#### 米蛋白對大白鼠體內脂質代謝之影響

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本研究目的是探討米蛋白爲蛋白質來源對大白鼠體內脂質代謝之影響。以 0.025 M 氫氧化鈉萃取出米蛋白,再經冷凍乾燥或熱風乾燥,以此作爲蛋白質來源。將約 202 克重的Wistar 品系的雄性大白鼠隨機分爲六組:依 AIN-76 飼料配方之不添加膽固醇的酪蛋白組,其他五組均添加 1%膽固醇,分別爲:酪蛋白組(對照組),全米組(5.1%米蛋白),米澱粉加米蛋白組(5.1%米蛋白),冷凍乾燥米蛋白組(20%米蛋白)及熱風乾燥米蛋白組(20%米蛋白)。實驗進行四週後,禁食並取血清及肝臟,分析血清三酸甘油酯、總膽固醇、高密度脂蛋白膽固醇和低密度脂蛋白膽固醇,肝臟之三酸甘油酯和總膽固醇,及糞便之總中性固醇和總膽酸的含量,並分析實驗材料及飼料之蛋白質的胺基酸含量。

結果顯示與膽固醇有關的胺基酸方面:5.1%及20%米蛋白組的甘胺酸,半胱胺酸含量分別爲酪蛋白組的1.4及2.7倍,2.6及7倍,而離胺酸與精胺酸的比值爲酪蛋白組的0.6及0.2倍。且20%米蛋白組顯著降低血清低密度脂蛋白膽固醇及總膽固醇,減少肝臟總膽固醇含量,增加糞便總膽酸的排出,尤其冷凍乾燥米蛋白效果最好。

關鍵詞: Rice protein, Lipid metabolism, Amino acid composition

### 高劑量 β-胡蘿蔔素在攝取高或低油脂下 於大白鼠體內之分佈及對脂質代謝的影響

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本研究目的是探討高劑量  $\beta$ -胡蘿蔔素( $\beta$ -carotene, BC)在攝取高或低大豆油下於大白 鼠體內的分佈情形及對脂質代謝的影響。將 Spraque-Dawley (SD)品系雄性大白鼠(重約260 克),隨機分成四組,以 0.2% BC 的給予或不給予,及高量(15%)或低量(5%)的大豆油給予,做  $2\times2$  factorial 實驗設計。各組於實驗六週後犧牲大白鼠,並分析器官中 BC 的含量及血清與肝臟中總膽固醇(TC)、三酸甘油酯(TG)濃度,血清中並分析高密度脂蛋白膽固醇(HDL-C)及低密度脂蛋白膽固醇(LDL-C)濃度。實驗結果顯示當飼料中未給予 BC 時,於大白鼠器官中無法測得 BC 含量。給予 BC 組中無論高油或低油,BC 含量均以肝臟最高,睪丸最低;除肺臟及腎臟外高油組器官之 BC 含量均明顯高於低油組,但腎臟反之而肺臟則無明顯差異。在膽固醇方面:血清中 TC, HDL-C, LDL-C 及 HDL-C/LDL-C ratio 於各組間均無明顯差異;給予 BC 並不影響高油或低油組中肝臟 TC 的濃度。在 TG 方面:無論血清或肝臟中,高油時給予 BC 均可明顯降低 TG 濃度,但低油時則無此效果。

關鍵詞: $\beta$ -Carotene, distribution, cholesterol, triglyceride

#### 不同量之米澱粉及玉米澱粉在有外源性膽固醇下 對大白鼠體內脂質代謝的影響

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本研究的目的是探討不同含量的米澱粉及玉米澱粉,在添君外源性膽固醇之下,對大白 鼠體內脂質代謝的影響。

米澱粉的來源爲臺農 67 號精白米經研磨成粉後,利用稀鹼浸漬法分離而得;玉米澱粉則是 AIN 76 配方所用的玉米澱粉。實驗是將雄性大白鼠(Wistar 品系,重約 200 克),隨機分成六組,一組是餵予 AIN 76 的正常老鼠配方飲食,作爲生長狀況及血液生化值的參考組;其餘五組則添加 1%的膽固醇,分別以 0%、15%、30%、45%、63%的米澱粉當作部份醣類來源,其餘不滿 63%醣類部份以玉米澱粉補充之。實驗進行四週後,分析血清三酸甘油酯(TG)、總膽固醇(TC)、高密度脂蛋白膽固醇(HDL-C)及低密度脂蛋白膽固醇(LDL-C),肝臟之三酸甘油酯及總膽固醇,及糞便之中性固醇與總膽酸含量。

結果顯示,米澱粉及玉米澱粉在電子顯微鏡下的結構不同,導致了脂質代謝情形的不同。於添加膽固醇飲食下,米澱粉組和玉米澱粉組比較,含有45%及63%米澱粉組有抑制血清總膽固醇濃度上升的效果;此外,米澱粉有抑制肝中三酸甘油酯含量上升的效果,且隨著米澱粉含量增加,抑制效果越好。

關鍵詞: Rice starch, Corn starch, Cholesterol, Triglyceride

#### 全臺灣家庭醫師營養知識、態度及行爲之探討

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目前已知許多慢性疾病如:糖尿病、癌症、高血壓……等均和飲食有關。醫院中的醫師對不同疾病的病患需開不同的飲食處方。雖然醫院有營養師評估病人的營養狀態,及執行病人的飲食調配工作,但醫師對於食物及飲食的認知程度也是極重要的,何況一般病人對醫生的信賴度也最高;故營養方面的知識對醫生是必需且重要的。本研究主要的目的是爲:了解全臺灣一般科及家庭醫學科醫師的營養知識、態度及行爲的現況。以郵寄問卷法分別對624位家庭醫師和1210位一般科醫師發出問卷,希望能了解和一般民衆接觸最多的醫師,其一般營養或臨床營養知識是否和所在區域、性別、年齡或服務年限等有關;此外,醫師個人或對病人的營養態度及行爲也將在文中一併討論之。

關鍵詞:家庭醫師,一般科醫師,營養知識,營養態度

#### Prevalence of Chronic Diseases and Use of Modified Diets in the Elderly of TA-AN Ch'u and Evergreen Academy in Taipei, Taiwan

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This is a partial report of the study on dietary practices and prevalences of chronic diseases in the elderly. The purposes were to exame how prevalent each of various selected chronic diseases in the elderly living in the community was, whether those who had chronic diseases used modified diets, and on what bases if they used modified diets. Total of 102 participants were obtained on the basis of free will from two sources in Taipei: 50 from Ta-An Ch'u and 52 from Evergreen Academy. The participating rates were 9% (50/543) and (52/133), respectively. Necessary data were collected by person-to person interview at subjects' convenience. Statistical analyses resulted that healthy elderly subjects who had none of any selected chronic diseases constituted 38.2% of the total (39/102). The most prevalent chronic diseases among the elderly in the community in sequence were hypertension (33%), diabetes mellitus (10.8%), coronary heart dieseas (9.8%), gastrointestinal disorders (9.8%) excluding constipation (3.9%), hyperlipidemia (7. 8%), hemorrhoids, gout and gall stone (5.9% each), renal disease (4.9%), liver Disease (3.9%), cancer (2%), lung Disease and osteoporosis (1% each). Among those who had chronic diseases, about 2/3 employed modified diets and 1/3 did not. Of those who employed modified diets, 52.3% was based on doctor's suggestion, only 4.8% was consulted from dietitians, most were based on books, magazines, and lectures on health and related field. Elderly population might not know that dietitians are available human resource and can provide valuable and reliable information on modified diets, since national examination on dietitian profession started in 1988 in Taiwan, R. O. C.

Key words: chronic diseases, modified diets, elderly

# Effects of fish oil and safflower oil fat emulsion on diet induced hepatic steatosis in rats receiving total parenteral nutrition

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Effects of fish oil and safflower oil fat emulsion on diet induced hepatic steatosis were studied in rats receiving total perenteral nutrition (TPN). Rats were fed with high fat (15", w/w) diet with 0.1% (w/w) cholesterol for four weeks to induced hepatic steatosis. The rats were then divided into two TPN groups and a control group. Control group was fed with a chow diet to adjust the rats' weight in comparable to the TPN rats. TPN rats, given internal jugular catheters, were infused at energy level of  $250~\rm kcal/kg/day$  with 30% energy as fat. TPN solutions were isonitrogenous and identical in nutrients composition, except for the difference in fat emulsion, which was prepared with fish oil or safflower oil.

The results demonstrated that obvious hepatic steatosis was observed after intake of high fat diet for four weeks. The TPN group with safflower fat emulsion had the same hepatic lipid level as the infusion started, and significantly higher than the control group. Whereas fish oil infusion group had lower hepatic triglyceride accumulation than safflower oil group, and had no difference with the normal rat chow fed rats. These results suggested that TPN with a fat emulsion prepared with fish oil ameliorated the severity of diet induced hepatic steatosis.

Key words: fat emulsion, fish oil, safflower oil, total parenteral nutrition

#### 炸油餵食對天竺鼠生長及維生素C營養狀況之影響

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本實驗目的在於探討炸油餵食對無法合成維生素 C 的天竺鼠(Guinea pig)之生長及維生素 C 營養狀況之影響,同時探討添加高劑量之維生素 C 是否可以減緩因攝食炸油所造成之生理影響與傷害。將新鮮大豆沙拉油在  $200\pm5^\circ$ C下油炸薯條,每日油炸 6 小時,連續油炸 4 天,此作爲實驗用油。將炸油、新鮮油分別以 15%重量混入不含維生素 C 之純化飼料,再分別添加 300ppm、600ppm 或 1500ppm Ascorbic acid,則爲  $D300 \times D600 \times D1500$  及對照組(F300)飼料,餵養剛離乳之雄性天竺鼠,共爲期 60 天。

結果顯示, 炸油組(D300)之體重增加量、飼料效率皆顯著低於對照組,添加 2 倍及 5 倍維生素 C (D600、D1500)可提高飼料之效率。血容比值及血紅素四組間並無顯著差異,但血清中 GOT、GPT 以 D300 組最高, D600、D1500 則接近對照組。餵食炸油顯著加速尿中維生素 C 之排泄, 其中 D300 約爲對照組的 1.5 倍。血清及組織中維生素 C 含量於 D300 組均顯著低於對照組(50~60%), 其中以血清、副睪脂、睪丸及肺降低幅度最大,添加高劑量維生素 C 則可增加組織中維生素 C 之含量。餵食炸油會使組織中生成較高 TBARS (Thiobarbituric acid reactive substrate), D300 組約爲對照組之 1.5~2.1 倍,添加高劑量維生素 C 則可降低組織中 TBARS 之含量。然而血清中總抗氧化能力(Total antioxidant status), D300 組顯著低於對照組,添加高劑量之維生素 C 則可提高其總抗氧化能力。故攝食炸油會阻礙天竺鼠之生長,同時引起組織中脂質過氧化作用,加速抗氧化營養素一維生素 C 之耗損,進而使體內維生素 C 營養狀況之惡化。

關鍵詞: Deteriorated frying oil, Guinea pig, Growth, Vitamin C

#### 蘆筍的抗變異力機轉研究

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日常食用的蘆筍以水煮熟的溶液態萃取物,對原級致癌物 2-(2-furyl)-3-(5-nitro-2-furyl) acrylamide (AF-2)和次級致癌物 Benzo (a) pyrene (B(a)P),依 B. N. Ames 氏' Salmonella/mammalian microsome test'沙門氏菌株回復突變能力的生體外試驗的原理,以及抗變異原的設計模式,來檢定蘆筍抑制致突變物的抑突變能力以及去、抗突變能力的機轉。

關鍵詞:抗變異力機轉;B(a)P/AF-2;蘆筍

#### Antimutagenicity of Lignin

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Lignin is the most abundant natural aromatic polymer found in all vascular plants. Its relatives have been used as herbal medicines for the treatment of some types of tumors. Through the mutagenic screening by using the Ames test system with Salmonella typhimurium TA100 strian, the antimutagenic and desmutagenic properties of lignin were analyzed to examine the action mechanism on its antitumor effects.

