#### 论著

## 低体温与心率变异性和血压变异性的关系

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目的: 研究低体温与自主神经功能变化的关系。方法: 采用体表物理降温法逐步降低直肠温度,直肠温度变 化范围为19-37 ℃。分别记录不同直肠温度下大鼠动态心电和血压信号。应用心率变异性和血压变异性分析系统 评价低体温对心率变异性和收缩压变异性的影响。结果: 心率变异分析表明,直肠温度下降到29 ℃以下,R-R间期 均延长(P<0.01),提示心率明显降低;当直肠温度下降到19-21 ℃时,心率变异归一化低频功率降低 (P<0.05)和归一化高频功率增加(P<0.05),而且自主神经的平衡向心迷走神经张力增强的方向发生了转移 ▶ 复制索引 (P<0.05)。血压变异性分析表明,体温下降到31℃时与呼吸有关的归一化高频功率开始增加(P<0.01); 直肠温度下降到29 ℃以下(除27 ℃外),与呼吸有关的归一化高频功率增加(P<0.05或P<0.01),同时自主神 经的平衡也发生了改变(P<0.05)。结论: 随着体温的降低,心血管迷走神经活性增加,自主神经的平衡向迷 走神经张力增强的方向转移。低体温对血压变异性的影响敏感于心率变异性。

关键词 低温 心率变异性 血压变异性 自主神经系统

分类号 R338.5

# Relationship between hypothermia and heart rate variability, blood pressure variability

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#### Abstract

<FONT face=Verdana>AIM: To study the function of autonomic nervous system by the method of heart rate variability (HRV) and arterial blood pressure variability (BPV).METHODS: The rectal temperature of rats decreased gradually with their body surfaces contacted with ice, the range of the rectal temperature varied from 19  $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$  to 37 °C.Both the dynamic electrocardiogram (ECG) signals and dynamic blood pressure signals were recorded, respectively. RESULTS: Using the method of HRV, there was an increase in RR interval (RRI), which implied a corresponding decrease in heart rate with the rectal temperature varying from 19  $^{\circ}$ C to 29  $^{\circ}$ C (P<0.01). There was a decrease in the value of normalized low frequency power (LFn) (P<0.05) and an increase in the value of normalized high frequency power (HFn) (P<0.01) with the rectal temperatures varying from 19 °C to 21  ${\mathbb C}.$ Therefore,the balance control of cardiac autonomic nervous was transferred to increase of vagal nerve drive (P<0.05). Using the method of BPV, there was an increase (P<0.01) in the value of HFn related to respiratory with the body temperatures falling to 31  $^{\circ}$ C. While the body temperature varied from 19  $^{\circ}$ C to 29  $^{\circ}$ C (except 27 °C), there was an increase in the value of HFn related to respiratory rates (P<0.05 or P<0.01) and the balance control of autonomic nervous was transferred to increase of vagal nerve drive (P<0.05). CONCLUSION: As the body temperature reduces, the vagal nerve activity in cardiovascular system increases, and the effect of hypothermia on HRV is sensitive to BPV. </FONT>

Key words Hypothermia Heart rate variability Blood pressure ariability Autonomic nervous system

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