

“菌毒炎并治”防治创伤性脓毒症的研究进展

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【摘要】 创伤性脓毒症是创伤后机体对感染失控反应所导致的危及生命的器官功能障碍综合征,具有发病机制复杂、病情恶化迅速、常伴有脓毒性休克和多器官功能障碍等特征,发生率和病死率高,治疗难度极大。创伤性脓毒症的发生不仅与创伤类型和严重程度相关,还受到病原微生物种类、感染时机及机体免疫反应强度等多种因素的共同影响。过度炎症反应和免疫失衡是严重创伤感染发生过程中的重要特征,是构成创伤性脓毒症危险因素和生物标志物的重要原因。既往对创伤性脓毒症的防治更注重早期感染控制、有效抗感染治疗、液体复苏、免疫调节以及支持治疗等手段,尤其强调抗菌药物的使用,而关于机体炎症反应对伤病员预后影响的认识相对不足。创伤后免疫系统的激活不仅在防控感染中起关键作用,还与全身炎症反应密切相关。过度或失控的炎症反应可能加重创伤性脓毒症的病情,引发多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS),甚至导致死亡。现有研究提示,在抗菌药物合理应用的同时兼顾抗炎治疗,即“菌毒炎并治”,可能是防治创伤性脓毒症的关键举措。该策略不仅强调针对病原微生物进行抗感染治疗,还需要通过免疫调节手段抑制过度炎症反应,恢复免疫系统平衡。“菌毒炎并治”的治疗模式有望通过抑制过度炎症反应并增强免疫系统能力,降低创伤性脓毒症的发生率和致死率。本文从流行病学、危险因素、生物标志物、发生机制、概念的提出和发展及应用等角度对“菌毒炎并治”防治创伤性脓毒症的研究进展进行综述,为严重创伤并发症防治关键技术的研发提供新思路。

【关键词】 细菌; 毒素; 炎症介质; 创伤性脓毒症

基金项目:陆军军医大学科技创新能力提升专项(2019XY22)

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2024.05.019

Advances in the combined management of bacteria, toxins, and inflammatory mediators for the prevention and treatment of traumatic sepsis

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【Abstract】 Traumatic sepsis is a life-threatening organ dysfunction syndrome caused by an uncontrolled host response to infection after trauma. It is characterized by complex pathogenesis, and rapid deterioration of clinical condition, and is often accompanied by septic shock and multiple organ dysfunction. The incidence and mortality of traumatic sepsis are high, and its treatment presents more difficult. The occurrence of traumatic sepsis is not only related to the traumatic type and severity, but also influenced by various factors such as the type of pathogenic microorganisms, the timing of infection, and the intensity of the immune response. As the key character in the progression of severe traumatic infection, the excessive inflammatory response and immune imbalance are important causes to constitute risk factors and biomarkers of traumatic sepsis. Previous studies on the prevention and treatment of traumatic sepsis paid more attention to early infection control, effective anti-infection treatment, fluid resuscitation, immune modulation and supportive treatment, especially for antibiotics use. However, the role of inflammatory response was ignored in the prognosis of traumatic patients. The immune system activation after trauma not only plays a crucial role in preventing and controlling infections but also closely relates to the systemic inflammatory response. Excessive or uncontrolled inflammatory response may exacerbate the situation of patients with traumatic sepsis, trigger multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS), and even result in death. Current studies imply that the combined treatment of bacteria, their toxins, and inflammatory mediators may be a key measure for preventing and treating traumatic sepsis. This strategy emphasizes not only anti-infection therapy against pathogenic microorganisms but also immune modulation to suppress excessive inflammatory response and restore immune balance. The pattern of "combined treatment of bacteria, their toxins, and inflammation" is expected to reduce the incidence and mortality of traumatic sepsis by inhibiting excessive inflammatory response and enhancing immune capacity. This review describes the progress of the combined treatment of bacteria, their toxins, and inflammatory mediators in preventing and treatment for traumatic sepsis, from the perspectives of epidemiology, risk factors, biomarkers, pathogenesis, concept development, and application. It provides a new idea to study and research the key technologies for the prevention and treatment of severe traumatic complications.

