

戊乙奎醚预处理对盐酸或油酸致 ARDS 大鼠肺保护作用的对比研究

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【摘要】目的 比较戊乙奎醚预处理对肺内源性或肺外源性急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS_{Sp}或ARDS_{Sexp})两种模型大鼠的肺保护作用。**方法** 将40只健康成年SD大鼠按随机数字表法分为5组, 每组8只: 假手术(Sham)组仅给予气管切开; ARDS模型大鼠于气管切开后分别经气道滴注0.1 mol/L盐酸(HCl)2 mL/kg模拟ARDS_{Sp}(HCl组)或经颈静脉注射油酸(OA)0.15 mL/kg模拟ARDS_{Sexp}(OA组); 两个干预组分别于制模前30 min腹腔注射戊乙奎醚0.5 mg/kg。所有大鼠制模后均给予呼吸机辅助通气。于制模4 h后取大鼠颈动脉血, 测定动脉血氧分压(PaO₂), 并计算氧合指数(PaO₂/FiO₂); 取颈静脉血及肺组织, 采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)测定血清及肺组织中髓过氧化物酶(MPO)、白细胞介素-8(IL-8)和核转录因子-κB(NF-κB)含量, 光镜下观察肺组织病理学改变, 并计算Smith病理评分。**结果** 光镜下显示, HCl组大鼠肺组织大量炎性细胞浸润, 肺泡明显塌陷, 肺泡内明显渗出, 且透明膜形成; OA组肺组织则以微血管充血和肺间质水肿为主, 肺泡腔渗出相对较轻。与Sham组比较, HCl组和OA组大鼠均表现为Smith病理评分升高, 氧合降低, 血清和肺组织中炎性因子含量明显升高, 且肺组织中含量高于血清; 但两种模型间比较差异无统计学意义。给予戊乙奎醚预处理后, 可明显减轻HCl组和OA组大鼠肺组织病理学改变, Smith病理评分较相应模型组明显降低(分: 5.48±1.76比9.69±2.02, 3.97±2.14比8.71±2.18, 均 $P<0.05$), 且PaO₂/FiO₂明显升高[mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa): 323±55比211±27, 307±56比207±31, 均 $P<0.05$], 血清和肺组织中炎性因子含量均明显降低[MPO(μg/L): 血清为11.91±1.55比14.82±1.25, 12.75±1.16比16.97±2.06, 肺组织为25.80±3.36比35.18±4.01, 24.23±1.24比33.94±1.43; IL-8(ng/L): 血清为358±30比459±25, 377±38比427±34, 肺组织为736±53比866±51, 701±53比809±39; NF-κB(ng/L): 血清为483±68比632±73, 514±83比685±78, 肺组织为984±75比1217±123, 944±90比1163±105, 均 $P<0.05$]; 但两个预处理组各指标比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。**结论** HCl致ARDS_{Sp}大鼠肺组织以炎性细胞浸润及肺泡破坏塌陷为主, 而OA致ARDS_{Sexp}大鼠肺组织则以肺间质水肿、出血为主, 两种模型大鼠的氧合及炎症反应无明显差异; 腹腔注射戊乙奎醚预处理均能改善两种ARDS模型大鼠的氧合状态, 抑制炎症反应, 减轻肺损伤, 但其肺保护作用在两种模型间未表现出明显差异。

【关键词】 戊乙奎醚; 大鼠; 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 炎症反应; 油酸; 盐酸

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Comparison of lung protection for hydrochloric acid or oleic acid induced rat acute respiratory distress syndrome models pretreated with penethylidone Cheng Yumei, Yang Zhou, Shen Feng, Liu Bo, Wang Yahui, Wu Yanqi, Yao Ling, Liu Yuqing

