2.3 Logistic

0

1

P<0.05

/

HPV

PKM2 Stat3

.p55+Q\*L -





maternal serum 25 OH D and DBP expression levels in late pregnancy for neonatal eczema and the area under the curve AUC confidence interval sensitivity and specificity were obtained. The spearman method was used to analyze the correlation between maternal serum DBP and 25 OH D expression levels in late pregnancy and the occurrence of neonatal eczema. The expression levels of DBP and 25 OH D in serum of mothers in the eczema group were lower than those in the healthy group with statistical significance  $P < 0.05$ . The AUC of serum 25 OH D and DBP in neonatal eczema were 0.908 and 0.884  $P < 0.05$  respectively. Low levels of DBP and 25 OH D in maternal serum during the third trimester were risk factors for neonatal eczema  $P < 0.05$ . The expression levels of DBP and 25 OH D in maternal serum during late pregnancy were negatively correlated with the development of neonatal eczema  $r = -0.665 - 0.707$

ROC 2.2 DBP 25 OH D  
 25 OH D DBP DBP 25 OH D  
 AUC P<0.05  
 Spearman 2  
 DBP 25 OH D 2.3 25 OH D DBP  
 P<0.05  
 25 OH D DBP P<0.05  
 25 OH D 26.575 µg/L  
 2.1 1 0.77 0.91  
 DBP 206.05 µg/L  
 P>0.05 1 1 0.89 0.79 3 1

Table 1 Comparison of general information between the two groups of mothers and infants  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	n	kg	kg	/	Apgar
	48	29.61±4.38	57.32±8.42	3.41±0.57	25/23 8.96±0.53
	48	30.23±5.02	57.16±7.95	3.45±0.49	26/22 8.92±0.51
$t\chi^2$		0.645	0.096	0.369	0.042 0.377
P		0.521	0.924	0.713	0.838 0.707

Table 2 Comparison of serum DBP and 25 OH D expression levels between the two groups of mothers  $\bar{x} \pm s$  µg/L

	n	25 OH D	DBP
	48	32.42±4.72	230.98±22.93
	48	22.74±5.55	188.03±28.28
$t\chi^2$		9.199	8.171
P		0.001	0.001

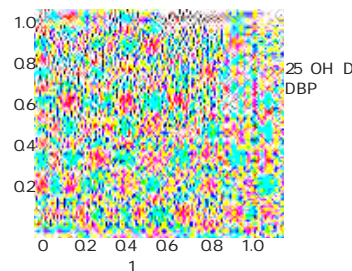


Figure 1 ROC curve

Table 3 Diagnostic value of maternal serum 25 OH D and DBP expression levels in late pregnancy for neonatal eczema

AUC	1	95%	P
25 OH D 0.908 26.575 0.91 0.77 0.029 0.852 0.964 <0.001			
DBP 0.884 206.05 0.89 0.79 0.034 0.818 0.950 P			

2.4 Logistic

DBP 25 OH D 4  
 P<0.05 4

2.5

DBP A





and - 20 . The mean CT values of the non inactivation group were  $31.70 \pm 4.91$  and  $30.30 \pm 4.03$  respectively and the inactivated group was  $33.90 \pm 5.11$  and  $32.20 \pm 4.62$  the difference was not significant  $t=0.67$   $Q=0.54$   $P>0.05$  . The inactivation sample solution does not affect the results of influenza A virus qRT PCR. Influenza A virus RNA can be stored for in the inactivated sample preservation solution at 2-8 or - 20 for at least 48 hours

Influenza A virus Inactivation Sample preservation solution Nucleic acid

RNA	8	3 EP	1	4	2-8	- 20
12		48				
						qRT PCR
	3		18			1
Quantitative Real time PCR			38			
	4		<18			
			YXLL 2020 02			
			1.2			
	5					
	6	2023	9			
			2023	1		
			73%			
			qRT PCR			
1						
1.1						
		2022	2	1	3	
1			2	377		

34.7

VIC

FAM

Ct >34.8

1.5

SPSS 26.0

$\bar{x} \pm s$

t

$P < 0.05$

2

2.1

qRT PCR

74.5% 1 771/2 377



tically significant  $F=33.145$   $P<0.05$  . There was no statistical significance in 1 value of lesion segment among the three groups  $F=0.344$   $P>0.05$  and the 2 value and 3 value were shown as severe group > moderate group > mild group and the differences between groups were statistically significant  $F=25.296/62.994$   $P<0.05$  . Pearson correlation analysis showed that the ADC value was negatively correlated with the JOA score  $P<0.05$  and the FA value was positively correlated with the JOA score  $P<0.05$  . Routine MRI scans and DTI quantitative values can reflect the degree of spinal cord segment damage in patients with CSM and the ADC value and FA value are linearly related to the severity of the patient's clinical symptoms.

Cervical spondylotic myelopathy Magnetic resonance imaging Diffusion tensor imaging Apparent diffusion coefficient

CSM	cervical spondylotic myelopathy	22-64	34.50±9.75	1-87
		29.27±8.75		
			KYLL 2022 03	
	<sup>1</sup> CSM	1.2	Japanese orthopaedic association JOA	<sup>6</sup>
				17
	<sup>2</sup> CSM	17	13-16	
		9-12		<9
imaging MRI	magnetic resonance		JOA	CSM
<sup>3</sup> MRI		n=28	n=24	n=13
		1.3		
		1.3.1		
			Siemens Magnetom Verio 3.0T	
	<sup>4</sup> MRI	diffusion ten		
DTI				
		1.3.2		
MRI	DTI	CSM	MRI	T2WI
			T1WI T2WI	T2WI TR
			3 000 ms TE 90 ms	3 mm
				0.3 mm
1				
1.1				
	2020 1	2022 12		
	65 CSM			
	CSM	<sup>5</sup>		
		MRI		
	65	38	27	

T2WI regions of interest ROI T2WI ROI  
 apparent diffusion coefficient ADC fractional anisotropy FA  
 2 3  
 1.4

DTC ADC FA Pearson  
 ADC FA JOA  
 1 2 3  
 SPSS 22.0  
 $\bar{x} \pm s$  t %  
 $\chi^2$  Pearson  
 P<0.05

2  
 2.1  
 P>0.05 JOA < <  
 P<0.05 1

Table 1 Comparison of general clinical data among the three groups of patients

n	1	2	3	n %	$\bar{x} \pm s$	JOA
13	61.54	5	38.46	36.31±10.13	30.92±9.01	7.46±0.77 <sup>ab</sup>
14	58.33	10	41.67	30.08±9.82	29.83	8.95
28	57.14	12	42.86	33.21±9.47	28.61±8.72	14.75±1.89
$\chi^2$	0.071			0.513	0.324	120.474
P	0.965			.601	0.724	<0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05 <sup>b</sup>P<0.05

2.2 MRI MRI T2WI  
 P<0.05  
 MRI  
 P>0.05  
 2 DTI  
 2.3 ADC > >  
 FA < <  
 P<0.05 3

Table 2 Comparison of MRI manifestations of lesion segment among the three groups of patients

n	T1WI	T2WI	T2WI T1WI	T2WI T1WI	T2WI	n %
13	0	3	23.08	76.92	100.00	<sup>ab</sup>
16	66.67	6	25.00	2	8.33	8 33.33
28	23	82.14	3	10.71	2	7.14
$\chi^2$						35.033
P						0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05 <sup>b</sup>P<0.05

Table 3 Comparison of DTI parameters of lesion segment among the three groups of patients

n	ADC ×10 <sup>3</sup>	FA
13	1.54±0.25 <sup>b</sup>	0.32±0.10 <sup>b</sup>
24	1.33	0.49±0.18 <sup>a</sup>
28	0.94±0.12	0.71±0.14
F	40.042	33.145
P	<0.001	<0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05 <sup>b</sup>P<0.05

2.4  
 P>0.05 2 3 > > u  
 P<0.05 4  
 4  $\bar{x} \pm s$

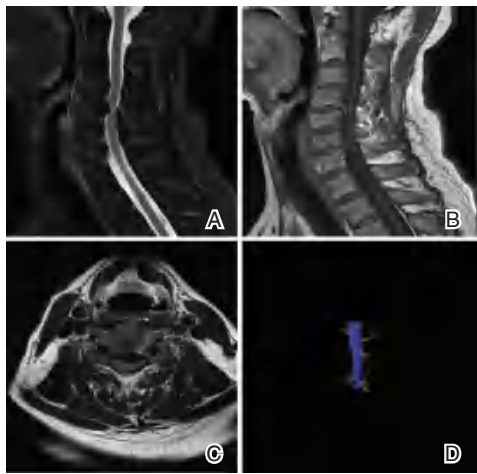
Table 4 Comparison of lesion segment eigenvalues among the three groups of patients

n	1 ×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>2</sup> /s	2 ×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>2</sup> /s	3 ×10 <sup>3</sup> mm <sup>2</sup> /s
13	1.97±0.40	1.13±0.32 <sup>b</sup>	1.34±0.29 <sup>b</sup>
24	1.92±0.26	0.78±0.24 <sup>a</sup>	1.13±0.25 <sup>a</sup>
28	1.90±0.13	0.61±0.12	0.59±0.16
F	35	0.344	25.296
P	±	0.711	<0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05 <sup>b</sup>P<0.05

2.5 ADC FA JOA u  
 Pearson  
 r=-0.621 P<0.05  
 r=0.608 P<0.05  
 2.6

5-6  
 1A FS T2WI 5-6  
 1B T1WI 5-6  
 1D DTI 5-6  
 V 1



A FS T2WI B T1WI C T2WI  
D DTI  
1 CSM MRI

Figure 1 MRI images of CSM patients

3

CSM

5 E ?

7  
7

MRI CMS  
T2WI

T2WI

8 MRI

B C

HBV B C 11  
 HBV DNA 2 HBV B C  
 2 HBV  
 HBV B C HBV DNA 4.67×10<sup>7</sup> IU/mL CV 3.6%  
 3.66×10<sup>8</sup> IU/mL CV 2.9% 0.5 mL/ P 0.428  
 F 1.140 0.420 F 1.173  
 4 37 - 80  
 ±0.2 P 0.1 - 20 12 - 80  
 B P 0.237 F 1.934 C P 0.173 F 2.737 P 0.1  
 HBV B C HBV

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To develop two kinds of national standard hepatitis B virus B genotype and C genotype. A total of 11 genotyping standard candidate samples were screened from plasma samples of HBV infected patients in different regions of China. Two samples were identified as HBV type B and C standard samples by HBV sequence determination and evolutionary tree analysis. The two candidates were centrifuged and packaged respectively for HBV genotyping validation and quantitative collaborative calibration. Confirm and screen HBV B genotype and C genotype standard samples. The virus content of B genotype and C genotype standard samples was 4.67×10<sup>7</sup> IU/mL CV 3.6% and 3.66×10<sup>8</sup> IU/mL CV 2.9%. The loading volume is more than 0.5 mL/piece which is in line with the regulations. The P values of the two were 0.428 F=1.140 and 0.420 F=1.173 respectively. There was no difference in the concentration between branches. After the two standards were stored in different ways repeated freeze thawing 4 storage room temperature and 37 storage the results were compared with those of the samples stored at - 80. The absolute deviations were within the range of ±0.2 and the P values of ANOVA were all greater than 0.1. In addition after 12 months stored at - 20 and stored at - 80 the P value of type B was 0.237 F value was 1.934 and the P value of type C was 0.173 F value was 2.737 both P values were greater than 0.1. The

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stability verification was in line with the requirements. Two kinds of national standard HBV genotype B and C genotypes were prepared which provided the basis for the quality control and standardization of HBV genotyping reagent in China.

HBV genotype National Standard quantitative determination

	Hepatitis B virus HBV		1.4	HBV	
	257				HBV
HBV <sup>1,2</sup>			HBV DNA		HBV HCV HIV
2019	3		HBV DNA		HBV DNA
	HBV DNA	71.77/10	HBV DNA	1.5	HBV
	3.2 kb				
		A~J 10	45	HBV DNA	
	B C	67	HBV	GenBank	HBV DNA
DNA	B C			DNAStar	MegaAlign Phylogenetic tree
			1.6	HBV	
1					15 min 20 cm
			6 000 r/min		P2
1.1					0.5 mL/ - 80
			1.7		
			1.7.1	HBV	
1.2					
	NIBSC2016				
	World Health Organization	WHO WHO			HBV
DNA	4th WHO International Standard				
for HBV DNA for NAT	NIBSC code 10/266				HBV
0.5 mL	955 000 IU/mL				
	5.98 IU/mL HBV	A			
1.3			1.7.2	HBV DNA	
		PCR			
	Roche Diagnostics GmbH				
					HBV DNA
					HBV DNA
	HBV/HCV/HIV		WHO 10/266		
		cobas® TaqScreen	HBV DNA	/	
MPX Test cobas s 201					
		Grifols Diag	WHO 2	10	
nostic Solutions Inc	Prodeix	UItrio Elite As	5~6	Statistic	
say					

1.8

8

1.9

HBV DNA

2

3

SPSS 22

1.10

2 3 4 5 4  
 3 4 5 6 7 8h 16h  
 24h 37 2h 4h 8h  
 DNA 3 3 HBV  
 SPSS 22 -80  
 -20 12  
 SPSS 22



2 HBV C  
 Figure 2 Phylogenetic tree analysis of HBV C genotype national standard candidate

2.3.2 HBV DNA

HBV B  $4.67 \times 10^7$   
 IU/mL 7.59 Ig IU/mL CV 3.6%  
 95%  $1.37 \times 10^7 - 7.96 \times 10^7$  IU/mL  
 95% 7.30-7.88 Ig IU/mL HBV  
 C  $3.66 \times 10^6$  IU/mL  
 8.56 IU/mL CV 2.9% 95%  
 $2.02 \times 10^6 - 6.63 \times 10^6$  IU/mL 95%  
 8.31-8.82 IU/mL

2

2.1 HBV

HBV DNA

11

HBV DNA

2.2 HBV

LKJ19011

HBV DNA

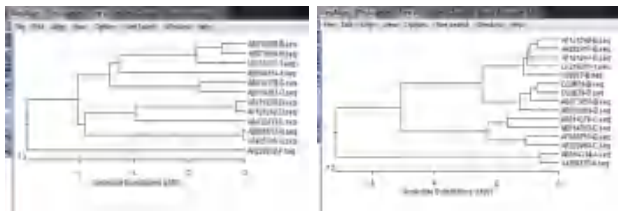
HL2013248

B

HBV DNA

C

1 2



1 HBV B

Figure 1 Phylogenetic tree analysis of HBV B genotype national standard candidate

