

冠心病血瘀证患者舌分光定量以及舌表浅血流量观察

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内容提要 冠心病血瘀证患者其舌质多有不同程度紫暗改变,但肉眼观察误差大,也不便于定量比较。采用物理舌诊仪及DM80-6型舌表浅血流量测定仪,对52例冠心病血瘀证患者,50例健康人,以及26例经活血化瘀治疗前后患者舌分光定量及舌表浅血流量测定,结果:患者较正常人舌分光中紫光值增大,红光值减少,舌表浅血流量减少;而采用活血化瘀治疗后患者舌分光紫光值减少,红光值增大,舌表浅血流量增加。提示舌分光定量及舌表浅血流量测定,可为冠心病血瘀证诊断辨证以及疗效评价定量,可比参数。

关键词 冠心病 血瘀证 舌分光定量 舌表浅血流量

冠心病血瘀证患者其舌质多有不同程度的紫暗改变,但长期以来凭肉眼观察误差大,也不便于定量比较。我们采用舌分光定量以及舌表浅血流量测定,进行了初步观察,以冀为冠心病血瘀证诊断辨证以及疗效观察提供客观参数。

资料与方法

一、资料:冠心病血瘀证患者(冠心病组52例,其中男38例,女14例,年龄34~77岁,平均54.33岁。稳定型心绞痛34例,不稳定型心绞痛10例,陈旧性心肌梗塞6例,急性心肌梗塞2例。冠心病的诊断按国际心脏病学会和协会及世界卫生组织1979年命名及诊断标准^①;血瘀证的诊断标准依据血瘀证研究国际会议修订的“血瘀证诊断参考标准”^②。健康人组:经体格检查、X线、B超、心电图以及肝功能、血脂等检查正常,并经前述同组中医师检查舌脉正常,且无临床症状者50例,其中男32例,女18例,年龄32~68岁,平均52.21岁。

二、观察方法

1.舌分光定量测定:采用中国科学院生物物理研究所依据舌光谱分析原理研制的物理舌诊仪^③,将12V,25W白炽灯光源发射的光束照射于舌面,对反射光束进行红、橙(黄)、绿、

蓝、紫等五色分光,并分别进行光电转换,由数字式定量仪显示其电压、光强度大小,也即反映其色调、亮度、彩度的信息。受试者取安静坐位10min左右,伸出舌后,舌面与仪器构成一封闭光路系统,入射光照射舌面前部,物理舌诊仪约10s即显示测定数据,重复3次,取其均数(mV读数)。

2.舌表浅血流量测定:采用我院临床医学研究所根据温差电动势原理研制的舌表浅血流量DM80-6型测定仪^④,测定舌表浅血流,受试者取安静坐位10min左右,张口舌体放松放平,将415mm²的圆形探头置于舌体前半部,记录接触后1.5~2.0min间的5次温差电动势变化的模型水流量(ml/s)表示血流量。

3.冠心病血瘀证组以活血化瘀为主的中药治疗1个疗程(2个月),并已取得临床疗效的26例患者,对其疗程前后测定的舌分光及舌表浅血流量进行比较,均采用统计学显著性t检验方法处理。

结 果

一、两组舌分光定量及舌血流量比较:见表1。

二、冠心病组治疗前后舌分光定量及血流量比较:见表2。

表 1 两组舌分光定量及舌血流量比较 ($\bar{x} \pm S\bar{x}$)

组 别	舌分光定量(mV)					舌 血 流 量 (ml/s)
	红	橙 黄	绿	蓝	紫	
冠 心 病	18.62±0.54	9.08±0.29	2.93±0.14	1.52±0.07	0.44±0.01	0.02±0.001
健 康 人	22.43±0.72	10.38±0.32	3.00±0.10	1.54±0.04	0.32±0.01	0.04±0.003
P 值	<0.01	<0.01	>0.05	>0.05	<0.01	<0.01

表 2 冠心病组治疗前后舌分光定量及血流量比较 ($\bar{x} \pm S\bar{x}$)

组 别	舌分光定量(mV)					舌 血 流 量 (ml/s)
	红	橙 黄	绿	蓝	紫	
治 疗 前	19.79±1.22	9.34±0.65	3.12±0.19	1.58±0.08	0.49±0.01	0.023±0.001
治 疗 后	23.58±1.20	10.31±0.18	3.61±0.27	1.78±0.07	0.37±0.01	0.035±0.002
P 值	<0.01	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.01	>0.01

三、以上结果说明冠心病血瘀证患者舌分光中其紫光定量较健康人明显增加,统计处理有非常显著差异($P < 0.01$),与此相应冠心病血瘀证患者其红光定量较健康人明显减少,统计处理也有非常显著差异,但紫光增加的绝对值近健康人1/3,红光减少的绝对值近健康人1/5,故以紫光增加更为突出。

