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阿司匹林对百草枯中毒大鼠肝肾功能保护作用

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关键词: [赖氨酸阿司匹林](#) [百草枯](#) [肝](#) [肾](#)

分类号:

出版年,卷(期):页码: 2010,3(5):309-313

摘要:

目的 探讨阿司匹林对百草枯(PQ)中毒大鼠肝肾功能保护作用。方法 60只健康SD大鼠随机分为PQ单纯染毒组、赖氨酸阿司匹林治疗组及生理盐水对照组,每组20只。单纯染毒组予20%PQ 50 mg/kg一次性灌胃,3 h后予1 ml生理盐水腹腔注射;治疗组予20%PQ 50 mg/kg一次性灌胃染毒,3 h后予200 mg/kg赖氨酸阿司匹林一次性腹腔注射;对照组予生理盐水2 ml一次性灌胃,3 h后予1 ml生理盐水腹腔注射。在第1、3、7和14 d分批处死大鼠,腹主动脉采血,高速离心后取上清液,全自动生化仪检测血清谷丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷草转氨酶(AST)、肌酐(Cr)和血尿素氮(BUN)水平,分离肝、肾予苏木素-伊红染色并观察病理结果变化。结果 PQ染毒后第3、7和14 d染毒组血清中ALT、AST、Cr和BUN的水平明显高于治疗组和对照组($P<0.05$),第1、3和7 d治疗组明显高于对照组($P<0.05$),第1 d染毒组血清中ALT、AST、Cr和BUN的水平明显高于对照组($P<0.05$),与治疗组相比,差异没有统计学意义($P>0.05$),第14 d治疗组与对照组比较,差异没有统计学意义($P>0.05$)。染毒组病理改变有充血水肿、炎症细胞浸润、变性坏死及结构紊乱等;治疗组改变明显减轻,且无结构紊乱;对照组结构清晰,未见充血水肿、炎症细胞浸润及坏死等病理表现。结论 阿司匹林对百草枯中毒大鼠的肝肾功能有一定的保护作用。

Objective To investigate the protective effect of aspirin on kidney and liver in the rats poisoned by paraquat (PQ). Methods Sixty healthy Sprague-Drawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into PQ exposure group, aspirin-DL-lysine treatment group and 0.9% NaCl control group, 20 rats in each group. Rats in PQ exposure group were given PQ (50 mg/kg) orally, and 0.9% NaCl saline (1 ml) via intraperitoneal injection 3 h later. Rats in aspirin-DL-lysine treatment group were given PQ (50 mg/kg) orally, and an intraperitoneal injection with As-pirin-DL-lysine (200 mg/kg) 3 h later. Rats in control group were given 0.9% NaCl saline (2 ml) orally, and an injection of 1 ml 0.9% NaCl intraperitoneally 3 h later. Rats were sacrificed to obtain blood from abdominal aorta on the 1st, 3rd, 7th, and 14th d. Then the levels of alanine transaminase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), creatinine (Cr), and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) were detected by automatic biochemistry analyzer and pathological changes of liver and kidney were observed. Results Compared with the treatment and control groups, the levels of ALT, AST, Cr, and BUN in the PQ exposure group increased obviously on the 3rd, 7th and 14th d ($P<0.05$), and the levels of them in the treatment group were also higher than the control group on the 1st, 3rd, and 7th d ($P<0.05$). Compared with the control group, the levels of ALT, AST, Cr, and BUN increased obviously in the PQ exposure group ($P<0.05$), but there was no statistical difference between the PQ exposure group and the treatment group on the 1st d ($P>0.05$). On the 14th d, no significant differences were found between the treatment and control groups ($P>0.05$). The main pathological changes in the PQ exposure group were congestion, edema, inflammatory cell infiltration, vacuolar degeneration, necrosis and disorganization, while in the treatment group the changes were slighter without disorganization. Conclusion Aspirin may protect the kidney and liver of rats poisoned by paraquat.

基金项目:

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刊物信息

主管: 中华人民共和国卫生部

主办: 中华医学会

承办: 浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

编辑: 中华危重症医学杂志(电子版)

编辑委员会

总编辑: 郑树森

执行总编辑: 杨云梅

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出版: 中华医学电子音像出版社

广告经营许可证: 京东工商广字第

0233号

发行: 国内外公开发行

光盘定价: 每期28元, 全年168元

中国标准出版物号:

ISSN 1674-6880 CN 11-9297/R

新出音[2009]99号

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