

• 论著 •

活性炭对百草枯经口中毒的吸附效果评价： 一项大型动物的实验研究

孙百胜 何跃忠 裴禹皓 张聪 张锡刚 杨展

100071 北京军事医学科学院附属医院急诊科(孙百胜、裴禹皓、张聪、张锡刚、杨展); 100850

北京军事医学科学院科技部(何跃忠)

通讯作者：何跃忠，Email:yzhe751@163.com

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【摘要】目的 探讨活性炭混悬液对百草枯(PQ)染毒比格犬胃肠道内PQ的吸附效果。**方法** 将12只健康雄性比格犬按随机数字表法分为对照组和实验组,每组6只。两组比格犬均采用20% PQ溶液30 mg/kg灌胃。实验组于PQ染毒后30 min给予活性炭混悬液灌胃(I型活性炭粉1.0 g/kg用生理盐水100 mL混匀),对照组灌胃等量生理盐水。两组于PQ染毒后10 min、30 min及1、2、4、8、12、24、48 h采集肝门静脉血和外周静脉血,观察血浆PQ水平变化,采用DAS 2.1.1药代动力学分析软件分析两组毒代动力学参数的变化。于染毒前10 min及染毒后4 h和1~7 d动态监测心率(HR)、呼吸频率(RR)、脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO_2)等生命体征的变化。**结果** PQ灌胃染毒后,对照组肝门静脉血和外周静脉血血浆PQ水平迅速升高,4 h达高峰后迅速降低,8 h后缓慢下降;但实验组达峰速率明显减慢,且PQ峰值较对照组明显降低,约为对照组的50%($\mu\text{g/L}$:肝门静脉血为 123.50 ± 11.67 比 255.18 ± 12.29 ,外周静脉血为 122.35 ± 11.72 比 250.86 ± 11.15),8 h后下降速度明显快于对照组,48 h血浆PQ水平明显低于对照组($\mu\text{g/L}$:肝门静脉血为 0.53 ± 0.18 比 15.98 ± 5.58 ,外周静脉血为 0.31 ± 0.01 比 15.03 ± 4.82 ,均 $P < 0.01$)。毒代动力学分析显示,与对照组比较,实验组肝门静脉血和外周静脉血血浆PQ峰浓度(Cmax)和药时曲线下面积(AUC)均显著降低[Cmax($\mu\text{g/L}$):肝门静脉血为 125.07 ± 9.49 比 255.18 ± 12.29 ,外周静脉血为 123.38 ± 9.52 比 250.86 ± 11.15 ; AUC($\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$):肝门静脉血为 1.6 ± 0.2 比 3.3 ± 0.4 ,外周静脉血为 1.5 ± 0.2 比 3.2 ± 0.3],PQ达峰时间(Tmax)较慢(h:肝门静脉血为 5.3 ± 1.9 比 4.0 ± 0.0 ,外周静脉血为 4.7 ± 1.5 比 4.0 ± 0.0),PQ表观血浆半衰期($t_{1/2}$)和平均驻留时间(MRT)较短($t_{1/2}$ (h):肝门静脉血为 3.8 ± 1.2 比 15.4 ± 3.7 ,外周静脉血为 3.5 ± 1.0 比 15.5 ± 2.7 ; MRT(h):肝门静脉血为 8.0 ± 1.5 比 13.4 ± 1.2 ,外周静脉血为 7.6 ± 1.3 比 13.3 ± 1.2 ,均 $P < 0.01$]。PQ染毒后两组比格犬HR和RR均呈逐渐加快趋势,4 d左右达峰值后逐渐减慢; SpO_2 呈逐渐降低趋势,4 d左右达谷值后逐渐恢复;但实验组生命体征变化幅度较小,各项指标均优于对照组[4 d HR(次/min): 134.50 ± 3.04 比 142.00 ± 6.43 ,4 d RR(次/min): 31.00 ± 0.58 比 34.33 ± 0.94 ,4 d SpO_2 : 0.900 ± 0.006 比 0.873 ± 0.005 ,均 $P < 0.05$]。**结论** PQ染毒后30 min给予活性炭可减缓比格犬血浆PQ水平升高速率,降低峰浓度,对生命体征影响较小。

