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探索学习对局灶性脑梗死大鼠学习记忆和新生血管的影响 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

目的: 研究探索学习对局灶性脑梗死大鼠学习记忆及新生血管的影响。方法: 采用开颅电凝法制作SD 大鼠右侧大脑中动脉闭塞(MCAO) 模型, 术后 24h 随机分为标准环境 (SE) 组、探索学习环境 (LE) 组; 另设假手术对照组(Sham) 组, 不电凝大脑中动脉, 其余步骤与手术组相同。分别于术后第 7天、28天进行Morris水迷宫测试大鼠学习记忆能力; 以免疫组织化学法测定微血管密度。结果: 在学习记忆能力上, LE组成绩明显优于SE组( $P<0.01$ ), 与Sham组相比无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ); 微血管密度显示LE组在术后第14天、28天新生血管明显多于SE组( $P<0.05$ ), 与Sham组相比无显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。结论: 探索学习可促进局灶性脑梗死大鼠学习记忆能力的恢复与微血管新生, 改善大鼠的预后。

关键词: [探索学习](#) [学习记忆能力](#) [脑梗死](#) [大鼠](#)

Influences of learning on learning and memory ability and blood vessel proliferation of rats after unilateral local cerebral infarction [Download Fulltext](#)

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Fund Project:

Abstract:

Objective: To observe the influences of learning on learning and memory ability and blood vessel proliferation of rats with unilateral local cerebral infarction. Method: After the right middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) with electric coagulation, the models of SD rats were randomly divided into learning environment stimulation group (LE) and standard environment stimulation group (SE). The sham-operation rats were served as control (sham) group. Different environment stimulation was administrated to the rats since day1 after MCAO. On the day 7 and 28, Morris water maze was used to evaluate the learning and memory ability; angiogenesis was measured in the boundary zone to brain infarction at the 1st, 3rd, 7th, 14th and 28th. Result: The learning and memory ability in LE group was significantly higher than that in SE group ( $P<0.01$ ) and there was no significant difference compared LE group with Sham group ( $P>0.05$ ); Compared with SE group, in LE group the microvessel density (MVD) significantly increased at the 14th and 28th after MCAO ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in MVD compared LE group with sham group ( $P>0.05$ ). Conclusion: The learning environment can enhance the ability of learning and memory and promote the blood vessel proliferation of rats with unilateral local cerebral infarction. The study suggests learning is good for recovery from brain damage in rats with MCAO.

Keywords: [learning](#) [learning and memory](#) [cerebral infarction](#) [rat](#)

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