

青白散痰搽剂对白癜风模型豚鼠的治疗作用和皮损组织 SOD 活力的影响

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摘要:目的 探讨回药“青白散痰搽剂”对对苯二酚实验豚鼠白癜风模型的治疗作用和皮损 SOD 活力的影响。方法 于黑色豚鼠背部去毛皮肤外涂 5% 对苯二酚制备白癜风模型, 实验设正常组、模型组、青白散痰搽剂组和复方卡力孜然酊组。青白散痰搽剂组给予回药青白散痰搽剂治疗, 复方卡力孜然酊组给予复方卡力孜然酊治疗, 正常组和模型组给予生理盐水治疗, 各组均局部外搽, 1 天 2 次, 观察 60 天, 观察治疗效果, 检测各组豚鼠皮损组织中的超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性。结果 模型组豚鼠可见明显的色素脱落, 皮肤多呈苍白斑状, 或有白色毛发存在。各治疗组背部造模部位皮肤逐渐黑化, 颜色呈棕黑色并有少量色素沉着, 有明显的复色效果。青白散痰搽剂组、复方卡力孜然酊组豚鼠皮损皮肤 SOD 水平较模型组明显降低($P < 0.05$)。青白散痰搽剂组、复方卡力孜然酊组趋于正常。结论 回药“青白散痰搽剂”对实验性白癜风豚鼠模型具有良好的治疗作用, 其治疗白癜风的作用机制可能与降低白癜风皮损处异常的 SOD 活力并使之趋于正常相关。

关键词: 白癜风; 青白散痰搽剂; 超氧化物歧化酶

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Effect of Qingbai Santan Embrocation on the Therapeutic Effect of Vitiligo Model in Guinea Pigs and SOD Activity in Skin Lesions

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the curative effect of Qingbai Santan Embrocation on guinea pigs with vitiligo induced by hydroquinone and the SOD activity of skin lesions. **Method:** The vitiligo model was applied with 5% hydroquinone on the polled skin of the black guinea pigs. The experiment was set up in the normal group, the model group, the Qingbai Santan Embrocation group, and the compound kaliganran group. The Qingbai Santan Embrocation group was given the Hui medicine: Qingbai Santan Embrocation, the compound calorie group was given compound kaliganran, the normal group and the white model group were treated with saline, and each group had partial external applies for twice a day for 60 days. The curative effect was then observed and the SOD activity in skin lesions of guinea pigs was detected. **Result:** Guinea pigs in model group showed obvious pigmentation, and their skin was mostly pale spots, or white hair was present. In each treatment group, the skin on dorsal model site gradually darkened, and the color was brownish black with a small amount of pigmentation with obvious compound color. The levels of SOD in skin lesions of guinea pigs in the Qingbai Santan Embrocation group and the compound kaliranran group were significantly lower than those in the model group ($P < 0.05$). The