# 學術演講會

主辦單位:社團法人臺中市大臺中醫師公會協辦單位:光田醫療社團法人光田綜合醫院

日 期:109年10月18日(星期日)下午13時00分至16時30分

上課地點:社團法臺中市大臺中醫師公會 第一會議室

(臺中市豐原區成功路620號4樓)

## 課程表

時 間	題目	講 師
12:40 至 13:00	報到	
13:00 至 13:10	王 冼 致 ショ	魏重耀 理事長 張家築 監事
13:10至14:00	Lung cancer screening and management for LDCT detected subsolid nodules	光田綜合醫院院長室 禚靖 外科副院長
14:00 至 14:50	急性缺血性腦中風血它內治潛前新進展	光田綜合醫院院長室 嚴寶勝 醫療副院長
14:50至15:40	顯微冉造 功能重建 那些奇怪手術背後的小故事	光田綜合醫院骨科部 手外科暨顯微重建科 楊鎮源 主任
15:40 至 16:30	從 经 九分外 杜觀 點 談 傷 口	光田綜合醫院整形美容中心 陳宏銘 主任

#### ※本次課程以下學分:

- ①臺灣醫學會-專業課程 4 分②內科醫學會-5 積分③外科醫學會-10 積分
- ④骨科醫學會-0.5分⑤家庭醫學會-乙類4點⑥整形外科醫學會-B類積分5分(點數1點)
- ⑦皮膚科醫學會-1點⑧台灣專科護理師學會(護理師及專科護理師)-專業課程4積分
- ◎與會期間請確實落實手部衛生及「配戴口罩」。
- ○與會學員之間的座位請至少保持1公尺社交距離。
- ◎護理人員參加者酌收費用 (請於現場繳納)。
- ◎全程參與課程者,會後贈送精美餐點一盒。(中途離場,歉難發給)
- ◎請於109年10月16日中午前完成報名,俾備簽名單製作及確認餐盒數量。
- ◎當天請自備水杯。

#### ❖ 報名方式 ❖

- 一、 網站:gtma. org. tw/學術演講/2020-10-18 項下
- 二、 行動裝置A P P : 臺中市大臺中醫師公會/活動模組/10 月份活動
- 三、 電話: 04-25222411 楊小姐

## 課程大綱

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Recent popularization in lung cancer screening by low dose computed tomography (LDCT) reveals increasing lesions presenting as ground glass opacity (GGO) or nodule (GGN). Ground glass opacity (GGO) serves as a good prognostic indicator for lung cancer and is valuable in prediction of prognosis. Previous studies relating radiological with pathological characteristics have shown that GGO often refers to lepidic growth patterns upon histopathologic examination, whereas consolidation or solid component of a nodule on CT represents pathologically invasive lesions. While observation remains an important strategy for small or stationary GGO, a good number of reports have shown that sublobar resection (SLR) achieves equivalent oncologic effect to that by lobectomy for early lung cancers presenting as GGO. Physicians who survey GGO in the clinical setting should get hold of natural history of GGO to make appropriate decision to these lesions. To date, consensus regarding the indication of and extent of surgical intervention need more data to reach. The optimal management for GGOs detected by LDCT for lung cancer screening remains challenging. Issues regarding follow-up protocol and surgical intervention and debates in the management of GGO will be discussed in this talk.

## 第二堂〈急性缺血性腦中風血管內治療最新進展〉

#### 嚴寶勝 醫療副院長

Stroke is a common cause of death worldwide and the leading cause of long-term severe disability. Over 80% of all incident strokes are ischemic, resulting from an occluding thrombus of a cerebral artery. Currently, intravenous rt-PA is the standard treatment for acute ischemic stroke, but its clinical effectiveness is critically time-dependent. Endovascular treatment as alternative treatments have been used for many years. It began with intra-arterial delivery of thrombolytic drugs, manipulation of the clot with the use of a guidewire or microcatheter, followed by angioplasty and stenting, suction thrombectomy and stent retriever thrombectomy. In the most recent studies, stent-like thrombus retrieval devices produced the most promising results. Stent retrievers allow thrombectomy to be performed by pulling back the deployed stent into the guide catheter, whereby the struts of the stent engage the thrombotic material. The device is applicable repeatedly and can be used even in small peripheral vessel branches. In contrast with conventional stent systems, stent retrievers require no anticoagulation or antiplatelet treatment because the stent is not deployed permanently. In this lecture, the speaker reviews the role of endovascular treatment strategies and provides his experience in endovascular treatment of acute ischemic stroke.

# 第三堂〈顯微再造 功能重建---那些奇怪手術背後的小故事〉

#### 楊鎮源 主任

光田醫院每年手外科顯微手術的案例逾七十例,由於本院鄰近工業區與交通要道, 時常會遇到工作中遭機器捲入、壓砸傷、或車禍意外導致創傷性斷肢或斷指的病患,當意外發生時妥善的保存斷肢與爭取在黃金時間內接通血管,是提升手術存活率的關鍵因素。然而,顯微手術的挑戰不僅僅希望斷指或斷肢再接後能「存活」,更重要的是讓再接的肢體術後重拾感覺與運動的「功能」!除此之外, 諸如周邊神經損傷,頑固的骨折不癒合併大範圍骨缺損,複雜傷口皮辦重建等,都需要顯微重建手術的積極治療。顯微手術與功能重建手術的過程或許辛苦,但看到患者喜悅的笑容, 就是手術團隊最大的成就!

## 第四堂〈從整形外科觀點談傷口〉

## 陳宏銘 主任

傷口問題在一般醫師日常的醫療中常常可見,小從車禍擦傷、刀傷到複雜性外傷及慢性傷口。而現代醫學對於傷口的治療有長足進展,觀念上亦有別於以往的藥膏、藥水及包紮治療。此外,在醫療產值上,根據國立成功大學研究團隊指出,在民國109年台灣傷口照護產值可望達新台幣23億。我們將從皮膚解剖及傷口生理學與癒合期程—止血期、發炎期、增生期、成熟期談起,以傷口癒合期程理論說明各階段傷口處置的最佳方式。另外,也會對困擾的慢性傷口予以闡明"wound is more than wound"的治療理念。