原著

イヌの大腸支配骨盤神経活動に対する胃・小腸 粘膜刺激の効果

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Effects of Stimulation of the Gastric and Small Intestinal Mucosa on Outflow in the Pelvic Nerve Innervating the Colon of Dogs.

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Abstract

This study was undertaken to elucidate the reflex responses in the pelvic nerve outflow to the colon following chemical stimulation of the gut mucosa in decerebrated dogs. The outflow in the pelvic nerve and motility of the proximal and distal colon were increased by infusion of HCI solution (0.05–0.1 N) into the gastric cavity. However, the outflow was decreased by intraduodenal infusion of the HCI solution and 1–5% sodium oleate solution. The pelvic nerve outflow was increased by i. v. injection of pharmacological dose of pentagastrin (0.2–1 µg/kg/5 min) and CCK-PZ (0.25–1 U/kg/3 min). This response was abolished after bilateral cervical vagotomy. From the results, it is suggested that chemical stimulation of the gastric mucosa exert as a factor producing the gastro-colic reflex.

この研究は除脳イヌの消化管粘膜の化学的刺激によって起こる大腸への骨盤神経の活動の反射反応を明らかにするために行った. 骨盤神経の遠心性活動および近側・遠側結腸の運動は胃内への塩酸液(O.05-O.1N)の注入によって促進された.しかし,骨盤神経活動は十二指腸内への同濃度塩酸液および1-5%のオレイン酸ナトリウム液の注入によっては抑制された.骨盤神経活動はペンダガストリン(o.2-1µg/kg/5分)およびCCK-PZ(o.25-1U/kg/3分)の薬理的量の静脈内投与によって増加した.この反応は,両側迷走神経の切断後には消失した. これらの結果から,胃粘膜の化学的刺激は胃一大腸反射を引き起こす一因として作用すること余示唆される.