综述

环氧合酶/5-脂氧合酶双重抑制剂的研究进展

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摘要 非甾体类抗炎药 (NSAID) 广泛用于各种炎症的治疗。长期使用经典的NSAID会产生严重的副作用,尤其是胃肠道副作用。为避免经典的NSAID的副作用,开发出了选择性COX-2抑制剂,但长期使用选择性COX-2抑制剂对心血管系统有副作用。COX/5-LOX双重抑制剂通过同时阻断炎症介质前列腺素和白三烯的形成,产生协同的抗炎作用,有望提高疗效,同时避免COX抑制剂引发的副作用。本文对COX/5-LOX双重抑制剂的抗炎镇痛作用机制,以及研究现状进行综述。

关键词 消炎药,非甾类; 环氧合酶抑制剂; 5-脂氧合酶抑制剂

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Development of dual cyclooxygenase /5-lipoxygenase inhibitors

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Abstract

Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) are among the most widely used medications for inflammatory diseases, but classical NSAID produce serious adverse effects, especially gastrointestinal adverse events. In order to avoid the side-effects of NSAID therapy, COX-2 inhibitors have been deve-loped. However, long-term use of COX-2 inhibitors may result in cardiovascular adverse events. Dual inhibitors of COX and 5-LOX may have synergistic anti—inflammatory effects and reduce the undesirable side—effects of COX inhibitors by blocking the formation of both prostaglandins and leucotrienes. In this review, the mechanisms of dual inhibitors of COX/5-LOX are described and various structural families of dual inhibitors are illustrated.

Key words <u>anti-inflammatory agents</u> <u>non-steroidal</u> <u>cyclooxygenase inhibitors</u> <u>5-lipoxygenase inhibitors</u>

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