

Increased Plasma Levels of Corticosterone and Prolactin and Decreased T₃ and T₄ Levels in Short-Term Prehepatic Portal Hypertension in Rats

GONZALO MONTERDE, MD, GUILLERMO RODRÍGUEZ-FABIAN, MD, ELENA VARA, PhD, LAUDINO LÓPEZ, PhD, JORGE ARIAS, PhD, BD, MARÍA-ANGELES ALLER, MD, and JAIME ARIAS, MD

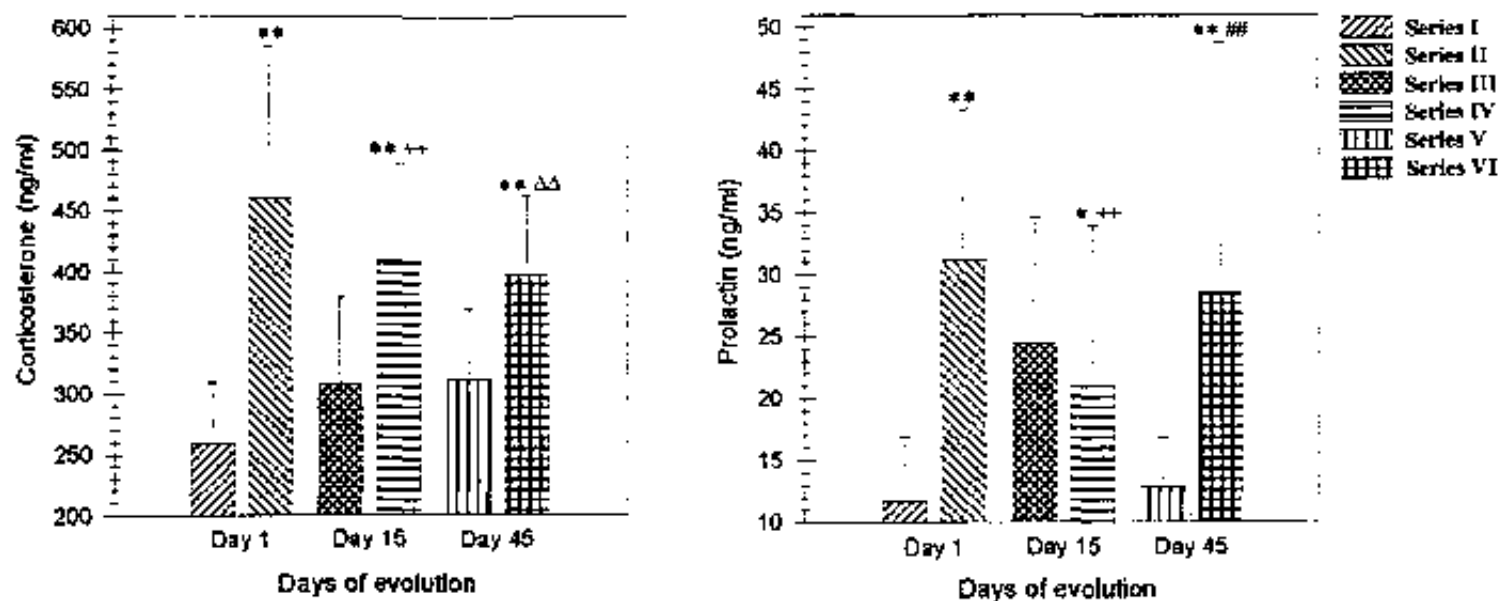


Fig 3. Corticosterone and prolactin serum concentrations in rats with triple partial portal vein ligation at 24 hr (series II), 15 days (series IV), and 45 days (series VI) postop. Series I, III, and V are control rats at 24 hr and 15 and 45 days postop, respectively. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$: statistically significant value in relation to their corresponding control series. † $P < 0.01$: statistically significant value of series IV in relation to series II. ‡ $P < 0.01$: statistically significant value of series VI in relation to series II. §§ $P < 0.01$: statistically significant value of series VI in relation to series IV.

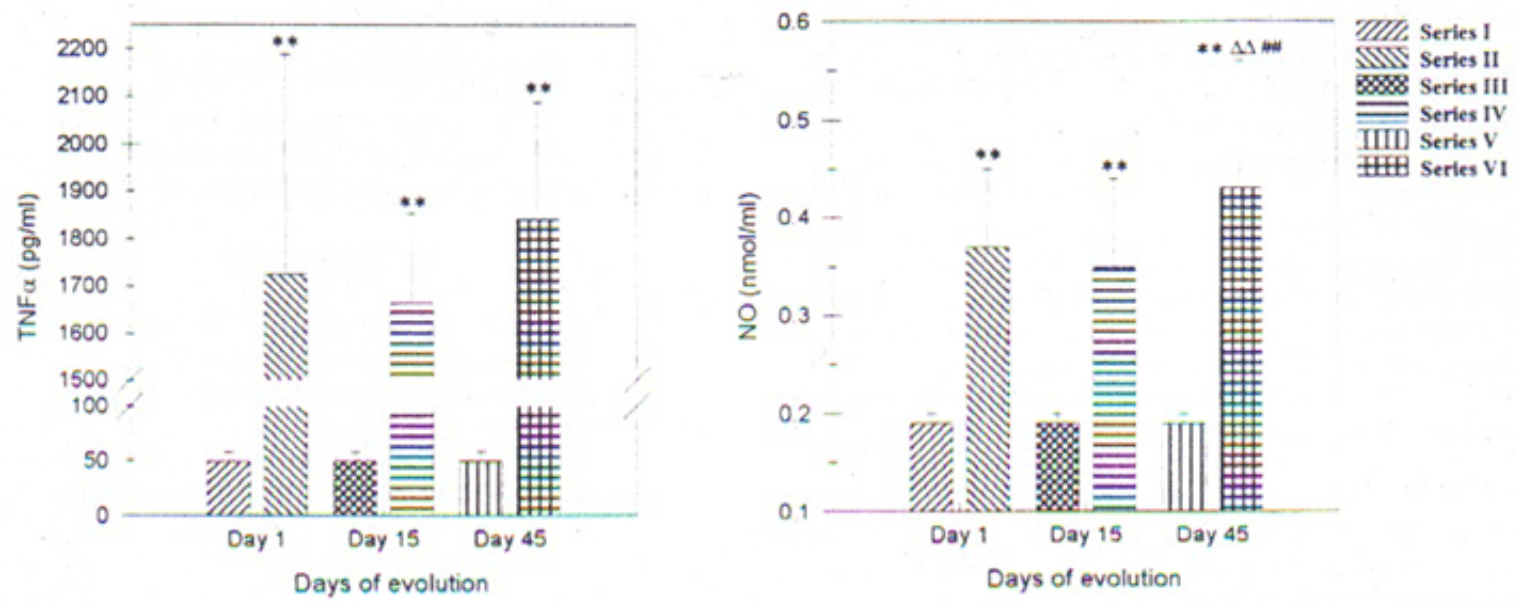


Fig 4. Tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α) and nitric oxide (NO) serum concentrations in rats with triple partial portal vein ligation at 24 hr postop (series II), 15 days (series IV), and 45 days (series VI) postop. Series I, III, and V are control rats at 24 hr and 15 and 45 days postop, respectively. ** $P < 0.01$: statistically significant value in relation to their corresponding control series. $\Delta\Delta P < 0.01$: statistically significant value of series VI in relation to series II. ## $P < 0.01$: statistically significant values of series VI in relation to series IV.