・论著・

# 重症中暑早期肠黏膜屏障功能损害 与全身炎症反应的相关性研究

### 曹才文 何旋 李莉 古正涛 苏磊

510515 广东广州,南方医科大学研究生院(曹才文、何旋、李莉);510010 广东广州,广州军区 广州总医院重症医学科(曹才文、何旋、苏磊);410005 湖南长沙,湖南省人民医院急诊医学科 (曹才文);510630 广东广州,南方医科大学第三附属医院重症医学科(李莉、古正涛) 通讯作者:苏磊,Email:slei\_icu@163.com DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.04.003

【摘要】 目的 观察重症中暑对肠黏膜屏障功能的影响,并探讨其与全身炎症反应的相关性。方法 SPF 级雄性 BALB/c 小鼠按随机数字表法分为正常对照组、40 ℃热打击组、42 ℃热打击组,每组6只。正常对照组 小鼠始终置于(25.0±0.5)℃常温下;热打击组小鼠置于温度(35.5±0.5)℃、湿度(60±5)%环境直至体温 达 40 ℃或 42 ℃后, 于常温下复温 12 h。各组小鼠内眦取血, 采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血浆脂多糖 (LPS)、肿瘤坏死因子 - α (TNF-α)、白细胞介素 -6(IL-6)水平及二胺氧化酶(DAO)活性,紫外分光光度计检 测血浆 D-乳酸水平。处死小鼠,取肠系膜淋巴结(MLN)、肝、脾、肺、肾组织及门、腔静脉血进行细菌菌落计 数,观察肠道细菌移位情况;取回肠组织,镜下观察小肠黏膜组织形态学和超微结构改变。采用 Pearson 分析 判断肠黏膜屏障功能损害与全身炎症反应的相关性。结果 与正常对照组比较,热打击后小鼠血浆 LPS、炎症 指标 TNF-α和 IL-6 水平、肠屏障功能指标 DAO和 D-乳酸水平以及细菌移位率均明显升高,以 42℃热打击 组损伤更为明显[LPS(EU/L):740±50比340±40,TNF-α(ng/L):148.06±36.61比12.89±1.67,IL-6(ng/L): 110.91±9.97比18.02±2.20, DAO(U/L); 1760±400比670±50, D-乳酸(mg/L); 9.60±1.48比5.08±0.28, 细菌移位率:78.6%(33/42)比9.5%(4/42),均P<0.01〕。相关性分析结果显示:42 ℃热打击小鼠血浆LPS、 TNF-α、IL-6与DAO活性(r值分别为0.834、0.808、0.836)和D-乳酸(r值分别为0.811、0.811、0.800)均呈 显著正相关(均 P=0.000)。镜下观察显示,热打击后小鼠肠黏膜组织及超微结构均出现明显病理学改变,以 42 ℃ 热打击造成的损伤更加明显,出现肠黏膜明显萎缩、绒毛脱落、淋巴细胞及中性粒细胞浸润、表面微绒毛 稀疏及排列紊乱、上皮细胞间紧密连接增宽、线粒体明显肿胀、内质网明显扩张。结论 重症中暑早期即可导 致小鼠肠黏膜损害,且肠黏膜屏障功能障碍与全身炎症反应密切相关。

【关键词】 重症中暑; 肠黏膜屏障; 全身炎症反应; 相关性 基金项目;国家自然科学基金(81101467);广东省自然基金团队项目(s2013030013217)

# The correlation analysis of intestinal mucosal barrier function damage with systemic inflammation reaction during severe heatstroke Cao Caiwen, He Xuan, Li Li, Gu Zhengtao, Su Lei

Southern Medical University, Guangzhou 510515, Guangdong, China (Cao CW, He X, Li L); Department of Critical Care Medicine, Guangzhou General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command, Guangzhou 510010, Guangdong, China (Cao CW, He X, Su L); Department of Emergency, People's Hospital of Hunan Province, Changsha 410005, Hunan, China (Cao CW); Department of Critical Care Medicine, the Third Affiliated Hospital of Southern Medical University, Guangzhou 510630, Guangdong, China (Li L, Gu ZT)