2.4

0.5 mL/

2.5

B P  
 0.428 F 1.140 C P  
 0.420 F 1.173 P 0.05

2.6

B C  
 -80  
 $\pm 0.2$  P 0.1  
 -20 12 -80  
 B P 0.237 F 1.934  
 C P 0.173 F 2.737 P 0.1  
 HBV DNA B C

3

2.3 HBV

HBV

2.3.1

B C C HBV B 9 HBV  
 HBV DNA HBV

8%  
HBV A J 10  
A J  
A D  
D  
E  
10 F  
11 12 G  
13  
B C  
D I  
B D  
C  
C  
A B C  
50.2%



# ACA D IP 10 PLGF

				ACA D		IP 10	
				2020 2		2021 6	
	PIGF	62	30	32			
58				G ACA IgG			M
	ACA IgM D	IP 10	PIGF				ACA IgG
	ACA IgM D	IP 10 PLGF					ROC
	ACA IgG ACA IgM D	IP 10 PLGF					ACA IgG ACA IgM D
	IP 10	>	>	F=102.643	155.868	170.863	286.744
0.05	PLGF		<				P<
		>	>	F=59.953			P<0.05
	ACA IgG ACA IgM D	IP 10		$\chi^2=20.284$			P<0.05
	t=6.371	5.573	5.307				PIGF
	7.257	5.734	P<0.05	ACA IgG ACA IgM D	IP 10		
	PLGF			r=-0.292	0.359	0.297	0.282
ROC	sFit 1	PIGF					0.318
		72.04 pg/mL					P<0.05
	ACA D	IP 10		0.856		87.20%	80.18%
		D		PLGF			

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To study the variations in of serum levels of anticardiolipin antibody ACA D dimer interferon inducible protein 10 IP 10 and placental growth factor PIGF as well as their predictive value for adverse pregnancy outcomes in patients with preeclampsia. 62 patients with preeclampsia admitted to Zhangjiakou First Hospital from February 2020 to June 2021 were selected as the subjects. They were divided into two groups mild 30 cases and severe 32 cases. In addition 58 normal parturients who gave birth in the hospital during the same period were included as the control group. The serum levels of anticardiolipin antibody immunoglobulin G ACA IgG anticardiolipin antibody immunoglobulin M ACA IgM D dimer IP 10 and PIGF were measured in each group. Follow up was conducted until the end of pregnancy and the pregnancy outcomes were compared among the three groups. The relationship between serum levels of ACA IgG ACA IgM D dimer IP 10 PLGF and pregnancy outcomes was analyzed. The efficiency of these serum levels in predicting pregnancy outcomes was analyzed using the receiver operating

characteristic curve ROC . The levels of serum ACA IgG ACA IgM D dimer and IP 10 were found to be higher in the severe group compared to the mild group and the control group  $F=102.643$   $155.868$   $170.863$   $286.744$   $P<0.05$  . Conversely PLGF levels were lower in the severe group compared to the mild group and the control group  $F=59.953$   $P<0.05$  . The total incidence rate of adverse pregnancy outcomes was higher in the severe group compared to the mild group and the control group  $\chi^2=20.284$   $P<0.05$  . Serum levels of ACA IgG ACA IgM D dimer and IP 10 in patients with adverse pregnancy outcomes were higher than those in patients with good pregnancy outcomes while PLGF level was lower than that in patients with good pregnancy outcomes  $t=6.371$   $5.573$   $5.307$   $7.257$   $5.734$   $P<0.05$  . Serum levels of ACA IgG ACA IgM D dimer and IP 10 were positively correlated with adverse pregnancy outcomes and PLGF level was negatively correlated with adverse pregnancy outcomes  $r=0.292$   $0.359$   $0.297$   $0.282$   $-0.318$   $P<0.05$  . The ROC curve analysis results showed that sFlt 1 and PLGF were effective in predicting pregnancy outcomes in patients with preeclampsia with PLGF being the most efficient. The corresponding cutoff value area under the curve sensitivity and specificity were  $72.04$   $\text{pg/mL}$   $0.856$   $87.20\%$  and  $80.18\%$  when the Youden index was the highest. Serum ACA D dimer and IP 10 levels are abnormally increased in patients with preeclampsia while PLGF level is abnormally reduced. These indicators are closely associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes.

Preeclampsia Anticardiolipin antibody D dimer Interferon inducible protein 10  
Placental growth factor

Table 1 Comparison of general data among the three groups of pregnant women  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	n	kg/m <sup>2</sup>				
	58	29.25±5.15	22.28±2.33	2.54±0.86	1.72±0.61	14.45±0.44
	30	28.96±5.11	22.24±2.21	2.49±0.57	1.68±0.49	14.03±0.51
	32	30.05±5.84	21.96±2.42	2.52±0.76	1.65±0.57	14.42±0.54
F		0.363	0.207	0.042	0.162	0.044
P		0.697	0.814	0.959	0.850	0.957

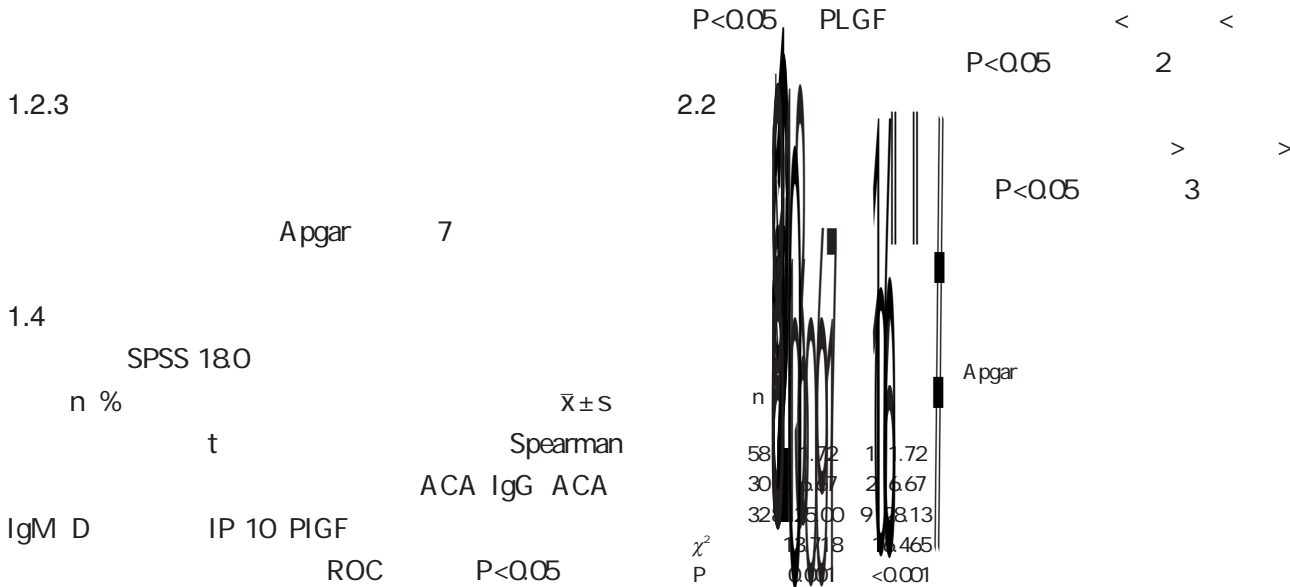


Table 2 Comparison of serum ACA IgG ACA IgM D dimer IP 10 and PLGF levels among the groups  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	n	ACA IgG GPLU/mL	ACA IgM MPLU/mL	D mg/L	IP 10 pg/L	PLGF pg/mL
	58	3.25±0.90	1.08±0.31	1.22±0.35	689.45±100.68	90.69±15.33
	30	6.08±1.68 <sup>a</sup>	2.23±0.62 <sup>a</sup>	3.01±0.92 <sup>a</sup>	1026.47±115.89 <sup>a</sup>	70.59±10.36 <sup>a</sup>
	32	9.11±3.02 <sup>ab</sup>	4.10±1.32 <sup>ab</sup>	6.12±2.11 <sup>ab</sup>	1248.24±118.36 <sup>ab</sup>	62.58±7.26 <sup>ab</sup>
F		102.643	155.868	170.863	286.744	59.953
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05 <sup>b</sup>P<0.05

Table 4 Comparison of serum ACA IgG ACA IgM D dimer and IP 10 levels of pregnant women with different pregnancy outcomes  $\bar{x} \pm s$

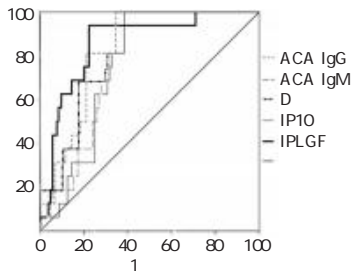
	n	IgG GPLU/mL	IgM MPLU/mL	D mg/L	IP 10 pg/L	PLGF pg/mL
	104	5.14±1.67	2.04±0.60	2.79±0.91	894.34±109.38	80.62±12.04
	16	7.98±1.59	3.04±1.02	4.17±1.30	1107.16±108.01	62.23±11.25
t		6.371	5.573	5.307	7.257	5.734
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

2.4 ACA IgG ACA IgM D IP 10 D IP 10 PLGF  
 PLGF PIGF  
 ACA IgG ACA IgM D IP 10 72.04 pg/mL AUC  
 $r=0.292$  0.359 0.856 87.20% 80.18%  
 0.297 0.282  $P<0.05$  PLGF 5 1  
 $r=-0.318$   $P<0.05$  3

2.5 ACA IgG ACA IgM D IP 10  
 PLGF ACA IgG ACA IgM D  
 ROC ACA IgG ACA IgM IP 10 PLGF  
 5 ACA IgG ACA IgM D IP 10 PLGF

Table 5 Predictive analysis of serum ACA IgG ACA IgM D dimer IP 10 and PLGF levels on adverse pregnancy outcomes

		AUC	95% CI		%	%	P
ACA IgG	6.46GPLU/mL	0.829	0.75-0.89	0.65	85.21	79.79	<0.001
ACA IgM	2.37MPLU/mL	0.771	0.68-0.84	0.62	89.65	72.35	<0.001
D	3.34 mg/L	0.816	0.73-0.88	0.62	88.46	73.54	<0.001
IP 10	923.68 pg/L	0.769	0.67-0.83	0.61	89.88	71.12	<0.001
PLGF	72.04 pg/mL	0.856	0.78-0.89	0.68	87.20	80.18	<0.001



1 ROC

Figure 1 ROC curve analysis

9  
 B  
 IgG IgM IP 10  
 ACA IgG ACA IgM IP 10  
 10  
 D  
 PLGF  
 11  
 PLGF  
 12  
 PLGF  
 PLGF  
 13  
 D  
 Apgar  
 IP 10  
 14  
 IP 10  
 15  
 PLGF  
 D IP 10  
 126

•





3 1 3 d MMSE  $\bar{x} \pm s$   
 Table 3 Comparison of MMSE scores between the three groups of patients before surgery and 1 and 3 days after surgery  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	n		1 d	3 d
	34	28.37±0.75	22.47±1.12 <sup>a</sup>	25.46±1.97 <sup>ab</sup>
	32	28.13±0.81	24.82±1.05 <sup>c</sup>	26.23±1.72 <sup>abc</sup>
	32	28.56±0.98	26.79±1.84 <sup>abd</sup>	27.71±0.62 <sup>abcd</sup>
F		2.059	81.318	17.564
P		0.134	<0.001	<0.001
		<sup>a</sup> P<0.05	1 d <sup>a</sup> P<0.05	<sup>b</sup> P<0.05
		<sup>c</sup> P<0.05		

4 n %  
 Table 4 Comparison of the incidence of adverse reactions among the three groups n %

	n			
	34	2 5.88	0	1 2.94
	32	3 9.38	1 3.13	2 6.25
	32	3 9.38	2 6.25	2 6.25
$\chi^2$				1.396
P				0.468

3

LM

MMSE

1 d 3 d

>

LM

2

LM

EP NE SP  
 EP

LM

<sup>10</sup> SP

NE

1

IFN ALD COS J .  
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J .

<sup>11</sup> 3 d EP NE SP IL 6  
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4 . M

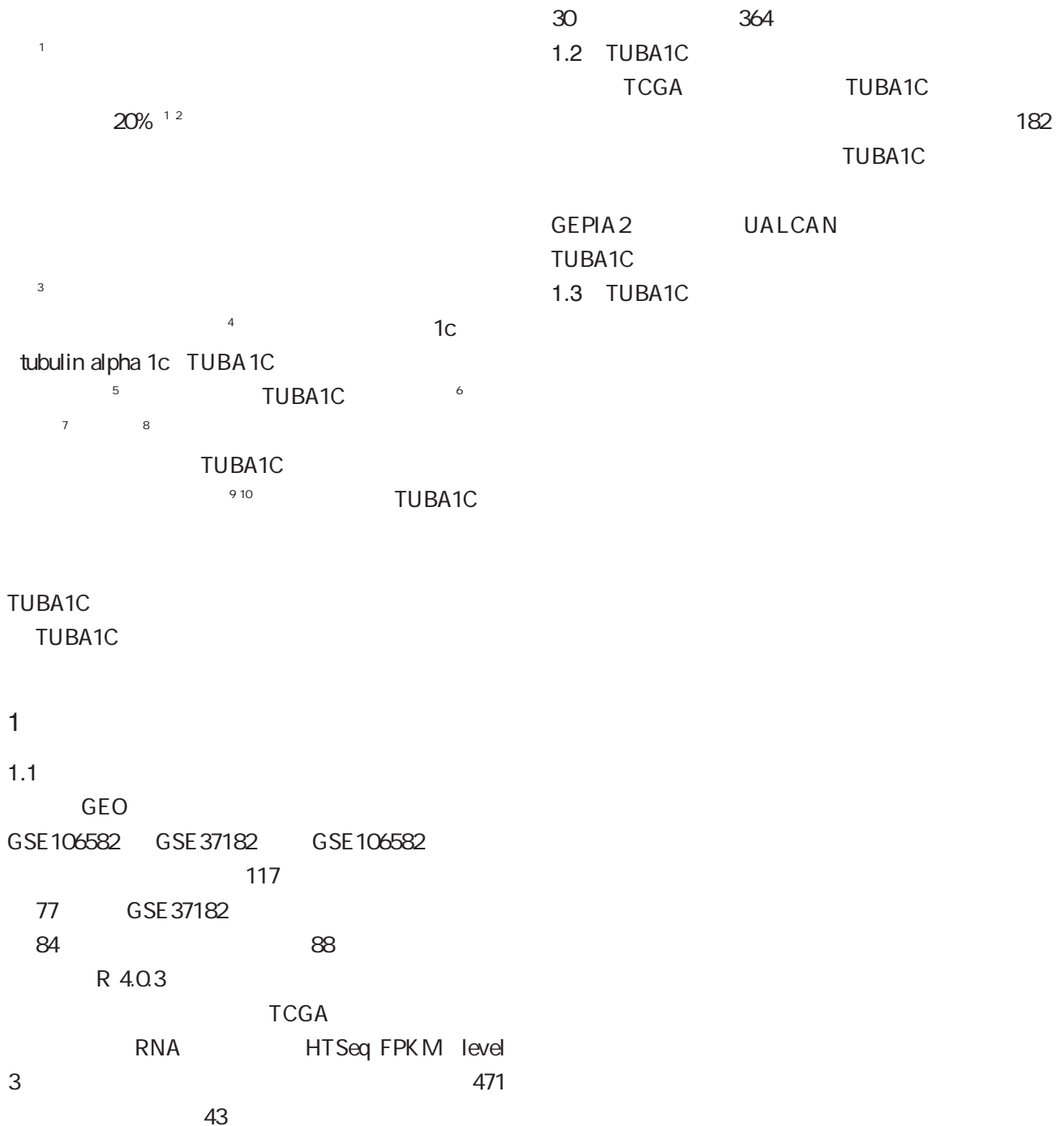
2011 168 170.