The preparations of alkaline lignin were not found mutagenicity at concentration ranging from 5  $\mu g$  to 5 mg per plate. Contrarily, these compounds exert some antimutagenic and desmutagenic effects against the representive chemical carcinogens from AF-2 and MNNG. The most inhibitions were observed from the methanol and residue fractions, specially the complete inhibition came out through the +89 bioactivation way.

Key words: Antimutagenicity; AF-2/MNNG; Lignin

#### Blood Lead Levels and Lead Pollution in the Environments Near a Storage Battery Recycling Plant of Taiwan

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#### ABSTRACT

This study presents the distribution of blood lead level and lead in various environments (such as water, sediments, soil and air) near Shing-Yie storage battery recycling plant of Taiwan. From July 1990 to June 1991, average blood lead levels in the range of  $10.55\pm5.69$  to  $12.28\pm7.88$  ug/dl varied with different inhabitant environments. However, relatively high average concentrations of blood lead (range from  $8.35\pm2.98$  to  $9.13\pm2.54$  ug/dl) was generally found in samples from Shing-Yie plant in July 1992-June 1993 compared with those  $(7.79\pm3.46$  ug/dl) from other lead unpolluted areas of Taiwan.

The total lead concentrations  $(273\pm404~\text{ug/l})$  in river water of downstream were determined. The concentrations of lead  $(413\pm211~\text{and}~670\pm559~\text{ug/g})$  in the river sediments of downstream were higher than those  $(133\pm69.4~\text{and}~451\pm911~\text{ug/g})$  in the river sediment of upperstream from July 1990-June 1991 and July 1992-June 1993, respectively. Furthermore, lead species in sediments were analyzed by a sequential leaching technique. The sum of phase I, II and III had higher percentages (83.7%) of lead in station 1. Maximum lead concentrations  $(3072\pm954~\text{ug/g})$  in 0 cm soil at station 1 was much higher than those from the other stations by about 21 times in July 1990-June 1991. However, after 2 year amelioration, the lead concentration in 0 cm soil at station 1 dropped to  $1295\pm1787~\text{ug/g}$ .

On the whole, the environmental data showed that the average value of lead in surface soil near Shing-Yie was  $>1000~\rm ug/g$  and decreased to less than  $100~\rm ug/g$  in 15-30 cm deep soil about 2 Km away from the plant. In general, from July 1990 to June 1991, the average concentrations of lead of  $10.6\pm4.21~\rm ug/m^3$  (from  $0.102~\rm to$  37.6 ug/m³) in the air near Shing-Yie storage battery recycling plant were higher than those at the background locations, the mean value of which is  $0.12\pm0.13~\rm ug/m^3$ .

Key words: Blood lead, Environmental pollution, Battery recycling plant

#### Multiple Risk Factors Associated with Arsenic-induced Skin Cancer: A Four-Year Follow-up Study

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In order to evaluate prevalence, incidence and multiple risk factors of arsenicinduced skin cancer among residents in hyperendemic villages of chronic arseniasis in Taiwan, a total of 468 men and 613 women aged 30 or more years were recruited from September 1988 to March 1989 as a cohort for follow-up study. All study subjects participated health examinations at the recruitment. The overall prevalence of skin cancer was as high as 6.1% for study cohort. There was a significant doseresponse relation between skin cancer prevalence and chronic crsenic exposure indexed by duration of living in the endemic area, duration of consuming high-arsenic artesian well water, and cumulative arsenic exposure in ppm-year. Liver dysfunction, under-nourishment indexed by high consumption of dried sweet potato chips, and history of working at salt field were also significantly associated with an increased prevalence of arsenic-induced skin cancer. During the four-year follow period, there were 21 incident cases of arsenicinduced skin cancer occurred giving an annual incidence rate of 0.5%. In order to carry out a nested case-control study, another 73 healthy subjects matched with cases on age and sex were selected. There was a significant dose-response relation between cumulative arsenic exposure and incidence rate of skin cancer. In addition, the level of beta-carotene in serum samples collected at recruitment examination was significantly lower in incident cases of skin cancer than their matched controls.

Key words: Arsenic, Skin Cancer

## Internal Cancers Induced by Ingested Inorganic Arsenic: A Seven-Year Follow-up Study in Taiwan

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In order to elucidate epidemiological characteristics and risk factors of various internal cancers among residents in the endemic area of chronic arseniasis, three study cohorts have been followed up for seven years. Standardized interviews based on a structured questionnaire were carried out by well-trained public health nurses to collect information on consumption of high-arsenic artesian well water, sociodemographic characteristics, life style and dietary habits, personal and family history of cancers from study subjects. The occurrence of internal cancers among subjects were obtained independently through four channels including annual health examinations, home-visit personal interview, household registration data check, and national death certification profile linkages. By the end of 1992, there were 149 cancer deaths observed in these three study cohorts. Compared with the general population in Taiwan, these cohorts had a significantly increased mortality from cancers of the lung, bladder, kidney, and skin. BFD patients had a higher risk of internal cancers than their matched controls. Study subjects affected with arsenicinduced skin lesions also had an increased risk of internal cancers than those unaffected. There was a significant dose-response relation between cancer risk and cumulative arsenic exposure. Cigarette smoking was also significantly associated with the development of lung cancer.

Key words: Arsenic, Internal Cancer

#### 台北市冷飲店攤自製食品細菌性污染調查研究

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本研究以台北市人口集中之商圈、夜市內冷飲店攤販售之自製冷飲、水果、冰品等為樣本,檢驗食品中細菌汚染情形。檢驗項目包括:總生菌數(Aerobic Plate Count)、大腸桿菌群(Coliform Bacteria)、大腸桿菌(Escherchia Coli)、糞便大腸桿菌群(Fecal Coliform Bacteria)、沙門氏桿菌(Salmonella)、病原性葡萄球狀菌(Staphylococcus Aureus)和仙人掌桿菌(Bacillus Cereus)。全部樣本包括 49 件商店樣本、45 件固定攤販樣本和 15 件流動攤販樣本,共 109 件。檢驗方法主要依據國家標準檢驗法,並做到確認試驗。

結果顯示,除沙門氏桿菌全呈陰性反應外,大腸桿菌群陽性率高達 74.3%,其餘各菌類陽性率依次爲大腸桿菌 57.8%,糞便大腸桿菌 43.2%,病源性葡萄球菌 14.7%,仙人掌桿菌 9.2%。比較各類屬性樣本發現,總生菌數之幾何平均值以流動攤販最高(682.70±21.25),固定攤販次之(113.99±23.82),商店最低(11.42±61.50),三者之平均值間有顯著性差異(Ftest, P<0.01);樣本類別中以水果生菌數最高,甘蔗汁次之,幾何平均值均高於 2,000,茶類飲料、酸性飲料(檸檬汁、酸梅汁等)和汽水之總生菌數較低,幾何平均值均小於 10。各種細菌檢驗之陽性率,攤販多高於商店,其中流動攤販之大腸菌陽性率高達 93.3%,固定攤販之病原性葡萄球菌陽性率幾達四分之一。另比較商店、固定攤販和流動攤販間之衞生狀況與食品低溫保存情形,發現商店優於固定攤販,古定攤販又優於流動攤販。

以上調查結果證實環境衞生與食品保存對食品衞生之重要性,同時反應出目前冷飲店攤自製食品衞生普遍不佳之隱憂,其中又以流動攤販之問題最值得關切。今後不僅應加強對業者之衞生教育與稽查檢驗,同時更應教育消費大衆愼選飲食場所。

關鍵詞:冷飲店攤、食品細菌檢驗

## Promoter Strength Differences of Two Homologous CYP21 Genes.

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Steroid 21-hydroxylase deficiency is one of the major cause for the congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) which is a common genetic disease due to steroid imbalance. In addition to the ten major coding region mutations, high frequency (8%) mutation at the upstream regulatory region near the promoter of the CYP21 gene has been reported recently. These mutations were thought to be resulted from gene microconversion into the neighboring nonfunctional CYP21A gene. In order to characterize the biological significance of this regulatory-promoter mutation, differences on the promoter strength of the wild type (CYP21B) and the mutant (CYP21A) promoter sequences is analyzed. From the transient transfection of the CYP21A or CYP21B promoter region into cultured adrenal cells, results showed the mutated CYP21A promoter sequence had about 5 fold lower promoter activity. The basal promoter activity was determined by the sequences within the upstream 176 region of the c21 gene. Furthermore, the lower promoter activity of CYP21A gene was probably due to decreased affinity of the sequences around the -100 region for binding to nuclear protein. The mutated CYP21A promoter sequence, however, could still be stimulated by cAMP, indicating that the cAMP- response element on the CYP21 gene was located upstream from the -176 region. A transcription factor Nur77 (NGF-IB) which binds to a consensus sequence at -230 (AAAGGTCA) could be the mediator for this cAMP-dependent transcription. In conclusion, the impairment of promoter activity as a result of frequent gene conversion of the CYP21B promoter into the mutated form could be a very important factor affecting the severity of 21-hydroxylase deficiency.

Key words: c21-hydroxylase; gene regulation; genetic disease

## Studies on the Stereoselectivity of Isoquinolines on Adrenergic Receptors

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Drug enantioselectivity on adrenergic receptors is well documented in literatures. Naturally occurring alkaloid, (+)-dicentrine showed a selective adrenergic  $\alpha_1$  blocking activity. The synthetic isoquinoline, (±)-BDTI was found to be a selective adrenergic  $\beta_2$ -agonist in our laboratory. Synthesis of (±)-dicentrine and (±)-BDTI and optical resolution into individual enantiomer were undertaken. The pharmacological evalution was performed to determine the stereoselectivity on adrenergic  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  receptors.

 $(\pm)$ -BDTI was prepared by Bischler-Napieralski cyclization and resolved by D-(-)-quinic acid and (+)-dibenzolyl-(+)-tartaric acid into each enantiomer.  $(\pm)$ -Dicentrine was prepared by direct intramolecular coupling of the benzyliso-quinoline catalyzed by thallium (III) trifluoroacetate. The optical resolution of dicentrine was carried out by (+)-and (-)-tartaric acid. The optical purity of BDTI enantiomers were determined by derivatization with chiral reagent of GITC to form a separable diastereoisomeric thioureas in HPLC. However, dicentrine enantiomers were well resolved by a cellulose-based chiral stationary phase.

The pharmacological evaluation indicated that (-)-dicentrine was 10 times more active than it eanatiomer on adrenergic  $\alpha$  agtagonist effect. (-)-BDTI was 200 folds more potent than (+)-BDTI on adrenergic  $\beta_2$  receptor to produce tracheal relaxation.

Key words: BDTI; Dicentrine; Synthesis and resolution; Stereoselectivity on adrenergic receptors

## Synthesis of Cinnamic Acid Esters as Potential Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors

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Cafeetannins are naturally occurring polyphenolic cinnamic acid ester derivatives and widely distributed in the plant kingdom. One of thesse compounds, methyl 3,4-dicaffeoylquinate was found to have inhibitory effect on platelet aggregation and thromboxane biosynthesis on human platelet. Therefore, several analoques modeled after methyl 3,4-dicaffeoylquinate were prepared by chemical synthesis in order to evaluate the relationship between their structures and antiplatelet aggregation inhibitory activity.

