

用侧流暗场成像技术观察不同目标血压的内毒素休克兔小肠绒毛微循环变化

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【摘要】 目的 采用侧流暗场成像(SDF)技术监测液体复苏至不同目标血压内毒素休克兔小肠绒毛微循环的变化,评价用SDF监测小肠绒毛微循环的可行性。方法 按随机数字表法将新西兰大白兔分为低目标血压组和高目标血压组,每组30只。两组均行体外回肠造口术,经股静脉注射脂多糖(LPS)2 mg/kg建立内毒素休克模型。制模成功后,低目标血压组以乳酸林格液 $20\text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ 进行液体复苏,使平均动脉压(MAP)达到65 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa);高目标血压组以乳酸林格液 $30\text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ 进行液体复苏,使MAP达到80 mmHg。采用SDF技术持续监测小肠绒毛微循环灌注指标,记录休克前、休克后及液体复苏后的绒毛微血管数、灌注绒毛比例、绒毛微血管血流指数(MFI)、绒毛边界评分(BVS)、绒毛微血管评分(VVS)等,参照2014年荷兰圆桌会议推荐的小肠绒毛微循环参数评价系统,进行小肠绒毛微循环损伤评分及损伤严重程度分级。结果 两组休克前小肠绒毛微血管清晰,结构完整。两组休克后绒毛微血管均较休克前明显减少,灌注绒毛比例明显下降,绒毛结构破坏,MFI、BVS、VVS及肠绒毛微循环损伤总分明显下降,均为重度损伤。两组液体复苏后绒毛微循环部分血流有所恢复,但部分区域微血管灌注不均衡,绒毛结构仍不清;与休克后比较,低目标血压组和高目标血压组液体复苏后绒毛微血管明显增多(条: 1.21 ± 0.22 比 0.81 ± 0.12 , 1.54 ± 0.28 比 0.79 ± 0.13),灌注绒毛比例[(31 ± 4)%比(12 ± 2)%,(38 ± 5)%比(13 ± 3)%],MFI(1.55 ± 0.09 比 1.09 ± 0.03 , 1.97 ± 0.11 比 1.05 ± 0.03),VVS(分: 1.22 ± 0.08 比 0.89 ± 0.02 , 2.06 ± 0.15 比 0.90 ± 0.02)及绒毛微循环损伤总分(分: 3.70 ± 0.19 比 2.85 ± 0.07 , 5.01 ± 0.29 比 2.88 ± 0.08)均明显升高(均 $P<0.05$),且高目标血压组上述指标恢复情况均优于低目标血压组,损伤程度减轻;而两组BVS较休克后无明显增加(分: 0.93 ± 0.05 比 0.87 ± 0.03 , 0.98 ± 0.09 比 0.93 ± 0.05 ,均 $P>0.05$)。结论 内毒素休克兔经液体复苏维持血压达80 mmHg可使小肠绒毛微循环灌注恢复情况优于将血压维持在65 mmHg。SDF技术能够有效监测小肠绒毛微循环灌注,可用于评估肠道微循环功能的损伤程度。

【关键词】 侧流暗场成像技术; 微循环; 小肠绒毛; 内毒素休克; 液体复苏

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Changes of small intestinal villi microcirculation in sidestream dark-field imaging with different target blood pressure in rabbits during endotoxin shock

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【Abstract】 Objective Changes of small intestine villus microcirculation perfusion in sidestream dark-field (SDF) imaging in the rabbits during endotoxic shock after fluid resuscitation with different target mean arterial pressure (MAP), and evaluation of feasibility of monitoring small intestine villus microcirculation by SDF were studied. **Methods** Sixty standard New Zealand white rabbits were randomly divided into two groups: low target MAP group (group A, $n = 30$) and high target MAP group (group B, $n = 30$). Fistula operation of ileum was made *in vitro*, and lipopolysaccharide (LPS, 2 mg/kg) was injected to establish endotoxic shock model. Group A was administered with the lower dose fluid resuscitation (lactated Ringer solution, $20\text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$) for target MAP of 65 mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa); group B was administered with the higher dose fluid resuscitation (lactated Ringer solution, $30\text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$) for MAP of 80 mmHg. Continuous norepinephrine intravenous injection ($0.5\text{--}1.0\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) was administered only after fluid therapy couldn't reach the target MAP. The changes of small intestine villus microcirculation perfusion indexes such as vessels per villus (VV), proportion of perfused villi (PPV), microvascular flow index (MFI), borders of villus score (BVS), vessels villus score (VVS) were continuously observed and recorded before the shock, during the shock and after fluid resuscitation using SDF imaging. The differences of microcirculation perfusion were compared between two groups using the specific parameter evaluation system to determine severity of villi microcirculation and injury scores at different

