

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| • 系統編號 | RC8901-0215 |
| • 計畫中文名稱 | 敗血症引起血小板減少之機轉探討及其治療方法之研究(III) |
| • 計畫英文名稱 | Investigation of Pathogenic Mechanisms and Treatments of Thrombocytopenia in Sepsis (III) |
| • 主管機關 | 行政院國家科學委員會 |
| • 執行機構 | 台北醫學院醫學研究所 |
| • 本期期間 | 8708 ~ 8807 |
| • 報告頁數 | 0 頁 |
| • 研究人員 | 許準榕 Sheu, Joen-Rong |
| • 中文關鍵字 | 敗血症；血小板減少症；機轉；脂多醣 |
| • 英文關鍵字 | Sepsis ; Thrombocytopenia ; Mechanism ; Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) |
| • 中文摘要 | <p>血小板減少症常發生在格蘭氏陰性菌感染的初期。Triflavin 是一種含 Arg-Gly-Asp 的 Disintegrin,它可競爭性的干擾血液中的纖維蛋白原 (Fibrinogen)結合到血小板細胞膜上的纖維蛋白原受體(醣蛋白 IIb/IIIa, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa complex),而抑制血小板凝集反應。本研究計畫主要探討當敗血症發生初期引起血小板減少的作用機轉;同時並評估這類含 Arg-Gly-Asp 的 Disintegrin(如 Triflavin)是否可以預防或減少血小板減少症。在本計畫中,使用放射線/⁵¹Cr 標定血小板追蹤致當引起敗血症時,循環中的血小板其在各個組織器官的分布情形;同時利用穿透式及掃描式電子顯微鏡分析在敗血症發生時,血小板在組織器官及在受損血管內膜的附著情形,並觀察在投與 Triflavin 後上述這些狀況改變的情形。由本研究結果顯示,Triflavin 可明顯的抑制敗血症所引起的血小板減少現象;而其抑制的作用機轉可能為:(1)Triflavin 抑制血小板凝集反應,進而抑制 Thromboxane A₂的合成。(2)Triflavin 可抑制血小板附著到血管內皮下基質蛋白,因此能使附著到受傷血管內皮下層蛋白的血小板及堆積在肝臟組織中的血小板明顯減少,而使循環中的血小板回復正常。</p> |
| • 英文摘要 | <p>Thrombocytopenia frequently occurs early in the course of gram-negative bacterial infection. Triflavin, an Arg-Gly-Asp-containing disintegrin, has been suggested to interfere with the interaction of fibrinogen with the glycoprotein (GP) IIb/IIIa complex. The present study was undertaken to determine whether triflavin could prevent thrombocytopenia in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-treated rats. In this study, /sup 51/Cr-labeled platelets were used to assess blood and tissue platelet accumulation after LPS challenge. In histological examinations and platelet adhesion assay, triflavin markedly inhibited the adhesion of platelets to subendothelial matrices in vivo and in vitro. These results indicate that triflavin effectively prevents thrombocytopenia, possibly through the following two mechanisms: (1) Triflavin markedly inhibits platelet aggregation, resulting in decreased</p> |

thromboxane A₂ formation. (2) It inhibits the adhesion of platelets to subendothelial matrices, thereby leading to a reversal in the distribution of platelets in blood and liver in LPS-treated rats.