

论著

## 参附注射液对低血容量休克血流动力学及氧输送的影响

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收稿日期 2004-1-12 修回日期 2004-4-20 网络版发布日期 2009-11-7 接受日期 2004-4-20

**摘要** 目的: 观察参附注射液对低血容量休克病人血流动力学参数和氧输送的作用, 探讨其对低血容量休克的治疗机理。方法: 以32例低血容量休克的病人为研究对象, 经食道放置Hemosonic100TM多普勒超声仪。观察病人推注参附注射液50ml前及推注后(5、10、20、30、60、120 min)的血流动力学参数: 包括主动脉血流量(ABF)、主动脉每搏输出量(SVa)、血流加速度(Acc)、左室射血时间(LVETi)、与主动脉内全身循环阻力(TSVRa)。并在相同时点监测平均动脉压(MAP)。分别于实验开始及30 min后测量动静脉血气值并计算氧输送(DO<sub>2</sub>)、氧耗量(VO<sub>2</sub>)及氧摄取率(ERO<sub>2</sub>)进行前后比较。结果: 与用药前相比较, 静脉推注参附注射液后Acc、ABF、SVa及MAP、脉压值逐渐增加, 10 min时达到最高( $P<0.01$ ), 以后逐渐下降, 60 min后恢复至用药前水平。TSVRa值在用药后逐渐下降, 10 min时达到最低( $P<0.01$ )后逐渐升高, 120 min后恢复至用药前水平。用药后氧输送(DO<sub>2</sub>)、氧耗量(VO<sub>2</sub>)明显增加( $P<0.01$ ), 氧摄取率(ERO<sub>2</sub>)降低( $P<0.05$ )。结论: 用参附注射液治疗低血容量休克能够明显增加心肌收缩力, 降低外周循环阻力, 改善组织灌注及氧代谢能力。

**关键词** [参附注射液](#); [血流动力学](#); [休克](#); [氧](#)

**分类号** [R363](#)

## Effect of Shenfu injection on hemodynamics of hypovolemic shock and oxygen delivery

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### Abstract

<FONT face=Verdana>AIM: To evaluate the effect of Shenfu injection on hemodynamics of hypovolemic shock patients and oxygen delivery by transesophageal Doppler echocardiography (Hemosonic 100 TM). METHODS: The transesophageal probe was placed in 32 patients with hypovolemic shock. 50 mL Shenfu injection were intravenously administered within 5 min. The parameters, including ABF, SVa, Acc, LVETi and TSVRa, were recorded at interval of 5, 10, 20, 30, 60 and 120 min. Meanwhile, MAP was measured at the same interval. Arterial and venous blood gases were taken at the beginning and 30, 60 and 120 min of the trial. DO<sub>2</sub>, VO<sub>2</sub> and ERO<sub>2</sub> were calculated. RESULTS: Acc, SVa, ABF increased while TSVRa decreased at 10 min after administration of Shenfu injection ( $P<0.01$ ). DO<sub>2</sub> and VO<sub>2</sub> increased ( $P<0.01$ ) and ERO<sub>2</sub> decreased ( $P<0.05$ ). CONCLUSION: Shenfu injection has a beneficial effect on hypovolemic shock by increasing cardiac output and improving oxygen delivery.</FONT>

**Key words** [Shenfu injection](#) [Hemodynamics](#) [Shock](#); [Oxygen](#)

DOI: 1000-4718

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