stages. **Results** VV and borders of villus were clear and contact before shock in two groups. After shock, VV, PPV were significantly decreased in both two groups, the borders of villus were destroyed, MFI, BVS, VVS and the total score of villi injury microcirculation were obviously and severely decreased. Partial blood flow of villous capillaries after fluid resuscitation was recovered in two groups, but the perfusion of some region was un-balanced with the outworn borders of villus. VV were rose as compared before and after fluid resuscitation in groups A and B (vessels: 1.21 ± 0.22 vs. 0.81 ± 0.12 , 1.54 ± 0.28 vs. 0.79 ± 0.13), and PPV [(31 ± 4)% vs. (12 ± 2)%, (38 ± 5)% vs. (13 ± 3)%], MFI (1.55 ± 0.09 vs. 1.09 ± 0.03 , 1.97 ± 0.11 vs. 1.05 ± 0.03), VVS (points: 1.22 ± 0.08 vs. 0.89 ± 0.02 , 2.06 ± 0.15 vs. 0.90 ± 0.02) and the sum of MFI, BVS, VVS (3.70 ± 0.19 vs. 2.85 ± 0.07 , 5.01 ± 0.29 vs. 2.88 ± 0.08) were significant rose (all $P < 0.05$). The recovery of group B was better than that of group A, and the injury score was reduced. But BVS were not increased in both groups compared with before and after shock (points: 0.93 ± 0.05 vs. 0.87 ± 0.03 , 0.98 ± 0.09 vs. 0.93 ± 0.05 , both $P > 0.05$). **Conclusions** For the small intestine villus microcirculation perfusion, the higher target MAP (80 mmHg) after fluid resuscitation or/and vasoconstrictor drugs usage were probably better than the relatively lower target MAP (65 mmHg) during endotoxic shock. SDF imaging is a very promising technique for intestinal villi microcirculatory visualization and assessment.

【Key words】 Sidestream dark-field imaging; Microcirculation; Small intestine villus; Endotoxic shock; Fluid resuscitation

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脓毒症患者出现循环障碍即定义为脓毒性休克^[1],脓毒性休克发生后宏循环、微循环均出现改变。胃肠道是休克发生后最早受累的器官之一^[2-3],也是全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)、多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)的启动器官^[4]。肠道内的内毒素则是导致器官功能损伤的重要因子^[5]。侧流暗场成像(SDF)技术是手持式正交极化频谱成像(OPSP)技术的衍生技术,是首创的可用于器官内微循环观察的新技术,也是目前较为理想的微循环功能评估方法。自SDF技术应用于临床以来,越来越多的研究发现微循环功能异常是脓毒症及脓毒性休克器官功能障碍的原因之一^[6-7]。液体复苏是减少器官损伤、降低病死率的重要措施,但如何把握液体复苏治疗“终点”仍是重症加强治疗病房(ICU)研究热点问题。本实验旨在通过SDF技术观察内毒素休克兔经液体复苏至不同目标血压时肠黏膜微循环灌注的变化,探讨床旁脓毒性休克肠道微循环功能监测的可行性及评价方法。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物及分组:标准新西兰大白兔60只,体重2.0~2.5 kg,雌雄不拘,购自重庆第三军医大学,许可证号:SCXK-(军)2012-0003。按随机数字表法分为低目标血压组和高目标血压组,每组30只。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 术前准备:术前禁食、不禁水过夜。用戊巴比妥30 mg/kg腹腔注射诱导麻醉动物,经股动脉内置入24G聚乙烯导管,通过传感器连接于PM-9000监护仪,用于连续性有创动脉血压监测;经股静脉内置入24G聚乙烯导管,用于复苏治疗;气管切开并置入14G气切导管,开放气道以排除气道风险。

开腹,暴露回肠近端5 cm至远端4 cm段于体外便于实验观察。术中维持肛温及有创动脉血压稳定。

1.2.2 内毒素休克模型建立:体外回肠造口成功后,经股静脉注射脂多糖(LPS, E.Coli, O55 : B5) 2 mg/kg建立内毒素休克模型,以平均动脉压(MAP)较前下降30%~45%为制模成功标准。

