

• 论著 •

吸入氢气能减轻兔心搏骤停后心肌损伤

王金高 蔺际美 张民伟 何雨菁 潘晓文 杨成彬 蔡冬梅

361003 福建厦门,厦门大学附属第一医院急危重症医学部

通讯作者:张民伟, Email : zmwicu@126.com

DOI : 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2017.10.010

【摘要】目的 探讨氢气(H_2)干预对兔心搏骤停(CA)后心肌损伤及心功能不全的影响。**方法** 按随机数字表法将雄性新西兰白兔分为吸入 H_2 治疗组和空气对照组,每组30只。两组均经口气管插管行机械通气,采用电刺激心外膜法建立兔CA模型,CA 6 min后进行心肺复苏(CPR),待自主循环恢复(ROSC)后停机。 H_2 治疗组置于含2% H_2 空气的笼中饲养,持续至ROSC 72 h;空气对照组则吸入100%空气72 h。观察72 h后动物存活情况;记录CA前及ROSC后的心率和室性期前收缩(室早)发生数,测定全血心肌肌钙蛋白I(cTnI)、左室射血分数(LVEF)、B型钠尿肽(BNP)、血乳酸(Lac)水平;电镜下观察心肌组织超微结构改变。**结果** 两组均有28只动物ROSC;ROSC 72 h时, H_2 治疗组存活动物数多于空气对照组(只:15比7, $\chi^2=4.791, P=0.029$)。ROSC初期,两组动物心率减慢、室早发生数增多,之后逐渐恢复;ROSC 48 h, H_2 治疗组心率较空气对照组恢复更快(次/min: 319 ± 63 比 $362\pm40, P<0.05$);ROSC 72 h, H_2 治疗组室早发生数较空气对照组明显减少(次/min: 9.1 ± 4.3 比 $15.0\pm8.0, P<0.05$)。ROSC后两组动物均有不同程度的心肌损害及心功能不全,随时间延长均有所恢复。与空气对照组比较, H_2 治疗组ROSC 24 h BNP水平明显降低(ng/L: 385 ± 98 比 $488\pm174, P<0.05$);ROSC 48 h cTnI 和 Lac 明显降低[cTnI(μg/L): 1.83 ± 0.68 比 2.83 ± 0.98 , Lac (mmol/L): 5.5 ± 1.6 比 7.9 ± 2.6 , 均 $P<0.01$], 72 h LVEF 略增加(0.690 ± 0.040 比 $0.650\pm0.041, P=0.051$)。电镜下观察显示, H_2 治疗组心肌组织病理改变较空气对照组减轻。**结论** 吸入 H_2 可减轻CA兔心肌损伤,缩短心肌顿抑及功能障碍的病程,改善组织灌注,提高动物存活率。

【关键词】 心肺复苏; 氢气; 心肌损伤; 肌钙蛋白; B型钠尿肽

基金项目:福建省自然科学基金(2015J01556);福建省厦门市科技计划项目(3502Z20154006)

Hydrogen can alleviate post-cardiac arrest myocardium injury in rabbits Wang Jingao, Lin Jiyan, Zhang Minwei, He Yujing, Pan Xiaowen, Yang Chengbin, Cai Dongmei

Department of Emergency, the First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University, Xiamen 361003, Fujian, China

