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高压氧治疗对高原脱习服症大鼠主要脏器超微结构的影响*

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[摘要] 目的 探讨高压氧(HBO)治疗对高原脱习服症大鼠心、脑、肺组织超微结构的影响。方法 选择 SD 大鼠 49 只, 44 只在模拟海拔 5 000 m 的低压氧舱常规喂养 3 个月, 在低压舱内死亡 9 只, 将 35 只成活大鼠出舱后按体质量随机分为高原对照组(出舱后即刻)、HBO I 组(HBO 治疗后 7 d)、HBO II 组(HBO 治疗后 1 个月)、HBO III 组(HBO 治疗后 2 个月)、对照组 I 组、对照 II 组、对照 III 组, 每组 5 只。HBO I、II、III 组给予 HBO 治疗 7 d; 对照组 I、II、III 组出低压氧舱后同步在常压常氧下喂养, 与 HBO I、II、III 组同步处死; 余下 5 只在常氧常压下喂养作为平原对照组。各组大鼠在相应时间内快速处死取出额叶脑皮质、心、肺组织标本, 在光镜和电镜下观察各组超微结构的变化。结果 低氧引起脑神经细胞线粒体肿胀、脊断裂、线粒体和周围结构水肿; 心肌细胞浊肿、空泡变性, 肌丝排列不规则, 炎性细胞浸润, 血管扩张; 肺泡隔增宽, 毛细血管扩张充血, 肺泡腔内有粉红色渗出物, 炎性细胞浸润, 肺泡壁增厚。HBO 治疗后, 组织超微结构损伤较对照组明显改善, HBO II 组恢复明显好于 HBO I 组, HBO III 组明显好于 HBO II 组, 2 个月完全恢复到平原水平。结论 HBO 治疗具有改善缺氧大鼠脑神经损伤、促进细胞的功能恢复, 降低缺氧引起的肺动脉高压, 对缺血心肌具有保护作用。

[关键词] 高原脱习服症; 高压氧; 组织超微结构

[中图法分类号] R339.5

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Effects of hyperbaric oxygen treatment on ultrastructure of rats with plateau deacclimatization*

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[Abstract] Objective To research the effects of hyperbaric oxygen (HBO) on the ultrastructure of heart, brain and lung in rats with plateau deacclimatization. Methods Forty-nine SD rats were selected. Forty-four SD rats were routinely fed in a hypobaric hypoxia chamber at the simulated altitude of 5 000 m for 3 months. Nine rats died in the hypobaric hypoxia chamber. After coming out from the chamber, 35 survival rats were randomly divided into the high altitude control group (instantly after out of the hypobaric hypoxia chamber), HBO group I, II and III (7 days, 1 months and 2 months after HBO treatment) and control groups I, II and III according to the body mass, 5 cases in each group; the HBO groups were treated by HBO for 7 d. The control group I, II and III were synchronously fed in normal pressure and oxygen environment after HBO treatment. The rats in all groups were synchronously sacrificed, the other 5 SD rats as the plain control group were fed in normal pressure oxygen environment. The frontal cortex, heart and lung tissues were taken out for observing the ultrastructure changes by optical microscopy and electron microscopy. Results Hypoxia induced mitochondria swelling and ridge breakage in cranial nerves cells, swelling of mitochondria and peripheral structures, myocardial cells cloudy swelling, vacuolar degeneration, muscle fibers irregular arrangement, inflammatory cell infiltration and vasodilatation. The alveolar septm was broadened, blood capillaries were dilated and congestive, alveolar space was filled with pink transudation, inflammatory cells were infiltrated, and alveolar wall was incrassated. After HBO treatment, the tissue ultrastructure injury was significantly improved compared with the control group, the recovery in the HBO group II was significantly better than that in the HBO group I, and the HBO group III was significantly better than the HBO group II, which recovered to plain level after 2 months. Conclusion HBO treatment has the effects for improving cranial nerves injury

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in hypoxia rat, promotes cellular function recovery, decreases hypoxia induced pulmonary hypertension, and has the protective effect on ischemic myocardium.

