

血管内降温治疗对复苏后综合征的保护作用及机制研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨血管内降温治疗对心脏停搏(CA)家猪复苏后综合征(PRS)的保护作用及机制。**方法** 选择健康雄性家猪15只,诱颤后维持心室纤颤(VF)8 min,然后进行标准心肺复苏(CPR)。将复苏成功动物按随机数字表法分为两组。常温组维持动物核心体温在 $(38.0 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 并持续12 h;亚低温组复苏成功后5 min启动亚低温治疗,应用体温控制系统快速血管内降温至 $(33.0 \pm 1.0)^\circ\text{C}$ 并维持到复苏后6 h,然后以 $0.7^\circ\text{C}/\text{h}$ 的速度缓慢复温至 $(38.0 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 。持续监测动物心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)、心排血量(CO)等血流动力学参数;分别于VF前和复苏后1、2、4、6、12、24 h取右侧股静脉血,采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清E-选择素、可溶性血栓调节蛋白(sTM)及白细胞介素- 1β (IL- 1β)水平。观察家猪复苏后24 h存活情况,对存活家猪进行神经功能缺损程度评分(NDS);然后处死家猪取脑、心、肺组织,苏木素-伊红(HE)染色后,光镜下观察组织病理学改变。**结果** 15只家猪经8 min VF后成功复苏14只,常温组和亚低温组各7只,复苏成功率为93.3%。两组动物体重、核心体温、血流动力学指标、血乳酸等基础生理学参数及CPR时间和除颤次数差异均无统计学意义。常温组动物核心体温均控制在 $(38.0 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$;亚低温组在复苏后1 h降至预定低温范围 $(33.0 \pm 1.0)^\circ\text{C}$,维持到6 h后缓慢升温达到基础体温 $(38.0 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ 。与VF前比较,两组动物在复苏后HR明显增快,而MAP及CO降低,之后逐渐恢复正常;两组各时间点间血流动力学参数比较差异均无统计学意义。与VF前比较,两组动物复苏后1 h血清E-选择素、sTM水平即明显升高,6 h达峰值后逐渐下降;IL- 1β 随时间延长呈持续升高趋势。常温组与亚低温组VF前E-选择素($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$: 1.34 ± 0.52 比 1.60 ± 0.61)、sTM($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$: 19.13 ± 0.34 比 19.24 ± 0.73)和IL- 1β (ng/L: 25.73 ± 0.87 比 25.32 ± 0.25)水平差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);亚低温组E-选择素、sTM和IL- 1β 水平于复苏后2 h起即明显低于常温组[E-选择素($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$): 11.15 ± 2.73 比 16.04 ± 3.23 ,sTM($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$): 49.67 ± 3.32 比 62.22 ± 1.85 ,IL- 1β (ng/L): 140.51 ± 6.66 比 176.29 ± 18.51 ,均 $P < 0.05$],复苏后12 h E-选择素降至基线水平($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$: 1.17 ± 0.65 比 1.60 ± 0.61 , $P > 0.05$)。两组家猪24 h存活率均为100%。亚低温组存活家猪NDS评分显著低于常温组(分: 150.0 ± 6.6 比 326.4 ± 12.3 , $P < 0.05$)。常温组复苏后24 h脑皮质可见神经元细胞坏死,胞核深染、固缩;心肌组织可见心肌细胞坏死,间质间炎性细胞浸润;肺组织可见肺泡结构塌陷,易见炎性细胞及红细胞浸润。亚低温组脑、心、肺组织病理损伤程度较常温组明显减轻。**结论** 血管内降温治疗可安全有效地应用于复苏后亚低温治疗,降温效果迅速可靠,复温速度可控稳定。亚低温治疗对PRS的保护作用机制可能与抑制全身炎症反应和减轻血管内皮细胞损伤有关。

【关键词】 心肺复苏; 血管内降温; 复苏后综合征; 血管内皮细胞损伤

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Protective effects of endovascular cooling treatment on post-resuscitation syndrome and its mechanism

