

2015 年度 NIH 研究亮点

12 月 21 日，NIH 公布 2015 年其资助科研人员的产出成果，简介如下：

临床进展——人类疾病的预防、诊断与治疗

- 血压控制目标低于 120mm Hg 可能会带来副作用，但同时也会降低心血管疾病发生率和死亡率（Comparing blood pressure control targets）

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/comparing-blood-pressure-control-targets>

- 基因表达检测能够成功识别出不需要化疗的特定乳腺癌类型患者（Breast cancer tumor test to tailor treatments）

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/breast-cancer-tumor-test-tailor-treatments>

- 特定遗传变异检测可以识别出冠心病高危个体（Genetics help predict heart disease risk, statin benefits）

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/genetics-help-predict-heart-disease-risk-statin-benefits>

- 利用经皮刺激（transcutaneous stimulation）激活大脑与脊髓之间的潜在神经连接，帮助 5 位下半身（lower body）患有完全性肌肉麻痹（complete muscle paralysis）的患者实现自主移动双腿（Paralyzed men gain movement without surgery）

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/paralyzed-men-gain-movement-without-surgery>

- 确认了血液中存在的几种活动性与精神疾病患者自杀念头和行为相关的基因（Biomarkers and questionnaires predict suicide risk）

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/biomarkers-questionnaires-predict-suicide-risk>

- 痴呆患者生命晚期医疗费用远超其他疾病（End-of-life costs for dementia far greater than for other diseases）

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/end-life-costs-dementia-far-greater-other-diseases>

- 婴幼儿长时间定期食用含花生的食物可减少过敏的发生（Peanut consumption in infancy）

lowers peanut allergy)

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/peanut-consumption-infancy-lowers-peanut-allergy>

- 免疫系统重建可终止多发性硬化症的恶化 (Immune system reset may halt multiple sclerosis progression)

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/immune-system-reset-may-halt-multiple-sclerosis-progression>

医学进展——提升人类健康水平

- 埃博拉研究进展 (Ebola research advances quickly)

- HIV 研究进展 (Progress in fighting HIV)

- 评估肿瘤对不同药物进行不同反应的设备 (Devices assess cancer drugs in tumors)。

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/devices-assess-cancer-drugs-tumors>

- 生长分化因子 10 (growth and differentiation factor 10, GDF10) 可能在中风后脑修复中起关键作用 (Molecule proves key to brain repair after stroke)

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/molecule-proves-key-brain-repair-after-stroke>

- 抗生素联合治疗耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌 (methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, MRSA) 感染 (Antibiotic combinations may combat MRSA infections)

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/antibiotic-combinations-may-combat-mrsa-infections>

- 与骨密度和骨折相关的遗传变异 (Bone risks linked to genetic variants)

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/bone-risks-linked-genetic-variants>

- 丙肝药物治疗 (Allergy drug treats hepatitis C in mice)

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/allergy-drug-treats-hepatitis-c-mice>

- 利用 3D 打印修复神经通路 (Repairing nerve pathways with 3-D printing)

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/repairing-nerve-pathways-3-d-printing>

来自实验室——基础研究重大进展

- 通过检测来自不同国家超过 2500 位个体的染色体组获得当前全球最大的人类遗传变异目录 (Charting genetic variation across the globe)

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/charting-genetic-variation-across-globe>

- 表观遗传学进展 (Epigenetics emerging)
<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/human-epigenome-map-yields-insights-into-development-disease>
<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/landscape-gene-expression-human-body>
- 相互作用组 (interactome): 描绘蛋白质相互作用关系 (The interactome: mapping protein interactions)
<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/interactome-mapping-protein-interactions>
- 在中枢神经系统发现淋巴管, 未来将考察该系统出现问题是否与神经疾病有关 (Lymphatic vessels discovered in central nervous system)
<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/lymphatic-vessels-discovered-central-nervous-system>
- 除白色脂肪 (white fat) 和褐色脂肪 (brown fat) 外, 科研人员发现一种具有褐色脂肪部分特征的米色 (beige) 脂肪 (Insights into energy-burning fat cells)
<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/insights-into-energy-burning-fat-cells>
- 特定皮肤微生物帮助免疫系统抗击病原体 (Skin microbes and the immune response)
<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/skin-microbes-immune-response>
- 肌肉细胞中的线粒体不仅产生能量, 还可以某种方式在整个肌肉细胞中快速分配能量 (Muscle mitochondria may form energy power grid)
<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/muscle-mitochondria-may-form-energy-power-grid>
- 发现一种名为“超级增强子” (super-enhancer) 的参与人类免疫系统调节的基因“开关” (Autoimmune disease super-regulators uncovered)
<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/autoimmune-disease-super-regulators-uncovered>

原文标题: NIH-2015 Research Highlights

原文链接: <http://www.nih.gov/sites/default/files/news-events/research-matters/2015/20151224-nihrm-highlights-full-list.pdf>

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