

方药研究

槐花散治疗溃疡性结肠炎肠风下血证 作用机制研究*

郭建平¹ 夏勤¹ 顿文亮¹ 吴崑岚² 黄书亮³

(1. 南京市中医院药剂科, 江苏南京 210001; 2. 南京市中医院肛肠科, 江苏南京 210001;

3. 南京市中医院病理科, 江苏南京 210001)

摘要: 目的 建立溃疡性结肠炎大鼠模型, 研究槐花散治疗肠风下血证, 初步揭示槐花散治疗肠风下血证的机制。方法 通过高效液相色谱法对槐花散水煎液及乙酸乙酯各萃取部位芦丁、槲皮苷、柚皮苷和新橙皮苷进行定量, 对其质量进行控制, 并以 5% 右旋葡聚糖硫酸钠建立溃疡性结肠炎大鼠模型, 以 DAI 评分、炎症因子和炎性细胞浸润等情况评价各部位的治疗作用。结果 槐花散合煎液、乙酸乙酯层及水层部位可显著降低血清中肿瘤坏死因子($TNF - \alpha$)、髓过氧化酶(MPO)炎症因子水平; 显著降低 DAI 分值; 组织切片结果显示给药后可缓解炎症细胞浸润, 且合煎液抗炎、抗溃疡和止血作用最强。结论 肠风下血证经典方槐花散可有效治疗溃疡性结肠炎大鼠, 主要通过减轻炎症细胞浸润, 降低炎症水平来发挥作用; 溃疡性结肠炎大鼠模型也许可作为肠风下血证的研究模型用于相关经典处方的进一步开发研究。

关键词: 肠风下血; 槐花散; 溃疡性结肠炎; $TNF - \alpha$; MPO

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A Study on the Effect and Mechanism of Huaihua Powder in the Treatment of Ulcerative Colitis by Emulating the Intestinal Subwind Blood Syndrome

Guo Jianping, Xia Qin, Dun Wenliang, Wu Kunlan, Huang Shuliang

(1. Department of Pharmacy in Nanjing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanjing Jiangsu 210001;

2. Department of Proctology in Nanjing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanjing Jiangsu 210001;

3. Department of pathology in Nanjing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanjing Jiangsu 210001)

Abstract: Objective A rat model of ulcerative colitis is established for the study of Huaihua powder (*sophora japonica*) in the treatment of intestinal subwind blood syndrome to preliminarily reveal its mechanism. **Methods** HPLC (high performance liquid chromatography) is used to quantify the Huaihua powder decoction and the extracted parts from rutin, quercetin, naringin and neohesperidin by ethyl acetate and control its quality. In addition, UC rat model is established by 5% of dextran sodium sulfate and evaluate the therapeutic effect of each part with DAI scores, inflammatory factors and inflammatory cell infiltration. **Result** The levels of tumor necrosis factor ($TNF - \alpha$) and medullary peroxidase (MPO) inflammatory factors in serum are significantly reduced in the decoction, ethyl acetate and water layer and the DAI score is significantly reduced. The results of tissue sections indicate that the drug could relieve inflammatory cell in-