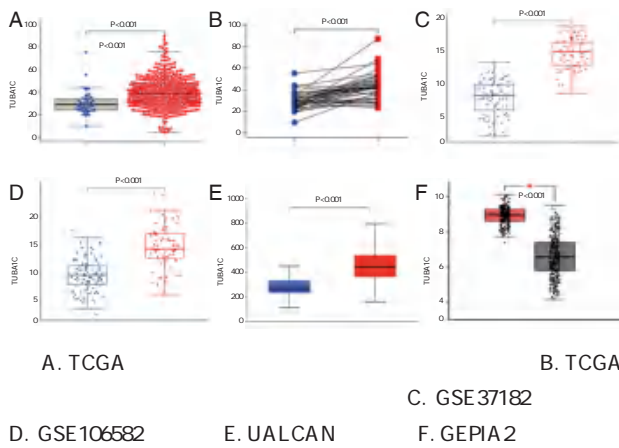
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mor stage of patients  $P < 0.05$ . Moreover, the overall survival rate of patients with high TUBA1C expression was significantly lower than that of patients with the low expression group, the difference was statistically significant  $P < 0.05$ . Multivariate COX regression analysis showed that TUBA1C could be an independent prognostic factor for colon cancer patients  $HR = 1.993$ ,  $95\%CI$  1.077-3.010  $P < 0.05$ . GSEA enrichment analysis revealed that TUBA1C was involved in cell cycle, DNA replication, mismatch repair, and the P53 signaling pathway in colon cancer. The TUBA1C gene is highly expressed in colon cancer tissue and is related to the patients' prognosis. It can participate in the occurrence and development of colon cancer through a variety of carcinogenic pathways, which may become a new molecular marker of colon cancer.

TUBA1C Colon cancer Prognosis Biomarker





A. TCGA

B. TCGA

C. GSE37182

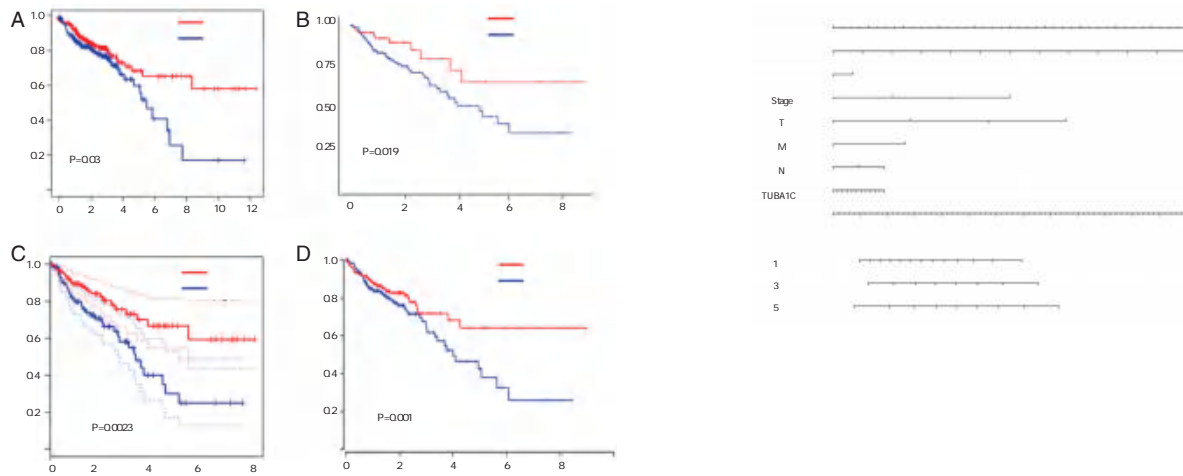
D. GSE106582

E. UALCAN

F. GEPIA 2

1 TUBA1C

Figure 1 Expression of TUBA1C in colon cancer

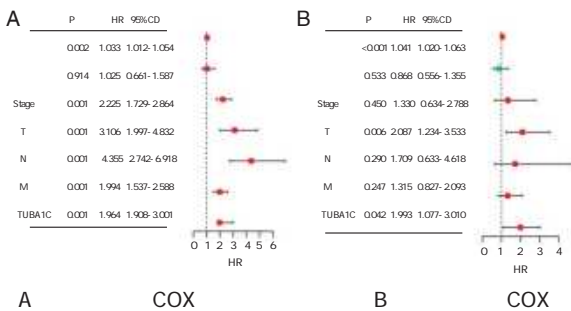


A. TCGA B. UALCAN C. GEPIA2 D. OncoLnc  
 3 TUBA1C  
 6B~C GSEA DNA  
 TUBA1C P53 6D

Figure 3 Relationship between TUBA1C expression and overall survival in patients with colon cancer

0.001 T HR=2.087 95% CI 1.234-3.533  
 P=0.006 TUBA1C HR=1.993 95% CI 1.077-3.010 P=0.042

4B



A COX B COX

4 COX

Figure 4 COX regression analysis

3

2.5

TUBA1C

5

2.6 TUBA1C STRING

6A GO

Stage TMN

1 3

10 TUBA1C

TUBA1C TUBA

TUBA1C mRNA

6 Al Bahde

TUBA1C

Ki 67 E2F1 PCNA

TUBA1C

11

TUBA1C

12



# NLRP3

2021 1 2022 3 NOD 3 NLRP3  
n=58 n=57 4  
NLRP3 Caspase 1 mRNA IL 1 IL 18 GSDMD  
P<0.05 P<0.05  
mRNA NLRP3 IL 1 IL 18 GSDMD NLRP3 Caspase 1  
NOD 3

ZHOU Daguang SHI Lei LI Chen  
Department of Gastroenterology **Sho**

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2 n %  
Table 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy between the two groups n %

	24	19	10	5	53	91.38
	20	15	7	15	42	73.68
$\chi^2$						6.265
P						0.012

2.3

P<0.05 4

4  $\bar{x} \pm s$   
Table 4 Comparison of gastric mucosa pathological scores between the two groups  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	2.31±0.22	1.01±0.12 <sup>a</sup>	1.42±0.13	0.60±0.07 <sup>a</sup>	1.28±0.19	0.55±0.06 <sup>a</sup>
	2.25±0.24	1.62±0.14 <sup>a</sup>	1.46±0.16	0.93±0.11 <sup>a</sup>	1.34±0.17	0.78±0.07 <sup>a</sup>
t	1.398	25.102	1.473	19.228	1.784	18.929
P	0.165	<0.001	0.144	<0.001	0.077	<0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

2.4

NLRP3 Caspase 1 mRNA

mRNA

NLRP3 Caspase 1

P<0.05 5

2.5

IL 1 IL 18 GSDMD

IL 1 IL 18 GSDMD

3

$\bar{x} \pm s$

Table 3 Comparison of TCM syndrome scores between the two groups  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	3.12±0.38	1.65±0.20 <sup>a</sup>	3.84±0.42	1.70±0.18 <sup>a</sup>	2.73±0.29	1.25±0.14 <sup>a</sup>	3.77±0.41	1.60±0.20 <sup>a</sup>
	3.20±0.41	2.18±0.22 <sup>a</sup>	3.91±0.46	2.32±0.24 <sup>a</sup>	2.68±0.32	1.71±0.17 <sup>a</sup>	3.68±0.39	2.25±0.22 <sup>a</sup>
t	1.085	13.522	0.852	15.690	0.702	15.852	1.206	15.584
P	0.280	<0.001	0.852	<0.001	0.484	<0.001	0.230	<0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

6

IL 1 IL 18 GSDMD

$\bar{x} \pm s$

Table 6 Comparison of serum IL 1 IL 18 and GSDMD levels between the two groups  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	IL 1 ng/mL		IL 18 ng/mL		GSDMD ng/mL	
	34.13±4.12	16.64±1.88 <sup>a</sup>	11.32±1.65	6.75±0.68 <sup>a</sup>	9.49±1.33	5.61±0.67 <sup>a</sup>
	33.76±3.58	22.51±2.44 <sup>a</sup>	11.88±1.52	8.91±0.94 <sup>a</sup>	9.84±1.24	7.72±0.88 <sup>a</sup>
t	0.514	14.466	1.892	14.137	1.459	14.483
P	0.608	<0.001	0.061	<0.001	0.147	<0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

5 NLRP3 Caspase 1 mRNA  
 $\bar{x} \pm s$

Table 5 Comparison of NLRP3 and Caspase 1 mRNA expression levels in gastric mucosa between the two groups

	NLRP3		Caspase 1	
	1.05±0.17	0.46±0.05 <sup>a</sup>	0.96±0.11	0.44±0.06 <sup>a</sup>
	1.00±0.12	0.78±0.08 <sup>a</sup>	1.00±0.12	0.70±0.08 <sup>a</sup>
t	1.819	25.770	1.864	28.090
P	0.072	<0.001	0.065	<0.001

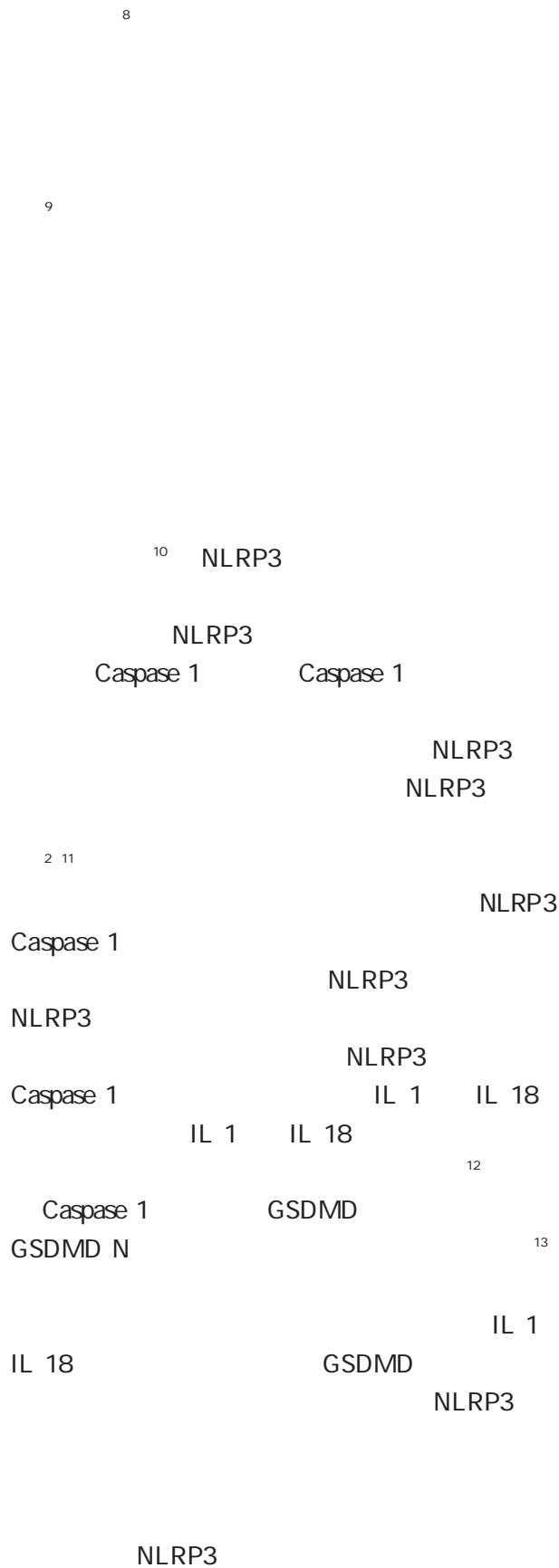
<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

P<0.05

6

3

8



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E8            1            SMN1    E7  
              SMA            2  
                  3 4

3  
SMA

SMA

10

PCR

SMA

E ? 3

SMA

9

SMN1

PCR 1 241  
SMN1 SMN1 E7  
16 1.29% SMA  
SMA 25% 16  
1  
11

QF PCR STR  
MLPA SMN1 E7 E8  
SMN1 E7  
SMA SMA  
SMN1 E7 SMN1 7  
8  
SMN1 E8 E7  
SMA 8  
8  
E7 O E8 O  
E7 SMN1 E8  
1

## SVRI

		2020 6		2022 5		SVRI	
161	Pearson			CO	SV	SVRI	APACHE
161		90	71			CO SV	
SVRI	APACHE			P<0.05	Logistic		<198
mmol/L	>245 mmol/L	<10	CO <3 L/minm	>6 L/minm	SV <60 mL	>120 mL	SVRI
<1 500 dyn/s/m <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>5</sup>	>2 000 dyn/s/m <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>5</sup>	APACHE	>24				
	P<0.05	28 d		95		66	
CO SV	SVRI	APACHE		P<0.05	Logistic		
<198 mmol/L	>245 mmol/L	<10	CO <3 L/minm	>6 L/minm	SV <60 mL	>120	
mL	SVRI	<1 500 dyn/s/m <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>5</sup>	>2 000 dyn/s/m <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>5</sup>	APACHE	>24		
	P<0.05	Pearson		APACHE		CO SV	
	SVRI	P<0.05				SVRI	

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To study the relationship of lactic acid clearance systemic resistance index SVRI and cardiac displacement monitoring with treatment and prognosis of patients with septic shock.

161 patients with septic shock admitted to the Second Central Hospital of Baoding City from June 2020 to May 2022 were selected. The clinical therapeutic effect and prognosis of patients were counted. The related factors affecting the therapeutic effect and prognosis of patients with septic shock were analyzed. The relationship between lactic acid clearance cardiac output CO stroke output SV SVRI and APACHE score was analyzed by Pearson correlation.

