论著

蓍草提取物预防慢性肝损伤、肝纤维化的实验研究

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摘要 背景与目的: 研究蓍草提取物对大鼠实验性慢性肝损伤、肝纤维化的预防作用,并探讨其作用机制。材料与方法: 采用40% CCI 4皮下注射制备肝纤维化大鼠模型,分别用3种不同浓度的蓍草提取物进行干预,观察检测血清谷丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷草转氨酶(AST)和肝组织病理学变化。 结果: 蓍草提取物预防给药能降低CCI 4所致大鼠血清中异常增高的ALT、AST含量,光镜下观察肝纤维化模型组大鼠肝细胞严重变性、坏死,胶原纤维明显增加,蓍草预防各组大鼠肝细胞病理损伤得到明显改善。结论: 蓍草提取物对大鼠实验性肝损伤具有一定程度的预防作用和抗肝纤维化作用。

关键词 蓍草 肝纤维化 谷丙转氨酶; 谷草转氨酶

Experimental Study of Achillea Millefolium L. Extract on Hepatic Injury and Chronic Hepatic Fibrosis

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Abstract BACKGROUND & AIM: To study the anti-hepatofibrotic effect of the Achillea millefolium L.(Aml) extract on experimental hepatic fibrosis and its partial mechanism. MATERIALS AND METHODS: The hepatic fibrosis rat model was developed by subcutaneous injection of 40% CCl 4 (5 ml/kg) and rats were treated with extract of Aml at 3 ml/kg, 6 ml/kg or 12 ml/kg. Alanine aminotransferase(ALT), aspartate aminotransferase(AST) levels were measured and liver tissue examined for pathological changes after HE staining. RESULTS: The extract of Aml could reduce the abnormally high levels of ALT and AST. Examined by light microscope, the degeneration and necrosis level of hepatocytes and the distribution of collagen fibrosis were markedly increased in the model group. The pathological changes and the c ollagen fibrosis associated with hepatic fibrosis decreased significantly in the prophylactically treated groups. CONCLUSION: Extract of Aml could protect hepatocytes from injury and prevent the progression of hepatic fibrosis in rats.

Keywords Achillea millefolium L. hepatic fibrosis alanine aminotransferase aspartate aminotransferase

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