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Author	内山, 利満(Uchiyama, Toshimitsu) 金子, 明子(Kaneko, Akiko) 伊藤, 隆太(Ito, Ryuta)
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Emetic Action of Glucagon (1): Feedback Experiments on Animals*

TOSHIMITSU UCHIYAMA, AKIKO KANEKO and RYUTA ITO

内山利満**, 金子明子, 伊藤隆太**

Glucagon (GC)-induced nausea and emesis which were observed in human were examined in non-restrained pigeons, balloon-inserted and restrained Pigeons, and/or non-restrained dogs and cats, and the mechanisms were studied.

In dogs and cats, nausea and emesis were not observed at any dose of GC *iv*. In non-restrained pigeons, percent appearances of GC-induced vomiting were 40% in 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, 43% in 300 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ and 67% in 1 mg/kg *iv*. No deaths occurred at GC 300 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, but fatalities reached 33% at 1 mg/kg *iv*. The onset times of GC emesis were irregular, but most were within 20 to 60 minutes after *iv*, and emesis disappeared after about 180 minutes. The GC emesis was almost completely suppressed with chlorpromazine hydrochloride (CPZ) 3 mg/kg, but not by bilateral vagotomy. In restrained pigeons, inside pressure of a balloon inserted into the glandular stomach was suppressed or suspended transiently at over 1 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ of GC. AT GC 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, vomiting curves often appeared after the transient suspension, and either emetic action, nausea only or no symptom were observed. These responses were compared with those of digoxin, apomorphine and CuSO_4 .

The GC emesis which was seen only in pigeons among the tested animals, was dose-dependent and completely suppressed by CPZ, but not by bilateral vagotomy, suggesting the participation of a chemoreceptor trigger zone in the central nervous system.

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