

缺血性心脏病患者血浆 TXB₂、6-keto-PGF_{1α} 水平与中医证型关系的研究

——缺血性心脏病本虚标实机理初探

黑龙江中医药学院附属医院 徐启营 贾宝善 杜黄荣* 石刚 徐凯

内容提要 本文研究结果表明，血浆 TXB₂水平升高，6-keto-PGF_{1α}水平降低和 TXB₂/6-keto-PGF_{1α}比值升高，与缺血性心脏病的发生和中医本虚标实辨证有密切关系。可考虑作为缺血性心脏病本虚标实辨证的客观指标之一。TXA₂-PGI₂平衡失调是本虚标实辨证的病变基础之一。

血栓素 A₂(TXA₂)—前列环素(PGI₂)平衡系统失调与缺血性心脏病有密切关系^(1~3)。但与中医辨证分型的关系尚未见报道。我们对健康人、不同类型缺血性心脏病患者血浆 TXA₂和 PGI₂的稳定代谢产物 TXB₂和 6-keto-PGF_{1α}进行了放射免疫分析，旨在探讨血浆 TXB₂和 6-keto-PGF_{1α}水平及二者的比值在缺血性心脏病的发病机制中及在中医辨证分型中的意义。

临床资料

一、正常对照组：45例，男23例，女22例；年龄25~72岁(平均54.9岁)，均为体检健康者及献血员。

二、缺血性心脏病组：70例，男45例，女25例，年龄29~83岁(平均58.8岁)，按WHO“缺血性心脏病的命名及诊断标准”，本组符合急性心肌梗塞者20例(男15，女5)，年龄30~83岁(平均64.9岁)，其中下壁梗塞占55%。陈旧性心肌梗塞23例(男18，女5)，年龄29~71岁(平均59.7岁)。不稳定型心绞痛15例(男6，女9)，年龄45~69岁(平均49.6岁)。稳定型心绞痛12例(男6，女6)，年龄45~80岁(平均60.9岁)。

三、脑梗塞组：7例，男4例，女3例，年龄48~73岁(平均64.7岁)，经CT(4例)和脑脊液(3例)检查确诊。

缺血性心脏病中医分型参照1980年全国“冠心病中医分型试行标准”。70例中本虚证32例(气虚17例，阳虚3例，气阴两虚6例，阴虚6例)。标实证14例(血瘀9例，气滞血瘀5例)。本虚标实证24例，皆为气虚血瘀者。

方 法

急性心肌梗塞、不稳定型心绞痛和脑梗塞均为急性发病，采血前均未用过阿司匹林、潘生丁、消炎痛等影响前列腺素合成的药物。其他各组病例采血前二周以上未用或停用上述药物。急性患者就诊即时采血，其他各组则于上午八时采空腹静脉血，以0.2ml 消炎痛—肝素液湿润硅化针筒后采血，立即混匀注入硅化试管，用重蒸馏乙酸乙酯提取、减压抽干。以放免法⁽⁴⁾同时测定血浆 TXB₂和 6-keto-PGF_{1α}，放免药盒由解放军总医院提供。抽样批间试验相对误差(CV)3.4%，批内试验 CV 2.65%，反应—误差关系(RER)0.034 和回收实验回收率 92.5~108%，均较满意，测定结果可信。

结 果

一、各组 TXB₂、6-keto-PGF_{1α} 测定结果见表1。急性、陈旧性心肌梗塞，不稳定型心绞痛和脑梗塞患者血浆 TXB₂ 水平显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.01 \sim 0.001$)。陈旧性心肌梗塞的 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 则显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.01$)，稳定型与不稳定型心绞痛、脑梗塞的 6-keto-

表1 正常人与缺血性心脏病患者静脉血浆 TXB₂ 和 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 水平比较(M±SE)

