

赤芍治疗肺心病的临床观察和防治

肺动脉高压的实验研究

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内容提要 本文报道用赤芍治疗30例肺心病代偿期患者。结果： $^{113}\text{铟}-\text{MAA}$ 肺灌注 γ 照相显示血运明显改善，心电图、心阻抗血流图显著改善，肺动脉平均压(\bar{P}_{PA})和肺血管阻力(PVR)明显下降。心阻抗微分图和血液流变学指标均有显著好转。赤芍对实验性家兔肺动脉高压有治疗和预防作用，能扩张肺血管，改善肺血运状态，抑制血浆凝集和血栓形成，降低肺动脉压，增加心排量，改善心肺功能。

我们用赤芍治疗肺心病患者30例，并对其进行了动物实验性肺动脉高压的防治研究，现报道如下。

临床研究

一、资料和方法：肺心病代偿期患者40例(本所长期随访的患者)，经体检、X线及心电图等检查均符合1977年全国第二次肺心病会议制订的诊断标准^①。患者随机分为两组：(1)赤芍治疗组30例，男17例，女13例，年龄52~72岁，平均61.7岁。口服本所实验药厂制成的草芍药浸膏片，每片0.5g(含生药5g)，每日6片，分3次服，3个月为1疗程。(2)对照组10例，男7例，女3例，年龄40~68岁，平均

60.9岁。应用中西药物，祛痰、镇咳、解痉、平喘、控制感染等综合治疗。两组患者治疗前后观察心电图、肺阻抗血流图、心阻抗微分图、血液流变学及 $^{113}\text{铟}-\text{MAA}$ 肺灌注 γ 照相等变化。

二、结果

1. 心电图：赤芍组：治疗前QRS额面平均电轴 $\geq +90^\circ$ 的8例，治疗后6例改善，有肺型P波的9例，7例降至正常；对照组：治疗前QRS额面平均电轴 $\geq +90^\circ$ 者2例，肺型P波1例，治疗后均无明显变化。

2. 肺阻抗血流图：治疗前后肺阻抗血流图的变化，见表1。

表1 两组治疗前后肺阻抗血流图比较 ($M \pm SD$)

		HS(Ω)	RF(s)	Q-b间期(s)	Q-b指数	b-y间期(s)	b-y指数	Q-b/b-y比值
赤芍组 (30例)	治 前	0.13±0.05	0.19±0.04	0.13±0.02	0.14±0.02	0.28±0.04	0.30±0.04	0.46±0.10
	治 后	0.18±0.05	△△ 0.22±0.03	0.11±0.02	0.12±0.03	0.29±0.05	△△ 0.32±0.04	△△ 0.39±0.10
对照组 (10例)	治 前	0.19±0.06	0.19±0.04	0.14±0.02	0.14±0.04	0.31±0.04	0.30±0.04	0.44±0.11
	治 后	0.13±0.05	△ 0.20±0.03	0.13±0.01	0.13±0.01	0.27±0.06	0.28±0.04	0.43±0.07

注：治疗前后比较 $\Delta P < 0.05$, $\Delta\Delta P < 0.01$, 下同

赤芍组治疗前肺心病标准三项阳性者占50%，治疗后降至15%(70%转阴， $P < 0.01$)；对照组治疗前三项阳性者占30%，治疗后增为50%。

3. 治疗前后肺动脉平均压(\bar{P}_{PA})^②和肺血

管阻力(PVR)比较，见表2。

赤芍组 \bar{P}_{PA} 除1例外其余均有不同程度下降。对照组除4例略下降，其余均有升高，两组之间比较， $P < 0.01$ 。

4. 心阻抗微分图：测射血前期(PEP)、射

表2 两组治疗前后肺动脉平均压和肺血管阻力比较 (M±SD)

	P _{PA} (mmHg)	PVR (dyn·s·cm ⁻⁵)
赤芍组 治前 (30例)	23.82±0.69	204.52±41.03
治后	18.67±4.52△△	131.05±13.65△△
对照组 治前 (10例)	18.60±5.60	104.00±77.00
治后	23.89±0.60	196.00±102.00