【关键词】 活性炭；灌胃；比格犬；百草枯

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Evaluation of adsorption effect of activated charcoal on oral paraquat poisoning: an experimental study on large animal Sun Baisheng, He Yuezhong, Pei Yuhao, Zhang Cong, Zhang Xigang, Yang Zhan

Department of Emergency, Affiliated Hospital of Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Beijing 100071, China (Sun BS, Pei YH, Zhang C, Zhang XG, Yang Z); Department of Science and Technology, Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Beijing 100850, China (He YZ)

Corresponding author: He Yuezhong, Email:yzhe751@163.com

【Abstract】Objective To study the adsorption effect of activated charcoal suspension on paraquat (PQ) in gastrointestinal tract of beagles exposed to PQ. **Methods** Twenty healthy male beagles were randomly divided into experimental group and control group, with 6 beagles in each group. 20% PQ solution (a dose of 30 mg/kg) was prescribed through stomach for beagles in both groups. After exposure to PQ for 30 minutes, the beagles in experimental group were given activated charcoal suspension (1.0 g/kg of type I activated charcoal powder mixed with 100 mL of normal saline) by gavage, while the control group was only given equal volume of normal saline. After exposure to PQ for 10 minutes, 30 minutes, and 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, and 48 hours, blood was collected from hepatic portal veins and peripheral veins to detect the PQ concentration change in the plasma. The toxicokinetics software DAS 2.1.1 was applied to analyze PQ concentration and compare the change in toxicokinetics parameters between the both groups. The change in vital signs including heart rate (HR), respiratory rate (RR) and pulse oxygen saturation (SpO_2) was dynamically monitored 10 minutes before exposure, 4 hours and each day from the 1st to the 7th day after exposure. **Results** After exposure to PQ, the poison concentration in the plasma of hepatic portal veins and peripheral veins in the control group rose

quickly and reached peak 4 hours later. It fell quickly at first, and fell slowly 8 hours later. But in the experimental group, the increase rate to the peak was significantly slow. Besides, PQ peak fell more obviously than that in the control group and it was about 50% of the control group ($\mu\text{g/L}$: 123.50 ± 11.67 vs. 255.18 ± 12.29 in blood from hepatic portal veins, 122.35 ± 11.72 vs. 250.86 ± 11.15 in blood from peripheral veins). After 8 hours it fell much more quickly than that of the control group. After exposure to PQ for 48 hours, PQ concentration in the plasma was still lower than that of the control group ($\mu\text{g/L}$: 0.53 ± 0.18 vs. 15.98 ± 5.58 in blood from hepatic portal veins, 0.31 ± 0.01 vs. 15.03 ± 4.82 in blood from peripheral veins, both $P < 0.01$). With the toxicokinetics analysis, compared with the control group, the maximum concentration (Cmax) and area under the curve (AUC) of PQ in the plasma of hepatic portal veins and peripheral veins in the experimental group were significantly decreased [Cmax ($\mu\text{g/L}$): 125.07 ± 9.49 vs. 255.18 ± 12.29 in blood from hepatic portal veins, 123.38 ± 9.52 vs. 250.86 ± 11.15 in blood from peripheral veins; AUC ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$): 1.6 ± 0.2 vs. 3.3 ± 0.4 in blood from hepatic portal veins, 1.5 ± 0.2 vs. 3.2 ± 0.3 in blood from peripheral veins], time to the peak (Tmax) of PQ was slowed (hours: 5.3 ± 1.9 vs. 4.0 ± 0.0 in blood from hepatic portal veins, 4.7 ± 1.5 vs. 4.0 ± 0.0 in blood from peripheral veins), and PQ plasma half-life ($t_{1/2}$) and mean retention time (MRT) were significantly shortened [$t_{1/2}$ (hours): 3.8 ± 1.2 vs. 15.4 ± 3.7 in blood from hepatic portal veins, 3.5 ± 1.0 vs. 15.5 ± 2.7 in blood from peripheral veins; MRT (hours): 8.0 ± 1.5 vs. 13.4 ± 1.2 in blood from hepatic portal veins, 7.6 ± 1.3 vs. 13.3 ± 1.2 in blood from peripheral veins; all $P < 0.01$]. After exposure to PQ, HR and RR in both the experimental group and the control group increased and reached to the peak about the 4th day and then the increase rate began to slow down gradually; SpO₂ slowed down gradually and reached to the valley about the 4th day and then it began to recover, but the change range of vital signs in the experimental group was smaller than that of the control group, and the parameters were significantly better than those of control group [4-day HR (bpm): 134.50 ± 3.04 vs. 142.00 ± 6.43 , 4-day RR (times/min): 31.00 ± 0.58 vs. 34.33 ± 0.94 , 4-day SpO₂: 0.900 ± 0.006 vs. 0.873 ± 0.005 , all $P < 0.05$]. **Conclusion** Activated charcoal administrated at 30 minutes after PQ poisoning can slow down the increase rate of PQ concentration in the plasma, decrease the peak concentration and has less influence on vital signs in beagles.