Among 161 patients 90 cases were in the effective group and 71 cases were in the ineffective group there were statistically significant in lactic acid lactic acid clearance CO SV systemic vascular resistance index SVRI and APACHE scores P<0.05. Logistic regression analysis showed that lactic acid <198 mmol/L and lactic acid > 245 mmol/L lactic acid clearance <10% CO <3 L/minm and CO > 6 L/minm SV <60 mL and SV > 120 mL SVRI <1 500 dyn/s/m<sup>2</sup>/CM<sup>5</sup> and SVRI > 2 000

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dyn/s/m<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>5</sup> and APACHE scores > 24 were risk factors affecting the therapeutic effect of septic shock patients P<0.05 . According to the statistics of the 28 d prognosis 95 cases had poor prognosis and 66 cases had good prognosis. There were significant differences in lactic acid lactic acid clearance CO SV SVRI and APACHE scores between the two groups P<0.05

co cardiac output CO Stroke vol  
 ume variation SV Systemic  
 Vascular Resistance SVRI  
 Logistic

28 d 95 98 \*

66 8

APACHE APACHE

71 9

Pearson CO

SV SVRI APACHE

1.4

SPSS 18.0

$\bar{x} \pm s$  t 2.3

n %  $\chi^2$  P<0.05 161 95

66

2 MAP CVP HR

P>0.05

2.1 CO SV SVRI APACHE

P<0.05 3

161 90 71 2.4

MAP CVP HR CI Logistic <198 mmol/L

P>0.05 >245 mmol/L <10 CO <3 L/

CO SV SVRI APACHE minm >6 L/minm SV <60 mL >120 mL SVRI

P<0.05 1 <1 500 dyn/s/m<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>5</sup> >2 000 dyn/s/m<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>5</sup>

2.2 APACHE >24 P<0.05 4

Logistic <198 mmol/L P<0.05 4

>245 mmol/L <10 CO <3 L/ 2.5 CO SV SVRI

minm >6 L/minm SV <60 mL >120 mL SVRI APACHE

<1 500 dyn/s/m<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>5</sup> >2 000 dyn/s/m<sup>2</sup>/cm<sup>5</sup> Pearson APACHE

APACHE >24 CO SV APACHE

P<0.05 2 -0.526 -0.584 P<0.05 SVRI r=-0.533

		$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	OR	95% CI
mmol/L	198-245 mmol/L=0 <198 mmol/L >245 mmol/L=1	1.4119	0.373	14.628	7.368	3
%	<10	1.138	0.253	6.483		
CO L/min)	3-6 L/minmol/L=0 <3 L/minm >6 L/minm=1	2.008	0.425	60	4.218	
SVRI dyn/s/m <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>5</sup> )	1 500-2 000 dyn/s/m <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>5</sup> =0 <1 500 dyn/s/m <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>5</sup> >2 000 dyn/s/m <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>5</sup> =1	1.069	0.381	4.451		
SV mL	60-120 mL=0 <60 mL >120 mL=1	1.075	0.069	4.913		
APACHE	>24	2.019	0.377	4.596		

3  
 Table 3 Single factor influencing the prognosis of patients with septic shock  $\bar{x} \pm s$  n %

	n=95	n=66	t/ $\chi^2$	P
	65.31±11.56	65.49±11.49	0.097	0.923
	56 58.94	39 59.09	0.003	0.985
	41 43.15	29 43.93	1.088	0.296
	39 41.05	30 45.45	0.797	0.371
mmol/L	6.18±2.11	3.78±2.76	6.248	<0.001
%	31.74±25.25	14.23±25.28	4.325	<0.001
MAP mmHg	70.76±6.13	69.33±6.78	1.393	0.165
CVP mmHg	17.11±5.41	17.26±5.46	0.172	0.863
HR /min	98.55±10.44	100.16±11.17	0.935	0.351
CO L/min	4.92±1.25	3.86±1.04	5.659	<0.001
CI L/min <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> )	7.75±1.15	7.66±0.93	0.527	0.599
SVRI dyn/s/m <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>5</sup>	1 078.53±278.16	2 181.46±646.19	13.043	<0.001
SV cm <sup>3</sup>	50.15±5.95	103.75±9.42	44.225	0.009
APACHE	23.14±4.07	28.91±4.13	8.794	<0.001

r=0.385 0.417 P<0.05

3

4

logistic

Table 4 Multivariate logistic regression analysis on the prognosis of patients with septic shock

	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	OR	95% CI	P
198-245 mmol/L=0 <198 mmol/L >245 mmol/L=1	1.124	0.143	5.982	3.077	2.235-4.072	<0.001
<10	1.156	0.195	5.381	3.177	2.167-4.656	0.015
SVRI 3-6 L/min/mmol/L=0 <3 L/minm >6 L/minm=1	2.066	0.087	6.327	7.893	6.655-9.360	<0.001
SV 1 500-2 000 dyn/s/m <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>5</sup> =0 <1 500 dyn/s/m <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>5</sup> >2 000 dyn/s/m <sup>2</sup> /cm <sup>5</sup> =1	1.078	0.098	6.133	2.938	2.425-3.261	<0.001
CO 60-120 mL=0 <60 mL >120 mL=1	1.076	0.091	6.129	2.932	2.453-3.505	<0.001
APACHE >24	2.017	0.147	5.997	7.515	5.634-10.025	<0.001

7

10

CO <3 L/minm >6 L/minm SV <60 mL >120 mL

CO SV

8

SVRI

9

<198 mmol/L >245 mmol/L

SVRI

11

CO SV

APACHE

# miR 122 5p

1 2 3 4

CHD 2019 8 2021 8 RNA 122 5p miR 122 5p 186 CHD 90

n=58 n=128

miR 122 5p ROC miR 122 5p

CHD 1

n=50

n=136 Logistic CHD miR 122 5p

P<0.05 P<0.05 miR 122 5p

AUC 0.845 P<0.05 ROC miR 122 5p CHD P<0.05

Logistic miR 122 5p CHD P<0.05

miR 122 5p CHD CHD

miRNA 122 5p

## miR-122-5p

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 2. Department of Cardiology the First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University Zhangjiakou Hebei China 075000  
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 4. Department of Cardiology Zhangjiakou First Hospital Zhangjiakou Hebei China 075000

To analyze the changes of serum microRNA 122 5p miR 122 5p and its relationship with plaque stability and prognosis in patients with coronary heart disease CHD . A total of 186 patients with CHD in the hospital were enrolled as the study group between August 2019 and August 2021. According to plaque stability they were further divided into the unstable plaque group n=58 and the stable plaque group n=128 . A total of 90 healthy controls during the same period were enrolled as the control group. The level of serum miR 122 5p in all the objects was detected and compared. The diagnostic val

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  2. 075000
  3. 075000
  4. 075000

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ue of serum miR 122 5p for plaque stability was analyzed by the ROC curves. The occurrence of adverse cardiovascular events in CHD patients within 1 year of follow up were recorded. According to different prognosis CHD patients were divided into the poor prognosis group (n=50) and the good prognosis group (n=136). The influencing factors of prognosis were analyzed by univariate and multivariate logistic analysis. The level of serum miR 122 5p in the study group was higher than that in the control group (the difference was statistically significant,  $P < 0.05$ ) which was also higher in the unstable plaque group than in the stable plaque group (the difference was statistically significant,  $P < 0.05$ ). The ROC curves showed that the AUC of miR 122 5p in the diagnosis of plaque stability was 0.845 ( $P < 0.05$ ). The level of serum miR 122 5p in the poor prognosis group was higher than that in the good prognosis group (the difference was statistically significant,  $P < 0.05$ ). Logistic analysis showed that high level of serum miR 122 5p was an independent risk factor for poor prognosis in CHD patients ( $P < 0.05$ ). MiR 122 5p is highly expressed in the serum of CHD patients and has a certain diagnostic value for plaque stability. Excessive levels of miR 122 5p are an independent risk factor for poor prognosis in CHD patients.

MIRNA 122 5p Coronary heart disease Plaque stability

Coro

nary heart disease CHD

1

CHD

2

TGG 3 5 TGGTGTCTGTG  
 GAGTCG 3 U6 U6 5  
 GCTTCGGCAGCACATATACTAAAAT 3  
 5 CGCTTCACGAATTTGCGTGTGCAT 3  
 95 5 min 95 15 s 60 1 min 72  
 30s 40 2<sup>ct</sup> miR 122 5p  
 1.3.3  
 iLab

70%

186 CHD  
 n=58  
 n=128  
 1.4  
 CHD 1  
 1  
 9  
 n=136  
 n=50

1.5

SPSS 21.0  
 $\bar{x} \pm s$   
 n %  $\chi^2$  ROC  
 miR 122 5p CHD  
 Logistic CHD  
 P<0.05

2

2.1

P>0.05 1

2.2 miR 122 5p  
 miR 122 5p 0.54±0.13  
 miR 122 5p 0.19±0.03  
 miR 122 5p  
 t=25.197 P<0.001

1  $\bar{x} \pm s$  n %

Table 1 Comparison of General Information between the two Groups  $\bar{x} \pm s$  n %

	n=186	n=90	t/ $\chi^2$	P
/	58.93±8.81	57.61±9.26	1.148	0.252
106/80		49/41	0.160	0.690
kg/m <sup>2</sup>	23.12±1.45	22.87±1.32	1.382	0.168
54 29.03		25 27.78	0.047	0.829
mmHg	78.52±7.94	77.96±8.47	0.537	0.591
mmHg	125.68±12.92	123.09±14.25	1.509	0.132
35 18.82		13 14.44	0.807	0.369
22 11.83		7 7.78	1.058	0.304

2.3 CHD

miR 122 5p

miR 122 5p 0.69±  
 Q13 miR 122 5p 0.47±  
 Q11 miR 122 5p  
 P<0.05

2.4 miR 122 5p CHD

ROC miR 122 5p  
 CHD AUC 0.845 95% CI  
 0.785-0.905 0.54 0.805  
 0.810 P<0.05 1

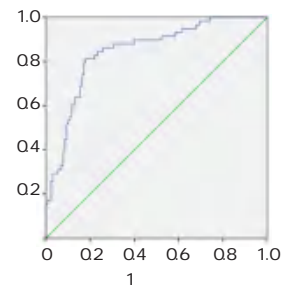


Figure 1 ROC curve

2.5 CHD

1 186 CHD  
 50 136  
 miR 122 5p  
 P<0.05 2

2.6 CHD

CHD =0  
 =1 miR 122 5p =0 > =1 Logistic  
 miR 122 5p CHD  
 P<0.05 3

2 CHD  $\bar{x} \pm s$  n %

° Table 2 Univariate analysis of prognostic factors affecting

CHD patients	$\bar{x} \pm s$	n	%	$t/\chi^2$	P
	n=50	36			
	59.06±8.01	58		0.139	0.890
/	28/22	58		0.027	0.869
<del>kg/m<sup>2</sup></del>	<del>23.36±1.11</del>	23		1.51	1.331
<del>mmHg</del>	<del>12.24±0.0</del>	42		0.88	0.840
<del>mmHg</del>	<del>77.35±7.51</del>	78	9	1.34	1.190
<del>mmHg</del>	<del>126.72±12.05</del>	125	30	1.42	0.741
	12.24±0.0	23	1	1.202	0.273
mmol/L	4.59±0.78	4.65±0.5		0.436	0.663
mmol/L	1.70±0.35	1.74±0.0		0.770	0.442
mmol/L	1.47±0.29	1.51±0.0		0.723	0.471
miR 122 5p	0.73±0.16	0.47±0.0		13.917	0.001

3

	$\beta$	SE	95% CI	P
miR 122 5p	0.837	0.2	1.3	0.875

- 5 Bitarafan S, Yari M, Broumand MA, et al. Association of Increased Levels of lncRNA H19 in PBMCs with Risk of Coronary Artery Disease. *J. Cell J.* 2019; 20(4): 564-568.
- 6 miRNA. *J.* 2020; 40(7): 885-888.
- 7 M. 2013; 62: 67.
- 8 Mintz GS, Nissen SE, Anderson WD, et al. American College of Cardiology Clinical Expert Consensus Document on Standards for Acquisition, Measurement and Reporting of Intravascular Ultrasound Studies (IVUS). A report of the American College of Cardiology Task Force on Clinical Expert Consensus Documents. *J. J Am Coll Cardiol*

PTED

IL 6 HMGB 1 IL 17

IL 6 17 IL 17 1 HMGB 1 PTED 6  
8 122 2019 4 2022  
TLIF n=58 TLIF PTED n=64 PTED IL 6 HMGB 1  
IL 17 PTED IL 6 HMGB 1 IL 17 Logistic  
PTED IL 6 HMGB 1 IL 17 ž PTED  
B F 7 98.44% TLIF , 87.93% P<0.05 PTED IL 6 IL 17 HMGB 1  
# TLIF # ) P<0.05 PTED  
IL F PTE IL —

B  
" .  
; >

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071000

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IL 17>0.463µg/L PTED  
IL 6 HMGB 1 IL 17

BMI

PG SGA <sup>9</sup> >1  
Cyto

FLEX S T CD<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>  
CD<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> CD<sub>8</sub><sup>+</sup> IgG IgM IgA 2.4 PTED IL 6 IL 17 HMGB 1

5 Logistic >60  
>3h

PTED IL 6 HMGB 1 IL 17  
PTED IL 6 IL 17 HMGB 1  
P<0.05 4

1.4 2.5  
PTED TLIF  
SPSS 21.0 P<0.05 5  
x±s t

n %  $\chi^2$  Logistic 3  
PTED IL 6 HMGB 1 IL 17 PTED  
P<0.05

2 PTED 7

2.1 PTED 98.44% TLIF IL 6 IL 17  
87.93% P<0.05 1 IL 6  
IL 17 T

2.2 IL 6 IL 17 HMGB 1  
PTED IL 6 IL 17 HMGB 1  
TLIF P<0.05 2

2.3 PTED IL 6  
IL 17 HMGB 1

IL 6 IL 17 HMGB 1  
P<0.05 BMI  
IL 6 IL 17 HMGB 1  
P>0.05 3



# PARP1

1 PARP1

2019 2 2023 2

80 4

n=31 n=49

PARP1 PARP1 GPX4

SLC7A11 Tfr1 mRNA PCR PARP1 GPX4 SLC7A11 Tfr1

PFS OS FIGO ~ CA125 35 U/mL

PARP1 FIGO ~ CA125<35 U/mL

$\chi^2=4.129$   $9.095$   $P<0.05$  PARP1 GPX4

SLC7A11 mRNA PARP1 Tfr1

mRNA  $t=23.487$   $20.030$   $23.378$

$22.752$   $\chi^2=5.905$   $P<0.05$  PARP1 mRNA GPX4 SLC7A11

mRNA  $r=0.351$   $0.394$  Tfr1 mRNA  $r=-0.364$

PARP1 PARP1 OS PFS

$\chi^2=4.851$   $5.623$   $P<0.05$  PARP1

PARP1

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To investigate the correlation between poly ADP ribose polymerase 1 PARP1 and ferroptosis in chemotherapy resistant epithelial ovarian cancer and its clinical significance.

