observation. Besides the present study discovered simultaneously that small dosage and large dosage of LG could lower the patient's FIB level, which is statistically different when compared with that of the control group.

LG can safely and efficiently lower the plasma PAI-1 activity level of type 2 DM patients, and large dosage of LG could be markedly effective. And so, being cheap in price, with no adverse reaction, LG is worth popularizing in clinical practice.

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Clinical Observation on 103 Patients of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Treated by Integrative Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine

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Objective: To observe the effect of 103 patients of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) treated by integrative traditional Chinese and western medicine. **Methods:** Alimentotherapy, respiratory auxiliary ventilation, anti-infective and glucocorticoid methods were used in western medicine; Chinese herbal medicine was used according to syndrome differentiation in traditional Chinese medicine. Descriptive statistical analyses were performed. **Results:** Of the 103 patients, 77 were identified as severe cases and 29 were admitted to the intensive care unit. A total of 96 patients (93.2%) were cured, 7 patients died (6.8%). The mean

time between onset of fever and improvement was 6.72 ± 3.95 days; 94 successful responses to therapy could be demonstrated by serial chest radiographs showing the resolution of lung opacities during 18.13 ± 8.99 days, 2 of whom showed fibroid cord-like changes. **Conclusion:** In terms of traditional Chinese medicine theory, SARS is referred to “infectious febrile disease”, the therapeutic strategies of integrative traditional Chinese and western on SARS have been shown effective, and traditional Chinese medicine played a positive role in it.