

Wang [3] and so on from the cockscomb in the separation of cockscomycin, and then study the different doses of crocin on carbon tetrachloride-induced liver toxicity in mice protective effect. Compared with the control group, it can significantly reduce the levels of aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase and alkaline phosphatase in serum and histopathological examination, indicating that crocinase has significant hepatoprotective activity. Kim [4] and other studies of different doses of Cockscomb extract on tert-butyl hydroperoxide induced liver toxicity in rats, compared with the control group, it can significantly reduce the serum and histopathological examination of glutamate Oxalate aminotransferase, glutamate pyruvate aminotransferase levels, but also reduce liver lipid peroxides and serum levels of triglycerides. The results showed that Cockscomb extract could prevent oxidative stress - induced liver injury by enhancing the antioxidant capacity of hepatocytes.

1.3 anti-vaginal trichomoniasis effect Chen Jian-fang [5] and other different concentrations of water extract of cockscomb on the role of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in vitro culture, the role of drugs at different times after the vaginal *Trichomonas vaginalis* mortality. The results showed that with the increase of drug concentration and drug action time, the mortality rate of *Trichomonas vaginalis* increased. Indicating that cockscomb has a strong anti-vaginal trichomoniasis effect.

2 Summary At present, there are many studies on the chemical constituents and pharmacological effects of cockscomb peanut products, but some mechanisms of pharmacological effects have not been studied or researched deeply, and the research on the correlation between the effective components and pharmacological effects of different parts of cockscomb is lack. But also for the comb of cockscomb fireworks research is relatively small. Therefore, a comprehensive study of raw materials and processed products, as soon as possible to explore its mechanism of action, to find the relationship between the efficacy should be the focus of future research.

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## RESEARCH PROGRESS OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE IN TREATMENT OF DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY

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Abstract Diabetic nephropathy (DN) is one of the most serious complications of diabetes. According to the statistics, 30% to 40% of patients with 1-type diabetes and 15% to 20% of patients with 2-type diabetes have complications of diabetic nephropathy. In recent years, the effect of Chinese medicine on diabetic nephropathy is better. The review is as follows:

Key words: diabetes, complications, diabetic nephropathy

Diabetic nephropathy (DN), also known as diabetic glomerulosclerosis, is a common cause of chronic renal failure and death. The incidence of diabetic nephropathy can reach 47.66%, accounting for 60% of diabetes mellitus mortality. Clinical manifestations include proteinuria, edema, hypertension, and progressive renal damage.

Objective The purpose is to summarize the effect of traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of diabetic nephropathy.

Materials and methods All the available information on diabetes nephropathy was collected via electronic search (using PubMed, SCI Finder Scholar, CNKI, TPL, Google, Scholar, Baidu Scholar, and Web of Science).

Results and discussion Yishenkang granule (*Panax Ginseng*, *Radix Astragali*, *Radix Puerariae*, *Poria Cocos*, *Cornus Officinalis*, *Polygonum Multiflorum* Thunb, *Radix Angelicae Sinensis*, *Salvia Miltiorrhiza*) tonifying spleen and kidney, supplemented by promoting blood circulation. It has been proved that *Radix Astragali* can reduce free radical production and promote free radical scavenging; *Panax Ginseng* and its active ingredients can prevent renal failure; *Puerarin* can significantly improve renal blood flow, inhibit platelet aggregation and reduce blood viscosity; *Salvianolic acid A* from *Salvia Miltiorrhiza* can inhibit the proliferation of fibroblasts, reduce the collagen synthesis of fibroblasts and effectively alleviate the fibrosis of organization.