

二尖瓣狭窄患者弱脉的血流动力学、血液流变学机理探讨

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内容提要 本文报告运用心脉仪和血液流变仪,观察30例二尖瓣狭窄弱脉患者的脉图、血流动力学和血液流变学部分参数,其中24例进行了手术前后对比。结果表明:弱脉组主波幅和降中峡幅降低,主波宽度增加;心输出量减少,外周阻力增加,射血前期/左室射血时间比值增大,低切速全血粘度升高,红细胞电泳率增快 ($P<0.05\sim0.001$),且血流动力学和血液流变学部分参数之间具有相关性。以上说明综合分析和观测能更全面地阐述弱脉机理。

中医脉学的现代研究,就是运用脉象仪对脉象进行客观描记,对描记的脉图进行定性定量分析,使信息的获取过程客观化、定量化,并阐述其生理、病理机制,建立高精度的动态、多因素、综合定量脉学理论以指导临床实践。因此,我们将血液流变学方法引入脉象机理研究,并进行血流动力学和血液流变学综合观测和分析,阐述弱脉的机理。

临床资料

选择30例经检查排除各种器质性疾病的健康人为对照组,男女各15例;年龄22~44岁,平均 33.2 ± 5.1 岁($M\pm SD$,下同)。从湖南医学院附属第二医院胸外科选出住院患者62例,全部经M型超声心动图和B型超声波确诊为单纯二尖瓣狭窄(二狭),并经手术证实。脉象诊断标准根据《中医诊断学》制订^①,极软而沉细为弱脉,均经两位高年资中医师双盲确认,分为弱脉组30例,男17例,女13例,年龄19~45岁,平均 36.1 ± 5.6 岁;其中24例(男14例,女10例,年龄19~45岁,平均 34.5 ± 5.9 岁)分别于手术前后10天检测进行自身对照。非弱脉组32例,男女各16例,年龄18~42岁,平均 33.0 ± 3.8 岁;其中沉脉12例,缓脉6例,滑脉10例,细脉4例。

检测方法

一、脉图和心阻抗微分图:采用北京医疗仪器厂研制的BYS-14型心脉仪同步描记脉图和心电、心音、心阻抗微分图。脉象换能器为应变片式,配用四线示波器监测。走纸速度25或50mm/s。

检测脉图参数:主波幅(AA′)、从降中峡基线到重搏波顶点的距离(fg)、降中峡幅(DD′)、升支起点到主波顶点所需时间(OA′)、主波上端1/3处的宽度(W)、脉图总面积(SA)、脉图起点到终点的距离(OO′)。

检测血流动力学参数:每搏输出量(SV)、心输出量(CO)、心脏指数(CI)、总电机械收缩时间(OS₂)、射血前期(PEP)、左室射血时间(LVET)、PEP/LVET、整外周阻力(TPR)、血管顺应性(AC)。被测者取平卧位,示波器监测取得最佳图形,脉象取左手;记录血压、身高、体重等。

二、血液流变性测定:采用日本东计ELD型锥板粘度计测全血粘度(WBV);上海医科大学研制的XN-3型自动电子计时粘度计测血浆比粘度;正方形玻璃毛细管式细胞电泳仪测红细胞电泳率(EER); 2.8×100 mm血球压积管和平台式高速离心机测血沉和血球压积。被测者检测脉图的当天取肘静脉血5ml,加每毫升含125万u的标准肝素0.5ml抗凝,一般4小时测出,最慢不超过6小时。

结 果

一、弱脉组、非弱脉组和对照组脉图参数比较: 见表 1。说明弱脉组比非弱脉组和对照组 AA'、fg 降低, SA 减少, OA' 延长 ($P <$

0.05~0.001), 弱脉组比对照组则 W 增宽, DD' 降低 ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$), 且女性患者 DD' 低于非弱脉组患者 ($P < 0.05$)。

二、三组血液流变性对比: 见表 2。

表1 三组脉图参数比较 (M±SD)

