

论文

肺通口服液治疗鼠肺间质纤维化对弹性蛋白酶的影响

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摘要:

目的 探讨肺通口服液治疗鼠肺间质纤维化对弹性蛋白酶的影响。**方法** 随机将40只SD大鼠分为模型组、治疗组、激素组和对照组各10只。采用BLEMA5建立大鼠肺间质纤维化模型。治疗组给予肺通口服液(250mg/kg)灌胃,激素组给予氢化考的松(25mg/kg)肌注,对照组一次性气管内滴入0.9%生理盐水(2mL/kg), HE、VG染色观察病理学改变,对血清细胞分类计数,用ELISA法测定弹性蛋白酶含量。**结果** 与正常对照组比较,模型组肺泡炎和肺纤维化程度较重,胶原沉积较多,血清细胞总数和细胞学分类比例增多,血清NE含量显著增高(P<0.01);治疗组肺泡炎和纤维化程度较轻,胶原沉积明显减少,细胞总数和细胞学分类比例下降,血清NE含量较模型组和激素组显著降低(P<0.01)。**结论** 肺通口服液明显减少炎症细胞的渗出,降低中性粒细胞弹性蛋白酶含量,从而减轻鼠肺泡炎和肺间质纤维化程度。

关键词: 肺纤维化; 肺通口服液; 细胞计数; 细胞弹性蛋白酶

Effect of Feitongkoufuye treating pulmonary interstitial fibrosis on elastase

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Abstract:

Objective To explore the effect of feitongkoufuye treating pulmonary interstitial fibrosis on neutrophil elastase(NE). **Methods** 40 SD rats were randomly divided into the model group, the treatment group, the hormone group and the normal control group, 10 rats in each group. BLEMA5 was used to establish a rat model of pulmonary interstitial fibrosis. The treatment group was given Feitongkoufuye (250mg/kg) by gavage; the hormone group was given hydrocortisone (25mg/kg) by intramuscular injection; the control group was given 0.9% saline solution (2mL/kg) by disposable tracheal instillation. Pathological changes were observed by HE and VG staining, serum cell counting and classification were performed, and NE contents were determined by ELISA method. **Results** Compared with the normal control group, alveolitis and pulmonary fibrosis in the model group were more severe, and the deposition of collagen, serum total cell number, cytological classification proportion, and the content of serum NE were significantly increased (P<0.01). Compared with the model group and treatment group, alveolitis and fibrosis in the treatment group were slighter, and the deposition of collagen, total number of cells, cytological classification proportion, and content of serum NE were significantly reduced (P<0.01). **Conclusion** Feitongkoufuye significantly reduces inflammatory cell exudation and NE content, thereby alleviating rat alveolitis and pulmonary interstitial fibrosis.

Keywords: Pulmonary fibrosis; Feitongkoufuye; Cell count; Leukocyte elastase

收稿日期 2011-06-10 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

山东省中医药科技发展计划项目(2005-071)

通讯作者:

扩展功能

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