论著

脂联素基因 + 45T/G 和 + 276G/T多态性与 抗精神病药物所致体质量增加

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收稿日期 2009-5-11 修回日期 网络版发布日期 接受日期 檢票

目的:探讨脂联素基因+45T/G 和+276G/T多态性与抗精神病药物所致体质量增加的相关性。方法:采用病例匹配对照研究,研究组为85例服用抗精神病药物后体质量增加≥7%的精神分裂症患者,对照组为85例服用抗精神病药物体质量增加<7%的精神分裂症患者,对照组在使用抗精神病药物的种类和治疗时间上与研究组匹配。采用高温连接酶检测反应法对170例患者进行了单核苷酸多态性分析。结果:对照组脂联素基因+276G/T位点等位基因G频率明显高于对照组。结论:脂联素基因+276G/T多态性可能与抗精神病药物引起的体质量增加存在关联。

关键词 基因; 抗精神病药物; 精神分裂症; 脂联素

分类号

Adiponectine gene +45T/G and +276G/T polymorphism and antipsychotic-induced weight gain

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Abstract

ObjectiveTo investigate whether antipsychotic-induced weight gain was associated with adiponectine gene +45T/G and +276G/T polymorphism. Methods A case-matched study was done: 85 patients who gained more than 7% of their pre-drug body weight were designed to the study group and 85 patients who gained less than 7% of their pre-drug body weight served as the control group. Ligation diction reaction technique was used to analyze the frequencies of the +276G/T and +45T/G polymorphism of adiponectin gene. Results The presence of +276G allele was significantly higher in the study group as compared with the control group. Conclusion Subjects with the +276G variant alleles may have a greater risk for weight gain after antipsychotic treatment.

Key words gene antipsychotic schizophrenia adiponectin

DOI:

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