A total of 80 patients with epithelial ovarian cancer at Yingshang County People s Hospital in Fuyang City Anhui Province from February 2019 to February 2023 were selected for this study. These patients had received platinum based chemotherapy at least 4 times and were divided into two groups chemotherapy sensitive n=31 and chemotherapy resistant n=49 based on their response to treatment. Immunohistochemistry was used to detect the protein expression of PARP1 in epithelial ovarian cancer tissues before chemotherapy. Additionally fluorescence quantitative PCR was used to measure the mRNA expression of PARP1 and ferroptosis marker genes GPX4 SLC7A11 and Tfr11 in epithelial ovarian cancer tissues. The levels of PARP1 GPX4 SLC7A11 and Tfr1 expression between the two groups were compared. Patients were followed up to

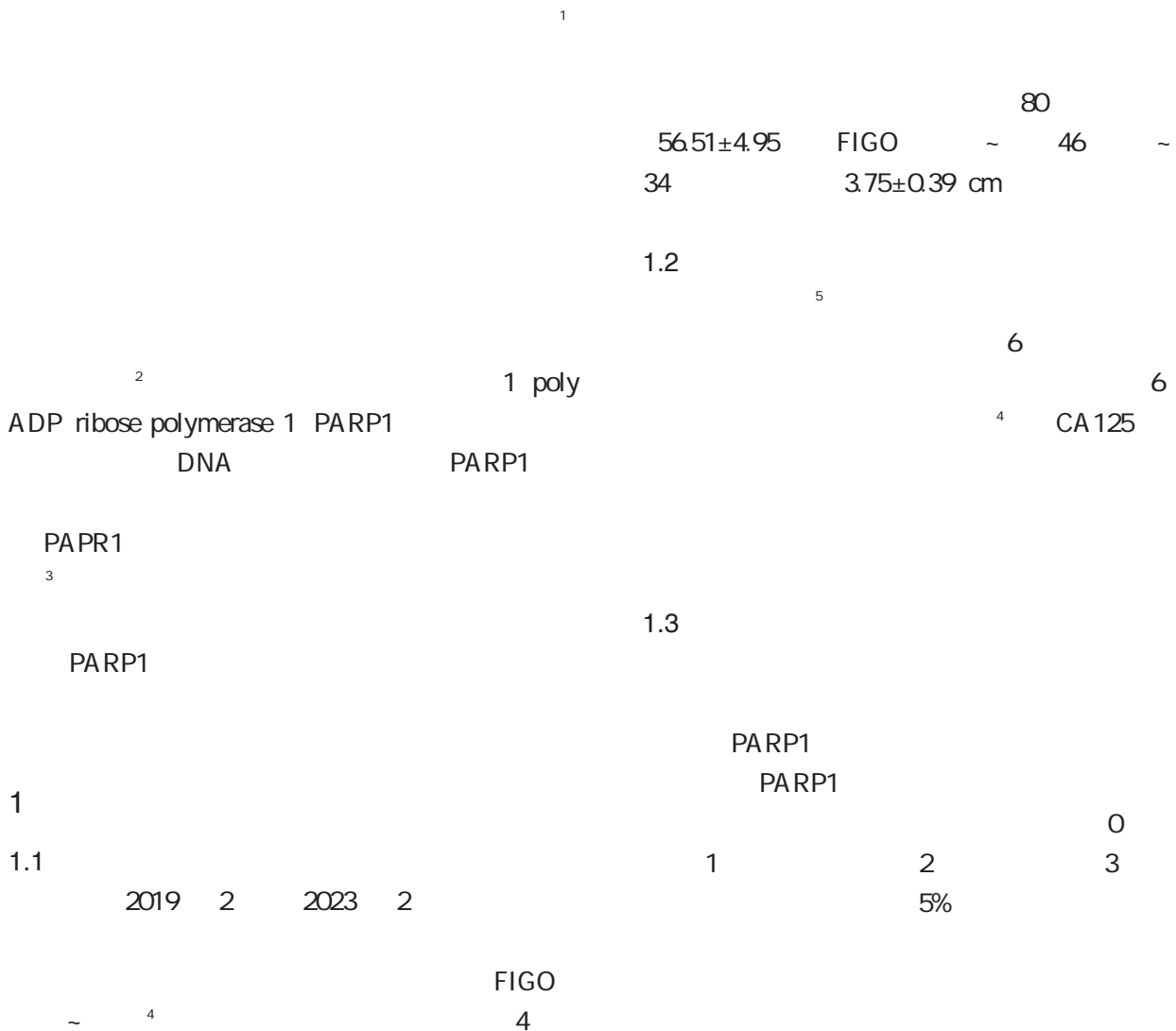
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assess their progression free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS). The high expression rate of PARP1 in epithelial ovarian cancer tissues with FIGO stage ~ and CA125 ≥35 U/mL was higher than that of epithelial ovarian cancer tissues with FIGO stage ~ and CA125 <35 U/mL. The difference was statistically significant ( $\chi^2=4.129$ ,  $9.095$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). The relative mRNA expression levels of PARP1, GPX4 and SLC7A11 as well as the high expression rate of PARP1 were higher in chemotherapy resistant tissues compared to chemotherapy sensitive tissues. Conversely, the relative mRNA expression level of TfR1 was lower in chemotherapy resistant tissues than in chemotherapy sensitive tissues. The difference was statistically significant ( $t=23.487$ ,  $20.030$ ,  $23.378$ ,  $22.752$ ,  $\chi^2=5.905$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). The mRNA relative expression level of PARP1 in epithelial ovarian cancer was positively correlated with the mRNA relative expression levels of GPX4 and SLC7A11 (correlation coefficient 0.351 and 0.394 respectively) and negatively correlated with the mRNA relative expression level of TfR1 (correlation coefficient -0.364). Patients with high PARP1 expression in epithelial ovarian cancer had shorter OS and PFS compared to patients with low PARP1 expression. The difference was statistically significant ( $\chi^2=4.851$ ,  $5.623$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). The high expression of PARP1 is correlated with chemotherapy resistance, reduced ferroptosis and poor survival prognosis in epithelial ovarian cancer.

Epithelial ovarian cancer Chemotherapy resistance PARP1 Ferroptosis





PARP1  
SLC

GPX4

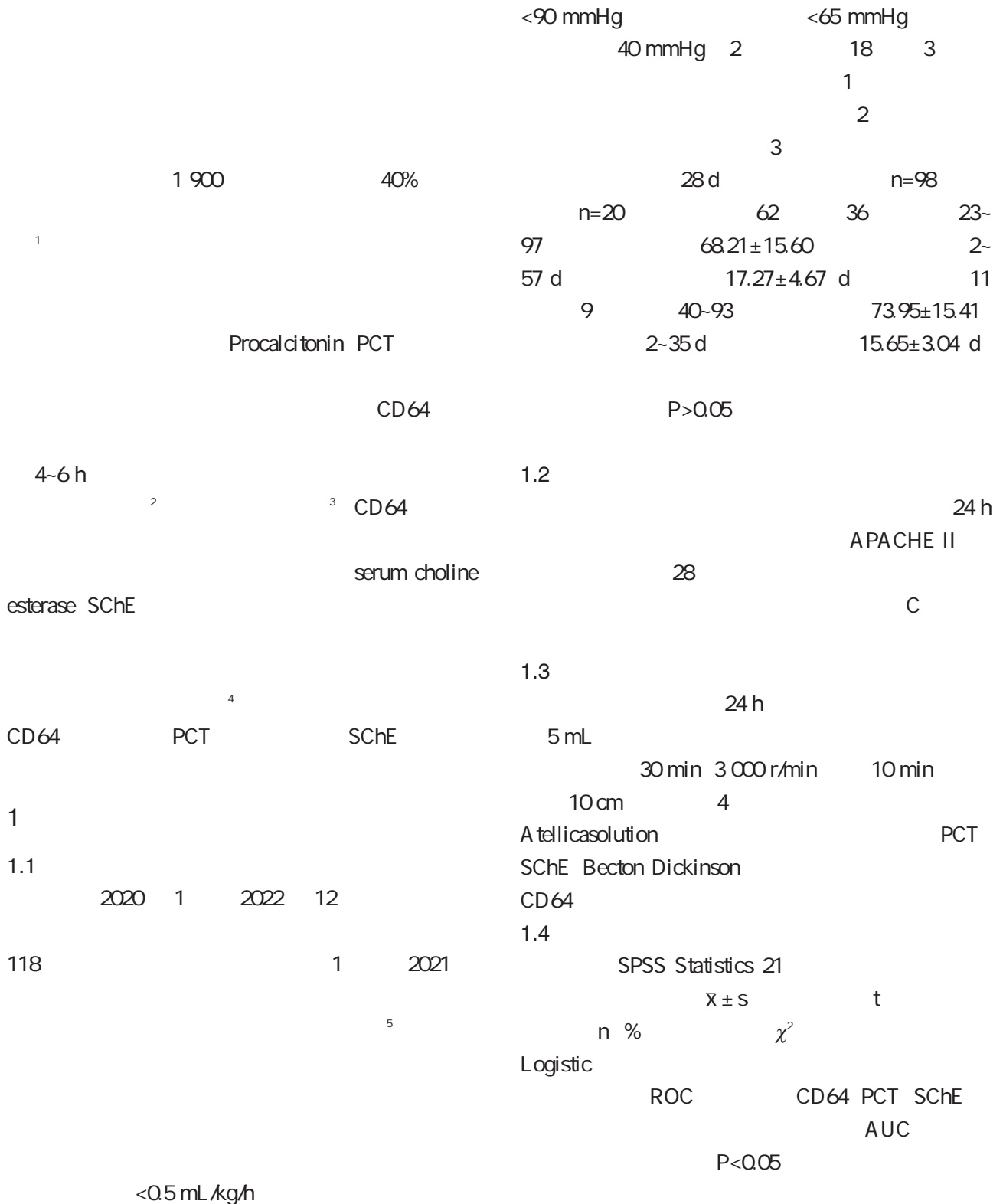




and specificity were 90.0% and 94.9% respectively which was better than that of single detection  $P < 0.05$ .

Serum CD64 and PCT levels were significantly increased while SChE levels were significantly decreased in patients with septic shock. The combined assessment of CD64 and PCT levels could service as a valuable prognostic indicator for septic shock patients.

Septic shock CD64 Procalcitonin Cholinesterase Prognosis



2 0.05 1  
 2.1 2.2 Logistic  
 CD64 PCT SChE  
 CD64 PCT APACHE  
 C Logistic CD64 PCT SChE  
 P<0.05 P< 0.05 2  
 SChE

	n	CD64	PCT $\mu\text{g/L}$	SChE U/L	APACHE	mmol/L	9
	98	7.65 $\pm$ 1.11	12.94 $\pm$ 3.18	3574.75 $\pm$ 103.59	20.32 $\pm$ 5.49	3.05 $\pm$ 0.67	
	20	8.78 $\pm$ 1.43	19.37 $\pm$ 4.32	3415.23 $\pm$ 102.40	38.45 $\pm$ 9.47	5.58 $\pm$ 1.36	
t		3.942	7.723	6.288	5.246	11.530	
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.0001	

CD64

4 6

CD64

8

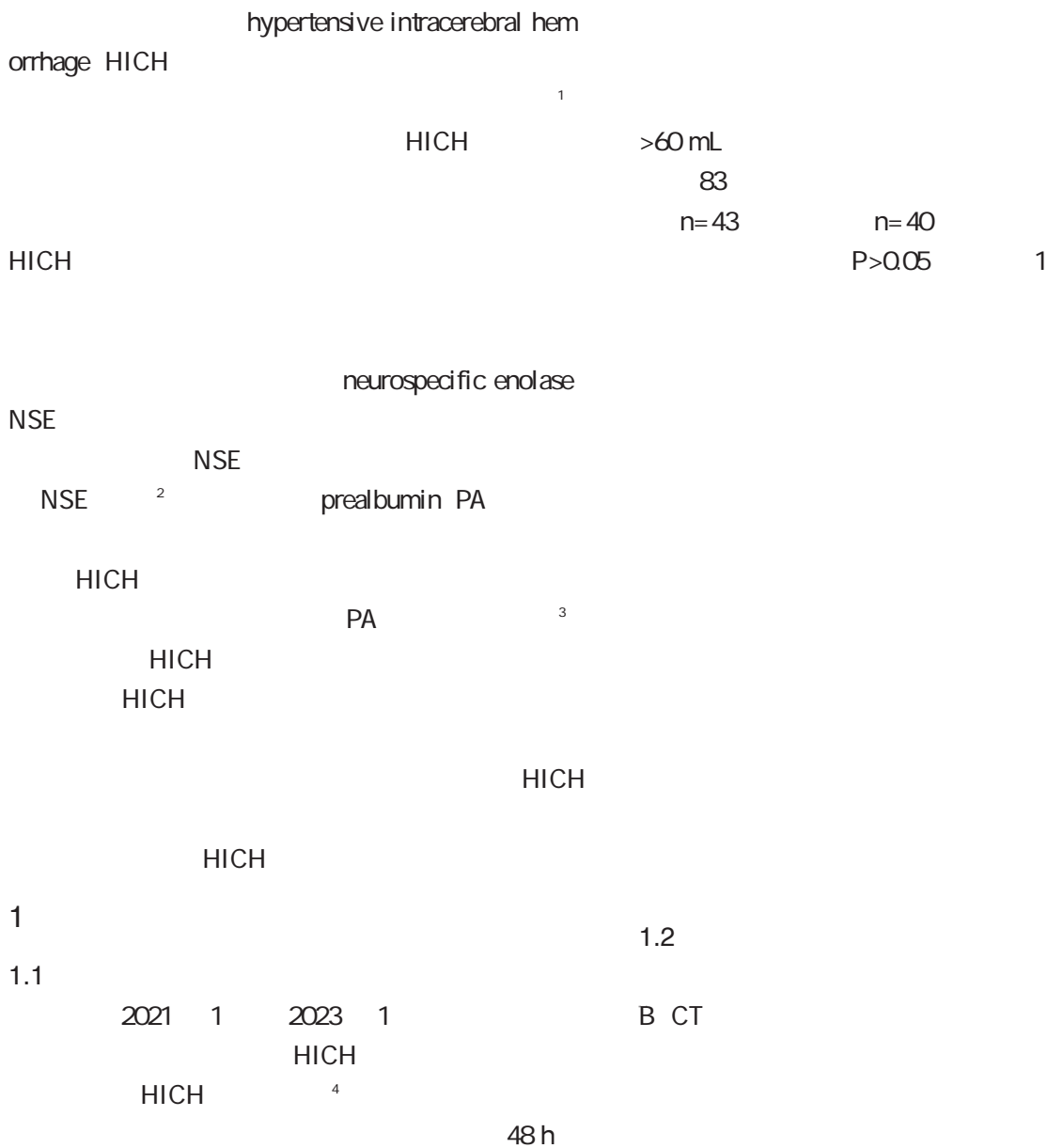
CD64

10



NIHSS scores in the endoscopic group were significantly lower than those in the craniotomy group on day 7 after surgery and the differences were statistically significant  $t=3.775$   $10.113$   $P<0.05$ . Serum PA in the two groups were significantly higher on day 7 after surgery than before surgery and the differences were statistically significant  $t=-13.077$   $-9.189$   $P<0.05$ . Serum PA in the endoscopic group was significantly higher than that in the craniotomy group on day 7 after surgery than before surgery and the difference was statistically significant  $t=3.541$   $P<0.05$ . The total incidence of postoperative complications in the endoscopic group was 9.30% significantly lower than 30.00% in the craniotomy group and the difference was statistically significant  $\chi^2=5.705$   $P<0.05$ . Navigation assisted neuroendoscopic hard channel minimally invasive surgery for treating HICH in the basal ganglia region has the characteristics of minimally invasive efficient good postoperative neurological recovery and fewer complications which is more advantageous than small bone window craniotomy hematoma removal.