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the protective function of endovascular cooling method on post-resuscitation syndrome (PRS) in porcine cardiac arrest (CA) model and its mechanism. **Methods** Ventricular fibrillation (VF) was electrically induced and untreated for 8 minutes in 15 healthy male porcines, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) was then initiated. All successful recovery animals were randomly divided into two groups by random number table. In normal temperature group, the core temperature was maintained at $(38.0 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$ for 12 hours. In mild hypothermia group, the mild hypothermia treatment was initiated at 5 minutes after successful resuscitation, the treatment of rapid endovascular cooling was performed to reach the target cooling temperature of $(33.0 \pm 1.0)^\circ\text{C}$, and then maintained until 6 hours after resuscitation. Rewarming was implemented at the rate of $0.7^\circ\text{C}/\text{h}$ until the body temperature reached $(38.0 \pm 0.5)^\circ\text{C}$. Hemodynamic parameters including heart rate (HR), mean arterial blood pressure (MAP), cardiac output (CO) were continually monitored. Right femoral vein blood was collected before VF and 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 and 24 hours after resuscitation, respectively, and the serum concentrations of E-selectin, soluble thrombomodulin (sTM), and interleukin- 1β

(IL-1 β) were determined with enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The survival of porcines at 24 hours after resuscitation was observed, and the neurological deficit score (NDS) was calculated for the surviving porcines. All animals were sacrificed, and brain, heart and lung tissues were collected, after hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining, the histopathology changes were evaluated under a light microscopy. **Results** After 8-minute VF, 14 porcines were resuscitated successfully, 7 porcines in normal temperature group and 7 in mild hypothermia group respectively, with the resuscitation success rate of 93.3%. There was no significant difference in body weigh, core temperature, hemodynamics, or blood lactate as well as duration of CPR and the number of defibrillations between the two groups. The core temperature of normal temperature group was maintained at (38.0 \pm 0.5) $^{\circ}$ C, while in mild hypothermia group, the hypothermia was reduced to the hypothermia range (33.0 \pm 1.0) $^{\circ}$ C until 6 hours, then rewarmed to normothermia gradually [(38.0 \pm 0.5) $^{\circ}$ C]. Compared with those before VF, HR was significantly increased after resuscitation in both groups, and MAP and CO were decreased, then they tended to normal. There was no significant difference in hemodynamic parameter at all time points between the two groups. Compared with those before VF, the levels of E-selectin and sTM in serum of the two groups were increased significantly at 1 hour after resuscitation, and they were decreased gradually after reaching the peak at 6 hours, and IL-1 β was increased continuously with time. There was no significant difference in E-selectin (μ g/L: 1.34 \pm 0.52 vs. 1.60 \pm 0.61), sTM (μ g/L: 19.13 \pm 0.34 vs. 19.24 \pm 0.73), or IL-1 β (ng/L: 25.73 \pm 0.87 vs. 25.32 \pm 0.25) before VF between normal temperature group and mild hypothermia group (all $P > 0.05$). The levels of E-selection, sTM and IL-1 β in mild hypothermia group were significantly lower than those in normal temperature group from 2 hours after resuscitation [E-selection (μ g/L): 11.15 \pm 2.73 vs. 16.04 \pm 3.23, sTM (μ g/L): 49.67 \pm 3.32 vs. 62.22 \pm 1.85, IL-1 β (ng/L): 140.51 \pm 6.66 vs. 176.29 \pm 18.51, all $P < 0.05$], and E-selection decreased to the baseline level at 12 hours (μ g/L: 1.17 \pm 0.65 vs. 1.60 \pm 0.61, $P > 0.05$). The 24-hour survival rates of two groups were both 100%. The NDS score of mild hypothermia group was obviously lower than that of normal temperature group (150.0 \pm 6.6 vs. 326.4 \pm 12.3, $P < 0.05$). In normal temperature group, neuronal cell necrosis was observed in the cerebral cortex at 24 hours after resuscitation, and nucleus was deeply stained. The myocardial necrosis and alveolar collapse was found. Meanwhile the infiltration of inflammatory cell could be found in the myocardium and alveolar. The brain, lung and myocardium injury were significantly milder in mild hypothermia group as compared with those in normal temperature group. **Conclusions** The intravascular cooling therapy was a safe and effective method for inducing mild hypothermia after resuscitation. This cooling effect was fast and reliable, and the rewarming speed was controllable and stable. The protective mechanism of mild hypothermia on PRS may be related to inhibiting systemic inflammatory response and reducing vascular endothelial cell injury.

