

脓毒症时糖代谢紊乱的逆转措施研究进展

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【摘要】 糖代谢紊乱是脓毒症常见问题,可导致病死率增加,然而目前临床上对抗血糖紊乱的手段还有待改善。因此,研究脓毒症时糖代谢紊乱的机制并调整现有的治疗措施对糖代谢紊乱进行逆转十分重要。本文归纳了近几年脓毒症糖代谢方面的动物实验和临床研究进展,重点阐述了对高血糖、低血糖、血糖变异度的改善措施,为脓毒症患者血糖的控制提供新思路。

【关键词】 脓毒症; 高血糖; 低血糖; 血糖变异度; 治疗策略

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【Abstract】 Glucose metabolic disorder is a common issue in sepsis and it leads to an increase in mortality. However, the therapeutic methods of the glucose metabolic disorders in sepsis patients need to be improved. Studying the mechanism of glucose metabolism disorder, and adjusting the existing treatment measures are especially significant in curing the sepsis. This review summarizes recent animal experiments and clinical studies about glucose change after septic complications, focusing on the treatment of three disorders including hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, and blood glucose variability. They definitely provide new ideas for the control of blood glucose in sepsis patients.

【Key words】 Sepsis; Hyperglycemia; Hypoglycemia; Glucose variability; Therapeutic strategy

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机体感染会引起全身炎症反应失控,进而引发危及生命的器官功能障碍,导致脓毒症的发生。糖代谢紊乱,即高血糖、低血糖和血糖变异度(GV)参与了脓毒症的病理进程^[1-3]。尽管有学者发现,将乳酸水平作为脓毒症死亡风险因素分析时,高血糖不是死亡的独立危险因素^[4],但紊乱的血糖与脓毒症病死率密切相关^[5-7]。因此,揭示脓毒症时血糖紊乱的分子机制并探寻逆转措施显得格外重要。现就有关脓毒症糖代谢紊乱的逆转措施综述如下。

1 高血糖的逆转

高血糖可导致脓毒症患者免疫受损,促炎症反应,脑、心、肝、肾等组织损伤,酸中毒等^[8]。脓毒症时,反调节激素、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)及白细胞介素-6(IL-6)等多种炎症反应相关因子相互作用,引起过度的肝糖异生和胰岛素抵抗(IR)^[9]。患者胰岛素敏感性下降,葡萄糖利用效率低下,由此引起血糖升高。炎症大鼠升高的血液TNF- α 水平可降低骨骼肌细胞利用葡萄糖的能力^[10];在细胞实验中,TNF- α 可提高胰岛素相关受体底物-1(IRS-1)的丝氨酸磷酸化程度从而导致IR^[11]。因此,改善自身IR和炎症反应可能是逆转高血糖的关键措施。

1.1 二甲双胍:二甲双胍是2型糖尿病的经典降糖药物,

Christiansen等^[12]研究显示,住院前90d内使用二甲双胍治疗可降低重症医学科(ICU)2型糖尿病患者1个月内的病死率,这可能与二甲双胍的抗炎作用密不可分。Ansari等^[13]研究显示,与单纯强化胰岛素治疗相比,二甲双胍联合胰岛素治疗ICU全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)并高血糖患者,不仅能用更少剂量的胰岛素发挥相同的降糖作用,还可减少低血糖的发生。Mojtahedzadeh等^[14]在严重创伤和重度非腹部手术患者中验证了二甲双胍显著的降糖作用。Panahi等^[3]研究显示,单用二甲双胍治疗3d后ICU非糖尿病创伤后血糖升高患者的血糖明显下降且其下降水平与单用胰岛素静脉注射相比无差异。Jeschke等^[15]对严重烧伤患者研究显示,二甲双胍的降糖效果与胰岛素一样,且二甲双胍组仅发生了1次轻度低血糖(<3.3 mmol/L),而胰岛素组有12次低血糖发作,包含1次严重低血糖(<2.2 mmol/L);此外,二甲双胍还具有改善患者IR和降低内源性胰岛素合成的额外优势。

1.2 氢化可的松:氢化可的松作为脓毒性休克辅助性治疗手段的常用药,具有抗炎和抗感染的功效。已有研究证实,高皮质醇水平与脓毒症患者预后相关^[16],而危重患者皮质醇水平比健康者增加3.5倍^[17],氢化可的松可进一步提高患者的血糖和皮质醇水平,国际指南中推荐使用200 mg/d的

氢化可的松治疗血流动力学不稳定的脓毒性休克患者可能是过量的。Ngaosuwan 等^[18]对脓毒性休克患者的研究显示,与指南推荐的 200 mg/d 剂量相比,100 mg/d 的氢化可的松可使患者高血糖发生率显著下降,且不会增加病死率。陈志等^[19]在对脓毒性休克患者的研究中证实,微量持续泵入氢化可的松比单次缓慢滴注更有利于糖代谢稳定,高血糖持续时间与血糖波动得到改善。这或许为调整现有治疗措施以更好地控制血糖提供了有力证据。

1.3 中药制剂: 血必净治疗脓毒症的益处在国内有多有报道。有研究显示,血必净治疗 7 d 后,脓毒症患者空腹血糖、胰岛素抵抗指数和炎症指标 C-反应蛋白(CRP)水平明显下降^[20]。高洁等^[21]的多中心前瞻性临床研究显示,在常规治疗基础上联合血必净治疗后,脓毒症、严重脓毒症、多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)患者的平均血糖均较治疗前显著下降,且生命体征、炎症指标、中医总积分等也较治疗前有不同程度的改善。王林等^[22]的研究表明,常规治疗联合黄连解毒汤加减可明显减轻脓毒症患者的炎症反应,空腹血糖由(20.56±5.21)mmol/L 降至(8.25±3.98)mmol/L,且与常规治疗者血糖相比差异有统计学意义。