【Key words】 Activated charcoal; Gavage; Beagles; Paraquat

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活性炭(activated charcoal)又称活性炭黑,是黑色粉末状或颗粒状无定形碳。由于活性炭具有发达的孔隙结构、巨大的比表面积和优良的吸附性能,可以紧密结合毒物,从而防止或减轻毒物经胃肠道吸收对机体产生的毒害作用^[1]。因此,活性炭常用于急性经口中毒的临床救治^[2],尤其在没有特效解毒剂或毒物未明时成为必要的解毒步骤之一。百草枯(PQ)是一种快速灭生性除草剂,口服PQ已经成为了常见的中毒途径^[3]。PQ中毒总病死率高达50%~70%^[4],口服PQ浓度为20%水剂者病死率则高达95%^[5]。目前国内外对PQ中毒尚无特效解毒药,临幊上多采用综合救治措施^[6-8],包括洗胃、导泄、利尿、血液灌流等清除体内毒物^[9-10]。已有研究表明,以大黄导泻可有效清除胃肠道内PQ^[11],血必净可以降低PQ中毒患者的病死率^[12];而常规使用活性炭灌胃进行胃肠道内吸附的疗法因缺乏有力的循证医学依据而尚未被普遍接受。本实验旨在探讨活性炭吸附胃肠道内毒物的效果,为临幊治疗提供基本的参考依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物:健康雄性比格犬12只,8~12月龄,体重(9.3 ± 1.3)kg,由北京军事医学科学院丰台实验动物中心提供,合格证号:SCXK(军)2012-0002。本实验动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准,通过北

京军事医学科学院丰台实验动物中心动物福利伦理委员会审查(审批号:13-2016-006)。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 建立比格犬肝门静脉采血通路:给予比格犬1.5%~3.0%异氟烷和氧气混合吸入麻醉后,静脉滴注庆大霉素注射液80kU,开腹定位肠系膜上静脉及肝门静脉主干,游离并切断肠系膜上静脉左侧属支,将经外周静脉置入的中心静脉导管(PICC)插入并置于肝门静脉主干后结扎固定,将导管末端经右侧腹壁皮下引至颈后穿出并固定,注入低分子肝素钠溶液,以备取血。术后3d无异常可进行实验。