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【Abstract】Objective To compare the lung protection roles of intraperitoneal pre-injection with penethylidone for two kinds of rat models with pulmonary and extrapulmonary acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS_{Sp} and ARDS_{Sexp}). **Methods** Forty healthy adult Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into five groups (each $n = 8$): the rats in sham group received only tracheotomy; the ARDS rat models were reproduced by intratracheal inhalation of 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid (HCl) 2 mL/kg to simulate ARDS_{Sp} (HCl group) and 0.15 mL/kg oleic acid (OA) intravenous injection to simulate ARDS_{Sexp} (OA group) after tracheotomy; and the rats in two intervention groups were intraperitoneal injected with penethylidone 0.5 mg/kg. All rats were received mechanical ventilation immediately after model reproduction. Carotid arterial blood was collected 4 hours after model reproduction for determining the arterial

partial pressure of oxygen (PaO_2), and oxygenation index ($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$) was calculated. Carotid venous blood and lung tissues were harvested, and the levels of myeloperoxidase (MPO), interleukin-8 (IL-8) and nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) in serum and lung tissue were determined by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Pulmonary pathology was observed under optical microscope, and pathological score of Smith was calculated. **Results** Under optical microscope, a large number of inflammatory cells infiltration in lung tissue, obvious alveolar collapse, fibrous exudation in alveolar and alveolar hyaline were found in HCl group. In OA group, however, microvascular congestion and interstitial pulmonary edema were the main pathological changes, with alveolar structure being kept relatively intact. Compared with sham group, pathological score of Smith in HCl and OA groups were increased, oxygenation was lowered, and inflammatory factors levels in serum and lung tissue were increased with levels in lung tissue being higher than those in serum, without significant difference between the two models. When pretreated with penheyclidine, however, pathological injury induced by HCl or OA was alleviated, and pathological score of Smith was also decreased as compared with that of corresponding model groups (5.48 ± 1.76 vs. 9.69 ± 2.02 , 3.97 ± 2.14 vs. 8.71 ± 2.18 , both $P < 0.05$), $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ was raised significantly [mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa): 323 ± 55 vs. 211 ± 27 , 307 ± 56 vs. 207 ± 31 , both $P < 0.05$], the inflammatory factors levels in serum and lung tissue were obviously decreased [MPO ($\mu\text{g/L}$): 11.91 ± 1.55 vs. 14.82 ± 1.25 , 12.75 ± 1.16 vs. 16.97 ± 2.06 in serum, 25.80 ± 3.36 vs. 35.18 ± 4.01 , 24.23 ± 1.24 vs. 33.94 ± 1.43 in lung tissue; IL-8 (ng/L): 358 ± 30 vs. 459 ± 25 , 377 ± 38 vs. 427 ± 34 in serum, 736 ± 53 vs. 866 ± 51 , 701 ± 53 vs. 809 ± 39 in lung tissue; NF- κ B (ng/L): 483 ± 68 vs. 632 ± 73 , 514 ± 83 vs. 685 ± 78 in serum, 984 ± 75 vs. 1217 ± 123 , 944 ± 90 vs. 1163 ± 105 in lung tissue; all $P < 0.05$]. But all parameters above were similar between the two pretreatment groups (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusions** Inflammatory cell infiltration and alveolar collapse mainly happened in HCl induced ARDSp, while pulmonary interstitial edema and hemorrhage was mostly seen in ARDSexp rats induced by OA intravenous injection. There was no significant difference in oxygenation and inflammatory response between the two models of rats. Pre-intraperitoneal injection of penheyclidine equally improved oxygenation state, inhibited lung inflammation response, and reduced lung injury in the two kinds of ARDS, but there was no difference in protective role between two models pretreated with penheyclidine.

