

• 论著 •

20% 人血白蛋白对 ARDS 家兔凝血及肺纤维化的影响

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【摘要】目的 观察输注 20% 人血白蛋白对油酸(OA)联合内毒素脂多糖(LPS)二次打击诱导的急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)家兔凝血和肺纤维化的影响。**方法** 将 40 只健康成年雄性家兔按随机数字表法分为假手术(Sham)组、模型组、白蛋白组(20% 白蛋白)、盐水组(0.9% 氯化钠注射液)和林格组(乳酸钠林格液),每组 8 只。经兔耳缘静脉序贯注射 OA 0.1 mL/kg 和大肠杆菌 LPS 500 μg/kg 复制家兔 ARDS 模型,假手术组给予与 LPS 等量的生理盐水;各干预组于制模后分别输注相应药物共 210 min;Sham 组和模型组不输注任何液体。于制模后 5、30、120 及 210 min 取静脉血检测凝血酶原时间(PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、抗凝血酶Ⅲ(ATⅢ)、纤维蛋白原(Fib)及血清Ⅲ型前胶原肽(PⅢP)水平;用免疫组化法观察肺组织 I 型及Ⅲ型胶原蛋白阳性表达。采用偏相关法分析凝血指标与血清 PⅢP 的相关性。**结果** 与 Sham 组比较,模型组制模后 30 min APTT 即明显延长,120 min 达高峰,210 min 稍有下降;PT 呈逐渐延长趋势,但各时间点与 Sham 组无明显差异;Fib 及 ATⅢ 水平均持续降低至 210 min;PⅢP 于 30 min 即明显升高,随后稍有降低;肺组织 I 型和Ⅲ型胶原蛋白表达明显增强。与模型组比较,白蛋白组及盐水组 APTT 变化趋势与模型组相似,而林格组 APTT 呈进行性延长;各药物组 PT 均持续延长,以盐水组变化更为显著;Fib、ATⅢ 及 I 型和Ⅲ型胶原蛋白阳性表达均降低,以白蛋白组下降幅度最大[210 min ATⅢ:(64.50 ± 17.94)% 比 (85.00 ± 18.36)%, 210 min I 型胶原蛋白(A 值): 0.20 ± 0.01 比 0.37 ± 0.04 , Ⅲ型胶原蛋白(A 值): 0.19 ± 0.02 比 0.38 ± 0.04 , 均 $P < 0.05$];血清 PⅢP 水平均降低,以盐水组降低更为显著[210 min PⅢP(μg/L): 222.76 ± 18.69 比 295.45 ± 42.75 , $P < 0.01$]。相关分析显示,模型组 PⅢP 与 APTT 呈显著正相关($r=0.458$, $P=0.021$),液体治疗组 PⅢP 与 APTT 呈一定负相关($r=-0.194$, $P=0.092$)。**结论** 20% 人血白蛋白较生理盐水及乳酸钠林格液能更加明显改善 ARDS 家兔氧合,显著降低肺组织 I 型及Ⅲ型胶原蛋白表达,其改善氧合的机制可能与降低肺纤维化有关。

【关键词】 急性呼吸窘迫综合征; 家兔; 油酸; 脂多糖; 凝血; 纤维组织; 20% 人血白蛋白; 生理盐水; 乳酸钠林格液

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Efficacy of 20% albumin infusion on coagulation and pulmonary fibrosis in rabbits with ARDS Yao Ling, Liu Bo, Shen Feng

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【Abstract】Objective To observe the efficacy of 20% albumin infusion on coagulation and pulmonary fibrosis in rabbits with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) induced by two-hit of intravenous infusion of oleic acid (OA) and lipopolysaccharide (LPS). **Methods** Forty healthy adult male rabbits were randomly divided into five groups, namely sham group, model group, albumin group (20% albumin), saline group (0.9% sodium chloride injection) and Ringer group (lactate Ringer solution), with 8 rabbits in each group. ARDS model was reproduced by 0.1 mL/kg of OA and 500 μg/kg of LPS through left auricular vein, and the rabbits in sham group were intravenously infused a same volume of saline as the LPS volume given in model group. The rabbits in the three treatment groups were intravenously given corresponding drugs by micro scale pumping following LPS and OA injection through left auricular vein for 210 minutes, but no infusion was given in sham and model groups. The right internal jugular vein blood was collected, and the prothrombin time (PT), active partial prothrombin time (APTT), antithrombin III (ATIII), fibrinogen (Fib) and serum procollagen peptide III (PⅢP) levels were determined at 5, 30, 120 and 210 minutes after model reproduction respectively. Expressions of collagen I and collagen III of lung tissue were observed by immunohistochemical staining. The correlations between coagulation indexes and PⅢP levels were analyzed by partial correlation analysis. **Results** Compared with sham group, APTT in model animal was dynamically prolonged at