【Key words】 Cardiopulmonary resuscitation; Endovascular cooling; Post-resuscitation syndrome; Vascular endothelial cell injury

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随着心肺复苏(CPR)技术发展,心脏停搏(CA)的复苏成功率显著提高,但出院存活率仍较低^[1-2]。主要原因归结于复苏后全身缺血/再灌注(I/R)损伤导致复苏后综合征(PRS),复苏后早期全身I/R激发的全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)最为重要^[3]。还有研究显示,血管内皮细胞损伤与CPR后I/R导致的PRS密切相关^[4]。亚低温治疗对复苏后器官的保护作用已得到证实^[5-6]。传统降温方法多使用体表降温或药物降温,但由于并发症较多,临床应用受到一定限制。血管内降温技术具有降温迅速、低温治疗期稳定、复温可控等优点,已被用于临床上相关疾病治疗^[7-9]。本研究通过猪CA模型,探讨复苏后应用血管内降温治疗的安全性和可靠性,以及能否通过抑制炎症反应及减轻血管内皮细胞损伤对复苏后器官起到保护作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物:健康雄性家猪15只,4~5月龄,体重(35 \pm 3)kg,购于华南农业大学原种猪场,动物合格证号:粤0000120。

1.2 术前准备:经耳缘静脉注射3%戊巴比妥钠30 mg/kg麻醉动物,并维持麻醉。经气管插管并接呼吸机,调整参数以维持呼气末二氧化碳分压($P_{ET}CO_2$)在35~40 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)。采用II导联连续监护心率(HR)。分离右侧股动脉及静脉,监测平均动脉压(MAP)和核心体温;分离右侧股动脉,监测心排量(CO);分离右侧颈外静脉,置入临时5F诱颤电极导线至右心室,用于诱发心室纤颤(VF)。所有导管以5 kU/L肝素盐水持续冲管。

1.3 模型建立:经右心室诱颤导线释放2 mA交流电2~3 s诱发VF。诱颤成功标准为心电图呈VF波形,MAP迅速降至30 mmHg以下。诱颤成功后断开呼吸机,维持8 min VF后,按照美国心脏协会(AHA)指南要求进行双人CPR。CPR 2 min后静脉推注20 μ g/kg肾上腺素,8 min后若心电图仍为VF则给予120 J双向波除颤。自主循环恢复(ROSC)标准为有自主心律且MAP \geq 50 mmHg维持5 min以上^[10];若未能实现ROSC则再行2 min CPR后给予150 J双向波除颤。连续重复以上按压和除颤过程

5 次仍未能实现 ROSC 则判定为复苏失败。复苏成功后连接呼吸机,调整呼吸机参数使脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO₂) >0.95, P_{ET}CO₂ 在 35 ~ 40 mmHg,并持续监测 12 h。

1.4 实验分组及处理: ROSC 即刻将动物按随机数字表法分为常温组和亚低温组。亚低温组复苏成功后 5 min 启动亚低温治疗,经动物右颈外静脉置入制冷导管,利用血管内降温仪(Cool Gard™ 3000,美国 Alsius 公司)通过制冷后的生理盐水(NS)与家猪血液进行充分热交换,使家猪核心体温迅速降到(33.0±1.0)℃并维持到复苏后 6 h,然后以 0.7℃/h 的速度缓慢复温至(38.0±0.5)℃。常温组维持核心体温(38.0±0.5)℃并持续 12 h。所有家猪均充分镇静,适当补液。

1.5 伦理学: 本实验中所有动物处置方法均符合动物伦理学标准,并得到医院实验动物伦理委员会批准(审批号:20160044)。

1.6 观察指标及方法

1.6.1 生命体征: 监测 HR、MAP、CO 及核心体温。

1.6.2 内皮细胞损伤标志物和炎性因子: 分别于 VF 前及复苏后 1、2、4、6、12、24 h 抽取右侧股静脉血 20 mL,离心 10 min 分离血清,-80℃冰箱储存。采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清 E-选择素、可溶性血栓调节蛋白(sTM)及白细胞介素-1β(IL-1β)水平,严格按照试剂盒(武汉华美公司)说明书操作。

1.6.3 神经功能: 复苏后 24 h 由 2 名接受过培训的实验人员背靠背分别进行神经功能缺损程度评分(NDS),包括意识水平、运动和感觉功能、呼吸及对约束的反应。总分 400 分,分数越高表示脑功能损伤越严重^[11]。

