Leprosy is an infectious disease caused by intracellular bacteria, *Mycobacterium leprae*, therefore cell-mediated immune response (CMI) plays a major role in the body defense mechanism. For CMI study, blastogenic response of lymphocyte from 28 lepromatous leprosy and 10 tuberculoid leprosy were studied. Lymphocytes were stimulated with nonspecific mitogen, phytohemagglutinin (PHA), in the presence of autologous and homologous plasma, and the transformation was determined by radioactive incorporation of $^{3}H$-thymidine. The results showed that $^{3}H$-thymidine incorporation of lepromatous patients were depressed and due to the presence of inhibitory factor in the plasma (plasma factor) as well as the defect of lymphocyte itself. However, in tuberculoid patients, $^{3}H$-thymidine incorporation was equal to or slightly higher than those of normal control lymphocytes. Finally, lepromatous patients who carried higher bacterial load showed defective lymphocytes and also acquired inhibitory factor in plasma whereas lepromatous patients who carried less bacterial load showed only defective lymphocytes.
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