

起搏电针急救起搏的初步临床应用

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内容提要 本文报告自制起搏电针(即起搏电极),经家兔动物试验起搏效果良好,并成功地抢救了3例心脏病猝死患者。本方法能够达到简便、迅速、应急的目的,特别适用于广大基层医疗单位的推广及应用。

关键词 经皮心脏起搏 急救起搏术 起搏电针

Zoll于1952年首先提出经皮心脏起搏法^①。为了克服该方法引起强烈胸痛的缺点,我们采用针刺涂以绝缘层与起搏术相结合,制成针刺起搏电极,经动物试验起搏性能良好,并成功地急救了3例猝死患者,现报告如下。

临 床 研 究

例1 刘振和,女,72岁,因胸闷、心悸,气短1天,于1985年4月7日入院,经心电图检查诊断为急性下壁心肌梗塞。入院第4天晨,突然发生阿斯综合征,立即进行心脏复苏,心内注射肾上腺素1mg,去甲肾上腺素1mg,异丙肾上腺素1mg,8min后室颤波增大,经200J电除颤后心电静止,心外按压后为加速性室性自搏心律,107次/min,立即用针刺电极于胸骨左缘1cm处第4肋间经皮急救起搏,起搏频率提高到120次/min;实际频率为115次/min,起搏成功。血压回升至14.67/9.33kPa(110/70mmHg),很快转为窦性心律,呼吸恢复,神志清楚,3h后血气分析正常。针刺起搏约2h,拔针刺电极后2h,于胸壁刺入点及其上、下、左、右处描记心电图无损伤电流。住院39天,康复出院。

例2 陈国芝,女,42岁,因发冷发烧,流涕、咽痛4天后,上腹部钝痛或刺痛,同时胸闷、气短已2天,晕厥7~8次,每次3~4s

入院,诊断为急性病毒性心肌炎,III度房室传导阻滞。入院后数分钟,出现四肢抽搐,心音不清,发生阿斯综合征约10min,心室率4次/min,用针刺起搏电极于胸骨左缘1cm处第4肋间,用电压7V起搏成功,持续了3h后改用异丙基肾上腺素1mg加入10%葡萄糖液500ml,静脉滴注维持心室率约70次/min,3h后血气分析为急性呼吸性碱中毒,1天后恢复为窦性心律。针刺起搏约3h,拔针后,刺入点及其上、下、左、右四处无损伤电流。超声心动图检查心内结构无异常。

例3 李志华,女,45岁,因受凉发烧4天,上腹痛,胸闷,气短2天,反复抽搐约10h于1988年5月13日入院,诊断为急性病毒性心肌炎,III度房室传导阻滞。用氟美松及静脉滴注异丙基肾上腺素1mg加入10%葡萄糖500ml治疗。于入病房前又发生阿斯综合征两次,第一次心室停搏11.48s,第二次为9.28s,立即急救针刺起搏,电压7V,频率80次/min起搏成功,血压10.67/8.00kPa(80/60mmHg),加用多巴胺、间羟胺维持血压,血气分析为失代偿性急性呼吸性碱中毒。于入院后约6h,心室又停搏6s而发生阿斯综合征,再一次起搏电压为8V,频率为94次/min起搏再次成功,2min后血压回升至16.00/10.67kPa(120/80mmHg),并加大异丙基肾上腺素的浓度。于10min后停止起搏,转为窦性心律,继续静脉滴注异丙基肾上腺素维持。住院49天康

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复出院。针刺入点及其上、下、左、右处无损伤电流。超声心动图检查心内结构未见异常。

实验研究

家兔1只，体重3kg，用20%乌拉坦15ml静脉麻醉，直接测动脉压为1.57kPa(160mmH₂O)。然后开胸于心脏窦房结处滴注福尔马林，心率由214次/min降至71次/min。用针刺电极刺入心室起搏成功，频率为104次/min，血压回升至1.57kPa(160mmH₂O)。停止起搏，心率降至94次/min，血压降至0.79kPa(80mmH₂O)，再用104次/min的频率起搏成功，血压回升至1.37kPa(140mmH₂O)。再停止起搏，心率降至76次/min，第3次同上起搏又成功，其频率为214次/min。