#### Corresponding author: Su Lei, Email: slei\_icu@163.com

**[Abstract] Objective** To observe the effect of severe heatstroke on intestinal mucosal barrier function, and explore its correlation with systemic inflammatory reaction. **Methods** The SPF male BALB/c mice were randomly divided into normal control group, 40 °C heat stress group and 42 °C heat stress group, with 6 mice in each group. The mice in normal control group were observed at normal temperature with  $(25.0\pm0.5)$  °C , and the mice in heat stress groups were challenged with a temperature of  $(35.5\pm0.5)$  °C and a humidity of  $(60\pm5)$ % until body temperature increase up to 40 °C or 42 °C followed by recovering the surroundings temperature to normal temperature for 12 hours. The blood of medial angle of eye of mice in each group was collected for determination of plasma lipopolysaccharide (LPS), tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ), interleukin-6 (IL-6) levels, and diamine oxidase (DAO) activity with enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The level of D-lactic acid was determined with ultraviolet spectrophotometer. Then the

mice in each group were sacrificed, and mesenteric lymph node (MLN), liver, spleen, lung, kidney tissues, and the blood from portal vein and caval vein were collected for colony count to observe the intestinal bacterial translocation. The ileum tissue was collected for observation of changes in histomorphology and ultrastructure of small intestine mucous membrane with microscope. Pearson linear regression analysis was used to explore the correlation between intestinal mucosal barrier dysfunction and systemic inflammatory response. Results Compared with normal control group, plasma LPS, inflammatory parameters such as TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-6, and gut barrier function parameters such as DAO and D-lactic acid levels as well as the rate of bacterial translocation after heat stress were significantly increased, and the differences were more obvious in 42 °C heat stress group [LPS (EU/L): 740  $\pm$  50 vs. 340  $\pm$  40, TNF-  $\alpha$  (ng/L): 148.06  $\pm$  36.61 vs. 12.89 ± 1.67, IL-6 (ng/L): 110.91 ± 9.97 vs. 18.02 ± 2.20, DAO (U/L): 1760 ± 400 vs. 670 ± 50, D-lactic acid (mg/L):  $9.60 \pm 1.48$  vs.  $5.08 \pm 0.28$ , rate of bacterial translocation: 78.6% (33/42) vs. 9.5% (4/42), all P < 0.01]. It was shown by Pearson linear regression analysis that plasma LPS, TNF-α, IL-6 were positively correlated with DAO activity (r values were 0.834, 0.808, 0.836, respectively) and D-lactic acid (r values were 0.811, 0.811, 0.800, respectively) in 42 °C heat stress group (all P = 0.000). It was showed by microscope that the changes in histomorphology and ultrastructure changes in intestinal mucosa were found after heat stress, and was obvious in 42 °C heat stress group as following: villus atrophy and falling off, infiltration of neutrophils and lymphocytes, the microvillus on the surface of mucosa cells were short and small, arranged in disorder, the tight junction between epithelial cells became widen, the mitochondrion and endoplasmic reticulum swelled obviously. Conclusion During the early stage of severe heatstroke, the damage of intestinal mucosal was obvious, and it has close correlation with systemic inflammatory response.