1.4 TNF-α 抗体: Qu 等^[23]研究显示,用 TNF-α 抗体治疗大鼠脓毒症高血糖时可能对信号通路中蛋白激酶 B/雷帕霉素靶蛋白(AKT/mTOR)以及核转录因子-κB(NF-κB)、IκB 激酶 β(IKK β)和细胞因子信号转导抑制因子-3(SOCS-3)等减弱 IR 程度,活性氧簇(ROS)、CRP 等多种炎症因子及其他指标水平明显降低,说明该抗体药物对于治疗脓毒症并高血糖可能具有潜在价值。

1.5 其他: 细胞中蛋白质酪氨酸磷酸酶-1B(PTP-1B)表达增加会导致蛋白质酪氨酸激酶(PTK)活性降低,使胰岛素及其受体无法结合导致 IR。Delile 等^[24]通过盲肠结扎穿孔术(CLP)小鼠模型证明,PTP-1B 缺失有利于保护内皮细胞的抗炎作用,活化腺苷活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)信号通路,促进葡萄糖转运蛋白 4 的移位效应,从而改善 IR。PTP-1B 的抑制药物尚在研究中,这对于改善高血糖 IR 具有重大意义。

2 低血糖的逆转

脓毒症早期往往伴随着有害的高血糖,而在脓毒症晚期时有低血糖出现。低血糖的发生与使用胰岛素治疗关系密切,但部分患者即使没有使用外源性胰岛素也会发生低血糖,这可能与脂多糖(LPS)增强了胰岛素信号转导并使 IR 与清除障碍共存有关^[25]。

2.1 可乐定: Kim 等^[26]发现,鞘内注射可乐定(1~5 μg)预处理能够以剂量依赖性方式升高脓毒症小鼠下降的血糖,并可提高小鼠存活率,还可降低血浆 TNF-α 水平,这些作用可能是通过激活脊髓内百日咳毒素(PTX)敏感的 G 蛋白产生的,但这种有利的保护作用在 6 h 之后似乎就不存在了。

2.2 抗氧化剂: Weis 等^[27]对脓毒症耐受模型研究显示,铁蛋白重链基因(FTH)通过阻止葡萄糖-6 磷酸酶被氧化应激抑制,进而促进肝糖原原形,稳定血糖水平;他们发现某些抗氧化剂如 N-乙酰半胱氨酸、丁基羟基茴香醚也能起到

类似作用,在 CLP 小鼠血糖下降时产生逆转,恢复血糖水平。

3 GV

GV 是描述血糖波动的广义术语,其在平均血糖相同的患者中可能具有很大区别,且波动的程度更能反映血糖管理的实际情况^[28-30]。目前对 GV 的量化指标还存在争议,血糖标准差、变异系数、波动平均幅度、每日平均差异和连续总净血糖能对变异度作出一定的评估^[31-32]。已有研究证实,显著波动的血糖会导致内皮功能障碍、内皮细胞凋亡和氧化应激进一步加重^[33-34],与患者病死率和预后密切相关。

姜黄素具有降低高血糖的作用,体外实验证实其能明显减轻波动性高血糖所致氧化 DNA 损伤^[35]。王道周等^[36]通过对 30 只 Wistar 大鼠研究证明,用 200 mg/kg 姜黄素灌胃能够减少 2 型糖尿病肾病大鼠血糖的升高程度和波动范围,其可能通过调控转录因子 E2 相关因子 2/抗氧化反应原件(Nrf2/ARE)通路降低氧化应激而保护肾功能。Silva 等^[37]研究显示,用姜黄素分散液 SD17(100 mg/kg)灌胃能消除脓毒症大鼠早期的急性血糖升高,并减少脓毒症晚期低血糖发生,具有稳定血糖和抗炎症的作用。临床上用纳米姜黄素治疗糖尿病患者后,空腹血糖及其标准差降低,较安慰剂对照组血糖波动范围有所减少^[38],但没有针对 GV 进行深入研究。

4 总结与展望

目前临床上管理脓毒症血糖紊乱的措施还十分有限,对于高血糖,2016 版脓毒症指南中推荐,ICU 患者发生脓毒症时血糖水平超过 10 mmol/L(180 mg/dL)、连续 2 次时开始胰岛素治疗^[39];事实上,胰岛素也是指南中唯一推荐用于降血糖的药物。近年通过对二甲双胍的研究表明,其对脓症患者具有降血糖、不增加低血糖发生等诸多好处,在治疗脓毒症高血糖患者中具有潜在价值,但二甲双胍可能造成 ICU 患者乳酸中毒,因此有待更多分析结果。GV 可能更能反映脓毒症患者的病情及预后,但这方面的研究数据较少,评估指标也有待标准化。姜黄素能够减少血糖过高并维持血糖稳定,值得在临床上进一步验证后推广。未来的研究可能包含以下几个方面:① 应用分子生物学新技术揭示血糖紊乱的机制,并开发靶向药物进行血糖的精确调控;② 分析疾病与个体的差异性,在临床上建立更合理的血糖管理手段;③ 深入探讨糖异生与糖酵解信号转导途径,为脓毒症等多种疾病提供新的治疗策略,从而降低患者病死率。

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