The acyl chloride derivatives of the substituted cinnamic acids, were reacted with a series dihydroxyl or trihydroxyl compounds of alcohols and phenols to yield 22 cinnamic acid esters. They are esters of 1,3-dicinnamoylpropanediols (1-3), 1, 2-dicinnamoylpropanediols (4-6), 1,2-dicinnamoylcyclohexanediols (7-9), 1-2-dicinnamoylglycerols (10-12), methyl 3,4-dicinnamoylbenzoates (13-15), methyl 3, 4,5-tricinnamoylgallates (16-18), methyl 3,4-dicinnamoyl-5-methoxybenzoates (19-21) and 1,3-dicaffeoylpropanediol (22).

The structures of these 22 compounds are consistant with the spectral data of the UV, IR, PMR, CMR and Mass spectra. The result showed that compound 4, 10 and 22 were active to inhibite the human platelet aggregation induced by arachidonic acid.

Key words: Cinnamic acid esters; Chemical synthesis; Antiplatelet aggregation

#### Studies on the Tannins and Related Compounds from Acalypha Indica (II)

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In recent years, the developing in tannin chemistry resulted in the discovery of new biological activities. This has drawn attentions in the investigation of tannin in medical use. Therefore, for the purpose of developing and application natural medicine, a chemical investigation of tannins and related compounds in dried herb of *Acalypha indica* were perform.

Acalypha indica L. belongs to the family of Euphporiacea, was a common tropical plant distributed over Asia and Africa. The dried herb was extrated with 70% aqueous acetone. The crude extract was subjected to a combination of column chromatographies over Sephadex LH-20, MCI-gel CHP 20P, Cosmosil ODS and Bondapak C<sub>18</sub>. Elution with various solvent system, twelve compounds were obtained and their structure were elucidated as rutin (1), quercetin-3-O-Dglucopyanoside (2),  $\beta$ -glucogallin (3), corilagin (4), geraniin (5), acetonylgeraniin A (6), euphormisin M2 (7), repandusinic acid A (8), chebulagic acid (9), 1, 2, 3, 6tetra-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose (10), acalybrevifolin (11), acaindinin (12), by means of the analysis of PMR (proton nuclear magnetic resonance), CMR (carbon nuclear magnetic resonance), DEPT (distortionless enhancment via polarization transfer), NOE (Nuclear overhauser enhansement), NOESY FNuclear overhauser and exchange spectroscopy, <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY (proton-proton corrlation spectroscopy) HMQC (1H-detected heteronuclear multiple-quantum coherence), HMBC (heteronuclear multiple-bond connectivity) spectroscopic and physical data. Among them, the major compounds were corilagin and geraniin. Acalybrevifolin and acaindinin were first time isolated and purified from plant that paper had never been reported.

Key Word Index: hydrolysable tannin, *Acalypha indica*, Euphorbiaceae, acabrevifolin, acaindinin.

## Study on the Fructs of Xanthium Strumarium LINN.

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#### ABSTRACT

In order to clarify the hypoglycemic activity of plants that are frequently used to treat diabetes mellitus in Taiwan, our laboratoy had screened some of the plants and chose Xanthii Fructus to be the candidate. Xanthii Fructus from Xanthium strumarium LINN. of Compositae was traditionally used for headache, skin itch, and germicide et cetera. By using polystyrene, polydextran, silical gel, and other column chromatography we isolated and purified five compounds from Xanthii Fructus. Based on <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C, (<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H) cosy, and (<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C) heterocosy NMR spectrum analysis, and by Mass and X-ray single crystal diffraction, we identified the five compounds to be caffeic acid (1), potassium 3-O-caffeoyl quinate (2), 1,5-di-O-caffeoyl quinic acid (3), 1,3,5-tri-O-potassium 3-O-caffeoyl quinate (2), 1,5-di-O-caffeoyl quinic acid (3), 1,3,5-tri-O-caffeoyl quinic acid (4), and 7-hydroxymethyl-8, 8-dimethyl-4, 8-dihydro-benzo [1,4] thiazine-3, 5-dione. Among these (5) seemed to be a novol compound.

Key words: Xanthium Fructus; X-ray; caffeoyl quinic acid; thiazine

## Free Radical Scavenging Activity of 2-Alkylamino-1,4-dihydroxy-anthraquinones

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As part of efforts in the synthesis of aminated anthraquinones as potential anticancer agents with reduced cardiotoxicity, we prepared several 2-alkylamino-1,4-dihydroxyanthra-quinones and studied their anticancer and free radical scavenging activities. The preliminary outcome showed that 2-n-butylamino-1,4-dihydroxyanthraquinone has moderate free radical scavenging activity on DPPH (1,1-Diphenyl-2-picrylhy-drazyl) system. The anticancer action of these compounds is currently under investigation.

Key words: Free radical, DPPH, anticancer, anthraquinone

## Design and Synthesis of Heterocyclic System as A Model for the Development of DNA Intercalating/ Alkylating Agents

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We successfully synthesized 3-Imino-3H-10-thia-1,2,4,9a-tetraazaanthracen-9-one as an analogue of anthraquinone. A Michael acceptor which is built in the chromophore might be the reaction site for the biological nucleophiles. The polycyclic planar structure and the built-in Michael acceptor may enable the title compound to be a DNA intercalator and an alkylating agent. Preparatiopn of derivatives of the title compound is currently undergoing.

Key words: DNA intercalating, DNA alkylating, anthraquinone, Micheal acceptor

# Synthesis of Water Soluble Tetrazolo [5,1-b] [1,3] benzothiazin-9-one Derivatives as Potential Anticancer Agents

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2-Chloromethyl [1,2,4] -triazolo [5,1-b] [1,3] benzothiazin-9-one, a congener of the title compound was assessed to be effective against brain tumor. However, its water solubility was relatively poor. In our laboratory we prepared tetrazolo [5, 1-b] [1,3] benzothiazin-9-one and use this as starting material for the preparation of water soluble derivatives. Addition of hydrazine to tetrazolo [5,1-b] [1,3] benzothiazin-9-one gave hydrazone product, which showed to be soluble in water. The anticancer activity of these products are currently under investigation.

Key words: Water soluble, anticancer, hydrazone

### Sperm Motility Regulation (1). Synthesis and Preliminary Studies of 1,3-Benzothiazinone Derivatives

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#### ABSTRACT

Several 1,3-benzothiazinone derivatives were prepared and tested for their sperm motility regulatory activity. The structural similarity of the title compounds towards caffeine 2, one of the known sperm motility enhancers, did not show very significant positive influence on the porcine sperm motility. However, 2-mercapto-4H-1,3-benzothiazin-4-one 1 showed an obvious inhibitory effect on the sperm motility. The possible mechanism of action is currently under investigation.

Key words: Sperm motility, Caffeine, Benzothiazinone

## Determination of *p*-aminobenzoic acid and it's three metabolites in rabbit's plasma by HPLC with fluorescence detector

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A rapid, accurate and sensitive HPLC chromatography with florescence detector was used for measuring plasma concentration of p-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) and it's three metabolites: p-acetylaminobenzoic acid (PAABA), paminohippuric acid (PAHA), p-acetylaminohippuric acid (PAAHA). The analytical column was Nova-Pak  $C_{18}$  (150 mm  $\times$  4.9 mm I. D.) and the mobile phase was 1. 5% acetic acid (pH=4.35). The excitation and emission wavelength were 270 nm and 350 nm, respectively. Plasma sample (200 µl) was directly deproteined by using 500 µl acetonitrile containing salicylic acid as internal standard. After centrifugation, the supernatant (200  $\mu$ l) was diluted to 1 ml with water and 20  $\mu$ l was injected into HPLC. By using this method, p-aminobenzoic acid and it's three metabolites could be determinated in 25 minutes. Within the concentration range of PABA (0.  $05\sim80~\mu g/ml$ ), PAABA (0.5 $\sim80~\mu g/ml$ ), PAHA (0.2 $\sim80~\mu g/ml$ ), PAAHA (1 $\sim80$  $\mu g/ml$ ), the good linearity of standard curves were obtained. The validation of this analytical method was all well in 10% error. The recoveries of PABA, PAABA, PAHA, PAAHA were all about 90% (n=6). After I. V. administration of PABA (20 mg/kg) in rabbits (n=7), PABA undergoes a one-compartment open model elimination, the half-life of PABA is  $10.90\pm0.39$  minutes. At the meantime, the half-life of PAABA, PAHA, PAAHA are  $24.61 \pm 2.43$ ,  $12.81 \pm 2.28$ ,  $11.27 \pm 1.24$ minutes, respectively.

Key wrods: p-aminobenzoic acid, metabolite, florescence, HPLC

### Determination of Caffeic Acid in Rabbit Plasma by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography

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A simple and sensitive high-performance liquid chromatographic method involving UV detection was developed for determination of caffeic acid in rabbit plasma. A Lichrosphere 100 CN column (250 mm  $\times$  4 mm i. d., 5  $\mu$ m) was used as the stationary phase and the mobile phase consisted of 2% acetic acid solution at a flow rate of 1.0 ml/min. The UV absorbance was monitored at 320 nm. The plasma sample was acidified by adding 0.01 parts of concentrated phosphoric acid (85%) to maintain caffeic acid stability. After a simple clean-up procedure, the limit of quantitation achieved was 0.1  $\mu$ g/ml, and the standard curve was found to be linear over the concentration ranges of 0.1-2.0  $\mu$ g/ml as well as 0.1-40  $\mu$ g/ml. The coefficient of variation for within-and between-run precision and accuracy was less than 10%, and the recovery was 82.3%.

Key words: caffeic acid, CN column, limit of quantitation.

# Determination of Menadione Sodium Bisulfite and Its Active Metabolite in Rabbit Plasma by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography

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Menadione (Vit K<sub>3</sub>) is a synthetic analog of vitamin K, one of the essential lipid-soluble vitamin of human being, and menadione sodium bisulfite is the water-soluble derivative of menadione. It could be used to maintain adequate plasma level of prothrombin factor II, VII, IX, X by parenteral administration for antihemorrhagic therapy. Recently, much interest has been generated in its antitumor effect, such as DNA damage on human breast cancer cell line MCF-7 and cytotoxicity on human liver derived Hep G2 hepatoma cells by administering high dose of menadione. However, therapeutic safety is an important consideration. It will be overcome by monitoring the plasma level of menadione, but there is no analytical method available so far. In additions, its disposition in vivo is still unknown for the same sake--lack of an available analytical method to determination menadione in biological samples.

The aim of present study was to develop a simple, accurate and sensitive HPLC method for simultaneous determination menadione sodium bisulfite and its active matabolite, menadione, in rabbit plasma. The stability of menadione was studied first. Menadione sodium bisulfite is more stuble in acidic condition especially under pH 3. Therefore, the biological samples containing menadione analog should be stabilized as soon as possible by acidifying it. A specific HPLC method was established to determination these two vitamine K3 analog. The separation was performed on a reverse-phase column using an eluent of 2% acetic acid containing 25% acetonitrile. The determination limit was 6ng and a good linearity was obtained from 0.1 to  $5\mu g/ml$  concentration range. This new method provides a simple, specific determination for both menadione sodium bisulfite and its active metabolite in rabbit plasma.

Key words: Menadione sodium bisulfite, menadione, HPLC

# Determination of 5-Hydroxytryptamine in Rat GI Tract by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography with Electrochemical detection.