1.2.2 动物分组及处理:将12只成功建立肝门静脉采血通路的比格犬按随机数字表法分为实验组和对照组,每组6只。根据人和比格犬体表面积比值计算20%PQ溶液的染毒剂量^[13],通过预实验确定为30mg/kg,经胃管注入胃中。实验组染毒后30min灌胃活性炭混悬液(I型活性炭粉1.0g/kg用生理盐水100mL混匀,I型活性炭粉剂由北京艾联联合科技发展有限公司提供),对照组灌胃等量生理盐水。

1.2.3 全血样品采集及处理:于PQ染毒后10min、30min及1、2、4、8、12、24、48h取肝门静脉血和外周静脉血各约1mL,分别注入含有肝素钠的抗凝采血管中,离心10min分离血浆,于-20℃冰箱保存。

1.2.4 血浆PQ水平检测:采用PQ表面增强拉曼

检测法^[14],用PQ标准品溶液分别配制1、5、10、50、100、200 μg/L的PQ工作溶液,应用i-Raman型便携式拉曼光谱仪(美国B&W TEK公司)测定PQ的拉曼强度,根据各剂量与对应的拉曼强度绘制PQ标准曲线,以检测峰值计算血浆PQ水平。

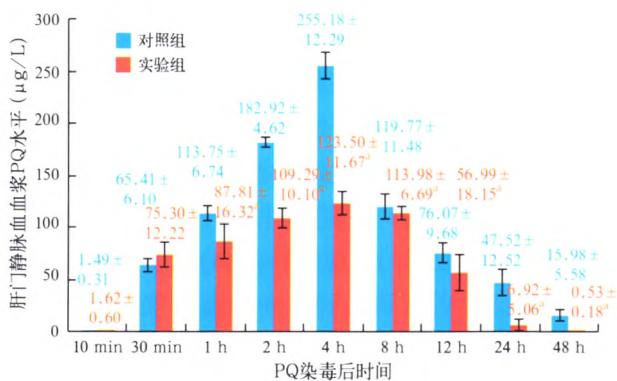
1.2.5 毒代动力学参数分析:用DAS 2.1.1药代动力学分析软件对染毒后各时间点肝门静脉血和外周静脉血中PQ进行毒代动力学分析,得出PQ峰浓度(C_{max})、表观血浆半衰期(t_{1/2})、达峰时间(T_{max})、平均驻留时间(MRT)及药时曲线下面积(AUC)。

1.2.6 生命体征监测:于染毒前10 min及染毒后4 h和1~7 d动态监测心率(HR)、呼吸频率(RR)、脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO₂)的变化。

1.3 统计学分析:采用SAS 9.2软件分析数据。先进行正态性检验,正态分布计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用重复测量资料的方差分析,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较方差齐时采用LSD法检验,方差不齐时采用非参数秩和检验。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 PQ标准曲线:用PQ标准品溶液分别配制1、5、10、50、100、200 μg/L的PQ工作溶液,根据各剂量与对应的拉曼强度绘制出PQ标准曲线,结果显示:线性方程为Y=96.812X+4537.2(Y为PQ拉曼强度,X为血浆PQ水平),PQ线性范围为1~200 μg/L,相关系数R²为0.9987,最低检出限为1 μg/L。



注:PQ为百草枯;与对照组比较,^aP<0.01

图2 PQ染毒后30 min给予活性炭对比格犬染毒后各时间点肝门静脉血和外周静脉血PQ水平的影响

2.2 血浆PQ水平(图1~2):PQ染毒后对照组肝门静脉血和外周静脉血浆PQ水平迅速升高,4 h达高峰后迅速降低,8 h后缓慢下降。实验组达峰速率明显减慢,且血浆PQ峰值明显降低,约为对照组的50%,8 h后下降速度较快;染毒后1~48 h血浆PQ水平均明显低于对照组(均P<0.01)。