[Key words] Severe heatstroke; Intestinal mucosal barrier; Systemic inflammatory response; Correlation Fund program: National Natural Science Fund of China (81101467); The Project Team of the Natural Science Foundation of Guangdong Province (s2013030013217)

中暑是一种高发病率和高病死率疾病。本课题 组前期通过建立体外热打击细胞模型,发现高热可 导致肠上皮细胞损伤,包括肠黏膜受损、上皮细胞 凋亡、肠通透性增加等<sup>[1-6]</sup>。近年来研究表明,中暑 的病理生理学反应主要是继发于热损伤之后的全身 炎症反应综合征(SIRS),进而引发多器官功能障碍 综合征(MODS)<sup>[1,7-8]</sup>,这一过程可能与肠黏膜屏障 功能损伤引起的细菌移位密切相关<sup>[9-10]</sup>。然而,目 前有关重症中暑早期肠黏膜屏障功能障碍与热损伤 后 SIRS 的相关性研究报道较少。本研究利用在体 热打击中暑模型,探讨重症中暑早期肠黏膜功能障 碍与 SIRS 之间的关系。

## 1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物及分组:SPF级雄性 BALB/c小鼠, 6~8周龄,由南方医科大学实验动物中心提供,许 可证号:SCXK(粤)2011-0015。所有饲养及实验皆 依照《南方医科大学实验动物管理办法(试行)》和 《南方医科大学动物实验伦理审查指南(试行)》原 则进行。按随机数字表法分为正常对照组、40℃热 打击组、42℃热打击组,每组6只。

**1.2** 模型制备及处理:参考本课题组前期报道的 方法<sup>[11]</sup>制备小鼠热打击模型。正常对照组小鼠始 终置于(25.0±0.5)℃常温下。热打击组置于温度 (35.5±0.5)℃、湿度(60±5)%的仿真气候舱内, 每 30 min 测小鼠直肠温度,当体温达41.5℃时,每 10 min 测直肠温度,直至体温达 40 ℃或 42 ℃时停止热打击,置于常温下复温 12 h 后内眦取血,并处死小鼠取各器官组织备检。

1.3 观察指标及方法

**1.3.1** 血浆中指标检测:脂多糖(LPS)和炎性介质 肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6) 水平及二胺氧化酶(DAO)活性检测采用酶联免疫 吸附试验(ELISA),操作严格按照试剂盒(上海博谷 生物科技有限公司)说明书进行。血浆 D-乳酸测 定采用紫外分光光度计,操作按照仪器(上海光学 仪器公司)说明书进行。

1.3.2 肠道细菌向各器官组织移位检测:取小鼠肠系膜淋巴结(MLN)、肝、脾、肺、肾组织及门、腔静脉血,制备组织匀浆后分别接种在普通血琼脂皿中,
37℃下孵育 24 h,进行菌落计数,菌落数>100 个/g为细菌移位阳性,并对生长菌进行菌种鉴定。

1.3.3 回肠组织形态学及超微结构观察:于近回 盲部横行切取1 cm 肠管,梯度乙醇脱水、脱乙醇透 明后进行石蜡包埋,制作5 μm 厚切片,苏木素 - 伊 红(HE)染色,光镜下观察小肠黏膜组织形态。取 1 mm×1 mm 回肠组织,用 10% 锇酸固定后脱水、浸 泡、包埋,制作约 60 mm 厚切片,醋酸铀 - 枸橼酸铅 双染,透射电镜下观察肠黏膜上皮细胞及细胞连接。
1.4 统计学处理:采用 SPSS 17.0 软件进行数据处 理。计量资料以均数±标准差(x±s)表示,组间比 较采用方差分析,两两比较采用 t 检验;计数资料 采用  $\chi^2$  检验;各指标间相关分析采用 Pearson 法; P < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 全身炎症反应情况(表 1):与正常对照组比较, 40℃热打击小鼠血浆 LPS、TNF-α及 IL-6水平明 显升高(均 P<0.01);当小鼠核心体温达 42℃时, 各炎性指标进一步升高,与正常对照组和 40℃热打 击组比较差异均有统计学意义(均 P<0.01)。

