### 3 种抗病毒药对家兔外周血 血红蛋白和网织红细胞的影响

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[摘 要] 目的 评价利巴韦林、更昔洛韦、单磷酸阿糖腺苷 3 种常用抗病毒药对家兔外周血血红蛋白含量 (Hb) 和网织红细胞比率 (Ret)的影响。方法 取家兔 20 只,随机分成 4 组,每组 5 只。A 组按 15 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>的剂量给予利巴韦林,B 组按 10 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>的剂量给予更昔洛韦;C 组按 10 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>的剂量给予单磷酸阿糖腺苷;D 组按每只 2 mL 的剂量给予 0.9% 氯化纳注射液。均为每天 1 次,共 14 d。每隔 4 d 观察家兔外周血 Hb 和 Ret 变化。结果 给予抗病毒药后,A 组 Hb 明显下降,而 Ret 上升,停药 1 周后,两者均开始逐渐恢复;B 组 Hb 无明显变化,Ret 有轻度上升,停药 1 周后回落;C 组 Ret 缓慢下降,停药 1 周后稍有回升,Hb 变化不明显;D 组无明显变化。结论 利巴韦林、更昔洛韦和单磷酸阿糖腺苷 3 种常用抗病毒药对红细胞的损伤程度不一,选择用药时应引起重视。

[关键词] 抗病毒药物;血红蛋白;网织红细胞

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# Influence of 3 Antiviral Drugs on the Hemoglobin Concentration and Reticulocyte Count in the Peripheral Blood of the Rabbit

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ABSTRACT Objective To assess the effects of 3 commonly used antiviral drugs ribavirin, ganciclovir and vidarabine monophosphate on the erythropoiesis in the rabbits. Methods 20 male rabbits were randomly divided into 4 equal groups A, B, C and D. Rabbits of the group A, B, C and D were given each an IV injection of 15 mg · kg<sup>-1</sup> of ribavirin, 10 mg · kg<sup>-1</sup> of ganciclovir, 10 mg · kg<sup>-1</sup> of vidarabine monophosphate and 2 mL of 0.9% sodium chloride solution q. d. respectively, for 14 consecutive days. Changes in the hemoglobin concentration (Hb) and reticalocyte count (Ret) of the peripheral blood were kept under observation every 4 days. Results There was a striking decrease in Hb and a prominent increase in Ret that began from the 4<sup>th</sup> day of treatment in rabbits of group A and the data began to return to normal levels gradually 7 days after the discontinuation of the medication. In animals of group B, Hb showed no apparent changes while Ret was slightly increased and declined 1 week after the discontinuation of the drug. In rabbits of group C, there was a gradual decrease in Ret that rose again a bit 1 week after the discontinuation of the drug. No apparent changes in Hb and Ret were noticed in rabbits of group D. Conclusion The 3 commonly used antiviral drugs ribavirin, ganciclovir and vidaraline monophosphate were shown to exert deleterious effects in varying degrees on hemopoiesis in the rabbit and care should be taken in the clinical application of the three drugs.

KEY WORDS Antiviral drug; Hemoglobin; Reticulocyte

有关抗病毒药物引起血细胞毒性的临床试验研究中,对外周血血红蛋白(Hb)减少机制、抗病毒药对网织红细胞计数(Ret)的影响以及同等条件下几种药物对以上各指标的毒性比较等的研究较少。为此,笔者以家兔为实验对象,以临床上常用的3种抗病毒药利巴韦林、更昔洛韦、单磷酸阿糖腺苷模拟人体用药剂量和浓度,对家兔外周血Hb和Ret进行动态分析,现报道如下。

#### 1 资料与方法

1.1 仪器与试剂 利巴韦林注射用灭菌粉末(广东

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海口康力元制药有限公司产品,批号:040904,规格:每支250 mg),更昔洛韦注射用灭菌粉末(湖北科益药业股份有限公司生产,批号:040903-2,规格:每支50 mg),单磷酸阿糖腺苷注射用灭菌粉末(广东省药物研究所制药厂生产,批号:041001,规格:每支100 mg),0.9%氯化钠注射液(浙江平湖普爱思制药有限公司产品,批号:041207,规格:每瓶500 mL)。Sysmex-XE-2100 血细胞分析仪及配套试剂(日本希森美康公司)。

- 1.2 实验动物 家兔 20 只,浙江大学医学院动物实验中心提供,均为雄性,体重 2.0~2.5 kg,随机抽签方式编成 4 组,每组 5 只。
- 1.3 实验方法 A组:将利巴韦林注射用灭菌粉末用 0.9% 氯化钠注射液稀释成 15 mg·mL<sup>-1</sup>,按 15 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>的剂量耳静脉缓慢注射;B组:将更昔洛韦注

