健常若年群と動脈硬化性閉塞症における血液
レオロジー, 血液・凝固線溶因子の検討

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Analyses of haemorheological, hematological and
coagulofibrinolytic factors in normal control and patients
of arteriosclerotic obliteration

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tology and protein, coagulo-fibrinolytic factors

To clarify the pathophysiology of Arteriosclerosis Obliterans (ASO), relationship between blood viscosity and hematology, serum protein and coagulo-fibrinolytic factors were investigated in 37 cases of normal and 76 cases of ASO.

1) Whole blood viscosity at shear rates of 94.5 and 0.376 sec⁻¹ both in normal and ASO correlated significantly with RBC, Hb and Ht. In normal, total protein and albumin correlated significantly with whole blood viscosity in both shear rates.

2) Whole blood viscosity correlated with PLG and alpha₂PI at both shear rates and with AT-III at low shear rate.

3) Plasma viscosity correlated significantly with PTT and PT in normal, correlating significantly with fibrinogen, AT-III and alpha₂PI in ASO.

4) It is suggested that decreased responses especially in fibrinolytic factors in accordance with changes of blood viscosity would be ascribed to pathophysiology in ASO.

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Viscosity — Coagulo-fibrinolytic Factors

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Fig. 2 Correlation between blood viscosity and coagulofibrinolytic factors.

sec^{-1} で PTT と正相関を示すにとどまった。

血漿粘度は Norm で PTT と PT と正相関を示すに対し、ASO では Fbg, AT-III と $\alpha_2\text{PI}$ と正相関を示した。

III. 考 按

血液粘度に影響を与える諸因子として、①血漿粘度、②ヘマトクリット、③赤血球の変形能、④赤血球の集合、⑤血液の凝固能などが挙げられているが³⁾、われわれの成績では Norm と ASO で血液粘度に与える影響因子が異なり、Norm では血液粘度と血漿粘度は有意の相関を示さず、ASO では有意の相関を示した。赤血球の変形能を示す40%赤血球浮遊液通過時間も血液粘度とは有意の相関を示さなかった。血液粘度増加は血栓形成に連なり Norm では両

ずり速度で血栓形成阻止に働くに対し ASO では特に低ずり速度では血栓易形成性で線溶反応の低下が示唆された。

文 献

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