Analysis of the renal transplant waiting list at the National Taiwan University Hospital: Eleven-year case review

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摘要

Abstract

BACKGROUND: We sought to determine the effects of ST36 acupuncture on sepsisinduced kidney and liver injuries.

METHODS: A total of 120 rats were randomized into 10 groups: 1) lipopolysaccharide (LPS), 2) normal saline (N/S), 3) LPS ST36, 4) ST36, 5) LPS P-ST36, 6) P-ST36, 7) LPS Sham, 8) Sham, 9) LPS P-Sham, and 10) P-Sham groups. Rats in the LPS ST36, ST36, LPS Sham, and Sham groups received ST36 (designated as "ST36") or a nonacupoint (designated as "Sham") acupuncture for 30 min followed by LPS or N/S injection. Rats in the LPS P-ST36, P-ST36, LPS P-Sham, and P-Sham groups received LPS or N/S injection for 3 h followed by a 30 min of ST36 or a "nonacupoint" acupuncture. Rats were killed at 6 h after LPS injection.

RESULTS: LPS caused prominent kidney and liver injuries. The renal and hepatic nitric oxide (NO) concentrations and inducible NO synthase (iNOS) expression were also increased by LPS. ST36 acupuncture pretreatment significantly attenuated the LPS-induced kidney injury and the increases in renal NO concentration and iNOS expression. However, ST36 acupuncture pretreatment did not affect the LPS-induced liver injury and increases in hepatic NO concentration or iNOS expression. Furthermore, ST36 acupuncture performed after LPS did not affect the LPS-induced organ injuries or increases in NO concentration and iNOS expression.

CONCLUSIONS: ST36 acupuncture pretreatment significantly attenuated sepsisinduced kidney, but not liver, injury in rats, whereas ST36 acupuncture performed after sepsis induction had no protective effects against sepsis-induced organ injuries