

BV, there were two significant increases vs. control in 3 hrs later at dose of 1.2 g ( $p=0.0032$ ) and in 2 hrs at dose of 3.6 g ( $p=0.0081$ ). In BT, statistical differences were showed at the three points, as following; one increase ( $p=0.0235$ ) in 3 hrs at dose of 1.2 g, other decrease ( $p=0.0208$ ) in 1 hr at dose of 3.6 g and another decrease ( $p=0.0088$ ) in 4 hrs at dose of 3.6 g. In BP, SBP and DBP, SG groups except for SG 1.2 stood for statistical differences at almost every time point. These results showed that SG was more efficient for SBP and DBP than for BF, BV, BT and HR.

[PF1-2] [ 04/18/2003 (Fri) 09:30 – 12:30 / Hall P ]

### The Effects of *Panax ginseng* and *P. quinquefolium* on Hemodynamics and Body Temperature in Healthy Young Men (II)

Lee JeeHwan<sup>o1)</sup>, Cho JungAh<sup>1)</sup>, Ki ChanYoung<sup>1)</sup>, Son YeonKyoung<sup>1)</sup>, Park JeongHill<sup>2)</sup>, Park ManKi<sup>2)</sup>, Han YongNam<sup>1 2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>Natural Products Research Institute, Seoul 110-460, and <sup>2)</sup>College of Pharmacy, Seoul 151-742, Seoul National University, Korea

The current study was performed to observe the effects of *Panax ginseng* (PG) and *P. quinquefolium* (PQ) on hemodynamics such as blood flow rate (BF), blood flow velocity (BV), heart rate (HR), systolic blood pressure (SBP), and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) and body temperature (BT) in healthy young men. This is a randomized, single-blind study observed during 6 hrs after orally single administration of PG and PQ groups. Sixty-nine subjects were divided into seven groups, such as control (n=13), PG 2.25 (n=9), PG 4.5 (n=10), PG 9.0 (n=9), PQ 2.25 (n=11), PQ 4.5 (n=10) and PQ 9.0 (n=8). There was only one intergroup statistical difference observed in DBP ( $p=0.0134$ ). We examined statistical differences between PG groups and their counterparts in PQ groups. HR ( $p=0.0024$ ) and DBP ( $p=0.0144$ ) at dose of 2.25 g, DBP ( $p=0.0440$ ) at dose of 4.5 g and BV ( $p=0.0412$ ) at dose of 9.0 g showed intergroup statistical differences. PQ tended to drop BF, BV, SBP and DBP abruptly and also to increase them suddenly. PG groups were more well-balanced than PQ groups in hemodynamics. In BT, PG 4.5, PG 9.0 and PQ 9.0 significantly reduced BT, but PG and PQ 2.25 tended to increase BT with no significance. In summary, PG is more effective on keeping homeostasis than PQ in the changes of hemodynamics, while PG and PQ groups showed similar tendency in BT.