

论著

复方茯苓制剂对营养性肥胖大鼠体重、血糖、血脂及小肠肠系膜微循环的影响

余上斌, 刘声远

华中科技大学同济医学院基础医学院病理生理学系, 湖北 武汉 430030

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摘要 目的: 观察复方茯苓制剂(CPP)对肥胖大鼠体重、血流动力学、血糖、血脂、小肠肠系膜微循环的影响, 探讨防治肥胖症的新途径。方法: Wistar大鼠45只分为普通饲料喂养组(A组)、高能饲料喂养组(B组)、高能饲料喂养+复方茯苓制剂组(C组), 分别观测体重、血压、右心房压、血糖、血脂及肠系膜微循环的变化。结果: B组用CPP治疗后平均体重由(313.00±17.29)g降至(217.50±17.50)g (P<0.01); 体动脉平均血压由(173.88±2.97)mmHg降至(101.73±3.35)mmHg (P<0.01), 右房平均压从(13.58±3.59)mmHg下降为(11.32±0.68)mmHg(P<0.05); 大鼠肠系膜毛细血管管径由(7.93±0.90)μm降为(3.93±0.90)μm(P<0.05); 血流速度从(270.92±49.73)μm/s增至(410.13±76.54)μm/s (P<0.01); 血浆极低密度脂蛋白(VLDL)由(3.18±0.01)mmol/L增加至(4.55±0.01)mmol/L; 总胆固醇(T-Chol)从(7.87±0.01)mmol/L降至(5.56±0.01)mmol/L (P<0.05), 血糖由(12.87±0.04)mmol/L下降至(8.97±0.07)mmol/L(P<0.05)。上述指标参数与普通饲料喂养组相比无显著差异(P>0.05)。结论: 复方茯苓制剂能使肥胖大鼠减肥及改善小肠肠系膜微循环。

关键词 [中草药](#); [肥胖症](#); [微循环](#); [脂蛋白类,LDL](#); [胆固醇](#)

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Effect of CPP on weight, blood glucose, blood lipid and small intestine mesentery microcirculation in obesity rats

YU Shang-bin, LIU Sheng-yuan

Department of Pathophysiology, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Tongji Medical College, Huazhang University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430030, China

Abstract

AIM: To investigate the effect of compound poria prescription (CPP), a Chinese medicine, on weight, blood glucose, blood fat and microcirculation in nutrition obesity rats and attempt to look for a new approach for obesity prevention and cure. METHODS: 30 Wistar rats were divided into normal food raised group (group A), high energy food raised group (group B), and high energy food combined with CPP raised group (group C). The changes of weight, blood glucose, blood lipid and microcirculation were detected, respectively. RESULTS: After CPP treatment in experimental obesity rats, the average weight reduced from (313.00±17.29) g to (217.50±17.50) g (P<0.01). The average arterial blood pressure reduced from (173.88±2.97) mmHg to (101.73±3.35) mmHg (P<0.01) and the average right atrium pressure reduced from (13.58±3.59) mmHg to (11.32±0.68) mmHg (P<0.05). The diameter of capillary of intestines tip pipeline reduced from (7.93±0.90) μm to (3.93±0.90) μm (P<0.05). Blood speed increased from (270.92±49.73) μm/s to (410.13±76.54) μm/s (P<0.01) and the hemodynamics changed from line particle speed state to line speed state; the level of very low density lipoprotein (VLDL) increased from (3.18±0.01) mmol/L to (4.55±0.01) mmol/L, which close to that in control rats, the total cholesterol (T-chol) reduced from (7.87±0.01) mmol/L to (5.56±0.01) mmol/L (P<0.05), and the blood glucose reduced from (12.87±0.04) mmol/L to (8.97±0.07) mmol/L (P<0.05). CONCLUSION: CPP reduces the weight and improve the microcirculation of obesity rats.

Key words [Drugs](#) [Chinese herbal](#) [Obesity](#) [Microcirculation](#) [Lipoproteins](#) [LDL](#) [Cholesterol](#)

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通讯作者 余上斌 yushangbin@Tom.com