组 别	例 数	TXB ₂ (pg/ml)	6-keto-PGF _{1α} (pg/ml)	TXB ₂ /6-keto-PGF _{1α}
正常对照	45	164.49±10.85	244.0±19.31	0.72±0.04
稳定型心绞痛	12	138.02±15.88	195.9±9.94	0.715±0.09
不稳定型心绞痛	15	243.1±31.06 [*] [▲]	175.64±19.03	1.42±0.12 [*] ^{▲▲}
陈旧性心肌梗塞	23	314.54±49.1 [▲]	150.88±11.75 [*]	2.22±0.30 [*] ^{▲▲}
急性心肌梗塞	20	424.31±54.1 ^{▲▲▲}	247.99±18.15	1.996±0.31 [*] ^{▲▲}
脑梗塞	7	845.65±406.1 [*] [▲]	160.48±14.8	5.68±2.84 [*]

注：与正常对照组比较，* $P < 0.01$, ** $P < 0.001$

与稳定型心绞痛比较，▲ $P < 0.05$, ▲▲ $P < 0.01$, ▲▲▲ $P < 0.001$

PGF_{1α}水平虽也低于对照组，但无显著性差异 ($P > 0.05$)。急性心肌梗塞的6-keto-PGF_{1α}略高于对照组，也无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$)。TXB₂/6-keto-PGF_{1α}比值在急性与陈旧性心肌梗塞、不稳定型心绞痛和脑梗塞组均显著高于对照组和稳定性心绞痛组 ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$)。

二、不同中医证型患者血浆 TXB₂ 水平见表2。虚证组与对照组比较无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$)，而实证组和虚实相兼组则显著高于对照组和虚证组 ($P < 0.001$)。血浆 TXB₂ 水平按虚证、实证、虚实相兼的顺序递增。

表2 不同中医证型缺血性心脏病患者血浆 TXB₂ 水平

组 别	例 数	TXB ₂ pg/ml (M±SE)	显 著 性 检 验		
			与 D 组	与 A 组	与 B 组
虚 证(A)	32	159.69 ±10.66	P>0.05		
实 证(B)	14	392.27 ±37.59	P<0.001	P<0.001	
虚实相兼(C)	24	430.05 ±56.26	P<0.001	P<0.001	P>0.05
正常对照(D)	45	164.49 ±10.85			

三、不同中医证型患者血浆 6-keto-PGF_{1α}水平见表3。实证组与对照组比较无显著性差异 ($P > 0.05$)。而虚证和虚实相兼组则显著低于对照组 ($P < 0.01$)。血浆 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 水平按实证、虚证、虚实相兼证的顺序呈递减趋势。

四、不同中医证型患者血浆 TXB₂/6-keto-

PGF_{1α}比值的改变见表4。虚证、实证和虚实相兼证的比值均显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.01 \sim 0.001$)。虚实相兼组又显著高于虚证组 ($P < 0.001$) 和实证组 ($P < 0.01$)，实证组又显著高于虚证组 ($P < 0.001$)。TXB₂/6-keto-PGF_{1α} 比值按虚证、实证、虚实相兼的顺序呈递升趋势。

表3 不同中医证型缺血性心脏病患者血浆

6-keto-PGF_{1α} 水平

组 别	例 数	6-keto-PG F _{1α} pg/ml (M±SE)	显 著 性 检 验		
			与 D 组	与 A 组	与 B 组
虚 证(A)	32	178.21 ±9.03	P<0.01		
实 证(B)	14	248.32 ±25.91	P>0.05	P<0.01	
虚实相兼(C)	24	168.9 ±13.03	P<0.01	P>0.05	P<0.01
正常对照(D)	45	244.0 ±19.31			

表4 不同中医证型缺血性心脏病患者血浆 TXB₂/6-keto-PGF_{1α} 比值

组 别	例 数	TXB ₂ /6- keto-PG F _{1α} (M±SE)	显 著 性 检 验		
			与 D 组	与 A 组	与 B 组
虚 证(A)	32	0.96 ±0.08	P<0.01		
实 证(B)	14	1.65 ±0.14	P<0.001	P<0.001	
虚实相兼(C)	24	2.73 ±0.3	P<0.001	P<0.001	P<0.01
正常对照(D)	45	0.72 ±0.04			

