

高温环境对人肠屏障功能的损伤

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摘要

正常肠屏障可防止肠道内细菌和内毒素侵入血液循环,但在高温环境下,肠黏膜会出现功能紊乱,引起肠道屏障功能损害。现主要从肠屏障功能的组成,高温对肠屏障功能损伤的机制,肠屏障功能改变的测定,对高温下肠屏障功能障碍的防治等方面综述高温对肠屏障功能的损伤。

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0 引言

肠道作为消化器官,在维持机体正常营养中起着极其重要的作用。正常情况下,肠道上皮细胞具有屏障作用^[1],可防止肠道内细菌和内毒素侵入血液循环。中暑是环境高温和/或剧烈体力活动时,因热的作用而引起的一种急性热致疾病,其中最严重的一种是热射病^[2-5]。近期研究表明,内毒素(Endotoxin, ET)在中暑发生中起着不可忽视的作用^[6]。当机体体温升高到一定程度,肠黏膜对ET的通透性增大,导致肠内细菌、内毒素易位。同时肠道ET大量入血,刺激人单核巨噬细胞释放肿瘤坏死因子- α (Tumour Necrotic Factor- α 即TNF- α)等细胞因子,这些细胞因与ET共同作用,引起机体肠道屏障功能损害。肠道被认为是机体应激时的中心器官之一。因此,了解高温对肠屏障功能损害有着重要临床意义。正常肠屏障功能的维持依赖于肠道所具有的特定功能,是由上皮、分子与免疫等组成的复杂功能^[7-10]。他能防止肠道内细菌、细菌产物逸至肠道外进入机体。正常情况下,肠黏膜表面生长着大量的厌氧菌,可抑制其他侵入性微生物的增生与过度生长;另外,上皮细胞对CL离子的主动转运可促进肠腔内液体流量而对有害物质起冲刷作用,同时肠道作为体内最大的免疫器官之一,含有大量免疫活性细胞的如各种B或T淋巴细胞亚群、浆细胞、巨噬细胞、中性粒细胞等。这些细胞都有助于防止由肠腔内微生物入侵所引起的全身感染。然而,肠道最重要的屏障是肠上皮本身和覆盖在黏膜表面及小肠绒毛表面并延伸到腺管的黏液胶。相邻肠上皮细胞顶端之间为紧密连接,该连接封闭了顶部的细胞间隙,可

阻止大分子物质进入。紧密连接由多蛋白质复合物组成,对物质转运起选择性作用,使许多物质如脂肪多糖、一系列由细菌产生的前炎症物质等无法通过,于是这些物质大量存在于远端小肠及结肠肠腔中。近年来的研究提示,紧密连接还具有相当大的可控制性,其开放和关闭受肠腔内物质、细胞因子等各种生理及病理刺激的调节^[11]。肠黏膜中柱状上皮细胞是主要的吸收细胞,其他类型细胞如杯状细胞、肠内分泌细胞及Paneth细胞对肠黏膜上皮屏障起协调增强作用。另外,在肠道上还有一种结构比较特殊的细胞-M细胞。该细胞是属于与胃肠道滤泡相关的特异性上皮细胞,其主要生理功能是快速摄入特殊抗原及微生物,并呈递给淋巴滤泡中的免疫细胞,以引起有效的免疫反应。M细胞只覆盖在黏膜淋巴小结的穹隆上,是肠道上惟一具有通透性的上皮细胞,因而是肠黏膜屏障的一个薄弱环节,成了病原体入侵的门户。抗原大分子及一些病毒、细菌、原生动植物通过胞饮及吞噬作用而进入M细胞胞质内,从而突破黏膜屏障,然后与黏膜上皮具有免疫活性的细胞相互作用而引起黏膜和全身免疫反应^[12]。

1 高温对肠屏障功能损伤的机制

关于中暑的发生和发展机制,目前仍不清楚。近年来,国外学者认为,肠源性内毒素入血在中暑的发生和发展中具有重要作用^[13-17]。目前,人们对应激性肠屏障功能改变的病理生理机制提出了许多观点。然而,由于肠屏障功能的复杂性,没有哪一种单一机制能解释肠屏障功能不全的方方面面。