表 1 不同程度热打击对小鼠血浆 LPS 及炎性介质水平的影响 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$							
组别	动物数 (只)	LPS (EU/L)	$TNF-\alpha$ (ng/L)	IL-6 (ng/L)			
正常对照组	6	$340\pm40$	$12.89 \pm  1.67$	$18.02 \pm 2.20$			
40℃热打击组	6	$530\pm40^{\ a}$	$50.13 \pm ~5.62^{\ a}$	$62.22 \pm 5.48 \ ^{\rm a}$			
42℃热打击组	6	$740\pm50~^{ab}$	$148.06 \pm 36.61 \ {\rm ab}$	$110.91 \pm 9.97 \; ^{\rm ab}$			

注:LPS为脂多糖,TNF-  $\alpha$ 为肿瘤坏死因子 -  $\alpha$ ,IL-6为白细胞介素 -6;与正常对照组比较, <sup>a</sup>P<0.01;与40℃热打击组比较, <sup>b</sup>P<0.01

2.2 各器官细菌检出情况(表 2):分别从各组小鼠 MLN、肝、脾、肺、肾组织及门、腔静脉血中检出大 肠杆菌、肠球菌、棒状杆菌、克雷伯杆菌、铜绿假单 胞菌、变形杆菌和葡萄球菌 7 种共计 42 株细菌,均 属肠道常驻菌,以 MLN、门静脉和脾脏检出率最高。 40 ℃热打击组与正常对照组小鼠各器官细菌移位 率无显著差异(P>0.05),而 42 ℃热打击组细菌移 位率均显著高于正常对照组和 40 ℃热打击组(均 P<0.01)。

表 2 不	同程度	热打	T击	对小	ヽ鼠	各器'	官细菌	移位的	影响
4日 見山	细菌数	各器官检出细菌数(株)						细菌移位	
组加	(株)	肝	脾	肺	肾	MLN	门静脉	腔静脉	率(%)
正常对照组	4	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	9.5
40℃热打击组	5	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	11.9
42℃热打击组	33	2	6	3	0	11	9	2	$78.6^{\rm \ ab}$

注:3组共检出细菌42株;MLN为肠系膜淋巴结;与正常对照 组比较,<sup>a</sup>P<0.01;与40℃热打击组比较,<sup>b</sup>P<0.01

2.3 肠黏膜组织形态学观察:光镜下显示,正常对照组小鼠回肠结构正常,未见异常改变(图1A);
40℃热打击组小鼠回肠结构基本正常,绒毛固有层略疏松,有少量淋巴细胞和炎性细胞浸润(图1B);
42℃热打击组小鼠肠黏膜明显萎缩,黏膜层和固有

层重度分离,绒毛脱落,固有层裸露、水肿,大量淋 巴细胞及中性粒细胞浸润(图 1C)。



图1 光镜下观察各组小鼠肠黏膜组织形态学改变 正常 对照组(A)回肠结构正常,绒毛结构完整、排列规则,间质 无水肿;40℃热打击组(B)回肠黏膜厚度均匀,肠上皮较 完整,绒毛排列尚规则,有少量淋巴细胞和炎性细胞浸润; 42℃热打击组(C)肠黏膜萎缩,绒毛脱落,固有层裸露、水 肿,大量淋巴细胞及中性粒细胞浸润 HE 染色 中倍放大

2.4 肠黏膜上皮细胞超微结构观察:透射电镜下显示,正常对照组小鼠肠黏膜上皮细胞超微结构未见异常改变(图 2A~2B)。40℃热打击后肠黏膜表面微绒毛排列稍显紊乱(图 2C);上皮细胞轻度肿胀,可见线粒体肿胀和灶性空化,粗面内质网轻度扩张(图 2D)。42℃热打击后肠黏膜表面微绒毛稀疏、排列紊乱,甚至呈倒伏状、部分缺如(图 2E);上皮细胞间紧密连接增宽,形成大量指状突起,上皮细胞胞质出现空泡样结构,线粒体明显肿胀,内质网扩张明显(图 2F)。



