• 計畫中文名稱	中藥傳統方劑桃紅四物湯預防缺血性腦中風之療效評估		
• 計畫英文名稱	Neuroprotective effects of Tao Hong Si Wu TANG in ischemic cerebral infarction		
• 系統編號	PG9703-0013	• 研究性質	應用研究
• 計畫編號	CCMP97-RD-008	• 研究方式	委託研究
• 主管機關	行政院衛生署	• 研究期間	9702 ~ 9712
• 執行機構	台北醫學大學醫學研究所		
• 年度	97 年	• 研究經費	600 千元
• 研究領域	基礎醫學類, 藥學		
• 研究人員	許準榕		
• 中文關鍵字	缺血性中風；桃紅四物湯；抗血栓；；；；；		
• 英文關鍵字	stroke；Tao Hong Si Wu TANG；anti-thrombosis；；；；；		
• 中文摘要	腦血管中風是血管性疾病致死及發病的主要原因之一，影響人類健康甚鉅，相關的缺血性腦中風的病理機轉受到廣泛的研究，但由於其突發性的關係，關於腦血管中風治療藥物的發展，一直沒有很大的進展；而中醫藥傳統方劑在腦血管中風的臨床治療上已使用很久，然而其研究的完善性及科學性仍嫌不足，也較不易令人信服。中醫活血化瘀法作爲治療腦中風病人的基本治療在臨床中已廣泛應用；臨床上無論缺血性中風、出血性中風後遺症的病人，活血化瘀法是最常用的治療方法。中醫傳統活血化瘀方劑中，桃紅四物湯源自醫宗金鑑，由桃仁、紅花、當歸、川芎、赤芍及生地組成，其功效爲養血活血，臨床多用於血瘀證的治療，具有極佳的功效，已爲中醫臨床廣泛使用的活血化瘀方劑之一。本實驗室在腦血管中風的研究已相當的完善，關於藥物治療腦血管中風的論文亦發表在著名國際醫學期刊上，此次計畫利用大鼠之中腦動脈血管阻塞/再灌流模式以及小鼠之螢光染料引發腸繫膜血管血栓之實驗模式，來評估桃紅四物湯治療缺血性腦中風所造成腦部傷害的效果，並利用西方墨點法及反轉錄-聚合酵素連鎖反應試驗更深入的探討桃紅四物湯預防腦部傷害的相關因子的機轉，以期了解桃紅四物湯療效的分子作用機制；而我們初步的研究結果顯示：將大鼠每日餵食桃紅四物湯 10 g/kg/day，兩個星期後進行腦梗塞手術，結果顯示大鼠腦部傷害面積與對照組比較起來相對減小許多；因此本計畫將深入的多方面驗證桃紅四物湯在治療腦血管方面的療效與機轉。關鍵詞：缺血性中風、桃紅四物湯、抗血栓		
• 英文摘要	Stroke is a main mortal cause of vascular diseases, and affects healthy critically. Pathological mechanisms of ischemic stroke were studied intensely, but did not have well therapy of ischemic stroke because it is unpredictable. Traditional Chinese medicine formula is used for stoke		

	therapy clinically, but the studies of its effects and mechanisms are still uncompleted and unconvincing. The Chinese medicine therapy method of promoting blood circulation and removing blood stasis is used in stroke therapy widely. Tao Hong Si Wu TANG of Yizong Jinjian is one of the therapy formulas of promoting blood circulation and removing blood stasis. The components of Tao Hong Si Wu TANG are tao ren, hong hua, dang gui, chuan xiong, chi shao, and sheng di. Tao Hong Si Wu TANG is used in blood stasis syndrome widely; it has blood nourishing effect and also could promote blood circulation. Our lab establishes completed study in stoke, and publishes several papers at international journal. We will utilize middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) model to estimate the effect of Tao Hong Si Wu TANG on MCAO induced brain injury in rat. Furthermore, we will investigate the molecular mechanisms of Tao Hong Si Wu TANG through western blotting and reverse transcription-polymerse chain reaction (RT-PCR) methods. We also use fluorescein sodium induced thrombosis model to detect the anti-thrombosis function of Tao Hong Si Wu TANG in mice. Our preliminary data shows rats which are pretreated with Tao Hong Si Wu TANG (10 g/kg/day) for two weeks have lower infarction volume compared to control group. This study will estimate the effects of Tao Hong Si Wu TANG on stroke completely. Key words: stroke, Tao Hong Si Wu TANG, anti-thrombosis