

论著

IgA肾病肾组织内乙型肝炎病毒感染的发病机制研究

任淑婷¹, 于琳华¹, 徐长福¹, 李恒力¹, 冯学亮²

西安交通大学1医学院病理学教研室, 2第一医院肾内科, 陕西 西安 710061

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摘要 目的: 探讨乙型肝炎病毒感染致IgA肾病肾损伤的发病机制。方法: 随机选取48例IgA肾病肾穿刺组织, 参照Meadow病变分级标准分为I-V级5个实验组, 应用Envision免疫组织化学方法检测各级肾组织内HBsAg和HBcAg; 同时用直接IS-PCR技术检测其中18例IgA肾病肾组织内HBV DNA。结果: 48例IgA肾病肾组织内HBcAg和HBsAg总的阳性检出率分别为75.00%(36/48)和43.75%(21/48); 18例IgA肾病肾组织内HBV DNA阳性检出率为61.11%(11/18); 3者均表现为肾小管阳性检出率高于肾小球(P<0.05), 但各级之间, HBcAg、HBsAg和HBV DNA检出率均无显著差异(P>0.05)。结论: HBV参与了IgA肾病的发生, 其导致肾组织损伤的机制可能主要是由细胞免疫或一系列细胞因子介导, 并非病毒直接所致; 肾小管上皮细胞可能是HBV感染的靶对象。

关键词 [肝炎病毒,乙型](#); [肾小球肾炎,IGA](#); [肝炎抗原,乙型](#)

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Mechanism of hepatitis B virus infection in renal tissues with IgA nephropathy

REN Shu-ting¹, YU Lin-hua¹, XU Chang-fu¹, LI Heng-li¹, FENG Xue-liang²

1Department of Pathology, Medical College of Xi'an Jiaotong University, 2Department of

Kidney Medicine, First Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710061, China

Abstract

AIM: To identify the pathogenesis of renal lesions induced by hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in IgA nephropathy (IgAN). METHODS: Forty-eight renal biopsy tissues of IgAN were selected, and were divided into five grades from I to V according to the classified standard of Meadow. HBsAg and HBcAg in renal tissues were detected by immunohistochemistry methods of Envision. Eighteen renal tissues with IgAN among 48 renal biopsy tissues were selected randomly, and then HBV DNA in these tissues was detected by direct in site polymerase chain reaction (IS-PCR) method. RESULTS: Thirty-six (36/48, 75.00%) and twenty-one (21/39, 53.85%) cases were positive with HBcAg and HBsAg in 48 cases renal tissues with IgAN, respectively. The positive rate of HBV DNA in 18 cases with IgAN was 61.11% (11/18). The positive rate of HBcAg, HBsAg and HBV DNA in renal tissues were all no significance between every grade (P>0.05), but the positive rate of HBcAg, HBsAg and HBV DNA in renal tubule were all higher than that in glomeruli (P<0.05). CONCLUSIONS: HBV really takes part in the occurrence of IgAN. HBV maybe induces the renal injury by cell-mediated immunity or a series of cytokines but not by virus direct damage. The renal tubule epithelium may be the targeting cells of HBV infection.

Key words [Hepatitis B virus](#) [Glomerulonephritis](#) [IGA](#) [Hepatitis B antigens](#)

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通讯作者 任淑婷 rst@mail.xjtu.edu.cn

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