

内毒素诱导 ARDS 对大鼠右心功能的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨气道内滴注内毒素诱导的急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)对大鼠右心功能的影响。**方法** 将60只雄性SD大鼠按随机数字表法分为生理盐水(NS)对照组和脂多糖(LPS)模型组,每组30只。采用气管切开后经气道内滴注LPS 10 mg/kg建立ARDS大鼠模型;NS对照组给予等量NS。观察两组大鼠生存情况;分别于处理后6 h和12 h进行超声心动图检查,评估大鼠右心功能;然后放血处死大鼠,留取右心和肺组织,计算肺湿/干重(W/D)比值;苏木素-伊红(HE)染色后观察大鼠心、肺组织病理学改变,并计算肺损伤病理评分。**结果** NS对照组无动物死亡;LPS模型组6 h死亡3只,12 h死亡4只。气道内滴注LPS后6 h大鼠即存在肺损伤表现,12 h出现肺不张和透明膜形成等典型的ARDS病理学改变;而NS对照组大鼠肺组织无明显异常。与NS对照组相比,LPS模型组12 h肺W/D比值和肺损伤病理评分显著升高[肺W/D比值:7.69±1.02比4.14±0.48,肺损伤病理评分(分):8.26±2.12比1.32±0.94,均 $P<0.01$]。超声心动图检查显示,随LPS诱导时间延长,大鼠右心功能出现明显异常,表现为肺动脉内径(PAD)和右室舒张期末内径(RVDd)增加,肺动脉最大血流速度(PAVmax)、肺动脉最大压力(PAmaxPG)、肺动脉加速时间(PAAT)、三尖瓣环收缩位移(TAPSE)下降,12 h与NS对照组比较差异有统计学意义[PAD(mm):2.84±0.31比2.11±0.37, RVDd(mm):4.18±0.71比3.17±0.40, PAVmax(mm/s):704.00±145.13比809.59±120.48, PAmaxPG(mmHg, 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa):2.07±0.88比2.73±0.76, PAAT(ms):23.80±4.87比30.01±3.02, TAPSE(mm):2.48±0.45比3.56±0.40,均 $P<0.01$]。右心室组织病理学观察显示,LPS模型组大鼠6 h可见心肌细胞排列紊乱及散在炎性细胞;12 h可见心肌细胞退变、结构破坏及较多炎性细胞。**结论** 气道内滴注LPS诱导ARDS 12 h可导致大鼠右心功能障碍。

【关键词】 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 内毒素; 大鼠; 右心功能障碍; 急性肺源性心脏病

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Effects of acute respiratory distress syndrome induced by endotoxin on the right ventricular function in rats

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the effect of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) induced by endotoxin on the right ventricular function in rats. **Methods** Sixty male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into normal saline (NS) control group and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) model group with 30 rats in each group. The rat model of ARDS was reproduced by intratracheal instillation of LPS 10 mg/kg after tracheotomy, and the rats in NS control group was intratracheally given the same volume of NS instead of LPS. The survival of rats in each group was observed. Right ventricular function was evaluated by echocardiography at 6 hours and 12 hours after instillation of LPS or NS respectively. Then the rats were sacrificed by bloodletting, and the right heart and lung tissue were harvested. The lung wet/dry weight (W/D) ratio was assessed. The pathological changes in cardiopulmonary tissue in rats were observed with hematoxylin and eosin (HE) stain, and the pathological score of lung injury was calculated. **Results** There was no animal death in NS control group. In LPS model group, there were 3 rats dead at 6 hours, and 4 dead at 12 hours. The pathological manifestations of lung injury were found at 6 hours after instillation of LPS, and the marked pathological changes of ARDS, such as atelectasis and hyaline membranes were observed at 12 hours. There was no obvious abnormality in the lung tissue of the NS control group. Compared with the NS control group, the 12-hour lung W/D ratio and the lung injury pathological score in the LPS model group were significantly increased (lung W/D ratio: 7.69±1.02 vs. 4.14±0.48, lung injury pathological score: 8.26±2.12 vs. 1.32±0.94, both $P<0.01$). Echocardiography showed that the right heart function of rats was significantly abnormal with the prolongation of LPS induction time, which showed that pulmonary arterial diameter (PAD) and right ventricular diastolic diameter (RVDd) were increased, maximum blood flow velocity of pulmonary artery (PAVmax), maximum pulmonary artery pressure gradient (PAmaxPG),