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5-hydroxytryptamine (5HT) is an indole neurotransmitter which has been found that involve in gastrointestinal motility and inhibit acid secretion produced by a variety of stimulants since 1960's. Many studies concern with the level of 5-HT in animal tissues. However, the level of biogenic 5-HT in GI tract is still unknown. The aim of present study is to establish a sensitive and simple high performance liquid chromatographic method for routinely measuring the level of 5HT in rat GI tract.

Using electrochemical detection (ECD), the sensitivity of determination by HPLC has been increased markedly. It permitted pertinent resolution and quantitative measurement of 5HT by the method we used. The separation performed on a C18 reverse-phase column and the mobile phase was 2% acetic acid solution. Nemethyl-5-hydroxytryptamine (NMS) was added as internal standard. The retention time of 5-HT and NMS are 4.26 and 5.53 min respectively without interference. In sample preparation, alumina column was used as an adsorbent of catechols in homogenized tissues and selectively improved the purification of 5-HT. The sensitivity was sufficient for reliable determination of at least 10 pg of 5-HT in biological tissue samples, for instance, mucosal and muscular layer of the stomach duodenum jejunum and ileum. It indicates that 5-HT really exists in GI tract with a level which possibly produces physiological effect through the neurous conduction.

Key words: 5-Hydroxytryptamine, HPLC, ECD, GI tract

#### 影響 Nifedipine 圓粒劑型溶離的因素評估

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關鍵詞:Nifedipine,圓粒固體劑型,溶離速率,界面活性劑

### 以包覆型賦形劑作爲間質性控釋劑型之材質: 流變性與壓錠性之探討

三**于評 蔡翠敏 許明照** 台北醫學院 藥學研究所藥劑學科

控釋錠於過去二十年來不斷地被研究開發並廣泛使於疾病的治療,一直是最受歡迎的劑型之一。在許多製備控釋錠的方法中,利用直接壓錠法做成間質性控釋錠最爲簡便也最符合經濟效益。然而錠劑的製備因選用賦形劑的不同,在製造過程上常常需要做不同程度的遷就與改良。例如製錠上常用的乳糖和磷酸二鈣因流動性與壓錠性的限制,直接壓錠法並不適合。基於新賦形劑的不易開發,利用現有的賦形劑加以改良,近年來頗受研究者的青睞。常見的改良方式有:化學性的改良(例如合成衍生物)、物理性的改良(例如結晶型與粒度的改變)、以及共同製成法(例如將二類以上的賦形劑或主成份先行混合造粒)。其中,共同製成法 医成品效益的大幅提高更爲引人。本實驗室研發出以噴灑式包覆法將乳糖與磷酸二鈣各別包覆上三種不同的聚合物:Eudragit RS、Eudragit RL、以及乙基纖維素。經由流變性參數值以及壓錠特性的測量顯示這些包覆後的賦形劑均較其原始型有較好的流動性,也較適於直接壓錠。實驗結果並顯示因賦形劑與不同包覆材質的交互作用而使其呈現不同的壓縮性質。

關鍵詞:Eudragit、乙基纖維素、賦形劑、乳糖、磷酸二鈣、直接壓錠

#### 不同等級微晶纖微素以及其與 β-環糊精乾合後 在直接打錠上的性質比較

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現今使用在直接打錠的賦型劑中,微晶纖微素(MCC)具有最好的壓錠性。其來源爲木材的  $\alpha$ -cellulose 經強酸水解而得。因製程的改變或使用紙漿的來源不同,會形成不同等級的產品。而各等級的 MCC 粉末由於在化學組成、粒子大小、形狀及水份含量等的不同而影響其應用在直接打錠時,成錠的結合力、崩散度以及粉末的流動性、密度等有明顯的差異。而MCC 使用在直接打錠時最大的缺點是流動性差,在添加硬酯酸鎂或濕式造粒改善其流動性後,卻又降低其壓錠性。因此希望與  $\beta$ -環糊精經濕式造粒後乾合,利用  $\beta$ -環糊精的黏合性增加成錠的壓錠性。本實驗目的爲比較:(1)惠民公司生產的 PH-102G、PH-102SCG、PH-102、PH122SRG、PH-25M 等五種等級 MCC 產品的粉末性質及應用於直接打錠時對成錠的影響,(2) MCC 與  $\beta$ -環糊精乾合後應用於直接打錠時對成錠的影響。結果發現不同MCC 的壓錠性隨粉末顆粒大小的減小而提高,但流動性及錠片崩散度會隨著下降。MCC 與  $\beta$ -環糊精乾合後,壓錠性顯著提升且崩散度亦增加。

關鍵詞:微晶纖微素、β-環糊精

### 前列腺素 E1與前列腺素 E1乙基酯經裸鼠皮穿透的相關性研究

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近年來對於前列腺素  $E_1$  (Prostaglandin  $E_1$ )臨床研究與發展,除了治療新生兒動脈阻塞性疾病、預防腎臟移植造成之腎衰竭,以及合併抗病毒藥物控制肝臟移植後之 B 型肝炎病患外,對於泌尿系統勃起不能也發現具有顯著療效。一般而言,投予途徑仍以靜脈注射爲主,但由於代謝快、時效短的首渡效應(first-pass metabolism),及會造成低血壓、腸絞痛、腹瀉等副作用,對注射部位產生刺激性等的缺點。因此發展前列腺素  $E_1$  皮膚穿透釋放系統 (transdermal delivery system),以解決藥物作用專一性並促進局部投與藥效,是各實驗室積極研究的課題。

本實驗比對前列腺素  $E_1$ 乙基酯與前列腺素  $E_1$ ,在不同比例的磷酸鹽生理緩衝液(phosphate buffer saline)與酒精共溶媒(cosolvent)的處方,觀察其穿透裸鼠皮的能力。由於前列腺素  $E_1$ 在強鹼的溶液中,會進行脫水(dehydration)和重排(rearrangement)反應,形成 UV 吸收良好的前列腺素  $B_1$ ,在 pH3.0 以 Ethyl acetate 萃取得到 95%再現性,並以 HPLC 在 UV 280 nm 檢測。結果具親脂性的前列腺素  $E_1$ 乙基酯較前列腺素  $E_1$ 有較好的穿透力,且適宜化的共溶媒具有飽合藥物溶解度,增進藥物在皮膚的渗透係數(penetration coefficient)的效果。在穿皮實驗的動力學中,發現前列腺素  $E_1$ 及其乙基酯,在穿透過裸鼠皮的過程中會被代謝,代謝物的確認、藥理活性及皮膚酵素的降解機轉,有待更進一步的研究。

關鍵詞:前列腺素  $E_1$ ,前列腺素  $E_1$ 乙基酯,皮膚穿透釋放系統,滲透係數,酒精共溶媒

#### 靈芝廢渣再利用之可行性評估

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靈芝(Ganoderma lucidum)在傳統上被視爲神奇的珍貴藥材,其使用量也相當大;近年來已被廣爲栽培,產量也非常豐富。一般萃取後的靈芝殘渣,大部分即被廢棄不再使用,造成龐大的垃圾處理問題。因此,本研究的目的則是賦予這些靈芝渣新的生命,將其再利用,成爲新的製藥材質。本研究乃先探討:靈芝經溫度、氫氧化鈉溶液及次氯酸鈉(sodium hypochlorite)溶液等三個因素處理後的結果,選擇最佳製造新材質的條件;進而測定其成份組成及其相關之物化性質。評估此一新材質作爲賦形劑的方法乃是選擇對位乙醯氨基酚(acetaminophen)爲模式藥與此一新材質混合,設計不同的處方用於打錠,藉以評估其做爲製藥賦形劑之可行性。

關鍵詞:靈芝,賦形劑,錠劑,對位乙醯氨基酚

#### Indomethacin 光解產物的分離及分析

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Indomethacin 是具備光化學活性的藥物,其基本架構是 N-benzoylindole。本研究係利用管柱層析法,將受光分解後的 Indomethacin 氯仿溶液分離,共得到六種主要產物。藉由質譜儀及核磁共振儀,分別確定其構造如下。依據實驗結果推論出 Indomethacin 的光解機轉得知它進行脫羧及氧化反應,這和 N-benzoylindole 所進行的重排及光環化加成反應是截然不同的。

關鍵詞:Indomethacin,光解反應,光安定性

#### 使用 PEG 修飾之生理吸附性膠原蛋白的眼用控釋劑型之研發

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#### 摘要

爲了增加膠原蛋白於眼中的生理吸附性,本實驗以 polyethylene glycol (PEG)分子量 3000、4000、8000 及 methoxypolyethylene glycol (MPEG)分子量 5000 反應生成 PEG 活化物,並利用紅外光吸收光譜偵測鑑定產物。以活化後的 PEG 修飾膠原蛋白(1000:1)反應 30 分鐘,可得到最佳的修飾效果。生成物 PEG-collagen 在電子顯微鏡的觀察下,與未反應的膠原蛋白和經 glutaraldehyde 交錯連結(cross-linked)的膠原蛋白作對照,發現由原來的纖維狀改變成孔洞細密且柔順的結構。由 SDS-PAGE 電泳分析中膠原蛋白次單位(Subunit)的消失,證實有交錯連結的發生。將修飾後蛋白作爲基質,應用於眼用藥物pilocarpine 控釋劑型的設計,於體外人工膜進行渗透實驗顯示,於 10% pilocarpine 加入經修釋的膠原蛋白有增加藥物控釋的效果,其效果高達加入增稠劑或未經修飾者的三至五倍。

關鍵詞:膠原蛋白,PEG,眼用控釋劑型,Pilocarpine

## The Effect of Cyclodextrins on the Solubility, Stability and Permeability of Alkannin/shikonin Enantiomers

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Alkannin/shikonin enantiomers (A/S) are the main pharmaceutical components of Shikon, which is used to prepare the Shiunko ointment for the treatment of wounds, skin diseases, and burns. The influence of cyclodextrins (CD) on the solubility, stability, and permeability of A/S was investigated. CD enhanced the solubility of A/S in the order of HP- $\beta$ -CD (6.0 X) >  $\beta$ -CD (4.9 X) >  $\gamma$ -CD (1.8 X) >  $\alpha$ -CD (1.3 X) at a concentration of 1% CD. The phase-solubility diagram revealed a type A<sub>L</sub>, indicating the formation of a 1:1 inclusion complex. The  $\beta$ -CD decreased the degradation rate of A/S by 28% in aqueous solution at pH 8.0. The *in-vitro* permeability study, using the Franz-cell diffusion apparatus, has shown that the release of A/S from the tested based followed a linear relationship between flux and time square, indicating a Hiquchi diffusion model. The drug release rate is in the order of A/S-HP- $\beta$ -CD Gel > A/S-HP- $\beta$ -CD cream > A/S cream > Shiunko.

