Medicina Interna
de México
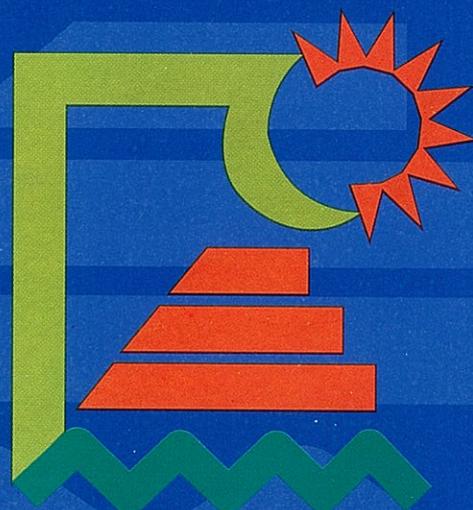
Cancun

2000

25TH World Congress of
INTERNAL MEDICINE

included complete cell count, platelet count, urinalysis, chemistry panel, renal and pharyngeal culture. **Results:** All the patients were female, the age was between 16 – 36 years (mean 24.6 ± 8.05 years), The basal and final results were creatinine clearance 23.78 ± 8.9 ml/min. vs 78.6 ± 8.9 ml/min ($p < 0.001$), twenty hours proteinuria 9.46 ± 0.44 gr./lt. vs 0.90 ± 0.44 gr./lt. ($p < 0.001$), plasmatic urea 76.4 ± 11.3 mg/dl vs. 25.8 ± 11.3 gr./dl ($p < 0.05$), plasma creatinine 3.76 ± 0.49 gr./dl vs 1.12 ± 0.49 mg/dl ($p < 0.01$). The more frequently complications were infectious disease of viral (1 case) and bacterial (3 cases) etiology. We didn't see complications and decease. **Conclusions:** The intravenous cyclofosfamide pulse improve the renal function in patients with diffuse proliferative nephritis and it could be related to non toxic effect. Its application could be not require hospitalization.

EFFECTS OF KAMPO MEDICINES ON TH1/TH2 BALANCE. Kenji Watanabe, Tsutomu Nakada, Kazuki Santa and Toshihiko Hanawa. Oriental Medicine Research Center, Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan.

Introduction Kampo Medicine is a Japanese herbal medicine originated from China. It has become popular and common in Japan in these days. More than 70% of internal medical doctors use Kampo medicine in their daily clinical work in Japan, because Kampo medicine is much more effective for several diseases like allergic diseases, autoimmune diseases. However the mechanism of Kampo medicine is not completely understood. For allergic diseases, Th1/Th2 balance might be one of the candidates of mechanism. **Purpose** The purpose of this study is to clarify the effect of Kampo medicines on Th1/Th2 balance in mice and human. **Methods** 1) Several Kampo medicines were administered to C57BL/6 mice and Balb/c mice for two weeks. To see the change of the subpopulations of lymphocytes, spleen cells were stained by monoclonal antibodies and analyzed by flow cytometer. Spleen cells were cultured together with anti-CD3 antibody or LPS to detect IFN-g and IL-4, or IL-12 respectively. 2) Two Kampo medicines (Juzentaiho-to and Shosaiko-to) were administered to the healthy volunteers for two weeks. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were isolated before and after the administraion of Kampo medicines, and submitted for immuno-staining to detect the change of lymphocyte subpopulations and also submitted to detect the cytokine secretion. **Results** 1) Among several Kampo medicines Gorei-san and Saireito shifted Th1/Th2 balance to Th1 side in C57BL/6 mice, while Hangekoboku-to stimulated Th1 cells in Balb/c mice. 2)In human, both Juzentaiho-to and Shosaiko-to stimulated the secretion of IFN-g and IL-4. **Conclusion** The results obtained in these studies indicated that some Kampo medicines have a potentiality to change Th1/Th2 balance in both mice and human, and this change may explain the effectiveness of Kampo medicines.

EFFECT ON LDL SUBCLASS DISTRIBUTION OF HORMONAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY IN POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES UNDER SATISFACTORY AND NON SATISFACTORY METABILIC CONTROL. Leobardo Sauque, Carlos A Aguilar Salinas, Onix Arita, Angelina Lòpez, Ma. Luisa Velasco, Luz E. Guillén, Francisco Goméz Pérez, Juan A Rull. Clínica de Diabetes y Metabolismo de Lípidos, Instituto Nacional de la Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, México, DF.

Objective: There is a lack of information about the effects of hormonal replacement therapy (HRT) in women with diabetes, especially during moderate crhonic hyperglicemia. Our objectives were to study the effects of HRT on the lipid profile and LDL subclass distribution in women with type 2 diabetes under satisfacory and non satisfactory metabolic control. **Material and methods:** 54 postmenopausal women were included. 24 had a HbA1C < 8% during at least 3 months before the beginning of the study; the remaining 30 had HbA1C > 8%. After a 6-week run in period with diet, cases were randomized to receive either placebo (HbA1C < 8 = 13, HbA1C > 8 = 17) or HRT (HbA1C < 8 = 11, HbA1C > 8 = 13) during 12 keews. HRT consisted in conjugated estrogens 0.625mg/d PO plus medrogestrone 5mg/d during the last ten days of the cycle. At the beginnin and the end of each treatment period, the LDl subclass distribution was estimated by density gradient ultracentrifugation. **Results:** At the baseline and during the study hyperglicemic caseshad HbA1C level significantly higher than the near-normoglicemic controls (baseline 10.2 ± 2.9 vs 6.5 ± 0.7%, $p < 0.01$). They had a trend for higher total and LDL cholesterol, trygliceries and lower HDL-cholesterol in comparison to near-normoglycemic controls. Also they had significantly higher trygliceries concentrations in VLDL, IDL, and LDL-1 particles and cholesterol content in LDL-1 and -2 particles. HRT decreased LDL-cholesterol in both groups (150 ± 36 vs 125 ± 45 and 144 ± 31 vs 124 ± 41 mg/dl respectively, $p > 0.05$). In normoglycemic cases a small increase in HbA1C was observed (6.5 ± 0.7 vs 7.4 ± 1%, $p = 0.04$). HRT significantly increased plasma trygliceries and the tryglicerides content of the all apoB lipoproteins containing particles, specially in the hyperglicemic cases. In all cases HRT did not modify the proportion of LDL represented by denser LDL's. **Conclusion:** HRT did not modify the LDL subclass distribution, even in the presence of moderate crhonic hyperglycemia in women with type 2 diabetes. HRT resulted in small increase in HbA1C in the near normoglycemic cases, but it did not affect glycemic control in hyperglicemic subjects. The HRT-induced tryglicerides elevation was significantly larger in hyperglicemic cases.

TREATMENT OF SINOVITIS RESISTANT IN RHEUMATIC DISEASES TO OTHER THERAPIES WITH METOTREXATE (MTX) INTRAARTICULAR (IAA). Leónides Cuapio M, D. Bañuelos Rmz, Jorge Rojas Rodríguez. Hospital de Especialidades CMN MAC Puebla, Pue., México.