pulmonary artery acceleration time (PAAT) and tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE) were decreased, with significant differences at 12 hours as compared with those of NS normal group [PAD (mm): 2.84 ± 0.31 vs. 2.11 ± 0.37 , RVDd (mm): 4.18 ± 0.71 vs. 3.17 ± 0.40 , PAVmax (mm/s): 704.00 ± 145.13 vs. 809.59 ± 120.48 , PAmxPG (mmHg, 1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa): 2.07 ± 0.88 vs. 2.73 ± 0.76 , PAAT (ms): 23.80 ± 4.87 vs. 30.01 ± 3.02 , TAPSE (mm): 2.48 ± 0.45 vs. 3.56 ± 0.40 , all $P < 0.01$]. Pathological examination showed that the cardiac tissue in the LPS model group showed disorder of myocardial cells and scattered inflammatory cells at 6 hours, and cardiomyocyte degeneration, structural destruction and inflammatory cells were found at 12 hours. **Conclusion** ARDS induced by instillation of LPS at 12 hours causes right ventricular dysfunction in rats.

【Key words】 Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Endotoxin; Rat; Right ventricular dysfunction; Acute cor pulmonale

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急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS) 是临床上常见的危重症, 具有高致残率和高病死率的特点^[1], 严重危害人类的健康和生命^[2]。近年来对 ARDS 的认识不断深入、治疗手段不断增多, 但其病死率仍高达 40% ~ 50%^[3-4]。研究表明, 有相当数量的 ARDS 患者合并急性肺源性心脏病 (ACP)^[5-8], 且 ACP 的发生与病死率独立相关^[9]。目前对 ARDS 相关性 ACP 的认识主要来自临床观察研究。建立有效的动物模型对于深入研究 ARDS 相关性 ACP 的发病机制、病理生理及其防治具有重要作用。本研究旨在从超声心动图和病理学改变两个方面观察 ARDS 对右心功能的影响, 建立内毒素诱导的 ARDS 相关性 ACP 动物模型。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物: 清洁级雄性 SD 大鼠 60 只, 体重 (200 ± 20) g, 由北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司提供, 动物合格证号: SCXK (京) 2016-0011, 所有大鼠在 SPF 级动物房适应性饲养 3 d 后进行实验。

1.2 实验动物分组及 ARDS 模型的建立: 将大鼠按照随机数字表法分为生理盐水 (NS) 对照组和脂多糖 (LPS) 模型组, 每组 30 只。腹腔注射 5% 水合氯醛 350 mg/kg 麻醉大鼠后, 气管切开, 置入导管并固定。LPS 模型组用 1 mL 注射器按 10 mg/kg 吸取 10 g/L 的 LPS (血清型为 O111:B4, 美国 Sigma 公司), NS 对照组吸取等量 NS, 均补足液体总量至 0.5 mL, 经气管切开导管缓慢注入气管内, 将大鼠倒立并旋转数次, 使液体在双肺内均匀分布。两组分别于 6 h 和 12 h 各取 15 只大鼠进行超声心动图检查。

本实验中动物处置方法符合动物保护、福利及伦理原则, 并经过南京医科大学实验动物伦理委员会批准 (审批号: IACUC-1704019)。

1.3 多普勒超声心动图检查^[10]: 采用美国通用公司 Vivid Dimension 7 超声诊断仪配备的 10 S 超声

探头 (中心频率 10 MHz, 最大频率 11.5 MHz) 对大鼠心脏进行经胸检查, 图像深度调整为 2 ~ 4 cm。分别以大鼠心电图的 QRS 波和 T 波作为收缩期和舒张期的标志, 结合图像上二尖瓣的开闭进行各房室数据的测量。于右心长轴上测量大鼠肺动脉内径 (PAD)、肺动脉最大血流速度 (PAVmax)、肺动脉最大压力 (PAmaxPG)、肺动脉加速时间 (PAAT)、三尖瓣环收缩位移 (TAPSE)、右室舒张期末内径 (RVDd) 等指标, 均测量 3 次取平均值。

