

放血稀释疗法加阿魏酸钠治疗肺心病的疗效观察

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内容提要 本文介绍30例肺心病患者采用放血稀释疗法继以活血化瘀中药阿魏酸钠治疗,可使血红蛋白、红血球压积与全血粘度分别下降9.03%、11.05%及15.15% ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.005$),氧分压上升,与同期单纯西药组38例、阿魏酸钠组48例、肝素治疗组30例进行对比,对照组治疗后各项指标均无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$),放血后心肺功能改善均超过 I 级以上,有20例合并慢性呼吸衰竭者迅速转危为安。我们认为放血稀释疗法可以迅速减轻心脏容量负荷和阻力负荷,继以阿魏酸钠治疗可进一步巩固疗效。

慢性肺心病由于长期缺氧导致继发性红细胞增多,血液粘度高,影响血液流动及红细胞携氧能力。有报道抗感染药、肝素、活血化瘀中药均可改善血液流变性^(1~5),但也有报告对降低血球压积疗效不显⁽²⁾。国外近年介绍用放血稀释疗法来降低血液粘滞度及增强血液流动性,以改善组织和器官的血液供应,对许多疾病具有治疗作用^(6~14)。国内曾提及可用于治疗肺心病,但少有系统报告。我院于1983年10月~1984年12月用放血稀释疗法加阿魏酸钠治疗肺心病30例,并与肝素、单纯西药治疗及单纯阿魏酸钠治疗比较,其结果如下。

对象及方法

一、对象: 146例均为1983年10月~1984年12月住院的肺心病患者,诊断符合1977年全国肺心病会议标准。男99例,女47例。

二、方法: 分四组采用下列四种治疗方法。

1. 单纯西药组: 38例,男28例,女10例,平均年龄55.6岁;轻型4例,中型19例,重型15例。使用抗生素、解痉止喘药,14天为一疗程。

2. 阿魏酸钠组: 48例,男30例,女18例,平均年龄58.4岁;轻型1例,中型23例,

重型24例。采用重庆制药六厂生产的阿魏酸钠注射液,系中药川芎的有效成份,以0.2g加5%葡萄糖液500ml静脉滴注,每日一次,14天为一疗程。

3. 肝素组: 30例,男13例,女17例,平均年龄55.4岁;轻型1例,中型13例,重型16例。以肝素50mg肌注,每日二次,14天为一疗程。

4. 放血稀释疗法加阿魏酸钠组(简称放血疗法组): 30例,男21例,女9例,平均年龄56.4岁;中型8例,重型22例。每次放血50~350ml,放血后立即输入代血浆或低分子右旋酞酐500ml,第二天开始继以阿魏酸钠静滴14天以巩固疗效。

后三组所用西药同第一组,但未用其它中药。

以上四组治疗前后均测血液流变学指标,包括血红蛋白(Hb)、血球压积(Ht)、全血粘度(η_b)、血浆粘度(η_p)、血沉(ESR)、血气分析测氧分压(P_{aO_2})。放血组放血后立即测血压、心率,并用微分阻抗图测心脏每次搏出量、每分钟搏出量及心脏指数等。

四组治疗前各项血液流变学指标及 P_{aO_2} ,经方差分析,除西药组Hb较低($P < 0.01$)外,其余各项指标均无显著差异($P > 0.05$),有可比性。

附表 肺心病患者不同疗法治疗前后血液流变性及 PaO₂ 改变 (M±SD)

