

脓毒症致急性肾损伤的研究进展

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【摘要】 急性肾损伤(AKI)是脓毒症常见并发症,预后差,病死率高。脓毒症致急性肾损伤(SAKI)的发病机制与肾脏血流动力学异常、炎症损伤、适应机制等密切相关。既往基于尿量和肌酐的诊断标准对SAKI早期诊断的能力有限,新型生物标志物将弥补早期诊断的缺陷,而针对SAKI治疗方法的研究也取得了显著成果。本文就SAKI的病理生理机制、早期诊断、治疗新进展进行综述,为临床医生深入认识SAKI提供一定的帮助。

【关键词】 脓毒症; 急性肾损伤; 病理生理机制; 早期诊断; 治疗

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【Abstract】 Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a common complication in patients with sepsis, with poor prognosis and high mortality. The pathogenesis of sepsis-induced acute kidney injury (SAKI) is closely related to renal hemodynamic abnormalities, inflammatory injury and adaptive mechanism. It is insufficient for previous criteria based on urine output and creatinine to the early diagnosis of SAKI. The emergence of new biomarkers may make up for deficiencies in early diagnosis. And significant progress has also been made in the treatment of SAKI. The aim of this article was to review the researches on pathophysiology, early diagnosis and treatment of SAKI and provides some help for clinical staff to understand SAKI.

【Key words】 Sepsis; Acute kidney injury; Pathophysiological mechanism; Early diagnosis; Treatment

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2016年Sepsis-3指南将脓毒症重新定义为宿主对感染反应失调导致的危及生命的器官功能损害的临床综合征。2012年改善全球肾脏病预后组织(KDIGO)发布的指南根据尿量和肌酐对急性肾损伤(AKI)作出了新的定义。因此,脓毒症致急性肾损伤(SAKI)在理论上应该是同时满足上述两个定义特征的临床综合征。我国一项纳入3687例重症加强治疗病房(ICU)住院患者的研究显示:约54.7%的患者发生AKI,脓毒症是最常见的原因(约占49.2%),同时AKI又是增加脓症患者病死率的独立危险因素^[1]。鉴于目前临床医护人员对SAKI尚缺乏足够的认识,SAKI患者病死率居高不下,现总结近年来关于SAKI病理生理机制、早期诊断、治疗的研究进展,综述如下。

1 SAKI的病理生理机制

Kosaka等^[2]对102项研究中共计1059只SAKI模型动物的肾组织病理学改变进行了统计分析,发现非特异性形态学改变(如肾小管细胞肿胀)是SAKI最常见的病理学改变,其中肾小管细胞凋亡较坏死少见,且坏死改变仅见于低心排血量和肾血流量减少的动物,可见低动力型脓毒症模型

AKI的发生与低心排血量、肾血流量减少及肾小管坏死相关。但也有动物实验研究表明,与非脓毒性休克对照组对比,脓毒性休克绵羊模型组早期肾血流量和肾氧耗均无明显差异,而肾组织病理学改变的区别仅仅在于模型组动物出现了肾小球系膜扩张,因此该作者认为,早期AKI的发生与肾血流量、氧释放或组织学改变无关,可能存在其他机制^[3]。

1.1 肾脏血流动力学:越来越多的研究证据显示,SAKI可继发于肾血流量正常或增加的高动力型脓毒症动物模型中。Bellomo研究团队给SAKI模型动物静脉注射血管紧张素II(Ang II)后发现,尽管其肾血流量降低,但尿量和肌酐清除率均显著增加^[4]。此现象可能与肾小球动脉张力理论有关:SAKI时,出球小动脉较入球小动脉扩张程度更为显著,虽然肾血流量正常或增加,但肾小球毛细血管静水压降低,导致肾小球滤过率(GFR)下降;注射Ang II后,出球小动脉收缩程度较入球小动脉更为显著,肾小球毛细血管静水压增加,导致GFR升高。另外,SAKI动物模型中肾血流量正常或增加,但依然可能存在肾脏局部缺血的情况。Calzavacca等^[5]在大型高动力型脓毒症动物模型中分别测量了肾皮质及髓