1.4 标本采集及指标检测方法: 于超声心动图检查后放血处死大鼠, 开胸取肺脏、心脏进行病理学观察及指标检测。

1.4.1 肺湿/干重 (W/D) 比值的测定: 取右肺下叶, 称湿重 (W), 然后在 65 °C 恒温箱内烘干 72 h 至恒重, 称干重 (D), 计算肺 W/D 比值。

1.4.2 肺组织病理学观察及肺损伤病理评分: 取右肺中叶, 10% 中性甲醛固定 12 h, 常规石蜡包埋, 制作厚度为 4 μ m 的切片, 苏木素-伊红 (HE) 染色后, 光镜下观察病理学改变。采用 Smith 肺损伤病理评分体系, 根据肺水肿、肺泡和间质细胞浸润、肺泡和间质出血、肺不张及透明膜形成 5 项指标分别进行 0 ~ 4 分半定量分析, 总分即为肺损伤病理评分^[11]。

1.4.3 右心室大体及病理学观察: 取心脏观察形态后分离右心室, 10% 中性甲醛固定 12 h, 常规石蜡包埋, 制作厚度为 4 μ m 的切片, HE 染色后, 光镜下观察病理学改变。

1.5 统计学方法: 应用 Graphpad Prism v 7.0 软件进行统计学分析。采用 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 法对计量资料进行正态性检验, 正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 组间比较采用单因素方差分析, 方差齐时两两比较采用 LSD 检验, 方差不齐时采用 Tamhane T_2 检验。计数资料以频数表示, 采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 生存情况: NS对照组无动物死亡。LPS模型组6 h有3只大鼠死亡,与NS对照组相应时间点比较差异无统计学意义($P=0.07$);而12 h死亡4只,明显多于NS对照组相应时间点($P=0.03$)。

2.2 ARDS模型的判定

2.2.1 活体及大体标本观察: LPS模型组大鼠气道内注射LPS后1 h即出现呼吸急促、呼吸加深等呼吸窘迫症状。大体观察显示,注射LPS 6 h大鼠肺脏外观有散在出血点;12 h肺脏有明显片状出血,全肺显著充血。NS对照组大鼠无上述改变。

2.2.2 肺W/D比值(表1): LPS模型组大鼠肺W/D比值随LPS诱导时间延长呈升高趋势,6 h和12 h肺W/D比值均明显高于NS对照组相应时间点,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。

组别	时间	动物数(只)	肺W/D比值	肺损伤病理评分(分)
NS对照组	6 h	15	4.08 ± 0.50	1.29 ± 0.90
	12 h	15	4.14 ± 0.48	1.32 ± 0.94
LPS模型组	6 h	12	4.85 ± 1.10 ^a	2.92 ± 3.02 ^b
	12 h	11	7.69 ± 1.02 ^{bc}	8.26 ± 2.12 ^{bc}

注:肺W/D比值为肺湿/干重比值,NS为生理盐水,LPS为脂多糖;与NS对照组同期比较,^a $P<0.05$,^b $P<0.01$;与本组6 h比较,^c $P<0.01$

2.2.3 肺组织病理学改变及肺损伤病理评分(表1;图1): NS对照组肺组织无明显异常。LPS模型组大鼠6 h肺间质充血水肿,肺泡腔内可见少量炎性细胞浸润;12 h肺水肿明显,可见肺泡腔内渗出和炎性细胞浸润,肺泡、间质出血,肺泡结构破坏、肺泡间隔增宽,肺不张和透明膜形成。定量分析显示,LPS模型组大鼠肺损伤病理评分随LPS诱导时间延长呈升高趋势,6 h和12 h肺损伤病理评分均明显高于NS对照组相应时间点,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.01$)。