表3 两组治疗前后心功能变化 (M±SD)

	PEP(s)	VET(s)	PEP/VET	SV(ml/搏)	CO(L/min)	CI(L/min/m ²)
赤芍组 治前 (30例)	0.122±0.02	0.28±0.04	0.45±0.12	40.48±16.64	2.80±1.26	1.93±0.19
治后	0.112±0.02	△△ 0.29±0.04	0.39±0.10 △△	60.78±18.57	3.88±1.96 △△	2.93±0.35 △△
对照组 治前 (10例)	0.135±0.02	0.308±0.04	0.44±0.1	33.40±37.56	3.95±2.13	2.83±0.40
治后	0.125±0.01	0.270±0.06 △	0.43±0.07	29.56±17.06 △	1.88±0.74	1.74±1.12

降($P<0.01\sim 0.05$)。对照组10例下降不明显。

6. ^{113}Sn -MAA 肺灌注 γ 照相：赤芍组26例两肺上、中、下六个区域血流量均不正常，治疗后血运恢复正常者9例，1例由I级转II级，其余无变化。对照组9例中，7例无变化，1例由II级转为I级，1例由I级转为肺动脉高压。赤芍组治疗前显示肺动脉高压者12例，治疗后4例恢复正常，3例改善，无变化者5例均呈截断性改变，表明肺循环严重障碍者短时间效果不明显。

7. 血尿常规及肝功能均无明显改变。

实验研究

一、材料和方法：家兔116只雌雄不拘，体重1.5~2.5kg。随机分为：(1)正常对照组10只；(2)肺动脉高压(PAH)模型组30只，用0.5~1.0%FeCl₃水溶液1~2ml/kg，家兔耳缘静脉注射；(3)赤芍预防组22只，用FeCl₃的同侧肌肉注射1:1赤芍注射液1.0g/kg(本所试验药厂制作)；(4)川芎嗪预防组10只，用FeCl₃的同侧肌肉注射川芎嗪20mg/kg；(5)赤芍治疗组34只，PAH形成后肌肉注射1:1赤芍液1.0g/kg；(6)川芎嗪治疗组10只，PAH形成后肌肉注射川芎嗪20mg/kg。以上各药用法均为每周3次，6~7周后测压处死家兔。每只均测肺

血期(VET)、PEP/VET比值，用Kubicek公式⁽³⁾计算心搏量(SV)，用心率(HR)计算心排血量(CO)、心脏指数(CI)，结果见表3。

5. 血液流变学：赤芍组26例测定了全血粘度、血浆粘度和红细胞压积，分别为7.02±1.36、1.76±0.09、46.20±5.20。治疗后分别为6.54±1.30、1.69±0.09、44.70±5.11，均有显著下

动脉压；作心肺X线检查，心电图及病理检验等。

二、结果

1. 正常对照组：家兔P_{PA}为8.17±0.95cm H₂O，CO为105ml/min。

2. PAH组：(1)P_{PA}为18.23±5.2cmH₂O；CO为87ml/min，二者与正常对照组比较有明显差异($P<0.01$)。(2)X线检查，心影由25.5±2.3扩大到30.4±2.5mm， $P<0.01$ 。(3)开胸发现心脏均扩大，以右心室为主，肺瘀血、肺不张(3/30)，肝肿大、瘀血。(4)肺组织镜检：肺瘀血，血管内血浆凝集，部分血栓形成，粒细胞、淋巴细胞浸润。

3. 赤芍、川芎嗪预防组比较：(1)P_{PA}分别为11.53±2.07、15.57±2.35cmH₂O， $P<0.05$ 。(2)CO和X线无明显变化。(3)肺组织检查：两组均见轻微瘀血和血浆凝集，无1例血栓形成。

