

论文

苯哌噻嗪类药物的研究 II. 硫氧氟丙嗪的降压作用和对儿茶酚胺升压作用的影响

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摘要:

作者等以大白鼠用直接法测量血压, 以与镇静作用相等的剂量, 研究了硫氧氟丙嗪的降压作用和对儿茶酚胺升压作用的影响, 并与氟丙嗪和氯丙嗪作比较. 观察到硫氧氟丙嗪的剂量虽分别为氟丙嗪和氯丙嗪的2.4和2.6倍, 但降压作用比它们弱, 持续时间也短, 且基本上没有翻转肾上腺素的作用; 而氟丙嗪在这些方面的作用大致与氯丙嗪类似. 另一方面, 硫氧氟丙嗪与氟丙嗪减弱去甲肾上腺素的升压作用都不明显, 而氯丙嗪则比较明显.

关键词:

STUDIES ON PHENOTHIAZINES II. EFFECTS OF TRIFLUPROMAZINE SULPHOXIDE ON BLOOD PRESSURE AND ON VASOPRESSOR RESPONSES TO CATECHOLAMINES

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Abstract:

The effects of triflupromazine sulphoxide on blood pressure and on vasopressor responses to adrenaline and noradrenaline in rats were studied and compared with those of chlorpromazine and triflupromazine. For this purpose, the phenothiazines were administered in doses which produced the same degree of sedative action in mice. The results revealed that triflupromazine sulphoxide given in doses 2.4-2.6 times the other two drugs elicited only weak depressor action and practically no "adrenaline reversal" effect, while triflupromazine was somewhat similar to chlorpromazine in its strong depressor action and prominent "adrenaline reversal" effect. All the three drugs decreased the vasopressor effect of noradrenaline but only chlorpromazine yielded results with statistical significance. The relation between the oxidation on the S-atom and the depressor effect of phenothiazines was discussed.

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