一般內科訓練核心課程

第三章 執行或判讀

第一節 心電圖的判讀

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心電圖問世已經一百餘年,由於操作簡單、安全,而且費用便宜, 因此廣泛用於心臟病及相關藥物、電解質異常之診斷及篩選。一般醫 師應熟習心電圖之判讀,以收早期診斷及早期治療之效。心電圖之判 讀千頭萬緒,建議初學者參考電腦報告系統,純測量心電圖之各種基 本的資料,再根據這些資料之正常與否作解讀。

壹、測量下列數據:

- 一、心房速率
- 二、心室速率
- 三、PR間隔
- 四、QRS期間
- 五、QT/QTc 間隔
- 六、P軸
- 七、QRS 軸

貳、判讀

一、基本心臟節律為何?

正常之心臟節律為竇性節律(sinuns rhythm),欲知是否為竇性節律可以由P波之電軸來決定,竇性P波之電軸應指向左下方,因此在 aVR 為負波,在 lead II 為正波。

二、有無心律不整?

只要節律點、速率,規則度以及傳導有異常皆為心律不整。要 診斷心律不整最好有較長的記錄圖,P波要清楚。常見的心律不整 如下表所示:

A 早期收縮

- 1 心房早期收縮(atrial premature complex, APC)
- 2 心室早期收縮(ventricular premature complex, VPC)

B 快速心律

- 1 竇性頻脈(sinus tachycardia)
- 2 心房頻脈(atrial tachycardia)
- 3 心房撲動(atrial flutter)
- 4 心房顫動(atrial fibrillation)
- 5 陣發性心室上頻脈(PSVT)
- 6 心室頻脈(ventricular tachycardia)
- 7 心室顫動(ventricular fibrillation)

C 慢速心律

- 1 竇性緩脈(sinus bradycardia)
- 2 實性停歇(sinus pause or arrest)
- 3 竇房傳導障礙(sinus exit block)
- 4 房室傳導障礙(AV block)
- 5 心室節律(idioventricular rhythm)

三、QRS 軸是否偏移?

正常 QRS 軸介於-30 度到 90 度之間,若小於-30 度為心軸左偏,大於 90 度為心軸右偏。

A 造成心軸左偏(left-axis deviation)的原因有:

- 1 左前半枝傳導障礙(left anterior fascicular block)
- 2 下壁心肌梗塞(inferior MI)
- 3 ventricular preexcitation
- 4 高血鉀症(hyperkalemia)
- 5 右心尖電刺激(RV pacing)
- 6 肺氣腫(emphysema)

B 造成心軸右偏(right-axis deviation)的原因有:

- 1 左後半枝傳導障礙(left posterior fascicular block)
- 2 右心室肥大(RV hypertrophy)
- 3 ventricular preexcitation
- 4 高血鉀症
- 5 側壁心肌梗塞(lateral wall MI)
- 6 右位心(dextroardia)

四、PR interval:

- A . First degree AV block :PR interval >0.2 sec
- B · Mobitz type I second degree AV block
- C · Mobitz type II second degree AV block
- D . Complete AV block
- E · Accelerated AV conduction: PR interval < 0.12 sec, normal P-wave morphology, normal QRS duration
- F · Ventricular preexcitation (WPW pattern)

五、Intraventricular conduction:

A . RBBB:

QRS ≥ 0.12 sec

Right precordial leads R'>R

Secondary ST-T changes in the right precordial leads

Slurred S wave in lead I, AVL and left precordial leads

B · Incomplete RBBB:

Criteria for RBBB but QRS 0.09-0.11 sec

C . Left anterior fascicular block:

Left-axis deviation -45 to -90 degrees

A positive terminal deflection in aVL and aVR with the peak of the terminal R wave in aVR occurring later than in aVL

QRS duration less than 0.12s

No other causes of left axis deviation

D . Left posterior fascicular block

Right axis derivation ≥ 120 degrees

An rS pattern in lead I and aVL and a qR pattern in leads II,

QRS duration < 0.12s

III, and aVF (Q<0.04s)

No other causes of right axis deviation

E . LBBB

QRS \geq 0.12 s

Slurred R in leads I, aVL, and V5-6

Secondary ST-T changes in leads I, aVL, V5-6

Absence of Q waves in leads I, V5-6

R-wave peak time ≥ 0.06s in V5-6

F . Incomplete LBBB :Three of four criteria are required

QRS 0.1-0.11s

Absence of Q in leads I, V5-6

Slurred R in leads I, aVL, and V5-6

R-wave peak time≥0.06s in V5-6

六、有無心房擴大?