【Key words】 Bacteria; Toxin; Inflammatory mediator; Traumatic sepsis

Fund program: Science and Technology Innovation Enhancement Project of Army Medical University (2019XY22)

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2024.05.019

创伤可导致机体炎症反应和免疫失衡,甚至引起严重感染和脓毒症^[1]。脓毒症是创伤后机体对感染失控反应所导致的危及生命的器官功能障碍综合征,具有发病机制复杂、病情恶化迅速,常伴有脓毒性休克和多器官功能障碍等特征,发生率和病死率高,治疗难度极大^[2]。目前,创伤性脓毒症的临床治疗主要包括但不限于早期控制感染、有效抗感染治疗、液体复苏、免疫调节以及支持治疗等手段,尤其强调抗菌药物的使用,而关于机体炎症反应对患者预后影响的认识相对不足^[3-5]。抗菌药物的合理应用虽能有效杀菌,但死亡细菌释放的内、外毒素、细菌 DNA 以及细胞壁成分也可能引发机体过度炎症反应,加重多器官功能障碍甚至导致患者死亡^[6]。因此,在合理应用抗菌药物的同时兼顾抗炎治疗,即“菌毒炎并治”,可能是防治创伤性脓毒症的关键举措。现对创伤性脓毒症的流行病学、危险因素、生物标志物、发生机制、“菌毒炎并治”概念的提出和发展以及在防治创伤性脓毒症中的应用进行综述,以期对严重创伤并发症的防治提供新的策略。

1 创伤性脓毒症的概述

1.1 流行病学: 创伤和脓毒症是 21 世纪需要重新关注的重要医学问题,也是导致死亡的主要原因。自 2016 年以来,每年有超过 10 亿人发生创伤,约占全球疾病负担的 12%^[7]。美国每年因创伤住院的患者超过 75 万例,其中并发脓毒症的病死率为 17%~23%,每年因脓毒症死亡的患者数高达 25 万例,若进展为脓毒性休克,病死率可升高至约 64%^[8-9]。据美国疾病预防控制中心的数据显示,严重创伤仍是 45 岁以下人群死亡的主要原因之一,而创伤后感染继发的脓毒症则是患者死亡的主要原因之一。创伤患者的感染风险源于机械屏障破坏、细菌污染、局部伤口状况和侵入性诊疗操作(如有创机械通气、中心静脉置管)等因素,并与宿主防御状态密切相关^[10]。一项全国性横断面研究对 44 家医院中 11 272 例重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)患者进行了筛查,其中有 2 322 例患者(20.6%)被确诊为脓毒症,脓毒症患者的 90 d 病死率为 35.5%^[11]。而 Wafaisade 等^[9]在对 29 829 例创伤患者的研究发现,有 3 042 例(10.2%)在住院期间出现了脓毒症,其中脓毒症组总的住院病死率为 19.5%,非脓毒症组为 12.5%。这与既往研究结果基本一致^[12-14]。虽然另一项针对 30 302 例创伤患者的研究表明,脓毒症的总发病率仅为 2%,但这可能是因为超过 60% 的患者仅受到轻伤、损伤严重程度评分(injury severity score, ISS) < 15 分造成的^[15]。总体而言,目前针对严重创伤后脓毒症的流行病学调查研究相对较少。

1.2 危险因素: 创伤性脓毒症是创伤患者死亡的主要原因之一,早期识别创伤后并发脓毒症的危险因素对于挽救患者生命至关重要^[1, 16]。多项研究显示,创伤后脓毒症的危险

因素包括损伤类型和损伤部位数量、男性、年龄、既往有糖尿病史、ISS、新 ISS(new ISS, NISS)、简明损伤定级评分(abbreviated injury scale, AIS, 胸部 ≥ 3 分)、修正创伤评分(revised trauma score, RTS)、现场格拉斯哥昏迷评分(Glasgow coma scale, GCS, < 8 分)、输注红细胞单位数、手术次数等^[9, 15, 17-21]。2019 年, Lu 等^[22]发现,创伤后并发脓毒症的独立危险因素包括 ISS、GCS、体温、心率、白蛋白、国际标准化比值(international normalized ratio, INR)和 C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)。此外,糖化血红蛋白(glycosylated hemoglobin, HbA1c) > 6.5% 也是创伤后发生脓毒症和死亡的危险因素^[23]。值得注意的是,产生上述危险因素的基础是创伤引起的全身炎症反应和免疫失衡^[24]。