射用灭菌粉末用 0.9% 氯化钠注射液稀释成 10 mg·mL¹,按 10 mg·kg¹的剂量耳静脉缓慢注射;C组:单磷酸阿糖腺苷注射用灭菌粉末用 0.9% 氯化钠注射液稀释成 10 mg·mL¹,按 10 mg·kg¹的剂量耳静脉缓慢注射;D组:将 0.9% 氯化纳注射液按每只 2 mL的剂量耳静脉缓慢注射。均为每天 1 次,共 14 d。分别于用药前(第 0 天),用药开始后第 4,8,12,16 天及停药 1 周后(第 23 天)经兔耳静脉或颈前静脉抽取静脉血,取 0.3~0.5 mL于 15%的 EDTA 注射用灭菌粉末抗凝。至 XE-2100 血细胞分析仪上测 Hb 和 Ret百分率。

1.4 统计学方法 对所得结果进行统计学 t 检验。

#### 2 结果

2.1 外周血 Ret 变化 注射抗病毒药物后平均 Ret 变化以 A 组最为明显,结果见表 1。由表 1 可知,耳静脉注射利巴韦林 4 d 后,家兔 Ret 快速上升,到第 12 天达高峰,停药后缓慢回落。注射更昔洛韦和阿糖腺苷 4~8 d 后,Ret 轻微下降。后者更为明显,12 d 时 B 组 Ret 轻度升高,停药后均缓慢回落。

表 1 各组家兔注射抗病毒药物后不同时间平均 Ret 测定结果 %, n=5

组别	第0天	第4天	第8天	第12天	第16天	第 23 天
	•		•	5.66*1	•	
				1.88		
-,11						
C组	1.35	1.52	1.01	1.06	1.04	1.40
D组	1.51	1.48	1.38	1.26	1.14	2.14

与第0天比较,\*1P<0.05

2.2 外周血 Hb 变化 注射抗病毒药物后,除 A 组家 兔平均 Hb 变化较大外,其余各组变化较小,结果见表 2。由表 2 可知, A 组家兔外周血 Hb 自实验开始后第 4 天开始下降, B 组在给药后第 12 天后 Hb 也出现小幅度的下降,但停药后 1 周缓慢回升,其他两组变化均不明显。

表 2 各组家兔注射抗病毒药物后不同时间 Hb 测定结果

 $g \cdot L^{-1}, n = 5$ 

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Ī	组别	第0天	第4天	第8天	第12天	第16天	第23天
	A 组	123.5	116.3	98.2*1	105.1	98.8*1	111.0
	B组	122.8	125.2	125.8	115.8	118.4	120.4
	C组	123.1	121.6	126.1	122.6	128.2	120.2
	D组	122.7	126.4	127.8	126.4	122.8	122.2

与第0天比较,\*1P<0.05

#### 3 讨论

利巴韦林、阿糖腺苷、更昔洛韦均为广谱抗病毒药,能抑制多种 DNA 和 RNA 病毒的复制,尤其是利巴韦林,临床广泛用于幼儿呼吸道合胞病毒肺炎、流感和

副流感病毒感染、拉河热、流行性出血热、单纯疱疹角膜炎、带状疱疹、乙型和丙型肝炎等病毒感染性疾病<sup>[1]</sup>。国外有文献报道,利巴韦林与干扰素联合广泛用于治疗慢性丙型肝炎,但其最大的缺点是可诱导溶血性贫血<sup>[2]</sup>。更昔洛韦治疗肾脏移植伴巨细胞病毒感染患者也会引起溶血性贫血<sup>[3]</sup>。而国内对于这些常用抗病毒药治疗病毒感染性疾病引起溶血的报道极少。也有文献报道用2%家兔红细胞悬液与利巴韦林葡萄糖注射液体外作用6h,未见溶血和凝聚反应<sup>[4]</sup>,这可能与体外实验或观察时间较短有关。

本实验中,A 组从注射利巴韦林第4天开始,Hb 开始下降, Ret 计数开始上升, 到第12天到达高峰, 而 停药1周后,Hb开始上升,Ret 计数缓慢恢复。说明 静脉注射利巴韦林可引起家兔可逆性的溶血性贫血。 De 等[5]报道了11 例慢性丙型肝炎患者,其中6 例单 独使用利巴韦林治疗,5 例联合运用干扰素治疗,60 d 为1个疗程,每半个月观察1次。结果,两种治疗方法 都显示 Hb 水平明显下降(Hb 稳定水平为45 d),而标 记的 Ret 计数明显上升。B 组注射更昔洛韦 12 d 后, Hb 轻微下降而同期 Ret 轻度上升,这可能与个别家兔 出现轻微溶血有关。国外近期也有相关文献报道,用 更昔洛韦治疗肝脏移植伴巨细胞病毒感染的患者,静 脉注射更昔洛韦后,Hb开始下降,乳酸脱氢酶(LDH) 轻度上升,符合溶血性贫血的特征,而停止注射更昔洛 韦后,每日静脉采血检测发现患者红细胞计数和乳酸 脱氢酶(LDH)开始回升<sup>[6]</sup>。本实验结果也与文献报 道一致。C组Ret呈轻微下降趋势,而Hb变化缓慢, 到 16 d 才见轻微下降,但停药一周后 Ret 已见回升。 说明该药对造血细胞的作用较为缓慢。

