

冠心病与血液病患者脉象形成机理的 对比研究

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摘要 冠心病患者常见病脉为弦脉类,可能系心功能损伤,动脉顺应性降低,总外周阻力增高形成的;血液病患者常见病脉为数、细、弦、滑类脉,可能系心脏泵血功能代偿性增强,左室射血时间缩短,血管顺应性和血液流变性好,总外周阻力低形成的。

主题词 冠状动脉疾病/病理生理学 血液病/病理生理学 脉象

80年代以来,对脉诊客观化和脉象形成机理进行了较多的研究,但对两类疾病中不同脉象采用多指标对比分析较少。本文旨在应用多项观察指标,探索冠心病与血液病中常见病理脉象形成的机理和影响因素。

1 临床资料与观察方法

1.1 观察对象: 本研究包括3类观察对象。冠心病组120例,男101例,女19例;年龄34~78岁,平均57岁;病程1个月~28年,平均4年。冠心病心肌梗塞56例(急性15例,亚急性4例,陈旧性37例),冠心病心绞痛62例,病窦综合征2例。其中合并高血压27例。血液病组106例,男72例,女34例;年龄15~73岁,平均36岁;病程<1个月~7.5年,平均5个月。白血病69例(急性43例,慢性26例),淋巴瘤17例,多发性骨髓瘤8例,骨髓异常增生6例,溶血性贫血6例。对照组共114例,除外血液病和心血管疾病,近期又未患任何疾病的健康学员和职工。男69例,女45例,年龄14~72岁,平均39岁。冠心病选

择50岁以上者。

1.2 检查方法: 脉象由3名医生诊脉确定,同时测身高、体重、血压等;用日本光电RM-6000型多导生理记录仪,记录阻抗心动图,颈动脉搏动图、心尖搏动图、心音图、心电图II导联、桡动脉搏动图及其微分图;受试者早晨空腹采血检测血液流变学各项指标;甲皱微循环检测用WZD-I型微循环显微镜及附属设备,按全军统一的加权积分评定法分析,总分>2分为异常,3~4分为轻度异常,5~8分为中度异常,>8分为重度异常。

2 观测结果及分析

2.1 脉象的比较: 冠心病组120例中弦脉类(弦滑、弦缓、弦、弦细、弦数、弦迟等)113例(94.2%),非弦脉类7例(5.8%);血液病106例中病脉类例次,数58例次,细52例次,弦50例次,滑46例次,及其它相兼脉象。对照组基本为正常人脉象。

2.2 脉图的比较: 冠心病组脉图以弦脉脉图为主,其特征为收缩波变钝,脉搏波下降支下行缓慢,潮波显著,降中峡相对高度抬高,形成宽大或后突的主峰波,其微分图中的降斜1由负向波变为水平或正向抬高;血液病组除老年弦脉者外,数滑脉脉图的收缩波形较尖锐,下降支下行迅速,潮波不显著,降中峡相对高度降低,降斜1负波加深。

2.3 心功能的比较: 心功能指标包括心缩力指数(HI)、心脏指数(CI)、每搏输出量(SV)、射血前期(PEP)、左室射血时间(LVET)、PEP/LVET、主动脉顺应性(AC)、总外周阻力(TPR)、舒张后期相对振幅(A/D)。结果示,

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冠心病组心肌收缩力和心脏泵血功能降低(HI、CI减小),SV减小,左心功能显著受损(PEP延长, LVET缩短, PEP/LVET增大),左室及动脉顺应性降低(A/D增大, AC减小),总外周阻力增高(TPR增大)。说明冠心病者弦脉形成与桡动脉血管前因素即心脏损伤、后负荷加大有关。血液病组心肌收缩力正常,心脏泵血功能增强(CI增大),LVET缩短,血管顺应性稍降低,TPR显著降低,这是形成数脉的原因和滑脉形成的条件。

2.4 血液流变性的比较:冠心病组血液流变指标中仅红细胞压积降低,血沉增高,其余无明显变化;血液病组红细胞压积、全血比粘度、血小板聚集率明显降低,血沉、血沉方程K值明显增高,这是形成滑脉的关键。

2.5 甲皱微循环积分的比较:冠心病组甲皱微循环形态、流态、襻周积分和总积分明显增高,但均属轻度异常(积分<4分)。血液病组甲皱微循环流态、襻周积分和总积分亦明显增高,但属轻度异常(积分<4分)。

3 讨论

以上结果的对比分析表明,影响病脉形成与变化的因素可概括为四类:一是血管内因素,包括血液的质、量、生理学及流变学特性,血液病数滑脉的形成主要与此类因素有关;二是血管壁因素,包括血管本身的结构、功能及病理改变,如血管的舒缩反应、紧张性、增殖与退变等,冠心病及老年弦脉的形成主要由管壁硬化、血管顺应性降低,外周阻力增高所致,而血液病患者除老年长者外,因血管顺应性好,外周阻力低,很少见弦脉;三是桡动脉血管前后的因素,包括大小动静脉,不仅冠心病与血液病,其他各种脉象与心脏功能、结构及病理改变都有直接关系。本研究证实,冠心病与血液病患者都存在不同程度的心功能受损,在不同的疾病中,心功能的不同参数发生改变,因此形成不同脉象;四是管周因素,包括桡动脉血管周围组织的成分、结构及变化等,均可影响桡动脉搏动时的位移及脉象的变化。这四类因素综合作用,互相影响,但在不同疾病中不同因素起主要作用,因此形成各种不同的病脉。