A · RA enlargement:

- P wave amplitude ≥ 2.5mm in leads II, III, aVF. The P wave duration<0.12s.
- The initial positive component of P wave in $V1 \ge 1.5$ mm.

B · LA enlargement:

- \cdot P wave duration \geq 0.12s in lead I,II and aVL.
- · Abnormal P-terminal force in V1: the depth and duration ≥ 0.04mm-sec(一小格).

七、有無心室肥大?

A、Right ventricular hypertrophy(RVH)之診斷標準:

- 1. Right-axis deviation(in the absence of other cause)
- 2. In V1: R>S, R wave ≥ 7 mm,
 If rSR' pattern(normal QRS duration): with
 R'>10mm
- 3. In V5 or V6: R/S ratio \leq 1.
- 4. V1 R+ V5, V6 S.10.5 mm.

B、Left ventricular hypertrophy(LVH)之診斷標準:

- 1. S in V1 or V2+R in V5 or V6>35 mm
 - (>40 mm for age 30-40 years)
 - (>60 mm for age 16-30 years), or
- 2.R in aVL>11 mm, or
- 3.R in lead I+S in lead III>25 mm, or

4.R in aVL+S in lead V3>28 mm in men or 20 mm in women.

八、有無心肌壞死?

檢查有無病態之Q波,其定義為Q波之寬度 0.04 秒,深度 R/4

九、有無復極化之異常?

心室復極化位於心電圖之 ST-T 波段。正 ST 節段位於等電點,若是 ST 節段上升 1mm(V1, V2 除外)應考慮急性心肌梗塞,ST 節段下降 1mm 應考慮心肌缺血或梗塞。但影響心肌復極化的因素很多,除了心肌缺氧外,溫度、電解質、藥物、中樞神經系、心室傳導障礙、心室肥大…等,皆會產生 ST-T 波變化。應配合臨床病史來判讀。

參、注意事項:

- 一、 記錄是否正確?首先應注意心電圖速度及刻度是否標準?此 外記錄電極錯置或倒置也經常發生。
- 二、判讀心電圖必須與臨床狀況配合:有些急性冠狀症候群 (acute coronary syndrome)之心電圖並無典型之變化,甚至根本沒有變化,這個時候一定要非常小心追蹤,並輔以其他檢查,以免誤診。
- 三、 比較系列變化:急性心肌梗塞會有不同的進展性心電圖變

化,因此可以利用定時的追蹤檢查來判斷病程發展。新發生的 左束枝傳導障礙(LBBB)伴隨胸痛也被用來診斷急性心肌梗塞。 四、經常練習:學習任何事情都是一樣的,只要經常練習一定熟 能生巧。

第二節 胸部 X 光判讀

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胸部 X 光在胸腔疾病的診斷上是很重要而且方便的工具。其提供的訊息往往可以彌補病史詢問及理學檢查的死角。因此基本胸部 X 光判讀的技巧,是每一位臨床醫師必備的基本能力。

壹、學習目標

- 一、瞭解基礎放射攝影原理
- 二、瞭解放射影像、解剖以及病理、生理學之相關性。
- 三、熟悉常見疾病在 X 光上的表現
- 四、熟悉各種影像徵候 (Signs)。
- 五、學習X光之判讀步驟以及鑑別診斷。

貳、基礎放射攝影原理及術語

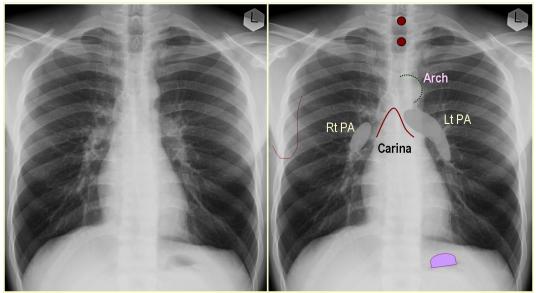
- 一、正面照 (frontal view) -直立照,放射線由病人背後進入、前胸出而投射在片夾上,一般稱 PA (posteroanterior) view。
- 二、側面照 (lateral view)-用於檢視心臟後方或橫隔下病灶。依循病人右側或左側緊貼 X 光底片而標示為"R"或"L"。若病灶位於胸腔左側,應取左側位照(left lateral)。
- 三、Portable chest X-ray-為由前往後照(AP views)。
- 四、Posteroanterior oblique views-病人與 X 光及底片均成 45°角
- 五、Decubitus views-"decubitus"為側臥;可用來確認積液或霉菌 球的存在。
- 六、Lordotic views-於 upright PA 位置,請病人後仰約 30°。用來確認肺尖病灶,以及右肺中葉或左肺舌葉,部分被肋骨遮蓋

