

in bone formation of bone health, can be used as drug for the treatment of osteoporosis, to induce or enhance cartilage repair or regenerate, so the hydroxyl tyrosol will fully used in athletes with greater amount of exercise [3].

5 Summary and outlook Hydroxytyrosol has the pharmacological effects and health care effect on anti-cancer, resistant microorganisms, antithrombotic, regulation of blood lipids and resist arteriosclerosis, prevention and control of hepatitis b resistance, protect cartilage and anti osteoporosis, etc. With the deep research of Hydroxytyrosol, it will be meaningful to study and clinical research.

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RESEARCH PROGRESS OF RENAL OSTEOPATHY

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Abstract: In recent years, with the progress of diagnosis and treatment of chronic kidney disease, the survival of patients was significantly longer, but with the disease progress, a series of complications was generated. Renal osteopathy is one of the common complications. Regardless pathogenesis, or diagnosis and treatment measures of Renal osteopathy are very complex. This article will review renal osteopathy research from the pathogenesis, clinical diagnosis and treatment.

Key words: renal osteopathy; pathogenesis; diagnosis; clinical treatment

Kidney is one of the important organs involved in bone metabolism. Renal osteopathy was bone metabolic diseases caused by the occurrence of chronic renal failure, including osteoporosis, osteomalacia, fibrous osteitis, bone sclerosis, soft tissue calcification, bone spondylolisthesis, bone deformity, bone regeneration disorder and pathological fractures.

1 Pathogenesis of Renal Osteopathy The pathogenesis of renal osteopathy is extremely complex and can be triggered by a number of factors that intervene and interfere with each other. Chinese medicine generally believe that renal osteopathy is evolved from the "guang", belonging to the traditional Chinese medicine "bone atrophy", "bone paralysis", "virtual" category, the basic theory of traditional Chinese medicine "kidney dominate bone" shown that the role of kidney for bone [1]. In modern medical research, glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, hypertension is the three major incentives [2], the others hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcemia, calcitriol levels decreased, parathyroid hormone (PTH) increased, aluminum poisoning, chronic metabolic acidosis can also induce the incidence of osteopathy [3].

2 Diagnosis of Renal Osteopathy Timely diagnosis and active prevention and treatment of Renal Osteopathy to improve the survival of patients and quality of life is of great significance. Renal Osteopathy according to its different pathogenesis, treatment is also different, so accurate diagnosis has become the key to renal osteopathy prevention and treatment. At present, mainly through bone biopsy, bone mineral density measurement and bone transport indicators diagnosis to diagnose in the clinical [4].

3 clinical treatment of Renal Osteopathy Clinical treatment of renal osteopathy is varied. In traditional Chinese medicine, mainly based on the "kidney dominate bone" of the basic theory, many kidney reinforcing methods are used, such as: tonifying kidney and strengthening bone method [5], tonifying kidney and spleen method [6], replenishing kidney and activating blood method [7] and so on. While Western medicine mainly from the etiology, by adding vitamin D or its analogues [8], phosphorus binders, non-phosphorus binders and other calcium sensitive agents and other drugs, or surgical treatment [9].

4 Summary The pathogenesis of renal osteopathy is complex and there are many incentives. Although the basic and clinical research has been widely research, but there is no effective treatment. Chinese medicine starting from the incentive, using of reinforcing kidney therapy, but the slow onset of Chinese medicine, treatment time is too long. In western medicine, from a variety of induced diseases, according to the symptoms caused by the disease to treatment, although the effect obviously, also lead to a variety of side effects. This article reviews the etiology and clinical diagnosis and treatment of renal osteopathy in order to facilitate the further study of renal osteopathy.

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PRELIMINARY STUDY ON SUGAR TOLERANCE AND HYPOGLYCEMIC EFFECTS OF EXTRACTS FROM PHYSALIS ALKEK-ENGI L.VAR FRANCHETII(MAST.) MAKINO

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Abstract: OBJECTIVE: 1. To observe the effect of ethanol extract of physalis alkekengi L.var franchetii(Mast.) Makino on the sugar tolerance of ICR mice. METHODS: 1. Study on the sugar tolerance effects of ethanol extract of physalis alkekengi L.var franchetii(Mast.) Makino by Blood Sugar accumulation in ICR Mice. RESULTS: 1. The sugar tolerance of ICR mice was significantly improved by the water extraction and alcohol extraction of physalis alkekengi L.var franchetii(Mast.) Makino. CONCLUSION: 1. Pharmacological experiments showed that the dry physalis alkekengi L.var franchetii(Mast.) Makino, the alcohol extract solution can significantly improve the sugar tolerance of sucrose in mice, and the effect of the alcohol extraction was higher than that of the positive group of acarbose.

KEYWORDS: physalis alkekengi L.var franchetii(Mast.) Makino; Diabetic nephropathy; Sugar tolerance

Physalis alkekengi L.var franchetii (Mast.) Makino (PAFM) was born in Shen Nong's Materia Medica, named acid sauce, as the goods. Stay calyx bitter, slightly acidic, cold, go to the lungs. With detoxification, diuretic Tonglin, Liyan phlegm and other effects [1]. Physalis alkekengi L.var franchetii (Mast.) Contains chemical constituents such as flavonoids, terpenes, lactones, alkaloids, sterols, amino acids and inorganic elements, In the body to play a different pharmacological effects [2].

1. Materials and Methods

1.1 experimental animals SPF grade ICR male mice, weighing 18-22g, feeding Heilongjiang University of Traditional Chinese Medicine Safety Evaluation Center.

1.2 Drugs and reagents Akapo sugar (Beijing Bayer Healthcare Co., Ltd.) Sucrose (Tianjin Fuchen Chemical Reagent Factory) physalis alkekengi L.var franchetii(Mast.) Makino alcohol extract solution, physalis alkekengi L.var franchetii(Mast.) Makino water solution (by the laboratory homemade)

1.3 Instruments electric constant temperature water bath (Shanghai Bo News Industrial Co., Ltd. medical equipment factory, model HHS), Blood glucose test paper (Huagang Biotechnology Co., Ltd. Daqing plant), blood glucose meter (Huagang Biotechnology Co., Ltd., model: Shu Lin partner GM260), electronic balance (METTLER TOLEDO Instruments (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. AL204)

2. Experimental methods Fifty male ICR mice were randomly divided into five groups: control group, acarbose group (positive drug group), model group, physalis alkekengi L.var franchetii(Mast.) Makino water administration group, physalis alkekengi L.var franchetii(Mast.) Makino ethanol administration group, come into the experiment. The control group and the model group were given the same amount of normal saline solution, the positive group was treated with 25.0mg/kg of acarbose, the coronite and the water administration group were treated according to the surface area of human and rat the equivalent dose was administered at 9.1 times the normal adult dose (g/kg). The rats in the control group were given the same amount of normal saline, and the other groups were given sucrose 4.0g/kg. After 30 min and 60 min and 120min, respectively, the tail of the mouse blood, the determination of its blood glucose.

3. Experimental results The experimental data were processed by SPSS 17.0, A single factor analysis of variance was used to compare between groups, The results are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation ($s \pm x$).