

# 中山大学

## 2017 年港澳台人士攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 639

科目名称: 急诊医学

考试时间: 4 月 9 日 上午

### 考生须知

全部答案一律写在答题纸上, 答在试题纸上的不计分! 答题要写清题号, 不必抄题。

### 一、名词解释 (每题 10 分, 共 50 分):

1. 肺性脑病
2. Ewart 征
3. Grey-Turner 征
4. MODS
5. Sepsis

### 二、简答题 (每题 15 分, 共 60 分):

1. 急性心力衰竭常见诱因
2. 重症肺炎诊断标准
3. 绞窄性肠梗阻的诊断要点
4. 心肺复苏基本生命支持的要素及其步骤顺序并简述胸外按压的技术要点

### 三、文献翻译 (40 分):

As one of the cornerstones of modern cardiopulmonary resuscitation, ventilation received controversy and challenges in the past two decades. Chest compression only CPR has been strongly advocated in recent years, especially in witnessed cardiogenic cardiac arrest (CA). Passive oxygenation and cardiocerebral resuscitation also showed good effect in the early stage of cardiogenic CA. However, clinical validation in a larger context is still needed. Positive-pressure ventilation, which can increase intrathoracic pressure, affects the coronary perfusion pressure and cerebral perfusion, is thought to be not only useless, but also has adverse effects within the first few minutes of CPR. This view is accepted by many scholars, however, ventilation is essential in late-start CPR, prolonged CPR and non-cardiogenic CA. Mechanical ventilation, especially special ventilation modes for CPR showed some prospects. Positive-pressure ventilation remains the gold standard in CPR in clinical practice at present. It was shown by existing research that hyperventilation significantly reduce the success rate of resuscitation, thus a consensus had been reached about avoiding hyperventilation.