

[1] 丁建伟 郁先桃 熊磊 贾杰·围生期缺氧缺血性脑损伤动物行为学变化特征及其干预措施的研究进展[J/CD].中华妇幼临床医学杂志(电子版),2014,(03):383-386.

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围生期缺氧缺血性脑损伤动物行为学变化特征及其进展([PDF](#))

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Title: Research Progress of Characteristics of Behavioral Manifestations and Interventions of Perinatal Hypoxic Ischemic Brain Damage Animals

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摘要: 新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病(HIE)可引起新生儿感觉运动障碍和认知缺陷,围生期窒息是导致新生儿HIE的重要病因。围生期缺氧缺血性脑损伤(HIBD)动物可表现为早期或远期行为异常,如感觉运动、认知、情感行为能力等方面。笔者拟从早期神经行为缺陷、运动功能异常、情感行为能力异常改变、认知缺陷等方面阐述围生期HIBD动物行为学的变化特征;同时对药物干预、缺氧预处理和丰富环境刺激(EE)等对HIBD动物的行为学干预效果的研究进展,进行综述如下。

Abstract: Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) could induce sensorimotor dysfunction and cognitive deficits, and perinatal asphyxia is the major cause of neonatal HIE. The manifestations of hypoxic ischemic animal during perinatal period include neurobehavioral deficits and motor function abnormal, especially in the perspective of sensorimotor, cognitive and emotional behavior abilities. This article elaborated the behavioral changes of perinatal hypoxic ischemic brain damage (HIBD) animals from the perspectives of early neurobehavioral defects, abnormal motor function, abnormal changes in emotional capacity and cognitive defects. Moreover, this paper also summarized effects of drug intervention,

pretreatment and environmental enrichment (EE) on the behavioral changes of perinatal HIBD animal.

参考文献/REFERENCES