

 中文标题

拔毒生肌散中配伍药味对汞、铅成分毒性的影响

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中文摘要:目的: 探讨中药外用制剂拔毒生肌散中配伍药味对汞、铅成分毒性的影响及其机制。方法: 观察比较拔毒生肌散全方及其拆方对破损皮肤大鼠体重、肾脏系数及肾脏组织形态学、尿 β -N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶(NAG)、肾脏组织中丙二醛(MDA)、铜锌超氧化物歧化酶(CuZn-SOD)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-PX)、谷胱甘肽(GSH)及金属硫蛋白(MT)含量的影响。结果: 与汞铅成分组比较, 全方组大鼠肾脏系数明显降低, 肾小管病理改变明显减轻, 肾脏组织MT含量显著降低, 尿NAG含量有下降趋势, 肾脏组织CuZn-SOD含量有升高趋势, MDA、GSH-PX、GSH含量有明显差异。结论: 破损皮肤大鼠的肾毒性与拔毒生肌散中的汞、铅成分相关, 方中配伍药味对汞、铅成分有部分减毒作用, 其机制可能与减少肾脏组织MT的产生及减少肾脏组织CuZn-SOD的消耗有关, 而与MDA、GSH-PX及GSH的水平不直接相关。

中文关键词: 拔毒生肌散 汞 铅 配伍

Attenuation effects of compatible medicines on arsenical and lead toxicity of Badu Shengji San

Abstract: Badu Shengji San(BDSJS) is a traditional Chinese medicine(TCM) used for drawing out toxin, eliminating suppuration and promoting granulation. Toxic minerals such as arsenic and lead are the two most important components of BDSJS. Previous hypothesis indicated that according to the compatibility theory of TCM, the toxicity of the entire BDSJS was weaker than that of arsenic and lead, respectively. In the present study, SD rats with injured skin were treated with distilled water and different composition of BDSJS (complete formulations, compatible herbs, mineral medicine containing arsenic and lead, mineral medicine containing arsenic and mineral medicine containing lead) once a day for consecutive 2 weeks. Kidney coefficient and urinary β -N-acetyl glucosidase (NAG) were used as the indicators of renal toxicity and the content of malondialdehyde (MDA), superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-PX), glutathione (GSH) and metallothionein (MT) in the renal tissue were measured. Our data showed that kidney coefficient, the severity of renal pathological lesion and MT level in the kidney of the entire BDSJS group decreased significantly compared with arsenic and lead group. Additionally, the NAG content of the entire BDSJS group had the decreased trend. The kidney CuZn-SOD level of the entire BDSJS group had the increased trend, but the MDA, GSH-PX, GSH level had no obvious difference. Our results suggested that compatible herbs in BDSJS relieved renal injury induced by arsenic and lead, and the attenuation mechanism may be related to MT and CuZn-SOD, but not to MDA, GSH-PX and GSH directly.

keywords: Badu Shengji San(BDSJS) arsenic lead compatibility

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