

论述

重症肺炎大鼠干扰素- γ 、白细胞介素-6和肿瘤坏死因子- α 含量变化

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摘要 目的: 研究SD大鼠细菌性重症肺炎模型中的IFN- γ 、IL-6、TNF- α 含量变化。

方法: SD大鼠随机分为模型II组、模型I组和对照组, 每组分为3小组, 前两组每小组8只, 对照组每小组4只。其中, 模型II组和模型I组分别接种相同浓度不同剂量的肺炎克雷伯菌菌液, 对照组接种剂量相同的生理盐水。分别与接种后的第2、4、6 d分批处死动物, 动态观察动物的干扰素- γ (IFN- γ)、白细胞介素-6 (IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)的变化情况。

结果: 模型II组和模型I组的IL-6、TNF- α 于接种后第2、4、6 d呈逐渐升高的趋势, 尤以接种高剂量菌液模型II组升高明显; IFN- γ 呈逐渐下降的趋势, 尤以接种高剂量菌液模型II组下降明显; 而模型I组则无明显变化。

结论: 诸多细胞因子可能参与重症肺炎发病的病理生理过程。随着接种一定浓度菌液剂量的增加, 致使大鼠肺炎明显加重, IL-6、TNF- α 、IFN- γ 较一般肺炎变化更显著。

关键词 [肺炎, 克雷伯菌; 白细胞介素6; 肿瘤坏死因子; 干扰素II型](#)

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Changes of IFN- γ , IL-6 and TNF- α levels in rats with severe pneumonia

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Abstract

AIM: To study the variety of cytokines in severe bacterial pneumonia of Sprague Dawleg (SD) rats.
METHODS: A total of 60 SD rats were randomly divided into three groups: model I group (n=24), model II group (n=24), and control group (n=12). Rats in the model I group and the model II group were intratracheally instilled with suspension of klebsiella pneumoniae at different doses. Rats in the control group were intratracheally injected with 1 mL saline. On the 2nd, 4th and 6th day after intratracheal instillation, 1/3 rats in each group were killed to determine the concentration of IFN- γ , IL-6 and TNF- α in blood.
RESULTS: The levels of IL-6 and TNF- α in model groups were higher than those in control group, while the level of IFN- γ was lower. The change of cytokines was more significant in the model II group (severe pneumonia) than those in the model I group.
CONCLUSION: The cytokines we studied may play an important role in the pathogenesis of severe pneumonia. The change of cytokines is more significant in severe pneumonia than those in common pneumonia.

Key words [Pneumonia](#) [Klebsiella](#) [Interleukin-6](#) [Tumor necrosis factor](#) [Interferon type II](#)

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