

中 药 研 究

仙灵雄风酒对大鼠交配能力和阳虚证小鼠的影响

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摘要 仙灵雄风酒能升高阳虚证模型小鼠的体温,增加其自主活动,延长低温游泳时间;明显缩短雄性大鼠扑捉雌鼠的潜伏期,增加扑捉次数,提高扑捉率,缩短潜伏期,提高射精率。

主题词 阳虚/中医药疗法 交配/药物作用 @ 仙灵雄风酒

山海丹集团二炮西安中医多学科研究所研制的仙灵雄风酒以黄酒为基酒,加入仙灵脾、肉苁蓉、雄蚕蛾、麦饭石、山楂、熟地等酿制而成,具有补肾益精、添髓兴阳、活血化瘀、滋补强身的作用。对阳痿、早泄、遗精、性功能减退等症有明显的促进作用。本实验观察其对大鼠交配能力及对阳虚小鼠的作用。

1 实验材料

仙灵雄风酒和黄酒由山海丹保健酒厂提供,酒精浓度均为20%。男宝由天津力生制药厂生产,苯甲酸雌二醇和黄体酮均为天津市氨基酸公司产品。

2 方法与结果

2.1 对阳虚证模型小鼠的影响

将小白鼠按体重随机分为7组,每组12只:(1)正常对照组(常水20ml/kg);(2)阳虚证模型组(氢化可的松25mg/kg);(3)氢化可的松+黄酒组(20ml/kg);(4)氢化可的松+仙灵雄风酒(5.4g/kg);(5)氢化可的松+仙灵雄风酒(2.7g/kg);(6)氢化可的松+仙灵雄风酒(1.35g/kg);(7)氢化可的松+男宝(0.4g/kg)。各组均每日灌胃给药1次,容积20ml/kg,同时肌注氢化可的松25mg/kg,共6日。末次用药后12小时测各组小白鼠的肛温、体重、自主活动次数和低温游泳时间。

2.1.1 对阳虚证模型小白鼠体温的影响:用WMZ-7071型体温计测小鼠肛温,正常小鼠肛温 $39.1 \pm 0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$,氢化可的松可使体温降至 $37.6 \pm 0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($P < 0.01$)。仙灵雄风酒大、中、小剂量组和男宝组肛温均明显高于阳虚模型组。仙灵雄风酒大剂量组体温与正常对

照组比较无显著性差异,其余各组均明显低于正常对照组。黄酒组与阳虚组比较无显著性差异。表明仙灵雄风酒能明显提高阳虚动物的体温,且有剂量依赖关系(表1)。

2.1.2 对阳虚证模型小鼠自主活动的影响:用GJ-1型三光道光电计数仪,记录10分钟小白鼠的自主活动(左右盘各5分钟,合并统计)。正常对照组活动计数 909 ± 435 次,阳虚证模型组为 316 ± 125 次,阳虚证组自主活动计数明显低于正常对照组($P < 0.01$)。黄酒组与阳虚组比较无明显差异,仙灵雄风酒大、中剂量组与阳虚组比较均差异显著($P < 0.01$),男宝组和仙灵雄风酒小剂量组活动计数虽增加,但无统计学意义。结果表明:仙灵雄风酒能增加阳虚证小鼠的自主活动计数(表1)。

2.1.3 对阳虚证小鼠低温游泳时间的影响:将小鼠放入 11°C ,水深13cm的水池中,开动秒表,观察小鼠游泳时间,直至头沉入水中10秒不能上浮为止。正常对照组游泳时间为 6.0 ± 1.2 分钟,阳虚证模型组为 3.6 ± 0.5 分钟,阳虚证模型小鼠低温游泳时间明显短于正常对照组($P < 0.01$)。与阳虚证模型组比较,仙灵雄风酒中、小剂量组、男宝组均可延长阳虚小鼠的游泳时间,黄酒也有类似作用(表1)。