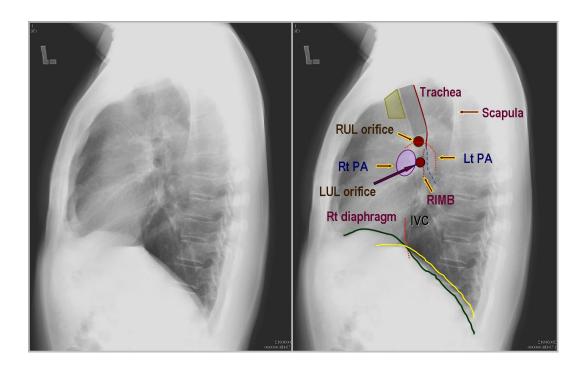
的病灶。

- 七、Expiratory views-吐氣照。用來檢測單邊阻塞性肺氣腫或確認 氣胸的存在。
- Opacities : Air < fat < liver < blood < muscle < bone < barium < lead.</p>
 - (一) Air-最為透光 (radiolucent); 在光片上現黑色; 例如 Lungs, gastric bubble, trachea etc.
 - (二) Fat-Breasts
 - (三) Fluid-胸部 X 光上看到的絕大多數均為液體影像。例如: vessels, heart, diaphragm, soft tissue, mediastinal structures
 - (四) Mineral-密度最高不透光(or radio-opaque)。絕大部分為 鈣質, bones (marrow is aerated), aortic calcifications such as the aortic knob, etc.
 - (五) 一般會使用 Density 這個字眼,但因為實際上 Density 指的是立體物質的密度;而胸部 X 光影像屬於平面圖像,通常為濃淡的差異,建議以 Opacities 較為適當。

與影片成直角的結構看起來會較濃,因為光影像代表所有處於光光源及底片中間物品總密度之結合。厚度及密度均會影響透光性。非常厚的軟組織影像看起來可以接近骨頭影像。

Major Anatomic Landmark





貳、Radiologic patterns of diseases

- Airspace Disease
 - (-)Acinar shadow or subacinar shadow
 - (二)Air bronchogram or air alveologram
 - (三)Rapid progression: patchy, poorly circumscribed, early coalescene, non-homogeneous
 - (四)Segment, lobar distribution
 - (五)Bat's wing or butterfly distribution: pulmonary edema
 - (六)Differential diagnosis: Blood, Pus, Water, Cell,

Protein

- Interstitial Disease (reticular, micronodular, reticulonodular, linear, honeycombing)
 - (一) Discrete
 - (二) Inhomhogeneous
 - (三) No air bronchogram
 - (四) Made up of lines(reticular) or dots(nodular) or both (reticulonodular) Reticular Infiltration
 - (五) Coarse reticula diameter>1cm=Honeycomb
- 三、Nodular Infiltration
 - (—) Homogeneous well-difined circumscribed nodule
 - (二) Micronodule size<1mm
 - (三) Small nodule size 1-3mm
 - (四) Medium nodule size 3-5mm
 - (五) Large nodule size >5-10mm
 - (六) Disease: Miliary tbc, early disseminated carcinomatosis,

silicosis

四、Reticulonodular Infiltration: Mixed reticula network and nodular infiltration

五、Linear Infiltration

- (-) Thickening of bronchovascular marking
- (二) Most common disease:Pulmonary edema vs Lymphangitic spread
- (三) Radiographic pattern= Kerley's line Kerley's A line, septal line projection from the hilum

六、Honeycomb

- (一) Coarse reticular pattern.
- (二) Eosinophilic granuloma, fibrosing alveolitis, rheumatoid lung disease, asbestosis, end stage sarcoidosis

