



盐酸小檗碱对大鼠口服地高辛药动学的影响

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中文摘要: 目的: 研究盐酸小檗碱(BBR)与地高辛(DIG)合用对大鼠体内DIG药动学的影响。方法: 大鼠随机分为DIG单用组和DIG+BBR低、中、高剂量合用组。大鼠单剂量或多剂量给予BBR后, 故免法测定单次口服DIG的血药浓度。药-时数据经3P97药动学软件处理, 获得各组药动学参数。结果: 合用后, BBR在低剂量时(10 mg·kg⁻¹)对DIG的药动学过程无显著影响; 但在中、高剂量(30, 100 mg·kg⁻¹)时有显著影响, AUC_{0-∞}分别增加了33%、70%(单剂量)和27%、75%(多剂量) (P<0.05)。结论: 体内研究表明BBR与DIG合用时, 在一定浓度范围内, 可明显提高其生物利用度, 其机制可能与BBR抑制肠壁P-糖蛋白有关。

中文关键词: [盐酸小檗碱](#) [地高辛](#) [药动学](#) [P-糖蛋白](#)

Effect of berberine on pharmacokinetics of digoxin after oral administration to rats

Abstract: Objective: To study the effects of berberine (BBR) on the pharmacokinetics of digoxin (DIG) in rats. Method: Rats were randomly assigned into DIG, low dose-BBR, middle dose-BBR and high dose-BBR group. After single or a 2-week ig pretreatment with BBR, serum DIG concentration was determined by radioimmunoassay. Pharmacokinetic calculations were performed on each individual set of data using 3P97 practical pharmacokinetic software. Result: No significant difference was found between the control and 10 mg·kg⁻¹ BBR combined group. After pretreatment with BBR (30, 100 mg·kg⁻¹), the pharmacokinetic parameters of ig DIG were significantly altered. The AUC_{0-∞} of DIG with BBR increased by 33% and 70% (single), 27% and 75% (2-week), respectively. Conclusion: BBR increases bioavailability of DIG, which may be related to its inhibition effect on intestinal P-gp.

keywords: [berberine](#) [digoxin](#) [pharmacokinetics](#) [P-gp](#)

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