1.3 生物标志物: 除上述提到的 CRP 以外,最典型的生物标志物是降钙素原(procalcitonin, PCT),是一种相对分子质量为 13 000 的蛋白质,由 116 个氨基酸组成,是降钙素的前体。由甲状腺滤泡 C 细胞生成,可以维持钙离子平衡。健康人体中,血清 PCT 水平通常低于 0.05 μg/L^[25]。然而,在全身性细菌感染的情况下,内毒素或促炎细胞因子[如肿瘤坏死因子-α(tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)、白细胞介素(interleukins, IL-6, IL-1β)]刺激, PCT 水平急剧增加,最高可达到正常参考值水平的 1 000 倍^[26]。PCT 早期升高与创伤严重程度和组织损伤程度密切相关,可帮助早期识别创伤后脓毒症。另外, IL-6^[27-28]、IL-17^[29]、天冬氨酸特异性半胱氨酸蛋白酶 1(caspase-1)^[30]、血管非炎症分子 1^[31]、高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoproteins, HDL)^[32]、凝血酶活化纤维蛋白溶解抑制剂(thrombin-activable fibrinolysis inhibitor, TAFI)^[33]、HbA1c^[22]、中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, NLR)^[34]等也可能发挥生物标志物的作用来预警创伤性脓毒症的发生。同理,产生上述生物标志物的基础与创伤、感染和炎症相关。由于创伤性脓毒症的病理生理机制复杂,这些指标的特异性还存在争议,有待进一步整合和发掘^[17, 35]。

2 基于炎症反应和免疫失衡的创伤性脓毒症的发生机制

2.1 过度炎症反应: 创伤造成的损害可以导致机体防御屏障破坏和病原体入侵,从而引发感染^[36]和一系列复杂的创伤后事件,包括早期的全身炎症反应综合征(systemic inflammatory response syndrome, SIRS)、后期的代偿性抗炎反应综合征(compensatory anti-inflammatory response syndrome, CARS),甚至出现多器官功能障碍综合征(multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, MODS)^[37]。长期以来,人们一直认为病原体入侵是导致脓毒症的唯一原因,后来逐渐认识到其与过度炎症反应关系密切,是最终导致死亡的重要原因^[3-4, 38]。宿主对感染的反应可以使病原体停留在局部并得到控制,同时启动组织修复。但创伤感染后局部血管舒张、充血导

致皮肤温度升高、发红,微血管通透性增加引起高蛋白性水肿,细菌细胞壁成分、细菌产物和免疫应答产生大量促炎因子,如 IL-1、IL-6、TNF- α 、 γ -干扰素(interferon- γ 、IFN- γ)、调节因子-7(regulatory factor-7, IRF-7)和连接蛋白-1(adaptor protein-1, AP-1)等^[5]均可能引发“炎症因子风暴”,进而使严重创伤后发生的局部感染进展为创伤性脓毒症。另外,入侵微生物或其毒性产物的直接作用、凝血异常、补体激活和部分患者可能存在的脓毒症遗传易感性也可能是创伤性脓毒症发生的重要原因^[39]。

2.2 免疫失衡:创伤及其后续感染会先后激活机体固有免疫和适应性免疫功能。固有免疫功能活化由模式识别受体(pattern-recognition receptors, PRR)介导,经病原体相关分子模式(pathogen-associated molecular pattern, PAMP)和损伤相关分子模式(damage-associated molecular pattern, DAMP)作用,通过细胞核转录因子- κ B(nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)引发信号级联反应,上调炎症因子表达^[34]。适应性免疫的主要体现为免疫失衡:前期发生的过度炎症反应会导致单核细胞、巨噬细胞、自然杀伤细胞(natural killer cell, NK cell)和树突状细胞(dendritic cell, DC)之间相互作用,导致各类 T 细胞功能障碍、持续性淋巴细胞减少、T 细胞受体脱落以及有抑制活性的骨髓源性抑制细胞(myeloid-derived suppressor cells, MDSC)增殖^[40],使机体原有的免疫平衡被打破,出现免疫抑制^[41-42]。