多、Radiological signs

- 一、 Silhouette Sign: 當兩個病灶所接觸的邊緣(界線)影 像消失,代表兩者位於同一個平面。舉例來說,當一個 病灶有接觸到心臟,則與病灶接觸的心臟邊緣影像會消 失。
- 二、 Hilum Convergence Sign:用以分辨肺門腫大是否因肺動脈變大而造成。假如血管進入肺門及消失,則代表肺門腫大是因肺動脈變大而引起,例如肺動脈高壓。若血管進入肺門處後仍未消失,則代表為肺門處的腫瘤或淋巴病變所造成。

- 三、 Hilum Overlay Sign:用以分辨前縱膈腔腫瘤或是心臟擴大。肺動脈的交叉點,常在心臟邊緣外1公分內,即使像心臟擴大或心包膜積水亦是。若是因前縱膈腔腫瘤和心臟重疊所造成的,肺動脈之分叉點會距心臟邊緣超過1公分。
- 四、 Cervicothoracic Sign: 肺尖病灶的影像,超過鎖骨以 上的部分,若仍可清楚看到界線,則代表此病灶偏後方。
- 五、 Aortic Nipple: 主動脈弓旁邊的一個結節影像,是的 正常影像。
- 六、 Bulging Fissure: Klebsiellla pneumonia 的特徵。
- 七、 Boeing sign: 在左上肺塌陷或切除後,從 lateral view 上看起來, oblique fissure 會向前移。
- 八、 Cut Off Sign: 光上所看到的支氣管的陰影如果突然 消失,稱為 cut off sign,代表有 endobronchial lesion。
- 九、 Crossing Chest Wall:代表病灶位於肺外(胸壁上)。
- 十、 Calcification:單一肺結節中六種常見的鈣化型態。
 - (-) A: Diffue
 - (二) B: Central
 - (三) C: Popcorn
 - (四) D: Laminar
 - (五) E: Stippled
 - (六) F: Eccentric

前四種比較傾向良性,後兩種比較傾向是惡性腫瘤。

十一、Deep Sulcus Sigm: 氣胸的 sign 之一。當病患平躺時,肋膜腔內的空氣會積在 costphrenic angle 處,導

致 CXR 上 Costo-phrenic angle 的變鈍、變深。

十二、Doubling Time

- (一) 腫瘤細胞之數量增加一倍的時間(非影像上的直徑增加一倍的時間)
- (二) 用以評估單一肺結節的病因
- (三) <30 天多半代表良性變化,如炎症反應,但 small cell lung cancer 除外。
- (四) > 450 天多半代表是良性腫瘤,但bronchioalveolar cell carcinoma 或 lymphoma 除外。
- (五) 介於 30-1450 天之間,多半傾向是惡性腫瘤。
- 十三、Double Density:心臟旁邊除了心臟本身的邊緣所產生的影像之外,若看到另一個濃度較深的影像時,要考慮心臟的前面或後面有病灶。
- 十四、Eccentric Location of Cavity in a Mass:當一個空洞 化病灶,其邊緣厚且不規則,可見於良性或惡性病灶。 若有偏心性開動,則惡性的機會很高。
- +五、Egg Shell Calcification:為 silicosis 特徴,但在 sarcoidosis, lymphoma (after chemotherapy)等病有 時亦會發現。
- 十六、Extrapleural Sign:在壁層肋膜外之腫瘤會撐起壁層 肋膜,而出現所謂『肋膜外徵象』(extrapleural sign), 適用於分辨肺實質病變或肋膜外病變的 sign。其影像 特徵為:
 - (一) 位於周邊