30 minutes, with a peak at the 120 minutes and then a little fall at the 210 minutes. PT had a tendency of prolongation, but no difference was found as compared with that of sham group. Fib and ATⅢ levels were seen to decrease gradually till 210 minutes in model group. PⅢP began to rise at 30 minutes, then decreased a little. Both the collagen I and Ⅲ levels in pulmonary tissue were increasingly expressed in model rabbits. Compared with model group, the rabbits in albumin and saline groups had a similar APTT changes as that in model rabbits, but APTT in Ringer group was dynamically prolonged. PT changed more obviously in treatment groups, especially in saline group. Fib, ATⅢ as well as collagen I and Ⅲ levels were lowered in the treatment groups, especially in albumin group [210-minute ATⅢ: (64.50±17.94)% vs. (85.00±18.36)%, 210-minute collagen I (A value): 0.20±0.01 vs. 0.37±0.04, collagen Ⅲ (A value): 0.19±0.02 vs. 0.38±0.04, all $P < 0.05$]. Serum PⅢP levels in treatment groups got obviously decreased, especially in saline group [210-minute PⅢP ($\mu\text{g/L}$): 222.76±18.69 vs. 295.45±42.75, $P < 0.01$]. It was shown by correlation analysis that the PⅢP in model group was positively correlated with APTT ($r = 0.458, P = 0.021$), but they had some negative correlation in fluid treatment groups ($r = -0.194, P = 0.092$). **Conclusions** It was shown that 20% albumin infusion are more effective to promote oxygenation improvement as compared with saline and Ringer solution in rabbits with ARDS, and obviously decrease pulmonary collagen I and Ⅲ levels in lung tissue, which indicate that hypoxemia improvement maybe related with pulmonary fibrosis alleviation.

【Key words】 Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Rabbit; Oleid acid; Lipopolysaccharide; Coagulation; Fibrous tissue; 20% albumin; Saline; Lactate Ringer solution

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急性肺损伤 / 急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ALI/ARDS)病程中存在凝血 / 纤溶系统紊乱^[1], 是 ARDS 的重要发病机制之一^[2]。ARDS 早期阶段主要表现为凝血功能亢进和纤溶功能抑制, 肺微血栓形成及纤维组织增多导致肺通气 / 血流比例失调及肺弥散功能降低等, 是造成 ARDS 顽固性低氧血症的重要原因^[3], 且凝血 / 纤溶功能异常与肺组织炎症反应之间存在密切联系^[4]。

液体输注是治疗 ARDS 的重要手段。临床研究表明, 羟乙基淀粉可明显改善矫形手术后患者纤维蛋白溶解及血栓形成^[5]。本课题组前期研究显示, 生理盐水和乳酸林格液较羟乙基淀粉能更好地减轻 ARDS 家兔肺组织纤维化和病理损害^[6]。虽然有研究表明白蛋白能降低并发症的发生率^[7], 但与羟乙基淀粉、明胶、乳酸林格液和生理盐水等其他液体比较并不能降低脓毒症患者的病死率^[8]。白蛋白是否影响 ARDS 患者凝血和纤溶功能尚不清楚。因此, 本研究观察 20% 人血白蛋白对油酸(OA)联合大肠杆菌内毒素脂多糖(LPS)二次打击致 ARDS 模型家兔凝血和肺组织纤维化的影响, 以期为治疗 ARDS 提供更有利的液体复苏策略。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物及分组: 40 只健康成年雄性家兔, 体重 1.5~2.0 kg, 由贵州医科大学动物实验中心提供, 动物合格证号: SCXK(黔)2012-001。按随机数字表法分为假手术(Sham)组、模型组、白蛋白组(20% 人血白蛋白)、盐水组(0.9% 氯化钠注射液)、林格组(乳酸钠林格液), 每组 8 只。

