

 中文标题 检索 跨刊检索

不孕妇女支原体感染细胞因子变化及中药干预的研究

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中文摘要:目的: 探讨不孕妇女支原体感染外周血及宫颈黏液细胞因子(IL-1 β , IL-2, TNF- α)的变化及中药干预的影响。方法: 根据生殖道支原体培养结果, 将72例支原体阳性患者分为中药组(38例)与西药组(34例), 西药组采用阿奇霉素0.5g, 每天1次口服, 用3d停4d为1疗程, 连续6疗程。中药组用中药清支汤, 每天1剂分2次煎服, 连服6周。治疗前后用放射免疫检测2组外周血及宫颈黏液IL-1 β , IL-2, TNF- α 的水平, 并设32例支原体培养(-)的不孕妇女为对照。结果: 2组治疗前宫颈黏液TNF- α , IL-1 β 与对照组比较有显著差异($P < 0.01$), 中药组TNF- α , IL-1 β 与治疗前比较有显著差异($P < 0.05$); 治疗后与西药组比较有显著差异($P < 0.01$), IL-2治疗前后比较无显著变化, 2组治疗前外周血细胞因子水平与对照组比较有显著差异($P < 0.01$); 中药组与治疗前比较有显著差异($P < 0.01$), 治疗后与对照组比较有显著差异($P < 0.01$)。结论: 不孕妇女生殖道支原体感染外周血及宫颈黏液细胞因子水平均升高, 中药具有明显抑制外周血IL-1 β , IL-2, TNF- α 及宫颈黏液IL-1 β , TNF- α 的作用, 提示清支汤可用于支原体感染的不孕妇女的治疗。

中文关键词: 不孕妇女 支原体感染 细胞因子 中药 干预

Study on changes in cytokines of infertile women with mycoplasma infection and intervention with traditional Chinese Medicines

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the changes in cytokines (IL-1 β , IL-2, TNF- α) of peripheral blood and cervical mucous of infertile women with mycoplasma infection and the effect of intervention of traditional Chinese medicines (TCMs). **Method:** According to the results of culture of mycoplasma from genital tracts, 72 patients with positive mycoplasma were randomly divided into the TCM group (38 cases) and the western medicine group (34 cases). The western medicine group was treated with 0.5 g azithromycin for 3 days and consecutively treated for six courses of treatment, each course of treatment of 4 days. The TCM group were treated with Xiaozhi decoction twice every day for 6 weeks. The IL-1 β , IL-2 and TNF- α levels of the peripheral blood and cervical mucous of the two groups were measured by the Ria testing before and after the treatment, and the mycoplasma culture (-) of 32 infertile women as set for control. **Result:** Before the treatment, TNF- α and IL-1 β in levels of the two treatment groups were higher than those of the control group ($P < 0.01$). In the TCM group, TNF- α and IL-1 β levels showed significant differences compared with those before the treatment ($P < 0.05$) and those of the western group after the treatment ($P < 0.01$), and IL-2 level didn't have significant change before and after the treatment. The cytokines in peripheral blood of the two treatment groups showed notable difference compared with those of the control group ($P < 0.01$). In TCM group, IL-2 level had remarkable difference compared with that before the treatment ($P < 0.01$) and compared with the control group after the treatment ($P < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** Cytokines (IL-1 β , IL-2, TNF- α) in the peripheral blood and cervical mucous increase in infertile women with the mycoplasma infection, suggesting that TCMs can effectively inhibit the levels of IL-1 β , IL-2, TNF- α in the peripheral blood and IL-1 β , TNF- α in cervical mucous. It is proved that Xiaozhi decoction can be used to treat infertile women with mycoplasma infection.

keywords: infertile women mycoplasma infection cytokine traditional Chinese medicine intervention

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