讨 论

一、本组急性、陈旧性心肌梗塞，不稳定型心绞痛和脑梗塞患者血浆 TXB₂ 水平显著高

于稳定型心绞痛和对照组，且后两组间无显著性差异，提示 TXA₂ 释放是伴随着血小板聚集性增强、冠状动脉痉挛和心肌缺血发作而发生的。但 TXA₂ 的释放并非持续的，乃是一个问断的周期性有限过程^(5,6)。

缺血性心脏病患者血浆 TXB₂ 升高的同时伴有 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 的降低。本组陈旧性心肌梗塞患者 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 也明显降低，心绞痛和脑梗塞者虽也降低，但无统计学意义。而急性心肌梗塞反略高于对照组，也无统计学意义。本组测定各组间血浆 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 水平均较接近，而心肌梗塞、不稳定型心绞痛和脑梗塞患者的血浆 TXB₂/6-keto-PGF_{1α} 比值则显著高于对照组和稳定型心绞痛组，似说明该比值升高与 TXA₂ 绝对值升高有关，而 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 水平与缺血性心血管疾病的类型关系不大。

二、中医认为心绞痛属于“心痛”，心肌梗塞属于“真心痛”，病因病机均系本虚标实，即气虚是本，血瘀为标，气虚则血瘀。本组测定血浆 TXB₂ 与 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 结果，发现二者平衡失调与气虚、血瘀有密切关系。

1. 本虚证患者血浆 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 水平明显低于实证组和对照组(P 值均 <0.01)。而 TXB₂ 水平与对照组比较无明显差异 ($P>0.05$)，提示 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 降低可能是气(阳)虚证的主要特征之一。PGI₂ 能缩小梗塞面积，对缺血心肌细胞有保护作用⁽⁷⁾ 及反射性增加心排血量，改善心功能^(8~10)。可见心气虚与血浆 PGI₂ 降低有一定关系。

2. 标实证患者血浆 TXB₂ 水平和 TXB₂/6-keto-PGF_{1α} 水平与对照组比较无显著差异 ($P>0.05$)。这表明血浆 TXB₂ 水平升高可能是血瘀证的主要特征之一。

3. 虚实相兼证患者血浆 TXB₂ 明显升高，而 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 明显降低、TXB₂/6-keto-PGF_{1α} 比值明显升高，与本虚证、标实证患者比较均有显著性差异。提示血浆 TXB₂ 升高同时伴 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 降低可能是虚实相兼即气虚血瘀证的主要特征之一，其病势似亦较重。

4. 据报道 TXA₂—PGI₂ 系统是通过调节细

胞内 cAMP、cGMP 而发挥对血管和血小板功能调节作用的^(11,12)。冠心病阳气虚者血浆 cAMP 和 cAMP/cGMP 比值降低⁽¹³⁾，血小板聚集性与血浆 cGMP 升高有关⁽¹⁴⁾。本组气虚证者血浆 6-keto-PGF_{1α} 降低，而血瘀证者血浆 TXB₂ 升高，似可说明气虚证者血浆 PGI₂ 降低导致血浆 cAMP 降低，血瘀证者血浆 TXA₂ 升高导致 cGMP 升高。PGI₂ 可能属于气的范畴，TXA₂ 则属于血的范畴，二者动态平衡构成了气血相互依存和制约的关系。