Corresponding author: Zhang Minwei, Email: zmwicu@126.com

【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effects of hydrogen (H_2) on myocardium injury post-cardiac arrest (CA) in rabbits. **Methods** Sixty New Zealand rabbits were randomly divided into H_2 treatment group ($n = 30$) and control group ($n = 30$) by random number table. The rabbit CA model was established by means of electrical stimulation of external membrane, both groups were mechanically ventilated. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) was performed after 6 minutes of nonintervention, and stopped after restoration of spontaneous circulation (ROSC). Inhalation of 2% H_2 gas was conferred to rabbits immediately at the end of CA modeling for 72 hours in H_2 treatment group. Air was given to rabbits in control group instead. The survival rate of rabbits was analyzed. Heart rate, ventricular premature beat frequency, and the levels of blood samples cardiac troponin I (cTnI), left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP), and blood lactic acid (Lac) were collected before CA and after ROSC in all rabbits. Rabbits were sacrificed and microstructure injury was observed by electric microscope after ROSC 72 hours. **Results** There were 28 animals ROSC in both groups; the survival number in H_2 treatment group was higher than that in control group at 72 hours after ROSC (number: 15 vs. 7, $\chi^2 = 4.791, P = 0.029$). In the early stage of ROSC, the heart rate of two groups slowed down, the number of premature ventricular increased, and then gradually recovered; the heart rate in H_2 treatment group was returning to normal more quickly than that in control group at 48 hours after ROSC (bpm: 319 ± 63 vs. $362\pm40, P < 0.05$); the ventricular premature beat frequency was lower than that in control group at 72 hours after ROSC (times per minutes: 9.1 ± 4.3 vs. $15.0\pm8.0, P < 0.05$). The animals of two groups had different degrees of myocardial damage and cardiac insufficiency after ROSC, and restored with the extension of time. Compared with control group, the level of BNP in H_2 treatment group was significant decreased at 24 hours after ROSC (ng/L: 385 ± 98 vs. $488\pm174, P < 0.05$), the levels of cTnI and Lac were significant decreased at 48 hours after ROSC [cTnI (μg/L): 1.83 ± 0.68 vs. 2.83 ± 0.98 , Lac (mmol/L): 5.5 ± 1.6 vs. 7.9 ± 2.6 , both $P < 0.01$], the LVEF was slightly higher than that at 72 hours after ROSC (0.690 ± 0.040 vs. $0.650\pm0.041, P = 0.051$). Compared with control group, less damage to myocardial ultra structure was found in H_2 treatment group at 72 hours after ROSC. **Conclusion** Inhalation of H_2 alleviates cardiac dysfunction and myocardial injury after CPR.

【Key words】 Cardiopulmonary resuscitation; Hydrogen; Myocardial injury; Troponin; B-type natriuretic peptide

Fund program: Natural Science Foundation of Fujian Province of China (2015J01556); Science and Technology Planning Project of Xiamen of Fujian Province (3502Z20154006)

心搏骤停(CA)患者自主循环恢复(ROSC)后常发生全身组织缺血/再灌注(I/R)损伤,血流动力学不稳定及代谢异常,心、脑等主要器官氧供代谢失衡,出现心搏骤停后综合征(PCAS)。I/R和电除颤导致心肌损伤及心功能障碍,ROSC后24 h内顽固性低心排与多器官功能衰竭导致病死率升高密切相关。为保证组织血流灌注,需要保证心排血量,对急性心肌缺血及心功能异常的支持治疗能提高存活率^[1]。有效纠正CA患者复苏后心功能不全是临床面临的一个亟需解决的问题,成为心肺复苏(CPR)后阶段治疗的关键,是当前研究的热点之一。

血管活性药物虽然可以改善心肌顿抑及功能障碍,但因增加心率、代谢率及心律失常的发生而不能提高存活率^[2];血管活性药物的使用还会导致心肌细胞凋亡,这也是造成心功能不全的原因之一^[3]。

氢气(H₂)通过抗氧化、抗炎和抗凋亡作用可减轻多器官I/R损伤^[4-5],且其具有无毒、无残留等特点。本研究拟探讨吸入H₂对CPR家兔ROSC后心肌损伤及心功能障碍的干预作用,并观察其对心率、心律失常及代谢的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物与分组: 健康成年雄性新西兰白兔60只,体重2.3~3.5 kg,由厦门大学实验动物中心提供,动物合格证号:SCXK(沪)2012-0011。按随机数字表法将动物分为吸入H₂治疗组和空气对照组,每组30只。

1.2 CA-CPR模型制备及分组处理: 电刺激心外膜建立兔CA模型^[6]。静脉注射(静注)3%戊巴比妥钠30 mL/kg麻醉动物,经口气管插管行机械通气,两根针灸针作为电极经皮刺入心肌,持续电刺激3 min诱发CA;CA 6 min后进行CPR;ROSC兔待自主呼吸恢复平稳后停止机械通气,撤机回笼饲养。H₂治疗组动物待自主呼吸恢复后置于含2%H₂空气的笼中饲养,持续至ROSC 72 h;空气对照组动物则吸入100%空气。两组每日均经耳缘静脉输入钙钠钾镁葡萄糖注射液60 mL/kg。CA判定标准:经心电图证实,通过耳缘动脉血管内压力监测出动脉搏动波形消失,收缩压<25 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)。ROSC判定标准:收缩压>60 mmHg并维持超过10 min。