组别	性 别	AA' (mm)	DD' (mm)	fg (mm)	OA' (s)	W (mm)	SA (mm ²)	OO (mm)
弱脉	男	17.62±4.12 ^{▲▲}	7.82±2.10 ^{▲▲}	0.51±0.20 ^{▲▲▲}	0.13±0.01 [*]	6.78±1.20 ^{▲▲▲}	172.98±34.32 ^{**}	19.10±1.59 [*]
	女	16.33±3.21 ^{▲▲▲▲}	6.04±1.64 ^{▲▲}	0.64±0.27 ^{▲▲▲}	0.11±0.01 [*]	6.30±0.92 ^{▲▲}	160.40±30.23 ^{**}	18.75±1.25 [*]
非弱脉	男	21.20±4.16	9.02±2.20	1.02±0.41	0.10±0.01	6.84±1.12	207.52±40.51	22.00±1.12
	女	20.72±4.23	7.43±1.78	1.16±0.37	0.09±0.01	6.30±0.82	188.42±31.78	21.25±1.06
对照	男	24.35±4.62	10.51±2.87	2.86±0.70	0.09±0.01	5.80±0.92	216.46±50.73	23.75±2.51
	女	21.80±5.21	8.64±1.98	2.22±0.46	0.08±0.01	5.40±1.01	202.57±60.44	22.75±2.48

注: 弱脉组与非弱脉组、对照组比较 * $P < 0.001$, ** $P < 0.05$; 弱脉组与非弱脉组比 ▲ $P < 0.05$, ▲▲ $P < 0.01$, 弱脉组与对照组比 ▲▲ $P < 0.001$, ▲▲▲ $P < 0.01$, ▲▲▲▲ $P < 0.05$, 下表同

表2 三组血液流变性比较 (M±SD)

组别	性 别	WBV(CP)				血浆 比粘度	红细胞压积 (%)	血沉 (mm/h)	EER (s)
		1.92s ⁻	9.6s ⁻	38.4s ⁻	192s ⁻				
弱脉	男	27.90±1.85 [*]	9.48±1.85	7.19±0.96	5.14±0.55	1.71±0.71	48.41±3.89	27.00±9.38 [▲]	22.76±4.26 ^{▲▲▲▲}
	女	28.71±1.75 [*]	9.68±1.07 ^{▲▲▲}	8.02±0.80 [▲]	6.02±0.54	1.86±0.15	41.08±5.29	29.15±9.25 ^{▲▲▲}	22.91±4.06 ^{▲▲▲▲}
非弱脉	男	20.25±3.80	8.56±1.62	7.22±1.20	5.52±0.67	1.70±0.13	48.80±3.60	22.63±6.37	19.84±2.26
	女	21.22±1.92	7.84±1.04	7.08±1.82	5.96±0.67	1.74±0.10	40.19±4.43	30.43±6.32	19.84±1.24
对照	男	21.90±7.50	8.80±3.05	7.18±1.80	5.60±0.84	1.69±0.30	47.68±3.46	10.00±4.98	19.39±3.27
	女	19.88±6.86	7.05±2.40	5.54±1.02	4.63±1.02	1.73±0.15	40.00±3.10	22.00±6.80	20.21±1.08

表 2 说明, 弱脉组低切速下(1.92s⁻) WBV 及 EER 明显高于对照组和非弱脉组 ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$), 血沉高于对照组 ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$); 女性高切速下(9.6s⁻、38.4s⁻、192s⁻) WBV 及血浆比粘度高于非弱脉组和对照组 ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$)。

三、三组血流动力学参数对比: 见表 3。说明弱脉组比非弱脉组和对照组 CO 减少、TPR 增加、PEP/LVET 增大明显 ($P < 0.001$), 但 AC 无明显变化 ($P > 0.05$)。