Basal ganglia region Hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage Neuroendoscope Navigation Small bone window hematoma removal Neurospecific enolase Prealbumin



1.3.2 NSE PA

7 d

5 mL

NSE

R&D Systems Inc.

Health Stroke

Scale NIHSS

0-42

7

1.3.4

1.4

SPSS 25.0

$\bar{x} \pm s$

t

t

n %

$\chi^2$

P<0.05

2

2.1

ICU

P<0.05

2

1 "

2.2

NSE PA

NSE PA

P>0.05

7 d

NSE

PA

P





months and 12 months after surgery and the VAS scores of the observation group were lower than those of the control group at all time periods after surgery the difference was statistically significant  $P < 0.05$ . The levels of BALP PTH and N MID OT in both groups decreased after operation and the levels of BALP PTH and N MID OT in the observation group were lower than those in the control group the difference was statistically significant  $P < 0.05$ . Comparing the total incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups the difference was not statistically significant the difference was statistically significant  $P > 0.05$  but the incidence of re fracture in the observation group 7.28% was significantly lower than that in the control group 25.00% the difference was statistically significant  $P < 0.05$ .

Alendronate sodium adjuvant PVP therapy can effectively improve the vertebral function of elderly patients with osteoporotic compression fractures reduce their pain improve the levels of BALP PTH and N MID OT in patients and promote their postoperative recovery.

Alendronate Percutaneous vertebroplasty Osteoporotic compression fracture Bone alkaline phosphatase Parathyroid hormone N MID OT

	PVP		CT		PVP		PVP		PVP	
	n=52		n=55		n=52		n=55		n=52	
1	T <sub>11</sub> 4 T <sub>12</sub> 16		T <sub>11</sub> 4 T <sub>12</sub> 16		T <sub>11</sub> 4 T <sub>12</sub> 16		T <sub>11</sub> 4 T <sub>12</sub> 16		T <sub>11</sub> 4 T <sub>12</sub> 16	
	P > 0.05		P > 0.05		P > 0.05		P > 0.05		P > 0.05	
2	PVP		CT		PVP		PVP		PVP	
3	60		60		60		60		60	
4	Bone alkaline phosphatase BALP		Bone alkaline phosphatase BALP		Bone alkaline phosphatase BALP		Bone alkaline phosphatase BALP		Bone alkaline phosphatase BALP	
	Parathyroid Hormone PTH		Parathyroid Hormone PTH		Parathyroid Hormone PTH		Parathyroid Hormone PTH		Parathyroid Hormone PTH	
	PVP		PVP		PVP		PVP		PVP	
	BALP PTH N		BALP PTH N		BALP PTH N		BALP PTH N		BALP PTH N	
	Osteocalcin N MID OT		Osteocalcin N MID OT		Osteocalcin N MID OT		Osteocalcin N MID OT		Osteocalcin N MID OT	
1.1	2019 1		2022 2		2019 1		2022 2		2019 1	
	107		107		107		107		107	
	PVP n=52		PVP n=55		PVP n=52		PVP n=55		PVP n=52	
	62.49 ± 7.25		62.49 ± 7.25		62.49 ± 7.25		62.49 ± 7.25		62.49 ± 7.25	
20	L <sub>2</sub> 7 L <sub>3</sub> 5 T <sub>10</sub> 1		L <sub>2</sub> 7 L <sub>3</sub> 5 T <sub>10</sub> 1		L <sub>2</sub> 7 L <sub>3</sub> 5 T <sub>10</sub> 1		L <sub>2</sub> 7 L <sub>3</sub> 5 T <sub>10</sub> 1		L <sub>2</sub> 7 L <sub>3</sub> 5 T <sub>10</sub> 1	
	23 32		23 32		23 32		23 32		23 32	
	62.82 ± 7.29		62.82 ± 7.29		62.82 ± 7.29		62.82 ± 7.29		62.82 ± 7.29	
	Oswestry		Oswestry		Oswestry		Oswestry		Oswestry	
	Disability Index questionnaire ODI		Disability Index questionnaire ODI		Disability Index questionnaire ODI		Disability Index questionnaire ODI		Disability Index questionnaire ODI	

2 6 12  
5 50  
1.3.2  
VAS<sup>a</sup>  
visual analogue scale  
2 6 12  
10 0 10

Table 1 Comparison of ODI scores between the two groups

n	ODI			
	2	6	12	12
52	39.56±6.37	35.18±5.73 <sup>a</sup>	29.89±5.19 <sup>a</sup>	25.83±4.76 <sup>a</sup>
55	38.12±6.24	30.41±5.49 <sup>a</sup>	21.56±4.32 <sup>a</sup>	16.53±4.20 <sup>a</sup>
t	1.064	3.965	8.157	9.678
P	0.290	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

1.3.3  
5 mL  
10 min  
Elecsys  
10 cm  
3 000 r/min  
- 20  
BALP PTH  
N MID OT  
1.3.4

Table 2 Comparison of VAS scores between the two groups

n	VAS			
	2	6	12	12
52	7.92±1.38	3.96±1.78 <sup>a</sup>	2.27±0.53 <sup>a</sup>	2.85±0.69 <sup>a</sup>
55	7.54±1.26	3.17±1.02 <sup>a</sup>	1.61±0.39 <sup>a</sup>	1.99±0.32 <sup>a</sup>
t	1.338	2.561	6.646	7.539
P	0.184	0.012	<0.001	<0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

CT  
1.4  
SPSS 18.0

2.3  
BALP PTH N MID OT  
BALP PTH N MID OT  
P<0.05 3

χ<sup>2</sup> t  
P<

2.4  
P>0.05 7.28%  
25.00% P<

0.05  
2

2.1 ODI  
2 6 12 ODI  
ODI  
P<0.05 1

2.2 VAS  
2 6 12 VAS  
VAS  
P<0.05 2

Table 3 Comparison of BALP PTH and N MID OT levels between the two groups

n	BALP U/L		PTH pg/mL		N MID OT ng/mL	
	2	6	12	12	2	6
52	52.49±8.35	30.78±6.73 <sup>a</sup>	475.51±106.04	318.22±87.03 <sup>a</sup>	1.30±0.42	0.89±0.21 <sup>a</sup>
55	50.97±8.21	23.46±5.49 <sup>a</sup>	472.50±104.03	234.36±56.04 <sup>a</sup>	1.19±0.38	0.66±0.14 <sup>a</sup>
t	0.855	5.575	1.312	18.548	1.278	6.048
P	0.395	<0.001	0.193	<0.001	0.205	<0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

4 n %

Table 4 Comparison of adverse reactions and incidence of refractures between the two groups n %

	n		n		%		%	
	52	3	3	1	7	13	13	25.00
	55	2	3	1	6	4	10.91	7.28
$\chi^2$					0.590	6.133		
P					0.443	0.013		

# MMIF IL 6 PTH

PTH MMIF 6 IL 6  
2020 6 2022 4

134 Logistic Pearson

MMIF IL 6 PTH 134 112

83.58% 22 16.42%

P>0.05 MMIF

IL 6 PTH P<0.05 Logistic

MMIF 2 ng/mL IL 6>10.0 pg/L PTH 15 pg/mL

P<0.05 Pearson MMIF IL 6 PTH

P<0.05 MMIF IL 6 PTH

MMIF IL 6 PTH

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Department of General Surgery Pinggu District Hospital Beijing China 101200

To analyze the correlation between serum levels of macrophage movement inhibitory factor MMIF interleukin 6 IL 6 and parathyroid hormone PTH levels with hypoparathyroidism after surgery for papillary thyroid cancer. 134 patients diagnosed with papillary thyroid carcinoma in our hospital and underwent total thyroidectomy and central cervical lymph node dissection from June 2020 to April 2022 were selected as the study objects. The incidence of postoperative hypoparathyroidism was analyzed. Single factors affecting patients with hypoparathyroidism were analyzed and multiple Logistic regression was used to analyze the risk factors affecting hypoparathyroidism. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to analyze the correlation between serum MMIF IL 6 PTH after surgery and hypoparathyroidism. Among the 134 patients 112 83.58% had normal parathyroid function and 22 16.42% had hypoparathyroid function after surgery. There was no significant difference in age sex and tumor diameter between the two groups P>0.05 . There were significant differences in tumor location central lymph node dissection location and number combined Hashimoto thyroiditis and postoperative serum MMIF IL 6 and PTH levels between the two groups P<0.05 . Multiple Logistic regression analysis showed



	n	%	$\bar{x} \pm s$
1			
Table 1 Univariate analysis of factors affecting hypoparathyroidism			
	n=22	n=112	
	15	68.18	89 79.46
>55	7	31.82	23 20.54
/	5	17	17/95
cm			
1	9	40.91	55 49.11
>1 cm	13	59.09	57 50.89
	17	77.27	59 52.68
	9	40.91	39 34.82
	3	13.64	46 42.07
	19	86.36	66 58
10	12	54.54	
<10	10	45.45	1
	11	50.00	00
MMIF ng/mL			2.59±0.37
IL 6 ng/L			14.43±2.62
PTH pg/mL			19.62±4.33

IL 6

IL 6

IL 6

<sup>14</sup> MMIF T

<sup>15</sup> PTH

<sup>16</sup>

PTH

PTH

<sup>17</sup>

MMIF IL 6 PTH

MMIF IL 6 PTH

8 ; 8 MMIF 8 G 11 ( 6

# NLR CRP/ALB

1 2 1

CRP/ALB 2021 1 2022 12 NLR C /

118 ICU 35

83

Logistic ALB NLR Pearson CRP/ALB NLR CRP/

ASA T<sub>4</sub> TSH FT<sub>4</sub> P>

0.05 T<sub>3</sub> FT<sub>3</sub> CRP/ALB NLR

P<0.05 Logistic 60 T<sub>3</sub><1.31 nmol/L

FT<sub>3</sub><5.15 pmol/L CRP/ALB>0.120 NLR 7.79 P<0.05

T<sub>4</sub> TSH FT<sub>4</sub> P>0.05 T<sub>3</sub> FT<sub>3</sub>

CRP/ALB NLR P<

0.05 Pearson T<sub>3</sub> FT<sub>3</sub> CRP/ALB NLR

P<0.05 T<sub>3</sub> FT<sub>3</sub> CRP/ALB NLR

NLR CRP/ALB

SHANG Mingxu<sup>1</sup> WEI Lijuan<sup>2</sup> SHI Ruochun<sup>1</sup>

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1. 100007

2. 100007

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Thyroid hormone (CRP/ALB, NLR) and delirium after lung cancer surgery. There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of sex, hypertension, ASA grade, T4, TSH, FT4 levels and other indicators ( $P > 0.05$ ). However, there were statistically significant differences in age, diabetes, sleep disturbance and T3, FT3, CRP/ALB and NLR levels between the two groups ( $P < 0.05$ ). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that age  $\geq 60$  years old, combined with diabetes, sleep disorders and  $T3 < 1.31$  nmol/L,  $FT3 < 5.15$  pmol/L,  $CRP/ALB > 0.120$  and  $NLR \geq 7.79$  were all risk factors for postoperative delirium in lung cancer ( $P < 0.05$ ). When comparing the T4, TSH and FT4 levels in patients with mild and severe postoperative delirium, there was no statistically significant ( $P > 0.05$ ). However, the levels of T3 and FT3 in patients with mild postoperative delirium were higher than those in patients with severe postoperative delirium, and the levels of CRP/ALB and NLR were lower than those in patients with severe postoperative delirium. These differences were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). According to Pearson correlation analysis, T3 and FT3 were negatively correlated with postoperative delirium in lung cancer, and CRP/ALB and NLR were positively correlated with postoperative delirium in lung cancer ( $P < 0.05$ ). There is a correlation between postoperative T3, FT3, CRP/ALB and NLR levels in lung cancer patients undergoing radical surgery and the occurrence of postoperative delirium. Detecting the levels of these indicators can provide reference data for clinically evaluating the severity of postoperative delirium.