1.2.3 液体复苏:模型制备成功后以乳酸林格液进行液体复苏达到目标血压并维持,其中低目标血压组以20 mL·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹进行液体复苏使MAP达到65 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa);高目标血压组则以30 mL·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹进行液体复苏使MAP达到80 mmHg。若单纯液体复苏后血压不能达标,则予以去甲肾上腺素(NE)0.5~1.0 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹。实验过程中低目标血压组有7只、高目标血压组有8只动物需要持续静脉泵入NE协助维持血压。

本实验中动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

1.3 SDF测定小肠绒毛微循环灌注指标:模型制备成功后,通过LH-SDF-1型SDF观测仪(徐州利华电子科技发展有限公司研发)持续观察小肠绒毛微循环变化,并于休克前、休克时及复苏过程中采集SDF图像及视频片段、收集数据,计算绒毛微血管数、灌注绒毛比例、绒毛微血管血流指数(MFI)、绒毛边界评分(BVS)、绒毛微血管评分(VVS)等。利用微循环分析软件,参照2014年荷兰圆桌会议推荐的小肠绒毛微循环参数评价系统^[8],进行肠绒毛微循环损伤评分及损伤严重程度分级。

1.4 统计学处理:使用SPSS 19.0软件分析数据,正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,重复测量资料采用重复测量方差分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组绒毛微血管变化比较(表1):两组休克后绒毛微血管数均较休克前显著减少(均 $P < 0.01$),且两组间比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);两组液体复苏后绒毛微血管数均较休克后显著增多(均 $P < 0.05$),且高目标血压组绒毛微血管数显著多于低目标血压组($P < 0.01$)。

表1 侧流暗场成像(SDF)技术监测不同目标血压两组内毒素休克动物液体复苏前后小肠绒毛微血管数及灌注绒毛比例变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	动物数(只)	绒毛微血管(条)	灌注绒毛比例(%)
低目标血压组	休克前	30	2.45 ± 0.34	45 ± 7
	休克后	30	0.81 ± 0.12 ^a	12 ± 2 ^a
	液体复苏后	30	1.21 ± 0.22 ^{ab}	31 ± 4 ^{ab}
高目标血压组	休克前	30	2.50 ± 0.35	43 ± 5
	休克后	30	0.79 ± 0.13 ^a	13 ± 3 ^a
	液体复苏后	30	1.54 ± 0.28 ^{abc}	38 ± 5 ^{abc}

注:低目标血压组平均动脉压(MAP)达到65 mmHg,高目标血压组MAP达到80 mmHg;1 mmHg=0.133 kPa;与本组休克前比较,^a $P < 0.01$;与本组休克后比较,^b $P < 0.05$;与低目标血压组同期比较,^c $P < 0.01$

2.2 两组灌注绒毛比例变化比较(表1):两组休克后灌注绒毛比例均较休克前显著降低(均 $P < 0.01$),且两组间比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);两组液体复苏后灌注绒毛比例均较休克后显著增加

(均 $P < 0.05$),且高目标血压组灌注绒毛比例显著高于低目标血压组($P < 0.01$)。

2.3 肠绒毛损伤改变(图1):两组休克前小肠绒毛结构完整,边界清楚,可见清晰血管影。随MAP下降,两组绒毛血管内血流逐渐减少甚至消失,肠绒毛结构破坏,顶端碎裂,边界不清。两组液体复苏后,绒毛微循环内血流均有所恢复,但部分区域微血管灌注不均衡,小肠绒毛顶端碎裂,边界不清等结构破坏情况仍然存在,小肠绒毛结构损伤程度并未随MAP上升而改善。

2.4 两组肠绒毛损伤评分及损伤严重程度比较(表2):两组休克后MFI、BVS、VVS均较休克前显著降低(均 $P < 0.01$),严重程度分级均为重度损伤。两组液体复苏后MFI、VVS均较休克后显著增加,且高目标血压组显著高于低目标血压组(均 $P < 0.05$);而两组BVS增加不显著(均 $P > 0.05$)。两组液体复苏后绒毛微循环损伤评分较休克后均有所降低,其中低目标血压组为中度损伤,高目标血压组为轻度损伤。