3 “菌毒炎并治”概念的提出和发展

3.1 “菌毒炎并治”概念的提出:基于前述创伤性脓毒症发生过程中过度炎症反应和免疫失衡的重要作用,结合危险因素和生物标志物与其关系的研究结果,抗感染和抗炎并举的“菌毒炎并治”策略逐渐成为以创伤性脓毒症为典型代表的严重创伤并发症防治的新途径^[6]。“菌毒炎并治”概念原属于中西医结合领域,由天津急救医学研究所王今达团队提出,其目的是利用中西医结合方法治疗急性危重病尤其是 MODS^[43]。最初的“菌毒炎并治”策略即“三证三法”,包括清热解法治疗毒热证、活血化瘀法治疗血瘀证、扶正固本法治疗急性虚证^[44]。从西医角度来看,毒热证、血瘀证、急性虚证分别代表严重感染、凝血功能障碍、急性营养衰竭和急性免疫功能低下,与创伤性脓毒症的特征匹配。其指导思想是辨证施治,即采用敏感抗菌药物杀菌、抑菌;利用清热解毒中药抗毒、解毒并拮抗内毒素,抑制炎症介质的失控性释放;通过血液净化清除体内大量释放的炎症介质^[45]。

3.2 概念发展:随着创伤医学与重症医学临床实践和科学研究的进步,人们逐渐认识到,炎症反应本来是机体对抗外来致病因素侵袭的保护性反应,但若过分强烈,机体对炎症反应失去控制,必将导致内环境稳态失衡、细胞凋亡、免疫抑制,造成脓毒性休克及器官功能不全^[46]。在此过程中,肠源性内毒素血症是肺-肠相关性疾病,是致病因素,在全身性炎症反应的炎症介质“瀑布样”释放过程中,细菌和内毒素是最重要的刺激和诱发因素,由此提出了“肺与大肠相表里”的学说^[47]。在此基础上,原“菌毒炎并治”策略中的“三

证三法”发展为“四证四法”,即增加了通里攻下法治疗腑实证,后者从西医角度看属于肠道排气不通,亦为创伤性脓毒症的特征之一。除了采取控制感染、合理供氧和器官支持等措施外,发展后的策略更强调设法阻断或削弱炎症介质对靶细胞的作用,打破连锁反应和恶性循环,逆转炎症反应的病理进程,减少组织器官损害。

4 “菌毒炎并治”在防治创伤性脓毒症中的应用

4.1 临床实践:严重创伤患者早期救治的要点在于控制致命性大出血和进行损伤控制手术,以避免患者出现低体温、凝血功能障碍和严重酸中毒的致命三联征。目前,针对创伤后脓毒症的治疗,仍仅局限于经验性抗菌药物治疗和一般的支持治疗。临床上通常将合理使用抗菌药物视为预防感染、延缓或阻止严重创伤并发症发生的主要手段,但在一定程度上忽略了过度炎症反应对患者的影响。“菌毒炎并治”策略提出后,其原则已涵盖控制原发性损害、合理应用抗菌药物、纠正缺血低氧状态、机体营养支持以及免疫调理等方面^[48]。目前,临床上使用血必净注射液下调炎症介质水平,减少中性粒细胞活化,防止内皮细胞受损,整体调节 MODS 患者微循环、免疫及炎症反应紊乱状态;采用补阳还五汤及黄芪注射液联合治疗以缓和免疫麻痹状态;利用凉膈散及大承气汤改善 MODS 患者肠道功能,调节免疫失衡状态,降低过度炎症反应^[49-50]。迄今为止,许多中西医药物已被广泛用于临床防治创伤性脓毒症,其中调节过度炎症反应的药物包括氢化可的松、氨甲环酸、普萘洛尔、他汀类药物、阿片受体拮抗剂、L-选择素、抗氧化剂、滤除白细胞的血液制品、抗 CD18 单克隆抗体、前列腺素 E1、抑肽酶、抗凝血酶 III、短程山莨菪碱联合地塞米松、当归、黄芪、大黄、柴黄参祛毒固本汤等;改善免疫细胞抑制的药物包括免疫球蛋白、葡聚糖、益生菌、粒-巨噬集落刺激因子(granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor, GM-CSF)、乌司他丁、硫酸镁、加味地黄汤等^[10, 51-53]。另外,针刺足三里、阑尾等穴位也可调理免疫功能紊乱,但机制尚未明确^[54]。