本实验获得厦门大学动物伦理委员会批准,动物处置方法符合动物伦理学标准。

1.3 观察指标: 观察ROSC后72 h动物存活情况。以标准II导联连接至BL-420生物信号采集系统进行心电描记,记录诱导CA前及ROSC后不同时间点的心率及室性期前收缩(室早)发生数。于诱导CA前及ROSC 0、24、48、72 h测定左室射血分数(LVEF);于诱导CA前及ROSC 12、24、48、72 h取耳中动脉血2 mL,使用美国博适(BDSITE-TRIAGE)床旁快速定量心力衰竭/心肌梗死诊断仪,测定全血心肌肌钙蛋白I(cTnI)、B型钠尿肽(BNP)水平,使用血气分析仪测定乳酸(Lac)水平。

室早发生数: 根据II导联描记的心电图,从第一个可以明确辨认的QRS波算起,统计1 min内发生室早的数量。

1.4 心肌组织超微结构改变: ROSC 72 h取心肌组织置入4℃预冷的2.5%戊二醛溶液中保存。经戊二醛-锇酸双重固定、脱水、浸透、包埋、制作超薄切片、醋酸铀-柠檬酸铅双染后,于透射电镜下观察并拍照。

1.5 统计学分析: 使用SPSS 13.0软件进行统计分析,计数资料采用列联表资料分析;计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,重复测量数据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独立样本t检验,组内多个时间点比较采用单因素方差分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组动物存活情况(图1): 两组均有28只兔ROSC;ROSC 72 h时,H₂治疗组存活动物明显多于空气对照组($\chi^2 = 4.791, P = 0.029$)。

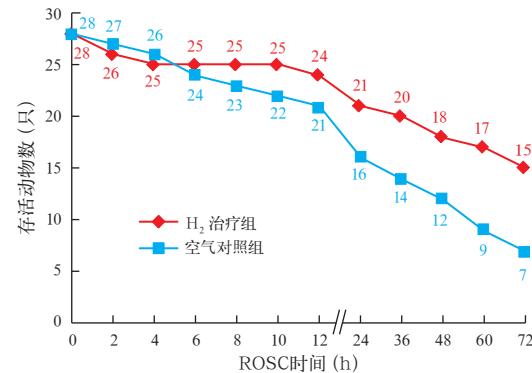


图1 2% 氢气(H₂)治疗组与空气对照组心搏骤停(CA)家兔自主循环恢复(ROSC)后存活情况

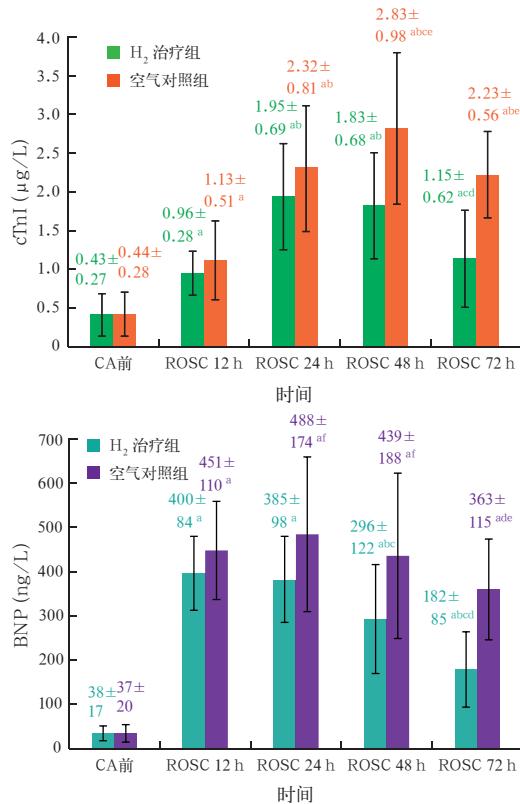
2.2 两组心率比较(表1):两组ROSC初期心率均明显减慢,24 h时增快,之后逐渐恢复。ROSC 48 h, H₂治疗组心率较空气对照组恢复更快($P<0.05$)。

