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Changes of heart ± dp/dt$_{max}$ under soman intoxication and hypoxia in rats*

Liu Yong, Cheng Tianmin, Dong Zhaojun, Wang Shili, Li Yunpeng (Department of Toxicology, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, 400038)

Abstract Objective: To study the changes of cardiac functions under soman intoxication and hypoxia in rats. Methods: The cardiac function parameters including HR, LVP, ± dp/dt$_{max}$ and LVEDP of soman-treated rats were measured under hypoxia. Results: All the parameters of cardiac functions were dramatically suppressed after the combined action of soman intoxication and hypoxia. Conclusion: The combined effects of soman intoxication and hypoxia on the cardiovascular system were greatly aggravated than either one of them was in action. In other words, hypoxia augments the cardiotoxicity of soman or soman enhances the hypoxic damage on the heart.

Key words soman; hypoxia; cardiac function; rat

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个案与短篇

先天性冠状动静脉瘘 1例报告

A report of one case of congenital coronary arteriovenous fistula

王红勇* 刘光耀 王旭开 杨成明 曾春雨 (第三军医大学附属大坪医院心血管内科) 重庆, 400042

患者, 女性, 55岁, 因劳力性心前区紧束样疼痛不适伴反复呃逆 1年, 于 1997年 7月 9日以冠心病收治我科。既往史无特殊, 查体无阳性发现, 入院后常规化验及心电图、胸片、心脏 B超、动态心电图均未示异常, 为明确诊断, 于 1997年 7月 15日作了选择性冠状动脉造影检查, 在左前斜 60°时, 注入造影剂后可见左回旋支显影的同时心大静脉随之显影, 并经冠状静脉窦口造影剂呈扇形喷入右房、右房亦轻度显影, 从而证实存在左回旋支—— 心大静脉瘘。

讨论

冠状动脉血流不经正常循环而直接进入右房室、左房室、肝动脉或冠状静脉窦者谓之冠状动静脉瘘, 病变多显示为右冠状动脉与右心相沟通, 少数累及左冠状动脉[1]。其临床表现无特征性, 国外报道胸骨左缘可闻及收缩期杂音或连续性杂音、胸痛、左室肥大以及心衰等, 本患者不完全具有上述表现。如若分流小, 临床症状不明显, 可不予治疗, 反之则可采用导管栓塞瘘口[2]或外科结扎手术治疗。

关键词 冠状动脉瘘; 先天性心脏缺损
中图法分类号 R543.3

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* 王红勇, 男, 33岁, 主治医师, 讲师, 硕士

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