1.6.4 病理学改变: 复苏后 24 h 处死动物,留取心、肺、脑组织,经过石蜡包埋、脱脂、切片、苏木素-伊红(HE)染色,光镜下进行病理学观察。

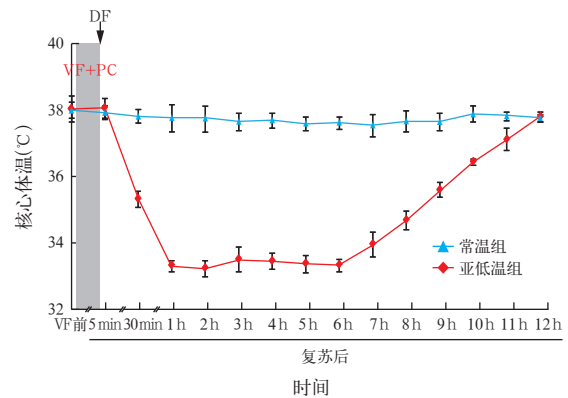
1.7 统计学方法: 应用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件处理数据,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,连续性资料比较采用单因素方差分析,同组各时间点间比

较采用重复测量设计的方差分析,相同时间点两组间比较采用 *t* 检验。*P*<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况(表 1): 15 只家猪经过 8 min VF 后复苏成功 14 只,常温组和亚低温组各 7 只,复苏成功率为 93.3%。两组动物的体重、核心体温、血流动力学、血乳酸(Lac)等基础生理学参数及 CPR 时间和除颤次数差异均无统计学意义(均 *P*>0.05)。说明两组动物基线资料均衡,具有可比性。

2.2 核心体温变化(图 1): 常温组动物核心体温维持在基础体温(38.0±0.5)℃;亚低温组在复苏后 5 min 启动亚低温治疗,复苏后 1 h 核心体温降至(33.0±1.0)℃,维持到 6 h 缓慢升温至基础体温。



注: VF 为心室纤颤, PC 为胸外按压, DF 为除颤

图 1 常温与亚低温治疗两组家猪致颤前及复苏后各时间点核心体温变化趋势

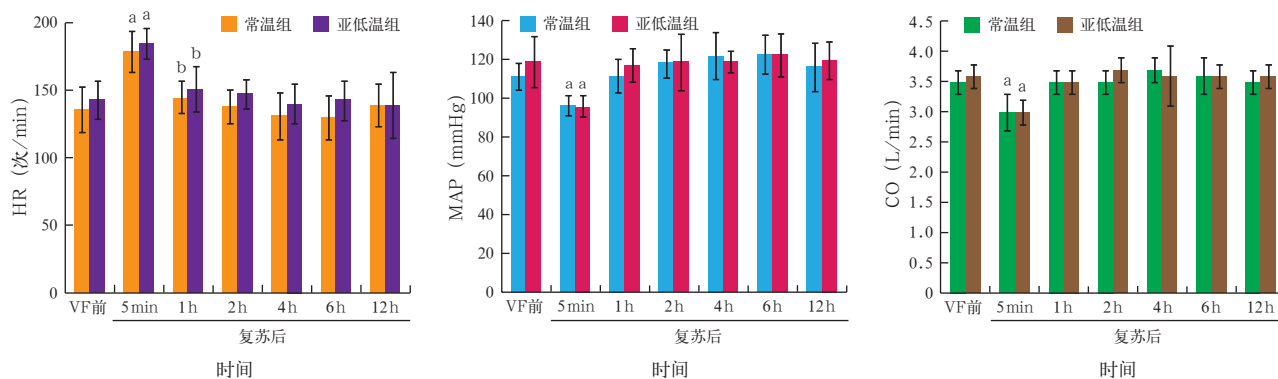
2.3 血流动力学参数变化(图 2): 与 VF 前比较,两组动物在复苏后 HR 明显增快,而 MAP 及 CO 明显降低(均 *P*<0.05),之后逐渐恢复正常。两组动物 VF 前及复苏后各时间点 HR、MAP、CO 比较差异均无统计学意义(均 *P*>0.05)。

2.4 血清内皮细胞损伤标志物及炎性因子水平变化(表 2): 与 VF 前比较,两组动物复苏后 1 h 血清 E-选择素、sTM 水平即明显升高,6 h 达峰值后逐渐下降;IL-1β 随时间延长呈持续升高趋势。亚低温组复苏后 2 h E-选择素、sTM、IL-1β 水平即明显低于常温组(均 *P*<0.05),E-选择素持续至 6 h, sTM、IL-1β 持续至 24 h。

