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生肌玉红膏对深II度烧伤大鼠创面修复的影响

Effect of Shengji Yuhong Ointment on Deep Partial-thickness Burn Wound Healing in Rats

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中文关键词: [生肌玉红膏](#) [烧伤](#) [大鼠](#) [创面愈合](#) [成纤维细胞](#) [胶原纤维](#)

英文关键词: [Shengji Yuhong ointment](#) [burn](#) [rat](#) [wound healing](#) [fibroblast](#) [collagen fibers](#)

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中文摘要:

目的 从组织病理学方面动态观察生肌玉红膏对深II度烧伤大鼠创面修复的影响, 初步探讨生肌玉红膏促进皮肤烧伤创面愈合的作用及可能机理。方法 将深II度烧伤大鼠模型按体质量随机分为模型组、生肌玉红膏组和湿润烧伤膏组, 每组24只。烧伤创面涂以相应药物, 每天1次, 连续给药直至创面愈合。观察各组动物创面愈合时间、创面愈合率, 并于烧伤后第7, 14, 21天对各组动物创面组织进行取材, 分别进行HE常规染色、Masson皮肤胶原染色。光镜下观察各组创面组织形态学变化, 成纤维细胞形态及数量变化, 并对创面中成纤维细胞进行计数, 用图像分析软件分析各组创面胶原纤维面积。结果与模型组相比, 生肌玉红膏组创面愈合时间缩短, 创面愈合率提高($P < 0.05$); 烧伤后第7, 14天, 生肌玉红膏组创面成纤维细胞数量多于模型组($P < 0.05$); 烧伤后第14, 21天, 生肌玉红膏组创面中心胶原纤维面积大于模型组($P < 0.05$)。结论 生肌玉红膏可促进深II度烧伤大鼠创面愈合, 可能与其促进创面成纤维细胞增生和胶原纤维分泌有关。

英文摘要:

OBJECTIVE To observe dynamically the effect of Shengji Yuhong ointment on deep partial-thickness burn wound healing in rats from the histopathological aspect. METHODS The model of deep partial-thickness burn rats were randomly divided into model group, Shengji Yuhong ointment group and MEBO group, 24 rats for each group. Each group were treated with corresponding drug once daily until wound healing. The time of wound healing and the wound healing rate were observed; skin collagen in the wound tissue were observed by HE staining and Masson staining on the 7th, 14th and 21st day after burn. Under the light microscope, the morphological changes of wound tissue, fibroblast morphology and quantitative changes, and the wound fibroblasts were

detected. RESULTS Compared with the model group, the wound healing time shortened and wound healing rate increased in Shengji Yuhong ointment group ($P < 0.05$). The wound fibroblast numbers in Shengji Yuhong ointment group were more than model group on the 7th, 14th day after burn ($P < 0.05$). The wound center collagen fiber area was larger than the model group on the 14th, 21st day after burn ($P < 0.05$). CONCLUSION Shengji Yuhong ointment has promoting effect on wound healing of deep partial-thickness burn in rat, and this may be related to the promotion of wound fibroblasts proliferation and secretion of collagen fibers.

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