质的血流量和氧分压,发现肾皮质血流量和氧分压均无明显变化,但髓质血流量和氧分压均明显下降,因此他们提出:肾内血流重新分布(肾内分流)可能是导致SAKI的因素之一。过高的中心静脉压(CVP)通过影响回心血量导致肾血流动力学异常。研究表明,肾灌注压取决于平均动脉压(MAP)和CVP,而CVP升高与AKI的发生发展独立相关,提示脓毒症时CVP过高导致肾脏淤血可能是AKI的发病机制之一^[6]。因此,SAKI是AKI的独特类型,也可出现在高动力型SAKI模型中,这对既往缺血低灌注机制发出了挑战,但目前尚缺乏有力证据否认缺血低灌注是导致SAKI发生的重要机制,可见缺血低灌注仍是SAKI的重要机制,但不是唯一机制。

1.2 炎症反应:脓毒症时,病原体释放有害分子被称为病原相关分子模式(PAMPs),如脂多糖(LPS)、脂磷壁酸和DNA。另外,细胞损伤或破坏后释放细胞内容物,也就是破坏相关分子模式(DAMPs)。PAMPs和DAMPs可被模式识别受体识别,如免疫细胞上的Toll样受体(TLR)。受体激活后诱导免疫细胞释放细胞因子、趋化因子、活性氧和活性氮。另有研究者认为,肾树突细胞通过摄取肾小管周围毛细血管中的抗原介导T细胞浸润肾脏,启动炎症反应^[7]。因此,近年来许多研究围绕这些细胞因子、趋化因子、活性氧及其信号通路开展,如白细胞介素-17A(IL-17A)、TLR9、TLR4/核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)通路等^[8],并已证明细胞因子及趋化因子通过某种或几种信号通路对肾小管细胞、血管内皮细胞造成损伤,但尚无完整的炎性因子损害肾细胞系统理论。炎症损伤与GFR下降之间的关系仍需探索。

1.3 适应机制(adaptive mechanism)和自噬:适应机制是指宿主降低自身对炎症所致组织损伤的敏感性,也称耐受性^[9],其主要通过重新改变细胞信号途径影响代谢,抵御损伤,引导组织修复和促进器官恢复,预防器官如肾脏向慢性肾脏病发展。当富含PAMPs和DAMPs的血液进入肾脏后可启动适应机制。机体为减少过度炎症反应导致的组织损伤,可通过降低肾脏细胞能量需求和利用、限制活性氧的形成、清除异常细胞器及调节细胞死亡等机制发挥作用^[10],而代价则是降低GFR。上述肾内分流亦可能是为减少肾小管细胞暴露于富含毒素的过滤液而激活的适应机制。例如应激刺激肾小管上皮细胞再次进入细胞阻滞周期^[11],停止细胞分裂,保留能量直至有害刺激消失。另外,自噬在AKI过程中同样发挥着保护作用^[12]。肾脏的基础自噬对肾小管细胞尤其是近端小管至关重要,若近端小管细胞自噬缺失可能加重肾小管损伤和肾功能障碍^[13]。Mei等^[14]通过大鼠脓毒症模型证实,LPS诱导启动肾小管上皮自噬程序,给予氯喹抑制自噬后可导致SAKI加重,提示自噬可能是SAKI的重要机制之一,但自噬机制及其在SAKI中与肾功能的关系仍不清楚。

1.4 易感基因:同样严重的脓毒症患者,却不一定都合并AKI,这一现象可解释为:不同人群的炎症反应不同,而炎症反应主要由基因表达调控,易感基因对脓毒症刺激反应过度,基因大量表达,肾细胞生物学功能和代谢发生改变,导致肾损伤。SAKI时,易感基因表达在过度炎症反应、细胞代谢

及细胞凋亡机制中起重要作用。一项动物研究显示:在脓毒症猪模型中,并发AKI的模型组与非AKI模型组对比存在肾脏基因差异表达^[15]。另一项纳入2567例脓毒症患者的研究表明,SERPINA4基因中rs2093266内含子和SERPINA5基因中rs1955656内含子与脓毒症合并严重AKI有显著相关性^[16]。上述研究提示SAKI的发病可能具有遗传因素。

