



大鼠气滞血瘀证模型的建立及影响因素分析

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中文摘要: 目的: 探索建立大鼠气滞血瘀证模型的方法, 分析影响模型的因素。方法: 采用正交设计实验, 考察声光电、冰水浴、夹尾等多种联合刺激对造模结果的影响; 采用“飞点”法动态模拟微循环血流速, 采用MOTO压力传感技术检测血液流变学相关指标, 采用凝固法检测凝血4项相关指标。结果: 与空白对照组相比, 各模型组大鼠肠系膜微循环血流速度降低, 血液流变学指标中全血高、中、低切黏度与血浆黏度升高, 凝血4项指标中纤维蛋白原含量升高, 差异显著。结论: 声光电刺激、夹尾、束缚、冰水浴4种因素对造模结果影响显著。

中文关键词: [气滞血瘀](#) [动物模型](#) [微循环](#) [血液流变学](#) [凝血4项](#)

Analysis on establishment and affecting factors of Qi stagnation and blood stasis rat model

Abstract: Objective: To study on the method for establishing the Qi stagnation and blood stasis rat model and analyze the affecting factors. Method: The orthogonal design was adopted to study the influences of joint stimulations including noise, light, electricity, ice water bath, tail-clamping on model rats. The ‘flying spot’ method was used to dynamically simulate blood flow velocity in microcirculation, the pressure sensing technology of MOTO was adopted to detect hemorheology-related indicators. And the coagulation method was used to detect blood coagulation-related indicators. Result: Compared with the negative control group, all model groups showed significant reduction in the blood flow velocity in mesenteric microcirculation and increase in the whole blood viscosity at high, medium and low shear rate, the plasma viscosity and the fibrinogen content in four blood coagulation indicators. Conclusion: Noise, light, electricity, tail-clamping, bondage and icewater-bath make significant impact on model rats.

keywords: [Qi stagnation and blood stasis](#) [animal model](#) [microcirculation](#) [hemorheology](#) [four blood coagulation indicators](#)

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