

# 抗纤胶囊对实验性大鼠肝纤维化的治疗作用

邵志祥<sup>1</sup>, 汤伟<sup>2\*</sup>

(1. 淮安市第四人民医院, 江苏 淮安 223002; 2. 南通大学医学院传染病学教研室, 江苏 南通 226001)

**[摘要]** **目的:**探讨抗纤胶囊对四氯化碳(CCL<sub>4</sub>)诱导的实验性大鼠肝纤维化的治疗作用。**方法:**40只雄性SD大鼠随机分为正常对照组、模型组、秋水仙碱组、抗纤胶囊高、低剂量组。除正常对照组外,各组大鼠均采用CCL<sub>4</sub>和高脂饲料复合诱导制备大鼠肝纤维化模型,同时治疗组分别每天ig抗纤胶囊(0.637 5, 0.425 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>)和秋水仙碱(1.562 5 × 10<sup>-4</sup> g·kg<sup>-1</sup>),干预6周,对照组和模型组动物每天ig生理盐水。采用全自动生化分析仪检测血清丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)活性,放射免疫法检测血清透明质酸(HA)、层粘连蛋白(LN)、Ⅲ型前胶原(PCⅢ)的含量,光镜下观察肝组织病理改变。**结果:**模型组大鼠肝组织内肝细胞广泛变性坏死,大量炎性细胞浸润,类假小叶形成,大量胶原纤维形成;抗纤胶囊治疗组的肝脏病理变化程度较模型组明显减轻且无类假小叶形成。抗纤胶囊(0.637 5, 0.425 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>)组的ALT和AST活性为(70.88 ± 20.66), (86.25 ± 22.05) U·L<sup>-1</sup>, (131.50 ± 31.52), (151.25 ± 38.66) U·L<sup>-1</sup>;抗纤胶囊(0.637 5, 0.425 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>)组的HA, LN, PCⅢ的含量为(340.93 ± 64.75), (363.88 ± 80.44) ng·L<sup>-1</sup>, (261.59 ± 56.93), (311.84 ± 61.60) ng·L<sup>-1</sup>, (61.67 ± 14.51), (76.47 ± 19.68) μg·L<sup>-1</sup>,与模型组比较,抗纤胶囊治疗组大鼠的血清ALT, AST, HA, LN, PCⅢ水平显著降低(P < 0.01)。**结论:**抗纤胶囊对CCL<sub>4</sub>诱导的大鼠具有较好的抗肝纤维化作用。

**[关键词]** 抗纤胶囊; 肝纤维化; 大鼠

**[中图分类号]** R285.5 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1005-9903(2012)11-0212-04

## Therapeutic Effects of Kangxian Capsule on the Hepatic Fibrosis in Rats

SHAO Zhi-xiang<sup>1</sup>, TANG Wei<sup>2\*</sup>

(1. Huaian Fourth People's Hospital, Huai'an 223002, China;

2. Department of Infectious Disease, Medical College of Nantong University, Nantong 226001, China)

**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To study the therapeutic effects of Kangxian capsule, a Chinese patent medicine, on the hepatic fibrosis in rats. **Method:** Forty male SD rats were randomly divided into normal control group, model group, colchicine group, Kangxian capsule high dose and low dose group. In order to prepare the hepatic fibrosis model, all the rats except those of the normal control group were subcutaneously administrated with the CCL<sub>4</sub> olive oil solution for six weeks and were given high-fat diet in the first two weeks. The treatment groups were given different doses of Kangxian capsule and colchicine intervention for six weeks. The control group and model group animals were intragastrically fed with the same volume of normal saline. The activities of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) in rat sera were detected with automatic biochemistry analyzer. The concentrations of hyaluronic (HA), laminin (LN), type Ⅲ procollagen (PC Ⅲ) in sera were measured with the method of radioimmunoassay. The pathohistological changes were observed under microscope. **Result:** Compared with the model group, the serum levels of ALT, AST, HA, LN, PC Ⅲ in rats of Kangxian capsule treatment groups were significantly lower (P < 0.01). There were much degeneration and necrosis, inflammatory cell infiltration, false lobular formation, and a large number of collagen fiber depositions in liver tissue of the model group. Compared with the model group, the level of chronic hepatic damage was improved

**[收稿日期]** 201220107(009)

**[第一作者]** 邵志祥, 硕士, 主治医师, 从事传染病临床研究工作, Tel: 0517-88099077, E-mail: szq88099077@163.com

**[通讯作者]** \* 汤伟, 硕士, 教授, 从事感染性疾病的临床、科研与教学工作, Tel: 0513-85052490, E-mail: tdfy16302@163.com