

脓毒症相关心肌功能障碍的发病机制

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【摘要】 脓毒症是重症加强治疗病房(ICU)常见疾病,由此导致的多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)是重度脓毒症患者的主要死因。心血管系统是脓毒症的重要靶器官之一,心功能受损的严重程度与脓毒症患者的临床预后密切相关。研究表明,在脓毒症过程中产生的多种细胞因子会对心肌细胞收缩功能、线粒体功能以及自律性调节产生影响,同时诱导心肌细胞凋亡,从而导致心肌功能障碍。本文通过对脓毒症相关心肌功能障碍(SIMD)的发病机制进行综述,旨在进一步阐明 SIMD 的发病过程,并为后续相关研究提供理论基础。

【关键词】 脓毒症; 心肌功能障碍; 发病机制

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【Abstract】 Sepsis is a common disease in intensive care units (ICU), and the resulted multi-organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) is the main cause of death in patients with severe sepsis. The cardiovascular system is one of the most important target organ for sepsis. The severity of cardiac dysfunction is closely related to the clinical prognosis of patients with sepsis. Studies have reported that various cytokines are expressed during sepsis. They have influence on myocardial contractile function, mitochondrial function and self-regulation. Where after, it will induce cardiomyocyte apoptosis, which can lead to myocardial dysfunction. In this article, the pathogenesis of sepsis-induced myocardial dysfunction (SIMD) were reviewed to further clarify the pathogenesis of SIMD, and provide theoretical basis for subsequent research.

【Key words】 Sepsis; Myocardial dysfunction; Pathogenesis

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脓毒症是重症加强治疗病房(ICU)中的常见疾病,尽管在“拯救脓毒症运动”(SSC)指南发布后2~3年内,脓毒症院内病死率由37.0%降至30.8%^[1],但严重脓毒症、脓毒性休克和由此导致的多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)仍然是ICU患者的主要死因^[2],总体病死率达50%以上^[3]。心血管系统是脓毒症的重要靶器官之一^[4]。研究表明,大约50%的脓毒症患者有心肌功能障碍表现。大量临床研究表明,脓毒症相关心肌功能障碍(SIMD)及循环功能异常与脓毒症患者病死率增加密切相关^[5-6],脓毒症患者合并心功能不全病死率增加的主要原因之一^[7]。因此,了解 SIMD 对改善脓毒症患者循环功能、降低病死率有重要意义。现对 SIMD 发病机制进行综述,为进一步认识 SIMD 以及开展后续研究提供理论基础。

1 心肌抑制因子

研究最多的 SIMD 相关机制是脓毒症诱发的心肌顿抑,心肌抑制因子在其中起关键作用。研究表明,在脓毒症过程中会产生脂多糖(LPS)等多种病原体相关分子(PAMPs)以及高迁移率族蛋白 B1(HMGB1)、细胞间组蛋白等内源性损伤相关分子(DAMPs),二者共同作用于免疫细胞上的

Toll 样受体(TLR),通过髓样分化因子 88(MyD88)依赖通路激活细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK)、p38 丝裂素活化蛋白激酶(p38MAPK)以及核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)信号途径,诱导白细胞介素(IL-1、IL-6)及肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)等多种促炎因子表达^[8-9]。Vincent 等^[10]通过体外实验发现,将雄性大鼠心肌细胞长期暴露于 LPS、IL-1、IL-6 及 TNF- α 中会抑制细胞收缩力。尹海燕等^[11]研究也显示,脓毒症大鼠 IL-6、TNF- α 基因表达在心肌损害的发生发展过程中起重要作用。因此认为 LPS、IL-1、IL-6、TNF- α 等是心肌抑制因子。后续研究表明,LPS 及细胞外组蛋白均可刺激心肌细胞 TLR4,引起 p38MAPK 磷酸化以及 NF- κ B 激活,并诱导 TNF- α 表达,最终导致心肌功能异常^[12];而先天缺乏 p38MAPK 和 MyD88 则在 LPS 诱导的脓毒性休克模型中表现出心肌功能及存活率优势^[13-14]。这也证明了心肌抑制因子在脓毒症过程中的作用。

