论著

盐酸阿比朵尔对大鼠的致畸胎作用

周一平; 陈奇有; 陈四艳; 杨静华

湖北省医药工业研究院,湖北 武汉 430061

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摘要 背景与目的: 盐酸阿比朵尔(Arbidol hydrochloride, Ar)为防治流行性感冒新药,为保证临床用药的安全,观察其对大鼠的致畸作用和胚胎毒性。 材料与方法: 将80只妊娠SD大鼠分为5组,即对照组、Ar 100、330、1 000 mg/(kg·d)剂量组和水杨酸钠阳性药组,每组16只大鼠。各组大鼠均于妊娠6~15d连续灌胃给药,妊娠20d解剖。 结果: Ar高剂量1 000 mg/(kg·d)使孕鼠体重增长减慢,孕期体重净增值减少,活胎率降低,胎鼠体重、身长和尾长减小,胎鼠骨化迟缓率增加,与对照组比较差异具有统计学意义 (P<0.05, P<0.01);但未见胎鼠外观、内脏和骨骼畸形。Ar低和中剂量[100 mg/(kg·d)和330 mg/(kg·d)]对孕鼠和胎鼠无明显影响。 结论: 330 mg/(kg·d)为孕鼠的安全剂量,1000 mg/(kg·d)在引起孕鼠毒性反应时有一定的胚胎毒作用,但无致畸胎作用。关键词 盐酸阿比朵尔;大鼠;致畸胎作用,胚胎毒性;毒理学

Teratogenicity of Arbidol Hydrochloride in Rats

ZHOU Yi-ping; CHEN Qi-you; CHEN Si-yan; YANG Jing-hua

Hubei Pharmaceutical Industry Research Institute, Wuhan 430061, China

Abstract BACKGROUND & AIM: To observe the teratogenicity of Arbidol hydrochloride (Ar) orally administered to rats. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Doses of Ar 100、330 and 1 000 mg/(kg·d) were given orally to the 6—15 d pregnant rats. The rats were sacrificed on day 20. RESULTS: The reduced parental body weight and number of live fetuses, as well as reduced pup weight and length, delayed ossification were observed in the rats treated with the daily dose of 1 000 mg/(kg·d). Compared with vehicle control group, no external, visceral and skeletal malformations were seen in these infant rats. No adverse effects were observed in the rats treated with the daily doses of 100 and 330 mg/kg. CONCLUSION: Ar 330 mg/kg was a safe dose in pregnant rats and 1 000 mg/kg had embryotoxic but without teratogenic effects in rats.

Keywords Arbidol hydrochloride rat teratogenicity embryo toxicity toxicology

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