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Changes of cAMP and cGMP in the lymphocytes after trauma in mice

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Abstract Murine model of closed trauma, amputation and burn injury was employed to observe the changes of cAMP levels in the lymphocytes from the spleen, the thymus and the mesenteric lymph nodees on the 4th day after trauma. It was found that under resting and ConA−stimulated conditions, the lymphocytes from 3 different sources all showed an increase of cAMP and a decrease of cGMP and the ratio of cAMP/cGMP was elevated likewise. Serum, macrophages and T_S cells from the traumatized mice could significantly elevate cAMP and reduce cGMP of normal splenocytes in vitro. Removal of macrophages and T_S cells from the splenocytes in traumatized mice could restore the cAMP and cGMP levels nearly to normal.

These findings indicate the the changes of cAMP and cGMP levels in the lymphocytes after trauma result from the effects of serum, macrophages and T_S cells.

Key words wounds and injuries; lymphocytes; adenosine cyclic monophosphate; guanosine cyclic monophosphate; mice

个案与短篇

吗丁啉致泌乳作用一例

A case of effect of lactation induced by Motilium

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患者朱××,女性,30岁。因上腹胞胀、隐痛半年,加重伴嗳气半年来院门诊,钡餐检查诊断为胃窦炎,给予得乐冲剂及吗丁啉治疗。因治病心切,自服吗丁啉20 mg 3次/d,治疗后症状明显减轻。但第5天出现双乳房胀痛,并有少量乳汁溢出,第6天用手按压乳房时,乳液射出1 m远,并有大量乳液不断流出,即来院妇科检查,无妇产科疾病发现。又来消化科门诊,考虑与服用吗丁啉有关,停用吗丁啉,6天后泌乳现象消失。半月后病人再次试服吗丁啉10 mg 3次/d,1周后再次发生泌乳作用。患者23岁结婚,24岁生一男婴,母奶喂养半月,无任何诱因突然停止泌乳。

讨论

泌乳素的分泌受下丘脑的多巴胺系统调节,直接通过泌乳素抑制因子(PIF)和泌乳素释放因子(PRF)控制其分泌量。多巴胺受体兴奋时,PIF就增多,泌乳素分泌量减少,泌乳作用就停止,因此就不发生泌乳。当多巴胺受体被抑制,PIF减少,而PRF就增多,泌乳素分泌量也增多,从而导致泌乳。吗丁啉属多巴胺受体拮抗剂,大量服用,可使下丘脑PIF减少,PRF增多,泌乳素分泌量也增多,从而导致未绝经期的非哺乳女性的泌乳现象。此病人在哺乳期无诱因突然中止泌乳,可能与多巴胺受

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3.2　ER、PR 状态与 ras 基因活化的关系

目前，已有许多文献报导，性类固醇激素表达与乳腺癌的分化和预后有关[7]。我们的结果显示，ER 和 PR 强阳性组 P^{21} 阳性表达高达 91.6%，而 ER、PR 弱阳性组 P^{21} 表达较低(67.5%)。表 3 结果也显示 P^{21} 表达与月经期有关，绝经前后两组 P^{21} 阳性率有显著差异，与 Ohuchi 的结果一致[1]。提示 ras 基因活化与性激素状态有关。过去的研究认为雌激素通过 ER 促乳腺发育且与癌细胞的繁殖有关，其作用之一是缩短 RNA 和 DNA 合成开始的时间并提高合成水平，从而使靶细胞增殖。由此可以设想，雌激素的状态与 DNA 双键上 ras 基因片断的活化可能相互影响。雌激素受体表达高者癌变时细胞的 ras 活性较强。但两者的因果关系尚不清楚，有待进一步研究。

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A comparison of ras oncogene product P^{21} expression and sex hormone receptor determination in patients with benign or malignant breast lesions

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Abstract　The expression of P^{21} (a common product of Ha-ras, Ki-ras and N-ras) was detected with monoclonal antibodies through the technique of paraffin section for immunohistochemical analysis in 60 cases of breast carcinoma, 22 cases of breast fibroadenoma and 22 cases of breast adenosis. The concentration of estrogen receptors and progestin receptors was studied in 60 cases of breast carcinoma with the examination of frozen sections. It was found that there was a positive correlation of P^{21} expression with the concentration of sex hormone receptors and the benignancy or malignancy of the lesion. The detection of P^{21} can reflect the activities of ras oncogenes and the ras gene activity and sex hormone receptor concentration are related to the prognosis of the patient.

Key words　breast neoplasms; oncogenes; receptors, estrogen; immunohistochemistry

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体兴奋，PIF 增多有关。当服用吗丁啉后，兴奋的多巴胺受体被抑制，使 PIF 减少，PRF 增多，泌乳素分泌量增多，导致泌乳现象。提示在应用吗丁啉前，有必要询问哺乳期的哺乳情况，如有无诱因突然中止泌乳史的未绝经女性，使用多胺巴受体拮抗剂应谨慎。

关键词　贮胃动素/副作用；泌乳/并发症

中图法分类号　R975

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