

可乐果提取物对远端胃肠道正常发育的影响

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摘要: 考察可乐果提取物对远端胃肠道正常发育的影响。Wistar 大鼠妊娠 12 周时, 将大鼠分为对照组和三个实验组 (E1, E2, E3), 分别给予 200mg/kg, 400mg/kg, 600mg/kg 的可乐果提取物 (AECON)。观察大鼠的产仔数、胎重、外观畸形、组织病理学及生化指标。结果发现, 随着 AECON 剂量的增加, 产仔数、胎重均显著降低 (p<0.05)。此外, 实验组大鼠的肝组织病理学及生化指标也出现异常。结论: 可乐果提取物对远端胃肠道正常发育有不良影响, 且可能引起肝损伤。因此, 妊娠期使用可乐果提取物是不安全的。

关键词: 可乐果提取物; 产仔数; 胎重; 远端胃肠道; 畸形; 肝损伤

Effect of Aqueous Extract of Cola Nitida on Normal Development of Distal Gastrointestinal Tract

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Abstract: Normal and abnormal development of anorectum is still up for debate and the etiology of abnormal development of anorectum is poorly understood. Caffeine is a vasoconstrictor that has been implicated in abnormal anorectal development and is a major constituent of Kola nut (*Cola nitida*). Kola nut is consumed heavily by pregnant women in Nigeria to control vomiting. We examined the teratogenic effects of oral administration of the aqueous extract of *Cola nitida* (AECON) on fetal growth and development of distal gastrointestinal tract in Wistar rats. Twelve pregnant Wistar rats were used for this study and were divided into the Control group that received distilled water and experimental groups E1, E2 and E3 that received 200mg/kg, 400mg/kg, 600mg/kg of AECON respectively and orally throughout the period of pregnancy. Gross and microscopic examinations of the pups recovered were conducted to observe the various external and internal congenital malformations in the different groups. Recorded data were analysed using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett test. Values were considered statistically significant at p<0.05. There was a progressive reduction in the number of litters with increasing dosage of AECON in the experimental groups. Also, the weight of the pups in the experimental groups were reduced in comparison with the control group. None of the pups in all the groups had anorectal malformations or other associated congenital anomalies. Histopathological and biochemical changes were evident following administration of the extract. Based on the result of the study, oral administration of AECON during pregnancy does not have teratogenic effect on the rats but has adverse effects on fetal development and also affected biomarkers of liver damage. Therefore, the safety of the extract during pregnancy cannot be assured.

Keywords: Anorectal malformations; Birth weight; *Cola nitida*; Fetal development; Teratogenic effect; Hepatotoxicity

1 简介

远端胃肠道发育异常 (AGA) 是一种常见的先天性畸形, 其发病率约为 1/1000。其病因尚不清楚, 但可能与遗传、环境因素及母体用药有关。咖啡因 (Caffeine) 是一种血管收缩剂, 已被证实与 AGA 的异常发育有关, 是可乐果 (Kola nut) 的主要成分。在尼日利亚, 孕妇大量食用可乐果以控制呕吐。本研究旨在探讨口服可乐果水提物 (AECON) 对 Wistar 大鼠胎儿生长及远端胃肠道发育的影响。本研究共使用 12 只妊娠 Wistar 大鼠, 分为对照组 (蒸馏水) 和三个实验组 (E1, E2, E3), 分别给予 200mg/kg, 400mg/kg, 600mg/kg 的 AECON。通过肉眼及显微镜检查, 观察各组大鼠仔鼠的先天性畸形。记录的数据采用单因素 ANOVA 及 Dunnett 检验进行分析。p<0.05 被认为具有统计学意义。随着 AECON 剂量的增加, 实验组大鼠的产仔数及仔鼠体重均显著降低。此外, 实验组大鼠的肝组织病理学及生化指标也出现异常。结论: 可乐果水提物对远端胃肠道正常发育有不良影响, 且可能引起肝损伤。因此, 妊娠期使用可乐果水提物是不安全的。

暨 Kong 丁 Singh 暨 2008 年 1 月 1 日 暨 Yuan 暨 2005 年 1 月 1 日 暨 2010 年 1 月 1 日 暨 2012 年 1 月 1 日 暨 Colanitida 暨 Kolanut 暨 2010 年 1 月 1 日 暨 Adebayo 暨 2012 年 1 月 1 日 暨 2010 年 1 月 1 日 暨 Blade 暨 2010 年 1 月 1 日

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