浅针疗法临床疗效观察

梁清湖*

浅针疗法即针体进入组织较浅,或仅及皮肤,一般进针深度为2~3分。以本疗法共治疗各类疾病394例,取得较好疗效。

大脑发育不全、乙脑、脑血管意外、脑外伤等后遗症,可辨证选取多气多血的四肢阳经穴位及头部俞穴,并加针肾俞与太溪。运动障碍者加头针运动区;语言不利加头针语言二、三区 and 舌针;共济失调加针平衡区;大小便失禁者加针足运区。高血压、冠心病患者取内关、足三里、曲池,加耳针心、交感,并耳尖放血。癫痫可取四神聪、太冲、通里等穴。老慢支、哮喘可取照海、肺俞、膻中、中府、鱼际等穴。各种牢肤病以刺络疗法为主,或梅花针浅刺加耳尖或耳背

放血。面瘫、三叉神经痛、牙痛针地仓透下关,针攒竹、承泣、健侧合谷。前头痛针神庭、内庭;偏头痛针率谷、足临泣;头顶痛针百会、太冲;头痛均可加针列缺。

一般10次为一疗程,疗程间休息1周。

疗效评定标准:疼痛消失,功能活动恢复,随访一年未复发者为痊愈;疼痛基本消除,功能活动明显改善为显效;疼痛减轻,功能活动好转为有效;治疗3~4疗程症状无变化,或反复发作无效。394例经治疗,痊愈117例,显效190例,有效67例,无效20例,总有效率94.92%。

浅针疗法以正气为本,调气为法,能调整经络脏腑气机,使气血运行恢复正常,阴阳复归平衡而达治疗目的。根据经络学说皮部与脏腑相关的理论,浅针能激发皮部功能活动,借助经络的传导作用而气至病所,达到治疗的目的。

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

On the Nature of "Induced Disease and Generating Disease" Based on *Moxibustion Canon of Eleven Channels of Yin-Yang*

Zhao jingsheng

By comparing Ling Shu (Miraculous Pivot) with medical silk scrolls from Mawangdui, it was found that the manifestations of "induced disease" and "generating disease" in the Chapter on Channels, Miraculous Pivot are not syndrome classifications, rather, it is a different form of description on channel manifestations derived from different medical monographs; and is, intrinsically, the different approaches on the diseases underlying corresponding channels interpreted by ancient physicians.

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Key Words: Channels, Canon of Miraculous Pivot

(Original article on page 8)

Study on the Law of Application of Laryngological Insufflation Agents in the Qing Dynasty

Xia Jinping

Through the study on 35 most commonly used insufflation remedies from 14 monographs on laryngology in the Qing Dynasty, the frequency of application of the agents are, in order of decrease, borneal, borax, indigo, Sedimentation from human urine, alum, catechu, mirabilite, realgar, musk, peppermint, coptis root, phellodendron bark, niter, glycyrrhiza. Among them, pungent drugs amount to 42.9%; cold drugs, 54.3%. For channel tropism, 40% belongs to the Lung and Stomach channels, 45.7% of them possess heat clearing action; 54.3% with antitoxic action.

Author's Add.: Wenzhou Hospital of Integrated Medicine, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, 325003, China

Key Words: Diseases of the larynx/TCM therapy

(Original article on page 11)

Analysis on the Treatment of Brain Atrophy Based on Syndrome Differentiation: Report of 32 Cases

Lei Huimin Di Lunian

Of the 32 cases, 27 were of psychosema type, in which 4 were markedly effective, 10 effective; 5 cases were of senile dementia type, in which 1 case was markedly effective, another 1 effective, the total effective rate being 87%.

Author's Add: Heping District Hospital, Tianjin, 300201, China

Key Words: Brain Diseases/TCM therapy Atrophy /TCM therapy

(Original article on page 34)

Immuno-sterility Treated with Gu Yin (Consolidating-Yin)Decoction and Its Effect on Hu-

moral Immunity

Chen Xiaoping Chen Danping Dong Guihong

60 cases of immuno-sterility were treated with Consolidating-Yin Decoction and compared with 25 cases treated with western drugs as control. Results revealed that in the treating group, 19 cases were cured, 32 ameliorated, 9 ineffective; for the controlled group, the figures were 6,8,11 respectively. The influence on IgA, IgG was also significant in the treating group.

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Key words: Sterility, female/TCM therapy Immune Disease/Blood @ Consolidating-Yin Decoction

(Original article on page 36)

Analysis on the Lingual Pictures of 255 Cases of Perforation of the Stomach and Duodenum

Zhang Yongfeng Li Naimin Liu Guilan Zhang Hong Wang Shuying Lin Xiaodong Meng Jun

Analysis on the cases demonstrated that the changes in their tongues possess some characteristics and changing regularity. As compared with the related ailments, indices of the proper and coating of the tongue presented very significant differences. thus, the application of lingual picture in the diagnosis of perforation of the stomach and duodenum becomes feasible.

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Key Words: Rupture of the Stomach/diagnosis diseases of the Duodenum/diagnosis Diagnosis of the tongue

(Original article on page 42)

Comparative Study on the Mechanism of Formation of Pulse Manifestations in Patients of Coronary Heart Disease and Hematopathy

Chen Suyun Lin Yuanchang Xuan Wenlan Xie Zhibin Xu Junjie Liu Yili Meng Qingdai Chen Yuxiao Cui Zhiying Lu Zhiping Wang Yunxiang Sun Qili Li Youyang Wang Shengbo

Most of the CHD patients reveal string pulse, mainly due to damage of heart function, lowering of arterial compliance and increase of total peripheral resistance. The common pulse in patients of blood diseases reveal frequent, tiny, string and slippery characteristic, mostly due to the increase of compensatory pumping action of the heart, shortening of ejection time of the left heart, with better vessel compliance and hemorheology, low total peripheral resistance.

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Key Words: Coronary Heart Disease/pathophysiology Hematopathy/pathophysiology pulse manifestations

(Original article on page 44)