表 1 常温与亚低温治疗两组复苏后家猪基线状态及复苏情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数(只)	体重(kg)	核心体温(°C)	HR(次/min)	MAP(mmHg)	CO(L/min)	P _{ET} CO ₂ (mmHg)	Lac(mmol/L)	CPR 时间(min)	除颤次数(次)
常温组	7	35.9±1.0	38.0±0.2	135.9±16.8	111.7±6.8	3.5±0.2	40.6±1.0	1.1±0.1	6.0±0.2	2.7±0.5
亚低温组	7	35.7±1.0	38.1±0.1	143.0±14.2	119.7±13.2	3.6±0.2	40.9±0.9	1.0±0.1	6.3±0.3	1.9±0.3

注: HR 为心率, MAP 为平均动脉压, CO 为心排血量, P_{ET}CO₂ 为呼气末二氧化碳分压, Lac 为血乳酸, CPR 为心肺复苏; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa



注：HR为心率，MAP为平均动脉压，CO为心排血量，VF为心室纤颤；1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa；与本组VF前比较，^a*P* < 0.01，^b*P* < 0.05

图2 常温与亚低温治疗两组家猪致颤前及复苏后各时间点血流动力学参数的变化比较

表2 常温与亚低温治疗两组家猪致颤前及复苏后各时间点血清内皮细胞损伤标志物和炎性因子水平的变化比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	E-选择素 (μg/L)						
		VF前	复苏后1h	复苏后2h	复苏后4h	复苏后6h	复苏后12h	复苏后24h
常温组	7	1.34 ± 0.52	13.93 ± 1.96 ^a	16.04 ± 3.23 ^a	32.76 ± 1.56 ^a	38.06 ± 2.68 ^a	1.82 ± 0.62	1.20 ± 0.23
亚低温组	7	1.60 ± 0.61	11.57 ± 1.43 ^a	11.15 ± 2.73 ^{ab}	17.76 ± 7.33 ^{ab}	18.60 ± 0.70 ^{ab}	1.17 ± 0.65	1.19 ± 0.62
组别	动物数 (只)	sTM (μg/L)						
		VF前	复苏后1h	复苏后2h	复苏后4h	复苏后6h	复苏后12h	复苏后24h
常温组	7	19.13 ± 0.34	58.03 ± 0.28 ^a	62.22 ± 1.85 ^a	73.76 ± 1.40 ^a	90.73 ± 0.71 ^a	62.14 ± 1.18 ^a	58.88 ± 2.56 ^a
亚低温组	7	19.24 ± 0.73	54.34 ± 3.02 ^a	49.67 ± 3.32 ^{ab}	62.07 ± 0.79 ^{ab}	81.77 ± 4.35 ^{ab}	50.56 ± 1.66 ^{ab}	34.26 ± 1.92 ^{ab}
组别	动物数 (只)	IL-1β (ng/L)						
		VF前	复苏后1h	复苏后2h	复苏后4h	复苏后6h	复苏后12h	复苏后24h
常温组	7	25.73 ± 0.87	87.88 ± 1.73 ^a	176.29 ± 18.51 ^a	249.85 ± 5.07 ^a	320.03 ± 6.61 ^a	364.70 ± 10.65 ^a	419.12 ± 15.55 ^a
亚低温组	7	25.32 ± 0.25	86.25 ± 0.22 ^a	140.51 ± 6.66 ^{ab}	218.24 ± 8.41 ^{ab}	292.50 ± 7.62 ^{ab}	338.43 ± 12.10 ^{ab}	385.13 ± 5.94 ^{ab}

注：sTM为可溶性血栓调节蛋白，IL-1β为白细胞介素-1β，VF为心室纤颤；与本组VF前比较，^a*P* < 0.01；与常温组比较，^b*P* < 0.05

2.5 24 h存活率和NDS评分比较：两组家猪24 h存活率均为100%。亚低温组复苏后24 h家猪NDS评分显著低于常温组（分：150.0 ± 6.6比326.4 ± 12.3，*P* < 0.05）。

2.6 组织病理学改变（图3）：常温组复苏后24 h脑皮质可见神经元细胞坏死，胞核深染、固缩；心肌组织可见心肌细胞坏死，间质间炎性细胞浸润；肺组织可见肺泡结构塌陷，间质间易见炎性细胞及红细胞。亚低温组脑、心、肺组织病理损伤程度较常温组明显减轻。