【Key words】 Penheyclidine; Rat; Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Inflammation response; Oleic acid; Hydrochloric acid

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急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS) 是由心源性以外各种肺内外致病因素导致的急性进行性缺氧性呼吸衰竭 (呼衰)。早在 1998 年, Gattinoni 等^[1] 就发现肺炎导致的 ARDS 与腹部疾病导致的 ARDS 在病理学改变上有明显差异, 并根据这一现象将 ARDS 分为肺内源性急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDSp) 和肺外源性急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDSexp)。后续动物实验和临床观察结果表明: ARDSp 与 ARDSexp 在肺组织病理学变化、肺部影像学改变及对呼吸机通气治疗的反应性等方面均存在差异, 尤其在疾病早期^[2-5]。

盐酸戊乙奎醚是抗胆碱药, 能选择性作用于 M1 和 M2 受体, 可有效抑制腺体分泌, 主要应用于救治有机磷中毒^[6-8] 和麻醉前用药^[9-10]。但有研究表明, 盐酸戊乙奎醚对脓毒症性急性肺损伤 (ALI) 也具有保护作用^[11-13]。本课题组前期研究也显示, 戊乙奎醚能同时抑制气道滴注盐酸 (HCl)、静脉注射油酸 (OA) 诱导的 ARDSp 或 ARDSexp 大鼠肺组织炎症反应, 减轻肺损伤^[14-15]。故本研究在此基础上, 同步比较戊乙奎醚腹腔注射预处理对两种 ARDS 动物模型肺组织的保护作用, 为不同病因引起 ARDS 的预防和治疗提供一定理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物及分组: 健康成年 SD 大鼠 40 只, 体

重 300 ~ 500 g, 由贵州医科大学附属医院动物实验中心提供, 合格证号: SCXK(黔)2012-001。按随机数字表法分为假手术 (Sham) 组、HCl 组、OA 组、戊乙奎醚 + HCl 组及戊乙奎醚 + OA 组, 每组 8 只。

1.2 ARDS 模型制备及处理: 腹腔注射 10% 水合氯醛 3.5 mL/kg 麻醉大鼠, 气管切开后分别经气道滴注 0.1 mol/L HCl 2 mL/kg 模拟 ARDSp 或经颈静脉注射 OA 0.15 mL/kg 模拟 ARDSexp; 两个干预组分别于制模前 30 min 腹腔注射戊乙奎醚 (成都力思特制药股份有限公司) 0.5 mg/kg; Sham 仅给予气管切开。各组动物制模后均给予机械通气, 呼吸机参数设定: 潮气量 (VT) 4 mL/kg, 通气频率 70 次/min, 吸呼比 (I:E) 1:2, 吸入氧浓度 0.21。以 4 h 作为实验终点^[16]。

本实验中动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

1.3 检测指标及方法

1.3.1 动脉血氧分压 (PaO_2) 测定: 实验结束后取大鼠颈动脉血约 0.5 mL, 应用美国 i-STATE 血气分析仪测定 PaO_2 , 并计算氧合指数 ($\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$)。

1.3.2 血清及肺组织髓过氧化物酶 (MPO)、白细胞介素 -8 (IL-8)、核转录因子 - κ B (NF- κ B) 测定: 于实验结束后取大鼠颈静脉血 3 ~ 5 mL, 静置 0.5 h 后离心取血清, 液氮冷冻保存; 然后放血处死动物, 取左肺组织 50 mg, 制备组织匀浆, 离心取上清液, 在

液氮中保存待测。采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清及肺组织 MPO、IL-8 和 NF-κB 水平,操作按试剂盒(上海地泽生物有限公司)说明书进行。

1.3.3 肺湿/干重(W/D)比值测定:分离大鼠右肺中叶,吸去肺表面液体后称湿重(W),然后置于 70 °C 烘箱烘干至恒重后称干重(D),并计算肺 W/D 比值。

1.3.4 肺组织病理学观察及评分:取部分右肺下叶于 10% 中性甲醛水溶液中固定,常规石蜡包埋、切片,苏木素-伊红(HE)染色后,光镜下观察肺组织病理学改变。采用 Smith 病理评分法^[17]对肺水肿、肺泡和间质炎症、肺泡和间质出血、肺不张和透明膜形成分别进行 0~4 分的半定量分析,病理学评分为各项评分之和。每只大鼠均由 2 位病理科医师独立观察 10 个高倍视野,取均值。