**图 2** 透射电镜下观察各组小鼠肠黏膜上皮细胞超微结构 改变 正常对照组肠微绒毛排列整齐(A),细胞器结构正常 (B),细胞间紧密连接无增宽;40℃热打击组肠微绒毛排列 稍紊乱(C),线粒体肿胀和灶性空化(箭头所示),粗面内质 网轻度扩张(D);42℃热打击组肠微绒毛稀疏、排列紊乱, 甚至呈倒伏状、部分缺如(E),线粒体明显肿胀(箭头所示), 内质网扩张明显(F) 醋酸铀 – 枸橼酸铅双染 ×6000

2.5 血浆 DAO 活性及 D- 乳酸水平变化(表 3): 与正常对照组比较, 40 ℃热打击后血浆 DAO 活性 即明显升高(P<0.01), 而 D- 乳酸水平仅轻度升 高(P>0.05); 42 ℃热打击后小鼠血浆 DAO 活性和 D- 乳酸水平均显著高于正常对照组和 40 ℃热打击 组(均 P<0.01)。

表 3 不同程度热打击对小鼠血浆 DAO 活性 和 D- 乳酸水平的影响 (x ± s)						
组别	动物数(只)	DAO(U/L)	D-乳酸(mg/L)			
正常对照组	6	$670\pm50$	$5.08 \pm 0.28$			
40℃热打击组	6	$960\pm90^{a}$	$5.37 \pm 0.74$			
42℃热打击组	6	$1760{\pm}400^{\rmab}$	$9.60 \pm 1.48  {}^{\rm ab}$			

注:DAO 为二胺氧化酶;与正常对照组比较,<sup>a</sup>P<0.01;与40℃ 热打击组比较,<sup>b</sup>P<0.01

2.6 42 ℃热打击小鼠炎症反应指标与 DAO 活性和 D-乳酸水平的相关性(表4):42 ℃热打击小鼠血 浆 LPS、TNF-α、IL-6 水平与 DAO 活性和 D-乳酸 水平均呈显著正相关(均 P=0.000)。提示中暑小 鼠全身炎症反应与肠黏膜屏障损害有关。

表 4 42 ℃热打击小鼠血浆 LPS 和炎症反应指标 与 DAO、D- 乳酸水平的相关性							
指标	r 值	<i>P</i> 值	指标	r 值	<i>P</i> 值		
LPS与DAO	0.834	0.000	LPS 与 D- 乳酸	0.811	0.000		
TNF-a 与DAO	0.808	0.000	TNF-α 与 D-乳酸	0.811	0.000		
IL-6与DAO	0.836	0.000	IL-6与D-乳酸	0.800	0.000		

注:LPS为脂多糖,DAO为二胺氧化酶,TNF- $\alpha$ 为肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ ,IL-6为白细胞介素-6

#### 3 讨 论

中暑的病理生理学反应不仅是由热暴露直接损伤引起的,更多的是一种继发于热损伤之后的 SIRS 引发 MODS 的过程<sup>[1-2,7,11-12]</sup>。既往研究证实,肠道 属于体内最大的"储菌库"和"内毒素库",独特的 体内生理环境成为其参与 SIRS 和 MODS 病理生理 过程的重要因素,因此肠道被称为"MODS 的原动 力"<sup>[10,13-14]</sup>。肠黏膜的屏障功能受各种因素影响, 当肠屏障功能受损后,肠内细菌向体内移位,细菌、 内毒素及抗体介质不断进入体内循环,诱导炎性介 质"瀑布样"释放,从而引发和加重失控性 SIRS。 同时, SIRS 发生后进一步加重了肠屏障功能损伤, 形成恶性循环,最终导致 MODS。研究证实,重症中 暑时可发生肠道黏膜受损、肠上皮细胞凋亡、肠通透性增加等胃肠病变<sup>[4,15-18]</sup>。Lambert等<sup>[19]</sup>观察了大鼠肠道(包括十二指肠、空肠、回肠和结肠)对高热打击的反应,发现当大鼠核心体温达到42.5℃后可见肠上皮细胞破坏,微绒毛丧失,紧密连接开放,线粒体肿胀、空泡化,并且对异硫氰酸荧光素(FITC)标记的葡聚糖通透性增加。临床死亡的中暑病例主要症状包括胃肠道出血、内毒素血症,提示中暑肠屏障功能损害和全身炎症反应密切相关。本课题组前期的研究也发现,热打击与肠道衍生LPS有关,而去除LPS或治疗内毒素血症后,则对中暑预后有利<sup>[20-22]</sup>。这些结果均提示内毒素血症中炎性细胞因子加重了肠黏膜损害,二者相互作用、互为因果。