4. 赤芍、川芎嗪治疗组对比：(1)两组治疗后P_{PA}分别为9.97±2.53、12.56±2.62cmH₂O， $P>0.05$ ，赤芍组接近正常，川芎嗪组稍高于正常，CO均达正常水平。(2)X线表现：赤芍组34只中32只心影有不同程度的回缩(30.30±2.68~27.86±1.92mm)，川芎嗪组仅有5只回缩。(3)心电图：赤芍组治疗前QRS额面平均电轴 $\geq +90^\circ$ 的14例，治疗后11例改善，P波电

压增加的17例，10例改善，右束枝阻滞15例，12例恢复，1例心房纤颤恢复正常；川芎嗪组变化不明显。（4）开胸发现赤芍组心脏扩大的4只伴肺瘀血，肝肿大瘀血，3只肺不张。川芎嗪组8只心脏扩大，5只肝肿大瘀血。（5）肺组织镜检：赤芍组3只肺不张者肺血管内有中度血浆凝集，并见炎性细胞浸润，其余变化不明显。川芎嗪组3只重度血浆凝集，2只中度血浆凝集，余无变化。

讨 论

赤芍有活血化瘀作用，《本草纲目》记载赤芍能行血破瘀，顺通血脉。药理研究^{④~⑥}赤芍有扩张血管作用，直接扩张冠状动脉，增加冠脉及外周血流量，抑制血小板聚集，改善微循环，增强心肌收缩力等作用。

本文30例肺心病患者用赤芍治疗后26例经¹³³铟-MAA肺灌注γ照相、P_{PA}和PVR检测表明赤芍可扩张肺血管，改善肺血运状态，降低肺动脉压。

实验动物肺动脉高压形成后，用赤芍和川芎嗪治疗P_{PA}明显降低，与治疗前有显著性差异；赤芍预防组肺动脉压无明显升高，表明赤芍和川芎嗪均能降低实验动物肺动脉高压，与临床观察一致。

赤芍对心肺功能的影响：肺心病患者肺阻抗血流图符合肺心病标准三项以上阳性者70%转阴，特别是波幅较前明显增高，表明治疗后肺血容量增加，阻力减少，Q-b间期较前缩短，b-y间期延长，显示心脏后负荷降低。心阻抗微分图PEP较前缩短，VET延长，PEP/VET比值降低，表明赤芍直接作用于心脏，改善了心脏前后负荷，增加了心肌收缩力，使心搏量增

加，心排出量亦相应增加，心脏指数升高，表明肺心病患者经赤芍治疗后肺动脉压降低，心肺功能得到改善。

肺心病患者血液处于高凝状态，血液流变性改变存在着“浓”、“粘”、“聚”。本组病例经赤芍治疗后血粘度明显下降，与对照组比较有显著和非常显著差异。和廖福龙^⑦指出的活血化瘀药（包括赤芍）能使血粘度和红细胞聚集程度有所下降，明显地抑制凝血过程相一致。说明赤芍确能降低血粘度、改善微循环，使血脉流通。

实验动物PAH形成后肺组织镜检示肺瘀血，血管内有血浆凝聚，部分血栓形成；赤芍治疗组34只中，3只（肺不张者）肺血管内有中度血浆凝集；川芎嗪治疗组10只中，有3只重度血浆凝集，2只中度血浆凝集。表明赤芍和川芎嗪均可减轻肺动脉高压，肺心病的病理变化，与临床观察一致，且赤芍优于川芎嗪。

本文结果提示：肺心病患者若长期应用赤芍可改善心肺功能，防治肺动脉高压和肺心病的发生与发展。

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六省市第二届中西医结合学术交流会 暨学会工作会议在贵阳召开

六省市第二届中西医结合学术交流会于1988年6月21~24日在贵阳市召开。来自西藏、云南、广西、贵州、四川和重庆市的代表120多人参加了大会。会议收到论文101篇，交流了近年来六省市中西医结合

在外科、皮肤科及科研思路与方法学等方面的经验与进展。同时召开了六省市中西医结合学会工作会议，交流了学会工作和中西医结合医院管理的经验。对中西医结合事业的发展具有推动作用。（李志伟）

Experimental and Clinical Studies on Treatment of Pulmonary Heart Disease and Pulmonary Hypertension with *Paeonia lactiflora*

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This paper reported the results of clinical observation on treatment of pulmonary heart disease (compensatory stage) in 30 patients and experimental study in the prevention of pulmonary hypertension with *Paeonia lactiflora*.

