

催乳口服液的研制

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摘要 催乳口服液由当归、黄芪、生地黄等经水提醇沉制得。介绍了其制备工艺、质量标准及稳定性试验结果,表明该口服液工艺合理,稳定性好;另外,简要介绍了其药效学研究结果。

关键词 催乳口服液 制备工艺 质量标准 稳定性 药效学

催乳口服液是在多年临床实践基础上研制而成的口服液体剂,主要由当归、黄芪、生地黄等药材组成,具有补气活血,通经下乳之功效。主要用于产后气血亏损,经络不通所致的乳汁不通,乳汁量少。现对其制备工艺、质量标准、稳定性及药效学进行了研究。

1 处方及制备工艺

该处方由当归、黄芪、生地黄等药材组成。按处方量称取各药,加水煎煮2次,合并煎煮液,浓缩后加乙醇使其含醇量达65%左右,静置冷藏24h,过滤,滤液回收乙醇,加入炼蜜,芳香水,调整至总量,静置冷藏24h,过滤,灌封、灭菌即得。

2 质量控制标准

本品为10ml装澄明口服液,味苦、微甜,气特异。

2.1 鉴别: a) 取本品40ml,置分液漏斗中,用水泡和正丁醇萃取2次,每次30ml,合并2次正丁醇萃取液,置水浴上蒸干,残渣加20ml甲醇溶解,滤过,滤液加于已处理好的中性氧化铝柱(100~120目,5g,内径10~15mm)上,用80%甲醇100ml洗脱,收集洗脱液,置水浴蒸干,残渣加甲醇1ml溶解,作为供试品溶液。另取黄芪甲甙对照品,加甲醇制成每1ml含0.5mg的溶液,作为对照品溶液,照中国药典(1990年版)薄层色谱法试验。吸取上述2种溶液各10 μ l,分别点于同一硅胶G薄层板上,以氯仿-甲醇-水(8:2.5:0.5)展开,取出晾干。喷以10%硫酸乙醇液,105 $^{\circ}$ C烘烤10~15min。紫外(365nm)灯下检视。供试品色谱中,在与对照品色谱相应的位置上,显相同颜色的荧光斑点。b) 取本品20ml,置分液漏斗中,用水泡和正丁醇萃取2次,每次30ml,合并2次正丁醇萃取液,置水浴上挥干溶剂,残渣加甲醇2ml溶解,作为供试品溶液。另取王不留行对照药材1g,加甲醇30ml,超声处理30min,滤过,滤液蒸干,残渣加甲醇2ml使溶解,作为对照药材溶液。照中国药典(1990年版)薄层色谱法实验,吸取上述2种溶液各5 μ l,分别点于同一硅胶G薄层板上,以氯仿-甲醇-水(7:5:0.5)为展开剂展开,取出晾干,喷以10%的硫酸乙醇溶液,于105 $^{\circ}$ C烘烤5min。供试品色谱中,在与对照品色谱相应的位置上,显相同颜色的斑点。c) 取本品40ml,置分液漏斗中,用乙醚提取2次,每次30ml,合并乙醚提取液,水浴蒸干溶剂,残渣加甲醇5ml使溶解,作为供试品溶液。另取漏芦对照药材1.3g,加水50ml煎煮1h,滤过,滤过液用乙醚提取2次,每次30ml,合并乙醚提取液,水浴蒸干溶剂,残渣加甲醇5ml使溶解,作为对照药材溶液。照中国药典(1990年版)薄层色谱法试验,吸取上述3种溶液各5 μ l,分别点于同一含0.2%羧甲基纤维素钠为粘合剂的硅胶G薄层板上,以环己烷-醋酸乙酯(9:1)为展开剂展开,取出晾干。置紫外光灯(365nm)下检视。供试品

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色谱中,在与对照品色谱相应的位置上,显相同颜色的荧光斑点。

2.2 检查: a) 相对密度,应不低于1.05(中国药典1990年版一部附录34页比重瓶法)。

b) 其他,应符合制剂项下有关的各项规定(中国药典1990年版一部附录15页)。

3 稳定性试验

取3批口服液样品各数支,在室温条件下,分别放置0、1、2、3、6、12、18月后检查,结果与0月比较,除澄清晰度外,其它均无变化。

4 药效学试验

4.1 主要药效学研究

4.1.1 增加哺乳期仔鼠体重: 实验中用催乳口服液给哺乳期母鼠灌胃,同时观察仔鼠体重。结果表明: 给药组仔鼠平均体重增加较对照组明显,以0.2ml/kg的剂量用催乳口服液给母鼠灌胃,就可以使仔鼠体重明显增加,而且随剂量增加,此作用也增加。