Key words: Alkannin/shikonin enantiomers; Cyclodextrin; Complexation; Solubility; Stability; Permeability

#### 中國式的安寧照顧 I、藥膳對末期癌症病人生活品質的評估

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末期癌症病人,必然承受自我身心及家庭社會的壓力。但是隨著各國社會文化背景的不同,病人所面臨的問題也不儘相同。如何發展一套中國式的安寧照顧,則是此次實驗的目的。

照顧末期癌症病人的重點,不再是如何去延長生命,而是如何去豐富生命。然而在中國人的心目中,中藥一直扮演治病補身的角色。所以我們將利用傳統中藥的食膳由病人主訴症狀,調製成可口的食膳,每天選擇適當之藥材,定時供予安寧病房之病人。本實驗之食膳食譜以含有多醣類之白木耳和具有鎭痛之芍藥甘草湯,再佐以含有維他命 A 之前驅物,補血氣之中藥材,再加入尾冬骨(含脂肪、蛋白質)調製。以期幫助病人支持其精神生活,提高生活品質,並給其家人些許協助。

本實驗利用問卷調查法,統計結果發現:

- 1.藥膳接受度:
- (1)62個病人的問卷中,97%的病人願意接受食膳照顧。
- (2) 29 個病人食後藥膳問卷中,83%的病人食後願意繼續接受食膳,17%的病人因病情無法繼續接受食膳。
  - 2.疼痛症狀的改善:

芍藥甘草爲基礎調製之藥膳對病人疼痛症狀有明顯改善。

3.生活品質的改善:

在生活品質的精神心理層面也有正面意義。

關鍵詞:中藥、食膳、安寧照顧、末期癌症病患

#### 含酚類植物藥材對四氯化碳誘發肝障礙之保護作用

#### 蘇佩琪 楊玲玲 李美賢 顏煜葵 臺北醫學院生藥學研究所

二十二種含酚類臺灣產植物之 70%丙酮抽取物,由口服及腹腔注射投予,經四氯化碳 (carbon chloride)誘發急性肝障礙之 ICR 鼷鼠,結果口服各藥材以魯閣櫟(Quercus tarokoensis Hay.)、稜果蒲桃(Eugenia uniflora Linn.)、大頭茶(Gordonia axillaris (Roxb.) Hert. et News.)、能高山茶(Camellia nokonesis Hay.)、香港饅頭果(Glochidion hongkongense Muell-Arg.);而腹腔注射則以垢果山茶(Camellia furfuracae (Merr.) CohenStuart)、稜果蒲桃(Eugenia uniflora Linn.)、大頭茶(Gordonia axillaris (Roxb.) Hert. et News.)、太魯閣櫟(Quercus tarokoensis Hay.)具有有意義之保肝作用,因有待逐一分離抽取其保肝活性之成分,以開發新的肝炎治療藥物。

關鍵詞:多酚類植物、四氯化碳、急性肝障礙、保肝活性

### 中藥多醣之抗腫瘤活性

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最近對多醣類藥理活性的研究報告中,發現多醣類具免疫和"抗癌"作用,甚受醫界曙目。根據中國傳統藥物之性味,可分酸、苦、甘、辛、鹹五味,其中甘味具有緩急、補益的功效。本實驗選擇甘味性藥材—何首烏(Polygonum multiflorum)、白朮(Atractulodes macrocephala)、黨參(Codonopsis pilosula)、仙茅(Curculigo orchioides)、石斛(Dendrobiumnobile)、當歸(Angelica sinensis)、冬蟲夏草(Cordyceps sinensis)、巴戟天(Morinda officinalis)等八種抽取物之粗多醣,進行抗癌作用之探討。

本抗癌活性實驗利用腹腔注射克洛氏肉瘤 Sarcoma 180 之癌細胞於 ICR 鼷鼠,及淋巴性白血癌 P388 之癌細胞注射於 CDF1 鼷鼠,誘發腹水癌之擔癌動物,隨機分組後分別口服投予 0.9%生理食鹽水(控制組)、5-FU(治療對照組)、所抽取之粗多醣(實驗組)100mg/Kg,連續投藥九天,停藥並計算平均存活天數及 T/C%值(實驗組平均存活天數/控制組平均存活天數×100)。實驗結果發現:

(1)注射 P388 之鼷鼠:控制組之 T/C%=100%,5-FU 之 T/C%=113%,白朮之粗多醣之 T/C%=130%。

(2)注射 S180 之鼷鼠:控制組之 T/C%=100%,5-FU 之 T/C%=125%,當歸之粗多醣 T/C%=125%。

未來將大量分離精製有效成分作進一步的分析和探討。

關鍵詞:多醣、白朮、當歸、S-180、P388

#### 白芷抗氧化成分之研究

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抗氧化劑能去除體內因氧化形成之氧化物,並且可提供電子給自由基,以協助淸除傷害身體組織之自由基,預防疾病之產生。另,目前廣泛被使用於食品上之抗氧化劑 BHA,BHT等被發現有安全上的問題,因此尋求在醫療及食品用途上更有效、更安全的新天然抗氧化劑的工作,已成爲近年研究上的一大課題。

白芷 Angelica dahurica 爲繖形科多年生草本植物,有驅風散濕、活血排膿生肌止痛之功能。我們藉由亞麻油酸的氧化原理,設定出一檢測抗氧化性之方法:(by pure  $O_2$  gas bubbling 1 hr incubation at 60 °C with 250 ml/min air flow rate)配合抗氧化活性測定之追蹤,由白芷之正己烷抽取物經矽膠管柱層析,分離出三種活性香豆素成分,Imperatorin,Isoimperatorin,Cnidilin。

關鍵詞:抗氧化成分、白芷、香豆素。

#### 生藥自由基清除劑之研究

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自由基爲身體正常代謝物之一,當組織細胞過氧化與抗氧化系統失去平衡,即導致體內自由基蓄積並造成脂質過氧化 Lipid Peroxidation (LPO),其產生的氧自由基(Oxygen free radicals)是使組織受傷害重要機制之一。

抗脂質過氧化物活性之測定,乃利用 ICR 鼷鼠肝臟試驗體外模試,以過氧化物誘導劑 (Tert-butyl hydroperoxide; t-BuOOH)誘生脂質過氧化物(Malondialdehyde; MDA),並以 HPLC(固定相; C<sub>18</sub> silica gel column,移動相; MeOH/Buffer=4:6),在波長 532 nm 下定量之。又近年來許多研究報告指出 Polyphenols 具有清除劑(Scarvangers)的作用,在富含 Polyphenols 的 13 種桃金鑲科(Myrtaceae)中,其中以蒲桃: Syzygium jombos. (L.) ALSTON 作用爲最明顯,配合活性追蹤,利用 TSK HW (C),ODS-AQ 等各種層析法分離具有抑制 LPO 活性之主成份,證實蒲桃成份 Casuarictin 之作用。

近年來,生藥多醣類(Polysaccharides)與生藥自由基清除劑之作用亦逐漸受重視,本研究乃分析 17 種生藥粗多醣類,發現石斛、黃精等,對抗 LPO 有明顯的作用。

關鍵詞:抗脂質過氧化,桃金孃科植物,蒲桃,Casuarictin,生藥多醣。

## 抗病毒藥材之研究(3) 天然多酚類成分抗病毒活性

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1981 年發現的後天性免疫缺乏症候群(Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome 簡稱 AIDS),對人類的影響就如同是在中世紀歐洲所暴發的黑死病。病患由起初的數位增加到百萬,而感染區域也由非洲、美洲擴散到全世界。臺灣地區從 1984 年發現第一位病例以來,十年間帶原者增加到了七百多人;另外根據 1989 年文獻記載,有 20%的癌症是由毒所引起的。因此抗病毒新藥之開發,乃是當務之急。

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)為一種嗜人類 B 淋巴細胞的 herpes virus,與盛行於中國東南沿海及臺灣的未分化鼻咽癌(nasopharyngeal carcinoma, NPC)有密切的關聯。故以由 Raji cells 中所分離得到之 EBV DNA polymerase 活性爲指標,進行抗病毒藥物的研究。並進行抗 HIV 之研究。

近年來衆多的研究證實多酚類化合物具有抑制腫瘤的增長,抑制致癌物引起的腫瘤,及抗病毒(HIV, HSV...)等作用;部分 hydrolyzable tannin 具有抗病毒活性,該類成分可能為植物抗病毒之活性主成分。

在我們篩選的 46 種鞣質中(其中 hydrolyzable tannins 40 種,condensed tannins 6 種),結果有 10 種於 10ug/ml 時抑制率可達 80%以上,而其中 hydrolyzable tannins 佔 <math>9/10,另外水解型的鞣質中 dimer 有 6 種,而 monomer 僅 3 種,由此尙可推得 dimer 之 hydrolyzable tannins 具有抗病毒活性。爲未來開發抗病毒藥物之指標方向。

關鍵詞:多酚類、鞣質、hydrolysable tannin、condensed tannin、EBV DNA polymerase、HIV。

# Furanocoumarins 與肝癌細胞株(Hep 3B Cell)毒性之關係

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本所利用 Acid phosphatase 酵素反應法(ACP),篩選系列之天然物對肝癌細胞株之毒性,其中 furanocumarins 對 Hep 3B 生長具有較明顯抑制作用,所以進行抗癌作用與結構間之活性關係(SAR; Structure Activity Rrlationship)的討論。

#### 結果:

- 1. Furanocumarins 之天然物 C₅有取代基時,抑制活性下降。
- 2. C<sub>8</sub>無取代基時,抑制活性亦下降。

3.以  $C_5$ 爲 氫 基 且  $C_8$ 有 2-isopentenyloxy、2,3-dihyroxy-isopentyloxy、2,3-epoxy-isopentyloxy 取代時,抑制活性則明顯上升且強度亦依序增強。

和白芷(Angelica dahurica var. dahurica.)、唐白芷(Angelica dahurica var. pai-chi.)、台灣白芷(Angelica dahurica var. formosana.)等地方性變種的白芷成分,以 furanocumarins 爲主成分。因此進行 Hep 3B 細胞毒性試驗,發現 byakangelicin 細胞抑制作用最強( $IC_{50}=19.40~\mu g/ml$ )。據此結果未來可作爲白芷將來發展爲抗癌藥之活性成分的品質指標。

關鍵詞:Hep 3B 細胞,細胞毒性,Furancoumarins,SAR

# 臺灣民間肝炎藥材之開發VI細葉山茶

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臺灣爲肝炎的高感染地區,致病之原因以病毒性及化學性肝炎爲主,本論文主要利用四氯化碳誘生 ICR 鼷鼠急性肝障礙之動物模式,以血清 GOT 及 GPT 爲指標,篩選 15 種省產山茶科山茶屬之植物。其中,細葉山茶( $Camellia\ tenuifolia\ (Hay.)\ Coh-Stuart.)葉部之70% Acetone 抽取物,對化學藥物誘生之肝毒性,具明顯有意義之保肝活性(<math>100\ \mu g/kg$  能降低 s-GOP 至 4.6%、s-GPT 至 0.9%)。

細葉山茶爲本省固有種之小喬木,廣布於全省闊葉樹林。大量採集新鮮葉,以70% Acetone 抽取,抽取物經乙醚脫脂及除去葉綠素,並經生物活性檢測追蹤;將呈現明顯保肝活性之水層,利用 Diaion HP-20、TSK HW-40 (F)等層析法,分離純化出淡褐色無晶型粉末狀之純物質-compound 1,爲保肝活性主成分。經 FAB-MS、¹HNMR、¹³CNMR 及酸水解、部分水解、甲基化等反應,鑑定出結構爲 dimeric hydrolyzable tannin-camellin A。

為進一步探討 camelliin A 之保肝活性機轉,並建立抗脂質過氧化物(anti lipid eperoxidation)的體外模式,顯示 camelliin A 有明顯的抗氧化活性( $IC_{50}$ : camelliin A 3.40 mg/ml,正對照組  $\alpha$ -tocopherol 2.27 mg/ml)。

綜合以上結果 camelliin A 爲一值得開發之保肝藥物,由於合成不易及新資源之探求所需,有待建立一正確、快速之探測法,本研究因而建立一套 HPLC 定性之方法,擬由省產山茶屬植物中,找尋含有 camelliin A 之天然植物資源,以作爲未來進一步研究之材料。

