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• 科研新闻速递 •

耐甲氧苄青霉素金黄色葡萄球菌引起的肺炎及脓毒症动物模型

耐甲氧苄青霉素金黄色葡萄球菌(MRSA)是肺炎及脓毒症常见的致病因素。为了研究和评价肺炎及脓毒症新的治疗方法,美国学者建立了一种标准化和可复制的MRSA诱发肺炎及脓毒症大动物模型。实验动物采用羊,将其随机分为对照组($n=6$)、吸入损伤+MRSA组($n=6$)、单纯吸入损伤组($n=6$)3组。动物在麻醉状态下施行气管造口术,先吸入棉织物燃烧产生的烟雾,然后通过支气管镜滴入MRSA诱导损伤。伤后前3h完全性机械通气给予纯氧,此后根据血气分析结果调整氧浓度。伤后早期输入乳酸林格液($2\text{ ml} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$),后期按血细胞比容调整补液量。动物伤后3h即出现血压下降、心率增快、心排量增加、左心房压力增高、全身血管阻力指数降低、左心室每搏做功指数下降、肺功能障碍等脓毒症和多器官功能衰竭表现。与对照组比较,吸入损伤+MRSA组肺组织含水量、髓过氧化物酶活性和细胞因子含量明显增高,肺组织含水量增多、血浆蛋白减少、胶体渗透压降低、肺微血管压升高都表明微血管通透性增加,同时血浆中亚硝酸盐/硝酸盐及肺组织中一氧化氮含量增加。单纯吸入损伤组上述变化不明显。研究者认为,此模型更为理想地模拟了人类脓毒症发生发展的动态过程,可用于评价肺炎及脓毒症新的治疗方法的研究。

吴静,编译自《Shock》,2007-09-20(电子版);胡森,审校

游离的GC球蛋白是一种快速检测急性肝功能衰竭和肝硬化的生物标记物

GC球蛋白在肝脏合成,其主要作用是结合循环中的肌动蛋白,减弱血管内小血栓形成,起细胞外肌动蛋白“清道夫”的作用。血浆中GC球蛋白水平降低与急性肝功能衰竭(ALF)时肝脏合成量的减少相关。迄今临床还没有一种可靠的检测游离GC球蛋白(Af-Gc)的方法。最近英国学者报告了一种建立灵敏、快速检测Af-Gc的方法。他们对61例ALF和91例肝硬化患者(其中40例伴有肝外器官功能障碍)进行了检测,研究Af-Gc水平与肝功能障碍、肝外器官功能障碍以及弥散性血管内凝血(DIC)指标的关系。结果显示,Af-Gc水平降低可反映两组患者肝功能障碍和肝外器官功能障碍的情况,通过Af-Gc含量的多少可以预测患者的预后;其中10%的ALF患者Af-Gc值最低,28%伴有肝外器官功能障碍和44%单纯肝功能障碍的肝硬化患者Af-Gc值也显著降低;两组都与DIC的指标有关,在肝硬化组尤为显著。从而支持器官功能障碍病程进展过程中Af-Gc含量减少的研究假设,即Af-Gc减少很可能是由于肝脏合成减少及外周清除细胞外肌动蛋白而耗竭过多所造成的。研究者认为,与采用急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分一样,Af-Gc能作为独立判断发生肝硬化和乙酰氨基酚引起的ALF患者不良预后及病死率的预测指标。

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