3 讨论

脓毒性休克并发MODS后病死率极高^[9-10]。已有大量研究证实,早期液体复苏能使脓毒性休克患者明显受益,并可以明显降低并发症发生率及病死

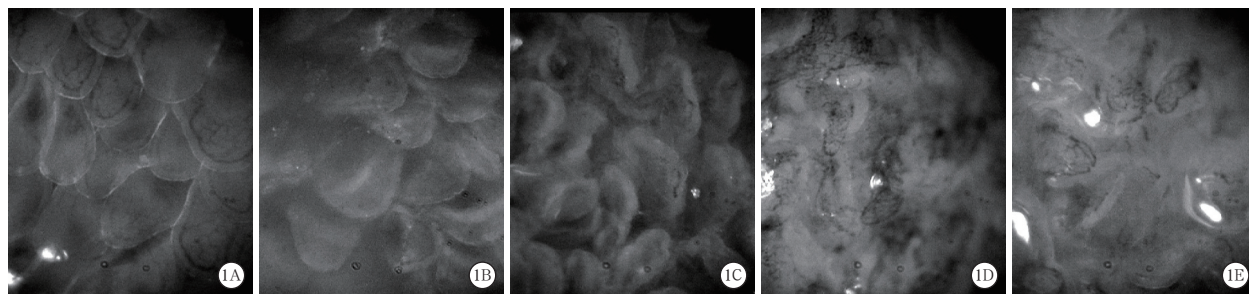


图1 侧流暗场成像(SDF)技术监测不同目标血压两组内毒素休克动物液体复苏前后小肠绒毛微循环改变 休克前小肠绒毛微血管清晰,结构完整(A);随平均动脉压(MAP)下降,绒毛微血管明显减少甚至消失,灌注血管减少(B);休克后微血管进一步减少,血流消失,绒毛结构破坏(C);液体复苏至MAP达到65 mmHg时(低目标血压组,1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)绒毛微循环部分血流再次恢复,但微血管灌注不均衡,绒毛结构仍不清(D);液体复苏至MAP达到80 mmHg时(高目标血压组)绒毛微血管恢复情况优于低目标血压组,但部分区域微血管灌注仍不均衡,绒毛结构无恢复(E)

表2 侧流暗场成像(SDF)技术监测不同目标血压两组内毒素休克动物液体复苏前后小肠绒毛微循环损伤评分及严重程度分级

组别	时间	动物数(只)	MFI($\bar{x} \pm s$)	BVS(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	VVS(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	损伤总分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	损伤分级
低目标血压组	休克前	30	2.93 ± 0.13	1.95 ± 0.11	1.92 ± 0.12	6.80 ± 0.32	正常
	休克后	30	1.09 ± 0.03 ^a	0.87 ± 0.03 ^a	0.89 ± 0.02 ^a	2.85 ± 0.07 ^a	重度损伤
	液体复苏后	30	1.55 ± 0.09 ^{ab}	0.93 ± 0.05 ^a	1.22 ± 0.08 ^{ab}	3.70 ± 0.19 ^{ab}	中度损伤
高目标血压组	休克前	30	2.92 ± 0.12	1.89 ± 0.12	1.97 ± 0.13	6.78 ± 0.31	正常
	休克后	30	1.05 ± 0.03 ^a	0.93 ± 0.05 ^a	0.90 ± 0.02 ^a	2.88 ± 0.08 ^a	重度损伤
	液体复苏后	30	1.97 ± 0.11 ^{abc}	0.98 ± 0.09 ^a	2.06 ± 0.15 ^{abc}	5.01 ± 0.29 ^{abc}	轻度损伤

注:低目标血压组复苏目标为平均动脉压(MAP)达到65 mmHg;高目标血压组复苏目标为MAP达到80 mmHg;MFI为绒毛微血管血流指数,BVS为绒毛边界评分,VVS为绒毛微血管评分;1 mmHg=0.133 kPa;与本组休克前比较,^a $P < 0.01$;与本组休克后比较,^b $P < 0.05$;与低目标血压组同期比较,^c $P < 0.01$