组别	例数	Hb(g/dl)	Ht(%)	ESR(mm/h)	η_b	η_P	PaO ₂ (mmHg)
单纯西药	前	11.22±3.09	46.39±8.93	17.61±17.95	5.24±0.96	1.86±0.24	54.36±13.24
	后	11.22±1.67	43.66±8.31	20.74±19.19	4.78±1.03	1.85±0.18	62.0 ±17.88
阿魏酸钠	前	12.73±1.82	50.52±8.45	10.32±13.12	5.82±1.26	1.87±0.24	54.91±10.94
	后	12.26±1.53	48.75±7.93	15.57±17.15	5.47±1.44	1.86±0.19	57.63±10.3
肝素	前	14.96±2.43	52.54±8.42	12.76±14.36	4.39±1.43	1.82±0.28	
	后	14.30±2.18	50.94±8.87	9.0 ±11.07	4.88±1.16	1.77±0.23	
放血疗法	前	14.06±1.49	61.28±6.42	4.42±7.26	6.60±1.51	1.82±0.18	46.09± 8.82
	后	12.79±1.40***	54.51±7.18**	7.30±8.60	5.60±1.17*	1.74±0.14	50.69± 8.98

*P<0.05, **P<0.005, ***P<0.001

结 果

一、四种不同治疗方法比较：见附表。对照的三组各项指标治疗前后均无显著差异(P>0.05)，而放血疗法后 Hb、Ht、 η_b 均有明显改善(P<0.05~0.005)。

二、放血稀释疗法前后各项指标改变：从附表可见：(1)放血后 Hb 明显下降(P<0.001)，平均降低 1.32g/dl，比治疗前降低 9.03%，最多降低 8 g/dl。(2)Ht 明显下降(P<0.005)，平均降低 6.77，比治疗前降低 11.05%，最多降低 13。(3) η_b 明显下降(P<0.05)，平均降低 1.0，比治疗前降低 15.15%，最多一例降低 6.31。(4)PaO₂ 升高 4.60，比治疗前增加 9.98%，最多升高 11mmHg，但统计学差异不显著(P>0.05)，可能与时间短有关。(5)其余指标，如血沉、血浆粘度、心率、舒张压、心输出量、心脏指数均无差异。

三、放血后继以阿魏酸钠治疗，治疗后各项指标均有改善，可巩固其疗效。

四、临床疗效：放血稀释疗法加阿魏酸钠组及单纯阿魏酸钠组均无死亡，肝素组死亡 3 例，单纯西药组死亡 2 例。放血疗法组心肺功能均能改善 I 级以上，有 26 例放血后立即诉轻松感，心悸、头晕、胸闷立即减轻。8 例放血后球结膜水肿及颜面水肿消失，1 例放血后奔马律消失，1 例室上性心动过速(心率 190 次/

分)放血后恢复窦性心律。30 例中有 20 例合并慢性呼吸衰竭，放血后 Hb、Ht、 η_b 迅速下降，使患者转危为安，为抢救患者争取了时间，放血后继以活血化瘀药阿魏酸钠可以巩固疗效。

讨 论

一、近年对血液流动性在各种疾病时变化的研究，引起医学界的重视和注意，人体患病时血液流动性会异常，而血液流动性异常也是一系列疾病的发生原因和基础。红细胞携氧能力最适宜的血球压积是 30~42%^(2,3,5,6,14)，超过此水平则输氧能力反随血球压积增高而降低。Ingrid 报告⁽⁷⁾慢阻肺患者通气障碍会使血粘度升高，当血球压积大于 50%，常伴 PaO₂ 下降和 CO₂ 蓄积。血球压积大于 80% 则血液几乎不能流动⁽²⁾。Wade⁽⁷⁾观察低氧血症所致继发性红细胞增高时，因血粘度增加影响大脑供血，故出现头痛和精神欠佳。Humphrey⁽⁸⁾观察 39 例血球压积在 47~58% 者脑血流量明显下降。

放血稀释疗法将血球压积降至 30~40%，不仅血液粘稠度大幅度降低，引起心搏出量增加和组织器官供血的明显改善，同时每个红细胞携氧能力也提高⁽¹⁴⁾。Wade 将 12 名肺心病患者放血后使血球压积由 61.3% 降至 49.5%，使脑血流量增加 21%，全血粘度下降 33~44%。同时放血可使 PaO₂ 上升及 PaCO₂ 下降^(1,3,8,9)。

