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• 計畫英文名稱	Immunological Regulation in Bipolar Patients with Manic Episode		
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• 中文關鍵字	雙極性情感疾病；免疫反應；細胞激素		
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• 中文摘要

目前有關躁症的免疫變化研究不多且結果不一致,由於細胞激素以及其受體在體內的變化可能與精神病患其精神-生理反應有關,而國內尚無相關之研究報告,故本研究乃就急性躁期前後之免疫力及細胞激素受體的變化加以研究。結果顯示 PHA(刺激 T 淋巴細胞)($p<0.01$)與 PWM(刺激 T 淋巴細胞與 B 淋巴細胞) ($p<0.05$)之增生指數,於躁期均有明顯高於緩解期;sIL-2R 於躁期血清濃度明顯高於緩解期($p<0.05$),sIL-6R 則均無變化。而緩解期則均無異於健康對照組。此外 IFN-.gamma.、IL-2 和 IL-4 濃度於躁期均有明顯異於緩解期。本研究發現躁鬱症病患僅在急性躁期之細胞免疫力明顯活化,躁期症狀之嚴重度與免疫功能之改變有關;急性躁期僅 sIL-2R 升高而非 sIL-6R,此現象不同 sIL-2R 與 sIL-6R 均升高的精神分裂症與重鬱症,顯示躁鬱症之精神-生理機轉不同於其他的重大精神疾病。

• 英文摘要

Whether patients with bipolar disorder have activation or reduction of immunity during a manic episode remains unclear. The data demonstrated lymphocyte proliferation to PHA and the plasma sIL-2R levels, but not sIL-6R, of bipolar patients were significantly higher in acute mania than in consequent remission. These elevations were not due to differences in medication status. Only in acute mania were the plasma sIL-2R levels of patients significantly higher than control subjects. A positive correlation between the changes of manic severity and plasma sIL-2R levels was observed. Furthermore, IFN-.gamma., IL-2, and IL-4 levels in acute mania were significantly different than patients in remission. Remitted bipolar patients and normal controls did not differ in any of these measures. These data suggest cell-mediated immunity activation in bipolar mania was supported and may be through a specifically state-dependent immune response.