讨 论

1952年Zoll用宽2ms的脉冲，强度75~150V，在胸壁刺激挽救了两例濒临于死亡的房室传导阻滞患者^(1,2)。50年代末期，国外又先后开展了心外膜及心内膜起搏术。心内外膜起搏法所用电压低，克服了胸壁受刺激而引起肌肉抽搐、患者疼痛不安并影响呼吸的缺点。

这样才能使心脏起搏术在临幊上容易推广。我科将Zoll氏的经皮心脏起搏法加以改良，采用针刺针做阴极，涂上一层绝缘层，使其绝缘性能良好，不易受摩擦脱落，有弹性，粗细适度，光滑度好，易消毒。该阴极在常规皮肤消毒后插入胸骨左缘第4肋间1cm处；另一为阳极用普通1寸的针灸针，插入胸骨右缘第3肋间皮下即可，为无干电极。两极均接上体外按需型起搏器，有超速抑制更好，当阴极针头刺入后达到心外膜时，示波屏上即可出现左心室外膜图形，再少许进入，实际上为心肌起搏。按临时起搏适应症，均能起搏。我们在实践中体会到，起搏电压7V为好，低了容易出现漏搏现象；频率以90次/min为宜。消毒要严密，针刺要仔细，手法要轻。如果针刺起搏时间较长，最好用心内膜起搏法接替，我们经动物试验及临床实践，证明针刺电极起搏能达到简便、迅速、应急的目的。

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the two groups.

Key Words infantile hepatitis syndrome, injection of Yin Zhi Huang, T cell subsets

(Original article on page 26)

A Clinical Study on Alliein in Preventing Thrush of Newborn Infants

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This article deals with the 0.06% alliein and 2.5% sodium bicarbonate in order to look for effective drugs in preventing thrush. The results revealed: (1) The incidence of the disease of the two drugs in the less dangerous group was significantly decreased compared with that of the control ($P < 0.01$); (2) In the more dangerous group, the incidence of the disease of the allium group was more significantly decreased than that of the control, but no significant decrease in sodium bicarbonate was observed. The two drugs are both effective in preventing thrush and the allium is more effective.

Key Words Alliein, prevent, thrush, newborn infant

(Original article on page 28)

The Initial Clinical Application of Cardiac Pacing Needle for Emergency Cardiac Pacing

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This paper deal with the newly designed cardiac pacing needle which is used as an electrode in temporary cardiac pacing. Animal experiment has shown that in emergency life-saving this needle was functional and reliable. This also has been identified by clinical application. By utilizing the needle, the authors have successfully saved three patients' life threatened by sudden death. Using this needle to pace the heart is simple, swift, immediate and has less side effect. It is specially fit for grassroot medical units to develop emergency cardiac pacing.

Key Words percutaneous cardiac pacing, emergency cardiac pacing, electric needle

(Original article on page 30)

Experimental Research on the Effective Mechanism of Jianweiling (健胃灵)

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The purpose of this study is to find out the effective mechanism of Jianweiling (JWL) in treating some gastrointestinal (GI) diseases. The functions of GI movement, bile and pancreatic secretion and intestinal absorption were measured after giving JWL to the experimental rats. The results showed that JWL could adjust GI movement once it was in abnormal conditions. When the intestine was in paralysis under the influence of abdominal operation, JWL could make GI myoelectric activity return to normal; and JWL could relax it when the intestine was in a cramp state resulted from Neostigmini Methylsulfurici injection. In addition, the pancreatic secretion, the amylase activity in pancreatic juice and the intestinal absorption for D-xylose in JWL group were obviously better than those of the control groups. These results suggested that the effective mechanism of JWL on some GI diseases can be realized by adjusting and promoting GI functions in various ways.

Key Words Jianweiling, gastrointestinal movement, digestive function,

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