

基于黄连解毒汤药动学的差异性优化中药复方制备工艺

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中文摘要:目的:以黄连解毒汤为例,基于中药复方药动力学原理优化中药复方制备工艺。方法:大鼠分别灌胃给予不同制备工艺所得黄连解毒汤全方提取物 I, II, III, IV, 于不同时间点采集血浆样品,以黄连解毒汤全方中含量较高的栀子苷为检测指标,采用 HPLC 测定不同时间点的血药浓度,绘制药-时曲线,应用 DAS 2.0 软件拟合药动学参数。结果:不同制备工艺所得黄连解毒汤全方提取物中栀子苷的药动学特征相差较大。全方水提取沉淀物组的药-时曲线下面积(AUC)最小且消除最快;全方水提去沉淀物组的 AUC_(0~∞) 与全方水提物组及全方水提醇沉精制物组的 AUC_(0~∞) 相比存在显著性差异 ($P < 0.05$);全方水提醇沉精制物组中栀子苷的药-时曲线呈现平缓的趋势;全方水提物组的最大血药浓度(C_{max})最大,但是消除较全方水提醇沉精制物组快。结论:通过不同工艺产物中栀子苷的药代动力学特征的比较,提示中药复方的制备工艺可根据临床给药剂型、给药时间间隔的需求而采用不同的制备工艺,为初步评价中药复方全方的制备工艺研究提供了一种新思路。

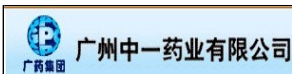
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Evaluation of Muti-herbs Remedy Prepared Differently based on Pharmacokinetic Variations of Huanglian Jiedu Decoction

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the preparation progresses of muti-herbs remedy, based on pharmacokinetic theory, taken Huanglian Jiedu decoction (HLJDT) example. Method: The plasma samples were collected at different time points, after oral administration of products of HLJDT by four different preparation methods, RP-HPLC was used to determine plasma levels of geniposide which was an index component and higher levels of HLJDT, then concentration-time curve was drawn. And DAS 2.0 software was used to simulate the corresponding pharmacokinetic parameters. Result: Specificity and accuracy of the method were in line with the requirements of biological sample analysis. The analytical results showed that plasma concentration was a larger difference between the oral products made from the same formula HLJDT, but prepared in a different way. The AUC of sediment group of aqueous extract of the multi-herbs remedy (III) was minimum and elimination of that was fastest; there was a significant difference comparing the AUC_(0~∞) between aqueous extract of the multi-herbs remedy without sediment (II) and aqueous extract of the multi-herbs remedy (I) and the whole side of water extraction and alcohol precipitation refined extract group (IV) ($P < 0.05$); the concentration-time curve of geniposide in sample IV showed flat trend; the C_{max} of geniposide in aqueous extract of the multi-herbs remedy was the largest, but elimination of it was more faster than that of sample IV. Conclusion: comparing the pharmacokinetics of the four products prepared by different ways, prompted that the preparation processes of multi-herbs remedy on pharmacokinetics studies could be based on the demands of clinical drug formulations and that of dosing interval, which preliminarily provided a new idea to evaluate preparation processes of multi-herbs remedy.

keywords: [Huanglian Jiedu decoction](#) [preparation means](#) [geniposide](#) [pharmacokinetic](#) [muti-herbs remedy](#)

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