3 讨论

亚低温治疗是复苏后治疗的重要措施之一，被2010年AHA CPR国际指南作为推荐治疗策略^[12]。目前应用于临床的亚低温治疗方法包括局部低温（如冰袋降温、冰帽降温等）和全身低温（如降温毯、外周静脉注入低温NS等），但均存在降温速率慢、难以维持稳定的温度以及血流动力学不稳定等缺点^[13]。血管内降温技术的产生与发展解决了上述问题。有研究表明，CA患者在复苏后接受传统体外降温措施需8 h达到设定目标温度（33℃），而血管内降温法只需要1 h，且可将核心体温稳定维持在

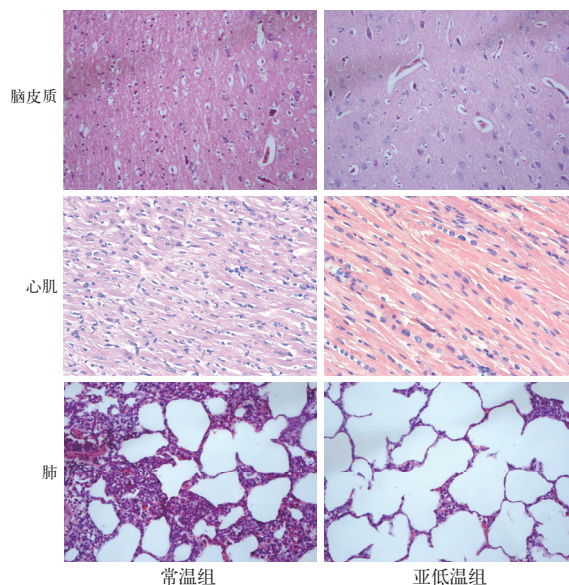


图3 光镜下观察常温和亚低温两组大鼠复苏后24 h脑、心肌、肺组织病理学改变 常温组大脑皮质神经元细胞坏死明显，可形成空泡，细胞核固缩、深染；亚低温组大脑皮质大部分神经元细胞形态规则，大小一致，核染色质均匀，可见核仁，无核周空晕。常温组心肌纤维排列错乱，扭曲或断裂，心肌细胞溶解，胞核形态不规则，心间质间可见炎性细胞浸润；亚低温组心肌纤维排列尚整齐，未见明显断裂，心肌细胞形态大小正常，心肌间质间少有炎性细胞。常温组肺泡可见结构塌陷，肺泡间隔明显变宽，易见炎性细胞及红细胞；亚低温组肺泡结构部分断裂，肺泡间隔未见明显增宽，有少量炎性细胞及红细胞浸润 HE染色 中倍放大

(32.7 ± 0.5) °C^[14-15], 且其安全性及有效性已经得到实验研究和临床应用证实^[6-9]。本实验中血管内降温采用美国 Alsius 公司生产的 Cool Gard 系列血管内降温仪, 结果显示, 亚低温组在复苏后 1 h 即可降至目标体温, 并可稳定维持在 (33.0 ± 1.0) °C, 复温期也可按照控制目标将体温缓慢回升。此外, 低温期间动物血流动力学参数无明显波动, 进一步表明上述降温手段具有较好的安全性。

血管内降温治疗对大脑和心肺等重要器官功能都具有保护作用。传统观点认为, 亚低温治疗机制是通过降低能量和氧耗减慢细胞代谢, 从而起到对各器官的保护作用。随着研究的深入, 人们发现亚低温治疗机制存在多样性。一方面, 缺血易致细胞损伤, 再灌注后损伤细胞可释放大量炎症介质和毒素, 亚低温可抑制炎症因子释放, 减轻炎症反应^[16]; 另一方面, 缺氧使细胞内线粒体功能紊乱, 从而影响 $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - \text{ATP}$ 酶通道, 导致电解质紊乱, 最终使细胞水肿丧失功能^[17]。亚低温治疗能抑制细胞线粒体通透性转换孔开放, 阻止 Ca^{2+} 超载, 稳定离子泵, 降低血管通透性, 从而减轻各器官缺血后造成的组织损伤^[18]。李昊等^[19]在对幼猪模型研究中发现, 血管内降温对外伤性脑损伤具有较好的保护作用, 亚低温组脑脊液中神经元特异性烯醇化酶 (NSE)、S100 蛋白水平显著低于常温组, 病理染色半定量脑损伤评分也明显低于常温组。Göteborg 等^[20]研究表明, 对 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死患者再灌注前使用血管内降温, 其心肌梗死标志物肌钙蛋白 I (cTnI) 与肌酸激酶同工酶 (CK-MB) 水平下降更快, 通过磁共振检查发现低温组在恢复灌注后 3 d 冠状动脉梗死面积减少程度明显大于常温对照组。在呼吸方面, 宿志宇和李春盛^[21]研究表明, 血管内低温对猪 CPR 后肺组织形态学有一定的保护作用, 并得出低温可有效减少炎症介质释放的结论, 且病理及超微结构改变提示低温能降低肺表面活性物质的消耗, 减轻肺泡塌陷。