4.2 科学研究:自“菌毒炎并治”概念提出以来,针对该领域的研究相对不多。王今达等^[55]的研究发现,亚胺培南西司他丁和血必净联合治疗能显著提高脓毒症小鼠的存活率;沈青等^[50]的研究则发现,使用抗菌药物、血必净和凉膈散联用可以控制脓毒症患者的全身炎症反应,改善凝血功能障碍和临床预后。本团队长期致力于“菌毒炎并治”防治创伤性脓毒症的研究,在前期现场调研的基础上^[6],围绕批量伤员救治中存在的科学问题,选择非甾体抗炎药(nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, NSAID)中的吲哚美辛(indomethacin, IND)和抗菌药物中的环丙沙星(ciprofloxacin, CIP)联用方式,开展了“老药新用”研究^[56-57]。结果表明,IND 和 CIP 治疗严重创伤感染小鼠可大幅度降低模型小鼠死亡率及血清炎症因子水平,显著增强模型小鼠体内的抑菌作用;IND 和 CIP 联用不会对模型小鼠肝脏、肾脏和心脏等重要器官功能产生明显损害;IND 协同 CIP 能抑制脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)刺激后各类巨噬细胞

的分泌功能,可能是通过磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶/丝氨酸苏氨酸蛋白激酶(phosphoinositide 3 kinase/serine-threonine protein kinase/mammalian target of rapamycin, PI3K/Akt)途径完成的,而 Akt 的磷酸化水平改变是该过程的重要特征。

5 小结

目前临床应用于创伤性脓毒症防治的手段较多,包括但不限于早期复苏、低潮气量通气、中等剂量糖皮质激素、严格控制血糖、合理使用抗菌药物、抗凝血等^[58-60]。但由于创伤性脓毒症病理过程复杂,影响因素多,现有临床疗效仍差强人意。过度炎症反应和免疫失衡是严重创伤感染发生过程中的重要特征,是构成创伤性脓毒症危险因素和生物标志物的重要原因,直接影响患者预后^[61]。“菌毒炎并治”策略能在抗感染的同时缓解死亡病原体释放毒素的攻击,下调炎症介质水平,可能是延缓或逆转创伤性脓毒症发生的新途径。如果采用便捷、经济、有效、安全的药物联用方式,将更有利于战时或灾害医学救援时对批量伤员严重创伤并发症的防治。基于上述药物联用的安全性和有效性问题尚待解决,因此,深入开展多中心前瞻性临床研究,进一步规范其用药剂量和给药频率仍是必须的。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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(收稿日期: 2024-08-12)

(责任编辑: 邸美仙)

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《中国中西医结合急救杂志》关于法定计量单位的写作要求

执行 GB 3100–1993《国际单位制及其应用》及 GB/T 3101/3102《有关量、单位和符号的一般原则 / (所有部分) 量和单位》的有关规定, 具体执行可参照中华医学会杂志社编写的《法定计量单位在医学上的应用》第 3 版 (人民军医出版社 2001 年出版)。量的名称应根据 GB/T 3102.8–1993《物理化学和分子物理学的量和单位》规定使用, 如分子量应为相对分子质量。计量单位使用正体。注意单位名称与单位符号不可混用, 如: $\text{ng} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{天}^{-1}$ 应改为 $\text{ng} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$; 组合单位符号中表示相除的斜线多于 1 条时应采用负数幂的形式表示, 如: $\text{ng}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$ 应采用 $\text{ng} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 的形式; 组合单位中斜线和负数幂亦不可混用, 如前例不宜采用 $\text{ng}/\text{kg} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 的形式。量的符号一律采用斜体字, 如体积的符号 V 应为斜体。血压及人体压力计量单位使用毫米汞柱 (mmHg), 在文中第一次出现时须注明 mmHg 与 kPa 的换算系数。