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论文

福辛普利对去窦弓神经大鼠器官损伤的保护作用

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摘要:

目的研究血压波动性在福辛普利治疗去窦弓神经大鼠器官保护中的重要作用。方法在去窦弓神经(SAD)大鼠饲料中 给予福辛普利15 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹(根据体重和每日消耗的饲料总量计算,每周调整1次),16周后在清醒状态下记录 ▶把本文推荐给朋友 24 h血压波动性,用光镜和计算机图象分析技术观察心脏、肾脏和胸主动脉的组织病理学改变。结果与SAD大鼠 相比,福辛普利治疗组大鼠的血压波动性明显降低,左心室壁厚、肾小球硬化积分、心肌胶原容积分数与血压波动 性呈正相关,福辛普利可明显减轻去窦弓神经大鼠引起的器官损伤。结论福辛普利长期治疗可有效减轻去窦弓神经 大鼠的器官损伤。降低血压波动性在福辛普利的器官保护中可能具有重要的作用。

关键词: 血压波动性; 终末器官损伤; 福辛普利; 去窦弓神经

Protection of organic trauma in sinoaortic-denervated rats treated with fosinopril

TAO Xia; LIU Gao-lin

Abstract:

AimTo study the importance of blood pressure variability in organ protection for long-term treatment with fosinopril in sinoaortic-denervated(SAD) rats. Methods Fosinopril (15 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹) was given in rat chow for 16 weeks after SAD surgery. Blood pressure variability (BPV) was recorded during 24 h in conscious state. Histopathological changes were evaluated with light microscope and computer-assisted image analysis. ResultsLong-term treatment with fosinopril significantly decreased BPV in SAD rats. The thickness of the left ventricular wall, collagen fraction of the left ventricle and glomerulosclerosis score were all positively related to BPV in untreated and fosinopril-treated SAD rats. Fosinopril markedly prevented the damages of target organs in SAD rats. ConclusionLong-term treatment with fosinopril showed obvious organ protection in SAD rats. The decrease in BPV may significantly contribute to organ protection.

Keywords: end organ damage fosinopril sinoaortic denervation blood pressure variability 收稿日期 2003-01-31 修回日期 网络版发布日期

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