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TITLE: EFFECTS OF QIGONG WAIQI (VITAL ENERGY EMITTED AT WILL) ON THE PARTIAL PHARMACOLOGIC ACTIONS OF THE VENOM OF BUTHUS MARTENSII KARSCH  
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REPORTED IN THIS PAPER ARE THE PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIONS OF THE VENOM OF BUTHUS MARTENSII KARSCH ON THE HEART AND BREATH OF SOBOER RABBITS. MEANWHILE WE HAVE STUDIED THE EFFECTS OF QIGONG WAIQI ON THE PARTIAL PHARMACOLOGIC ACTIONS OF THE VENOM. EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMED ON THE SOBOER RABBITS. THE MEAN VALUES MEASURED OF THE HEART RATE AND THE BREATHING FREQUENCY OF THE RABBITS WERE 278 + 20 TIMES PER MIN AND 69 + 13 TIMES PER MIN, RESPECTIVELY. AFTER INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF THE VENOM (0.7 TO 0.9 MG PER KG) OF BUTHUS MARTENSII KARSCH IN THE EAR FIELD OF THE RABBITS FOR 2 TO 5 MINUTES, BOTH THE CONTROL GROUP AND THE EXPERIMENT GROUP WERE POISONED BY THE VENOM. THE VENOM INDUCED ARRHYTHMIA, DECREASED THE HEART RATE AND SLOWED BREATHING FREQUENCY. WHEN THE HEART RATE AND BREATHING FREQUENCY IN THE EXPERIMENT GROUP WERE DECREASED TO 78 + 42 TIMES PER MIN AND 30 + 2 TIMES PER MIN RESPECTIVELY, THE QIGONG MASTER THEN EMITTED THE WAIQI ON THE RABBIT FOR 20 TO 25 MINUTES. THE HEART RATE ARISED TO 258 + 40 TIMES PER MIN, THE BREATH WAS STRONG AND ITS FREQUENCY ARISED TO 42 + 6 TIMES PER MIN. IF THE QIGONG MASTER STOPPED EMITTING THE WAIQI, THE ARRHYTHMIA APPRARED AGAIN AND THE BREATH WAS GRADUALLY WEAK AFTER 7 TO 10 MINUTES, THE HEART RATE AND BREATHING FREQUENCY WERE DECREASED TO 36 + 10 TIMES PER MIN AND 9 + 8 TIMES PER MIN, RESPECTIVELY. FINALLY THE RABBITS DIED OF BREATH STOPPING. BUT THE RABBITS IN THE EXPERIMENT GROUP DIED LATER THAN THAT IN THE CONTROL GROUP. THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT QIGONG WAIQI HAS A FUNCTION OF REGULATION FOR ARRHYTHMIA AND BREATH INDUCED BY THE VENOM OF BUTHUS MARTENSII KARSCH.

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