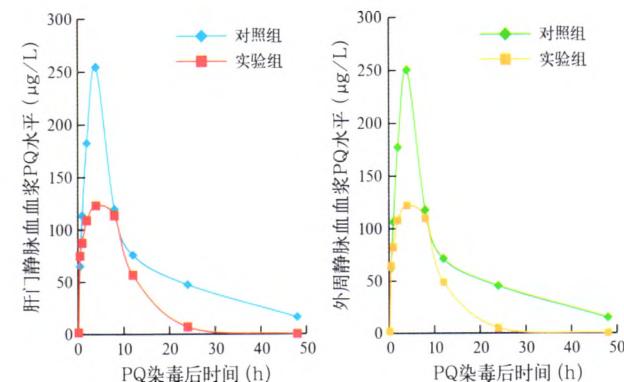


图1 是否应用活性炭两组比格犬肝门静脉血(左)和外周静脉血(右)的百草枯(PQ)染毒时间-浓度曲线

2.3 毒代动力学参数(表1):与对照组比较,实验组肝门静脉血和外周静脉血浆PQ的C_{max}、AUC显著降低,T_{max}较慢,t_{1/2}和MRT较短(均P<0.01)。

2.4 生命体征(图3;表2):PQ染毒后两组比格犬HR和RR均呈逐渐加快趋势,4~5 d达峰值后逐渐减慢;SpO₂呈逐渐降低趋势,3 d达谷值后逐渐恢复。与对照组比较,实验组生命体征变化幅度较小,染毒后4~7 d各项指标均优于对照组(均P<0.05),而其余时间差异无统计学意义。

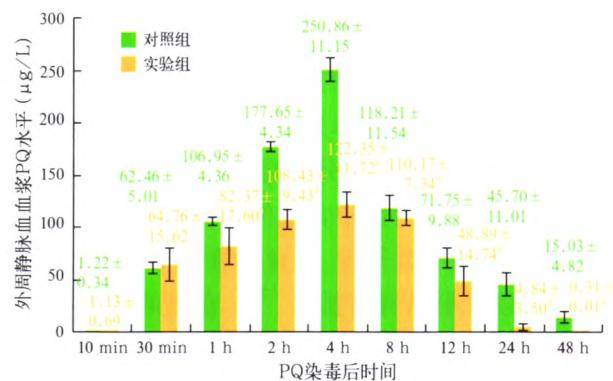
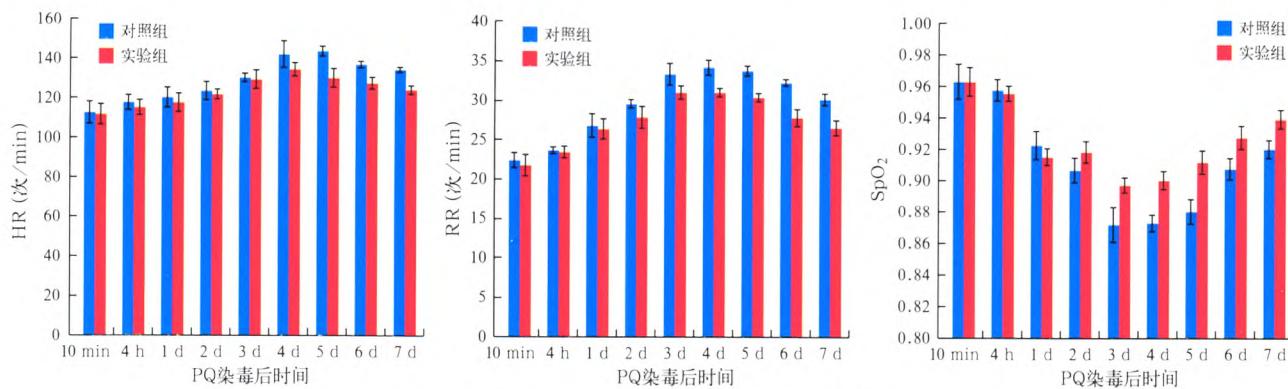


