Conclusions Plasma endothelins level and ratio of thromboxane B2 to 6-Keto-PGF1α increased in the patients with primary hyperlipidaemia. Xuezhikang not only effectively adjusted blood lipids level but also reduced plasma endothelins level and ratio of thromboxane B2 to 6-Keto-PGF1α.

**The Potential Role of Serum Cystatin C for Renal Function Evaluation of Very Old Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease**

Yang Yong, Cheng Qiongli. Chinese PLA General Hospital

**Objective** To evaluate the potential role of Serum Cystatin C (Scys) for glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of very old patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD).

**Methods** 80 male CKD patients who were above 75 years old in our hospital were selected for detecting GFR by nephrogram using 99mTc-DTPA. Meanwhile, the concentrations of serum creatinine (Scr) and Scys were tested. GFR were calculated by the equations of Cockcroft-Gault (CG), simplified Chinese Modification of Diet in Renal Disease equations for Scr, and the equations of Hoek, Le Bricon for Scys respectively. The results were analysed statistically.

**Results** All patients were diagnosed to CKD stage 3 to stage 5 according to the results of GFR by nephrogram. The concentration of Scys was not effected by age, weight and height (p > 0.05), and the average concentration of Scys had significant difference among stage 3, 4, and 5 of CKD patients (p < 0.05). For Scys and the equations of Hoek and Le Bricon, their correlation coefficients to GFR were higher than those of Scr and the equations of CG, Chinese simplified Modification of Diet in Renal Disease in stage 5 CKD patients, but lower in stage 3 and 4 CKD patients (p < 0.05).

**Conclusions** The evaluation accuracy of GFR using Scys were not concordant in different stage of very old CKD patients. Whether Scys was the better marker for evaluating GFR of very old CKD patients needed future researching.

**Treatment of Atherosclerotic Renal Artery Stenosis Involving Renal Artery Bifurcations**

Zheng Bin, Yan Hongbing. Beijing Anzhen Hospital

**Objective** To investigate the efficacy of kissing stent or kissing balloon technique for renal artery bifurcation with atherosclerotic renal artery stenosis.

**Methods** There were five patients included, who were with atherosclerotic renal artery stenosis involving renal artery bifurcation.

**Results** The reference vascular diameter of main renal artery was 5.6±0.4 mm. The reference vascular diameter of renal artery distal to bifurcation were 3.4±0.4 mm and 3.6±0.5 mm. Kissing balloon technique was used in three patients with obvious residual stenosis, and kissing stent technique was used in two patients without obvious residual stenosis. Blood pressure was lowered in two patients, unchanged in three patients. Serum creatine was lowered in one patient.

**Conclusion** As for angiographic residual stenosis, it seems that kissing stent technique is more efficacious than kissing balloon technique.

**The Therapeutic Effects of Complex Danshen Zhusheye to the Renal Dysfunction After Neonatal Asphyxia**

Fang Xiaoyi, Lin Niyang, Li Yuguang. First Affiliated Hospital of Shantou University Medical College

**Objective** To explore the therapeutic effects of complex Danshen Zhusheye to the renal dysfunction after neonatal asphyxia.

**Methods** To collect the clinical data of 80 cases of neonatal renal dysfunction after asphyxia and divide them into Danshen group and control group randomly. The complex Danshen Zhusheye was used in the Danshen group with the dose of 4 ml in term infants and 2 ml in preterm infants, intravenous drip, once per day, from day 3 after birth till day 10 after birth. The other treatments in two groups were similar. The urine outputs were recorded from the first day after birth till the day that urine outputs were normal. Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and serum creatinine (Scr) were detected at day 3 and day 10.

**Results** The differences of urine outputs, BUN and SCr in two groups at day 3 were not significant. At day 10, compared with day 3, the urine outputs were increased and the BUN and SCr were decreased in both groups. The urine outputs were (2.61±1.05) ml/kg·h⁻¹ and (2.50±1.12) ml/kg·h⁻¹, BUN were (3.35±1.12) mmol/l and (6.55±2.21) mmol/l and SCr were (66.51±8.11) μmol/l and (100.31±8.98) μmol/l in Danshen group and control group respectively at day 10. Compared with the control group, the BUN and SCr were decreased in Danshen group with p<0.01 at day 10. The day that the urine outputs were normal was 5.02±1.00 (3~7) days in Danshen group and 7.12±2.11 (5~10) days in control group. The difference was highly significant with p<0.01.

**Conclusion** The recover time was earlier with Danshen treatment in neonatal renal dysfunction after asphyxia, which can hint that the complex Danshen Zhusheye is effective to protect the renal function after neonatal asphyxia.