

 中文标题 检索 跨刊检索

当归-川芎配伍对小鼠原发性痛经的影响

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中文摘要: 目的: 通过观察当归-川芎不同配比(1 : 0.2 ; 1.1.5 : 1.1 ; 1.1 : 1.5.1 : 2.0 ; 1), 不同制法(水提液、50%醇提液、先水提后95%醇提液)对痛经模型小鼠的影响, 初步探讨当归、川芎药对的配伍用方机制。方法: 采用原发性痛经模型小鼠, 观察药物对小鼠30 min内扭体次数及对于子宫浆中NO和Ca²⁺含量的影响。结果: 不同制法当归、川芎药对, 先水提后醇提液作用最强, 醇提液次之, 水提液最弱; 不同配比当归、川芎药对, 先水提后醇提液及醇提液的1.5 : 1配比作用最强; 其不仅能显著降低痛经模型小鼠的扭体次数, 而且能显著增加子宫组织内NO含量, 降低Ca²⁺含量。结论: 当归-川芎配比用量不同, 制法用法不同, 对痛经模型小鼠的镇痛作用强度所呈现的趋势不同可能与其所溶出的效应物质有关。

中文关键词: 当归 川芎 配比 制法 原发性痛经

Antidysmenorrheic effects of Radix Angelica and RhizomaChuanxiong with different proportions and preparation methodson dysmenorrhea model mice

Abstract: Objective: To study the effect of Radix Angelica and Rhizoma Chuanxiong with different proportions (1 : 0.2 ; 1.1.5 : 1.1 ; 1.1 : 1.5.1 : 2.0 ; 1), different extraction in order (by water, by ethanol, firstly by alcohol then by water) on dysmenorrhea model mice in order to observe their compatibility rules and material foundation. Method: The mice model of primary dysmenorrhea was used to study the effect of Radix Angelica and Rhizoma Chuanxiong with different proportions and preparation methods on writhing response and the levels of nitric oxide and calcium ion in mice uterine tissue. Result: Danggui-Chuanxiong (1.5 : 1) and solution extracted firstly by alcohol then by water showed the strongest effect on primary dysmenorrhea by reducing the writhing times, increasing nitric oxide (NO) concentration and reducing calcium ion (Ca²⁺) concentration in uterine tissue. Conclusion: Radix Angelica and Rhizoma Chuanxiong with different proportions and preparation methods showed different antidysmenorrheic trend on dysmenorrhea model mice, which was related with the containing constituents.

keywords: Radix Angelica Rhizoma Chuanxiong proportion and preparation method dysmenorrhea

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