论著

三价铬和六价铬对大鼠长期慢性毒性的比较

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收稿日期 2007-5-22 修回日期 2007-7-25 网络版发布日期:

摘要 背景与目的: 比较三价铬(CrCl3)和六价铬(K2Cr2O7)对大鼠长期慢性毒性。 材料与方法: 采用90 d 喂养实验。Wistar大鼠按10%LD50、6%LD50、2%LD50分为高、中、低3个剂量组,同时设立阴性对照,染毒90 d后检测血清学指标、脏/体比及组织病理学检测。 结果: CrCl3高剂量组CHO、HDL、TG、Glu与对照组相比显著降低(P<0.05),其余指标均无显著性差异(P<0.05)。K2Cr2O7高剂量组大鼠体重随着染毒剂量的增加而下降,与对照组相比降低显著(P<0.05); 高剂量组白细胞计数与对照组相比有显著性升高,淋巴细胞与对照组相比显著降低 (P均<0.05); 血清学指标检测显示,高剂量组CHO、HDL、TG、Glu与对照组相比显著降低,而ALT、Cr、BUN与对照组相比则显著升高(P均<0.05)。病理组织学检查显示,K2Cr2O7高剂量组肝脏表现为明显的肝窦扩张,淤血及少量渗出性出血,并偶见坏死灶。 结论: K2Cr2O7高剂量组对大鼠免疫系统、肝、肾脏有损伤; K2Cr2O7长期慢性毒性明显高于CrCl3。

关键词 铬; 慢性毒性

The Chronic Toxic Effects of Trivalent Chromium and Hexavalent Chromium on Rats

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Abstract BACKGROUND & AIM: To evaluate the chronic toxic effects of trivalent and hexavalent chromium to rats. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Groups were set up on the basis of 10% LD50,6% LD50,2% LD50 and the negative control group simultaneously. After ninety_days feeding test, the serum and histopathological indexes and the ratio of viscera and body were assessed. RESULTS: The CHO, HDL, TG, Glu were significantly decreased in high_dose group of CrCl3 and control group(P<0.05). The body weight gradual decreased with increasing doses of K2Cr2O7, and the difference were significant compared with control group (P<0.05). The erythrocyte count were significantly higher than that of control group(P<0.05), and lymphocyte were significantly lower. Serum ALT, BUN, Cr were raised but HDL, TG, Glu were decreased in the high_dose group of K2Cr2O7 and were significantly higher than that of control group. Pathological the changes in the high_dose group of K2Cr2O7 showed hepatic sinus dilation and congestion, mild exudative hemorrhage, and focal necrosis was found. CONCLUSION: K2Cr2O7 could damage the immunologic system, liver and kidney. The chronic toxicity of K2Cr2O7 was obviously higher than CrCl3.

Keywords chromium; chronic toxicity

DOI

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