

综述

## HIV病发病学新概念：肠淋巴组织主要病灶论

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摘要

关键词 [获得性免疫缺陷综合征](#); [人免疫缺陷病毒病](#); [肠淋巴组织](#); [CD4阳性T淋巴细胞](#); [疫苗](#)

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## New concepts in pathogenesis of HIV disease: hypothesis main pathogenic site of intestinal lymphoid tissue

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### Abstract

<FONT face=Verdana>Given its population of CCR5-expressing, immunologically activated CD4+T cells, the gastrointestinal (GI) mucosa is uniquely susceptible to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1 infection. Recent studies have shown that, as in macaques infected with simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV), intestinal CD4+T cells are selectively and rapidly depleted in the intestine of HIV-infected patients. Depletion of intestinal CD4+T cells occurred at all stages of infection regardless of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). Here we discuss the important implications of the recent findings for our understanding of HIV pathogenesis, treatment, and vaccine design. The major significance is that it supports a simple hypothesis to explain the pathogenesis of HIV infection, that most HIV replication occurs in the intestine and that disease progression may correlate with turnover of specific cell subsets in mucosal tissues.</FONT>

**Key words** [Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome](#) [Human immunodeficiency virus disease](#) [Intestinal lymphoid tissue](#) [CD4-positive T-lymphocytes](#) [Vaccines](#)

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