本研究结果也发现,重症中暑小鼠肠黏膜屏障 功能破坏明显,进一步对肠黏膜屏障功能指标血浆 DAO 活性和 D-乳酸水平与全身炎症反应指标血浆 LPS、TNF- α和 IL-6水平进行相关分析显示, LPS、 TNF- α、IL-6与 DAO 和 D-乳酸呈显著正相关,验 证了肠源性内毒素血症在重症中暑病理过程中的作 用。然而,目前对于重症中暑引起肠黏膜损害,继而 导致肠源性内毒素血症的病理机制尚不明确。我们 分析认为,一方面,在热刺激时肠道血流减少,导致 肠道缺血缺氧、三磷酸腺苷(ATP)耗竭、酸中毒等, 继而使细胞活性下降、细胞间通透性升高<sup>[23]</sup>;另一 方面,高热具有直接细胞毒效应,造成细胞代谢需求 增加,产生活性氧和氮类物质,加速黏膜损伤,两者 协同作用,造成细胞膜破坏和紧密连接开放,肠道通 透性升高<sup>[24]</sup>。

综上所述,肠道因其在体内独特的生理环境,成 为中暑后炎性介质的"扩增器",随着近年来对中暑 肠功能障碍的深入研究,人们对其发病机制已有初 步了解,然而,深入的分子机制研究目前仍较少,基 于肠黏膜屏障功能在中暑病理过程中的重要作用, 深入的分子机制研究也必将成为今后研究的趋势。

### 参考文献

- [1] Wegner KM, Kalbe M, Milinski M, et al. Mortality selection during the 2003 European heat wave in three-spined sticklebacks: effects of parasites and MHC genotype [J]. BMC Evol Biol, 2008, 8 : 124. DOI: 10.1186/1471-2148-8-124.
- [2] 苏磊.重症中暑防治回顾与启示[J].解放军医学杂志, 2011, 36 (9): 883-885. DOI: 10.11855/j.issn.0577-7402.2011.09.001.
   Su L. Review on prevention and treatment of severe heat stroke [J]. Med J Chin PLA, 2011, 36 (9): 883-885. DOI: 10.11855/j.issn. 0577-7402.2011.09.001.
- [3] 苏磊, 徐秋林. 中暑发病机制及其与基因的关系[J]. 中华危

重病急救医学, 2006, 18 (9): 574-576. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn. 1003-0603.2006.09.026.

Su L, Xu QL. Pathogenesis of heat stroke and its relationship with genes [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2006, 18 (9): 574–576. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1003–0603.2006.09.026.

[4] 李莉,古正涛,刘志锋,等. Caspase-3 在热打击诱导人脐静脉 内皮细胞凋亡中的作用 [J]. 实用医学杂志, 2014, 30 (6): 871-874. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-5725.2014.06.012.

Li L, Gu ZT, Liu ZF, et al. Role of caspase–3 in apoptosis of human umbilical vein endothelial cell induced by heat stress [J]. J Pract Med, 2014, 30 (6): 871–874. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006–5725.2014. 06.012.

[5] 李莉,刘志锋,古正涛,等.重症中暑中枢神经系统病变机制的研究进展[J].中华危重病急救医学,2013,25 (9):570-572.
 DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2013.09.022.
 Li L, Liu ZF, Gu ZT, et al. Research Progress on the mechanism of central nervous system lesions in severe heat stroke [J]. Chin

of central nervous system lesions in severe heat stroke [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2013, 25 (9): 570–572. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn. 2095–4352.2013.09.022.