2 SAKI的早期诊断

研究表明,AKI确诊时间大于2d与不良结局相关^[17]。因此,SAKI的早期诊断对提高患者预后至关重要。目前,在临床上有3个基于肌酐和尿量的诊断标准,即RIFLE标准(危险、损伤、衰竭、肾功能丧失、终末期肾病)、KIDGO标准、急性肾损伤网络小组(AKIN)标准,用于AKI的诊断和分期。有学者将三者进行比较发现,RIFLE、KIDGO比AKIN更具有敏感性,但三者预测住院病死率的能力无明显差异^[18]。早在肌酐、尿量变化前,GFR或肾功能已经下降。单纯应用尿量和肌酐进行诊断有一定局限性。为弥补其不足,提高早期诊断能力,人们针对早期诊断AKI的新型生物标志物开展了大量研究,有多项生物标志物已被证实具有早期诊断价值。

目前被广泛接受的新型生物标志物包括:中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白(NGAL)、细胞周期阻滞生物标志物、胱抑素C(Cys C)等,其中对NGAL的研究最为热门。NGAL是一种脂质运载蛋白,脓毒症或应激状态时分泌增多,可起到防止肾损伤发生的作用。一项Meta分析显示,NGAL不仅对SAKI具有早期诊断价值,还能预测肾脏替代治疗(RRT)的需求及病死率^[19],但并非没有争议。在双侧输尿管阻断梗阻和双侧肾切除的动物模型中发现,无论脓毒症组亦或对照组,NGAL均升高,似乎提示NGAL与脓毒症无关^[20];另一项研究显示,严重疾病或炎症状态均可影响NGAL水平,并非依赖于AKI的发生^[21]。但值得肯定的研究结果是,尿NGAL与血清NGAL具有明显相关性,两者均可用来预测早期SAKI。胰岛素样生长蛋白结合因子-7(IGFBP-7)与基质金属蛋白酶组织抑制剂-2(TIMP-2)均参与阻滞肾小管上皮细胞G1期细胞周期,防止DNA受损的细胞继续分裂,从而发挥保护效应。临床上常联合检测IGFBP-7和TIMP-2来研究其对早期AKI的诊断价值,但两者对鉴别SAKI和非SAKI并无显著差异^[22]。IGFBP-7与TIMP-2联合检测也可用于SAKI的危险分层^[23],将来可能成为KIDGO分期指标之一。Cys C是一种半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂,主要经肾脏分解代谢,其水平升高提示肾小管受损及GFR下降。临床试验显示,Cys C在AKI恢复组和非恢复组之间有显著差异,提示Cys C除早期诊断外,还具有预测肾功能恢复的价值^[24]。肾损伤因子-1(KIM-1)、前脑啡肽原(PENK)、可溶性髓系细胞触发受体-1(sTREM-1)也是新型生物标志物。KIM-1与NGAL较为相似,但缺乏大规模随机对照研究证实^[25];而PENK与NGAL的预测能力无明显差异,不受炎症影响,且可预测30d病死率^[26]。sTREM-1亦是一个良好的生物标志物,但其机制尚未明确^[27]。

理想的SAKI早期诊断生物标志物应具有较好的特异

度和敏感度,且标本易于获得、无创、快速、价格低廉等。目前国内外尚无较全面的针对上述生物标志物预测价值的对比研究,联合检测似乎可增加特异度及敏感度,但仍需大量实验研究证实。生物标志物的出现在未来极有可能改变AKI的定义。

3 SAKI 的治疗

3.1 液体复苏:心排血量或心排血指数(CI)增加对SAKI的预防及治疗具有重要作用^[28]。在低动力型脓毒症模型发病初期,维持一定的心排血量和肾灌注至关重要,液体复苏尤为重要,但液体选择及剂量仍需探索。羟乙基淀粉可能加重肾损伤^[29],而生理盐水可能导致高氯性酸中毒,平衡液则对全身或肾脏血流动力学及肾功能无明显改善作用^[30]。但一项使用4种液体对SAKI动物模型进行小剂量复苏的研究表明,小剂量羟乙基淀粉和高渗盐羟乙基淀粉可有效改善内毒素诱导的SAKI,而高渗盐水和生理盐水均无明显改善作用^[31]。此外,过度补液在脓毒症患者中较为常见,液体正平衡量越多,患者预后越差,持续液体过负荷可增加SAKI患者的病死率^[32]。同时,液体过负荷可导致CVP增高,引起肾脏淤血水肿,加重肾功能损害。