表1 2% 氢气(H₂)治疗对CA家兔不同时间点心率、室早发生数变化的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	动物数 (只)	心率 (次/min)	室早发生数 (次/min)
H ₂ 治疗组	CA前	30	253±35	5.4±2.3
	ROSC 0 h	28	194±34 ^a	47.3±21.7 ^a
	ROSC 24 h	21	298±30 ^{ab}	38.4±11.1 ^{ab}
	ROSC 48 h	18	319±63 ^{ab}	21.2±9.9 ^{abc}
	ROSC 72 h	15	292±34 ^{ab}	9.1±4.3 ^{bed}
空气对照组	CA前	30	249±35	6.1±2.2
	ROSC 0 h	28	205±30 ^a	44.2±24.7 ^a
	ROSC 24 h	16	312±42 ^{ab}	42.1±16.2 ^a
	ROSC 48 h	12	362±40 ^{abce}	26.8±13.6 ^{abc}
	ROSC 72 h	7	338±69 ^{abce}	15.0±8.0 ^{abcde}

注:CA为心搏骤停,ROSC为主循环恢复,室早为室性期前收缩;与本组CA前比较,^a $P<0.05$;与本组ROSC 0 h比较,^b $P<0.05$;与本组ROSC 24 h比较,^c $P<0.05$;与本组ROSC 48 h比较,^d $P<0.05$;与H₂治疗组同期比较,^e $P<0.05$

2.3 两组室早发生数比较(表1):两组ROSC初期室早发生数均明显增多,之后逐渐减少。ROSC 72 h, H₂治疗组室早发生数明显少于空气对照组($P<0.05$)。



注:CA为心搏骤停,ROSC为主循环恢复,cTnI为心肌钙蛋白I,LVEF为左室射血分数,BNP为B型钠尿肽,Lac为乳酸;与本组CA前比较,^a $P<0.05$;与本组ROSC 12 h(或ROSC 0 h)比较,^b $P<0.05$;与本组ROSC 24 h比较,^c $P<0.05$;与本组ROSC 48 h比较,^d $P<0.05$;与H₂治疗组同期比较,^e $P<0.01$,^f $P<0.05$

2.4 两组cTnI变化比较(图2):两组ROSC后cTnI均明显升高,H₂治疗组于ROSC 24 h达峰值,空气对照组于ROSC 48 h达峰值,两组cTnI变化趋势差异有统计学意义($F=64.744$, $P=0.000$)。H₂治疗组ROSC 48 h cTnI水平明显低于空气对照组,ROSC 72 h时差异进一步扩大(均 $P<0.01$)。

2.5 两组LVEF变化比较(图2):两组ROSC初期LVEF均明显下降,之后逐渐升高。ROSC 72 h,H₂治疗组LVEF略高于空气对照组($P=0.051$)。

2.6 两组BNP变化比较(图2):两组ROSC后BNP均明显升高,H₂治疗组于ROSC 12 h达峰值,空气对照组于ROSC 24 h达峰值。H₂治疗组ROSC 24 h BNP水平明显低于空气对照组,ROSC 48 h、72 h差异进一步扩大(均 $P<0.05$)。

2.7 两组Lac变化比较(图2):两组ROSC后Lac水平均明显升高,并于ROSC 12 h达峰值后逐渐下降。H₂治疗组ROSC 48 h Lac明显低于空气对照组,ROSC 72 h时差异进一步扩大(均 $P<0.01$)。

