

论文

家兔隔区和伏核内钙、镁离子对抗电针镇痛与吗啡镇痛

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摘要:

本文通过脑内慢性埋植套管向家兔一侧隔区或伏核内注射微量(10 nmol)CaCl₂或MgCl₂,可显著对抗吗啡镇痛和电针镇痛。注入核外则无效。家兔一侧隔区或伏核内注入阳离子螯合剂CDTA(20 nmol)加强吗啡镇痛和电针镇痛。文中就Ca²⁺,Mg²⁺作用的相似性,电针镇痛与吗啡镇痛机理的相似性,以及伏核和隔区在上述镇痛中的重要性进行了讨论。

关键词: 氯化钙 氯化镁 整合剂 吗啡 电针 镇痛

CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM IONS IN SEPTUM AND NUCLEUS ACCUMBENS OF THE RABBIT ARE ANTAGONISTIC TO ACUPUNCTURE ANALGESIA AND MORPHINE ANALGESIA

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Abstract:

Unilateral microinjection of CaCl₂ or MgCl₂ (10 nmol) into septum or nucleus accumbens of the rabbit via chronically implanted cannula markedly attenuated the analgesic effect induced by morphine or electroacupuncture (EA) stimulation. Microinjection of cation chelating agent CDTA (20 nmol) into septum or n. accumbens, on the contrary, potentiated EA and morphine analgesia. Injection into the vicinity of the nuclei was not effective. The results suggest (1) a similarity of the actions of Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ in antagonizing EA and morphine effect, (2) a similarity of the mechanisms for EA and morphine analgesia, and (3) the importance of septum and nucleus accumbens in mediating EA and morphine analgesia.

Keywords: Magnesium chloride Chelating agent Morphine Electroacupuncture Analgesia Calcium chloride

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