關鍵詞:細葉山茶、保肝、抗氧化、Camelliin A、HPLC

#### 中藥--白朮多醣體的探討

尤敏如 楊玲玲 顏焜葵 臺北醫學院 生藥所

#### ABSTRACT

目前世界各國正進行之抗癌藥物開發,可分成三大類(一直接對癌細胞毒作用者即目前臨床常用之抗癌藥物。仁)基因療法。仁)間接性之抗癌藥物、在間接性抗癌藥物開發上,以增加宿主對癌之抵抗力,而達到阻止癌之發育爲目標、即現今之免疫療劑、以被開發而在臨床上使用者,如:Lentinan,PSK等,均是由天然界中被分離之多醣類(polysaccharide)、由於免疫藥理學和天然物化學之進步、多醣已被列爲生物免疫修飾劑(Biologic Response Modificator)。由中藥的補益藥材中,白朮粗多醣,以碳廓清法(carbon clearance test)測定活性,方法是從事先投與試藥的小鼠靜脈注入碳,經時採血,根據碳被吞噬、排除過程、計算出貪食指數、訂正貪食指數。(control:  $\alpha=3.686$ ,白朮: $\alpha=3.942$ )。具有網狀內皮系統激活活性,於是進一步進行白朮多醣的精製。利用 dialysis tube,DE-52, Sephadex G-75,得到三個純多醣。以期進一步的做其結構、組成的探討。

關鍵詞:BRM、白朮、多醣體、貪食指數

# 稜果蒲桃之抗病毒活性成分研究

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鼻咽癌爲臺灣十大癌症之一,根據文獻報告,於患者切片組織中,發現有 EBV deoxyribonuclease 與 EBV DNA polymerase 存在。本研究即以 EBV DNA polymerase 爲抗病毒活性之指標,對臺灣產植物進行篩選,發現稜果蒲桃(*Eugenia uniflora* L.)之 70%丙酮抽取物有明顯之抑制作用(96%,100  $\mu$ g/ml),因此配合活性追蹤進行稜果蒲桃之成分分析,以 Diaion HP-20、Toyopearl HW-40、MCI 等管柱交替使用,分離出五種成分—gallocatechin、myricitrin、istabulin A、oenothein B及 eugeniflorin D₂,其中 eugeniflorin D₂ 爲新的加水分解性單寧二倍體。而其中之 gallocatechin、myricitrin、oenothein B與 eugeniflorin D₂對 EBV DNA polymerase 具有明顯之抑制活性,其 IC₅₀分別爲 8.1  $\mu$ g/ml、227.0  $\mu$ g/ml、97.7  $\mu$ g/ml、5.5  $\mu$ g/ml。對  $\alpha$ -DNA polymerase 之 LC₅₀爲 25.7  $\mu$ g/ml、145.0  $\mu$ g/ml、116.7  $\mu$ g/ml、5.6  $\mu$ g/ml。結論:稜果蒲桃之活性主成分及 therapeutic index 分別爲 gallocatechin (3.17)、myricitrin (0.679)、oenothein B (1.19)及 eugeniflorin D₂ (1.01)。

關鍵詞:EBV DNA polymerase; $\alpha$ -DNA polymerase、稜果蒲桃

#### 胃舒寧之藥理研究

梁文俐 顏焜葵 楊玲玲 臺北醫學院生藥學研究所

胃舒寧爲國人常用於治療胃腸疾病之中藥方劑,係由補脾健胃之基本方劑六君子湯(人參、白朮、茯苓、半夏、甘草、陳皮、生薑、大棗)與安中散(卅草、桂枝、牡蠣、延胡索、茴香、縮砂仁、高良姜)之合方。臨床用於治療胃酸過多症、胃痛、食慾不振、慢性胃炎、消化不良。

本研究首先評估胃舒寧之水抽取物之安全性,即連續口服投與人體一倍及十倍劑量於ICR 健康鼷鼠十四天後測定其血清生化值之變化;其次測定藥理作用(1)利用醋酸注射於腹腔所引起的身體扭轉反應(writhing syndrome)測定其鎮痛效果(2)以天竺鼠離體迴腸測定胃舒寧對腸管之收縮作用。

結果:(1)連續服口服胃舒寧十四天對血淸生化值無明顯之毒性反應。

(2)鎮痛方面:與對照組 Aminopyrine 比較其有更好之鎮痛效果。

(3)對迴腸收縮方面:

(a)胃舒寧水溶液於  $0.5\sim4\mathrm{mg/mL}$  之濃度下對迴腸皆有收縮增進作用,收縮力倍數由 2.5 至 7.7 倍。

(b) 0.5 mg/mL 濃度下增進較少,2 mg/mL 濃度下增進最大(7.7 倍),在 43 mg/mL 時不增加反而稍降(7.5 倍)。

(c)對照藥物 Histamine 及 Acetylcholine 在  $2 \mu g/ml$  濃度下顯出較大的收縮增進作用,分別約爲胃舒寧  $2\sim4 mg/ml$  時的  $2\sim4$  倍,由此可知胃舒寧對迴腸收縮增進作用屬緩和型。

關鍵詞:胃舒寧、六君子湯加安中散、生化血淸變化、鎮痛、天竺鼠離體迴腸收縮

# 生藥製劑"樂適舒"之藥理活性

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生藥製劑"樂適舒"主要由紫藤(Wistaria chinensis)、訶子(Terminalia)、菱角(Trapa natus)、薏苡仁(Coix lacryma)等四種中藥材組成,臨床用於消炎、利尿、抗浮腫、鎮痛、鎮痙等。

本研究首先評估樂適舒之水抽取物之安全性,即連續口服投與人體一倍及十倍劑量於ICR 健康鼷鼠十四天後,測定其血清生化值之變化。其次從體內、體外兩方面研究探討樂適舒之抗癌活性:體內實驗利用腹腔注射克洛氏肉瘤 Sarcoma 180 之癌細胞於 ICR 鼷 通,及淋巴性白血癌 P388 之癌細胞注射於 CDF1 鼷鼠,誘發腹水癌之擔癌動物,隨機分組 後分別口服投予 0.9%生理食鹽水(控制組)、5-FU(治療對照組)、樂適舒水抽取物(實驗組) 100mg/Kg,連續投藥九天,停藥並計算平均存活天數及 T/C%值(實驗組平均存活天數/控制組丕均存活天數×100);體外實驗利用 KB cell line、Hep 3B cell line、HCC 36 cell line 制組丕均存活天數×100);體外實驗利用 KB cell line、Hep 3B cell line、HCC 36 cell line 測定其抗癌活性。接著利用醋酸注射於腹腔所引起的身體扭轉反應(writhing syndrome),測定其鎮痛效果。

結果:(1)樂適舒對肝功能、腎功能與心血管功能幾乎無影響。唯對於腎功能中之 creatinine, 在投予 10 倍量時呈現有意義之下降現象。

(2)樂適舒對 KB cell line 之  $\mathrm{ID}_{50}\!=\!90.42~\mu\mathrm{g/ml}$ 

(3)樂適舒對於疼痛試驗有顯著之抑制效果

關鍵詞:樂適舒,P388,S-180,KB、Hep 3B、HCC 36 cell line。

# 三萜羧酸對天竺鼠胃及腸壁細胞膜作用之探討 I、齊墩果酸、熊果酸、白樺酸及甘草包素

#### 廖嘉鴻 劉惠娥 顏焜英 楊玲玲

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三萜羧酸(triterpene carboxylic acids):白樺酸(betulinic acid, BA)、齊墩果酸 (oleanolic acid, OA)、及熊果酸(ursolic acid, UA)及類三萜皂素(如甘草皂素,glycyrrhizic acid, GAZ)富含於某些中藥,這些三萜羧酸與膽固醇之化學結構類似,可能與細胞膜作用而具生理活性,因此本研究擬探討這些化合物對細胞膜穿透性之影響。利用 Difusion cells 之裝置進行藥物對胃腸細胞膜之穿透試驗,並利用下列兩項實驗探討這些化合物對細胞膜之作用是否與 cAMP 之含量及作用有關:(1) Radioimmunoassay 進行藥物對胃、腸細胞之 cAMP 含量之影響。(2)藥物對 phosphodiesterase 作用速率之影響。結果如下:

 $(1)^{14}$ C-mannitol 及 $^{14}$ C-estradiol 之細胞膜穿透性影響之實驗中發現,於胃細胞膜 0.5 mM 之 UA, OA 及 BA 可降低 estradiol 之穿透性(40%, 60%及 56%),而僅 UA 對 mannitol 之穿透性有顯著增加(39%)。GZA 則僅對 mannitol 之穿透有抑制作用(29%)。此外在進行這些藥物對胃細胞產生 cAMP 之試驗中發現,僅 GZA 有顯著降低 cAMP 之量(20%)。

(2)在十二指腸細胞膜之實驗中發現 OA 及 UA 均可抑制 estradiol 之穿透性(68%, 40%),但 BA 無明顯作用。BA 可增加 mannitol 之穿透(44%),而 OA 則降低(28%)。另外 GZA 可抑制 estradiol 之穿透達 52%,但對 mannitol 之穿透則無明顯作用,這些結果與在胃細胞膜之穿透試驗比對,除 OA 與 UA 對 estradiol 之穿透性作用相似外,其餘均大不相同或剛好作用相反,由此可推知腸、胃細胞膜之基本組成可能有所差異,或者另有其他作用機轉,值得進一步研究。

關鍵詞:三萜羧酸、天竺鼠、腸及胃細胞膜作用、14C-mannitol、14C-estradiol

# Geniposide 噴霧劑型對氣喘天竺鼠 氣管之通透作用

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氣喘是一種呼吸道發炎性疾病,在初期發生時,呼吸道上皮之穿透性增加、微血管通透性增加,導致末期氣管上皮組織黏膜水腫、黏液栓塞形成、嗜酸性球浸潤等而對呼吸道上皮細胞造成結構性的破壞,並使致敏原容易由細胞間隙通透而引發氣喘,如能將受損上皮細胞修復或使其穿透力降低,便能減少外來致敏原之進入,緩和氣喘症狀。本實驗便以傳統中藥材中具有抗發炎、保肝、利膽等作用的中藥材-梔子中的抗炎活性主成份 Geniposide,調製成噴霧劑型,探討其對於以 ovalbumin 致敏的天竺鼠之氣管作通透性離體實驗。研究結果顯示 Geniposide 10 mM 濃度時,能使已致敏之離體天竺鼠氣管通透係數可由 1.92±0.11×10<sup>-5</sup> cm/sec 降低至與正常組 1.49±0.16×10<sup>-5</sup> cm/sec 接近,另以 Geniposide 50 mM 濃度噴霧給藥時,更能對於急性氣喘之氣管組織具有保護及修復上皮細胞間隙結構之功效。

關鍵詞:Geniposide、氣喘氣管、天竺鼠、穿透性、卵蛋白、噴霧

## Geniposide 之藥物動力學研究

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Geniposide 為傳統中藥材—梔子 Gardenia jasminoides Ellis(茜草科)主要具有促進膽汁分泌,抑制醋酸所引起小白鼠的疼痛行為及在四氯化碳所誘導小白鼠肝障礙的保肝作用。但鮮少有關的藥物動力學研究報告。於前報已指出 Geniposide 以噴霧給藥的方式能有效的降低氣喘天竺鼠氣管上皮通透性而緩和氣喘症狀,爲了進一步發展臨床治療氣喘噴霧劑型的設計,本研究即針對 Geniposide 於鬼子內的藥物動力學加以分析。Geniposide 以靜脈注射  $2mg/kg \times 5mg/kg \times 10mg/kg$  的劑量,利用逆相管柱之高效液相層析法在移動相爲  $H_2O$ — $CH_3CH$ —THF=90:8:2 條件下,可以 UV240nm 測定 Geniposide 在鬼子血清中 濃度的變化。結果發現 Geniposide 於鬼子體內的藥物動力學變化爲二室體模式,平均分佈相的半衰期爲 2.96 min,平均消失相的半衰期爲 12.56 min,分佈體積爲 0.2708 liter/kg,清除率爲 0.0357 liter/min/kg,以非室體(noncompartment)模式計算時,其平均滯留體內時間變異係數爲 242.14 min²。