2.8 两组心肌组织超微结构改变(图3):电镜下观察显示,H₂治疗组心肌细胞核染色质、线粒体、肌原纤维损伤均较空气对照组减轻。

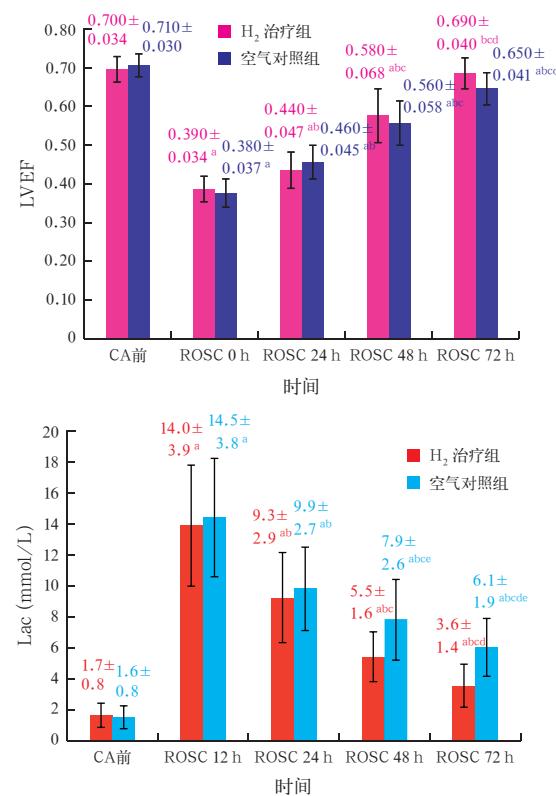


图2 2% 氢气(H₂)对CA家兔不同时间点动脉血cTnI、LVEF、BNP、Lac变化的影响

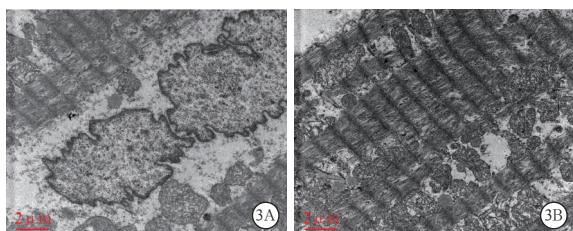


图3 电镜下观察两组心搏骤停(CA)家兔自主循环恢复(ROSC)72 h时心肌组织超微结构改变 空气对照组(A)中度病变,核膜呈锯齿状改变,肌丝断裂,胞质水肿,周边的线粒体排列紊乱、减少,外形不规则、肿胀;2%氢气(H₂)治疗组(B)病变较轻,线粒体排列紊乱,部分线粒体肿胀、嵴断裂 醋酸铀-柠檬酸铅双染 ×16 000

3 讨 论

超过半数的CPR患者可出现心肌损伤及心功能不全^[7]。LVEF的降低加剧了组织缺血,细胞因子、炎性介质进一步释放,LVEF进一步降低,PCAS持续时间越久,症状越重,病死率越高。65%的患者在ROSC后1周内死亡,超过半数死于复苏后心功能不全,据美国心脏协会(AHA)评估,如果能成功救治复苏后心功能不全,每年可多拯救数以万计患者的生命^[8]。

CA患者ROSC后活性氧簇(ROS)大量产生,氧化应激损伤是I/R损伤的主要机制,心脏是主要受累器官之一^[9]。 OH^- 是强效ROS,能与核酸、脂质和蛋白质相互作用,而体内没有 OH^- 的清除系统。吸入2%H₂能选择性清除 OH^- 而保护线粒体,通过抑制氧化应激和炎症级联而减轻脑、心、肺等多器官损伤,具有器官保护作用^[10-11]。

研究显示,氢盐水可上调脑组织血红素氧合酶-1(HO-1)蛋白表达,减轻氧化应激损伤,从而减轻CPR大鼠脑损伤^[12]。大鼠ROSC后吸入H₂对大脑神经元的保护作用与亚低温(33℃)治疗相当,且两者具有协同作用^[13]。心功能不全的持续时间与脑损害密切相关^[14]。本研究显示,ROSC 72 h,H₂治疗组存活动物数明显多于空气对照组。提示外源性H₂干预对CPR动物具有保护作用。

心肌I/R损伤和再灌注心律失常的发生与体内抗氧化物酶生成减少、氧自由基生成过量及细胞内钙超载密切相关^[15]。室性心律失常是冠心病和心力衰竭患者心源性猝死的主要原因^[16]。本研究显示,H₂治疗组动物心率较空气对照组更快恢复正常,室早发生数也明显减少。提示吸入H₂有稳定心率、减少心律失常的作用。这种心脏保护作用可能与清除 OH^- 而减轻心肌I/R损伤有关^[17]。

H₂能有效减小心肌梗死面积,抑制心脏I/R损

伤引起的炎症反应,降低促炎因子和细胞间黏附分子-1(ICAM-1)水平,从而改善I/R损伤^[18]。cTnI是心肌细胞内结构蛋白,仅存在于心肌内,对急性心肌损伤诊断的特异性和敏感性均较高^[19]。本研究显示,ROSC 48 h,H₂治疗组cTnI较空气对照组明显降低。提示吸入H₂可减轻CA兔ROSC后的心肌损害。

