

fortify the spleen, Dried ginger, cinnamon warm the interior to dissipate cold, Pinellia, Poria dry dampness to resolve phlegm, Citrus aurantium, Campanulaceae move qi to soothe the chest, Angelica, Chuanxiong, white peony root activate blood to relieve pain. The whole party can dissipate cold, dispel dampness, regulate qi, activate blood, resolve phlegm. It is the best formula to treat the disease with cold, dampness, qi, blood, phlegm combined, especially uterine fibroids.

4. Conclusion

The pathogenesis of Zhengjia is complex, but the total pathogenesis are blood stasis due to qi stagnation and phlegm-dampness accumulation in the abdomen, form the disease. So the treatment principles are activate blood and resolve stasis, move qi to relieve pain, remove dampness to resolve phlegm. Wuji Powder is a exterior and interior-yin and yang formula to treated cold, dampness, qi, blood, phlegm combined. Therefore, the treatment of the disease can be adjusted according to different mains of the drug side of the drug, the syndrome both, the effect is significant.

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STUDY OF THE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT BY THE METHOD OF FREEZING CHIPPING

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Summary Rats were subjected to inhalation for 3 hours 5 days apparatus Vulcan 3. Using scanning electron microscopy method of freezing chipping revealed significant changes taking place on the surface of the trachea. This is a period of adaptation voltage at which the surface is wavy, sharpness of the cilia of ciliated epithelium, goblet cells are formed, mucus and cell elements.

Key words: method of freezing cleaving, during stress adaptation

Materials and methods The study was conducted on male rats weighing unit Rodecia 200-300 grams of 20 pieces. Rats were placed in a special chamber at ambient temperature and + 5S° inhalations moist air for 3 hours to 5 days apparatus Vulcan-3. Then the rats were sacrificed in order to obtain a complex of the respiratory system [2]. Study of the method was carried out using freeze - spalling, wherein investigated mucosal surface of the trachea and bronchi and alveolar walls of the lungs [3]. The material was placed in liquid nitrogen -196C° and frozen within 10 minutes. Thereafter, the bodies cleaved sharp razor blade and placed on a freezing table of a scanning electron microscope Hitachi [4].

Results and discussion In the study of the surface of the trachea is noteworthy change in the topography of its mucosa. Found a large accumulation of undulating cilia over the entire surface of the mucous membrane of the trachea. Cilia are clearly distinguishable, have the correct shape, and each of them separated from each other. Against the background of various ciliary epithelium allocated tops exaggerated apical pole of goblet cells lacking microvilli, these formations are pushing the cilia of ciliated cells. The secretory activity of goblet cells is accompanied by mucus on the surface epithelium of the destruction of the apical pole.

Consequently, it is often found in the mucus residues of cytoplasmic components. This causes that adhesion of slime causes the cilia and are in some parts thereof are arranged in groups in the study are hardly distinguishable electron microscope. Picture of the state of goblet cells creates the impression of a violation of the secretory cycling as all slime cells are in the same stage – discharge. The apical surface of the ciliated cells in a hypersecretion has many bulging. Raster terrain analysis of ciliated cells revealed a large number of mushroom-shaped protrusions.

Conclusions Thus, in the course of the experiments with the use of cold in combination with inhalation of moist air, we observe the voltage adaptation period, this leads to a change in the qualitative composition of the epithelium of tracheal mucosa [1]. When pathological changes which affect in varying degrees, all elements of the surface epithelium, primarily ciliary cells. We see that the structure of fibrillar apparatus changes the mucosal surface becomes wavy and sometimes loses clarity. Also, there are areas with a predominance of ciliated epithelium goblet cells devoid of microvilli forming a dome. The secretory activity of goblet cells is accompanied by mucus on the surface epithelium, causing a violation mukotsilliarnogo transport due to adhesion of the cilia in the future leads to a violation of shear-wave movement of the cilia. Our proposed method has advantages over other known methods. As we study the native properties of the mucous membrane of the trachea and its secrets. When the selected mode is not freezing phase crystallization of water characterizing the osmolarity of biological objects. Therefore, freezing in liquid nitrogen is the most physiologic method of research.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE MECHANISM OF BUYANG HUANWU DECOCTION AND ITS MODIFIED RECIPE IN TREATING CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS

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Abstract Objective: to comparatively investigate the effect and mechanism of Buyang Huanwu decoction and modified empirical decoction on the treatment of cerebral ischemia rats

Materials and methods By model establishment from healthy rats, the effect and dosage form of Buyang Huanwu decoction and modified empirical decoction commonly used in the cerebral ischemia clinical treatment were discussed, and DiL was applied to prelabel after effects clarified. After random grouping, MCAO model establishment was conducted after 48h, and the rats were further divided into Buyang Huanwu decoction group (BHD group) and modified empirical decoction group (MED group) according to different therapeutic methods. Research objects were sacrificed at different timings, in order to implement neurological function evaluation, behavioral assessment and pathological inspection. The expressions of FGF-2 and NCAM at infarction border were detected via ISH; cell count of Brdu+/NeuN+ and Brdu+/GFAP+ was performed by immunofluorescent double staining; cell count of Dil+/Brdu+/NeuN+ and Dil+/Brdu+/GFAP+ was observed through laser confocal microscopy; the expressions of Notch1 mRNA, Hes1/5 mRNA, Mash1 mRNA and Ngn1/2 mRNA were measured by PCR; protein indicators of p-Tubulin-III, Notch1 and Hes1/5 were quantified via Western blot. By comparison between the collected results, the effects of Buyang Huanwu decoction and modified empirical decoction on the modeling rats (NSC) were observed.

Results and discussion 1.After massive decoction screening, the addition of Asclepiadaceae *Heterostemma alatum*, *Angelica dahurica* and grain insects to traditional BHD improved the cerebral infarction area in cerebral ischemia rats as well as the scoring of neurological function (p<0.05);

2.Scores of neurological function evaluation and behavioral assessment were elevated by both treatment methods, however, superior result was obtained in MED group (p<0.05);

3.Infarction border expressions of FGF-2 and NCAM, cell count of Dil+/Brdu+/NeuN+ and Dil+/Brdu+/GFAP+, cell count of Dil+/Brdu+/NeuN+ and Dil+/Brdu+/GFAP+, expressions of Notch1 mRNA, Hes1/5 mRNA, Mash1 mRNA and Ngn1/2 mRNA, as well as p-Tubulin-III, Notch1 and Hes1/5 all indicated therapeutic effects on cerebral ischemia rats by two treatment methods, however, superior result was obtained in MED group (p<0.05).

Superior therapeutic effect of traditional BHD was obtained after

the addition of Asclepiadaceae *Heterostemma alatum*, *Angelica dahurica* and grain insects, and the mechanisms might be the involvement of proliferation, migration and differentiation in neural stem cell after cerebral infarction. MED had better therapeutic effect comparing to BHD.

Keywords: neural stem cell; Buyang Huanwu decoction;

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