



疏肝和胃降逆颗粒对反流性食管炎大鼠食管组织炎症介质表达的影响

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中文摘要:目的:观察疏肝和胃降逆颗粒对反流性食管炎大鼠食管组织炎症的治疗作用及炎症介质表达的影响。方法:50只SD大鼠随机分为正常组、假手术组、模型组、疏肝和胃降逆颗粒组和奥美拉唑组,每组10只。用幽门半结扎食管下括约肌切开法建立反流性食管炎大鼠模型,造模一周后给予药物干预,共28 d。治疗结束后处死动物,取食管下段组织分为2份,一份用于病理常规HE染色,采用Harry S. Cooper炎症分数计算方法分析食管组织炎症分数;另一份用于炎症介质MDA、SOD、TNF- α 的测定。结果:模型组食管组织炎症分数较正常组和假手术组明显升高($P<0.05$);MDA含量和TNF- α mRNA表达较正常组和假手术组明显升高($P<0.05$);SOD含量较正常组和假手术组明显下降($P<0.05$)。疏肝和胃降逆颗粒组和奥美拉唑组食管组织炎症分数均较模型组明显下降($P<0.05$);MDA含量和TNF- α mRNA表达较模型组明显下降($P<0.05$);SOD含量较模型组明显升高($P<0.05$)。疏肝和胃降逆颗粒组和奥美拉唑组比较,上述指标差异没有统计学意义。模型组食管组织MDA含量和TNF- α mRNA表达与炎症分数呈正相关($r=0.813$);SOD含量与炎症分数呈负相关($r=-0.847$);食管组织SOD含量与MDA含量呈负相关($r=-0.863$)。结论:疏肝和胃降逆颗粒对反流性食管炎大鼠食管组织炎症有明显的改善作用,能抑制MDA的产生和TNF- α 的表达,上调SOD的表达。

中文关键词:反流性食管炎 MDA TNF- α SOD 疏肝和胃降逆颗粒 食管炎症分数

Influence of SGHWJN particles on mediators of inflammation in esophageal tissues of rat with reflux esophagitis

Abstract:Objective: To study the influence of SGHWJN particles on inflammation and the mediators of inflammation in esophageal tissues of rat with reflux esophagitis. Method: Fifty SD rats were randomly divided into 5 groups, namely, a control group, a sham-operated group, a model group, a SGHWJN particles group and a PPI group. Reflux esophagitis was induced by adopting partial pyloric ligation plus cardiomyotomy. One week later, the rats were orally administered twice daily for 28 days. Pathological changes of esophagus mucous membrane were evaluated by using HE staining and Harry S. Cooper's method in every groups. MDA and SOD contents in esophageal tissues were measured by colorimetric method. Expression of TNF- α in esophageal tissues were examined by real-time fluorescent quantitative reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-FQ-PCR) with SYBR Green. Result: Model group, esophageal inflammation scores, expression of TNF- α in esophageal tissues and MDA contents compared with the normal group and sham operation group were significantly higher ($P<0.05$). SOD contents in the esophageal tissues of the model group was significantly lower than that of control group and sham-operated group ($P<0.05$). SGHWJN particles group and PPI group of esophageal tissue inflammation scores, expression of TNF- α in esophageal tissues and MDA levels than those in model group decreased significantly ($P<0.05$). SOD content was significantly higher than that of model group ($P<0.05$). SGHWJN particles group and PPI group showed no statistically significant difference between the above-mentioned indicators. The above-mentioned indicators showed no statistically significant difference between the normal group and sham-operated group. MDA content and expression of TNF- α in esophageal tissue was positively correlated with inflammatory scores of model group ($r=0.813$). Model group esophageal tissue SOD content and inflammation scores were negatively correlated ($r=-0.847$). Esophageal tissue SOD levels were negatively correlated with MDA levels ($r=-0.863$). Conclusion: SGHWJN particles can effectively inhibit inflammation in rat with reflux esophagitis through regulating TNF- α , SOD and MDA.

keywords: reflux esophagitis MDA TNF- α SOD SGHWJN particles

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