四、24 例弱脉患者二尖瓣闭式扩张手术前后脉图、血液流变学和血流动力学参数自身比较

1. 手术前后脉图参数变化对比: (1) 术前与

对照组比较结果与表 1 基本相同。(2) 术后与术前比较, AA'、fg 升高, OA' 缩短, SA 增加, W 变窄 ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$)。(3) 术后与对照组比较, 男性 AA'、DD' 降低 ($P < 0.05$), 女性则 DD' 降低 ($P < 0.05$)。

2. 手术前后血液流变性变化对比: (1) 术前与对照组比较结果与表 2 基本相同。(2) 术后与术前比较, 低切速下 WBV 降低、EER 减慢 ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.01$), 女性其它切速下 WBV 及血浆比粘度降低 ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.01$)。(3) 术后与对照组比较, 血沉升高、女性高切速下 WBV 和细胞压积升高 ($P < 0.05$)。

3. 手术前后血流动力学变化对比: (1) 术前与对照组比较, 结果同表 3。(2) 术后与术

表3 三组血流动力学参数比较 (M±SD)

组别	性别	SV (ml/每搏)	CO (l/min)	CI (l/min·m ²)	QS ₂ (ms)	PEP (ms)	LVET (ms)	PEP/LVET	TPR (gyn·s·cm ⁻⁵)	AC (ml/torr)
弱脉	男	47.64 ±6.86*	3.94 ±0.71*	3.05 ±0.64*	451.63 ±10.73 ^{△△▲▲} *	116.26 ±11.47*	207.60 ±17.84*	0.56 ±0.12*	1.34 ±0.19*	2.54 ±0.76
脉	女	44.65 ±10.21*	3.32 ±1.06*	3.06 ±0.96*	419.54 ±28.30	129.68 ±10.09*	223.58 ±19.86	0.58 ±0.08*	1.31 ±0.11*	2.68 ±1.30
非弱脉	男	67.67 ±12.33	4.86 ±1.13	4.20 ±0.72	389.41 ±16.35	92.59 ±13.42	264.53 ±16.43	0.35 ±0.05	0.81 ±0.15	2.70 ±0.78
脉	女	64.59 ±7.24	4.84 ±1.29	4.19 ±1.30	381.36 ±28.74	103.39 ±9.40	259.45 ±24.33	0.39 ±0.11	0.78 ±0.21	2.89 ±1.13
对照	男	70.59 ±12.68	4.94 ±1.28	4.32 ±0.80	383.27 ±19.28	98.50 ±14.67	286.25 ±15.50	0.34 ±0.06	0.76 ±0.17	2.86 ±0.80
照	女	68.09 ±10.42	4.94 ±1.56	4.57 ±1.25	379.26 ±39.90	90.82 ±8.79	252.27 ±27.85	0.36 ±0.14	0.76 ±0.25	2.86 ±1.45

前比较,除AC外,CI升高、SV和CO增加、PEP/LVET降低和QS₂缩短、TPR下降(P<0.05~0.001)。(3)术后与对照组比较各参数无明显变化(P>0.05)。

讨 论

一、弱脉的脉图特征:弱脉脉图具有AA'、DD'、fg降低,OA'延长,W增宽明显的特征,基本与中医对弱脉的描述符合。同时,二狭患者缓脉、沉脉等亦有W增宽,说明二狭患者大多数脉象的脉图有W增宽的特点。

二、脉象的血流动力学机制:术前弱脉组与非弱脉组、对照组之间及手术前后的自身对照均表明,AC无明显变化,提示尽管弦脉等脉象的形成与AC改变关系密切,但一些脉象出现于血管性状改变不明显的病理状况,其形成机理应强调AC以外的血流动力学因素,如弱脉主要与CO减少、TPR增加有关,不能照搬现成结论。

三、血液流变学与脉象机理研究:脉象仪获取的压力波与脉动流不能简单相等,因其还受分支效应、波的多次反射叠加等因素影响,但其形成与血液粘度有关在理论上是确立的,对二狭患者血液流变性观测结果表明,弱脉的形成与低切速下WBV升高有关。WBV升高

