

育に対しては 64 mg/kg 以上と推定された。

文 献

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Teratological Study of High Molecular Weight Sodium Hyaluronate (NRD101) in Rats

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A teratogenicity study was performed in Sprague-Dawley rats treated intraperitoneally with NRD101 at the dosage levels of 16, 32 and 64 mg/kg/day (as the weight of sodium hyaluronate) from day 7 to day 17 of pregnancy. In each group, 20-22 female rats were sacrificed on day 20 of pregnancy for the examination of their fetuses, and 13-15 female rats were allowed to litter naturally for the postnatal examination of their offspring.

Clinical symptoms and mortality attributable to NRD101 administration were not observed in the dams (P). Body weight gain in dams of 64 mg/kg group increased due to retention of the test solution in the abdominal cavity. NRD101 did not affect food consumption.

NRD101 showed no adverse effects on the fetal mortality, prenatal development or teratogenicity of the fetuses.

No adverse effects on the postnatal development of the offspring-including reproductive ability were detected.

The results suggest that non-effective dose level of NRD101 is more than 64 mg/kg for dams, for fetuses and for development in offspring, respectively.

KEY WORDS

NRD101, Sodium hyaluronate,
Teratological study, Rat

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