- (二) 肺部的影像會呈現『凹下(cancave)狀』
- (三) 與胸壁間的角度是鈍角
- (四) 內緣清楚,外緣模糊
- (五) 早期長度和寬度相同
- 十七、 Incomplete border sign: 當一個結節狀病灶其邊 緣不完整時可能代表是肺外病變。
- 十八、 Inlet to Outlet Shadow: 會穿越橫膈的器官有食 道主動脈以及胸管。如果在中線的右緣看到一個擴張 的 inlet to outlet shadow 要考慮是食道擴張 (achalasia),如果在中線的左側看到擴張的 inlet to outlet shadow 則要考慮主動脈剝脫離。胸管因太細,所以 X 光上看不到。
- 十九、 Knuckle Sign: 肺動脈拴塞的光表現之一。肺門 處血管管徑變大後突然變細。
- 二十、 Air Crescent Sign: X 光上如果有『洞內有球』 (ball-in-hall)的形狀出現時, fungal ball 和開洞的壁 之間的上緣會有一層空氣,成半月狀透明區域稱之 (Halo Sign)。(注意,這和 CT 上所指的 halo sign 是 不同的!)
- 二十一、 Open Bronchus Sign/ Alveolar Atelectasis: 你可以看到支氣管的分佈,就代表氣道是通暢的。
- 二十二、 Sail Sign
- 二十三、 Rat Tail Sign
- 二十四、 Golden Reverse S Sign:右上肺葉塌陷時,若靠右側肺門處反而向外鼓出,形狀像是相反的 S 形, 則代表右上肺葉開口處可能有惡性腫瘤。

肆、主要分佈於是上方的疾病:疾病的位置有助於鑑別診斷

- 一、肺結核 (Tuberculosis)
- 二、類肉瘤病 (Sarcoidosis)
- 三、組織漿菌病 (Histoplasmosis)
- 四、矽肺病(Silicosis)
- 五、僵直性脊椎炎(Ankylosing spondylitis)
- 六、Eosinophilic granuloma

伍、循序判讀影像

- 一、 整體分析評估
 - (一) Identification- 核對每一張片子上的標記來確定病人的姓名、左右邊。並進一步確認性別、估算年齡。
 - (二) Orientation-辨別病人的姿勢,考慮位置是站著或躺著照;並確定身體是否有旋轉,鎖骨和其他的構造在胸骨兩邊是否對稱。即使是輕微的旋轉都要盡量避免,因為心臟和縱膈腔斜照起來會變大和變形。
 - (三) Quality- 適當品質的片子須有以下條件:

所有肺野應該都含蓋在內,無切角。

吸足氣且兩側肩胛骨對稱拉開。

氣管及胸椎骨頭須隱約可見。

心臟後面及橫膈下一公分處之肺紋須能看見。

- Step-by-step study looking for specific lesions PA or AP view:
 - (一) 第一步檢查胸部的骨架:你應該能一跟一根肋骨數, 檢查肩胛骨,上臂骨和肩膀及鎖骨,檢查在第十根及第

十一根肋骨上方的横膈膜。

- (二) 下一步檢查覆蓋在胸部骨架上的軟組織:注意乳房的 陰影,鎖骨上方的部位、腋下及胸部兩邊的組織。
- (三) 檢查肺野及肺門:肺門是肺部血管鄰近心臟陰影的影 像,正常的肺紋是線條狀及顆粒陰影的肺部血管。
- (四) 下一步,檢查縱膈腔及心臟:縱膈腔的位移是單側或另一側肺部疾病的重要線索。
 - 1.在 PA 的胸部 X 光,正常的右邊心臟及縱膈腔邊緣是由 (從下到上)
 - (1) 下腔静脈
 - (2) 右心房
 - (3) 升主動脈
 - (4) 上腔靜脈
 - 2.正常的左邊心臟及縱膈腔邊緣包括(從下到上)
 - (1) 左邊心室
 - (2) 左邊心房
 - (3) 肺動脈
 - (4) 主動脈弓
 - (5) 上鎖骨動靜脈
- (五)最後檢查橫膈及肋膜:橫膈膜在肺基部的影像為放射線 不透性,右邊主要為肝臟所造成,左邊主要為脾臟所造 成。正常的肋膜在胸部 X 光是不可見的,除非是兩層肋 骨一起形成肺葉間隙。

Lateral view:

(一)第一檢查胸骨及後心的三角乾淨地帶

(二)下一步檢查前中後縱膈腔,脊椎骨現後方一公分的線由 上到下應逐漸變黑

三、 尋找診斷的要素及如何開始一連串的想法

一些的特徵非常特別。因此,在讀片時我們應小心的尋 找更特別的證據,這些證據或許很小或不顯著,卻指出整個 疾病的過程,如果我們可以發現這些特徵,我們將會發現問 題的答案,譬如,肺部的顆粒可以是良性或是惡性。不論如 何,如果我們看到 X 光上同時有附近肋骨的病變,我們就可 以推論此病灶可能為惡性。