网织红细胞测定既能客观反映骨髓造血状况及红细胞破坏程度,又是各种贫血诊断和治疗效果判断的指标之一<sup>[7]</sup>,能真实反映骨髓红系的造血水平,因此,检测 Ret 对于贫血患者的诊治、判断预后均有重要的参考价值<sup>[8]</sup>。通过3种抗病毒药与对照组实验对比发现 Ret 比例是评价抗病毒药对红细胞溶血或抑制损伤的一个有用指标,且 Ret 值的评价优于 Hb 测定。本实验还通过3种抗病毒药的比较认为利巴韦林导致溶血的不良反应较大,更昔洛韦有轻微溶血,而单磷酸阿糖腺苷则表现为对红系造血的轻微抑制,停药后,造血功能均能缓慢恢复,提示对不同个体抗病毒药的选择应引起重视。

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### 马来酸罗格列酮对大鼠 Tanis mRNA 表达的影响

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[摘 要] 目的 研究马来酸罗格列酮对大鼠 Tanis mRNA 表达及血浆白细胞介素-6(IL-6)水平的影响。方法 Wistar 大鼠 24 只,随机分为模型组(A)、给药组(B)和对照组(C),每组8 只。A、B 两组高糖高脂喂养6 周建立胰岛素抵抗模型,C 组常规饲喂。模型制作成功后 B 组喂食马来酸罗格列酮,4 mg. kg-1. d-1; A 组喂以常规饲料。两周后所有大鼠禁食12 h 后称重,测空腹血糖(FBG)、空腹胰岛素(FINS),并按 Homa 公式计算胰岛素抵抗指数(IR);应用 RT-PCR 方法测定大鼠肝组织 Tanis mRNA 的表达;ELISA 法测定 IL-6 水平。结果 与 C 组相比,A 组大鼠血清 IL-6 水平明显升高(P < 0.05)。Tanis mRNA 的表达明显增强(P < 0.05);B 组大鼠血清 IL-6 水平、Tanis mRNA 的表达较 A 组明显降低(P < 0.05)。多元回归分析显示,IL-6 与 FINS、IR 正相关( $r_1 = 0.633$ , P = 0.014;  $r_2 = 0.638$ , P = 0.015),Tanis mRNA 的表达与 IL-6、FINS、IR 正相关( $r_1 = 0.606$ , P = 0.022;  $r_2 = 0.651$ , P = 0.012;  $r_3 = 0.584$ , P = 0.028)。结论 Tanis mRNA 的高表达可能是胰岛素抵抗和糖尿病的发生机制之一,马来酸罗格列酮可有效改善胰岛素抵抗,降低血浆 IL-6 水平及 Tanis mRNA 表达。

[关键词] 罗格列酮,马来酸;Tanis mRNA;炎症;胰岛素抵抗

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## Effect of Rosiglitazone Maleate on the Expression of Tanis mRNA in the Liver Tissue of the Rat

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ABSTRACT Objective To study the effect of rosiglitazone maleate on the expression of Tanis mRNA in the liver tissue and the plasma level of interleukin-6 (IL-6) in the rat. **Methods** 24 male Wistar rats were randomly divided into 3 equal groups; model group, trial group and control group. An insulin-resistance model was set up for each rat of both model group and trial group by feeding the animals on high sugar, high fat forage for 6 consecutive weeks. Rats of the control group were fed on routine chow. In the following 2 weeks, rats of the model group and trial group were given each 4 mg · kg-1 of placebo and rosiglitazone maleate, q.d., respectively. The drugs were administered by gastrogavage. After the termination of the two-week treatment, rats of all 3 groups were subjected to a 12 h fasting and blood samples were collected for the determination of fasting blood glucose (FBG) and fasting blood insulin (FINS). The insulin-resistance index (IR) was calculated according to the Homa formula. The animals were then sacrificed and liver tissues were taken for the determination of the expression of Tanis mRNA with RT-PCR. The plasma IL-6 was determined with ELISA. **Results** The level of plasma IL-6 was significantly higher in rats of the model group than that in rats of the control group (P < 0.05). The expression of Tanis mRNA by the liver tissue in rats of the model group was also much higher than that in rats of the control group (P < 0.05). The level of plasma IL-6 and expression of hepatic Tanis mRNA were significantly lower in animals of the trial group than those of the model group (P < 0.05). It was shown by multivariate regression analysis that plasma IL-6 levels were positively correlated with FINS and Homa-IR ( $r_1 = 0.633$ , P = 0.014;  $r_2 = 0.638$ , P = 0.015). The expression of Tanis mRNA in the liver tissue was positively correlated with plasma IL-6, FINS and Homa-IR ( $r_1 = 0.606$ , P = 0.022;  $r_2 = 0.651$ , P = 0.012;  $r_3 = 0.584$ , P = 0.028). **Conclusion** The high