• 計畫中文名稱	芭樂心葉水萃物及其多酚類主成份應用於治療慢性腎臟疾症之療效探討		
• 計畫英文名稱	Therapeutic Effect of Psidium guajava L. aqueous extract (PE) and Its Major Polyphenolic Components on the Chronic Kidney Diseases		
• 系統編號	PC9808-0371	• 研究性質	應用研究
• 計畫編號	NSC98-2320-B038-024	• 研究方式	學術補助
• 主管機關	--	• 研究期間	9808 ~ 9907
• 執行機構	臺北醫學大學泌尿科		
• 年度	98 年	• 研究經費	650 千元
• 研究領域	基礎醫學類		
• 研究人員	陳冠州,彭瓊琦		
• 中文關鍵字	--		
• 英文關鍵字	--		
• 中文摘要	慢性腎臟疾病(Chronic Kidney Disease)是一種常發生於高血壓及缺血性心臟病病患的疾症。引起慢性腎臟疾病腎功能改變的因素，包括藥物中毒、感染性發炎、蛋白質代謝不正常、肥胖以及先天遺傳等原因。大多數的慢性腎臟疾病最後都會進展到末期腎臟疾病 (End-Stage Renal Disease，ESRD)。ESRD 病患則通常會出現水腫、尿毒、疼痛、失眠、焦慮及體能衰退的症狀。爲了要維持正常的腎臟功能，病患則需接受血液透析、腹膜透析等治療，更甚者，則需接受腎臟移殖的治療。一般說來，治療慢性腎臟疾病的策略及目的即是減緩疾病本身的進程、避免其他可能的併發症、以降低腎臟移殖的需要性。近來，中草藥治療被當做是慢性腎臟疾病的另類治療方法，其中也包涵了免疫抑制藥物。在此研究中，我們將會建立慢性腎臟疾病的動物模式，並結合芭樂心葉水萃物(Psidium guajava L. budding leaves) 及其多酚類主成份治療，於體內及體外試驗中，測試其是否能改進慢性腎臟疾病的預後。		
• 英文摘要	Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is often found in patients associated with hypertension and ischemic heart diseases. Factors attribute to CKD to alter renal function include drug intoxication and infectious inflammation, dysfunction of protein metabolism, obesity and genetic disorder. A large majority of CKD may progress to a final stage called the End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD). Patients suffering from ESRD always show symptoms of edema, uremia, pain, sleep disorder, anxiety, and decreased physical activity. In order to retain a normal renal function, hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis is often used for the intervention of the progress, or at the worst, by renal transplantation, the so-called. “Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT)”. Generally, the therapeutic strategies and goals for CKD are to slow down the progression of CKD and prevent the possible complications in		

	order to minimize the need of RRT. Recently, herb remedy is adopted as the alternative intervention for CKD, which may involve the immunosuppressive medicines. In this study, we will try to apply the aqueous extracts of Psidium guajava L. budding leaves (PE) and its major polyphenolics components (gallic acid, catechin, epicatechin, rutin, quercetin) on kidney in vitro and/or in vivo to investigate its overall anti-fibrotic effect. In parallel, the biochemical, pathological and physical conditions of the animal in renal fibrosis model will be extensively examined.