4.1.2 促进哺乳期母鼠乳汁分泌: 在实验中将母鼠与仔鼠分笼8h,仔鼠体重减轻,将母鼠与仔鼠合笼后母鼠即开始哺乳。30min后取出仔鼠称重,此时仔鼠体重增加的量即为母鼠在30min内的泌乳量。每kg体重0.2ml的催乳口服液能明显增加给药组母鼠的泌乳量。这种作用随剂量增加而增加。

4.1.3 促进哺乳期的母鼠的乳腺增生: 与对照组相比,给药组大鼠乳腺导管增生,并有扩张,而且脑垂体嗜酸性细胞增大。

4.2 急性毒性试验: 采取催乳口服液原液(每10ml含5g药材)和小鼠能够承受最大容量(0.2g/10g)方法1次灌胃,观察7d,未见有任何毒性反应,无1只死亡,小鼠对催乳口服液最大耐受在20g/kg以上,为人治疗量的40倍,可以认为催乳口服液毒性极小。

4.3 长期毒性试验

4.3.1 催乳口服液人每日最高用量折合生药量为0.5g/kg,而给大鼠灌胃大剂量组每日为1.2g/kg,连续2周,除大剂量组大鼠体重增加缓慢外,其动物行为、二便等均无明显影响。

4.3.2 根据血液、血液生化指标检验及病理组织学检查,催乳口服液对心、肝、肾、肺等无毒性反应。

4.3.3 根据病理组织学检查,灌以催乳口服液后,雌性大鼠(未妊娠)垂体嗜酸性细胞稍增大,乳腺导管稍增多并轻度扩张,即对脑垂体、乳腺有轻度促进作用。

5 结果与讨论

本工艺采用了水煎醇沉及冷藏水沉法,以除去沉淀物,既保证了制剂的澄明度,又增加了制剂的稳定性。

薄层鉴别,空白对照无干扰,方法可靠。药理实验表明该制剂有催乳之功效。

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C-scanning. Four different processes were compared. Result showed that Process C was the best among all.

(Original article on page 463)

Preparation of Cuiru Oral Liquid

Ma Shuangcheng, Ni Long, Chen Dechang

Cuiru oral liquid (COL) for the promotion of lactation is prepared from an aqueous extract of *Angelica sinensis*, *Astragalus membranaceus*(Fisch.) Bge., *Rehmannia glutinosa* Libosch., et al. Its formulation and processing were briefly described, and the quality standard and stability of the finished product were studied. Results showed that the formulation processing and stability of COL were suitable for clinical trial. Moreover, its pharmacology was briefly described.

(Original article on page 465)

Experimental Studies on Liposome Encapsulation in Cytotoxicity of Tetrandrine

Yang Saili, Yang Xi, et al

Changes in the cytotoxicity of tetrandrine before and after liposome encapsulation on rat alveolar macrophages in vitro were observed. Results suggested that there was a significant differentiation on the adsorptive capacity to yeast, and the level in cytoplasmic free calcium and potassium, and the cytoskeletal control of macrophages at the concentration of 40µg/ml. Experiments showed that liposome encapsulation may attenuate cytotoxicity of tetrandrine.

(Original article on page 470)

Studies on Narrowleaf Sibiraea (*Sibiraea angustata*) in Regulating Lipid Metabolism

Wang Xiaoli, Guo Jiming, Yang Bingxun

Liu Tea (*Sibiraea angustata*) at doses of 8.5 and 15.0g/kg ig could reduce TG, β-LP, TC and elevate HDL-C levels of normal or hyperlipidemia rat. In vitro experiments indicated that *S.angustata* may promote the catabolism of FFA. The contents of FFA in rat serum showed significant elevation in *S. angustata* treated groups as compared with the control. In addition, fat cells were smaller in *S. angustata* treated rats and mucoid changes could be seen under microscope. These results suggested that *S. angustata* could regulate the metabolism of lipid.

(Original article on page 473)

Pharmacological Activity of Nest of Silvestri (*Macrotermes annandalei*)

Bei Weijian, Chen Yong, Chen Chaoshu, et al

Experiments showed that the nest of *Macrotermes annandalei* (Silvestri) had the activity of relieving cough, eliminating phlegm, and bacteriostasis. It could also promote the phagocytosis of macrophages, enhance the transformation of T-cell of lymphocyte and raise the ratio of ANAE cell of lymphocyte in mice.

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