33 Greater vasopressin-induced vasoconstriction and inferior effects of nitrovasodilators and milrinone in the radial artery than in the internal thoracic artery

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Vasopressin induced a significantly stronger contraction in the RA than in the ITA. Milrinone caused less relaxation, and pretreatment with milrinone and nitroprusside had little effect in the RA compared with the ITA in vasopressin-evoked contraction. Nitroglycerin has a potent relaxation effect but little effect to prevent contraction in both arteries.

41 Impaired mitochondrial response to simulated ischemic injury as a predictor of the development of atrial fibrillation after cardiac surgery: In vitro study in human myocardium

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The pathophysiology of atrial fibrillation, a common complication after cardiac surgery, remains unclear. Slices of right atrial trabeculae from 50 patients undergoing elective cardiac surgery were used to assess mitochondrial recovery after simulated ischemia and reoxygenation. A strong correlation was found between mitochondrial dysfunction after ischemia and postoperative atrial fibrillation.

46 Myogenic transcranial motor evoked potentials monitoring cannot always predict neurologic outcome after spinal cord ischemia in rats

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According to our clinical experience and experimental data, it is suggested that myogenic transcranial MEP monitoring can be used detect spinal cord ischemia during aortic occlusion but not always to predict neurologic outcome after spinal cord ischemia and reperfusion in rats.

53 Induction of apoptosis of lung and esophageal cancer cells treated with the combination of histone deacetylase inhibitor (trichostatin A) and protein kinase C inhibitor (calphostin C)

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Through the antiproliferative effect on thoracic cancer cells and the abrogation of the antiapoptotic factors nuclear factor κB and p21, the combination of both a histone deacetylase inhibitor and a protein kinase C inhibitor might prove useful as a molecular targeted therapy in late-stage thoracic malignancies.