表1 仙灵雄风酒对阳虚动物各项指标的影响

分组	剂量	体 温 ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	自主活动次数 (10分钟)	低温游泳存活 时间(分钟)
正常对照组		$39.1 \pm 0.3^{\Delta}$	$909 \pm 435^{\Delta}$	$6.0 \pm 1.2^{\Delta}$
阳虚证模型		37.6 ± 0.3	316 ± 125	3.6 ± 0.5
黄酒对照组	20ml/kg	37.7 ± 0.5	358 ± 324	$4.7 \pm 1.4^{*}$
男 宝	0.4g/kg	$38.5 \pm 0.6^{\Delta}$	496 ± 372	$4.7 \pm 1.0^{\Delta}$
仙灵雄风酒	5.4g/kg	$38.9 \pm 0.5^{\Delta}$	$768 \pm 302^{\Delta}$	4.0 ± 0.9
仙灵雄风酒	2.7g/kg	$38.4 \pm 0.5^{\Delta}$	$651 \pm 290^{\Delta}$	$5.0 \pm 1.9^{*}$
仙灵雄风酒	1.35g/kg	$38.2 \pm 0.7^{\Delta}$	616 ± 421	$4.7 \pm 1.5^{*}$

注:表中数据为均值 $\pm$ 标准差,下表同

与阳虚证模型组比较 * $P < 0.05$, $\Delta P < 0.01$

2.1.4 对小鼠体重的影响:给药6日后,称各组体重,发现仙灵雄风酒并不增加阳虚模型小鼠的体重。

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2.2 对大鼠交配能力的影响

将 80 只雌鼠在乙醚麻醉下,行双侧卵巢切除术,术后肌注青霉素 10 万 u/kg,共 3 天。卵巢切除后 2 周进行实验,实验前 48 小时皮下注射苯甲酸雌二醇 0.1mg/只,4 小时前皮下注射黄体酮 2mg/只。

将雄性大白鼠随机分为 6 组。空白对照组给常水,溶媒对照组给黄酒,仙灵雄风酒大、中、小剂量分别为 5.4、2.16 和 0.86g/kg,男宝组剂量为 0.4g/kg。均灌胃给药,容积为 10ml/kg,连续 14 天。

观察方法:将雄性大白鼠单独放入 50cm×30cm×25cm 笼中适应环境 2 分钟后,放入雌鼠 1 只,开动秒表记录扑捉潜伏期(自雌鼠投入到雄鼠第 1 次扑捉雌鼠的时间),10 分钟内雄鼠扑捉雌鼠的次数和扑捉率,射精潜伏期(自雌鼠投入至雄鼠第 1 次射精的时间),10 分钟内射精次数和射精率。表 2 示,与常水组相比,仙灵雄风酒 2.16g/kg 能明显缩短扑捉潜伏期和射精潜伏期,增加扑捉次数,提高扑捉率和射精率,射精次数虽增加,但无统计学意义。男宝组扑捉次数显著增加,射精率明显提高,扑捉潜伏期缩短,射精次数增加,但无统计学意义。黄酒组和仙灵雄风酒小剂量组对雄鼠交配能力无明显影响。仙灵雄风酒大剂量组虽有增强交配能力的趋势,但无统计学意义。结果表明:仙灵雄风酒能明显提高大白鼠的交配能力,但剂量过大、过小都不利于作用的发挥,文献中也有类似的情况^[1,2]。

表 2 仙灵雄风酒对大白鼠交配能力的影响

组 别	剂 量	鼠数	扑 捉		射 精	
			潜伏期(分钟)	10 分钟内次数	潜伏期(分钟)	10 分钟内次数
常 水		11	5.8±4.3	3.7±4.6	8.8±2.6	1.5±3.1
黄 酒	10ml/kg	10	4.5±4.6	5.8±5.3	8.2±3.6	1.9±4.0
仙灵雄风酒	5.4g/kg	11	3.8±4.2	4.1±5.7	8.7±2.9	2.5±5.3
仙灵雄风酒	2.16g/kg	11	1.5±1.7**	10.3±9.1*	5.4±4.1*	4.4±5.5
仙灵雄风酒	0.86g/kg	10	6.5±4.0	3.3±3.7	9.3±2.5	0.9±2.8
男 宝	0.4g/kg	10	4.4±4.3	10.5±8.8*	5.7±4.6	6.4±7.4