冠心病血瘀证组舌表浅血流量较健康人明显减少,统计处理有非常显著差异,绝对值较健康人减少1/2。

冠心病血瘀证患者治疗前舌分光定量检测,较治疗后红光明明显增加,紫光明明显减少;舌表浅血流量测定也表明治疗后较治疗前明显增加,经统计处理均有非常显著差异。

讨 论

冠心病血瘀证由于心脉痹阻,舌质紫暗十分常见,对辨证诊断往往有决定意义⁽²⁾,但以往单凭肉眼观察,只能粗略定性,难以克服由于视觉差异,临床经验多少,受光环境变化而造成的偏误,为便于定量比较及治疗观察,我们选用了两种较为简便、快速,且无痛、无创的生物物理方法,患者易于接受,并可随时、多次重复,便于作为疗效观察、药效作用评估的参照指标。

心脉痹阻其外窍舌之色度改变主要缘于其内在的流量的变化,两者有其必然内在联系,

为此我们对冠心病血瘀证患者舌分光的紫光增加与舌血流量减少,从统计学角度又作了两者相关分析,结果两者呈负相关,相关概率为0.054,所以,尽管舌表浅血流定量指标较舌分光定量指标更为敏感(变化幅度更大),但两者相互结合观察更为全面。

我们还注意到上述两项检测随年龄增加,各项参数有一定改变,这种生理变异,有待进一步临床大样本调查的积累。

此外与我院导管室检查配合,还注意到选择冠状动脉造影提示冠状动脉堵塞程度较重,支数较多(或以干支为主者),其舌质紫暗更为明显,舌分光定量紫光增加更为显著,舌表浅血流量减少也更为明显,但有关其相关程度分析尚有待病例积累。如以中医理论为指导,探索出新的无创检测方法,对冠心病血瘀证的诊断辨证作出更为全面、切合临床实际且便于掌握的新指标,将对中西医结合诊治本病推进重要一步。

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tions between pAII and pANP, pALD ($P < 0.001$).

Key Words Heart Qi insufficiency, Heart Yin deficiency, Heart Yang deficiency, atrial natriuretic polypeptide, aldosterone, angiotensin II, congestive heart failure

(Original article on page 405)

Observation of the Superficial Tongue Blood Volume and the Tongue Spectrophotometric Determination on Coronary Heart Disease Patients with Blood Stasis Syndrome

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The tongue bodies of coronary heart disease (CHD) patients with blood stasis syndrome were looking dull purple in different degree. The authors adopted two kinds of biophysics methods which are tongue spectrophotometer and DM-80-6 superficial tongue blood volume meter. 52 CHD patients with blood stasis syndrome, 50 normal individuals and 26 patients before and after the treatment according to promote blood circulation to remove the blood stasis, were examined. The results were as follows: The purple ray values of the tongue spectrum of the CHD patients with blood stasis syndrome were more than that of normal individuals. Statistics showed significant difference ($P < 0.01$). So was the tongue blood volume ($P < 0.01$). In the treatment group, the purple ray value of tongue spectrum reduced, and the red ray volume of tongue increased significantly, as well ($P < 0.01$). The results suggested that both methods may be quantitative comparative parameters for diagnosis, differentiation of symptoms and signs, and evaluation of the therapeutic effectiveness.

Key Words coronary heart disease, blood stasis syndrome, superficial tongue blood volume, tongue spectrophotometric determination

(Original article on page 407)

Effect of Shen-Qian Gu-Jing Granule(参茜固经冲剂) on Fibrin Degradation Products in Serum and Menstrual Fluid of Patients with Menorrhagia

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Shen-Qian Gu-Jing granule was used in the treatment of the menorrhagia in 72 cases including idiopathic menorrhagia 28, uterine myoma 29, endometriosis 7, intrauterine device 5, postpartum and post induced abortion 3 cases. The amount of menstrual blood loss (MBL) and the fibrin degradation products (FDP) level in menstrual fluid and peripheral blood were measured before and after treatment. 87.5% of all cases showed a significant decrease in MBL ($P < 0.05$). The local FDP level significantly decreased parallel to effectiveness of MBL. The results suggested that the function of this Chinese herbs complex in menorrhagia was related to the regulation of FDP level.

Key Words Shen-Qian Gu-Jing granule, menorrhagia, fibrin degradation products

(Original article on page 409)

Clinical Observation and Experimental Study on Shenghong Kangyan Su (胜红抗炎素) in Treating 144 Cases of Pelvic Inflammation with Blood Stasis Syndrome

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Using the method of clearing up heat and resolving stasis, the authors treated 144 cases of pelvic inflammation with blood stasis syndrome (BSS) with Shenghong Kangyan Su. The total effective rate was up to 97.92%, cure rate up to 68.75%, without toxicity and side effects. Clinical and experimental study showed that the crux of pelvic inflammation with BSS had some relations with microcirculation obstruction. Inflammation may cause microcirculation obstruction and blood stasis, and is one forms of BSS. Therefore dull purple tongue, undertongue vein dilated, abdominal pain in lower part, pathologic mass can be regarded as the basis of diagnosis of pelvic inflammation with