表1 PQ染毒后30 min给予活性炭对比格犬肝门静脉血和外周静脉血PQ毒代动力学参数的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	肝门静脉血					外周静脉血				
		C _{max} (μg/L)	AUC(mg·L ⁻¹ ·h ⁻¹)	t _{1/2} (h)	T _{max} (h)	MRT(h)	C _{max} (μg/L)	AUC(mg·L ⁻¹ ·h ⁻¹)	t _{1/2} (h)	T _{max} (h)	MRT(h)
对照组	6	255.18 ± 12.29	3.3 ± 0.4	15.4 ± 3.7	4.0 ± 0.0	13.4 ± 1.2	250.86 ± 11.15	3.2 ± 0.3	15.5 ± 2.7	4.0 ± 0.0	13.3 ± 1.2
实验组	6	125.07 ± 9.49 ^a	1.6 ± 0.2 ^a	3.8 ± 1.2 ^a	5.3 ± 1.9 ^a	8.0 ± 1.5 ^a	123.38 ± 9.52 ^a	1.5 ± 0.2 ^a	3.5 ± 1.0 ^a	4.7 ± 1.5 ^a	7.6 ± 1.3 ^a

注:PQ为百草枯,C_{max}为峰浓度,AUC为药时曲线下面积,t_{1/2}为表观血浆半衰期,T_{max}为达峰时间,MRT为平均驻留时间;与对照组比较,^aP<0.01



注:PQ为百草枯, HR为心率, RR为呼吸频率, SpO₂为脉搏血氧饱和度

图3 PQ染毒后30 min给予活性炭对比格犬染毒后各时间点生命体征的影响

表2 PQ染毒后30 min给予活性炭对比格犬染毒后各时间点生命体征的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	HR(次/min)			
		染毒后4 d	染毒后5 d	染毒后6 d	染毒后7 d
对照组	6	142.00±6.43	143.83±2.67	137.00±2.00	134.67±1.25
实验组	6	134.50±3.04 ^a	130.50±4.57 ^a	128.00±2.77 ^a	124.00±2.24 ^a

组别	动物数 (只)	RR(次/min)			
		染毒后4 d	染毒后5 d	染毒后6 d	染毒后7 d
对照组	6	34.33±0.94	33.83±0.69	32.33±0.47	30.17±0.69
实验组	6	31.00±0.58 ^a	30.50±0.50 ^a	27.83±1.07 ^a	26.67±0.94 ^a

组别	动物数 (只)	SpO ₂			
		染毒后4 d	染毒后5 d	染毒后6 d	染毒后7 d
对照组	6	0.873±0.005	0.880±0.008	0.908±0.007	0.920±0.006
实验组	6	0.900±0.006 ^a	0.912±0.007 ^a	0.928±0.007 ^a	0.940±0.006 ^a

注:PQ为百草枯, HR为心率, RR为呼吸频率, SpO₂为脉搏血氧饱和度;与对照组比较,^aP<0.05

3 讨论

PQ是吡啶类除草剂,具有触杀作用和一定的内吸作用,对人、畜毒性极强。经消化道吸收中毒是主要途径,成人致死量为20%PQ水溶液5~15 mL(20~40 mg/kg)^[15]。研究表明,中毒距洗胃时间是影响急性百草枯中毒预后的独立危险因素^[16]。口服PQ后在胃肠道中吸收率为5%~15%,其主要吸收部位是小肠,毒物随血液分布至全身各组织器官,以肺中含量较高,常为血中含量的10倍甚至数十倍。PQ与血浆蛋白结合很少,在肾小管中不被重吸收,48 h左右以原形从肾脏排出^[17]。食物的摄入可延缓PQ的吸收,早期阻断胃肠道吸收是治疗的关键。本实验中确定比格犬PQ灌胃染毒量为30 mg/kg,其中毒表现与中度中毒患者的临床表现相似。由于经口摄入的毒物迅速进入肠道内,故仅通过洗胃的方法清除消化道内毒物有一定的局限性。美国临床毒理学学会(AACT)以及欧洲毒物中心和临床毒物学专家协会(EAPCCT)推荐活性炭应用于临床经口中毒患者的胃肠道毒物清除,尤其在没有特效解毒剂或毒物未明时,其临床应用价值更为显著。