3.2 血管活性药物:尽管使用血管活性药物的目的是维持MAP,以保证机体足够的器官灌注,但MAP并不是反映器官灌注的独立指标,应同时结合舒张灌注压(DPP)和平均灌注压(MPP)^[33]。此外,血管活性药物还可通过改变血管张力改善肾功能。如Ang II通过收缩入球小动脉及出球小动脉升高GFR,改善肾功能,但收缩入球小动脉后会减少肾血流量,可能导致肾缺血缺氧。Lankadeva等^[34]对此展开研究,发现Ang II可短暂改善肾功能且不会导致肾缺血恶化。因此,Ang II似乎是一种安全有效的治疗药物。但另一项针对去甲肾上腺素的研究却得到与此相反的结果:去甲肾上腺素升压后会加重髓质缺氧,从而导致肾内分流,造成肾功能恶化^[35]。

3.3 抗炎药物和抗氧化剂:抗炎药物及抗氧化剂通过抑制炎症性介质或信号通路起到保护SAKI时肾功能的作用。如在近端小管上皮细胞炎症模型中,地塞米松通过酸化细胞内环境减弱线粒体功能障碍,从而起到肾保护作用^[36]。抗坏血酸通过其抗氧化效应减轻活性氧导致的氧化损伤^[37]。Marik等^[38]给予炎症脓毒症和脓毒性休克患者早期静脉注射维生素C联合皮质类固醇和硫酸胺,可有效防止器官功能障碍进展,并降低病死率。Peters等^[39]给予两种脓毒症动物模型静脉注射牛肠碱性磷酸酶,发现其具有明显的肾脏保护作用及抗炎作用。还有研究表明,新型免疫抑制剂雷帕霉素可通过诱导细胞自噬抑制细胞凋亡,从而发挥保护SAKI时肾功能的作用^[40]。此外,许多植物提取物如白藜芦醇^[41]、蛇床子素^[42]、金丝桃苷^[43]等被证明可通过抑制NF- κ B及TLR4信号通路起到减轻炎症致肾损伤的作用。然而,目前对于SAKI仍无特效药物,上述药物的作用仅处于动物实验研究阶段,尚需大量实验证据及临床试验证明。

3.4 体外治疗措施

3.4.1 RRT:RRT作为SAKI最重要的支持治疗手段,是研究热点之一。人们对于RRT的启动时机争论不休。有研究表明,早期RRT有利于尿量的早期恢复,同时缩短透析时间、器官支持时间及ICU住院时间^[44]。然而,Gaudry等^[45]对620例入住ICU的AKI患者进行随机对照试验,早期策略组立即启动RRT,而延迟策略组则当患者并发以下情况之一时启动RRT:严重高钾血症、代谢性酸中毒、肺水肿、血尿素氮 >39.87 mmol/L或少尿超过72 h。结果显示,早期与延迟启动RRT对病死率的影响差异无统计学意义,但延迟策略避免了相当数量患者接受RRT治疗。他们认为,脓毒症患者不应该暴露于不必要的RRT风险^[46],但如何定义这个“不必要”仍是个问题。对于RRT的剂量调整,有研究表明,高剂量与低剂量血液透析对AKI危重患者的病死率、ICU住院时间及总住院时间的影响无明显差异^[47]。目前认为,20~25 mL \cdot kg⁻¹ \cdot h⁻¹的血液滤过剂量不仅可满足临床治疗效果,还可减少不良事件发生及节约医疗资源^[48]。在模式选择方面,连续性肾脏替代治疗(CRRT)比间歇性血液透析(IHD)能更有效地清除滞留的液体、代谢产物,维持内环境稳定,且对血流动力学影响较小^[49]。还有学者认为,连续静-静脉血液透析滤过(CVVHDF)是肾功能完全丧失患者和降低病死率的首选模式^[50]。在滤器方面,采用高截断滤器可清除炎症性介质,如 α -干扰素(IFN- α)、IL-1 β 等,从而减轻炎症性介质对肾脏的损伤^[51],在一定程度上可降低SAKI的病死率^[52]。