复苏后心功能不全是由于一过性心肌顿抑而非心肌永久性损伤造成的,部分患者心功能不全能够完全恢复;而心功能不全没有改善并死于顽固性休克的患者,与心排血指数(CI)持续降低有关^[20]。有研究显示,吸入H₂可降低左室舒张期末压,促进左心室功能恢复,减轻肺水肿^[21]。LVEF可直接反映心功能,BNP可间接反映心力衰竭的程度^[22]。本研究显示,H₂治疗组ROSC 24 h BNP显著低于空气对照组,ROSC 72 h LVEF较空气对照组有升高倾向。CPR时,心肌I/R、心律失常、电击除颤等因素均可造成心肌损伤、心肌顿抑,从而诱发心力衰竭,故LVEF下降,心房、心室张力增加使BNP快速合成并释放。吸入H₂可改善CPR兔心功能,提高心脏LVEF,因此BNP合成减少。

CPR前Lac水平与患者能否成功ROSC关系密切^[23]。ROSC后初始Lac与预后无明显相关性,而早期乳酸清除率与预后的关系密切^[24]。Lac是反映全身组织灌注的客观指标之一,Lac水平的增高与毛细血管灌注压相关,而与血压改变无直接关系^[25]。本研究显示,H₂治疗组ROSC 48 h Lac明显低于空气对照组。提示吸入H₂可早期改善CPR兔组织微循环灌注,提高乳酸清除率。

心脏受除颤、电刺激、胸外按压等影响,产生不同程度的损伤。研究显示,心肌细胞凋亡加重了心肌损伤,参与了复苏后心功能不全的形成,甚至导致急性心力衰竭^[26]。H₂可减轻受损细胞的DNA损伤,降低细胞毒性,减少细胞死亡,具有细胞保护效应^[27];H₂还可抑制血清白细胞介素-6(IL-6)水平的大幅升高,减少心肌细胞变性、坏死、炎性细胞浸润、反应性纤维化,提高存活率^[28]。本研究电镜下观察到两组心肌均有损伤,但H₂治疗组损伤程度较空气对照组轻。提示吸入H₂可减轻CPR家兔心肌细胞的变性、坏死及损伤。

综上,本研究显示,ROSC家兔吸入H₂数天后,心肌损伤减轻,室早发生减少,心率稳定,心肌细胞线粒体损伤减轻,心肌顿抑及功能障碍的病程缩短,组织灌注改善,存活率提高。吸入H₂已安全用于临