[6] 李莉,古正涛,刘志锋,等.活性氧调控Bcl-2、Bax表达参与 热打击后人脐静脉内皮细胞凋亡的研究[J].中华危重病急救 医学,2014,26(7):458-463.DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352. 2014.07.003.

Li L, Gu ZT, Liu ZF, et al. The effect of reactive oxygen species regulation of expression of Bcl–2 and Bax in apoptosis of human umbilical vein endothelial cell induced by heat stress [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2014, 26 (7): 458–463. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095–4352. 2014.07.003.

- [7] Leon LR, Blaha MD, DuBose DA. Time course of cytokine, corticosterone, and tissue injury responses in mice during heat strain recovery [J]. J Appl Physiol (1985), 2006, 100 (4): 1400– 1409. DOI: 10.1152/japplphysiol.01040.2005.
- [8] 袁芳芳,苏磊,刘志锋.肠功能障碍分子机制的研究进展[J].广东医学,2012,33 (12): 1838-1840. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-9448. 2012.12.060.

Yuan FF, Su L, Liu ZF. Advances in molecular mechanisms of intestinal dysfunction [J]. Guangdong Med J, 2012, 33 (12): 1838– 1840. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001–9448.2012.12.060.

- [9] Liu Z, Liu JH, Liu Y, et al. Proteomic analysis and identification of intestinal FBP as a predictor of gut dysfunction during heatstroke in mice [J]. J Surg Res, 2012, 173 (2): 332–340. DOI: 10.1016/j.issn. 2010.09.043.
- [10] 刘志锋,苏磊.胃肠功能障碍与炎症反应在中暑发病机制中的作用[J].广东医学,2010,31 (6):787-788. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn. 1001-9448.2010.06.053.
   Liu ZF, Su L. Role of gastrointestinal dysfunction and inflammation in the pathogenesis of heat stroke [J]. Guangdong Med J, 2010, 31 (6): 787-788. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-9448.2010.06.053.
- [11] 苏磊,周殿元,唐柚青,等.乌司他丁联合胸腺肽 α<sub>1</sub>对脓毒症 患者免疫调理的合理性分析 [J]. 解放军医学杂志, 2007, 32 (2): 161–163. DOI: 10.11855/j.issn.0577–7402.2007.02.025.
  Su L, Zhou DY, Tang YQ, et al. Analysis on the immunoregulation of combined therapy of ulinastatin and thymosin α<sub>1</sub> in the treatment of sepsis [J]. Med J Chin PLA, 2007, 32 (2): 161–163. DOI: 10.11855/j.issn.0577–7402.2007.02.025.
- [12] 彭娜,耿焱,张爽,等.重症中暑大鼠肾损伤与炎症反应的 关系[J].中华危重病急救医学,2015,27 (5):327-331.DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2015.05.002.
   Peng N, Geng Y, Zhang S, et al. Correlation of kidney injury and inflammatory response in rats with classic severe heatstroke [J].
   Chin Crit Care Med 2015,27 (5): 327-331.DOI: 10.3760/cma

Chin Crit Care Med, 2015, 27 (5): 327–331. DOI: 10.3760/cma. j.issn.2095–4352.2015.05.002.

[13] Takahashi M, Ohara M, Kimura N, et al. Giant primary

angiosarcoma of the small intestine showing severe sepsis [J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2014, 20 (43): 16359–16363. DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v20.i43.16359.