11.12)。本组 30 例 46 例次放血，血红蛋白、血球压积、全血粘度均明显降低， PaO_2 有所上升，临床心肺功能明显改善，自觉症状减轻，故放血稀释疗法不失为肺心病高粘度血症及重症肺心病治疗手段之一。本组放血后床旁立即心脏微分阻抗图上未显示出心输出量及心脏指数增加，可能与尚未输入稀释液，血液粘稠度尚未降低有关。

二、放血稀释疗法近期疗效较好，可快速稀释血液，减少容量负荷和阻力负荷⁽¹⁴⁾，纠正心衰和改善微循环，为抢救患者争取时间，但它仅能针对红细胞增多和血液粘滞度增高这一病理变化，不能代替吸氧，抗感染，解痉平喘。我们在放血稀释的基础上，继以阿魏酸钠静滴，是考虑到阿魏酸钠是川芎的有效成分，有活血化瘀之效。文献报道用活血化瘀药丹参、川芎等治疗肺心病^(3,4)、高血压病、慢性支气管炎均可改善血液流变性。本文单独应用阿魏酸钠时不能改善血液流变学的各项指标，但在放血稀释疗法的基础上应用，是可以巩固疗效的。

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冠心宁治疗冠心病心绞痛

264 例临床观察

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冠心宁是刺五加叶中提取的总黄酮成分所研制的药物。1983 年 7 月～1985 年 7 月，我院和黑龙江省人民医院、哈尔滨汽轮机厂职工医院、省干部疗养院等单位，用冠心宁胶囊治疗冠心病心绞痛 264 例，疗效满意。现报告如下。

资 料 本组 264 例冠心病心绞痛患者，采用 1979 年全国中西医结合防治冠心病心绞痛、心律失常座谈会的诊断及疗效评定标准。男性 175 例，女性 89 例。年龄 40 岁以下 5 例，40～49 岁 110 例，50～59 岁 103 例，60 岁以上 46 例。病程 1～5 年，平均 6 年 7 个月。

方 法 冠心宁胶囊由肇东第二制药厂生产，每丸含黄酮 80 mg。每次 3 丸，每日三次，连服一个月。服药期间停用其他扩张冠状血管药。

结 果 本组 264 例中显效 121 例，占 45.8%；有效 131 例，占 49.6%；无效 12 例，占 4.5%；总有效

率为 95.5%。心电图治疗前有缺血性 ST—T 变化者 160 例，治疗后显效者 50 例(31.3%)；有效 19 例(11.9%)；无效 87 例(54.3%)；恶化 4 例(2.5%)。总有效率 43.2%。对心律失常心电图无明显改变。

讨 论 我们利用从刺五加叶中提取的总黄酮制成的冠心宁水溶液，经药理实验表明：(1)有显著增强小鼠耐受低压缺氧的作用；有显著减少小鼠整体耗氧量的作用。(2)有增加离体兔心冠脉流量的作用；对垂体后叶素引起的豚鼠急性心肌缺血有保护作用；能增加小鼠心肌营养性血流量。(3)对麻醉家兔正常血压有降低作用；对大鼠末梢血管有扩张作用；有降低麻醉大鼠脑血管阻力的作用。(4)对抗大鼠实验性血栓有显著的作用。(5)能明显增强小鼠的抗疲劳能力。(6)能增加小鼠脾脏(免疫器官)的重量。因此本组患者用冠心宁治疗，其疗效与增加冠状动脉血流量，改善心肌供血，对心肌缺血缺氧的保护作用有关。本药口服毒性小，安全范围大，无不良反应。