床疾病的治疗^[29];近期报道的H₂静脉输送微泡技术^[30]有望使临床应用更为方便。H₂有可能成为复苏后心功能不全的重要治疗手段之一,值得临床进一步研究。

参考文献

- [1] Cöllüoglu iT, Dursun H, Yilmaz M, et al. Hypoglycemia detected during cardiac arrest of a non-diabetic patient with heart failure [J]. *Turk Kardiyol Dern Ars*, 2015, 43 (2): 196–198. DOI: 10.5543/tkda.2015.37808.
- [2] Antoniou CK, Chrysanthou C, Lerakis S, et al. Effects of ventriculoarterial coupling changes on renal function, echocardiographic indices and energy efficiency in patients with acute decompensated systolic heart failure under furosemide and dopamine treatment: a comparison of three therapeutic protocols [J]. *Int J Cardiol*, 2015, 199: 44–49. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijcard.2015.06.181.
- [3] Rothmann C, Andre E, Zanutto A. Acute congestive heart failure after accidental intravenous injection of adrenaline [J]. *Presse Med*, 2014, 43 (5): 615–618. DOI: 10.1016/j.ejmp.2013.09.011.
- [4] 洪云川,陈红光,于泳洁,等.丙泊酚联合富氢液对脓毒症小鼠器官损伤及炎性因子的影响[J].中华危重病急救医学,2017,29(4):316–320. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2017.04.006. Hong YC, Chen HG, Yu YH, et al. Effect of combination therapy with propofol and hydrogen-rich saline on organ damage and cytokines in a murine model of sepsis [J]. *Chin Crit Care Med*, 2017, 29 (4): 316–320. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2017.04.006.
- [5] 施东婧,杜洪印,喻文立,等.饱和氢气生理盐水对大鼠肝移植缺血/再灌注损伤中自噬的调节作用[J/CD].实用器官移植电子杂志,2016,4(1):18–22. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-5332.2016.01.003. Shi DJ, Du HY, Yu WL, et al. Effects of hydrogen-rich saline on autophagy in rats underwent orthotopic liver transplantation [J/CD]. *Prac J Organ Transplant (Electronic Version)*, 2016, 4 (1): 18–22. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-5332.2016.01.003.
- [6] 王金高,蔺莉英,张民伟,等.经皮电刺激心肌建立兔心脏骤停后综合征模型[J].中华急诊医学杂志,2014,23(4):393–398. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1671-0282.2014.04.010. Wang JG, Lin JY, Zhang MW, et al. Rabbit models of post-cardiac arrest syndrome induced by transcutaneous electrical stimulation on the myocardium [J]. *Chin J Emerg Med*, 2014, 23 (4): 393–398. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1671-0282.2014.04.010.
- [7] Han SJ, Kim HS, Choi HH, et al. Predictors of survival following extracorporeal cardiopulmonary resuscitation in patients with acute myocardial infarction-complicated refractory cardiac arrest in the emergency department: a retrospective study [J]. *J Cardiothorac Surg*, 2015, 10: 23. DOI: 10.1186/s13019-015-0212-2.
- [8] Chan PS, Nallamothu BK, Krumholz HM, et al. Long-term outcomes in elderly survivors of in-hospital cardiac arrest [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2013, 368 (11): 1019–1026. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1200657.
- [9] 王峰,刘剑虹,王卫利,等.心肺复苏大鼠心肌组织CyPA信号通路的研究[J].中华危重病急救医学,2015,27(12):965–969. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2015.12.005. Wang Y, Liu JH, Wang WL, et al. Effects of CyPA signal pathway in myocardial tissue after cardiopulmonary resuscitation in rats [J]. *Chin Crit Care Med*, 2015, 27 (12): 965–969. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2015.12.005.
- [10] 张红涛,刘玲玲,于洋,等.Rho/ROCK信号通路在氢气改善脓毒症小鼠急性肺损伤中的作用[J].中华危重病急救医学,2016,28(5):401–406. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.05.005. Zhang HT, Liu LL, Yu Y, et al. Role of Rho/ROCK signaling pathway in the protective effects of hydrogen against acute lung injury in septic mice [J]. *Chin Crit Care Med*, 2016, 28 (5): 401–406. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.05.005.
- [11] Katsumata Y, Sano F, Abe T, et al. The Effects of hydrogen gas inhalation on adverse left ventricular remodeling after percutaneous coronary intervention for ST-elevated myocardial infarction—first pilot study in humans [J]. *Circ J*, 2017, 81 (7): 940–947. DOI: 10.1253/circj.CJ-17-0105.
- [12] 江宇,宋冬梅,程胜,等.氯盐水对心肺复苏大鼠脑氧化应激的干预作用[J].中华危重病急救医学,2016,28(7):624–628. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.07.010. Jiang Y, Song DM, Cheng S, et al. Effects of hydrogen saline on oxidative stress damage in rats brain tissues after cardiopulmonary resuscitation [J]. *Chin Crit Care Med*, 2016, 28 (7): 624–628. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.07.010.
- [13] Wang P, Jia L, Chen B, et al. Hydrogen inhalation is superior to mild hypothermia in improving cardiac function and neurological outcome in an asphyxial cardiac arrest model of rats [J]. *Shock*, 2016, 46 (3): 312–318. DOI: 10.1097/SHK.0000000000000585.
- [14] Festen S, de Rooij SE. Heart failure and brain failure: two of a kind? [J]. *Eur J Heart Fail*, 2015, 17 (6): 539–540. DOI: 10.1002/ejhf.275.