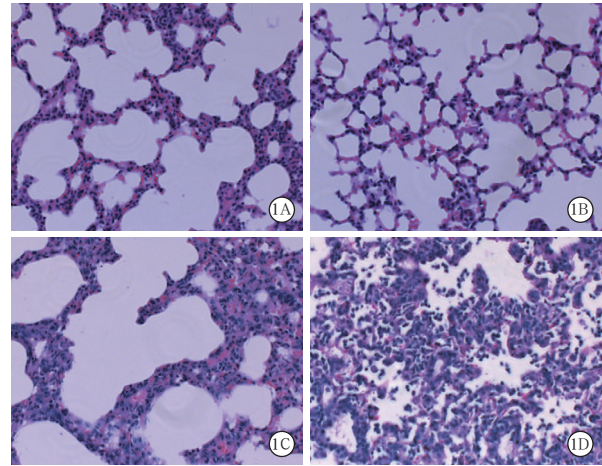


图1 光镜下观察两组大鼠各时间点肺组织病理学改变 生理盐水(NS)对照组6 h(A)和12 h(B)肺组织结构完整,肺泡结构清晰,无炎性细胞浸润。脂多糖(LPS)模型组6 h(C)可见肺泡间隔增厚,间质炎性细胞浸润;12 h(D)可见大量炎性细胞浸润,肺泡腔内透明膜形成 HE染色 中倍放大

2.3 ARDS对右心室的影响

2.3.1 右心室超声心动图参数(表2): 随LPS诱导时间延长,大鼠PAD和RVdD呈逐渐增加趋势,PAVmax、PAmaxPG、PAAT、TAPSE均呈逐渐下降趋势。与NS对照组相应时间点比较,LPS模型组大鼠6 h时仅PAAT明显缩短($P<0.05$),PAD、RVdD稍有增加,TAPSE略有减小,但差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$);12 h时PAD和RVdD均明显升高,PAVmax、PAmaxPG、PAAT和TAPSE均明显降低(均 $P<0.01$)。

2.3.2 右心室大体观察及病理学改变(图2): LPS模型组大鼠右心室大体标本可见心肌组织松弛,弹性下降;而NS对照组无上述改变。病理学观察显示,NS对照组心肌细胞排列整齐、大小一致、染色均匀,无明显炎性细胞浸润。LPS模型组6 h心肌细胞增大不明显,有少量炎性细胞浸润,可见少量红细胞聚集;12 h心肌细胞退变,排列不整齐,大小不一致,心肌结构破坏,胞质淡染,可见较多炎性细胞。

组别	时间	动物数(只)	PAD(mm)	PAVmax(mm/s)	PAmaxPG(mmHg)	PAAT(ms)	TAPSE(mm)	RVdD(mm)
NS对照组	6 h	15	2.06 ± 0.38	816.51 ± 121.37	2.69 ± 0.87	28.77 ± 2.89	3.49 ± 0.37	3.25 ± 0.32
	12 h	15	2.11 ± 0.37	809.59 ± 120.48	2.73 ± 0.76	30.01 ± 3.02	3.56 ± 0.40	3.17 ± 0.40
LPS模型组	6 h	12	2.13 ± 0.40	850.60 ± 92.94	2.92 ± 0.60	26.00 ± 5.40 ^b	3.48 ± 0.65	3.25 ± 0.39
	12 h	11	2.84 ± 0.31 ^{ac}	704.00 ± 145.13 ^{ac}	2.07 ± 0.88 ^{ac}	23.80 ± 4.87 ^c	2.48 ± 0.45 ^{ac}	4.18 ± 0.71 ^{ac}

注:NS为生理盐水,LPS为脂多糖,PAD为肺动脉内径,PAVmax为肺动脉最大血流速度,PAmaxPG为肺动脉最大压力,PAAT为肺动脉加速时间,TAPSE为三尖瓣环收缩位移,RVdD为右室舒张期末内径;1 mmHg=0.133 kPa;与本组6 h比较,^a $P<0.01$;与NS对照组同期比较,^b $P<0.05$,^c $P<0.01$

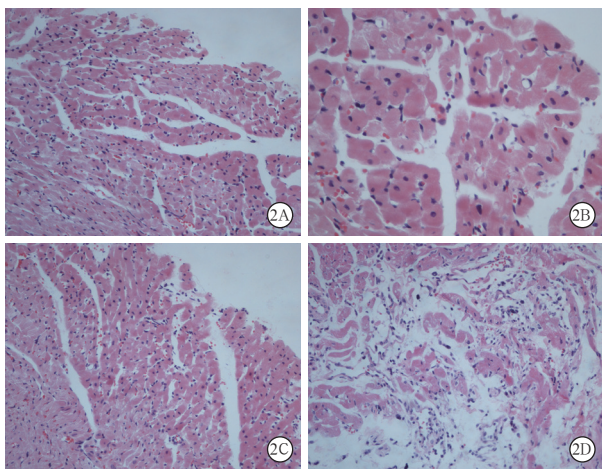


图2 光镜下观察两组大鼠右心室组织病理学改变 生理盐水(NS)对照组6 h(A)和12 h(B)心肌细胞排列整齐,细胞核染色均匀、大小一致。脂多糖(LPS)模型组6 h(C)心肌细胞排列稍紊乱,心肌细胞间散在炎性细胞;12 h(D)心肌细胞排列明显紊乱,正常结构消失 HE染色 中倍放大

