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低剂量低分子肝素对内毒素诱发的急性肺损伤的影响*

刘玉¹, 刘绍正¹, 王先锋¹, 王义桥²

(1. 安徽省皖北煤电集团总医院麻醉科, 安徽宿州 234011; 2. 安徽医科大学第一附属医院麻醉科, 合肥 230032)

[摘要] 目的 探讨低剂量低分子肝素(LMWH)对内毒素(LPS)诱发的急性肺损伤(ALI)的影响。方法 选取 36 只雄性 SD 大鼠分为 3 组: 正常对照组(A 组), LPS 组(B 组)和 LPS+LMWH 组(C 组), 每组 12 只。B、C 组腹腔注射 6 mg/kg LPS 诱发 ALI。C 组腹腔注射低分子肝素 100 U/kg, B 组腹腔注入同等容积的生理盐水。6 h 后处死动物, 光镜下观察各组大鼠肺组织病理改变, 行动脉血气分析、检测肺湿质量/干质量(W/D)比值和支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)中总蛋白浓度; 测定肺组织髓过氧化物酶(MPO)活性、丙二醛(MDA)水平; ELISA 法测定血浆中肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素 1 β (IL-1 β)及白细胞介素-6(IL-6)水平。结果 B、C 组 PaO₂、pH 值低于 A 组, C 组与 B 组相比明显升高($P < 0.05$)。B、C 组大鼠肺 W/D、BALF 总蛋白及肺组织 MDA、MPO 水平明显高于 A 组($P < 0.01$); C 组与 B 组相比, 肺 W/D、BALF 中蛋白及肺组织 MDA、MPO 水平明显下降($P < 0.05$)。B、C 组大鼠血浆中 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 及 IL-6 水平较 A 组明显升高($P < 0.01$), 而 C 组较 B 组明显降低($P < 0.01$)。结论 LMWH 处理能够减轻 LPS 诱发的急性肺损伤。

[关键词] 肝素, 低分子量; 内毒素; 急性肺损伤; 肿瘤坏死因子 α

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Effects of low-dose low molecular weight heparin on lipopolysaccharide-induced acute lung injury*

Liu Yu¹, Liu Shaozheng¹, Wang Xianfeng¹, Wang Yiqiao²

(1. Department of Anesthesiology, Wanbei Coal Electricity Group, Suzhou, Anhui 234011, China;

2. Department of Anesthesiology, First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei, Anhui 230032, China)

[Abstract] Objective To explore the effect of low-dose low molecular weight heparin(LMWH) on acute lung injury(ALI) induced by lipopolysaccharide(LPS). Methods Thirty-six male SD rats were divided into 3 groups: normal control group(A), LPS group(B) and LPS plus LMWH group(C), 12 cases in each group. ALI was induced by intraperitoneal injection of LPS 6 mg/kg in group B,C. The group C accepted intraperitoneal injection of LMWH 100 U/kg, the groups B accepted intraperitoneal injection of the same volume of normal saline. The animals were killed after 6 h, the pathological changes of the lung were observed under light microscope. Arterial blood gases, lung wet to dry ratio (W/D) and protein content in BALF were detected; the levels of MPO and MDA in lung tissue were determined. The levels of serum interleukin1 β (IL-1 β), IL-6 and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) were determined by ELISA method. Results The PaO₂ and pH values in the group B and C were significantly lower than those in the group A, and which in the group C were markedly increased compared with those in the group B($P < 0.05$); the lung W/D ratio, protein content in BALF, MDA and MPO levels in the lung tissue in the group B and C were significantly higher than those in the group A($P < 0.01$), while the lung W/D ratio, protein content in BALF, MDA and MPO levels in the lung tissue in the group C were significantly decreased compared with the group B ($P < 0.05$). The levels of plasma TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6 levels in the group B and C were markedly increased compared with the group A, while which in in the group C were significantly decreased compared with those in the group B ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion The LMWH treatment might attenuate LPS-induced acute lung injury.

[Key words] heparin, low-molecular-weight; lipopolysaccharide; acute lung injury; tumor necrosis factor- α

脓毒血症导致机体发生系统性炎症反应综合征(SIRS), 随之造成低灌注和多器官衰竭, 包括急性肺损伤(ALI), 因此调节或减轻内毒素(LPS)造成的系统性炎症成为当前众多学科研究的重点。肝素是临幊上常用的抗凝剂, 几个动物实验和临床研究证实肝素能够减轻脓毒血症导致的肺、肠等损伤^[1-3]。离体研究也证实肝素能够直接抑制中性粒细胞激活, 减少 LPS 诱发的白细胞介素 1 β (IL-1 β)和白细胞介素 6(IL-6)生成^[4-5]。脓毒血症时机体凝血系统变化快, 而普通肝素抗凝活性较强, 因此在脓毒血症时使用受到限制^[6]。离体研究证实, 在不产生抗凝效应情况下的低剂量低分子肝素(LMWH)较大剂量低分

子肝素及普通肝素能更有效地抑制中性粒细胞恶化^[7]。因此, 本实验通过腹腔注射脂多糖制作脓毒血症模型来观察 LMWH 对 LPS 诱发的 ALI 及系统炎症的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料 健康清洁级雄性 SD 大鼠 36 只, 体质量 250~300 g, 由徐州医科大学动物实验中心提供。所有大鼠均饲养在温度 25 ℃, 湿度 50%, 明暗交替各 12 h 的环境中, 自由进食和饮水, 实验前 12 h 禁食不禁饮。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 实验方案 36 只大鼠分为 3 组: 正常对照组(A 组),

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6较B组有一定的降低($P<0.01$),说明低分子肝素处理能够通过减少这些促炎细胞因子的产生,这与Ning等^[11]的研究结果一致。

总之,在LPS诱发的ALI中早期应用低分子肝素能够抑制促炎细胞因子的释放、抑制中性粒细胞的激活、减轻肺毛细血管的通透从而改善机体的氧合。其具体的抗炎机制及对脓毒症时凝血状态的影响仍然需要进一步探讨。

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