近年来, CA 患者 PRS 的发生引起临床医生广泛关注。虽然复苏后各器官可恢复血液供应, 但早期血流动力学不稳定及全身微循环障碍都会加重组织缺血缺氧, 造成血管内皮活化和全身炎症反应, 以及 I/R 伴随氧债, 进一步加重炎症反应及血管内皮损伤^[4]。复苏后炎症因子大量释放及内皮细胞损伤可导致重要器官组织水肿, 功能广泛性受损, 继发细胞结构改变, 发生凋亡、坏死, 机体迅速出现 PRS。

Adrie 等^[22]研究显示, CA 患者复苏后 SIRS 的发生率可达 70%, 其机制与脓毒症极其相似, SIRS 持续时间越长, PRS 发生率就越高, 其程度也越重, 且病死率与血浆中 E-选择素水平有关。张东等^[23]研究显示, 在 CA 后尽早恢复自主循环, 积极防治 PRS, 有助于改善预后。

E-选择素属于可溶性黏附分子选择素家族的一员, 只产生在受刺激的内皮细胞上, 主要介导白细胞-内皮细胞黏附, 血浆 E-选择素水平升高可作为内皮细胞活化和炎症反应程度的标志物。TM 是存在于内皮细胞表面的跨膜糖蛋白, 内皮细胞损伤时血浆 sTM 水平升高, 被认为是内皮细胞损伤的特异性标志物^[24]。本研究显示, 家猪 CPR 后内皮细胞活化和损伤指标 E-选择素、sTM 水平较 VF 前明显升高, 同时炎症因子 IL-1 β 水平也显著增加, 提示 CPR 后伴随明显炎症反应及血管内皮细胞损伤激活, 与国外研究结果一致^[4]。亚低温组复苏后 2~24 h sTM 升高较常温组减缓, 且 2~6 h 血清 E-选择素水平上升也比常温组缓慢, 证明亚低温处理可抑制炎症反应及减轻血管内皮细胞受损程度。E-选择素在复苏后 12 h 基本趋于基础水平, 考虑与其可随肾脏排出有关。

组织病理学观察显示, 血管内降温治疗可明显减轻 CPR 后组织损伤。本研究表明, 虽然两组动物在复苏后 24 h 存活率无明显差异, 但亚低温组 NDS 评分明显优于常温组; 且病理学观察结果显示, CPR 后应用血管内降温治疗在减轻炎症反应的基础上可明显改善脑组织损伤情况。亚低温组复苏后 24 h 心肌坏死程度较轻, 其间质只有少量炎症细胞浸润。国内一项关于大鼠 CPR 模型研究也得出类似结论, 证实亚低温对心功能无明显直接抑制, 也不会引起血流动力学恶化^[25]。CPR 后机体由于炎症反应及血管内皮细胞损伤易发生急性呼吸窘迫综合征 (ARDS), 改善复苏后肺功能可减少 PRS 的发生^[26]。本研究结果显示, 亚低温组复苏后 24 h 肺泡结构塌陷少见, 肺泡间质炎性细胞及红细胞较常温组明显减少。说明血管内降温治疗是改善复苏后肺功能损伤的重要治疗措施, 这与宿志宇和李春盛^[21]的研究结果一致。

综上, 血管内降温是一种新型降温技术, 能安全有效地将核心体温迅速降至目标温度且可控性好, 复温过程平稳, 适用于 CPR 后亚低温治疗。血管内降温有助于恢复 CPR 后神经功能, 还可抑制 CPR 后

全身炎症反应及减轻血管内皮细胞损伤,遏制 PRS 进展,改善心、肺、脑等重要器官组织的 I/R 损伤。

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