blocking H2O2-triggered Src and Akt signalling pathways. The acti-

Conclusions MRI is an excellent imaging modality to identify restrictive cardiomyopathy. Primary RCM presents marked bi-atrial dilation with nonhypertrophied and nondilated ventricles. Diffuse left ventricular thickening associated with powdery enhancement indicates myocardial amyloidosis. Apical obliteration associated with subendocardial enhancement corresponds to endomyocardial fibrosis.

Conclusion Composed with the normal human albumin, no changes take place in the N-terminal protein sequence of IMA, and the secondary structure of IMA was also not significantly changed. Increasing percentage of β-turn and β pleated sheets in IMA may correlate with its formation mechanism.

A REPERFUSION MODEL IN AMI RABBITS

Zhang Jun, Qi Xiao-yong, Wan Yan-fang, Yuan Chen, Ma Zhan-feng, Wang Ning, Dang Yi, Yuan Bo-min. Department of Cardiology, Cangzhou Central Hospital, Affiliated Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Cangzhou, China; Department of Cardiology, Hebei General Hospital, China

Objective To explore the feasibility of establishing the reperfusion model on AMI rabbit by the method of obstructing and releasing the Left Anterior Ventricular Branch (LAVB) of left circumflex coronary artery (LCX).

Methods A total of 24 healthy Japanese albino rabbits of both sexes were used in this study. Rabbits were randomly divided into 3 groups: ischaemia-reperfusion group (IR group, 8), ischaemia-noperfusion group (AMI group, 8), sham group (sham, 8). After preconditioning the myocardium twice by obstructing the blood flow for 5 min, we obstructed the flow of LAVB in IR group for 60 min, and then released it to be reperfusion. In AMI group we obstructed the flow permanently by ligating LAVB. And in sham group we only threaded but did not obstruct the flow. Then we killed them 3 days later. Venous blood was gathered. The levels of cTNI, CK and CK-MB were all raised in IR group, lowered more than 50% within 120 min after releasing the artery. The results come out that the ST segment all elevated in AMI group. In sham group the raising of the three factors was slight, and no antedisplacement of the enzyme peak either. The increment of the three factors was significant more than the baseline.

Results The results come out that the ST segment all elevated in AMI group after LAVB was obstructed. In IR group the ST segment lowered more than 50% within 120 min after releasing the artery. This phenomenon did not appear in other two groups. Compared to baseline, the cTNI, CK and CK-MB were all raised in IR group, and the peak value antedisplaced to 8 h, 12 h and 10 h. These three factors were all raised but no antedisplacement of the enzyme peak in AMI group. In sham group the raising of the three factors was slight, and no antedisplacement of the enzyme peak either. The experiment of rabbits in IR and AMI groups were consistent with the AMI diagnostic criteria in AMI Guideline of diagnosis and therapy established by Cardiac Disease branch of Chinese Medical