

# 四逆汤对缺血(氧)心电图的影响<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要** 探讨了四逆汤对缺血(氧)心电图的影响及其可能的作用机制。结果表明:四逆汤对垂体后叶素引起的家兔缺血性心电图有显著的改善作用,S-T段的下移显著减轻、T波的增高明显受到抑制;四逆汤也显著延长了缺氧小鼠的心电活动时间,四逆汤对缺血(氧)心肌的这种保护作用可能与其显著增加心肌营养血流量有关。

**关键词** 心电图 心肌缺血 心肌营养性血流量

四逆汤(简称SD)具有显著的抗脂质过氧化作用,改善缺血心肌的自由基反应<sup>[1]</sup>。为进一步全面了解SD对心肌的保护作用,本工作研究了SD对缺血(氧)心电图的影响,并通过心肌营养性血流量的测定以探讨SD改善缺血(氧)心电图的可能机制。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 SD对垂体后叶素(pit)性心肌缺血家兔心电图的影响:**杂种家兔7只,中山医科大学实验动物中心提供,体重2.5~3.0kg、雌雄兼用。实验采用自身对照设计。第1次实验:家兔被清醒、仰卧固定于兔台上仿人标准Ⅱ导联、描记一段正常心电图(ECG),标准电压1mV=15mm,然后从耳缘静脉注射pit 1u/kg体重,并记录注射pit后5、10、15、30s、1、2、3、5、8min的Ⅱ导联ECG。第2次实验:第一次实验后、家兔常规饲养、休息7d,然后作第2次实验。首先SD灌胃、剂量:2ml/kg·d,连续处理3d,然后重复第一次操作。将pit注射后(缺血后)30s时的T波高变和缺血后3min的S-T段值与注射pit前(缺血前)的T波、S-T段基础值进行自身对比、同时也对SD用药前后T波S-T段的变化进行组间对比。

**1.2 SD对低张性缺氧小鼠的影响:**昆明种小鼠、中山医大实验动物中心提供,体重22±2g雌雄兼用,实验采用完全随机设计,分SD组(n=9):用SD灌胃0.1ml/20g体重·d,连续3d。对照组、(n=10):用等量蒸馏水灌胃。最后一次用药后1h,将小鼠清醒、仰卧固定于木板上仿人标准Ⅱ导联、描记一段正常ECG,然后将小鼠置干燥瓶中(放少量钠石灰),通过抽气机将瓶内气压降至26.7kPa、描记缺氧环境下的ECG直至心电活动停止,计算心电活动时间(CEAT)<sup>[2]</sup>、及15min内心电活动停止的发生率(简称停电率)。

**1.3 SD对缺血心肌营养性血流量(NBF)的影响:**昆明种小鼠、体重23±1g,雌雄各半,随机分组。SD组(n=8)用药同1.2,对照组(n=8)用等量蒸馏水灌胃。最后1次用药后1h,两组腹腔注射垂体后叶素,20u/kg体重,用<sup>86</sup>Rb示踪摄取法测定NBF<sup>[3]</sup>。

本研究使用的SD的煎制按我们以前的方法<sup>[4]</sup>浓度1g生药/1ml。组成SD的各单味药、附子、干姜、甘草经广州中医学院中药鉴定教研室鉴定符合中国药典(90年版1部)。

实验数据采用t-检验及四格表直接概率计算。

## 2 结果

**2.1 SD对pit性心肌缺血家兔ECG的影响:**见表1、图。

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**表1 SD对S-T段的影响**

	注射Pit前 S-T段位置 (mm)	注射Pit后 S-T段位置(mm)	显著性 检验
用SD前(n=7)	0±0	-3.55±1.22*	t=2.72
用SD后(n=7)	0±0	-1.63±0.96 <sup>Δ</sup>	P<0.05

PD注射前后相比: \*P<0.05, <sup>Δ</sup>P<0.05.

表1结果表明未用SD前缺血引起ST段显著下降(P<0.05),用SD后缺血性的ST段下移显著减轻。图结果表明未用SD前,缺血引起显著的T波升高(P<0.05),用SD后T波的升高显著受到抑制。

**2.2 SD对低张性缺氧小鼠ECG的影响:** 见表2、3。

**表2 SD对低张性缺氧小鼠CEAT的影响**  
( $\bar{x} \pm S$ )

	CEAT(min)	显著性检验
对照组(n=10)	12.97±6.78	t=3.646
SD组(n=9)	24.98±9.12	P<0.00

**2.3 SD对缺血心肌NBF的影响:** 见表4。

**3 讨论**

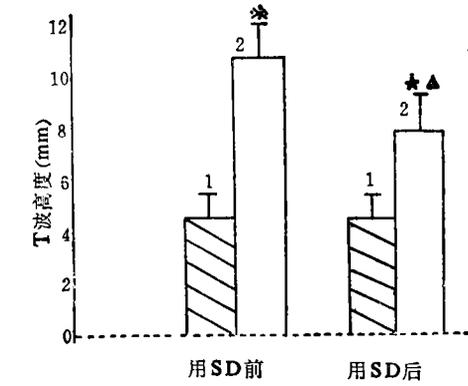
垂体后叶素可引起冠状血管痉挛性收缩,引起心肌缺血,Pit引起的心肌缺血在ECG上可表现为:T波增高,S-T段降低,Q-T延长及心率明显变慢[5]。本实验选用T波增高和S-T段降低为观测指标,结果:在用SD之前Pit注入后引起了S-T段显著降低和T波显著升高,见表1、图(P<0.05),这表明在本实验条件下Pit引起的缺血性ECG是明确的。使用SD后S-T段的下移显著减轻,T波的增高明显受到抑制,这表明SD具有显著改善缺血性ECG的作用。