注:与常水组比较 *P<0.05 **P<0.01

3 讨论

仙灵雄风酒以黄酒为基酒,加入仙灵脾、肉苁蓉、雄蚕蛾、麦饭石、熟地、山楂等中药酿制而成,使药、酒融为一体,相互协同,增加疗效。能补肾阳滋肾阴、填精益髓、强身兴阳。实验结果表明,仙灵雄风酒能升高阳虚模型小鼠的体温,增加其自主活动,延长低温游泳时间,表明它能对抗肾虚证,能明显缩短雄性大鼠扑捉雌鼠的潜伏期,增加扑捉次数,提高扑捉率;缩短射精

潜伏期,提高射精率,表明该药能提高大白鼠的交配能力,但剂量依赖关系不是很明显,可能是剂量过大、过小都不利于作用的发挥。

4 参考文献

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中医中西医结合内科疾病学术交流会

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Impact of Shenqi Dihuang (Radix Ginseng, Radix Astragalus seu Hedysari, Radix Rehmanniae) Decoction with Additions on Content of Albumin in Diabetic Nephrosis.

Chen Yan, Wei Lanxiang, Ma Maozhi, et al.

Forty — two cases of diabetic nephrosis of deficient — kidney and stagnant — blood type were treated with self — formulated Shenqi Dihuang Decoction. Results showed all the symptoms were markedly mitigated after treatment and the urine albumin, both quantitative and qualitative, were significantly different ($P < 0.05$) as compared with the pre — treatment results.

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Key Words: diabetic nephrosis/TCM therapy @ Shenqi Dihuang Decoction

(Original article on page 347)

Analysis on Effect of Male Sterility Treated by Combined Use of Acupuncturing and Medication: Analysis of 297 Cases.

Zheng Zongchang

297 cases of male sterility were treated with acupuncturing and antlerinjection to acupoints. 142 cases (47.87%) were cured; 81 cases (27.27%), markedly effective; 53 cases (17.85%), effective; 21 cases (7.27%), ineffective. The total effective rate was satisfactory.

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Key Words: sterility, male/acupoint therapy combined use of acupuncturing and medication

(Original article on page 349)

Clinical and Experimental Studies on Treatment of Basilar Artery Type Cervical Spondylopathy with Jingzhuishu Granules.

Liu Li

The total effective rate was 94.94%. There were marked mitigation in the index of hemorheology and nail fold microcirculation, lowering of extreme acceleration of blood flowing in the basilar and internal carotid arteries. The remedy yielded marked dilatation of in vitro carotid artery segment. It also inhibited the constrictive action of noradrenalin on blood vessel.

Author's Address: No 305 hospital of PLA, Beijing

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Key words: vertebral osteophyte/TCM therapy @ cervical spondylopathy @ Jingzhuishu granule

(Original article on page 351)

Relationship Between Syndrome — typing and Activity of C₃b Receptor of Peripheral Erythrocytic Cell — membrane in Nephritic Patient of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE — GN).

Li Junbiao, Mo Delin

By adopting the E — C₃bR applied in foreign countries as an index for C₃b activity of erythrocytic cell — membrane, we observed the relationship between TCM syndrome typing and E — C₃bR in SLE — GN. Results were as follows: E — C₃bR in 4 syndrome types were all lower than normal person ($P < 0.01$) in the order of normal person > Yang deficiency of spleen — kidney group > Yin deficiency of liver — kidney group > accumulated dampness and exuberant heat group. The last two types were often seen in active stage of the illness, amounting to 78.57% and 66.67% respectively; while the other 2 types, in stable stage, amounting to 63.64% and 71.43%. The E — C₃bR was lower than normal person in both stages, especially at the active stage ($P < 0.01$).

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Key Words: Nephritis in Lupus Erythematosus/blood receptor, complement 3B/metabolism.

(Original article on page 356)

Impact of Xianling Xiangfeng Liquor on Intercourse Capacity of Rats and Mice of Yang Deficiency.

Cao Yongxiao, Yan Houquan, Yang Yuan, et al.

This Liquor can elevate the body temperature of mice model of Yang deficiency, increase its activities, prolong its swimming endurance in low temperature, markedly shortens the latent period of capturing female rats by male rats, increase the frequency of its capturing movements and rate of capture and rate of ejaculation.

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Key Words: Yang deficiency/TCM therapy intercourse/drug action @ Xianling Xiangfeng Liquor

(Original article on page 359)