- [15] Mokni M, Hamlaoui S, Karkouch I, et al. Resveratrol provides cardioprotection after ischemia/reperfusion injury via modulation of antioxidant enzyme activities [J]. *Iran J Pharm Res*, 2013, 12 (4): 867–875.
- [16] Fukuda K, Kanazawa H, Aizawa Y, et al. Cardiac innervation and sudden cardiac death [J]. *Circ Res*, 2015, 116 (12): 2005–2019. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.116.304679.
- [17] Xie Q, Li XX, Zhang P, et al. Hydrogen gas protects against serum and glucose deprivation-induced myocardial injury in H9c2 cells through activation of the NF-E2-related factor 2/heme oxygenase 1 signaling pathway [J]. *Mol Med Rep*, 2014, 10 (2): 1143–1149. DOI: 10.3892/mmr.2014.2283.
- [18] Yoshida A, Asanuma H, Sasaki H, et al. H₂ mediates cardioprotection via involvements of K_{ATP} channels and permeability transition pores of mitochondria in dogs [J]. *Cardiovasc Drugs Ther*, 2012, 26 (3): 217–226. DOI: 10.1007/s10557-012-6381-5.
- [19] 郭瑞静.快速检测在急性心肌梗死诊断中的应用价值[J].实用检验医师杂志,2016,8(4):199–201. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7151.2016.04.003. Guo RJ. The application value of rapid detection in the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction [J]. *Chin J Clin Pathol*, 2016, 8 (4): 199–201. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7151.2016.04.003.
- [20] Refaat MM, Aouizerat BE, Pullinger CR, et al. Association of CASQ2 polymorphisms with sudden cardiac arrest and heart failure in patients with coronary artery disease [J]. *Heart Rhythm*, 2014, 11 (4): 646–652. DOI: 10.1016/j.hrthm.2014.01.015.
- [21] Wu F, Qiu Y, Ye G, et al. Treatment with hydrogen molecule attenuates cardiac dysfunction in streptozotocin-induced diabetic mice [J]. *Cardiovasc Pathol*, 2015, 24 (5): 294–303. DOI: 10.1016/j.carpath.2015.04.008.
- [22] 李旭升,郭长城,姜巧丽,等.降钙素原及超敏C-反应蛋白和N-端脑钠肽前体在慢性心力衰竭诊断中的应用价值[J].实用检验医师杂志,2015,7(4):229–232. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7151.2015.04.008. Li XS, Guo CC, Jiang QL, et al. The clinical value of procalcitonin and high sensitive C-reactive protein and N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide precursor in chronic heart failure diagnosis [J]. *Chin J Clin Pathol*, 2015, 7 (4): 229–232. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7151.2015.04.008.
- [23] Wang CH, Huang CH, Chang WT, et al. Monitoring of serum lactate level during cardiopulmonary resuscitation in adult in-hospital cardiac arrest [J]. *Crit Care*, 2015, 19: 344. DOI: 10.1186/s13054-015-1058-7.
- [24] Wu J, Li C, Yuan W. Phosphodiesterase-5 inhibition improves macrocirculation and microcirculation during cardiopulmonary resuscitation [J]. *Am J Emerg Med*, 2016, 34 (2): 162–166. DOI: 10.1016/j.ajem.2015.09.033.
- [25] 王维展,齐洪娜,肖青勉,等.金纳多对急性一氧化碳中毒迟发性脑病患者脑氧利用率和乳酸清除率的影响[J].中国中西医结合急救杂志,2016,23(5):504–507. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2016.05.014. Wang WZ, Qi HN, Xiao QM, et al. Effects of Ginaton on cerebral oxygen utilization coefficients and lactate clearance rate in patients with delayed encephalopathy after acute carbon monoxide poisoning [J]. *Chin J TCM WM Crit Care*, 2016, 23 (5): 504–507. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-9691.2016.05.014.
- [26] Garcia NA, Moncayo-Arlandi J, Vazquez A, et al. Hydrogen sulfide improves cardiomyocyte function in a cardiac arrest model [J]. *Ann Transplant*, 2017, 22 : 285–295. DOI: 10.12659/AOT.901410.
- [27] 于洋,焦洋,李波,等.氢气对雪旺细胞多聚二磷酸腺苷核糖聚合酶-1依赖性细胞死亡的调控作用[J].中华危重病急救医学,2016,28(8):678–682. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.08.002. Yu Y, Jiao Y, Li B, et al. Role of hydrogen gas in regulating of poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 dependent cell death in rat Schwann cells [J]. *Chin Crit Care Med*, 2016, 28 (8): 678–682. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-4352.2016.08.002.
- [28] Kato R, Nomura A, Sakamoto A, et al. Hydrogen gas attenuates embryonic gene expression and prevents left ventricular remodeling induced by intermittent hypoxia in cardiomyopathic hamsters [J]. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol*, 2014, 307 (11): H1626–1633. DOI: 10.1152/ajpheart.00228.2014.
- [29] Tamura T, Hayashida K, Sano M, et al. Feasibility and safety of hydrogen gas inhalation for post-cardiac arrest syndrome-first-in-human pilot study [J]. *Circ J*, 2016, 80 (8): 1870–1873. DOI: 10.1253/circj.CJ-16-0127.
- [30] He Y, Zhang B, Chen Y, et al. Image-guided hydrogen gas delivery for protection from myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury via microbubbles [J]. *ACS Appl Mater Interfaces*, 2017, 9 (25): 21190–21199. DOI: 10.1021/acsmami.7b05346.

(收稿日期:2017-02-04)