1.4 统计学处理:应用 SPSS 19.0 软件进行统计学分析,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用 *t* 检验;*P* < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般表现:经气道滴注 HCl 或经静脉注射 OA 后大鼠很快出现呼吸窘迫、口唇发绀等表现;给予戊乙奎醚预处理后,上述症状明显改善。

2.2 肺组织病理学改变:光镜下显示(图 1), Sham 组肺组织结构清晰完整,无明显病理学改变;HCl 组肺泡结构严重破坏,肺组织明显渗出,大量炎性细胞浸润;OA 组肺间质水肿、渗出明显,有大量出血,有灶性肺不张;戊乙奎醚预处理两组间质炎性细胞浸润、肺充血及透明膜等均减少,肺组织损伤程度较相应模型组明显减轻。定量分析显示(表 1),与 Sham 组比较, HCl 组及 OA 组大鼠 Smith 病理评分显著升高(均 *P* < 0.05);但两个模型组间比较差异无统计学意义。戊乙奎醚预处理两组大鼠 Smith 病理评分均较相应模型组明显降低(均 *P* < 0.05),但两个预处理组间比较差异无统计学意义(均 *P* > 0.05)。

2.3 PaO₂/FiO₂ 及肺 W/D 比值(表 1):与 Sham 组比较, HCl 组及 OA 组大鼠 PaO₂/FiO₂ 均明显下降,肺 W/D 比值均显著升高(均 *P* < 0.05);但两个模型组间比较差异均无统计学意义。戊乙奎醚预处理两组 PaO₂/FiO₂ 和肺 W/D 比值均较相应模型组明显改善(均 *P* < 0.05),但两个预处理组间比较差异无统计学意义(均 *P* > 0.05)。

表 1 戊乙奎醚(PH)预处理对气道滴注盐酸(HCl)或静脉注射油酸(OA)致 ARDS 大鼠肺组织 Smith 病理评分、PaO₂/FiO₂ 及肺 W/D 比值的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数(只)	Smith 病理评分(分)	PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ (mmHg)	肺 W/D 比值
Sham 组	8	2.04 ± 0.95	415 ± 26	4.11 ± 0.75
HCl 组	8	9.69 ± 2.02 ^a	211 ± 27 ^a	7.25 ± 0.97 ^a
OA 组	8	8.71 ± 2.18 ^a	207 ± 31 ^a	8.42 ± 0.96 ^a
PH+HCl 组	8	5.48 ± 1.76 ^{ab}	323 ± 55 ^{ab}	5.42 ± 1.03 ^{ab}
PH+OA 组	8	3.97 ± 2.14 ^{ac}	307 ± 56 ^{ac}	6.05 ± 0.86 ^{ac}
<i>F</i> 值		19.836	22.648	18.413
<i>P</i> 值		0.000	0.000	0.000

注:ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, PaO₂/FiO₂ 为氧合指数,肺 W/D 比值为肺湿/干重比值;1 mmHg=0.133 kPa;与假手术(Sham)组比较,^a*P* < 0.05;与 HCl 组比较,^b*P* < 0.05;与 OA 组比较,^c*P* < 0.05

2.4 血清及肺组织 MPO、IL-8、NF-κB 含量(表 2):与 Sham 组比较, HCl 组和 OA 组大鼠血清及肺组织 MPO、IL-8、NF-κB 含量明显升高(均 *P* < 0.05),且肺组织中含量均高于血清;但两个模型组间比较差异均无统计学意义。戊乙奎醚预处理两组血清及肺组织中 MPO、IL-8、NF-κB 含量均较相应模型组明显降低(均 *P* < 0.05),但两个预处理组间比较差异无统计学意义(均 *P* > 0.05)。

