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## 平性活血化瘀药对寒、热2种血瘀证双向适用的实验研究 I

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**中文摘要:**目的: 通过观察10味平性活血化瘀中药对瘀热互结证和寒凝血瘀证大鼠微循环的作用特点, 以探讨平性药“双向适用、条件显性”的药性特征。方法: 分别采用角叉菜胶和干酵母联合造模的方法建立瘀热互结证大鼠模型和采用全身冷冻法建立寒凝血瘀证大鼠模型, 并用10味平性药、5味热性药、5味寒性药进行干预, 观察各组大鼠耳廓血液流速和流态指标, 对比分析平性药的作用特点。结果: 方差分析结果表明, 10味平性药中, 蒲黄、苏木、王不留行等6味药物对寒、热2种血瘀证均能明显升高血液流速( $P < 0.01$ 或 $P < 0.05$ ); 5味寒性药对瘀热互结证均有明显的升高血液流速作用( $P < 0.01$ 或 $P < 0.05$ ), 仅丹参对寒凝血瘀证有一定的升高作用( $P < 0.05$ ), 其他药物没有明显改善作用; 5味热性药中红花、川芎对寒凝血瘀证有明显的升高血液流速的作用( $P < 0.01$ 或 $P < 0.05$ ), 对瘀热互结证均没有明显改善作用。血液平均流速分析表明, 在瘀热互结证中平性药与寒性药作用特点类似, 在升高流速方面优于热性药; 在寒凝血瘀证中平性药与热性药类似, 在升高流速方面优于寒性药。结论: 在瘀热互结证条件下, 平性药表现出类似寒性药的作用特点, 在寒凝血瘀证条件下, 平性药显示出类似热性药的作用特点, 在一定程度上表明平性药显示出了“双向适用、条件显性”的药性特征。

中文关键词: [平性药](#) [双向适用](#) [微循环](#)

### Experimental study on two-way application of traditional Chinese medicines capable of promoting blood circulation and removing blood stasis with neutral property in cold and hot blood stasis syndrome I

**Abstract: Objective:** To study the action characteristics of "two-way application and conditioned dominance" of traditional Chinese medicines with neutral property by observing the action characteristic of 10 traditional Chinese medicines capable of promoting blood circulation and removing blood stasis with neutral property in the microcirculation in rats with heat stagnation and blood stasis syndrome. **Method:** The rat model with heat stagnation and blood stasis syndrome was established by injecting carrageenan and dry yeast, and the rat model with cold stagnation and blood stasis syndrome was built by the body freezing method. Ten traditional Chinese medicines with neutral property, including 5 with hot property and 5 with cold property, were selected for intervention to observe blood flow rate and flow state indicators in rat auricles and make a comparative analysis on action characteristics of traditional Chinese medicines with neutral property. **Result:** ANOVA showed that among the 10 traditional Chinese medicines with neutral property, 6 such as Typhae Pollen, Sappan Lignum and Vaccaria Semen can obviously increase the blood flow rate ( $P < 0.01$  or  $P < 0.05$ ) in the above two models; all of the 5 traditional Chinese medicines with cold property can increase the blood flow rate ( $P < 0.01$  or  $P < 0.05$ ) in the rat model with heat stagnation and blood stasis syndrome, but only *Salvia miltiorrhiza* can increase the blood flow rate ( $P < 0.01$  or  $P < 0.05$ ) in the rat models with cold stagnation and blood stasis syndrome, while other medicines showed no notable effect; among the 5 traditional Chinese medicines with hot property, *Carthamus tinctorius* and *Ligusticum chuansiong* can increase the blood flow rate ( $P < 0.01$  or  $P < 0.05$ ) in the rat models with cold stagnation and blood stasis syndrome, but had no obvious effect to the blood flow rate in the rat models with heat stagnation and blood stasis syndrome. According to the analysis on average blood flow rate, traditional Chinese medicines with natural and cold properties showed similar effect on heat stagnation and blood stasis syndrome and better effect in increasing blood flow rate than those with hot property; those with natural and hot properties showed similar effect and better effect in increasing blood flow rate than those with cold property. **Conclusion:** Under the condition of heat stagnation and blood stasis syndrome, traditional Chinese medicines with neutral property have the similar action characteristics with those with cold property; while under the condition of cold stagnation and blood stasis syndrome, traditional Chinese medicines with neutral property have the similar action characteristics with the Chinese medicinal herbs with hot property. This indicates the action characteristics of "two-way application and conditioned dominance" of traditional Chinese medicines with neutral property to some extent.

**keywords:** [traditional Chinese medicine with neutral property](#) [two-way application](#) [microcirculation](#)

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