1.1 内毒素 第一军医大学热卫系罗炳德教授对动物受热致死过程中血浆中ET含量的动态变化水平进行了研究^[18],认为ET在中暑发病过程中起很大作用。内毒素是革兰阴性菌细胞壁的脂多糖(LPS)成分,类脂A是LPS的“毒力中心”。正常机体肠腔内含有大量细菌及内毒素,正常胃肠黏膜既能选择性地吸收营养成分,又能有效防止微生物及毒素的侵入。正常肠黏膜可允许少量内毒素通过进入门静脉,而少量内毒素对维系肝脏网状内皮系统处于激活状态有一定意义。机体在高温环境下,肠黏膜有可能发生通透性增高,导致细菌和内毒素易位^[19-21]。内毒素可以激活补体,和血液凝固、产生刺激血管的激肽、产生激活巨噬细胞的白介素1(IL1)和恶病质素(cachectin)。当门静脉血内毒素浓度增高时,又可使肝脏免疫功能受损,同时肝脏枯否细胞吞噬内毒素后可释放一系列花生四烯酸产物及细胞因子,如

前列腺素、血栓素、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)、IL1、IL6等引起全身多脏器的损害,可使患者对治疗的反应性降低^[22].反过来,内毒素又可使肠黏膜通透性进一步增高^[23],造成恶性循环,进一步加重病情.

1.2 氧自由基 由于在高温环境因素可以显著改变机体的能量代谢,使得高温环境下机体微循环障碍加重,ATP生成减少,过氧化脂质反应增强^[24],并通过分解产物和氧自由基的过氧化引起细胞损伤^[25-26].氧自由基最容易攻击生物膜磷脂中的不饱和脂肪酸,引发链式脂质过氧化反应,产生脂质过氧化物.脂质过氧化物是不稳定的,能分解生成一系列的复杂产物,包括形成新的氧自由基,引起蛋白质分子内和分子间的交联,从而使功能蛋白丧失活性,氧自由基对细胞的损伤机制是多方面的^[27-29],主要包括对细胞膜的损伤,线粒体的损伤,而且认为自由基除了可直接损伤血管内皮细胞外,还可通过其他递质间接影响微血管通透性,由于自由基产生大量增加,使血管调节素作用减弱,从而导致微血管通透性升高^[30].目前,氧化剂损伤肠屏障功能的确切机制还不清楚.在各种体外实验模型中,如双氧水或超氧根离子等氧化剂能提高肠上皮细胞通透性,并能通过促进过多的肌动蛋白聚合作用来破坏细胞骨架,而细胞骨架是肠黏膜保持完整性的关键组成部分.反应性氧化代谢产物能引起ATP耗竭^[31],也是引起肠屏障功能不全的一个重要因素.

1.3 ATP耗竭 尽管人们普遍认为ATP耗竭能增加上皮或内皮细胞的通透性,其确切机制还不清楚.ATP耗竭可破坏肌动蛋白微丝^[32],而以肌动蛋白为基础的细胞骨架的正常功能,对维持正常肠上皮细胞通透性是相当必需的,ATP耗竭通过干扰正常的细胞内钙平衡而促进细胞骨架紊乱^[33-34].

1.4 细胞因子及炎症递质 肠含有大量淋巴细胞^[35-38],能分泌许多细胞因子及炎症递质以刺激与调控肠的免疫功能.免疫细胞反应失控时,将损伤肠道屏障功能.细胞因子和炎症递质^[39-41]损伤中以及相互间的作用尚不十分清楚,主要包括肿瘤坏死因子、干扰素、白介素,血小板激活因子等,这些分子均有细胞毒作用,可直接引起肠黏膜组织水肿和破坏.高温环境下,肠道ET大量入血,刺激人单核巨噬细胞释放肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)等细胞因子,提高动物模型上皮细胞的通透性.虽然其确切机制还不明了,但已知 $\text{INF}\gamma$ 或加上其他细胞因子能刺激一氧化氮(NO)的生成^[42-43]其机制可能为细胞因子引发NO合成酶生成,引起过多NO而导致肠上皮通透性增高.NO是L精氨酸的分解产物,其对心血管、神经和免疫系统有重要的调节和影响的自由基^[44-47],而且对胃肠道的生理和病理生理有多方面的作用^[48-53].肠道内许多细胞类型均可产生NO,如肠肌层神经元、血管内皮细胞及肠上皮;黏膜下炎症细胞包括肥大细胞、巨噬细胞及多形核白细胞等都是NO的潜在来源^[54].此外,肠腔内细菌为另一种潜在的NO来源.NO对肠上