率^[11-15]。张艳芳等^[16]研究显示,早期给予包括早期目标导向治疗(EGDT)在内的集束化治疗可以明显改善脓毒性休克患者的病情严重程度,使病死率降至14%左右。2012年“拯救脓毒症运动”(SSC)公布的严重脓毒症和脓毒性休克治疗指南指出^[17],晶体液和胶体液均可用于脓毒性休克液体复苏,早期的液体复苏是逆转病情、降低病死率的重要措施。不同剂量的液体复苏策略可能对胃肠动力有一定影响。脓毒性休克早期,小剂量液体复苏较大剂量液体复苏可更好地改善肠道功能,而过度的液体负荷反而会使预后恶化^[18-19],这可能与肠道毛细血管内皮细胞损伤、毛细血管通透性升高以及前毛细血管收缩减少导致的跨毛细血管静水压升高等原因有关^[20-21]。本课题组前期对内毒素休克大鼠小肠肌电慢波振幅、黏膜损伤病理评分、小肠黏膜Cajal细胞电镜下结果进行分析显示,低剂量液体复苏策略对内毒素休克大鼠小肠基本电节律的影响优于高剂量液体复苏策略^[22]。在一项有关脓毒症容量管理与急性肾损伤(AKI)的研究中发现,脓毒症患者72h液体正平衡不但没有改善患者预后,反而增加了AKI的发生率^[23]。赵娜等^[24]研究表明,控制MAP在适当的水平是保证肾脏灌注和保护器官功能的重要措施。一项关于严重脓毒症与MAP的调查显示,对于部分脓毒性休克患者,应用液体复苏和NE维持较高的MAP不仅没能更好地改善患者预后,反而增加了心律失常及脑缺血事件的发生风险^[25]。LeDoux等^[26]和Jhanji等^[27]的研究结果均显示,增加液体正平衡或应用NE提升MAP,均不能改善氧代谢指标甚至微循环。通过液体复苏和血管活性药物达到合适的MAP及足够的心排血量指数(CI),保证组织足够的氧合是感染性休克治疗的关键。但多少才是合适的MAP至今仍无定论,如何把握液体正负平衡的转折仍是目前ICU亟待解决的问题。

本研究中低目标血压组以MAP 65 mmHg为目标血压,高目标血压组以MAP 80 mmHg为目标血压,虽然结果显示高目标血压组液体复苏后小肠绒毛微血管数、灌注绒毛比例、MFI、VVS均高于低目标血压组,但并不能因此推断高目标血压组复苏后微循环功能的恢复优于低目标血压组。第一,虽然高目标血压组经液体复苏后灌注绒毛比例、MFI较低目标血压组高,但两组间BVS评分较休克后均无显著增加,高目标血压组绒毛结构完整性仍存在显

著异常,表明绒毛结构并不随MAP提高、微循环灌注的恢复而改善。第二,高目标血压组动物肠壁、肠系膜水肿更为明显,肠道蠕动能力更弱,这可能也是临床中即使休克纠正,动脉血压恢复至正常,但胃肠道功能障碍在复苏后一段时间内仍持续存在的原因之一。第三,虽然观察到两组液体复苏后MAP上升,组织灌注有所恢复,但并未同时监测全身氧输送、局部氧耗、血乳酸、中心静脉血氧饱和度(ScvO₂)、器官血管阻力和组织氧分压等指标,因此并不能充分说明微循环内氧代谢变化随MAP升高之间的关系。第四,Dubin等^[28]研究显示,血压下降后,个体间微循环监测的差异性非常明显。说明不同的休克病因、不同的液体复苏方式和剂量以及不同的目标血压,可能导致微循环损伤和功能恢复程度不一。所以,本研究结果显示内毒素休克兔经液体复苏后,高目标血压组小肠绒毛微循环灌注恢复优于低目标血压组,仅能反映微循环灌注在一定程度内的恢复,并不能就此认为高目标血压组微循环新陈代谢及物质交换功能的恢复一定优于低目标血压组。

不同液体复苏手段、不同的目标血压对绒毛微循环灌注以及对肠道功能,如小肠基本电节律、动力、分泌吸收及消化功能、屏障功能、免疫功能等均有较大影响,二者的相关性研究以及不同器官、组织之间微循环的灌注特点等诸多问题仍需更多可靠的参考指标及大量的实验研究进一步探讨。本研究利用SDF技术成功观测到内毒素休克发生时以及经液体复苏至不同目标血压后动物小肠绒毛微循环灌注的改变,为未来实现针对脓毒症及脓毒性休克患者不同器官微循环功能监测的可行性及疗效评估奠定了基础。

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