

原著

Candida albicansの家兎摘出食道粘膜への定着性状

美祢弘子¹⁾ 星加和徳²⁾

川崎医療福祉大学 医療技術学部 臨床栄養学科¹⁾

川崎医科大学 内科消化器部門Ⅱ²⁾

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Adherence of Candida albicans to Resected Esophageal Epithelium of Rabbit

Hiroko MINE¹⁾ and Kazunori HOSHIKA²⁾

Department of Clinical Nutrition Faculty of Medical Professions Kurashiki, 701-01, Japan¹⁾

The Second Division of Gastroenterology Department of Internal Medicine Kurashiki, 701-01, Japan²⁾

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Abstract

Resected rabbit esophagi were ligated at both their ends and were brought into contact with Candida albicans which were introduced into the lumen. Four forms of Candida cells were used in this experiment. They were living yeast form, living mycelial form, dead yeast form and dead mycelial form. Immutex DRS-02 beads were also challenged as a control. After incubation(37°C, 1hr.) of those treated esophagi, they were cut open, rinsed, fixed and coated with gold palladium. The number of adhered Candida cells or beads were directly counted by scanning the whole area of the specimen under scanning electron microscope. The following results were obtained. 1) Living yeast form adhered greater than living mycelial form. 2) Living yeast form adhered greater than dead yeast form. 3) Dead mycelial form adhered greater than living mycelial form. 4) Living yeast form adhered greater than beads.

要約

家兎の摘出食道の両端を結紮し、その内腔にCandidaを注入して食道粘膜と接触させた。本実験

においては4種類のCandida細胞:酵母型生菌,菌糸型生菌,酵母型死菌および菌糸型死菌とコントロールとしてImmutex DRS-02ビーズを用いた。処理食道は37°Cで1時間インキュベートした後切り開いて洗浄し,固定してgold-palladiumを蒸着した。定着したCandida細胞数およびビーズ数を標本全体を走査型電子顕微鏡でスキャンすることにより直接数え,次の様な結果を得た.1)酵母型生菌は菌糸型生菌よりもよく定着した.2)酵母型生菌は酵母型死菌よりもよく定着した.3)菌糸型死菌は菌糸型生菌よりもよく定着した.4)酵母型生菌はビーズよりもよく定着した.