關鍵詞:Geniposide、梔子、兎子、藥物動力學

# 臺灣赤楠葉的成分研究(II)

#### 許國久

#### 臺北醫學院生藥學研究所

臺灣赤楠(Syzygium formosanum (Hay.) Mori),別稱:赤楠、大號犛頭樹,英文名:Taiwan Eugenia,爲桃金孃科(Myrtaceae)赤楠屬(Syzygium),是常綠喬木,特產臺灣中南部。

目前有關臺灣產赤楠屬植物之成分研究在文獻上未曾有報導過,很值得開發。臺灣本土的赤楠屬植物,自生種有九種。我們首先進行臺灣赤楠葉部的成分研究,採集自台北植物園的臺灣赤楠葉子經陰乾後,以70%丙酮水溶液萃取,經眞空濃縮後,再分別以乙醇、乙酸乙酯和正丁醇萃取。其中乙醇層經矽膠管柱層析和高壓液相層析等方法純化。除先前已報導過九個化合物外,於繼續研究中,又得到八個化合物,包含單帖類、倍半帖類和三帖類化合物。上述化合物之構造係經由各種光譜技巧和物理性質鑑定。

由結果顯示,臺灣赤楠葉的化學成分在中低極性部份以三帖類化合物爲主,和松柏科植物主成分是雙帖類化合物比較,在化學分類上非常有意義,值得進一步探討。

關鍵詞:桃金孃科、赤楠屬、臺灣赤楠、葉、三帖類

#### Cantharidin 對肝癌細胞形態之影響

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1生藥學研究所 2口腔復健醫學研究所 3解剖學科 4電子顯微鏡室

Cantharidin 對抑制一半肝癌細胞生長之濃度( $IC_{50}$ ),於 Hep 3B 細胞為  $0.53~\mu g/ml$ ; HCC 36 細胞為  $0.59~\mu g/ml$ 。顯示對肝癌細胞有抑制生長之作用且具開發之潛力。所以本實驗繼續觀察其對肝癌細胞形態之影響,並探討其作用機轉。

肝癌細胞經 cantharidin 處理後,利用倒立光學顯微鏡觀察細胞之變化時,發現細胞明顯收縮且剝離,並漂浮於培養液間。進而再利用掃描式電子顯微鏡(SEM),觀察細胞表面之變化,發現細胞收縮隆起成圓或卵圓形且表面產生大型膨膜(blebs)、且微絨毛(microvilli)的數量亦減少。再利用穿透式電子顯微鏡(TEM)觀察,確定這些巨大膨膜的超顯微結構,而且發現細胞邊緣明顯有細小僞足產生。且內部胞器如細胞核,則產生複雜的深刻形態(nuclear indentation),其他胞器也有被破壞之現象。據此細胞形態的改變,明確地顯示cantharidin對肝癌細胞生長有很強之抑制作用。

關鍵詞: HCC 36 細胞, Hep 3B 細胞, SEM, TEM, Cantharidin

# 高職醫事護理類科技學素養教育課程現況調查研究 A study of the technological literacy education curriculum sstatus in vocational nursing school

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#### 摘要

本研究旨在瞭解高職醫事護理類科實驗技學素養教育課程的現況,對象爲 17 所高職醫事護理學校教師,以自擬的結構式問卷郵寄普查,共獲有效問卷 644 份,有效回收率 85. 2%;深入訪談部分,則以隨機抽樣法,由 17 所高職醫事護理學校中抽出 6 所,共訪問非護理類科教師 30 名。所得資料以百分比、平均值、t-test、ANOVA等方法,統計分析,結果如下:

1.技能方面的教學平均值爲「不曾」,而整體教學、認知、情意方面的教學,平均值皆介於「不曾」和「很少」之間。

2.較常被提及的教學內容,認知方面爲「生物科技領域的功能及應用範圍」;情意方面 爲「生物科技領域對社會的衝擊與影響」;技能方面爲「如何適當的使用生物科技產品」。教 學方法均以講述法爲主。教學上的困難有:教師自覺相關的知識與技能不足、學生缺乏技學 素養的基礎、資訊及教學媒體不足、授課時數的限制等。

3.整體教學現況之得分,因性別不同而達統計上顯著水準,且男性大於女性。

4.教學現況之得分,因性別而達統計上顯著水準者,有認知、情意與技能領域。因年齡、 教育程度及擔任教職總年資等變項,而達統計上顯著水準者,爲情意領域。

關鍵詞:技學素養、認知、情意、技能

### 高職醫事護理類科教科書技學素養教育內容研究

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#### 摘要

本研究採用文獻分析、專家座談、問卷調查和內容分析法進行探討,研究分析之教科書 爲高職醫事護理類科學校之一般科目、專業基礎科目和選修科目所使用的教科書,共十四科 36 册。研究結果如下:

- 一、一般科目之教科書中所含的技學素養之質與量:
- 一般科目有五科,共有教科書 24 册,其中三民主義上册和軍訓第一、四、五、六册教科書中都沒有技學素養的概念。全部的一般科目中共出現了 197 個與技學素養有關的概念,出現的技學素養類別以「技學的範圍」爲最多,技學素養範圍以「能源動力科技」爲最多。各技學範圍出現的頻率很相當,只有營建科技出現的頻率較少些。平均每本書只出現 8.2 次的技學素養概念。
- 二、專業基礎科目之教科書中所含的技學素養之質與量:

專業基礎科目有四科,共有教科書 7 册,其中生物上册教科書中都未出現技學素養的概念。全部的專業基礎科目的教科書中共出現了 146 個與技學素養有關的概念,出現的技學素養類別以「技學的內涵」爲最多,占 41%;技學素養範圍以「資訊傳播科技」爲最多,占了60%。平均每本教科書約出現 2 1 次的技學素養概念,所含的技學素養之類目和範圍相當集中。

三、選修科目之教科書中所含的技學素養之質與量:

選修科目有五科,共有教科書 5 册,其中生物統計概論教科書中都未出現技學素養的概念。選修科目的教科書中共出現了 38 個與技學素養有關的概念,出現的技學素養類別以「技學對社會的衝擊與影響」爲最多,技學素養範圍以「生物科技」爲最多。

關鍵詞:技學、技學素養、技學素養教育內容。

# 台北醫學院師生和校友以及社會人士對開設 一般及醫學通識課程看法之探討

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#### 摘 要

本研究係採用自行設計的結構式「通識課程問卷表」,探討台北醫學院的現任教師、學生、校友和社會人士對學校開設一般及醫學通識課程的看法。本研究對象爲台北醫學院所有的專任教師、學生、校友和社會人士。問卷共發出 3181 份,其中教師 184 份,學生 2597 份,校友 350 份,社會人士 55 份,共回收 2536 份,有效回收率爲 79.6%。研究結果如下:

1.全體受試者認爲一般通識課程值得開課的前十項科目依序爲:日文、音樂及音樂作品欣賞、英語聽講練習、文書處理、企業管理與行銷、人際關係與溝通、生涯規劃與發展、電腦概論與實習、兩性關係和臺灣歷史。

2.全體受試者認爲醫學通識課程值得開課的前十項科目依序爲:急救概論、全民健保 與各國醫療保險制度、中國傳統醫藥概論、食品與健康、醫院管理學、壓力與調適、生命科 學、家庭與婚姻、人類性學和醫學心理學。

3.教師、學生和校友認爲一般通識課程值得開課之前十項中有七項相同。教師、學生和校友認爲醫學通識課程值得開課之前十項中有五項相同。

4.各學系校友認為一般通識課程值得開課之前十項中有三項相同。各學系校友認為醫學通識課程重要開課之前十項中亦有三項相同。

5.高年級和低年級學生認為一般通識課程值得開課之前十項之內容完全一樣,只有在 序位上有一點差異。高年級和低年級學生認爲醫學通識課程值得開課之前十項中有六項相 同。

6.各學系學生認爲一般通識課程值得開課之前十項中有六項相同。各學系學生認爲醫 學通識課程值得開課之前十項中有兩項相同。

關鍵詞:一般通識課程、醫學通識課程

# 某機構組織氣候之探討:比較員工所期望的 組織氣候與實際感受之差異

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#### 摘 要

本研究之目的在於瞭解某機構員工所感受和所期望的組織氣候,並比較不同屬性和不同部門員工對組織氣候感受的不同、期望的不同、及感受與期望間的差異。本研究係利用Likert 氏組織氣候評量表進行調查,共發出394份問卷,回收311份,有效回收率為78.9%。研究結果顯示:員工感受到最民主的組織氣候為部屬與上司談論工作的自由,感受到最不民主的組織氣候為決策和管制考核。期望最民主的組織氣候為決策者對問題能普遍而清楚的瞭解。感受到的組織氣候乃介於仁慈權威型和商討民主型之間,期望的組織氣候乃介於商討民主型與參與民主型與參與民主型之間。員工的年齡、性別、教育程度、婚姻、本院服務年資、目前單位服務年資和目前職稱等個人屬性與部份組織氣候的感受、期望呈現有意義的相關,同時呈現對組織氣候的感受和期望具有顯著差異。各部門中護理部員工感受到的組織氣候最民主,其次爲行政單位,醫療單位最權威,各部門間的差異已達統計學上的顯著差異。行政單位、醫療單位和護理部員工期望的組織氣候很相近,同時各部門間的差異未呈現統計學上的顯著差異。員工對每一項組織氣候的感受與期望間都呈現統計學上顯著的差異,其中感受到的是較權威的組織氣候,期望的是較民主的組織氣候。

閣鍵詞:組織氣候、員工期望、員工屬性、實際感受

# 臺灣地區小型醫院與診所護理人員留任措施試辦計畫——以桃園縣爲例(三年計畫第一年)

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本研究目的在探討桃園縣小型醫院或診所對護理專業服務之需求、對提供訓練管道及 獎勵在職進修之需求、對由教學醫院提供護理人力支援之需求,並針對小型醫院或診所負責 人宣導有關護理人員法定業務範圍。研究對象為桃園縣已辦妥執業登記的 612 所小型醫院 或診所負責人及護理人員,採自擬的結構式問卷進行訪談,問卷回收情形:負責人部分,有 效問卷 442 份,有效回收率為 92.85%; 護理人員部分,有效問卷 537 份,有效回收率為 98. 53%。本研究的重要發現如下:

- 一、小型醫院或診所對護理專業服務的整體需求程度爲「有點需要」。對「預防保健之護理措施」及「護理指導與諮詢」的需求較高。
- 二、吸引護理人員留任的因素,以「善待和尊重護士」及「提高薪資」最重要。對「教學醫院提供護理人力支援」的需要性爲中等程度,對於「劃分責任區,教學醫院每 3-6 個月支援一次 | 方案的看法稍微偏於正向。
- 三、有55.7%的小型醫院或診所負責人認為護士需要參加在職教育,近六成認為需要「政府 獎勵護士在職進修」;而辦理方式則希望由當地教學醫院或當地護理師護士公會辦 理,安排短期性的進修,課程內容以一般護理及衞生教育為主。
- 四、有72.1%的小型醫院或診所護理人員認為護士需要參加在職教育,有九成三的護理人員 認為需要及非常需要「政府獎勵護士在職進修」;約有九成的護理人員願意參加在職教育,並希望由當地護理師護士公會或政府衞生單位辦理,以短期性的進修爲主,課程內 容希望安排一般護理及衞生教育的主題。
- 五、越大型的醫院、門診病人數越多者、有病床設備者其護理專業服務的需求越高。對於留任措施各項目需要者,其護理專業服務的需求越高。

關鍵詞:小型醫院或診所、護理人員、護理專業服務、留任措施

# 臨床護理人員之組織承諾、組織留任與專業留任的相關性研究

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於異動頻繁的現今,仍有臨床護理人員能在臨床護理工作中待上五年十年,甚至更久, 是什麼因素促使這些人長留於臨床護理工作?甚而五年十年都在同一醫院從事臨床護理工 作?臨床護理人員是炻因目前的一些留任措施而留下來呢?其組織承諾度又是如何?組織 承諾與臨床護理人員之組織留任及專業留任相關性如何?