- [14] Zhu W, Lu Q, Wan L, et al. Sodium tanshinone II a sulfonate ameliorates microcirculatory disturbance of small intestine by attenuating the production of reactie oxygen species in rats with sepsis [J/OL]. Chin J Integr Med, 2015: 1–7 [2015–09–15]. [published online ahead of print August 26, 2015]. DOI: 10.1007/ s11655–015–2083–8.
- [15] Hwang WS, Chen SH, Lin CH, et al. Human umbilical cord blood-derived CD34<sup>+</sup> cells can be used as a prophylactic agent for experimental heatstroke [J]. J Pharmacol Sci, 2008, 106 (1): 46–55. DOI: 10.1254/jphs.FP0071567.
- [16] Oliver SR, Phillips NA, Novosad VL, et al. Hyperthermia induces injury to the intestinal mucosa in the mouse: evidence for an oxidative stress mechanism [J]. Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol, 2012, 302 (7): R845–853. DOI: 10.1152/ajpregu. 00595.2011.
- [17] Phillips NA, Welc SS, Wallet SM, et al. Protection of intestinal injury during heat stroke in mice by interleukin-6 pretreatment [J]. J Physiol, 2015, 593 (3): 739–752; discussion 753. DOI: 10.1113/ jphysiol.2014.283416.
- [18] 肖桂珍,袁芳芳,古正涛,等.热打击对单层肠上皮 Caco-2 细胞屏障功能的影响[J]. 解放军医学杂志,2013,38 (6): 472-475.
   DOI: 10.11855/j.issn.0577-7402.2013.06.009.
   Xiao GZ, Yuan FF, Gu ZT, et al. Effect of heat stress on intestinal barrier function of human intestinal epithelial Caco-2 cells [J].
   Med J Chin People's Liberation Army, 2013, 38 (6): 472-475. DOI: 10.11855/j.issn.0577-7402.2013.06.009.
- [19] Lambert GP, Gisolfi CV, Berg DJ, et al. Selected contribution: Hyperthermia-induced intestinal permeability and the role of oxidative and nitrosative stress [J]. J Appl Physiol (1985), 2002, 92 (4): 1750-1761, 1749. DOI: 10.1152/japplphysiol.00787.2001.
- [20] 唐丽群,袁芳芳,刘亚伟,等.热打击联合脂多糖刺激对人肠上皮细胞SW480释放细胞因子的影响[J].感染、炎症、修复,2012,13 (1): 6-9. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-8521.2012.01.002.
  Tang LQ, Yuan FF, Liu YW, et al. Effects of lipopolysaccharide combined with heat stress on the expression and secretion of cytokines released from human intestinal epithelial cells SW480 [J]. Infect Inflamm Rep, 2012, 13 (1): 6-9. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-8521. 2012.01.002.
- [21] 袁芳芳,苏磊,刘志锋,等.热打击对培养肠黏膜上皮细胞 IEC-6细胞活性和增殖的影响[J].感染、炎症、修复,2012,13 (2): 70-73. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-8521.2012.02.002.
   Yuan FF, Su L, Liu ZF, et al. Effects of heat stress on the viability and proliferation of intestinal epithelial cells IEC-6 in vitro [J]. Infect Inflamm Rep, 2012, 13 (2): 70-73. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn. 1672-8521.2012.02.002.
- [22] 肖桂珍,苏磊.中暑时肠黏膜机械屏障功能的变化[J].中华危 重病急救医学,2012,24 (9):568-570.DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn. 1003-0603.2012.09.022.
   Xiao GZ, Su L. Changes in intestinal mucosal mechanical barrier function in heat stroke [J]. Chin Crit Care Med, 2012, 24 (9):568-570.DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1003-0603.2012.09.022.
- [23] Rodiño-Janeiro BK, Alonso-Cotoner C, Pigrau M, et al. Role of Corticotropin-releasing Factor in Gastrointestinal Permeability [J].
   J Neurogastroenterol Motil, 2015, 21 (1): 33-50. DOI: 10.5056/ jnm14084.
- [24] Lambert GP. Role of gastrointestinal permeability in exertional heatstroke [J]. Exerc Sport Sci Rev, 2004, 32 (4): 185–190. DOI: 10.1097/00003677–200410000–00011.

(收稿日期:2015-09-15) (本文编辑:孙茜,李银平)