3.4.2 生物型人工肾:生物型人工肾是通过将以中空纤维滤芯为基础的肾脏辅助装置与肾细胞相结合,发挥肾细胞功能,从而治疗肾脏疾病的手段。生物型人工肾具有肾细胞如肾小管细胞重吸收、分泌、分解代谢、免疫等功能,弥补了普通RRT单纯滤过的不足。虽然目前生物型人工肾已在研究中被证实可延长脓毒症动物模型的存活时间^[53],但该技术由于制造困难、缺乏细胞来源、难以储存等问题限制了其发展,仍需要进一步研究。

3.4.3 血液灌流吸附疗法:将多黏菌素B固定化置入滤芯中直接进行血液灌流吸附内毒素的技术已被开始用于治疗脓毒症。Mitaka等^[54]在脓毒症动物模型的随机对照实验中发现,多黏菌素B组乳酸、肌酐、钾、IL-6、IL-10较普通血液灌流组及假手术组显著减少。这种通过体外回路吸附炎症性介质的治疗方法对于干预脓毒症的炎症损伤是有效的,但仍缺乏大量随机对照试验研究证明其实用性,故这种方法尚未在临床上被推荐使用^[55]。

3.5 间充质干细胞:间充质干细胞是一种多能干细胞,存在于多种组织(如骨髓、脐带血、脐带组织和胎盘组织等)中,具有多向分化潜力。C6ndor等^[56]发现,在SAKI动物模型中注入脐带华通胶来源的间充质干细胞(WJ-WSCs),可提高其GFR,改善肾功能,具有保护肾脏、降低SAKI病死率的作用。间充质干细胞因其在免疫调节、组织修复和清除微生物方面的良好作用而得到人们的广泛认可。目前间充质干细胞用于治疗SAKI的研究已进入临床试验阶段^[57]。

4 总 结

在过去数年里,我们对SAKI的研究取得了显著成果,研究的最终目的是降低SAKI的发病率和病死率。然而,SAKI是AKI综合征的独特类型,其病理生理机制非常复杂,可能是多种病理生理机制共同参与的结果,但由于目前尚无持续监测患者肾脏血流动力学的有效手段等原因而限制了人们探索的脚步。早期诊断对SAKI治疗和预后至关重要,新型生物标志物将成为早期诊断SAKI的有力工具。目前对SAKI最主要的治疗手段仍然是RRT,药物及其他新型治疗方法仍处于研究阶段。

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• 科研新闻速递 •

脓毒性休克患者发生急性肾损伤与肾皮质灌注减少有关

关于脓毒性休克时床旁肾灌注状态的研究很少。有研究者尝试使用肾脏对比增强超声技术(CEUS)检测脓毒性休克患者治疗3 d内的肾血流灌注情况。研究人员前瞻性纳入20例入住重症加强治疗病房(ICU)的脓毒性休克患者,同时纳入10例入住外科ICU的非脓毒性休克患者作为对照。在连续输注第二代造影剂SonoVue情况下,于治疗24 h内(0 d)、24~48 h(1~2 d)和72 h(3 d)用CEUS评价肾皮质灌注水平;通过测量平均通过时间(mTT)和灌注指数(PI)对肾灌注进行定量。结果显示:脓毒性休克组患者肾皮质血流灌注减少,PI较对照组明显降低〔74(3~736)比228(67~440), $P=0.005$ 〕,mTT明显长于对照组($P=0.03$)。脓毒性休克患者肾灌注改善发生在治疗3 d,此时PI明显高于0 d〔74(22~120)比160(88~245), $P=0.02$ 〕。13例严重急性肾损伤(AKI)患者mTT显著长于7例非AKI患者($P=0.005$)。脓毒性休克合并严重AKI与非AKI患者PI值差异无统计学意义($P=0.29$)。研究人员据此得出结论:脓毒性休克时,即使血流动力学的大血管参数得到了恢复,但肾皮质血流灌注可以是减少、正常甚至增加。研究者观察到脓毒性休克时肾皮质灌注普遍减少,与严重AKI的发生有关,使用肾脏CEUS指导肾脏灌注复苏尚需要进一步研究。

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