DOI:10.16016/j.1000-5404.1990.04.009

The Important Role of Lipid Peroxidation in Liver Cell Necrosis of Rats Induced by D-galactosamine and the Therapeutic Effect of Vitamin E

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Systematic changes of lipid peroxidation product and the antioxidant system in liver cell necrosis of rats induced by D-galatosamine (D-galN) were studied; the relationship between these data and degree of liver cell damage were observed; therapeutic effect of vitamin E (VE), a kind of free radical scavenger was investigated. Results: occurrence and intensification of liver damage (LD) after intraperitoneal injection of a sublethal dose of D-galN were accompanied by the accumulation of malondialdehyde (MDA) in liver and plasma. The degree of LD was closely correlated with the increased MDA level and decreased antioxidant function. VE injection provided increase of plasma and liver VE level, supressed MDA level, maintained the reduced glutathione(GSH)content and activities of superoxide dismutase(SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-px) at various degrees, and ameliorated the LD. VE injection also increased the survival rate of rats with liver necrosis induced by a lethal dose of D-galN. The results suggested that the lipid peroxidation might play an important role in liver necrosis induced by D-galN.

Key words: lipid peroxides; galactosamine; vitamine E/TU; superoxide dismutase; necrosis, liver; glutathione

论文摘要

斑秃免疫病理观察及病因学探讨

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本文通过对244例斑秃患者的临床、病理、免疫病理、自身抗体等方面的观察，探讨斑秃的病因。结果发现：青年发病率较高，部分患者有家族史及精神创伤史。毛球周围有淋巴细胞浸润，有时可见毛囊中有多核巨细胞存在，毛发周期明显异常，大量毛发由生长期提前进入并持续存在于休止期。毛囊及毛球中的郎格罕细胞（LC）明显增多，主要是$T_6^+DR^-$的LC增多，LC的这种改变与病情活动性有关。毛周及外周血T_3、T_4、T_8、T_4/T_8检查表明毛囊周围及外周血T细胞亚群比例失调。24/54斑秃见毛囊角朊细胞表达HLA-DR抗原。直接免疫荧光（DIF）显示81.5%患者毛囊周围及毛囊内有C_3、IgG及IgM沉积，主要有3种形态。33.3%患者发现有ANA、抗胃壁细胞、平滑肌及甲状腺等自身抗体。循环免疫复合物（CIC）检查未见异常。对比观察了强的松和长压定在治疗斑秃中的利弊，并推荐了治疗方案。斑秃可能是由于遗传而使患者存在着易感因素。在精神创伤等诱因作用下，免疫功能发生紊乱，导致以毛球为中心的异常免疫反应，影响了正常的毛发生长周期，致使毛发脱落。

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