1.2 ARDS 动物模型制备: 采用经左侧耳缘静脉

序贯注射 OA 0.1 mL/kg、LPS 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 的方法复制 ARDS 动物模型, Sham 组动物给予与 LPS 等量的生理盐水。白蛋白组、盐水组、林格组于制模后立即按 $7 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 速度经左侧耳缘静脉持续微量泵入相应液体; Sham 组和模型组均不输注液体。

本研究中动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

1.3 检测指标及方法

1.3.1 氧合指数测定: 制模后 30 min、210 min 取右侧颈动脉血约 0.5 mL, 用美国雅培公司 iSTAT 血气分析仪测定动脉血氧分压(PaO_2), 并计算氧合指数。

1.3.2 肺组织湿 / 干重(W/D)比值测定和病理学评分: 实验结束后处死家兔, 取左肺组织约 5 g, 吸去肺表面液体后称湿重(W), 烘干后称干重(D), 并计算 W/D 比值; 取右肺下叶约 5 g, 用 10% 中性甲醛溶液固定, 常规苏木素-伊红(HE)染色后, 按 Smith 评分法^[9]进行肺组织病理学评分。

1.3.3 凝血功能指标测定: 于制模后 5、30、120、210 min 取右侧颈内静脉血 2 mL, 用 STAGO-R2 血凝仪(法国 STAGO 公司), 采用凝固法测定活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、纤维蛋白原(Fib)及抗凝血酶Ⅲ(AT Ⅲ)水平。

1.3.4 肺组织 I 型和Ⅲ型胶原蛋白表达测定: 实验结束后处死家兔, 取右下肺组织约 0.5 g, 10% 中性甲醛溶液固定, 石蜡包埋, 用免疫组化法观察肺组织 I 型及Ⅲ型胶原蛋白抗原表达。在低倍镜下按细胞阳性着色程度分为强阳性(褐黄色)、中等阳性(棕黄色)和弱阳性(淡黄色)。用免疫组化平均吸光度(A)测定仪定量测定 I 型和Ⅲ型胶原蛋白表达量。

1.3.5 血清Ⅲ型前胶原肽(PⅢP)测定: 于制模后

5、30、120、210 min 取右侧颈内静脉血 2 mL, 离心取上清, -20 ℃冰箱保存。采用酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清 PⅢP 含量, 操作按试剂盒(美国 R&D 公司)说明书进行。

1.4 统计学处理:应用 SPSS 13.0 软件处理数据,先进行正态性检验,正态分布的计量数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,多组多时间点间比较采用重复测量方差分析,多组间单时间点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 Games-Howell 法检验。采用偏相关法进行相关性分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 各组氧合指数、肺 W/D 比值及病理学评分比较(表 1):模型组制模后 30 min 和 210 min 氧合指数均较 Sham 组明显降低,肺组织 W/D 比值和病理学评分均较 Sham 组明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。各药物组氧合指数均呈升高趋势,以白蛋白组升高更为显著(均 $P < 0.01$);肺 W/D 比值和病理学评分均呈降低趋势,以盐水组降低更为显著(均 $P < 0.05$),而白蛋白组变化幅度最小。

表 1 不同液体对 ARDS 家兔氧合指数、肺组织 W/D 比值及病理学评分的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物 数(只)	氧合指数(mmHg)		肺 W/D 比值	肺组织病理 学评分(分)
		制模后 30 min	制模后 210 min		
Sham 组	8	378.1±39.9	383.0±35.9	5.2±0.7	1.5±0.2
模型组	8	259.5±22.9 ^a	267.4±18.9 ^a	6.1±0.8 ^b	10.8±0.1 ^b
白蛋白组	8	261.3±24.7 ^a	349.4±20.2 ^{bc}	5.4±0.6 ^{bd}	7.0±0.6 ^a
盐水组	8	247.8±19.9 ^a	274.0±17.8 ^{ae}	4.9±0.9 ^{df}	4.0±0.1 ^{bdf}
林格组	8	264.4±20.2 ^a	263.3±22.3 ^{ae}	5.3±0.7 ^{bdfg}	6.5±0.8 ^{af}

注:ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, W/D 为肺湿 / 干重比值, Sham 为假手术; 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa; 与 Sham 组比较, ^a $P < 0.01$, ^b $P < 0.05$; 与模型组比较, ^c $P < 0.01$, ^d $P < 0.05$; 与白蛋白组比较, ^e $P < 0.01$, ^f $P < 0.05$; 与盐水组比较, ^g $P < 0.05$