可能与红细胞聚集性增加及心泵射血速度降低、量减少有关,高切速下男性组无高粘现象证实了后一点。女性存在的高切速下高粘现象则与其对应的血浆比粘度升高有关。

四、中医脉象机理与血液流变学、血流动力学综合分析:二狭患者弱脉组低切速下WBV和TPR相关系数R=0.31,与Messmer⁽²⁾等人的结果一致,表明脉象作为病理信息同时具有血流动力学和血液流变学基础。弱脉患者由于心泵功能低下、循环血量减少、血流速度减慢,导致局部缺氧,引起血液pH值降低、红细胞变形性降低和聚集性增加而导致高粘血症,WBV升高又引起血液循环减弱,心输出量进一步减少,形成恶性循环。这提示我们,综合观测和分析能更加全面地阐述脉象机理,同时可能从无创检测血液流变学参数的尝试,为脉象提供临床实验依据。

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Observations on Hemodynamic and Hemorheologic Changes of Weak Pulse in Mitral Stenosis Patients

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Exploration on the mechanism of pulse condition is a very important aspect in modern research of TCM sphygmology. The present study was undertaken to demonstrate the changes of the pulse picture and parameters of hemodynamics and hemorheology in 30 patients with weak pulse due to mitral stenosis. In 24 of them, their pulse conditions and hemodynamic and hemorheologic parameters before the operation were compared with that after the operation. The hemodynamic and hemorheologic mechanism of weak pulse was discussed. The results showed that in contrast with the non-weak pulse group, the weak pulse group was characterized by lowering the amplitude of main wave, the dicrotic notch flattened, and the width of main wave broadened. In addition, in weak pulse group, cardiac output reduced, TPR and PEP/LVET increased ($P < 0.001$). The whole blood viscosity at low shear rate (1.92 S^{-1}) became larger ($P < 0.05$), the migration rate of RBC electrophoresis increased ($P < 0.001$). Furthermore, the whole blood viscosity and TPR and PEP/LVET were significantly correlated ($R=0.312$ and $r=0.274$ respectively). The results suggest that the changes of hemodynamic and hemorheologic parameters play an important role in forming weak pulse, and their mechanisms are mutually influenced. So comprehensive observation and analysis of the hemodynamic and hemorheologic changes could be helpful for further explanation of the mechanism of weak pulse, and might provide the clinical experimental basis for noninvasive detection of the parameters of hemodynamics and hemorheology through pulse measurement.

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Changes of Plasma Sex Hormone in Postmenopausal Type II Diabetics and Therapeutic Effect of Diagnosis and Treatment with TCM

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40 cases of postmenopausal type II diabetics were reviewed. The mean age of these patients was 59.6 years; the period after the menopause was 12 years and the history of diabetes mellitus 6 years. The blood glucose was not well controlled although diet restriction was performed and tolbutamide given. As compared with the normal controls, the fasting blood glucose and triglyceride of the diabetes were significantly higher; plasma progesterone, also higher, while the estradiol and testosterone, lower. The estradiol and progesterone of diabetics with cardiovascular complications were lower than those without. In addition to diet control and tolbutamide, 28 diabetics were treated with traditional Chinese herbs which mainly nourished Kidney for 3 months and improved considerably. Among these patients the fasting blood glucose and triglyceride decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$, $P < 0.05$ respectively). Estrone, testosterone and progesterone increased and estradiol decreased.

In this series all the 28 cases had the manifestation of Kidney deficiency. The facts suggested that in females the decline of sex hormones played an important role in the pathophysiology of Kidney deficiency. Fewer females got coronary heart disease before menopause than males of the same age. This meant that in females the estrogens of physiological level was protective to cardiovascular system. In our series these postmenopausal diabetics improved after the therapy of nourishing Kidney, their plasma testosterone and progesterone increased, but the estradiol decreased paradoxically, probably it is due to the insufficient duration of treatment with traditional medicine and old aged patients with severe diabetes.

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