Paeonia lactiflora-treated group received *paeonia lactiflora* extractum 3g per day for three months. 10 controls were treated by ordinary comprehensive therapy. The results showed that pulmonary artery perfusion restored to normal in 9 of 26 cases estimated by ^{113}In -MAA γ -photograph. Mean pulmonary pressure (PPA) declined to normal in 4 out of 12 patients with pulmonary hypertension. The abnormal pulmonary impedance of 21 cases in 30 patients became negative. ECG signs were improved significantly. PPA and pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) decreased. The stroke volume increased from 40.08 ml to 60.78 ml measured by cardiac impedance derivative method. Some indeces in hemorrheology were obviously improved. In the control group, no changes in the above indeces were found before and after treatment.

Pulmonary hypertension models of 30 rabbits were made for experimental study. They were treated by IM injection of *Paeonia lactiflora* (1.0 g/kg) and IM injection of *Ligusticum chuanxiong* hort (20 mg/kg) three times per week. After 6~7 weeks, PPA in both groups declined to 9.97 ± 2.53 cm H₂O and 12.56 ± 2.62 cm H₂O respectively. CO returned to normal levels.

Corresponding changes in histopathology of heart and lung were observed in this study. The results suggest that *Paeonia lactiflora* and *Ligusticum Chuanxiong* hort play a role in prevention of experimental pulmonary hypertension and the effects of *Paeonia lactiflora* are superior to *Ligusticum chuanxiong* hort.

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Study on the Relationship between Plasma Renin Activity-Angiotensin II

Level and TCM Differentiation in Essential Hypertension

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The levels of plasma renin activity (PRA) and angiotensin II(ATII) were measured in 103 patients with essential hypertension and 20 normal subjects and were also analyzed by the TCM differentiation of symptoms and signs: The plasma levels of PRA and ATII were measured by means of radioimmunoassay. The results showed: (1) The mean values of PRA (ng/ml/h), ATII (pg/ml) in supine position of normal subjects were 0.66 ± 0.46 and 35.95 ± 13.72 respectively, under stimulating condition were 4.30 ± 0.79 and 76.38 ± 33.80 respectively. The patients with essential hypertension in supine position were 0.45 ± 0.46 and 27.55 ± 11.55 respectively, under stimulating condition were 1.26 ± 1.23 and 61.90 ± 28.25 respectively. The mean values of PRA and ATII of the patients with essential hypertension were all lower than those of the normal subjects, but the plasma levels of PRA in supine position were no significant differences ($P > 0.05$); (2) The mean levels of PRA and ATII of normal subjects were different from those patients with various kinds of essential hypertension based on TCM classification: PRA and ATII in supine position in normal subject group were 0.66 ± 0.46 and 35.95 ± 13.72 respectively, under stimulating condition were 4.30 ± 0.79 and 76.38 ± 33.80 respectively; in supine position in the patients with deficiency syndromes were 0.33 ± 0.41 and 21.44 ± 9.37 respectively, under stimulating condition were 0.83 ± 0.83 and 58.20 ± 23.10 respectively; in supine position in the patients with excess syndrome were 0.47 ± 0.48 and 33.06 ± 9.93 respectively, under stimulating condition were 2.34 ± 1.18 and 67.12 ± 14.0 respectively. The mean values of PRA and ATII of the patients with different types of TCM classification were all lower than those of the normal subjects. The plasma levels of PRA and ATII of the deficiency syndrome patients in both supine position and after stimulation were all lower than those of the normal subjects and excess syndrome patients. These data may be of value in typing and treating of essential hypertension.

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