不同的疾病常有相似的 X 光特徵, 我們應學會把他們歸類成一組鑑別診斷, 而且要面面俱到。例如, 我們常把慢性感染、肺泡細胞癌及淋巴瘤歸類在同一個範疇內。

陸、胸部X光的限制

胸部 X 光是一個非常有用的檢查,但仍有其限制。一個正常的 X 光不一定可以排除所有的問題。例如當病人為呼吸道疾病, X 光影像可能看起來無異常;小的或不顯著的肺癌或許看不見;肺栓塞也很少可以從 X 光直接診斷。

第三節 簡易實驗室檢查判讀

腎臟內科 蔡任弼醫師

Physical and chemical examination

1 Physical features

11 Colour

The colour of normal urine ranges from pale to dark yellow and amber. Gross haematuria is the most important and frequent cause of altered colour. Urine is also of a variable red colour in haemoglobinuria, myoglobinuria or after rifampicin. Jaundice and all other states associated with increased concentrations of conjugated bilirubin.

1.2 Turbidity

Normal, freshly voided urine is usually clear or transparent. High concentrations of leucocytes, erythrocytes, epithelial cells or bacteria are associated with a cloudy specimen .Chyluria is another cause of turbid urine.

1.3 Odour

A pungent smell is typical of urine contaminated with bacteria, while a sweet or fruity odour is due to ketones.

1.4 Density

1.4.1 Specific gravity

For urine, the specific gravity is a function of the number, density, and weight of the dissolved solute particles, a scale for specific gravities from 1.000 to 1.060

1.4.2 Osmolality

Osmolality is a function of the number of particles in solution. High glucose concentrations contribute significantly to the measured osmolality (10 g/l of glucose = 55.5 mosmol)

2 Chemical features

2.1 pH

In the normal individual, urinary pH ranges from 4.5 to 8.0, with variations mainly caused by food intake.

2.2 Haemoglobin

Haemoglobin is detected by dipsticks. Free haemoglobin may occur in the urine as a result either of haematuria associated with red-cell lysis in the urinary tract or of intravascular haemolysis. These two conditions can easily be distinguished by urine microscopy, since erythrocytes are seen in haematuria but are absent in intravascular haemolysis.

2.3 Glucose

This test is highly specific and is sensitive to concentrations of 1 to 20 g/l. Ketones can produce false-negative results, but at a concentration of greater than 4 mmol/l.

2.4 Proteins

Under physiological conditions, urinary protein excretion does not exceed 150 mg/day for adults and 140mg/m² of body surface for children.

2.4.1 Dipsticks

Dipsticks almost exclusively detect albumin, the sensitivity being for concentrations as low as 250 mg/l.

2.4.2 The protein:creatinine ratio

The protein:creatinine ratio can be calculated on random urine samples. All patients with proteinuria of greater than 3.5 g/24h had a ratio of greater than 3.5 in single voided samples, and all patients with a proteinuria of less than 0.2 g/24h had a ratio of less than 0.2.

2.4.3 Microalbuminuria

Microalbuminuria (or paucialbuminuria) is defined as a urine albumin concentration greater than normal but negative by dipstick testing. A urinary albumin excretion rate of greater than 30 g/min in an overnight collection.

2.5 Leucocyte esterase

This dipstick is based on the esterase activity of granulocytes. False-negative results may also occur in the presence of increased concentrations of proteins ketones, or in presence of cephalexin, cephalotin, nitrofurantoin, tetracycline, and tobramycin.

2.6 Nitrites

The presence of bacteria in the urine may be revealed by the reduction of nitrates to nitrites .False-negative nitrite tests may occur in alkaline urine, when the stay of urine in the bladder is too short. Moreover, some bacteria, such as *Pseudomonas* spp., *Staphylococcus albus*, *Staph. saprophyticus*, and *Streptococcus faecalis*, may be mild nitrate reducers or express no nitrate-reducing capacity.

2.7 Ketones

Ketones are usually detected by dipsticks based on the reaction of acetone and acetoacetate. The dipsticks are more sensitive to

acetoacetate than to acetone

<u>Urine microscopy</u>

1 Erythrocytes

Urinary erythrocytes may have variable morphology: when the majority have irregular shapes and contours they come from glomeruli; when they are regular they come from the excretory system.