皮通透性有调节作用^[55-56].研究表明,NO可调节生理状况下的黏膜屏障功能,并能下调急性病理生理状态下的肠上皮通透性.NO对肠屏障的保护机制包括维持血流、抑制血小板与白细胞黏附、调节肥大细胞反应、并能清除超氧化物等反应性氧化代谢产物.然而一些研究结果提示,NO的过度生成对肠黏膜屏障的完整性有害.高浓度的NO可破坏肌动蛋白细胞骨架、抑制ATP生成、松散细胞紧密连接等引起肠上皮通透性增大.NO生成的持续增加尚可引起氧化剂的形成过度.氧化剂抑制线粒体功能而引起DNA分裂及细胞程序性死亡^[57].细胞程序性死亡使肠上皮出现短时的裸区而引起肠屏障功能减退,并易于发生细菌移位^[58-59].

1.5 黏膜酸中毒 黏膜酸中毒是由于局部缺氧产生大量酸性代谢产物堆积所引起.文献^[60]报道在实验性粪性腹膜炎的研究中发现黏膜pH值下降与肠通透性增加相一致.酸中毒本身可直接引起细胞代谢障碍、组织损伤,也可间接通过细胞外Ca离子的内流增加而使细胞及组织水肿加重,上皮通透性增加;应用Ca离子通透拮抗剂可以减轻肠黏膜损伤程度^[61].

2 肠屏障功能改变的测定

目前临床上直接观察肠屏障功能仍很困难,多采用间接方法进行测定.常用的方法有绒毛结构的评估及肠通透性的监测.

2.1 黏膜结构 肠道黏膜是防止细菌和内毒素移位的最外层屏障,因而黏膜结构的改变可引起肠屏障功能的改变.通过光镜观察绒毛高度、黏膜厚度及腺管深度是黏膜结构改变最常用的测量参数,并已广泛用于动物和人的研究中.但由于这些参数未包含细胞大小、生长率及绒毛宽度的信息及不同的研究引用不同的测量方法,因而对所得结果还有待进一步论证.

2.2 肠通透性 可采用酶学分光光度法测定血浆D-乳酸水平评价肠黏膜通透性.应用高压液相色谱法测量尿中乳果糖和甘露醇的含量也是一种灵敏和可靠的方法,测量乳果糖、甘露醇排泄率的比值可反映肠黏膜通透性,可作为监测肠屏障功能的有效指标^[62-64].

3 对高温下肠屏障功能障碍的防治

随着对肠屏障功能障碍机制理解的不断深入,有助于提高危重患者肠道衰竭的防治水平,改善危重患者肠道的反应性,减少细菌移位的发生.目前,人们对肠衰竭防治措施通常包括以下几个方面:(1)选择了一些抗内毒素的药如甘氨酸(G),甘氨酸能对ET的致热性产生有效的抑制,且破坏其结构,山莨菪碱是临床抗感染性休克的常规用药,动物实验证实,它具有稳膜作用,在细胞膜水平上抑制宿主细胞与内毒素的结合,并能增强巨噬细胞系统清除内毒素的能力,山莨菪碱能提高动物对高温的耐受性,对中暑内毒素血症有一定的预防作用.(2)改善肠系膜灌注,保持肠道足够的氧供对维持

肠屏障尤为重要。(3)危重患者的热量和蛋白质需要量增加,因而进行营养支持很重要。早期肠内营养有助于保持肠道屏障功能,提高免疫功能,减轻对创伤的高代谢反应。一些特殊营养物质,如谷氨酰胺、精氨酸、核苷酸等,可改善肠道和全身的免疫功能,增强对肠道结构和功能的保护作用。(4)调节应激时的代谢反应,有利于改善肠道的结构和功能。这些治疗措施包括抗内毒素制剂、抑制细胞因子及其他炎症反应活性成分的合成、清除氧自由基、保持内源性NO的水平、抑制交感神经过度兴奋、添加生长因子等。(5)合理应用抗生素,避免发生菌群失衡。必要时,行选择性肠道清洁,以改善肠道微生态环境。

总之,肠黏膜屏障损伤涉及微生态、免疫及分子生物学等诸多领域,是个相当复杂的过程。近年来,通过大量的动物实验和临床研究,在肠黏膜屏障损伤的原因、发生发展过程以及对机体的影响等方面取得了不少成绩,为肠屏障功能障碍的诊断和防治打下了基础,但也仅仅是一个轮廓性的了解,具体到参与其中的细胞、分子及相互间的作用等仍有许多不够明确之处,有待进一步深入地研究与探讨。

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