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论文

青藤碱的药理作用Ⅲ.对中枢神经系统的作用

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摘要:

本文继续报导对青藤碱(sinomenine)的药理作用的研究.(1)腹腔注射育藤碱40毫克/公斤无明显延长小白鼠戊巴比妥钠引起的睡眠时间.(2)腹腔注射青藤碱25毫克/公斤明显减少小白鼠自发活动,剂量增加到50毫克/公斤作用非常显著,作用最强是在给药后20-60分钟,至120分钟恢复正常.(3)青藤碱使士的宁的惊厥阈降低,但对五甲烯四氮唑的惊厥没有影响.(4)青藤碱略有催吐作用,对注射去水吗啡引起的呕吐无影响.(5)对大白鼠腹腔注射青藤碱60毫克/公斤时,于给药后30-60分钟有一定降温作用.(6)青藤碱对小白鼠皮下注射的半数致死量为535±41.9毫克/公斤. 关键词:

THE PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION OF SINOMENINE ON THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

FENG CHING-I AND CHANG SHIH-SHAN

Abstract:

The intraperitoneal injection of sinomenine at a dose of 20-40 mg/kg did not signi- ficantly potentiate the pentobarbital narcosis in mice. Administration of sinomenine 12.5-50 mg/kg markedly reduced the spontaneous activity (photocell cage method) and passive activity (rotating rod method) within 20 minutes. Sinomenine also aggravated the strychnine-convulsion in mice, but the metrazol-con- vulsion was not affected. Intravenous injection of sinomenine 5 mg/kg produced emesis in one of four dogs employed in the experiment. The emesis induced by intravenous injection of apomorphine 0.05 mg/kg was not affected by pretreatment of sinomenine. In rats, intraperitoneal injection of sinomenine 60 mg/kg produced a slight hypother- mia within 30-120 minutes. The subcutaneous ${\rm LD}_{50}$ of sinomenine in mice was ${\rm 535\pm41.9~mg/kg.}$

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