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were negligible. Duration of operation: 10 to 65 minutes, with an average of 26 minutes. Immediate complication was markedly reduced. Results: 376 cases were cured and 28 improved. 110 patients were followed up for 2 to 17 years; Anal pain with occasional bleeding and external skin tag occurred in 8 patients, mild constriction of rectal mucosa in 2 and recurrence after 3 years in 2 cases. Satisfactory results were found in the remaining patients (89.09%). Discussion: Local anesthesia to the left, right and posterior sphincter groove using fine needle to avoid tension-induced pain and bleeding after operation. Adoption of high ligation and pressed with *Lasiosphaera fenzlii* sponge to prevent from bleeding and constriction of anus and rectum. Appropriate excision of the skin flap over external hemorrhoid refrain from injury to the anal muscles and the recurrence of hemorrhoid. The internal and external varicose veins should be completely removed. From the above-mentioned, we considered that external excision and internal separation with high ligation is a fairly ideal operation for mixed hemorrhoid.

(Original article on page 598)

Observation on the Hemospasia Therapy and Sodium Ferulate Intravenous Dripping in Treating Cor Pulmonale

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30 cases of cor pulmonale (CP) were treated by means of hemospasia therapy and sodium ferulate intravenous dripping in our hospital from Oct. 1983 to Nov. 1984. They were compared with 38 cases of comprehensive therapy, 48 cases of sodium ferulate only, and 30 cases of heparin therapy. Before treatment there was no significant difference in severity of illness, age, indexes of hemorheology and partial pressure of arterial oxygen (PaO_2) among the four groups ($P > 0.05$). After treatment, there was no marked change among the three control groups ($P > 0.05$). But in the group of hemospasia therapy, the results showed that mean hemoglobin (Hb) lowered by 9.03%, hematocrit (Ht) by 11.05%, whole blood viscosity by 15.15% ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.005$), the serum viscosity and PaO_2 did not change significantly ($P > 0.05$). After hemospasia, systolic pressure reduced ($P < 0.02$), but diastolic pressure, heart rate, cardiac output and cardiac index had no significant change ($P > 0.05$).

The amount of hemospasia was 50 to 350 ml / time, which may be repeated in one week or two. Altogether, the sum was 250 to 1220 ml. After hemospasia, 500 ml of Dextran-40 or Dextran was infused immediately, then sodium ferulate was dripped intravenously every day. After treatment, the patients' symptoms alleviated, they felt relaxed, the palpitation and chest oppression lightened, the cardio-pulmonary function improved. No case of death was reported. In 20 cases of CP with respiratory failure, their Ht and blood viscosity decreased rapidly, time had been won for further treatment.

(Original article on page 601)

An Observation on Therapeutical Effect of Retention Enema of Da Cheng Qi Tang (大承气汤) after Gyneco-Obstetrical Abdominal Operation

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A prospective study has been carried out on 120 patients after gyneco-obstetrical abdominal operation for the recovering of intestinal function since 1984. The patients were randomly divided into the treated and the control group, each with 60 cases. The treated group was administered with the Da Cheng Qi Tang (大承气汤) by retention enema immediately after the operation, one dose of 100 ml for each patient. If it produced no effect, remedication might be taken 6 hours later. The treatment might be repeated again until intestinal gas is expelled from anus within 24 hours. The treatment should not stop until the intestinal motility was recovered completely, while the control group had no immediate gas-expelling effect. It was demonstrated that the time needed for the patients of treated group to expell gas was 25.2 hours in average after operation. Moderate flatulence occurred in 1 among 60 cases, while that of control 47.8 hours in average. Moderate and severe flatulence occurred in 15 among 60 cases. Differences in the recovery of intestinal motility between the two groups were significant statistically. Side-effects and complication such as depletion of body fluid, severe diarrhea and postpartum bleeding, etc., have not been found in treated group. It has been shown that the Da Cheng Qi Tang retention enema after gyneco-obstetrical abdominal operation yielded remarkable effect for the recovery of intestinal motility. The retention enema not only refrain from the violent action of the drug, but also may stimulate the intestinal smooth muscle. Therefore, this method may promote the recovery of intestinal motility post-operationally.

(Original article on page 604)