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萎胃康治疗慢性萎缩性胃炎的拆方研究

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中文摘要：目的：探讨萎胃康及其拆方对慢性萎缩性胃炎(CAG)模型大鼠的治疗作用。方法：将70只Wistar大鼠随机抽取12只为正常对照组(正常组)，其余58只采用多重刺激6周复制大鼠CAG模型。确定造模成功的50只随机分为5组,即模型组、萎胃康全方组(全方组)、拆方Ⅰ号组(补益组)、拆方Ⅱ号组(祛邪组)、维霉素对照组(西药组)，分别ig 0.9%生理盐水(10 mL·kg^{-1})、萎胃康水煎液(8 g·kg^{-1})、拆方Ⅰ号水煎液(5.5 g·kg^{-1})、拆方Ⅱ号水煎液(2.5 g·kg^{-1})和维霉素混悬液(0.3 g·kg^{-1}),1次/日。给药30 d后,观察对大鼠胃黏膜组织形态及血清超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活力和丙二醛(MDA)含量的影响。结果：全方组大鼠胃黏膜组织接近正常组。与正常组SOD(239.88±6.32)U·mL^{-1},MDA(3.17±0.02)μmol·L^{-1}比较,模型组SOD(174.59±12.81)U·mL^{-1}明显降低(P<0.01),MDA(5.14±0.15)μmol·L^{-1}明显升高(P<0.01)。与模型组比较，各用药组大鼠血清SOD明显升高,MDA 显著降低(P<0.01或P<0.05);与全方组SOD(233.91±9.03)U·mL^{-1},MDA(3.11±0.19)μmol·L^{-1}比较,补益组、祛邪组大鼠血清SOD明显降低,MDA 显著升高;与补益组SOD(221.58±5.71)U·mL^{-1}比较，祛邪组大鼠血清SOD(209.89 ±5.27) U·mL^{-1}活力明显降低(P<0.05)。结论：萎胃康能改善和逆转实验性萎缩性胃炎大鼠胃黏膜萎缩。其中益气养阴药物起主要作用,祛邪药物起协同作用,其机制可能与抗自由基损伤有关。

中文关键词：萎胃康　拆方　萎缩性胃炎　病理形态学　超氧化物歧化酶　丙二醛

The Study of Weiweikang Treating Chronic Atrophic Gastritis and Analysis of the Prescription

Abstract: Objective: To study function of Weiweikang on treating chronic atrophic gastritis (CAG) model rats. Method: Twelve rats were randomly selected from 70 Wistar rats as normal control group (normal group). The remaining 58 rats were made CAG model with the multiple stimulations for 6 weeks. The remaining 50 rats which were modelede successfully were randomly divided into five groups such as model group, Weiweikang whole formula group (the whole formula group), split part Ⅰ group (buyi group), split part Ⅱ group (quxie group) and western medicine control group (western medicine group). The rats in every groups were ig 0.9% saline (0.09 g·kg^{-1}), Weiweikang decoction (8 g·kg^{-1}), split part Ⅰ decoction (5.5 g·kg^{-1}), split part Ⅱ decoction (2.5 g·kg^{-1}) and the neomycin-dimensional suspension (0.3 g·kg^{-1}), once a day, respectively. After 90 days of treatment, the gastric mucosa pathological changes were observed, the changes of superoxide dismutas(SOD) and malonyl dialdehyd(MDA) content in blood serum were detect. Result: There was no marked difference in the different-iation of gastric mucosa pathematology and microanatomy between the whole formula group and the normal group. Compared with normal control group whose SOD is (239.88±6.32) U·mL^{-1} and MDA is (3.17±0.02) μmol·L^{-1}, SOD of model group with (174.59±12.81) U·mL^{-1} decrease significantly (P<0.01) and MDA of model group with (5.14±0.15) μmol·L^{-1} increase significantly (P<0.01). Compared with model group, the other medication groups made a significant increase of SOD and made the level of MDA decrease significantly (P<0.01 or P<0.05); Compared with model group with SOD (174.59±12.81) U·mL^{-1}, MDA (5.14±0.15) μmol·L^{-1}, the other medication groups made a significant increase of SOD and the level of MDA decrease significantly (P<0.01 or P<0.05); Compared with the whole formula group with SOD (233.91±9.03) U·mL^{-1}, MDA: (3.11±0.19) μmol·L^{-1}, the buyi group and quxie group made a

significant decrease of SOD and made the level of MDA increase significantly ($P<0.01$ or $P<0.05$);Compared with the buyi group with SOD (221.58±5.71) U·mL^{-1}, the activity of SOD with (209.89±5.27) U·mL^{-1} in serum was significantly lower in quxie group rats ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: Weiweikang can improve and reverse the gastric atrophy of experimental atrophic gastritis of rats,among which ingredinets with benefiting QI and nourishing YIN founctios play a major role and ingredients with expelling pathogen plays synergy action.Its mechanism may be related to scavenging resisting the free radicals.

keywords: Weiweikang analysis of the prescription chronic atrophic gastritis (CAG) pathological changes superoxide dismutas malonyl dialdehyd