

中医益气健脾与养阴和胃法对糖尿病胃轻瘫大鼠胃动力和胃血流的作用比较

投稿时间: 2012-01-08 [点此下载全文](#)

引用本文: 葛海燕,沈明勤,李娟.中医益气健脾与养阴和胃法对糖尿病胃轻瘫大鼠胃动力和胃血流的作用比较[J].中国实验方剂学杂志,2012,18(12):238~242

摘要点击次数: 143

全文下载次数: 98

作者	单位	E-mail
葛海燕	江苏大学药学院,江苏 镇江 212013	
沈明勤	江苏省中医药研究院,南京 210028	mqshen@163.com
李娟	江苏大学药学院,江苏 镇江 212013	

基金项目:江苏省科技计划项目(LZ090717)

中文摘要:目的: 比较中医益气健脾法与养阴和胃法对糖尿病胃轻瘫大鼠胃动力和胃血流的影响。方法: SPF级SD大鼠120只,雌雄各半,分为正常组($n=16$)和模型组($n=104$)。模型组大鼠按 $70 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 的剂量腹腔注射链脲佐菌素(STZ)建立糖尿病模型,72 h后尾静脉采血测空腹血糖,血糖 $< 11 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 者剔除试验;连续观察7周后筛选出高血糖模型大鼠,随机分为模型组、益气高剂量组($20 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)、益气低剂量组($5.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)、养阴高剂量组($27 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)、养阴低剂量组($7.8 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)、二甲双胍组($125 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)、吗丁啉组($3.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$),按组灌胃给药,模型和正常组给予等量的蒸馏水,连续给药6周;末次给药30 min后检测各组大鼠胃动力与胃血流情况。结果: 模型组大鼠的胃动力、胃血流量均显著低于正常组($P < 0.05$),表明糖尿病胃轻瘫大鼠实验模型复制成功。各给药组大鼠的胃动力、胃血流量均优于模型组($P < 0.05$),其中益气高剂量组、养阴高剂量组、吗丁啉组与模型组的差异非常明显($P < 0.01$);益气健脾、养阴和胃组两两比较,养阴高剂量组大鼠的胃排空率、胃蠕动频率及胃血流量较益气高剂量组略有增高,但无统计学显著性差异。结论: 益气健脾与养阴和胃中药均可增强糖尿病胃轻瘫大鼠的胃动力和胃血流,进而改善糖尿病胃轻瘫大鼠的胃肠运动功能;养阴和胃法较益气健脾法对本模型有一定的治疗优势,这符合中医认为消渴症(糖尿病)属“阴虚”的论述和治则。

中文关键词:[益气健脾](#) [养阴和胃](#) [胃动力](#) [胃血流](#)

Effective Comparison of ‘Supplementing Qi and Invigorating Spleen’ and ‘Nourishing Yin and Harmonizing Stomach’ on Gastric Motility and Gastric Blood Flow in Rats of Diabetic Gastroparesis Model


Abstract: Objective: To compare the effects of ‘supplementing qi and invigorating spleen’ and ‘nourishing yin and harmonizing stomach’ on gastric motility and gastric blood flow in rats of diabetic gastroparesis model. Method: One hundred and twenty SD rats, were divided into the normal group ($n=16$) and model group ($n=104$). Rats were intraperitoneally injected streptozotocin(STZ) solution($70 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) to establish diabetic models. After 72 hours, we tested blood glucose levels of rats and rats that blood glucose levels less than $11 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ were expelled. Seven weeks later, model rats were randomly assigned into seven groups, such as the model group, supplementing qi-high group($20 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$), supplementing qi-low group($5.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$), nourishing yin-high group($27 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$), nourishing yin-low group($7.8 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$), metformin group($125 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$), domperidone group($3.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$). The administration time last 6 weeks. Thirty minutes after the last administration, blood glucose, gastric motility and gastric blood flow were determined. Result: Gastric motility and gastric blood flow of model rats were both reduced greatly compared with the normal rats ($P < 0.05$). Gastric motility and gastric blood flow of administration groups, especially of supplementing qi-high, nourishing yin-high and domperidone groups, increased greatly compared with rats of model group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: Both of ‘supplementing qi and invigorating spleen’ and ‘nourishing yin and harmonizing stomach’ methods can improve gastrointestinal function in rats of diabetic gastroparesis Model by increasing gastric motility and gastric blood flow. ‘nourishing yin and harmonizing stomach’ has certain treatment advantage than ‘supplementing qi and invigorating spleen’ which conformed the Chinese medicine theory that diabetes belonged to ‘yin-deficiency’ syndrome.

keywords:[supplementing qi and invigorating spleen](#) [nourishing yin and harmonizing stomach](#) [gastric motility](#) [gastric blood flow](#)

[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)



中国实验方剂学杂志编辑部版权所有

您是本站第**3003053**位访问者 今日一共访问**2260**次 

地址：北京东直门内南小街16号邮编：100700

电话：010-84076882 在线咨询 京ICP备09084417号