

舒胃汤对功能性消化不良大鼠胃排空、 血清干细胞因子、一氧化氮的影响

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中文摘要:目的: 观察舒胃汤对功能性消化不良(FD)大鼠胃排空、血清一氧化氮(NO)、干细胞因子(SCF)的影响, 探讨其可能的作用机制。方法: 大鼠随机分为空白组、模型组、木香顺气丸组、莫沙必利组、舒胃汤低、高剂量组, 每组10只。通过夹尾刺激方法建立FD模型, 除空白组外其余5组每天夹尾4次, 连续7 d。造模后第3天, 各给药组大鼠给予相应药液ig治疗, 共14 d。检测大鼠胃排空、血清NO、SCF含量变化。结果: 模型组与空白组比较胃排空延迟, 血清SCF含量明显减少而NO明显升高(均P<0.05)。用药组(木香顺气丸组、莫沙必利组、舒胃汤低、高剂量组)与模型组比较胃排空(%)改善(58.35±8.71, 78.17±10.74, 60.39±3.48, 76.80±6.96 vs 48.20±10.17, 均P<0.05), 血清中SCF含量($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)明显升高(19.78±2.83, 26.13±4.91, 19.48±1.74, 24.19±3.40 vs 14.96±2.60, 均P<0.05), NO($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)降低(0.18±0.01, 0.16±0.01, 0.18±0.01, 0.16±0.01 vs 0.22±0.01, 均P<0.05)。舒高组与木香顺气丸组、舒低组比较, 胃排空改善(P<0.05), 血清SCF含量明显升高(P<0.05), NO降低(P<0.05)。结论: 舒胃汤恢复胃肠道运动功可能通过调节血清NO, SCF水平的变化, 促进胃排空有关。

中文关键词:舒胃汤 功能性消化不良 胃排空 干细胞因子 一氧化氮

Influence of Shuwei Decoction on Gastric Emptying, Serum Stem Cell Factors and Nitric Oxide in Functional Indigestion Rats

Abstract:Objective: To observe the influences and mechanism of Shuwei decoction on gastric emptying and the content of serum nitric oxide(NO), stem cell factors(SCF) in functional dyspepsia(FD) rats. Method: The rats were randomly divided into control group, model group, Muxiang Shunqi pill group, mosapride group, Shuwei decoction high dose group, shuwei decoction low dose group, 10 rats in each group. The model of FD was established by clasping their tails, 4 times each day, lasted 7 days. After 3 days, except control and model groups, the rats were given corresponding drugs for 14 days. The gastric emptying, the content of serum NO and SCF were observed. Result: Compared with control group, gastric emptying was delayed in the model group rats ($P<0.05$), serum SCF level was decreased ($P<0.05$), serum NO level was increased($P<0.05$). Compared with model group corresponding drug groups (Muxiang Shunqi pill group, mosapride group, Shuwei decoction low dose group, Shuwei decoction high dose group) improved gastric emptying ; obviously increased on serum SCF($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), decreased on serum NO($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), and structure change of ICC in gastric antrum improved. Compared with Chinese patent medicine group and Shuwei decoction low dose group, the gastric emptying was improved ($P<0.05$), serum NO was decreased ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: Shuwei decoction can recovery the function of gastrointestinal motility by regulating the level of serum NO, SCF, promoting the gastric emptying.

keywords:Shuwei decoction functional dyspepsia gastric emptying stem cell factors nitric oxide

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