

论著

肝癌术后早期应用胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 对T淋巴细胞亚群的影响

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摘要 目的: 探讨肝癌患者术后早期应用胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 对T淋巴细胞亚群的影响。方法: 46例肝癌手术患者, 随机分治疗组(23例)和对照组(23例), 治疗组于术后1、3、5 d皮下注射胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 1.6 mg, 观察2组术前后第1、4、7 d CD3+、CD4+、CD8+、CD4+/CD8+的变化情况。结果: (1) 组内比较: 对照组术后CD4+、CD4+/CD8+低于术前($P < 0.05$), 术后第1、4、7 d CD8+高于术前($P < 0.05$)。治疗组CD3+、CD4+、CD4+/CD8+术后与术前相比无显著差异; CD3+、CD4+/CD8+术后第1、7 d比较有显著差异($P < 0.05$)。(2) 组间比较: CD4+、CD4+/CD8+治疗组高于对照组(术后第1、4、7 d均 $P < 0.05$), 治疗组CD8+细胞百分率低于对照组(术后第1、4、7 d均 $P < 0.05$); 治疗组CD3+细胞百分率高于对照组(术后第4、7 d $P < 0.05$)。结论: 手术对肝癌患者术后T淋巴细胞免疫功能有抑制作用, 胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 对T淋巴细胞免疫功能有调节作用。

关键词 [胸腺肽 \$\alpha 1\$](#) ; [T淋巴细胞亚群](#); [癌,肝细胞](#)

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Effects of early application of thymosin peptide alpha 1 on T lymphocyte subsets after hepatectomy in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate the effects of early application of thymosin peptide alpha 1 on lymphocyte subsets after operation in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma. METHODS: Forty-six patients with hepatocellular carcinoma were randomly divided into control and treatment groups for this study. Thymosin $\alpha 1$ at dose of 1.6 mg was injected subcutaneously on day 1, 3, and 5 after operation in treatment group. The percentages of CD3+, CD4+ and CD8+ cells, and CD4+/CD8+ ratio in both groups were counted before operation and on day 1, 4, and 7 after hepatectomy. RESULTS: CD4+ cell population and CD4+/CD8+ ratio decreased, but CD8+ increased after operation in control group ($P < 0.05$). In thymosin peptide alpha 1 treatment group, there was no statistical difference in the percentages of CD3+, CD4+, CD8+, and CD4+/CD8+ before and after operation. In addition, thymosin $\alpha 1$ significantly increased CD4+ cell population and CD4+/CD8+ ratio ($P < 0.05$). CONCLUSION: Operation suppresses the immune function in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma. Thymosin $\alpha 1$ increases CD4+ T lymphocyte subsets in patients after operation.

Key words [Thymosin alpha 1](#) [T-lymphocyte subsets](#) [Carcinoma](#) [hepatocellular](#)

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