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ONLINE ISSN: 1880-313X PRINT ISSN: 0388-6107

Biomedical Research

Vol. 28 (2007), No. 3 June pp.119-125

[PDF (538K)] [References]

Modulation of the endocrine and immune systems by well-controlled hyperthermia equipment

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(Received March 9, 2007) (Accepted March 14, 2007)

ABSTRACT

Since high levels of hyperthermia induce immunosuppression to a certain extent (*i.e.*, granulocytosis and lymphocytopenia) in patients, we applied mild hyperthermia in volunteers using equipment enabling well-controlled hyperthermia. Restricted control of rectal temperature at 39.4 (\pm 0.2)°C for 30 min was conducted and various parameters of the body were examined. The most prominent change observed during exposure to hyperthermia was elevated levels of pH and PO₂ in the blood, even in the venous blood. A transient elevation of ACTH, cortisol and growth hormone in the blood was also seen during this time. In parallel with this phenomenon, the number of total lymphocytes and those of its subsets (especially CD57⁺ or CD56⁺ NK cells and NKT cells) increased. More interestingly, the proportion of HLA-DR (MHC class II antigens) increased in NK and NKT cells, and their intensity on the surface of CD20⁺ B cells increased. These results suggest that mild hyperthermia is important for modulation of the functions of the circulatory, endocrine and immune systems.

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To cite this article:

Chikako TOMIYAMA-MIYAJI, Mayumi WATANABE, Takahiko OHISHI, Yasuhiro KANDA, Eisuke KAINUMA, Hanaa Y. BAKIR, JiWei SHEN, HongWei REN, Masashi INOUE, Keiho TAJIMA, XueFeng BAI and Toru ABO; "Modulation of the endocrine and immune systems by well-controlled hyperthermia equipment", Biomedical Research, Vol. 28, pp.119-125 (2007).

doi:10.2220/biomedres.28.119

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