活性炭具有很强的吸附能力,且性能稳定,一般不与吸附质和介质发生化学反应,为用途极广的一种吸附剂。活性炭吸附过程是可逆的,但其释放过程缓慢。通过体外吸附实验^[18]、动物实验^[19]及临床健康志愿者试验^[20~22]均证明其具有明确的吸附效果。活性炭灌胃后能与消化道黏膜充分接触,且具有较强的吸附作用,可使血液与胃肠道间形成毒物浓度梯度,增加毒物由循环系统向肠腔的转移,从而达到吸附血液中毒物的作用^[23~24]。由于活性炭不会被胃肠道吸收,也不进入机体代谢,仅在胃肠道中起到吸附毒物的作用,故不存在动物与人之间的药代动力学差异。根据AACT和EAPCCT推荐的成人活性炭给药量为25~100 g^[20](约0.5~2.0 g/kg),本研究确定比格犬的活性炭给药剂量为1.0 g/kg,用生理盐水混匀灌胃。人体经口中毒时间越长,活性炭疗效越不显著^[20]。根据AACT和EAPCCT推荐活性炭最好于经口中毒1 h内给药,同时考虑到通常中毒患者被送往医院救治的时间,本研究确定比格犬中毒后30 min给予活性炭混悬液灌胃治疗。

为了更直观地反映活性炭灌胃对胃肠吸收PQ的影响,本实验设计并建立比格犬肝门静脉置管留置模型,直接取肝门静脉血检测PQ水平。结果显示,PQ灌胃染毒后对照组肝门静脉血浆毒物浓度迅速升高,4 h达到高峰后迅速降低,8 h后缓慢下降;而实验组血中PQ达峰速率明显减慢,且峰浓度约为对照组的50%,8 h后下降速度明显快于对照组。同时实验组PQ对比格犬HR、RR、SpO₂的影响明显小于对照组。通过毒代动力学参数分析发现,实验组PQ吸收总量估算值减少到对照组的50%,消除速率明显快于对照组,染毒后24 h PQ血浆水平仅为对照组峰浓度的2%左右,而对照组为峰浓度的20%左右。说明摄入一定量PQ后30 min,胃肠

道内给予足量的活性炭可以明显减少胃肠道对PQ的吸收,特别是对于PQ等不在肝脏代谢的毒物,在血液浓度达峰前使用活性炭治疗,即PQ吸收剂量大于排出剂量的时间内,具有一定疗效。本实验的达峰时间是4~5 h,也就是说一般4 h内使用效果较好,但口服PQ后多长时间不建议使用,目前尚无确切的结论。假设足量活性炭可不断吸附肠腔中毒物,肠腔内毒物浓度下降,使进入血液毒物减少;同时当血液浓度较高,肠道内未被吸附毒物浓度低于血液浓度时,血液和肠腔间形成毒物浓度梯度,加速毒物从循环系统向肠腔扩散速率,也促进了毒物从肠道血液中清除。因此理论上讲:只要毒物门静脉血浆浓度高于外周静脉,活性炭灌胃治疗就有意义。本实验结果显示,24 h内肝门静脉血PQ水平明显高于外周静脉血,说明肠道仍在吸收肠道内毒物,故推测中毒后24 h内给予活性炭仍可能在一定程度上促进PQ的排出,降低其血药浓度,减少毒物吸收进入机体的总量,从而达到减轻毒性损伤程度的目的。综合分析毒物在胃肠道内吸收、分布与机体代谢情况,摄入中毒后12 h内给予活性炭灌胃具有一定治疗作用,但确切的结论仍需进一步研究证实。

综上,早期活性炭灌胃对临床抢救PQ中毒患者具有重要的应用价值,技术较易掌握,尤其适合在农药中毒发病率较高的基层医院推广使用。

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