TXA₂—PGI₂ 平衡调节的相互关系在一定程度上可能反映气血间的关系，二者平衡失调可能是本虚标实证病变基础和客观指标之一。

参 考 文 献

1. Tada M, et al. Elevation of thromboxane B₂ levels in patients with classic and variant angina pectoris. Circulation 1981; 64(6):1107.
2. Neri Sernueri CG, et al. Reduced prostacyclin production in patients with different manifestations of ischemic heart disease. Am J Cardiol 1982; 49: 1146.
3. 沈心一, 等。缺血性心脏病患者循环血栓素 A 和前列环素的改变。上海第二医学院学报 1985; 2: 99.
4. 李振甲, 等。血浆血栓素 B₂ 放射免疫分析法。解放军医学杂志 1985; 10(1): 35.
5. Fitzgerald GA, et al. Analysis of prostacyclin and thromboxane biosynthesis in cardiovascular disease. Circulation 1983; 67(6): 1174.
6. Hirsh PD, et al. Effects of provocation on transcardiac thromboxane in patients with coronary artery disease. Am J Cardiol 1983; 51: 727.
7. 李子行. 前列腺素与冠心病. 南京医学院学报 1983; 特刊:32.
8. Henriksson P, et al. Acute myocardial infarction in patients with coronary artery disease. Am J Cardiol 1983; 50: 368.
9. 鲍延熙, 等。对冠心病气虚和血瘀型患者的实验指标观察。中医杂志 1981; 4: 28.
10. Yui Y, et al. Prostacyclin therapy in patients with congestive heart failure. Am J Cardiol 1982; 50: 320.
11. Moncada S, et al. Arachidonic acid metabolites and the interactions between platelets and blood-vessel walls. New Engl J Med 1979; 300 (20): 1142.
12. 申京建, 等。前列环素 (PGI₂) 受体研究的一些进展。北京第二医学院学报 1984; 1: 70.
13. 邱安堃, 等。阳虚病人内分泌免疫和环核苷酸变化的初步观察。中华内科杂志 1979; 18(2): 105.
14. 张象贤, 等。冠心病患者血小板环核苷酸和血小板功能变化的初步观察。中华心血管杂志 1985; 13(3): 168.

Abstracts of Original Articles

Effect of Chuan-Xiong (川芎) Granule on Platelet Aggregation, Plasma β -Thromboglobulin, Platelet Factor IV, Thromboxane B₂ and 6-Keto-Prostaglandin F_{1\alpha} in Coronary Heart Disease Patients

Yu Zhen (余真), Chen Keji (陈可冀), et al

Dept. of Cardiology, Xiyuan Hospital, China Academy of TCM, Beijing

Thirty-eighty patients suffering from coronary heart disease (CHD) were treated with Chuan-Xiong (*Ligusticum wallichii*) granule — a traditional Chinese drug of promoting the blood circulation, with a single blind, crossover and self-control method. Platelet aggregation (PAgT), β -thromboglobulin (β TG), platelet factor IV (PF₄), thromboxane B₂ (TXB₂) and 6-keto-prostaglandin F_{1\alpha} (6KPGF_{1\alpha}) were measured before and after the treatment. The result showed that PAgT (58.0±12.7 vs 42.1±2.0%), β TG (58.5±7.0 vs 25.3±3.0 ng/ml), PF₄ (31.3±6.4 vs 3.2±0.8 ng/ml), TXB₂ (147.0±13.3 vs 89.4±5.2 pg/ml) were much higher and 6KPGF_{1\alpha} (75.9±7.0 vs 119.3±8.8 pg/ml) was evidently lower than those age- and sex-matched normal controls (n=30, P<0.001). These indicated that hyperfunction of platelets, damage of blood vessel endothelial cells, and imbalance of TXA₂/PGI₂ do existed in such patients. After the treatment with Chuan-Xiong granule, PAgT (-19.9±3.1%, P<0.001), β TG (-28.6±7.2 ng/ml, P<0.001), PF₄ (-17.4±6.3 ng/ml, P<0.001) and TXB₂ (-32.1±15.8 pg/ml, P<0.05) were obviously decreased, while 6KPGF_{1\alpha} (34.1±12.7 pg/ml, P<0.01) was significantly elevated. These demonstrated that Chuan-Xiong or some of its ingredients might both inhibit the synthesis of TXB₂ and increase the output of 6KPGF_{1\alpha}. It was suggested that Chuan-Xiong is a satisfactory antiplatelet and antithromboxane drug, and a further exploration of its mechanism is recommended

