

[1]马云,罗艳琴,宋路瑶,等.菝葜各化学部位对大鼠慢性盆腔炎模型的治疗作用[J].第三军医大学学报,2013,35(12):1267-1270.

Ma Yun,Luo Yanqin,Song Luyao,et al.Therapeutic effect of chemical fractions of Smilax china on Chronic pelvic inflammation disease in rats[J].J Third Mil Med Univ,2013,35(12):1267-1270.



菝葜各化学部位对大鼠慢性盆腔炎模型的治疗作用

《第三军医大学学报》 [ISSN:1000-5404/CN:51-1095/R] 卷: 35 期数: 2013年第12期 页码: 1267-1270 栏目: 论著 出版日期: 2013-06-30

Title: Therapeutic effect of chemical fractions of Smilax china on Chronic pelvic inflammation disease in rats

作者: [马云](#); [罗艳琴](#); [宋路瑶](#); [龚恬](#); [侯连兵](#)
南方医科大学南方医院药学部; 解放军76171部队

Author(s): [Ma Yun](#); [Luo Yanqin](#); [Song Luyao](#); [Gong Tian](#); [Hou Lianbing](#)
Department of Pharmacy, Nanfang Hospital, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, 510515; 76171 Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, 510515, China

关键词: [菝葜](#); [慢性盆腔炎](#); [活性部位](#); [化学部位](#)

Keywords: [Smilax](#); [chronic pelvic inflammation](#); [active fraction](#); [chemical fraction](#)

分类号: R-332; R282.71; R711.33

文献标志码: A

摘要: 目的 研究菝葜乙醇总提取物及各化学部位对慢性盆腔炎疾病 (chronic pelvic inflammatory disease, CPID) 模型大鼠的血液学及病理形态学改变的影响, 筛选出菝葜抗慢性盆腔炎的主要活性部位。 方法 160只SD雌性大鼠按随机数字表法分为16个组, 除空白对照组和假手术组, 其余各组均采用苯酚胶浆注入大鼠子宫造成大鼠CPID模型。其中4个化学部位的高、中、低剂量组, 均分别灌胃给予32.4、16.2、8.1 g/kg, 金刚藤胶囊组16.2 g/kg灌胃给药, 模型对照组、空白对照组和假手术组均给予等体积蒸馏水。每日1次, 连续给药10 d。末次给药24 h后, 各组大鼠腹主动脉采血进行血液学指标检测; 摘除双侧子宫观察大鼠子宫的病理改变。 结果 菝葜的乙酸乙酯部位高、中剂量组能显著降低CPID模型大鼠的子宫炎症反应, 较模型对照组均有统计学差异 ($P<0.01$)。病理观察显示菝葜乙酸乙酯部位能明显改善大鼠子宫肿胀程度, 镜下观察其抗炎效果与菝葜乙醇提取液组相当, 明显优于正丁醇组和水液组。 结论 菝葜的乙酸乙酯部位为菝葜抗慢性盆腔炎的主要活性部位。

Abstract: Objective To study the effects of the total ethanol extract and separated chemical fractions of Smilax China on hematological and pathomorphological alterations in rats with chronic pelvic inflammation disease (CPID), and to identify the active sites of Smilax China for treating CPID. Methods One hundred and sixty female Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into 16 groups. Rat CPID model were constructed by intrauterine injection of phenol mucilage. Each of the four chemical fractions of Smilax China was administered to the model rats

导航/NAVIGATE

[本期目录/Table of Contents](#)

[下一篇/Next Article](#)

[上一篇/Previous Article](#)

工具/TOOLS

[引用本文的文章/References](#)

[下载 PDF/Download PDF\(1840KB\)](#)

[立即打印本文/Print Now](#)

[查看/发表评论/Comments](#)

[导出](#)

统计/STATISTICS

[摘要浏览/Viewed](#) 177

[全文下载/Downloads](#) 94

[评论/Comments](#)

[RSS](#) [XML](#)

by gavage with three different doses (32.4, 16.2 and 8.1 g/kg) for 10 consecutive days, once per day. Jingangteng capsule was administered in a dose of 16.2 g/kg as a positive control group. The rats of model control group, control group and sham-operated group were administered with the same amount of distilled water. Twenty-four hours after the last drug administration, the rats were killed and blood was collected from the abdominal aorta for hematological analysis, while the two uteri were removed for pathomorphological analysis. Results Compared with the model control group, the ethyl acetate fraction of Smilax significantly ameliorated the inflammatory response in uterus at its high and middle dose ($P<0.01$). Pathological analysis indicated that the uterus swelling extent decreased in Smilax China ethyl acetate fraction group. The anti-inflammation effect of Smilax China ethyl acetate fraction was equal to that of the total Smilax China ethanol extract, and was much better than that of Smilax China n-butanol fraction group and water fraction group. Conclusion The ethyl acetate fraction of Smilax China is the main active fraction against CPID.

参考文献/REFERENCES:

马云, 罗艳琴, 宋路瑶, 等. 菝葜各化学部位对大鼠慢性盆腔炎模型的治疗作用[J]. 第三军医大学学报, 2013, 35(12):1267-1270.

相似文献/REFERENCES:

[1] 吴庆蓉. 盆腔连续灌注联合TDP照射治疗慢性盆腔炎疗效观察[J]. 第三军医大学学报, 2006, 28(07):741.

[2] 程湘, 陈正琼, 谢荣凯, 等. 68例慢性盆腔炎合并抑郁/焦虑患者的心理特点及治疗效果研究[J]. 第三军医大学学报, 2005, 27(11):1148.