2 自律性调节异常

脓毒症导致的自律性调节异常也是 SIMD 的重要机制之一,包括心脏自律中枢神经元和神经胶质细胞凋亡、血浆儿茶酚胺水平升高、心率变异性下降以及心肌细胞对内源

性儿茶酚胺反应性降低等改变^[15]。Sharshar 等^[16]研究表明,由炎症递质介导的自主节律中枢神经元细胞和胶质细胞凋亡可能与脓毒症及脓毒性休克患者循环系统自律性调节异常相关。此外,脓毒症可使心肌细胞 β_1 -肾上腺素能受体(β_1 -AR)密度降低、激动型 G-蛋白水平下降以及抑制型 G-蛋白表达增加,这种肾上腺素能受体和(或)受体后信号通路的下调,最终会导致心肌细胞对儿茶酚胺反应性下降以及内源性儿茶酚胺反应性增高^[17]。高水平儿茶酚胺能增强心肌收缩力并加快心率,而心动过速会造成心室前负荷降低及氧耗增加,长时间心动过速会引起细胞内钙超载及细胞坏死,从而导致心肌损害^[18]。此外,高水平儿茶酚胺激动 β_3 -AR 所表现出的负性肌力作用也可能是促进 SIMD 进展的因素之一^[19]。

3 线粒体功能异常

尽管有研究表明,脓毒症早期导致心肌功能异常的因素与炎症反应相关而不是线粒体损伤,但尼克酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸细胞色素 C 还原酶、琥珀酸细胞色素 C 还原酶和细胞色素 C 氧化酶的激活在脓毒症过程中被明显抑制,脓毒症后期还会出现线粒体复合物 II、IV 表达下调以及心肌三磷酸腺苷(ATP)含量显著降低,这提示脓毒症后期心肌功能恶化可能与线粒体功能异常导致的心肌 ATP 含量降低相关^[20]。Larche 等^[21]在动物实验中发现,应用环孢素衍生物使线粒体膜通透性降低,可以改善盲肠结扎穿孔术(CLP)诱导的脓毒症模型动物心肌功能并提高存活率,进一步证明了线粒体在 SIMD 发展过程中的作用。目前,脓毒症诱导的心肌线粒体功能障碍机制尚不明确,可能与线粒体活性氧自由基和一氧化氮(NO)产生过多导致的线粒体通透性增加及解耦联加强相关^[22-23]。大量研究表明,NO、TNF- α 、IL-1 β 等脓毒症相关细胞因子可以引起线粒体呼吸链复合体 I、II 活性降低^[24-27]。此外,氧化应激及氮化应激可以加速线粒体分裂并诱导其片段化,从而导致线粒体功能异常^[28]。也有学者认为, SIMD 与缺血后心肌冬眠相似,是对线粒体功能异常导致 ATP 合成减少的保护性适应,以降低能耗。

4 心肌细胞凋亡

心肌细胞凋亡是 SIMD 的另一重要因素。活化的天冬氨酸特异性半胱氨酸蛋白酶(caspase)能直接导致脱氧核糖核苷酸(DNA)降解,从而启动凋亡程序^[29]。此外,凋亡蛋白酶还可以与线粒体细胞色素 C 协同作用,引起肌丝反应性改变以及收缩蛋白片段和肌小节结构破坏,诱导细胞凋亡并导致 SIMD^[30]。尽管目前尚未在人体尸检中观察到心肌细胞凋亡,但越来越多的证据表明, caspase-3 的活化和心肌细胞凋亡与 SIMD 相关^[31-33]。Nevière 等^[31]通过动物实验证实,抑制脓毒症动物细胞凋亡可以改善心肌收缩功能。通常认为活性氧自由基和炎症因子的过度产生在 caspase 活化及心肌细胞凋亡中起重要作用^[34]。然而有研究表明,心肌细胞内源性去甲肾上腺素减少以及 β_1 -AR 阻滞剂能够彻底抑制 LPS 诱导的心肌细胞凋亡^[35];进一步研究表明, β_1 -AR 激动剂对 LPS 诱导的心肌细胞凋亡有促进作用^[36]。由此可推

断, β_1 -AR 在 LPS 诱导的心肌细胞凋亡中的作用可能比细胞因子更重要。此外,脓毒症可激活 TNF 受体、转化生长因子受体^[37],并启动 caspase-8、caspase-9 介导的线粒体凋亡途径^[38]。心肌细胞线粒体凋亡在脓毒症心肌细胞凋亡过程中起重要作用^[39]。同时, NO 也可以诱导心肌细胞凋亡,导致心功能不全^[40]。

5 结语

迄今,脓毒症以及由脓毒症导致的 MODS 仍是 ICU 患者的重要死因,而由此引发的心功能障碍仍然是亟待解决的临床难题。SIMD 发病机制复杂,并不能归因于单一的分子机制。现有的大量研究表明, SIMD 的发病可能与炎症因子对心肌的抑制作用、心肌自律性调节异常、心肌线粒体酶的抑制以及凋亡蛋白酶的激活等过程相关。针对上述发病机制的治疗措施以及如何保护脓毒症过程中心肌细胞的功能,可能将成为今后的研究热点。随着研究的进一步深入,脓毒症过程中的心肌损害机制将会更加清楚,也会有新的应对措施用于临床。

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