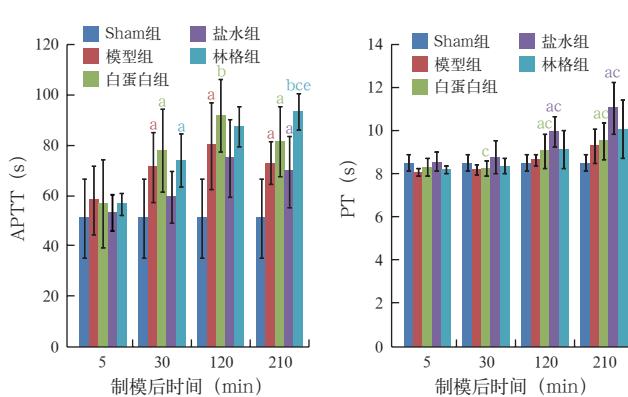
2.2 各组凝血和纤维化指标的变化

2.2.1 APTT 及 PT(图 1):与 Sham 组比较,模型组制模后 30 min APTT 即明显延长,120 min 达高峰,210 min 略有下降;PT 随制模后时间延长呈持续升高趋势,但各时间点与 Sham 组比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。白蛋白组、盐水组制模后 APTT 变化趋势与模型组相似;但林格组制模后 APTT 呈进行性延长,210 min 明显高于模型组和盐水组(均 $P < 0.05$)。各药物组制模后 PT 均呈进行性延长,以盐水组变化更为显著,与模型组比较差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.2.2 Fib 及 ATⅢ(图 1):模型组 Fib 和 ATⅢ随制模后时间延长均呈进行性降低,120 min 起明显低于 Sham 组(均 $P < 0.05$)。各药物组制模后 Fib 和 ATⅢ变化趋势与模型组相似,以白蛋白组下降幅度最大(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.2.3 肺组织 I 型、Ⅲ型胶原蛋白表达及血清 PⅢP 水平(表 2; 图 2):Sham 组肺组织 I 型、Ⅲ型胶原蛋白仅有少量表达。与 Sham 组比较,模型组肺组织 I 型、Ⅲ型胶原蛋白表达明显增强,30 min 起血清 PⅢP 水平明显升高(均 $P < 0.01$)。各药物组 I 型、Ⅲ型胶原蛋白表达均明显减弱,以白蛋白组减弱较明显;PⅢP 水平亦明显降低,以盐水组降低更为显著(均 $P < 0.01$)。

2.2.4 凝血功能指标与血清 PⅢP 水平的相关性分析:模型组血清 PⅢP 水平与 APTT 呈显著正相关($r=0.458, P=0.021$)。盐水组血清 PⅢP 水平与 Fib 呈显著负相关($r=-0.402, P=0.031$);将所有液体组合分析显示,血清 PⅢP 水平与 APTT 也有负相关趋势($r=-0.194, P=0.092$)。



注:ARDS 为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, Sham 为假手术, APTT 为活化部分凝血活酶时间, PT 为凝血酶原时间, Fib 为纤维蛋白原, AT Ⅲ 为抗凝血酶Ⅲ; 与 Sham 组比较, ^a $P < 0.05$, ^b $P < 0.01$; 与模型组比较, ^c $P < 0.05$; 与白蛋白组比较, ^d $P < 0.05$; 与盐水组比较, ^e $P < 0.05$

图 1 不同液体对 ARDS 家兔制模后不同时间点凝血功能指标变化的影响

表2 不同液体对ARDS家兔肺组织I型、III型胶原蛋白及血清PⅢP水平变化的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	动物数 (只)	胶原蛋白(A值)		PⅢP(μg/L)			
		I型	III型	制模后5 min	制模后30 min	制模后120 min	制模后210 min
Sham组	8	0.14±0.01	0.14±0.01	276.32±51.36	276.32±51.36	276.32±51.36	276.32±51.36
模型组	8	0.37±0.04 ^a	0.38±0.04 ^a	285.77±65.55	302.16±37.30 ^a	296.09±38.64 ^a	295.45±42.75 ^a
白蛋白组	8	0.20±0.01 ^{ab}	0.19±0.02 ^{ab}	277.70±34.93	267.58±40.42 ^b	260.73±41.77 ^b	260.26±46.76 ^b
盐水组	8	0.25±0.02 ^{abc}	0.24±0.01 ^{abc}	262.26±50.35	247.74±51.49 ^{ab}	246.84±42.43 ^{ab}	222.76±18.69 ^{ab}
林格组	8	0.26±0.02 ^{abc}	0.25±0.20 ^{abc}	249.81±33.16	249.97±45.55 ^{ab}	249.91±41.78 ^b	246.05±39.21 ^b

