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• 計畫中文名稱	產前金線連和皮質類固醇對早產老鼠肺臟成熟的作用		
• 計畫英文名稱			
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• 中文關鍵字	金線蓮; 皮質類固醇; 糖皮素; 肺臟成熟度; 肺表面素蛋白質		
• 英文關鍵字	Anoectochilus formosanus Hay.; Corticosteroid Glucocorticoid; Lung maturation; Surfactant protein		
• 中文摘要	雖然近年來周產期及新生兒照護有相當的進步,但是呼吸窘迫症候群仍然是造成早產兒罹病率和死亡率的主要原因。母親有早產的徵兆時,給予注射皮質類固醇,已經被廣泛研究認為可以減輕及降低早產兒呼吸窘迫症候群的嚴重度及發生率。一項隨機、多中心的研究結果,指出母親皮質類固醇的治療可以降低呼吸窘迫症候群一半的死亡率及發生率。但是動物實驗卻發現,母體皮質類固醇的治療對於胎兒尚未成熟腦部的生長及發育有不好的影響。最近的臨床試驗也發現,早產兒出生後給予皮質類固醇以預防慢性肺疾病,會增加早產兒日後發生神經異常的機會。金線蓮(Anoectochilus formosanus)有抗發炎,治療高血壓、糖尿病的療效。老鼠實驗發現金線連的萃取物有極高的抗氧化及保護肝臟的作用。臨床上金線蓮也有促進小孩子生長及發育的作用。我們的研究人員之一發現金線蓮的萃取物可以使小老鼠腦下垂體中分泌生長激素的細胞數目增加。由於母體皮質類固醇的治療並不能完全百分之百地預防呼吸窘迫症候群的發生,加上它有神經性的副作用,這些因素促使我們從中藥材中找尋可以刺激肺臟成熟的物質。這計畫中我們假設金線連可以刺激胎兒的肺臟成熟,並且與已知有肺臟成熟作用的皮質類固醇比較。我們使用配對懷孕的大白鼠(未曾懷孕過,陰道抹片陽性為第0天,足月22天),金線蓮組由懷孕第12天至18天止共七天,每天餵食金線蓮(300毫克/公斤體重);皮質類固醇組在懷孕第18天時由腹腔注射皮質類固醇(0.2毫克/公斤體重);控制組只注射等量的生理食鹽水。在懷孕第19天時,所有母鼠經由剖腹產取出胎兒,我們使用型態學及生化學來評估各組的治療效果。金線連及皮質類固醇治療可增加胎兒肺臟飽和磷脂酸以及母鼠血清生長激素的量,組織切片發現金線連及皮質類固醇組有較成熟的肺臟。這些結果顯示產前金線蓮治療有促進胎兒肺臟發育的作用。		

• 英文摘要

Respiratory distress syndrome is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in preterm neonates. Anoectochilus formosanus has been used to promote growth and development of children. We hypothesized that antenatal A. formosanus treatment would induce early lung maturation. This study was performed with timed pregnant Srague-Dawley rat mothers. A. formosanus group mothers were tube fed A. formosanus extract (300 mg/kg/day) for 7 days from days 12 to 18 of gestation. Dexamethasone group mothers were injected intraperitoneally with dexamethasone (0.2 mg/kg) in saline on day 18 of pregnancy. Control group mothers were similarly injected with saline alone. On day 19 of gestation, the fetuses were delivered by cesarean section. A. formosanus treatment significantly increased fetal lung/body weight ratio than dexamethasone treatment. Saturated phosphatidylcholine levels in fetal lung tissue and growth hormone levels in maternal serum were significantly increased in the A. formosanus and dexamethasone-treated groups compared with controls. Histological appearance of the preterm rat lungs revealed that extensive branching of intermediate airways and denser mesenchyme, more epithelial tubules and PAS-positive vacuoles were noted in the dexamethasone and A. formosanus groups when compared with the control group. These results suggest that antenatal A. formosanus treatment may play a role in accelerating fetal rat lung maturation.