

论文

可乐定的利尿作用研究

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摘要:

可乐定对家兔和大鼠均有利尿作用,对大鼠作用强。这种作用比双氢克尿噻强50倍。脑室注射可乐定、甲氧胺和NE均有利尿作用。这种作用可被 α -受体阻断剂(酚妥拉明和酚苄明)对抗,而不被组织胺H₂-受体阻断剂(甲氧咪胍)对抗。脑室注射异丙肾上腺素,激动 β -受体则呈抗利尿作用。可见可乐定对大鼠的利尿作用可能与其激动中枢 α -受体有关。

关键词:

STUDIES ON THE DIURETIC ACTION OF CLONIDINE

Pei Yinquan and Xie Shuzhen

Abstract:

The effect of clonidine and some other amines on urinary flow were studied on rats and rabbits. Increase of urinary flow was observed after intraperitoneal (IP) administration of clonidine in rats. The diuretic action of clonidine was shown to be stroger than that of norepinephrine and methoxamine, and about fifty times stronger than that of hydrochlorothiazid in rats. The mechanism of diuretic action of clonidine may be due to its action on the central nervous system. Increase in urinary flow was also observed after ICV administration of clonidine (2,5 μ g/rat), norepinephrine and methoxamine. The action was prevented by prior administration of α -adrenoceptor blocking agents (phentolamine, phenoxybenzamine, IVC or IP), but not by the histamine H₂-receptor blocking agent cimetidine (IVC). Decreased urine outflow was observed after IVC administration of isoprenaline. It appears that the mechanism of diuretic action of clonidine in rats is related to its stimulative action on the α -adrenergic receptors of the central nervous system.

Keywords:

收稿日期 1980-08-22 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

通讯作者:

作者简介:

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