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Study on the waveform analysis of radial artery pulse diagnosis using pulse meter and analyzer

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Pulse diagnosis that is one of the four basic diagnosis methods in oriental medicine, is very unique technique. Through the pulse diagnosis we can get factors and informations about symptoms and diseases, and can make the decision on the treatment method and the pathology. Therefore pulse diagnosis plays an important roll in the theoretical and clinical aspect. However, objectification of pulse diagnosis is not completed yet, for diagnosis method is so difficult to educate and describe. Recently, many related researches have been tried to objectify pulse diagnosis.

China has been constantly keeping up researches on pulse diagnosis through the combination of many fields technique from 1970. Development of pulse diagnosis device was supported by national research grants for objectification of pulse shape. Also in Korea, pulse objectification has been studied from 1969. But all the themes reached technical limits in sensor, reproducibility of signals and measuring methods.

Key words: pulse waveform

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Effect of Zinc-Enriched Yeast FF-10 Strain on the Alcoholic Hepatotoxicity in Alcohol Feeding Rats

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The possible protective effect of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, FF-10 strain, isolated from tropical fruit rambutan on acute alcoholic liver injury in rats was evaluated. Highly zinc-containing yeast, FF-10 strain isolated from tropical fruit rambutan, andzinc concentration in this strain was 30.6 mg%. The activities of liver marker enzymes, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and γ-glutamyl transpeptidase (γ-GTP), and the concentrations of blood alcohol, acetaldehyde, and lipids were used to monitor those protective roles of FF-10 strain. The activities of serum ALT, AST and γ-GTP were highly increased when alcohol was treated, relative to the normal rats. Also, a highly significant increase in the blood alcohol and acetaldehyde levels by alcohol treatment was observed. Administration of FF-10 strain markedly prevented alcohol-induced elevation of the activities of serum ALT, AST and γ-GTP, andthe levels of blood alcohol and acetaldehyde, and these reduced levels reached to that of normal rats. As compared with alcohol treated control rats, the FF-10 strain supplementation showed highly decreased the triglyceride concentration in serum. Alcohol treatment induced the marked accumulation of small lipid droplets, hepatocytes necrosis and inflammation, but FF-10 strain administration attenuated to alcohol-induced accumulation of small lipid droplets and hepatocyte necrosis in the liver. In addition, testosterone concentration in serum was decreased in alcohol treatment, but this reduction was significantly increased by yeast FF-10 strain supplementation in alcohol feeing rats. Therefore, the current finding suggests that zinc-enriched yeast FF-10 strain isolated from tropical fruit rambutan may have protective effect against alcohol-induced hepatotoxicity.

Key words: FF-10 strain, zinc, alcohol, hepatotoxicity, rat