

牡丹皮对内毒素性急性肺损伤大鼠的保护作用

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【摘要】 目的 探讨牡丹皮对内毒素(lipopolysaccharide,LPS)诱导的大鼠急性肺损伤(acute lung injury,ALI)的治疗作用,并探讨其可能机制。方法 60只wistar大鼠随机分为生理盐水对照组、模型组、地塞米松组、治疗组及预防组,每组12只,通过向气管内滴注LPS建立大鼠ALI模型。观察造模12小时后的肺泡灌洗液中多形核白细胞(polymorphonuclear leukocytes,PMN)百分比、蛋白浓度、肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor-alpha,TNF- α)及白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6,IL-6)水平和肺组织的病理形态学变化。结果 牡丹皮、地塞米松能够有效地降低PMN百分比和蛋白浓度($P<0.01$),下调TNF- α 、IL-6的水平($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$),显著减轻肺泡结构破坏、肺水肿和炎症细胞浸润等病变。结论 牡丹皮能够抑制ALI时的炎症反应,减轻肺部炎症损伤,从而对肺起到保护作用。

【关键词】 牡丹皮; 急性肺损伤; 内毒素

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of Moutan cortex on lipopolysaccharide-induced acute lung injury (ALI) in rats, and explore the underlying mechanism against ALI. **Methods** 55 wistar rats were randomly divided into control group, model group, positive drug group, treatment group and prevention group, the animal model of ALI was established by intratracheal administration of lipopolysaccharide. The percentage of neutrophils、the concentration of protein exudation、cytokine (TNF- α 、IL-6) levels in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) and histopathological changes in lung tissue were observed 12 h after LPS administration. **Results** Moutan cortex and dexamethasone can effectively reduce the PMN percentage and

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