3 讨论

气道内滴注LPS是诱导ARDS模型的常用方法之一^[12-13]。研究表明,经气道内滴注LPS诱导的肺损伤及相关病理指标明显,比较符合ARDS模型要求,且该方法对动物全身毒副作用较小,死亡率较低^[14]。本研究根据文献报道的方法^[15-16]成功建立了ARDS模型。大体标本和病理学观察显示,经气道内滴注LPS 6 h大鼠即可出现肺损伤表现,12 h可见肺不张、透明膜形成等ARDS的典型病理学改变,提示ARDS制模成功,与汤明杰等^[14]研究结果相符。有文献报道,气道内滴注LPS 0.1~8.0 mg/kg后4~12 h即可发生肺损伤^[17]。本研究采用气道内滴注LPS 10 mg/kg,在6 h即可观察到肺损伤表现,12 h出现典型的ARDS病理学改变,可能与LPS诱导剂量较大、大鼠损伤较重有关。

本研究超声心动图检查结果显示,随LPS诱导时间延长,大鼠右心功能出现明显障碍。LPS诱导6 h,大鼠PAD、RVd扩大不明显,PAmaxPG略有升高,PAAT明显缩短;12 h右心室扩大更加显著,PAAT缩短更加明显。PAD、PAmaxPG越大,提示肺动脉压力越高;而PAAT缩短则提示肺血管阻力(PVR)明显增加,肺动脉压力升高^[18-19]。超声心动图测量的肺动脉压力有较好的临床价值,与心导管测量值具有很好的相关性^[20]。TAPSE反映右心室长轴运动状况^[21-22]。研究证实,TAPSE具有可重复性好、与右室射血分数(RVEF)相关性好等优点^[23-24],其数值降低反映了大鼠右心收缩功能降低^[17, 22, 25]。

本研究右心室病理学观察显示,LPS可诱导心

肌细胞损害,主要表现为心肌细胞增大、排列紊乱,间质有炎性细胞聚集,与赵邦术等^[26]研究结果一致。本研究还显示,随着LPS诱导时间延长,ARDS程度逐渐加重,大鼠心肌细胞损伤明显。有研究表明,炎症反应是导致心肌损伤的重要原因之一^[26],这可能是右心功能障碍的基础。

ARDS是临床上常见的以进行性低氧血症、呼吸窘迫为特征的疾病^[27],不仅可导致肺泡上皮损伤,还可以导致肺循环血管内皮损伤^[28]。主要机制包括:①缺氧、炎性介质及缩血管物质导致肺血管收缩;②间质性肺水肿导致肺血管受压;③内皮细胞损伤和肺泡结构破坏;④凝血功能障碍导致微血栓形成、肺小血管闭塞;⑤肺血管重塑导致PVR增加,引起肺动脉高压(PAH),右心后负荷增加,右心室功能不全甚至衰竭^[29-30]。本研究通过建立经典的气道内滴注LPS诱导ARDS模型,尤其是12 h后,大鼠肺动脉压力和阻力增加,RVd扩大,收缩功能障碍。气道内滴注LPS对肺造成损伤,但对全身影响较小,从而证实了ARDS可以导致右心功能障碍,但具体的分子机制仍需研究。此外,机械通气是临床治疗ARDS的主要手段,有创机械通气也是诱导或加重右心功能不全的重要因素^[31],在ARDS相关性ACP的发生发展中起重要作用^[32],而本研究未考虑这一因素,需要进一步研究。

综上所述,本研究通过LPS气道内给药建立大鼠ARDS模型,应用超声心动图和病理学改变观察ARDS对右心功能的影响,证实内毒素诱导ARDS可造成右心功能障碍,但具体分子机制仍有待研究。

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