



中药注射剂对I型变态反应试验的影响

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中文摘要:目的:研究中药注射剂的过敏反应,测定致敏动物血清IgE抗体和组织胺含量,观察其与过敏反应是否具有相关性,为提高I型过敏反应试验预测的准确性提供实验依据。方法:选用3种中药注射剂进行PCA、ASA试验和类过敏反应研究,用ELISA法对致敏动物血清进行血清OVA-sIgE、血清总IgE、组织胺水平检测。结果:3种中药注射剂的PCA试验结果为阴性,血清总IgE水平与生理盐水组无明显差异;3种中药注射剂+OVA(不引起过敏反应的剂量)的研究中双黄连注射液(SHL)、鱼腥草注射液(YXC)的PCA试验均为阳性,OVA-sIgE水平明显增加,清开灵注射液(QKL)的PCA试验为阴性,OVA-sIgE水平增加不明显,各组血清总IgE水平增加不明显;3种中药注射剂的ASA试验结果为阳性;3种中药注射剂(临床剂量和临床等效剂量)均引起了豚鼠的类过敏症状,且反应强弱呈现剂量和注射速度依赖性,各给药组血清组织胺水平较生理盐水组明显增高,血清总IgE水平无明显差异。结论:SHL和YXC具有增加豚鼠对卵蛋白敏感性的作用,SHL、YXC、QKL均能引起豚鼠的类过敏反应,3种中药注射剂的过敏反应的发生与特异性IgE抗体和组织胺水平有相关性。

中文关键词:中药注射剂 被动皮肤过敏反应 类过敏反应 佐剂效应 特异性IgE 血清总IgE 组织胺

Effect of traditional Chinese medicine injections on type I allergy

Abstract:Objective: To investigate allergic reactions of traditional Chinese medicine(TCM) injections, and to determine the contents of serum IgE and histamine in sensitized animal. The correlation between the preceding contents in serum and allergic reactions may be found, thus offering experimental evidences for advancing the accuracy of anticipation by type I allergy. Method: We carried out passive cutaneous anaphylaxis (PCA) tests, active systemic anaphylaxis (ASA) tests and anaphylactoid reactions using three TCM injections, and determined the contents of serum OVA-sIgE, total serum IgE and histamine in sensitized animals by ELISA method. Result: The results of PCA test were negative, and there was no significant difference for total serum IgE level between experimental group and normal saline group. In the study of adjuvant effect in TCM injections+OVA (at the dose level that doesn't cause allergic reactions), the PCA results of SHL and YXC were positive and there was an increase in content of serum OVA-sIgE, while the PCA result of QKL was negative with a unobvious increase in the content of serum OVA-sIgE. The content of total serum IgE wasn't remarkably increased in each group and the results of ASA test were all positive. Three injections all caused anaphylactoid symptoms in guinea pigs in different doses or injection speed and the response intensity was found to be dosage and injection speed dependant. Furthermore, there was no significant difference for the content of total serum IgE in each group, whereas serum histamine concentration in every experimental group was markedly higher than normal saline group. Conclusion: SHL and YXC increase the sensitivity of guinea pigs on OVA, and three TCM injections can cause allergic reactions in guinea pig. Allergic reactions of three TCM injections are correlated with specific IgE antibodies and histamine contents.

keywords: traditional Chinese medicine injections passive cutaneous anaphylaxis adjuvant effect anaphylactoid reaction specific IgE serum total IgE histamine

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