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## Treatment of radaition symptoms (239-242)

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Control of endotoxin shock by OK-432 Masako NOSE, Gen SUZUKI, Yoshinori IKARASHI, Akiko UZAWA, Makoto AKASHI, Atsuo AKANUMA, and \*Yoshiro AOKI; Natl. Inst. Radiol. Sci.; Chiba 263, \*Tokyo Univ.; Tokyo 113.

A biologic response modifier OK-432 induces several cytokines and has a radioprotective activity in mice and man. Although most biologic response modifiers show a radioprotective activity before irradiation, OK-432 in combination with G-CSF protects irradiated mice even after irradiation. Inasmuch as infection being a major cause of death after 8.5 Gy-irradiation, we investigate whether OK-432 protects mice from shock caused by a bacterial endotoxin LPS. All BDF1 mice die with in a day after LPS injection. However, administration of OK-432 at 24 h before LPS injection rescues all LPS-injecteds mice. OK-432 inhibits gene-induction by LPS of inflammatory cytokines; IL-6, IFN- $\gamma$ , and nitric oxide syntase mRNAs.

The immunomodulatory effect of OK-432 is useful in controlling acute bone marrow syndrome caused by irradiation.

Experimental Radiation Ulcer in Colon and Effects of Anti-Ulcer Drug

Ichiro SEKINE<sup>1)</sup>, Mutsumi MATSUU<sup>1)</sup>, Kazuko SHICHIJO<sup>1)</sup>, Masahiro ITO<sup>1)</sup>, Yuzi IKEDA<sup>1)</sup>, Sumihiro

MATSUZAKI<sup>1)</sup>, Eiichiro YAMAGUCHI, Takahito KONDO<sup>2)</sup>, Walter-Leopoldo Zea-Iriarte<sup>3)</sup>; Dep. Pathol. <sup>1)</sup>,

Dep. Pathol. Biochem. <sup>2)</sup> and 2nd Dep. Internal Med. <sup>3)</sup>, Nagasaki Uni. Sch. Med., Nagasaki 852

Radiation colitis may be encountered as a most harmful after-effects of treatment of intrapelvic malignancies by irradiation. The purpose of this study is to make a radiation ulcer in rat colon and to evaluate the effects of anti-ulcer drug (sucraffate). A focal irradiation of X-ray, more than 20Gy, induced well demarcated ulcerative lesion in colon mucosa of male Wistar rat. Microscopically, ulcertive lesion showed coplete disappearnce of colonic crypts and granulation formation of mucosa and submucosal edema. Ulcerative lesions of treated rats by orally administered sucraffate, 500mg/kg/day, were diminished in size.