Serum thyroid hormone, NLR, CRP/ALB, Postoperative delirium for lung cancer

B

Excel		CPR ALB		n %		$\bar{x} \pm s$	
1.3	CRP/ALB			1			
Table 1 Single factor influencing postoperative delirium in lung cancer patients							
				n=35	n=83	$\chi^2/t$	P
Logistic				60	29 82.85	52 62.65	4.670 0.031
	Acute Physiology			<60	6 17.15	31 37.35	
	and Chronic Health Evaluation	APACHE	9	/	21/14	45/38	0.334 0.563
	8-24				10 28.57	21 25.30	0.135 0.712
	22 8-15	13	16-24		18 51.43	16 19.28	12.407 <0.001
					14 40.00	13 15.66	8.264 0.004
ALB NLR	Pearson		CRP/	ASA			0.042 0.837
	CRP/ALB NLR			~	28 80.00	65 78.31	
1.4					7 20.00	18 21.69	
	SPSS 21.0			T <sub>3</sub> nmol/L	1.28±0.16	1.51±0.22	5.587 <0.001
	$\bar{x} \pm s$		t	T <sub>4</sub> nmol/L	109.05±14.45	101.21±16.33	0.941 0.348
	n %	$\chi^2$		TSH $\mu$ IU/mL	1.63±0.40	1.83±0.45	0.683 0.496
Logistic				FT <sub>3</sub> pmol/L	4.47±0.65	5.20±0.57	6.091 <0.001
				FT <sub>4</sub> pmol/L	11.43±2.62	10.62±3.33	1.281 0.203
				NLR	8.63±4.15	6.12±3.38	3.437 <0.001
				CRP/ALB	0.12±0.07	0.08±0.04	3.917 <0.001

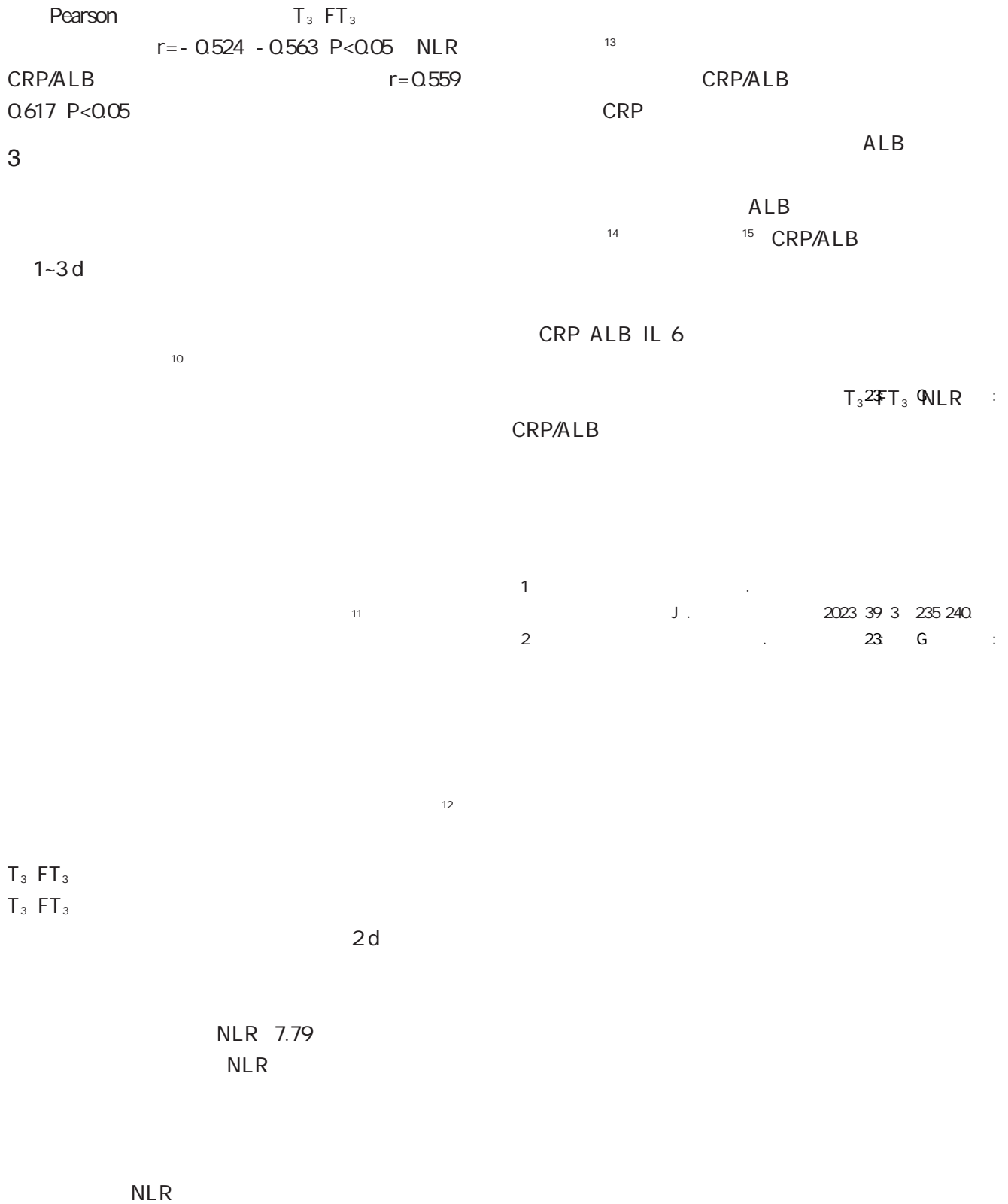
Pearson		P<		Logistic		60	
CRP/ALB NLR							
0.05							
2				5.15 pmol/L	NLR	7.79	CRP/ALB>0.120
2.1						P<0.05	2
	ASA			2.3			CRP/
T <sub>4</sub> TSH FT <sub>4</sub>				ALB NLR			
P>0.05						T <sub>4</sub> TSH FT <sub>4</sub>	
						P>0.05	T <sub>3</sub> FT <sub>3</sub>
T <sub>3</sub> FT <sub>3</sub> NLR	CRP/ALB					NLR	CRP/ALB
P<0.05	1					P<0.05	3

	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	OR	95% CI
0=<60 1= 60	2.476	0.267	5.349	11.6	6
0= 1=	3.165	1.153	8.529	6	
0= 1=	0.905	0.125	4.589		
T <sub>3</sub> 0=1.31-2.20 nmol/L 1=<1.31 nmol/L >2.20 nmol/L	2.476	0.267	5.349		
FT <sub>3</sub> 0=5.15-9 pmol/L 1= <5.15 pmol/L >9 pmol/L	0.448	0.077	3.375		
NLR 0= <7.79 1= 7.79	0.674	0.265	0.975		
CRP/ALB 0=0.024-0.120 1= >0.120	0.743	0.287	6.875	975	

349

267

2.4 NLR CRP/ALB



# miR 211 miR 128

1 2 3 4

CMM miR 211 miR 128

2021 7 2022 6 120 CMM CMM

90 miR 211 miR 128 miR 211

miR 128 CMM 3 CMM

miR 211 miR 128 CMM miR 211 miR 128

t=18.186 48.871 P <0.05 Ki 67

miR 211 F t=13.209 3.044 5.601 7.996 3.748 P <0.05

miR 128 t=5.940 9.592 12.895

P <0.05 Ki 67

$\chi^2=8.062$  19.171 7.333 14.436 5.025 4.309 P <0.05

miR 211 miR 128 t=13.926 8.849 P <0.05 Logistic

OR=2.275 95%CI 1.027-5.042 OR=2.643 95%CI 1.243-5.622

~ OR=3.022 95%CI 1.348-6.777 miR 211 OR=2.208 95%CI 1.217-4.006 miR 128

OR=2.375 95%CI 1.086-5.192 P<0.05 CMM

miR 211 miR 128

RNA 211 RNA 128

## miR - 211 miR - 128

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To explore the levels of serum miR 211 and miR 128 and the relationship with efficacy in cutaneous malignant melanoma CMM . 120 patients with CMM admitted to the Third Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine from July 2021 to June 2022 were selected as the CMM group and 90 patients with non tumor skin diseases during the same period were

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cutaneous malignant mela 1  
noma CMM 1.1  
3% CMM  
IV CMM 5  
4.6%<sup>2</sup> CMM  
2021 7 2022 6  
CMM 120 CMM  
CMM<sup>8</sup> CMM  
RNA microRNA miRNA 18  
RNA RNA  
4 5  
miRNA  
RNA 211 microRNA 211  
miR 211 miR 211  
6 RNA 128  
microRNA 128 miR 128  
miRNA miR 128  
7  
CMM miR 211 miR 128  
CMM

PCR  
1.3  
miR 211 miR 128  
cDNA  
miR 211 miR 128

Ki 67  
miR 211 miR 128  
9

miR 211 miR 128  
1.4  
SPSS 24.0

=1 miR 211 ~  
 miR 128 miR 211 miR 128  
 Logistic P<0.05 3  
 2 n %

Table 2 Comparison of clinical data between remission group and non remission group n %

	n	n=82	n=38	$\chi^2$	P
	68	47 57.32	21 55.26	0.045	0.833
	52	35 42.68	17 44.74		
<60	71	51 62.20	20 52.63	0.983	0.321
60	49	31 37.80	18 47.37		
	11	6 7.32	5 13.16	1.555	0.459
	25	16 19.51	9 23.68		
	84	60 73.17	24 63.16		
<2 cm	44	27 32.93	17 44.74	1.560	0.212
2 cm	76	55 67.07	21 55.26		
	15	15 18.29	0 0.00	8.062	0.018
	82	53 64.63	29 76.32		
	23	14 17.07	9 23.68		
	45	28 34.15	17 44.74	1.243	0.265
	75	54 65.85	21 55.26		
	32	12 14.63	20 52.63	19.171	<0.001
	88	70 85.37	18 47.37		
	77	46 56.10	31 81.58	7.333	0.007
	43	36 43.90	7 18.42		
~	49	43 52.44	6 15.79	14.436	<0.001
~	71	39 47.56	32 84.21		
Ki 67 % <30	39	32 39.02	7 18.42	5.025	0.025
30	81	50 60.98	31 81.58		
	79	58 71.95	20 52.63	4.309	0.038
	41	23 28.05	18 47.37		
	52	38 46.34	14 36.84	0.954	0.329
	68	44 53.66	24 63.16		

3 CMM

Table 3 Analysis of risk factors affecting the efficacy in patients with CMM

	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	OR	95% CI	P
=0 =1 =2	-0.565	0.331	2.914	0.568	0.297-1.087	0.088
=0 =1	0.822	0.406	4.099	2.275	1.027-5.042	0.043
=0 =1	0.972	0.385	6.374	2.643	1.243-5.622	0.012
~ =0 ~ =1	1.106	0.412	7.206	3.022	1.348-6.777	0.007
Ki 67 <30=0 30=1	0.762	0.554	1.892	2.143	0.723-6.346	0.169
=0 =1	-0.944	0.608	2.411	0.389	0.118-1.281	0.120
miR 211 =0 =1	0.792	0.304	6.787	2.208	1.217-4.006	0.009
miR 128 =0 =1	0.865	0.399	4.700	2.375	1.086-5.192	0.030

3

miR 211 XP11.3 NFAT5 IGF2R TGFBR2  
 90% 86.2% miRNA 211  
 miRNA 211  
 CMM miR 211 H Babapoor  
 miRNA 211

miR 211

miR 211 1

16 mRNA J . 2022 37 5 470 474.

MMP 16 miR 211 2

miR 211 miR 211 J . 2022 44 10 1146 1154.

miR 128 2q21.3 3p22.3 3

miR 128 4 Hill M Tran N. miRNA interplay mechanisms and consequences in cancer J . Dis Model Mech 2021 14 4 dmm047662

miR 128 5 He B Zhao Z Cai Q et al. miRNA based biomarkers therapies and resistance in Cancer J . Int J Biol Sci 2020 16 14 2628 2647.

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CMM miR 128 7 Budi HS Younus LA Lafta MH et al. The role of miR 128 in cancer development prevention drug resistance and immunotherapy J . Front Oncol 2023 12 1067974.

miR 128 CMM 8 CSCO 2011 J . 2012 17 2 159 171.

miR 128 FIGO miR 128 9 Chen G Huang P Xie J et al. microRNA 211 suppresses the growth and metastasis of cervical cancer by directly targeting ZEB1 J . Mol Med Rep 2018 17 1 1275 1282

miR 128 CMM 10 Babapoor S Horwich M Wu R et al. microRNA in situ hybridization for miR 211 detection as an ancillary test in melanoma diagnosis J . Mod Pathol 2016 29 5 461 475.

miR 128 miR 128 11 . miRNA 211 J . 2016 49 9 630 635.

3 UTR CCL18 CCL18 12 . miR 128 ZEB1 J . 2022 62 27 1 5.

miR 128 miR 128 13 . RNA 128 J . 2022 37 6 104 109.

miR 128 CMM miR 211 miR 128 14 CCL18 miRNA J . 2017 50 9 631 635.

177

11 . to Lymphocyte Ratio NLR and PD L 1 Inhibitor Efficacy in NSCLC J . J Thorac Oncol 2021 16 3 S573 S574.

2 197 200. 14 . MAFLD

12 . J . 2021 18 5 397 404.

2022 28 4 684 689. 15 . NLR CD64

13 Mountzios G Samantas E Senghas K et al. P75.04 Advanced Lung Cancer Inflammation Index ALI Neutrophil CRP/AIb J . 2022 17 7 840 843.