本研究設計採調查研究法,研究對象爲臨床護理工作年資五年以上之臨床護理人員。本研究結果如下:臨床護理人員具中度之組織承諾度;年齡、教育程度、婚姻狀況、子女數、子女最小年齡、職位、月薪及年資等個人屬性變項及醫院性質、工作單位、夜班費、能力進階、班別、護理病人數及托兒機構等組織屬性變項會影響臨床護理人員對組織的感受、組織承諾及對專業的感受;對組織的感受、組織承諾、對專業的感受、組織留任與專業留任間均具高度正相關性;有無合約全然不影響留任;對於組織承諾最具解釋力因素爲對組織的感受、對專業的感受、護理工作年資、托兒機構、上夜班否及上班交通時間,達到了72.27%之解釋力。

由研究的結果可了解臨床護理人員對組織與對專業之感受及組織承諾與組織留任及專業留任的關係,藉此可用以預知人員的行爲反應,如預測是否繼續留任等,並可作爲醫院護理行政者推展留任措施之參考;同時探知臨床護理人員適當之激勵方式。並作爲改善管理的參考,而能夠提高組織效能,以創造更高之利潤。

關鍵詞:護理行政,組織承諾,留任

# The Genetic Epidemiology of Breast Cancer in a Population-Based Sample of Postmenopausal Iowa Women

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Case-control studies consistently demonstrate that relatives of breast cancer patients are at a two-to three-fold excess risk of breast cancer. However, no study has examined the distribution of breast cancer risk factors in these relatives, precluding the ability to discern between shared environment or genes as the cause of familial aggregation. It is now established by linkage studies that at least a portion of early-onset breast cancer is associated with an inherited predisposition. However, the contribution of inherited factors to late-onset breast cancer remains unclear.

A nested case-control study was conducted on 485 Iowa families. Incident breast cancer cases occurring in 1988-1989 and cancer-free controls were selected from a prospective cohort study. A pedigree development form was mailed to the index cases and controls to identify first-degree female relatives. Information on cancer risk factors were subsequently collected on these relatives through a mailed questionnaire.

The risk to sisters of postmenopausal breast cancer cases is increased for both early-(less than 50 years; OR=1.41) and late-onset (greater than or equal to 50 years; OR=1.81) breast cancer after controlling for measured risk factors. Th familial aggregation of late-onset breast cancer may be determined by a common autosomal codominant susceptibility gene that affects age-at-onset. In a subset of families identified by a postmenopausal breast cancer index case, risk of breast cancer may be mediated by BRCA1, with heterogeneity effects identified by waist-to-hip ratio using linkage analyses with a polymporphic marker (D17S579).

In conclusion, a familial tendency to late-onset breast cancer, and the role of genetic predisposition on the disease have been suggested in this dissertation. It is hoped that knowledge of the interaction between heredity and other risk factors will aid in understanding the biologic nature of breast cancer and identifying prevention strategies.

Key words: Genetic epidemiology, Postmenopausal breast cancer

# 北市某國中脊柱側彎盛行率之調査研究 A Prevalence Study of Scoliosis Screening in one Junior High School of Taipei

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在台灣,一般學校並無脊柱側彎篩檢的健康服務,普遍學生脊柱側彎的問題即不得而知。因此,本研究之主要目的即爲瞭解國中生脊柱側彎之盛行率,並找出與發生脊柱側彎有關的人口特質,以做爲學校衞生計劃之參考。研究對象爲所有在北市某一國中註册參與暑期輔導之1,033 名學生,利用其游泳課的時間,進行篩檢。學生在上課前換上學校規定之裸背式的游泳衣及褲,依序測量及登記其身高、體重、性別、出生年月日及依脊柱側彎十項表做篩檢。若有異常之現象,Scoliometer 即置於脊柱突出處,測其軀幹扭曲度。研究結果顯示,以超過5度的軀幹扭曲度來定義,台灣學童脊柱側彎的盛行率(19.34%),較其它國家(0.3~15.3%)比較,是明顯的高出許多。女生(23.9%)有較男生(14.6%)高 1.6 倍之盛行率〔 $\chi^2$  (df=1, n=972)=13.6, p<0.01);高年級 [ $X^2$  (df=2, n=972)=8.1, p<0.05] 亦較低年級爲高(一年級,14.8%;二年級,24.3%及三年級,20.1%);身高亦是另一項具顯著意義之變項(t=3.07,df=970,P<0.01)。但這些基本特質與驅幹扭曲程度則沒有統計上顯著之不同。另外,以 logistic regression 分析,發現脊柱側彎之發生與性別(p<0.001),身高(p<0.001)及體重(p<0.005)有關。且脊柱側彎的患者較其同年級沒有脊柱側彎的同學,有較大的身高/體重比值,亦即較具痩長型之體型。根據本研究結果,政府是有對正處於快速生長發育之青少年試辦脊柱側彎篩檢之必要,以確定台灣學童脊柱側彎之盛行率及其嚴重性。

關鍵語:脊柱側彎篩檢,盛行率,學齡期靑少年

Key words: Scoliosis Screening, Prevalence rate, School age

# 社區精神分裂病患者家庭功能與自我照顧之相關性

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本研究爲相關性之研究,主要目的在於了解社區精神分裂病患者家庭功能與病患自我照顧執行狀況及獨立程度的關係。於台北模式精神醫療追蹤服務網進行立意選樣,採結構性問卷及到個案家庭中訪談的方式,進行資料的收集,共收集有效問卷76份。以描述性統計及 t-檢定、單因子變異數分析、皮爾森積差相關、逐步複迴歸等方法進行資料的分析。

研究結果發現,病患在自我照顧執行狀況上,其生理性、社會性、健康性自我照顧無明顯的差異;但在獨立程度上,健康性自我照顧、明顯較生理性、社會性自我照顧依賴程度爲高,顯示病患者健康性自我照顧需要依賴家人協助。

病患的婚姻狀況、工作狀況、教育程度、宗教信仰等項目,對自我照顧執行狀況及獨立程度有不同的影響;而在疾病特徵上,病患住院次數、生病年數、負性症狀、活性症狀與自我照顧有顯著的負相關;其中活性症狀與自我照顧各向度,不論在執行狀況或獨立程度皆呈高的負相關(p<0.001),而負性症狀與健康性自我照顧執行狀況僅呈低的負相關(p<0.05)。

家庭功能中除規範功能與自我照顧無顯著相關外,其他家庭功能皆與自我照顧呈顯著正相關,其中問題解決功能與病患健康性自我照顧執行狀況關係最密切,呈高的正相關(p<0.001);而角色功能與病患社會性、健康性自我照顧獨立程度相關性最高(p<0.01)。

關鍵字:社區心理衞生、精神分裂病、家庭功能、自我照顧

# 護理人員面對病患家屬時的工作壓力、因應方式與需求之探討

#### **巫慧芳** 台北醫學院護理學系

本研究目的在藉由探討護理人員面對病患家屬時的工作壓力、因應方式與需求,以作爲 提供護理人員協助時的參考。

研究以某醫學中心 109 位工作經驗滿六個月以上之臨床護理人員爲對象,藉由結構式問卷進行調查。以因素分析、t-檢定、變異數分析、典型相關、皮爾遜積差相關等方法進行資料分析。

研究結果顯示,護理人員面對病患家屬的工作壓力,可分為「來自病患家屬醫療資訊不足的壓力感」、「來自病患家屬情緒波動的壓力感」、「來自病患家屬承受照顧負荷的壓力感」三個因素。壓力程度會因年齡、教育程度、目前工作科別、目前家庭護理做到的層次等個人因素不同而有顯著差異。

護理人員面對病患家屬的因應方式,可分為「積極地面對問題」、「消極地思考」、「逃避問題」三類別。以「積極地面對問題」較常被使用。「逃避問題」之因應方式受到教育程度的影響,即專科畢業者較大學畢業者常使用「逃避問題」的方式。護理人員面對來自病患家屬的壓力與因應方式間可發現一種典型相關,當來自病患家屬的壓力愈高時,護理人員愈易使用消極地思考和逃避問題等兩種方式因應。

而護理人員在「同事間交換面對病患家屬的經驗及感想」之需求會受到目前家庭護理所做到層次所影響,做到第一級者需求低於做到其他各級者;當護理人員來自病患家屬的壓力感愈高,及愈常使用「逃避問題」來因應壓力時,對「舉辦護理人員壓力調適班」之需求亦愈高。

根據研究結果,本研究就護理實務、行政、教育及未來研究提出建議與討論。關鍵詞:護理人員、病患家屬、壓力、因應、需求

# 系統性護理措施對接受經導管動脈栓塞術肝癌病患之影響

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#### 摘 要

經導管肝動脈栓塞術(TAE)爲肝癌病患在無法以手術治療的情形下,優先選擇的治療方式,且接受此種治療者日益增多。病患在面對栓塞治療及伴隨治療所產生之栓塞後症候群常感身心不適,目前尙無一套完整有效的護理措施可以幫助病患緩解此一不適。本研究之目常在探討由衞教、肌內放鬆技巧及背部按摩三種護理措施組合而成的系統性護理措施對舒解病患接受栓塞治療所引發之身心不適的影響。

研究係採準實驗法,以立意取樣的方式在某醫學中心的二個內科病房選取 40 位擬進行栓塞治療的肝癌病患,分爲控制組與實驗組,實驗組病患給予系統性護理措施,而控制組不予處置,研究工具以「認知評量問卷表」、「擔心事項及程度評量問卷表」、「情境焦慮量表」及予度置,研究工具以「認知評量問卷表」、「擔心事項及程度評量問卷表」、「情境焦慮量表」及「身體狀況評估表」來評量系統性護理措施對病患的認知、擔心事項及程度、焦慮程度和身體「身體狀況評估表」來評量系統性護理措施對病患的認知、擔心事項及程度、焦慮程度和身體「不適程度的影響。研究資料以 J. M. P. 2. 0. 2 版套裝軟體進行次數分配、百分比、平均值、標準差、卡方檢定、t 檢定、配對 t 檢定、單因子共變數分析、單因子變異數分析、混合設計二因子變異數分析及皮爾森積差相關等統計方法加以分析。

研究發現,系統性護理措施介入前病患對栓塞治療呈中等程度的認知、擔心及焦慮、身體有輕微之不適。系統性護理措施能提高病患對栓塞治療的認知、降低擔心程度、改善身體不適程度;系統性護理措施雖未能降低栓塞治療前及治療後七天內的焦慮程度,但仍能有效地降低治療前及治療後四天內的焦慮程度。整體而言,系統性護理措施對接受肝動脈栓塞治療的肝癌病患,具有積極而正向的影響。

關鍵字:系統性護理措施;衞教;肌內放鬆;背部按摩;肝癌;經導管肝動脈栓塞術(栓塞治療);認知;擔心;焦慮;身體不適。