

药物研究

沙榆油对 β 射线致放射性皮肤损伤大鼠
皮肤组织病理学及P53基因表达的影响^{*}王院春¹ 穆美玲² 王希胜¹ 杨瑞峰¹ 田亚利¹ 惠建荣^{3**}(1. 陕西中医药大学附属医院, 陕西 咸阳 712000; 2. 陕西中医药大学第二附属医院, 陕西 咸阳 712000;
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摘要:目的 评价沙榆油防治急性放射性皮肤损伤的疗效,并探讨其病理学机制和对凋亡相关基因P53表达的影响。方法 40只雌性SD大鼠用硫化钡进行臀部皮肤脱毛,随机选取10只为空白组,其余30只麻醉后以直线加速器电子线6MeV单次照射,吸收剂量率为225cGy/min,累计剂量45Gy,照射后随机分为模型组、治疗组、对照组各10只,分别给相应处理,观察照射野皮肤变化,光镜观察皮肤组织学改变,免疫组化检测P53基因表达情况。结果 受照大鼠均发生皮肤损伤,治疗组最轻,模型组最重,对照组居中;光镜观察发现照射第14d,受照射大鼠皮肤均出现明显的病理改变,毛囊上皮破坏,大量炎性细胞浸润;照射第30d,治疗组与对照组均可见部分创面修复,以治疗组为著,见纤维母细胞、胶原纤维增生,而模型组创面皮损显著,表皮层及真皮浅层组织坏死,真皮内水肿,毛细血管扩张、出血,广泛中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞浸润;受照大鼠皮肤P53基因在第14d均呈高表达,至第30d治疗组明显降低,与模型组及对照组相比差异具有显著性($P < 0.05$)。结论 沙榆油对大鼠急性放射性皮肤损伤有明显的防治作用,其机制可能与其促进纤维母细胞、胶原纤维增生,降低P53基因的表达,从而抑制细胞凋亡有关。

关键词:沙榆油;放射性皮肤损伤;P53基因

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Effect of Elm Oil on Skin Histopathology and P53 Gene
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Abstract Objective: To evaluate the effect of elm oil in the prevention and treatment of radioactive skin injury and probe into its pathological mechanism as well as its effect on P53 gene expression. **Method:** 40 female SD rats' buttock skin hair were removed by barium sulfide, 10 were randomly selected as the blank group, the remaining 30 anesthetized rats were irradiated with 6 MeV linear accelerator electron beam at an absorbed dose rate of 225 cGy / min with a cumulative dose of 45 Gy. Then the rats were randomly divided into model group, treatment group and control group with 10 rats

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