在心力衰竭心脏中高度表达的特点，采用反义策略检测发现在 Dahl—盐敏感大鼠中 periostin 的表达是受抑制的. 同样重要的是，periostin 基因的表达受抑制可导致在大鼠的存活率显著增加，同时伴随 LV 功能的改善.

结论 本研究证实了在动物模型中 periostin 基因与心脏扩张的因果关系，抑制 periostin 表达可能成为心力衰竭治疗的新策略之一.

Thus, we examined the inhibition of periostin in Dahl salt—sensitive rats by an antisense strategy because periostin is highly expressed in heart failure. Importantly, inhibition of periostin gene expression resulted in a significant increase in survival rate, accompanied by an improvement of LV function.

Conclusion—The present study demonstrated the contribution of the periostin gene to cardiac dilation in animal models. Inhibition of periostin might become a new therapeutic target for the treatment of heart failure.

分子检测的影响：心脏移植患者从新技术、早期监测中获益

对心脏移植患者采用的新技术通过一项简单的血液检测就提示患者器官排斥的风险. 这种革命性检测方法出现的消息将在费城举行的国际心肺移植学会(ISHLT)年会和科学会议上公布.

这一突破性的分子检测方法是非侵入性的，将复杂的免疫系统多基因信号和通路翻译成客观的可操作的积分. 联合对病人免疫系统的早期监测，内科医生现在能够运用这种检测方法在排斥反应和组织破坏出现之前就识别之.

关于 ISHLT

国际心肺移植学会是一个非赢利性组织，致力于科学的进步和心肺疾病终末期的治疗. 该学会创立于 1981 年，目前包括来自于 45 个国家的 2200 多个成员，涉及到了关于终末期心肺疾病管理和治疗的众多领域. ISHLT 维护两个重要的数据库. 国际心肺移植登记处是众多类似组织中的一种，正在收集 18 个国家 223 家医院自 1983 年以来的数据. ISHLT 机械循环装置数据库(MCSD)则在收集 2002 年以来的数据，目的是识别可能从 MCSD 植入中获益的病人群，生成预后的预测模型，评估目前和未来装置的机械和生物可靠性.

Molecular testing impact: Heart transplant patients benefit form new technology, easier monitoring

Presentations at ISHLT meeting today

New technology for cardiac transplant patients indicates a patient's risk of organ rejection with a simple blood test. New of this revolutionary testing method will be presented today at the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation's (ISHLT) Annual Meeting and Scientific Session in Philadelphia.

This breakthrough in molecular testing is a non—invasive method that translates the comples signals of the immune system's multiple genes and pathways into an objective, avtionable score. Along with proactive monitoring of the patient's immune systemm, physicians can now use this test to identify rejection and tissue damage before it occurs.

About ISHLT

The International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT) is a not—for—profit organization dedicated to the advancement of the science and treatment of end—stage heart and lung diseases. Created in 1981, the Society now includes nore than 2, 200 members from 45—plus countries, repressening a variety of disciplines involved ing the management and treatment of end—stage heart and lung disease. ISHLT maintains two vital databases. The International Heart and Lung Transplant Registry is a noe—of—a—kind registry that has been collecting data since 1983 form 223 hospitals form 18 conuntries. The ISHLT Mechanical Circulatory Deveice *MCSD) database has been collecting data since 2002 with the aim of identfying patient populations who may benefit form MCSD implantation; generating predictive models for outcomes; and assessing the mechanical and biological reliability of current and future deveices. For more information.