2 Leucocytes

2.1 Neutrophils

Neutrophils are more often found in urinary-tract infections, urological disorders, or as a consequence of contamination from the genitalia. However, they are also found in patients with proliferative glomerular diseases or acute interstitial nephritis.

2.2 Lymphocytes

They are found in increased numbers in patients with transplanted kidneys during episodes of acute cellular rejection

2.3 Eosinophils

They are at present considered a less sensitive and specific marker of acute interstitial nephritis than in the past. They may be also useful in diagnosing patients with atheroembolic renal disease

2.4 Renal tubular cells

The most frequently found are round to ovoid mononucleated cells, which probably come from proximal tubules

2.5 Urothelial cells

These come from the urothelium, which is a multilayered epithelium lining the urinary excretory tract from the calyces to the bladder in

the female and to the proximal urethra in the male.

2.6 Squamous cells

They are a constant finding, being exfoliated from the urethra. In women with vaginal discharge these cells contaminate the urine and may be in such large numbers that no other elements can reliably be observed.

3 Lipids

Lipids are a typical finding in the urine of patients with nephrotic syndrome or heavy proteinuria.

4 Casts

They form within the distal tubules and in the collecting ducts of the kidneys from the aggregation and transformation into a gel of the fibrils of Tamm–Horsfall glycoprotein. When cells, granules, lipids, crystals, pigmented substances, micro-organisms, and the like are transported along the nephron by the tubular fluid and come across the forming cast they are entrapped, with the consequent appearance in the urine of a large variety of casts.

4.1 Hyaline casts

These contain Tamm–Horsfall protein only. They are present in variable number in the normal individual.

4.2 Granular casts

These contain either fine or coarse granules. In patients with proteinuria the granules contain ultrafiltered proteins, while in those with acute tubular necrosis the granules are probably due to degenerated tubular cells. Coarse granules, too, probably derive from degenerated cells. Granular casts are usually not found in the urine of the normal individual.

4.3 Waxy casts

They are typically found in patients with renal dysfunction, either chronic or rapidly progressive.

thological element.

5 Crystals

The urine can contain several types of crystals, some of which are found only or predominantly in acid urine while others prevail in alkaline urine.

Common crystals seen even in healthy patients include calcium oxalate, triple phosphate crystal and amorphous phosphates. Very uncommon crystals include: cystine crystals in urine of neonates with congenital cystinuria or severe liver disease, tyrosine crystals with congenital tyrosinosis or marked liver impairment.

6. Micro-organisms

2.3.1.7.1 Bacteria

The urine is usually not collected and handled under sterile conditions, bacteria may be due to contamination rather than infection. The presence of leucocytes increases the probability of a real infection, especially in women, but leucocytes and bacteria from the genitalia may contaminate urine.

2.3.1.7.2 Fungi

The most frequent cause of candida in the urine is contamination from the genitalia, but candida can also grow in the urinary tract, mostly in patients with diabetes mellitus, structural abnormalities, indwelling catheters, prolonged antibiotic treatment or immunosuppression.

第四節 血液培養

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血液培養可檢查血液中是否有病原菌,細菌可能在身體其他的部位感染,然後散佈到血液,培養的結果可幫助醫師診斷病人是否有菌血症或敗血症,並希望由分離的菌株做藥物感受性測驗。 例如細菌性肺炎或腦膜炎時,致病菌可能散佈到血液,可從血液分離出來細菌,幫助臨床醫師治療病人。故血液培養乃臨床微生物檢驗中最重要的項目之一。然而血液檢體採檢的時機、套數、部位的消毒以及血瓶的消毒過程,都會影響分離結果的正確性。

一、血液培養的時機

臨床懷疑病人有敗血症,如體溫異常(發燒或低體溫),畏寒,心 跳過快,意識不清楚,尿量減少等。

二、血液培養的套數

血液培養採集兩套,但懷疑心內膜炎或不明熱的病人,最好間隔 分鐘做做三套血液培養。

三、血液培養專用培養瓶:

大人二瓶,每瓶各 5ml 之血液。小孩: 一瓶,1~3ml 之血液。 四、血液培養結果判讀

血液培養分離的菌種,若多套中的一套培養出下列的細菌,如 Bacillus spp., Coagulase negative staphylococci,

Proprionibacterium acnes 或 Crynebacterium spp., 一般視為污染菌。