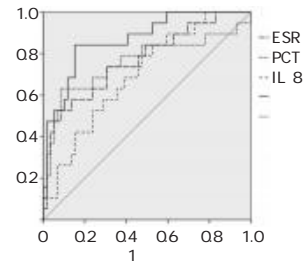
IL-8 in the ineffective group were higher than those in the effective group ( $t=4.961$ ,  $7.892$ ,  $6.535$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). The AUC of combined detection for evaluating the severity of AECOPD was greater than that of IL-8 alone, and the AUC for evaluating the severity of AECOPD was greater than that of ESR alone ( $P<0.05$ ). The levels of ESR, PCT, and IL-8 are related to disease severity in AECOPD patients, and they have evaluated value on disease severity and therapeutic efficacy.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Acute exacerbation, Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, Procalcitonin, Interleukin-8

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

COPD  
Acute aggravation of COPD (AECOPD)

$\bar{x} \pm s$  t  
 ROC ESR PCT IL 8  
 AECOPD spearman  
 ESR PCT IL 8 AECOPD  
 P<0.05



2  
 2.1 AECOPD ESR PCT  
 IL 8  
 ESR PCT IL 8  
 > >  
 P<0.05 1

1 ESR PCT IL 8 AECOPD ROC  
 Figure 1 ROC curves of ESR PCT and IL 8 levels on evaluating AECOPD severity

1 AECOPD ESR PCT IL 8  
 $\bar{x} \pm s$

2.3 ESR PCT IL 8 AECOPD

Table 1 Comparison of levels of ESR PCT and IL 8 in patients with different AECOPD severities  $\bar{x} \pm s$

ESR r=0.404 PCT r=0.381 IL 8 r=0.295  
 AECOPD P<0.05

	n	ESR min/h	PCT ng/mL	IL 8 $\mu$ g/mL
	19	34.09 $\pm$ 5.39	8.67 $\pm$ 1.53	10.35 $\pm$ 2.06
	28	27.53 $\pm$ 4.16 <sup>a</sup>	6.29 $\pm$ 1.12 <sup>a</sup>	8.12 $\pm$ 1.58 <sup>a</sup>
	31	15.98 $\pm$ 4.67 <sup>ab</sup>	3.15 $\pm$ 0.69 <sup>b</sup>	6.09 $\pm$ 1.16 <sup>ab</sup>
F		100.904	163.469	45.916
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

2.4 ESR PCT IL 8

2.2 ESR PCT IL 8 AECOPD  
 ROC AECOPD  
 AUC IL 8 P<0.05  
 2 1

51 27 ESR PCT  
 IL 8 P<0.05  
 3

2 ESR PCT IL 8 AECOPD  
 Table 2 Evaluated value of ESR PCT and IL 8 levels on severity of AECOPD

2.5 ESR PCT IL 8 AECOPD

	AUC	SE	95% CI	P
ESR	32.56 min/h	0.772 <sup>a</sup>	0.066 0.643-0.900	0.579 0.864 <0.001
PCT	8.13 ng/mL	0.758 <sup>a</sup>	0.076 0.609-0.908	0.632 0.915 0.001
IL 8	7.96 $\mu$ g/mL	0.698 <sup>a</sup>	0.065 0.570-0.826	0.842 0.475 0.010
		0.869 0.047	0.777-0.960	0.842 0.848 <0.001

ROC AECOPD  
 AUC ESR PCT IL 8  
 P<0.05 4 2  
 4 ESR PCT IL 8 AECOPD

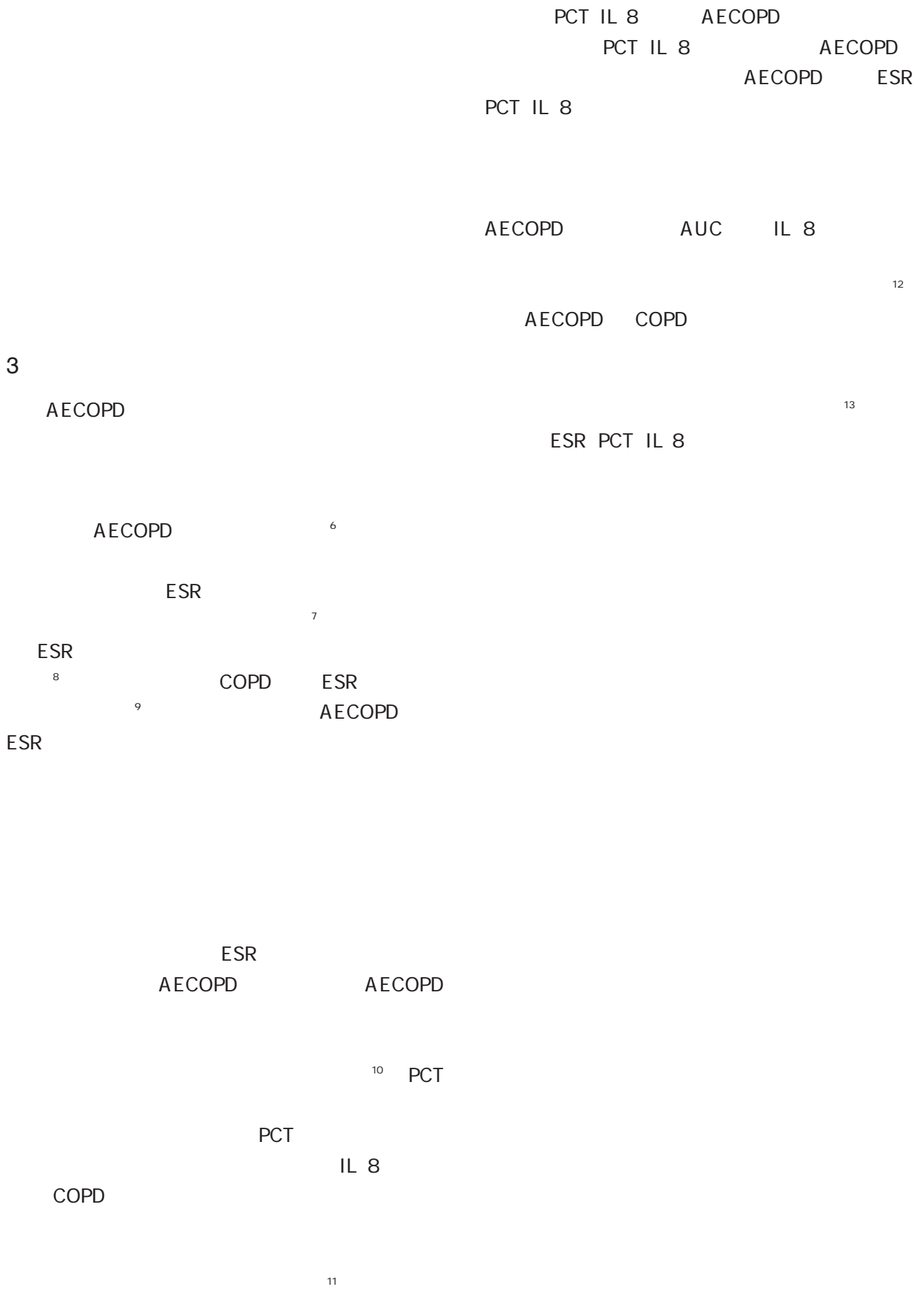
Table 4 Evaluated value of ESR PCT and IL 8 levels after treatment on clinical efficacy of AECOPD

	AUC	SE	95% CI	P
ESR	17.89 min/h	0.726 <sup>a</sup>	0.060 0.608-0.844	0.593 0.784 0.001
PCT	3.52 ng/mL	0.837 <sup>a</sup>	0.053 0.734-0.941	0.667 0.922 <0.001
IL 8	6.01 $\mu$ g/mL	0.865 <sup>a</sup>	0.050 0.768-0.962	0.815 0.843 <0.001
		0.960 0.022	0.918-1.000	0.963 0.863 <0.001

3 ESR PCT IL 8  $\bar{x} \pm s$   
 Table 3 Comparison of ESR PCT and IL 8 levels before and after treatment between effective group and ineffective group  $\bar{x} \pm s$

	n	ESR min/h	PCT ng/mL	IL 8 $\mu$ g/mL
	27	25.13 $\pm$ 4.67	19.03 $\pm$ 3.26 <sup>a</sup>	5.31 $\pm$ 1.19 4.10 $\pm$ 0.76 <sup>a</sup> 7.55 $\pm$ 1.27 6.58 $\pm$ 1.32 <sup>a</sup>
	51	24.22 $\pm$ 5.03	16.35 $\pm$ 3.04 <sup>a</sup>	5.79 $\pm$ 1.31 3.18 $\pm$ 0.49 <sup>a</sup> 8.02 $\pm$ 1.09 5.07 $\pm$ 0.85 <sup>a</sup>
t		0.779	4.961	1.588 7.892 1.710 6.535
P		0.439	<0.001	0.116 <0.001 0.091 <0.001

<sup>a</sup>P<0.05



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AUC is 0.976. The specificity and sensitivity of the regression model constructed with NO GR IL 6 combined with cTnl and CK MB in the diagnosis of VMC are significantly higher than other single indicators. It can provide a powerful basis and assistance for clinicians to diagnose VMC in children as early as possible.

Children Viral myocarditis Nitric oxide Glutathione reductase IL 6 Model

### Viral myocarditis VMC

VMC 1

2

VMC

6 Interleukin 6 IL 6  
Glutathione reductase GR  
Nitric oxide NO

2.2

VMC  
 cTnl 0.907  
 IL 6 0.912 ROC  
 ROC curve AUC  
 NO 0.883 3

the area under the

VMC IL 6 B NK  
 VMC IL 6  
 VMC VMA NO  
 VMC INF TNF  
 iNOS  
 NO NO

2.3

ROC  
 cTnl CK MB GR  
 NO IL 6 5 5  
 $\text{logit } P = 20.102 + 0.157 \cdot \text{Ctnl} + 0.218 \cdot \text{CK MB} + 0.462 \cdot \text{NO} + 0.354 \cdot \text{IL 6} + 0.368 \cdot \text{GR}$   
 ROC VMC  
 AUC 0.976 1  
 0.55 0.977  
 0.982 0.959

3

IL 6

16  
5  
15  
17  
cTnI IL 1 0  
VMC  
AUC  
hs CRP TNF  
18 CK MB  
NO GR IL 6  
NO GR IL 6  
cTnI CK MB  
VMC  
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1  
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## NLRP3 SAA NF B

3 NLRP3 A SAA  
 2020 6 2022 6  
 n=19

NF B 70  
 n=51 NLRP3 SAA NF B  
 NLRP3 SAA NF B P<0.05 NLRP3 SAA

NF B < < P<0.05  
 NLRP3 SAA NF B P<0.05 ROC

NLRP3 AUC 0.634 63.43% 67.40%  
 114.02 pg/mL SAA AUC 0.715 73.50% 69.00%  
 30.99 mg/L NF B AUC 0.914 81.40%  
 70.00% 38.27 μg/mL P<0.05

NLRP3 SAA NF B

3 A

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To study expression and clinical significance of NOD like receptor protein 3 (NLRP3), Amyloid A (SAA) and Nuclear Transcription factor (NF- $\kappa$ B) in serum of patients with craniocerebral infection after craniocerebral injury. 70 patients with craniocerebral injury admitted to the People's Hospital of Rugao City, Jiangsu Province from June 2020 to June 2022 were selected as the study subjects. They were divided into an infected group (n=19) based on their infection status and an uninfected group (n=51) as the control group. Serum NLRP3, SAA and NF- $\kappa$ B were analyzed. The diagnostic value of NF- $\kappa$ B in postoperative craniocerebral infection after craniocerebral injury surgery. The levels of NLRP3, SAA and NF- $\kappa$ B in infected group were significantly higher than those in control group and the difference was statistically significant (P<0.05). NLRP3, SAA and NF- $\kappa$ B levels were statistically significant in patients with mild infection < moderate infection < severe infection (P<0.05). The levels of NLRP3, SAA and NF- $\kappa$ B in poor prognosis group were significantly higher than those in good prognosis group and the difference was statistically significant (P<0.05). ROC results showed that the AUC of serum NLRP3 was 0.634, the sensitivity was 63.43%, the specificity was 67.40% and the cut off value was 114.02 pg/mL. The AUC of serum SAA for

predicting craniocerebral infection after craniocerebral injury was 0.715 the sensitivity was 73.50% the specificity was 69.00% and the cut off value was 30.99 mg/L. The AUC of serum NF- $\kappa$ B for predicting craniocerebral infection after craniocerebral injury was 0.914 the sensitivity was 81.40% the specificity was 70.00% and the truncation value was 38.27  $\mu$ g/mL. The specificity and accuracy of combined detection were higher than that of single detection  $P < 0.05$ .

Serum NLRP3 SAA and NF- $\kappa$ B are all abnormally high in patients with craniocerebral infection after craniocerebral injury and the combined detection of craniocerebral infection after craniocerebral injury has higher diagnostic efficacy. This study also provides a new idea for the clinical treatment of craniocerebral infection after craniocerebral injury and has high clinical application value.

NOD-like receptor protein 3 Amyloid A Nuclear transcription factor Craniocerebral injury Brain infection

0.914 81.40% 70.00%  
38.27  $\mu\text{g/mL}$   
P<0.05 4 1

2.2 NLRP3 SAA NF B

NLRP3 SAA NF B <  
< P<0.05  
2

3

2.3 NLRP3 SAA NF B  
NLRP3 SAA NF B  
P<  
0.05 3

8

9

NLRP3

NLRP3

10

NLRP3

2.4 NLRP3 SAA NF B

11

NLRP3

ROC NLRP3  
AUC 0.634 63.43%  
67.40% 114.02  $\text{pg/mL}$  SAA  
AUC 0.715  
73.50% 69.00% 30.99  $\text{mg/L}$   
NF B AUC



# miR 100

1

2

miR 100

miR 100

miR 100

miR 100

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2 Pathology Laboratory the Second People s Hospital of Huaihua City Huaihua Hunan China 41800

The expression of miR 100 is severely dysregulated in various human cancers and plays an important role in cell metabolism cycling migration epithelial mesenchymal transition and differentiation. Its dysregulated expression is also closely Huaihua City

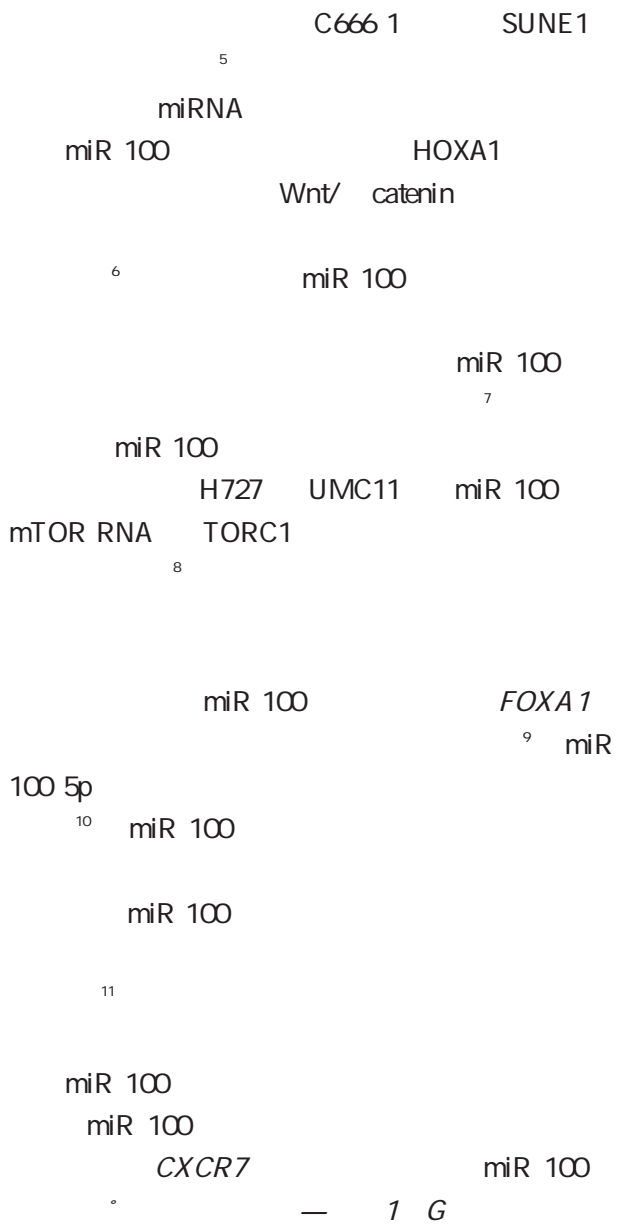
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- 9 Xie H Xiao R He Y et al. MicroRNA 100 inhibits breast cancer cell proliferation invasion and migration by targeting FOXA1 J

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