注: ARDS为急性呼吸窘迫综合征, PⅢP为Ⅲ型前胶原肽, Sham为假手术;与Sham组比较,^aP<0.01;与模型组比较,^bP<0.01;与白蛋白组比较,^cP<0.01。

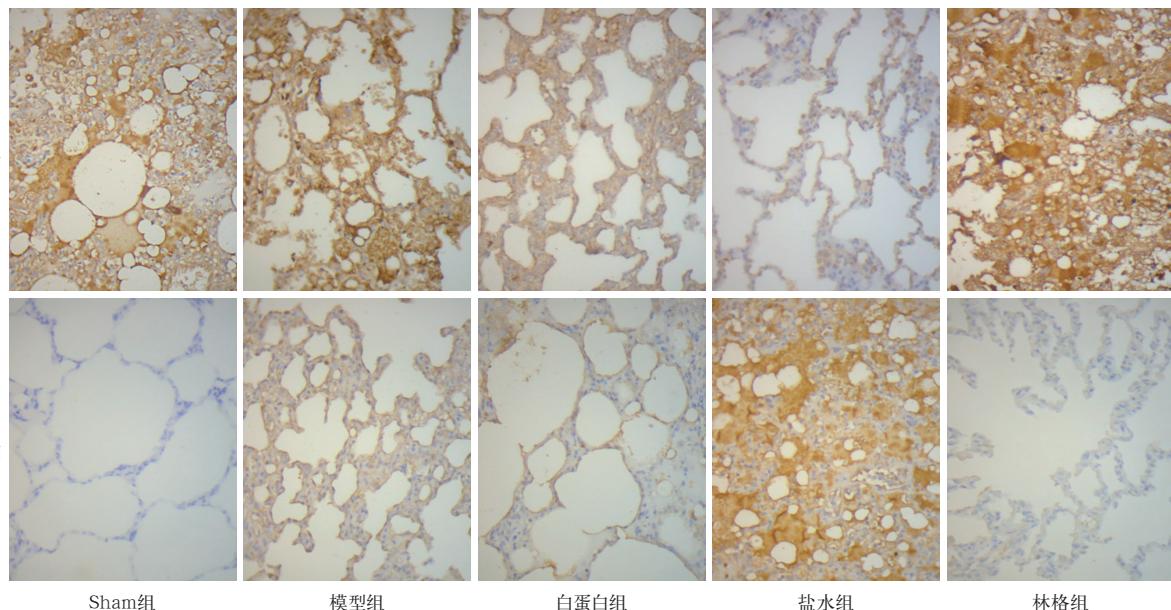


图2 光镜下观察各组家兔肺组织I型和III胶原蛋白阳性表达 按细胞阳性着色程度分为强阳性(褐黄色)、中等阳性(棕黄色)和弱阳性(淡黄色)。假手术(Sham)组家兔肺间质内I型和III型胶原蛋白仅见少量表达;急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)模型组肺间质内表达呈强阳性;白蛋白组肺间质内蛋白表达明显减弱;盐水组表达呈中等阳性;而林格组表达仍呈强阳性
免疫组化 低倍放大

3 讨 论

本研究中动物经OA及LPS处理后即出现呼吸急促、唇色发绀、烦躁,氧合指数均<300 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),符合ARDS诊断标准,提示ARDS模型复制成功^[10-11]。

肺组织炎症反应及凝血异常与ARDS低氧血症的发生关系密切。本课题组前期研究中采用戊乙奎醚联合机械通气可抑制ARDS大鼠肺组织炎症反应,明显改善氧合^[10]。殷宗宝等^[12]研究表明,腹腔注射血必净注射液能明显纠正中暑大鼠PT、APTT及D-二聚体异常。张平平等^[13]则观察到连续7 d输注血必净注射液可纠正脓毒症患者PT、TT、APTT及D-二聚体异常,并使Fib和血小板计数(PLT)升高。佟欣等^[14]研究表明,早期静脉注射小剂量肝素(250 U/kg)可明显纠正脓毒症大鼠凝血功能紊乱,抑制肺组织炎症反应,并改善氧合。ARDS早期主要表现为凝血亢进和纤溶抑制^[15]。但本实验中家

