

Table 1.

Type of vessel.	Vessel diameter mkm	
	Control group	Hypogravity group
The total diameter of the arterioles	23,000±0,866	24,5±0,681 P >0,05
Arterioles of 1 order	26,000±0,535	28,75±0,750 P >0,05
Arterioles of the 2nd order	16,750±0,453	17,75±0,453 P >0,05
Postcapillary	7,875±0,295	8,0±0,378 P >0,05
Capillary	5,50±0,327	6,125±0,398 P >0,05
Precapillary	7,875±0,295	8,875±0,398 P >0,05
The total diameter of the venules is	23,667±0,9	28,111±0,9 P <0,01
Venula 2 of the order	16,375±0,375	18,375±0,42 P <0,01
Venula 1 of order	25,625±0,680	33,250±1,1 P <0,01

The results of our study show that hypogravity facilitates a differential study of the mesenterium intestine tenue (Table. 1). We found that with antiorthostic hanging of rats, conditions are created for the redistribution of blood, which leads to the accumulation of blood in the veins of the mesenterium. Our proposal significantly objectifies the study of the structure of venules, capillaries and arterioles.

Conclusion: Thus, under the influence of hypogravitation on the body, the study of the microcirculatory bed of the mesenterium reflects the mechanism of regulation of the function of the organs that deposit blood.

Literature

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THE CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ACUPOINT STICKING AND MOXIBUSTION ON BRONCHIAL ASTHMA REMISSION OF THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

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Objective[^] acupoint sticking and moxibustion on patients with bronchial asthma at remission stage, compared with clinical symptoms and signs integral and ACT scores as observation indexes, the observation of acupoint sticking and moxibustion nearly, the influence of the long-term curative effect in patients with asthma, and compare the differences of the two, for the acupoint sticking in clinical basis for prevention and treatment of chronic diseases, and to explore the mechanism of acupoint sticking

Methods choose 80 cases of patients with asthma, met inclusion target will be divided into the acupoint sticking and moxibustion group, during the dog days treatment, the two group were acupunctured the same points of dazhui, feishu, tiantu, zhongfu, treatment of twelve times, record before, at the end of treatment, 1 month after treatment, treatment after 3 months, 6 months after treatment ends when, will record the data for statistical analysis.

Result (1) Intra-group comparison: Grain acupoint sticking groups: by the end of the treatment, 1 month after treatment, clinical symptoms, signs, secondary symptom integral and ACT scores compared with before treatment there were significant differences ($P < 0.01$), 3, 6 months after treatment than before treatment differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). moxibustion group: clinical symptoms, signs total integral secondary symptom total integral there are differences between the ACT scores compared with before treatment ($P < 0.05$).

(2) The comparison among groups: the clinical symptoms, signs total integral: after 1 month treatment and 6 months treatment, the clinical symptoms, signs total integral and ACT scores are significant differences between the acupoint sticking and moxibustion group ($P < 0.01$), It has no Statistical differences after 3 months treatment. the ACT scores: after 1 month treatment, it has statistical difference ($P < 0.05$), but after treatment, 3 and 6 months after treatment, the ACT scores has no Statistical differences ($P > 0.05$).

(3) acupoint sticking group compared with the effectiveness of moxibustion group, the effectiveness of acupoint sticking was 70.6%, and the moxibustion group was 51.2%. the effectiveness of two group has statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion acupoint sticking and moxibustion can improve clinical symptoms and signs in patients with asthma and control of acupoint sticking in the near future curative effect is better than that of moxibustion, the long-term curative effect of two groups.

Keys acupoint sticking; asthma remission; moxibustion

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THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS USING CHINESE MEDICINAL PLANTS: FROM PHARMACOLOGY TO POTENTIAL MOLECULAR MECHANISMS

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ABSTRACT Aims: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a common worldwide public health problem. Because it causes deformation and functional disability, the treatment of RA requires urgent review as to provide basic data for further research and new drug development. Among these treatments, Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) achieved some results to some extent in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Especially in China, Chinese Material Medica (CMM) and CMM formulas are two important parts of TCM used in the clinic because of their advantages and low cost. Some of these CMM formulas have been used for thousands of years in ancient China, so TCM in anti-RA drug is considered as a simple and effective method. This paper aims to summarize pharmacology of CMM formulas in the treatment of RA and mechanism studies of related compounds. We believe that this paper will provide a data support for further research, and draw more attention to benefits that TCM therapeutics on RA bring to us.

Materials and methods: Relevant scientific literatures were collected from Chinese traditional books and Chinese Pharmacopoeia. Several important pharmacology data, clinical observations, animal experiments on effects of anti-RA drugs from CMM and their mechanism were extracted from a library and electric search (Pubmed, CNKI, Wan Fang, Bai du).

Results: This review mainly introduces the current research on anti-RA compounds and extracts from CMM, CMM formulas, pharmacological data and potential mechanisms (inhibit osteoclast proliferation, suppress fibroblast-like synoviocytes (FLSs) growth, decrease the expression of inflammatory cytokines, blocking signal pathways, etc.).

Conclusions: CMM, as a multi-component and multi-target approach, which is a perfect match with the holistic concept of systems biology, is applicable in the treatment of RA. The synergistic connections of Chinese herbs and mechanisms of related active compounds on RA increase the trust for CMM. CMM as alternative remedies for RA has an important position. It will bring benefits for RA patients. Moreover, the development of anti-CMM not only enriches anti-RA drugs in the world market, but also has an irreplaceable role in the treatment of RA in future.

Keywords: Review; Chinese Material Medica; Rheumatoid Arthritis; Molecular mechanism;

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