(Original article on page 8)

Effects of Qixue (气血) Injection on Function of Platelet in Coronary Heart Disease Patients

Wang Shuoren (王硕仁), Liao Jiazheng (廖家桢), et al

Dongzhimen Hospital, Beijing College of TCM, Beijing

The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the effects of Qixue Injection (QXI) on platelet adhesion, platelet aggregation, plasma TXB₂ level and 6-keto-PGF_{1\alpha} level in 29 coronary heart disease (CHD) patients who has received QXI at various doses (20 ml or 40 ml). QXI was prepared by Dongzhimen Hospital consisting of *Panax ginseng*, *Astragalus membranaceus* and *Angelica sinensis*, and was administered intravenously. The results showed that 1 hr after a single dose of 20 or 40 ml QXI i. v., the rate of platelet adhesion was reduced from 27.07±2.27% (pre-QXI) to 14.46±5.83% (post-QXI, P<0.05). In case of CHD with Qi deficiency and stasis of blood, the rate of platelet aggregation was lowered significantly with QXI, the inhibitory rate of platelet aggregation was 56.93% (P<0.05). But in control, the CHD patients with Yin deficiency or "phlegm-dampness", the platelet aggregation was increased slightly (P>0.05). It showed that the relationship between the syndrome of TCM and effectiveness do existed. The plasma TXB₂ level was reduced significantly from 260.28±164.4 to 139.28±57.01 pg/ml (P<0.05). While the plasma 6-keto-PGF_{1\alpha} level was increased from 33.45±22.5 to 57.48±13.1 pg/ml (P<0.01). In order to further study the effect of QXI on PGI₂, 16 rats were divided into 4 groups: (1) Tween-80 control group (0.4% Tween-80 0.5 ml/100 g i.p.), (2) QXI A group (QXI 0.25 ml/100 g i.p.), (3) QXI B group (QXI 0.5 ml/100 g i.p.), (4) indomethacin group (indomethacin 1.25 mg/100 g p.o.). The plasma 6-keto-PGF_{1\alpha} levels in 4 groups were 185.77±66.48 pg/ml, 182.59±36.02 pg/ml, 366.33±165.87 pg/ml and 37.29±3.24 pg/ml respectively. It is known that blood platelet play an important role in the pathogenesis of CHD. The results of the present study suggested that QXI had a beneficial effect on blood platelets in CHD. According to the theory of TCM, the pathogenesis of CHD is Qi deficiency and blood stasis. QXI had the action of replenishing the Qi and promoting the blood circulation, hence a beneficial efficacy was obtained.

(Original article on page 12)

A Study of the Relationship Between Plasma Thromboxane B₂, 6-Keto-Prostaglandin F_{1\alpha} Levels and TCM Differential Types of the Ischemic Heart Disease Patients

Xu Qiying (徐启营), Jia Baoshan (贾宝善), et al

The First Affiliated Hospital of Heilongjiang College of TCM, Harbin

Through the analysis of TXB₂ and 6-keto-PGF_{1\alpha} levels in plasma of the patients with ischemic heart disease (IHD) and the study of relationship between them and the syndrome differentiation of Ben (本, root cause) deficiency (BD) and Biao (标, symptomatic) excess (BE) in TCM, it confirmed that there was close relation between the increase of TXB₂ level, the elevation of TXB₂/6-keto-PGF_{1\alpha} ratio, the decrease of 6-keto-PGF_{1\alpha} level and the onset of myocardial infarction, unstable angina and cerebral infarction. The patients with BD syndrome showed a marked decrease in 6-keto-PGF_{1\alpha} level compared with the group of normal subjects and the patients with BE syndrome (P<0.01). The patients with BE syndrome showed a