缺氧可引起心肌氧化一磷酸化脱偶联,ATP生成减少[6],导致正常的细胞内外的电化梯度被破坏,正常的心电活动难以继续。本实验采用低气压(26.7kPa相当于海拔9000m以上)造成低张性低氧血症,引起心肌缺氧。结果表明:与对照组相比,SD组CEAT有显著延长。在相同缺氧环境下,对照组15min停电率高达80%、而SD组无1例发生、两者差异也极为显著,这些都显示了SD对心肌的保护作用。

从SD对心肌NBF影响的实验结果可知,SD组NBF显著大于对照组(见表4),这表明SD可显著增加对缺血(氧)心肌的供血,对改善心肌的缺血(氧)状态极为有利,这可能是SD保护缺血(氧)心肌的机制之一。

**参 考 文 献**

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**图 SD对T波的影响**

1-pit注射前 2-pit注射后 Pit注射前后相比:  
 \* P<0.05 <sup>Δ</sup>P>0.05 SD用药前后T波净  
 升值(pit后值-pit前值)相比:★<0.05

**表3 15min内心电活动停止的发生率**

	心电活动 <15min	心电活动 >15min	停电率 (%)	显著性 检验
对照组(n=10)	8	2	80	P<0.001
SD组(n=9)	0	9	0	

**表4 SD对Pit性心肌缺血小鼠心肌的影响**  
( $\bar{x} \pm S$ )

	<sup>86</sup> Rb摄取率(%)	显著性检验
对照组(n=8)	1.65±0.14	t=5.152
SD组(n=8)	1.56±0.24	P<0.001

(1994-03-11收稿)

Qian hu (*P.harry-smithii* var.*subglabrum*) and Baihua Qianhu (*P.praeruptorum*) was carried out. Results revealed that the former two Qianhu produced in Gansu are similar to Baihua Qian hu in their main ingredients. Thus the two Qianhu are worthy for further research and development. At the same time, it was observed that Baihua Qianhu Produced in Gansu is of inferior quality and the content of EtOH extract of its root is slightly lower than that from elsewhere in China.

( Original article on page 129 )

### Determination of Schizandrin A and Tanshinone I<sub>A</sub> in Wulingwan with TLC-Scanner Method

Wang Xiaojuan, Guo Huifang, Wang Jianpo, et al

TLC-scanner method was used to determine the content of schizandrin A and tanshinone I<sub>A</sub> in Wulingwan. The average recovery of both schizandrin A and tanshinone I<sub>A</sub> are 98.34% ( CV=2.1% ) and 99.15% ( CV=1.1% ) respectively. This method is simple and rapid. Its reproducibility is satisfactory.

( Original article on page 131 )

### Effect of Extract *Zhonghuabie* (*Amyda sinensis*) on Syntheses of DNA and Protein in Mice

Huang Tiangui, Tao Zhuliang et al

Extract *Amyda sinensis* raised the levels of Plasma proteins. Plasma albumin was raised from  $2.67 \pm 0.44$  to  $3.25 \pm 0.34$ g/dl and the total plasma protein from  $5.34 \pm 0.88$  to  $6.74 \pm 1.38$  /dl. <sup>3</sup>H-TdR and <sup>3</sup>H-Leucine incorporation techniques were used to measure the syntheses rate of DAN and protein. The rates was accelerated. The specific activities of DNA and protein of liver got up to  $3.90 \pm 1.41$  from  $2.42 \pm 0.71$  dpm/ $\mu$ g, and  $21.69 \pm 4.84$  from  $12.81 \pm 5.83$  dpm/ $\mu$ g, respectively. Those of spleen got up to  $41.88 \pm 18.47$  from  $19.04 \pm 10.54$  dpm/ $\mu$ g and  $23.12 \pm 4.38$  from  $16.34 \pm 7.01$  dpm/ $\mu$ g, respectively. Extract *Amyda sinensis* had no effect on DNA synthesis of bone marrow cells and did not raise the hemoglobin level in mice. The results suggest that Extract *Amyda sinensis* has bioactive substance that accelerate syntheses of DNA and protein.

( Original article on page 138 )

### Effects of Sini Decoction on Ischemic (Anoxic) Electrocardiogram

Wu Weikang Jin Wentao, Luo Canhua, et al

Effects of Sini decoction (SD) on ischemic (anoxic) electrocardiogram (ECG) and possible action mechanism of SD were studied.

Results indicate that SD significantly improves the pituitrin induced ischemic ECG of rabbits, significantly prevents S-T segment from descending and suppresses the elevation of T wave; SD can also lengthen significantly cardioelectric activity time of anoxic mice. The protective effects of SD on ischemic (anoxic) myocardium may be related to the significant increase of myocardial nutritional blood flow induced by administrating SD.

( Original article on page 141 )

### Studies on the Pharmacology of Cajanin Preparation

Sun Shaomei, Song Yumei, Liu Jian, et al

Cajanin preparation could significantly reduce the mouse pinna inflammation induced