3 讨论

本研究显示,经气道滴注 HCl 或经静脉注射 OA 后,大鼠均出现烦躁、紫绀、PaO₂/FiO₂ 降低及肺组织水肿、透明膜形成、炎性细胞浸润等,符合 ARDS 表现,说明 ARDS 大鼠模型制备成功^[16]。

本研究显示, HCl 致 ARDS_p 与 OA 致 ARDS_{exp} 在肺组织病理学改变方面存在一定差异: HCl 致

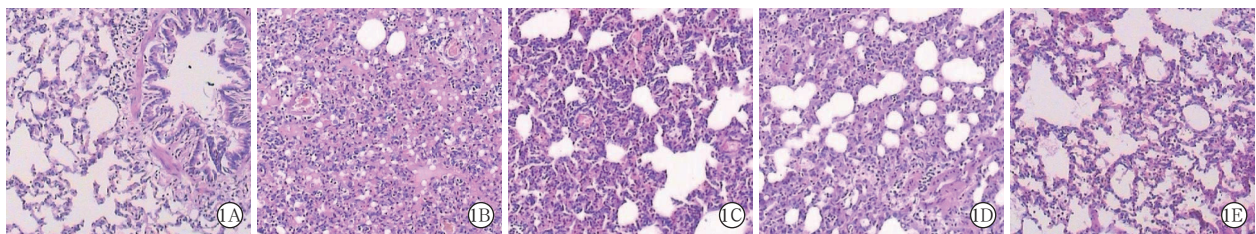


图 1 戊乙奎醚预处理对气道滴注盐酸(HCl)或静脉注射油酸(OA)致急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)大鼠肺组织病理学改变的影响假手术(Sham)组(A)肺组织结构完整,肺泡结构清晰,毛细血管无明显扩张充血,肺泡腔内无明显渗出物,肺泡内无水肿、出血,无纤维结缔组织增生;HCl 组(B)肺泡塌陷,结构破坏,肺泡腔内出血,肺泡间隔增宽,肺组织炎性细胞浸润、肺泡内渗出明显;OA 组(C)肺组织灶性塌陷,间质渗出及出血,肺泡结构改变相对较轻;戊乙奎醚+HCl 组(D)部分肺泡尚完整,肺组织破坏相对较轻;戊乙奎醚+OA 组(E)肺间质渗出及出血明显减少,肺泡结构破坏减少 HE 染色 低倍放大

表2 戊乙奎醚(PH)预处理对气道滴注盐酸(HCl)或静脉注射油酸(OA)致ARDS大鼠血清及肺组织中MPO、IL-8、NF-κB含量的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	MPO(μg/L)		IL-8(ng/L)		NF-κB(ng/L)	
		血清	肺组织	血清	肺组织	血清	肺组织
Sham组	8	8.68±1.39	20.94±1.41	326±31	576±93	408±65	804±128
HCl组	8	14.82±1.25 ^a	35.18±4.01 ^a	459±25 ^a	866±51 ^a	632±73 ^a	1217±123 ^a
OA组	8	16.97±2.06 ^a	33.94±1.43 ^a	427±34 ^a	809±39 ^a	685±78 ^a	1163±105 ^a
PH+HCl组	8	11.91±1.55 ^{ab}	25.80±3.36 ^{ab}	358±30 ^{ab}	736±53 ^{ab}	483±68 ^{ab}	984±75 ^{ab}
PH+OA组	8	12.75±1.16 ^{ac}	24.23±1.24 ^{ac}	377±38 ^{ac}	701±53 ^{ac}	514±83 ^{ac}	944±90 ^{ac}
F值		22.658	22.374	14.396	18.675	12.749	12.547
P值		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

注:ARDS为急性呼吸窘迫综合征,MPO为髓过氧化物酶,IL-8为白细胞介素-8,NF-κB为核转录因子-κB;与假手术(Sham)组比较,^a $P<0.05$;与HCl组比较,^b $P<0.05$;与OA组比较,^c $P<0.05$

