

大豆蛋白對慢性腎衰竭大白鼠殘餘腎功能與血脂代謝的影響

**Effects of Soy Protein on Renal Function and Lipid  
Metabolism in Partially Nephrectomized Rats**

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**Abstract**

The objective of this experiment was to examine the effect of different quantity of soy protein intake on renal function and lipid metabolism in rats with 5/6-nephrectomy chronic renal failure. Experimental animals were subjected to nephrectomy and fed either casein or soys, at 20 or 10% levels. The diets were isocaloric with identical fat, sodium, potassium and phosphorus contents. The rats with chronic renal failure ingesting soya diets both reduced the rate of decrease renal function compare to casein diets as established by plotting the reciprocal of plasma creatinine versus time. And 10% soya diet demonstrated increase serum albumin, falls in serum cholesterol and triglyceride concentrations and decreases blood urea nitrogen, but 10% casein diet significantly increase serum triglyceride. This study indicates that low soy protein diets improved nutritional status, plasma lipids and decrease the progression of chronic renal failure in rats. And unrestriction soy protein was associated with decrease the progression of chronic renal failure compare to animal-source protein in partially nephrectomized rats but reduce the rate of decrease renal function was prominent in protein restriction.