兔在注射OA及LPS后5 min APTT即延长,PT也于120 min后开始延长,且未见早期高凝状态,与本课题组前期研究结果一致^[6]。推测其原因可能是ARDS早期出现凝血功能迅速活化,而未观察到高凝期就直接进入低凝期。

作为外源性及内源性凝血途径的代表性指标PT和APTT,本研究表明,白蛋白组、盐水组和林格组ARDS家兔经补液后PT均有不同程度的延长,以白蛋白组延长幅度最小、盐水组延长最明显,可能与3组血液稀释及血液中Fib消耗有关^[16]。各药物组APTT逐渐延长,以生理盐水影响最小。除血液稀释外,生理盐水还具有促凝作用^[17],能促进凝血酶原产生和血小板聚集^[18],故对APTT影响相对较小。

在病理状态下,Fib与血栓形成有关^[19]。本实验显示,模型组Fib随时间延长呈进行性下降,与前期研究结果一致^[6]。分析其原因可能是LPS等刺

激导致炎症反应逐渐加重,凝血功能持续处于失衡状态,导致 Fib 大量消耗^[16]。本研究中白蛋白组、盐水组和林格组 ARDS 家兔输注液体后 Fib 比模型组下降更明显,原因考虑为 Fib 消耗增多和被血液稀释两方面因素造成。

ATⅢ是人体抗凝系统的重要因子之一,约占抗凝系统总活性的 70%。本研究显示,模型组 ATⅢ含量呈进行性下降,可能与 ARDS 疾病过程中凝血系统被激活,同时相应抗凝系统也被激活,使 ATⅢ被大量消耗有关^[20];中性粒细胞被激活并脱颗粒而释放弹性酶,也能使 ATⅢ失活;此外,ATⅢ含量下降还可能与毛细血管通透性增加使其漏出有关^[21]。本研究中白蛋白组 ATⅢ下降较盐水和林格组更为明显,分析其原因可能是白蛋白具有与肝素相似的分子结构^[22],能与 ATⅢ结合,使其活性下降,并催化灭活凝血因子Ⅱa、Xa、IXa、XIa 及 IIa,使 PT 和 APTT 延长^[23]。

PⅢP 是Ⅲ型前胶原经氨基内切酶作用释放出的氨基肽,能从组织进入血液循环,其含量可以反映Ⅲ型胶原的代谢情况和组织纤维化程度^[24],亦是反映肺纤维化的一个早期指标;而Ⅲ型胶原是构成肺间质胶原的重要部分,I型胶原在肺内含量最为丰富^[25]。本研究显示,模型组制模后 5 min 血清 PⅢP 水平即开始升高,30 min 达峰值,直至 210 min 仍处于高水平,同时肺组织 I型、Ⅲ型胶原蛋白表达也明显上调,提示在 ARDS 发病早期阶段肺纤维组织成分即增多,并持续存在。人血白蛋白、生理盐水及乳酸钠林格液均能明显降低 PⅢP 及 I型、Ⅲ型胶原蛋白含量;但从免疫组化染色及定量测定结果来看,白蛋白在降低 I型、Ⅲ型胶原蛋白作用方面较生理盐水和乳酸林格液都要明显,提示白蛋白减轻肺纤维化的作用优于生理盐水和乳酸钠林格液,但其机制有待进一步研究。

本研究结果还显示,在改善氧合方面,20% 人血白蛋白也明显优于生理盐水和乳酸钠林格液,与 Uhlig 等^[26]研究结果一致。结合本研究结果提示,人血白蛋白能更有效地降低肺组织 I型、Ⅲ型胶原蛋白含量,可能与其减轻肺纤维化有关;此外,人血白蛋白能减少肺泡毛细血管渗出^[27],减轻组织病理学损害^[28],降低炎性细胞滤过^[29],稳定血流动力学等^[30],这些均可能是人血白蛋白有效改善 ARDS 氧合的原因。

本实验存在的主要问题:实验过程中未进行血

流动力学监测;Sham 组干预条件可能存在缺陷。

综上所述,20% 人血白蛋白、生理盐水和乳酸钠林格液对经 OA 联合 LPS 二次打击诱导的 ARDS 家兔凝血和肺纤维化均有不同程度的影响;20% 人血白蛋白能更有效地改善 ARDS 家兔氧合,降低 I 型、Ⅲ型胶原蛋白水平,提示人血白蛋白改善 ARDS 动物氧合的机制可能与减轻肺纤维化有关。

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