ARDS_p大鼠肺组织结构破坏明显,大量炎性细胞浸润;而OA致ARDS_{exp}大鼠则主要表现为肺间质水肿、出血,肺泡结构相对完整,与本课题组前期研究结果相似^[18]。造成不同病理学改变的原因主要与引起肺损伤的途径和机制不同有关:气道滴注HCl可直接损伤呼吸系统,引起气道及肺泡上皮损伤、破坏,继而出现肺水肿等改变,故其肺泡结构毁损较明显,同时可引起全身炎症反应,造成对肺组织损伤的二次打击^[19],进一步引起肺组织损害;而静脉注射OA则首先引起肺血管内皮损伤,血管通透性增加,导致肺间质明显水肿,继而引起炎症反应并导致肺损伤,因此其肺间质水肿明显而肺组织破坏相对较轻^[20]。研究表明,吸入HCl后4~6h的肺损伤改变最为明显^[21],时间过久大鼠容易因呼衰而死亡,故本研究以制模后4h为实验终点。

MPO主要存在于中性粒细胞嗜天青颗粒中,其活性反映了中性粒细胞的浸润数量和活性,是评价炎症严重程度的一个指标。IL-8被认为是ARDS时多形核白细胞(PMN)趋化与激活的重要细胞因子之一,可由单核/巨噬细胞、PMN、内皮细胞等在受到刺激时产生^[22]。在脓毒症引起的ARDS中,血浆IL-8水平明显增高,且与中性粒细胞弹性蛋白酶(NE)水平变化明显相关^[23]。在脑死亡研究中也提示机体释放大量的IL-8可加重组织器官损伤^[24]。NF-κB在炎症反应的细胞因子网络调节中起重要作用,NF-κB基因可编码肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)、IL-1β等前炎性因子,其激活可促进前炎性因子释放,前炎性因子又进一步激活NF-κB,扩大炎症反应^[25-27]。因此,本实验采用以上3种因子作为衡量ARDS炎症反应程度的指标。

本研究显示,腹腔注射戊乙奎醚预处理可减轻ARDS大鼠肺损伤,改善氧合等,提示戊乙奎醚对两

种ARDS具有一定预防作用。从血清及肺组织炎性指标改变来看,戊乙奎醚预处理明显抑制了ARDS的全身及肺组织局部炎症反应,因此推测,抑制炎症反应可能是戊乙奎醚对ARDS发挥肺保护作用的机制之一。此外,戊乙奎醚还可能通过以下途径发挥肺保护作用:①降低胆碱能神经张力及抑制胆碱能

神经反射,减少黏液分泌、血管渗出及松弛气道平滑肌等,从而改善肺通气功能^[6];②解除血管平滑肌痉挛及抑制肺微血管通透性^[6];③抑制丝裂素活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)通路,发挥抗炎作用等^[28]。

在本课题组前期研究中,腹腔注射异丙酚预处理对两种ARDS模型均具有保护作用,且对OA致ARDS_{exp}的应用效果优于HCl致ARDS_p^[18]。而本研究显示,腹腔注射戊乙奎醚预处理对两种ARDS模型大鼠的肺保护作用未显示出明显差异。造成两项研究结论存在差异的原因是否与药物作用机制不同、预处理时机不一致以及实验终点选择不同等有关,尚有待进一步研究证实。

本研究存在的主要问题:腹腔注射戊乙奎醚的时间点过于单一,未进行血流动力学监测,故不能除外循环因素对实验结果的干扰等。

综上,ARDS_p和ARDS_{exp}在肺组织病理学改变方面有一定差异;腹腔注射戊乙奎醚预处理对两种ARDS模型大鼠的炎症反应均起到一定抑制作用,但其肺保护作用在两种模型间未显示出明显差异。

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