[Key words] plateau deacclimatization; hyperbaric oxygen; tissue ultrastructure

人体长时间在低氧环境中各系统将发生功能或结构改变以适应高原低氧环境,脱离低氧环境原有的相对习服平衡状态受到冲击和破坏,又发生一系列生理反应进行脱习服的重新调节。有 50%~80% 的高原移居者和世居者返回平原后会出现食欲减退、头昏、嗜睡、乏力、胸闷、记忆力下降等临床症状,部分人可持续数年,严重者不得不重返高原,此种临床表现称为高原脱习服症^[1]。居住地海拔愈高,发病率越高,症状愈重。高原脱习服症不仅影响机体的整体健康水平,也影响到脑体作业能力。本研究采用缺氧大鼠返回平原后的脱习服症模型,通过高压氧(HBO)治疗观察其对高原脱习服症大鼠心肌、脑、肺损伤的保护作用机制,探讨 HBO 治疗高原脱习服症的应用价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料 雄性 SD 大鼠 49 只,由陆军军医大学动物中心提供(动物合格证号: SCXK 20120011),体质量 200~220 g。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 动物分组及干预 49 只雄性 SD 大鼠中 44 只在模拟海拔 5 000 m 的低压氧舱内常规喂养 3 个月,在低压舱内死亡 9 只,35 只成活大鼠出舱后体质量为 420~450 g,按体质量采用随机数字法均分为高原对照组(出舱后即刻)、HBO I 组(HBO 治疗后 7 d)、HBO II 组(HBO 治疗后 1 个月)、HBO III 组(HBO 治疗后 2 个月),对照 I 组、对照 II 组、对照 III 组每组 5 只。HBO I、II、III 组均给予 HBO 治疗 7 d;对照 I、II、III 组出低压氧舱后同步在常压常氧下喂养,分别与 HBV I、II、III 组同步处死。余下 5 只在常氧常压下喂养作为平原对照。

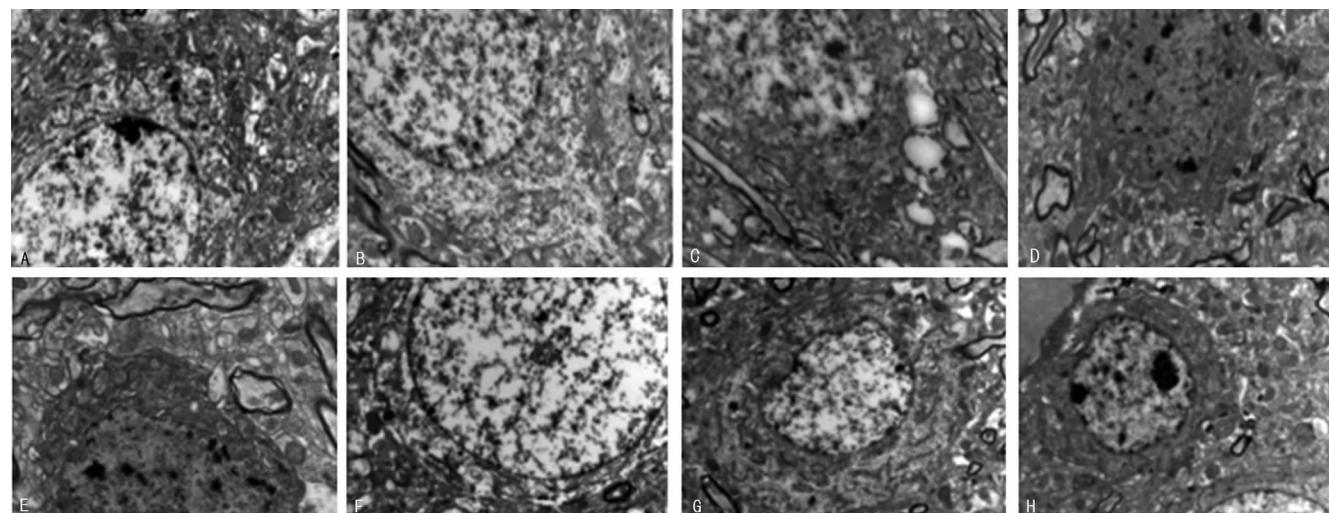
1.2.2 HBO 治疗 HBO I、II、III 组大鼠出低压舱后当天开始进行 HBO 治疗。实验动物进入高压氧舱前,先将新鲜钠石灰置于舱底吸收多余的 CO₂,动物进舱后先用纯氧洗舱 10 min,加压至 0.2 MPa,升压 30 min,加压速率为 125 kPa/min,在高压状态下停留 60 min,减压 30 min,每天 1 次,连续治疗 7 d。实验过程中通过观察窗仔细观察动物在舱内的行为状态。舱内温度 22~24 ℃。

1.2.3 检测指标 各组大鼠在相应时间内采用 2% 戊巴比妥钠对大鼠进行腹腔麻醉,快速断头处死,取额叶脑皮质、心、肺组织标本 1 mm,置 3.1% 戊二醛固定液,包埋、制片,在光镜和电镜下观察各组超微结构的变化并摄片。

2 结 果

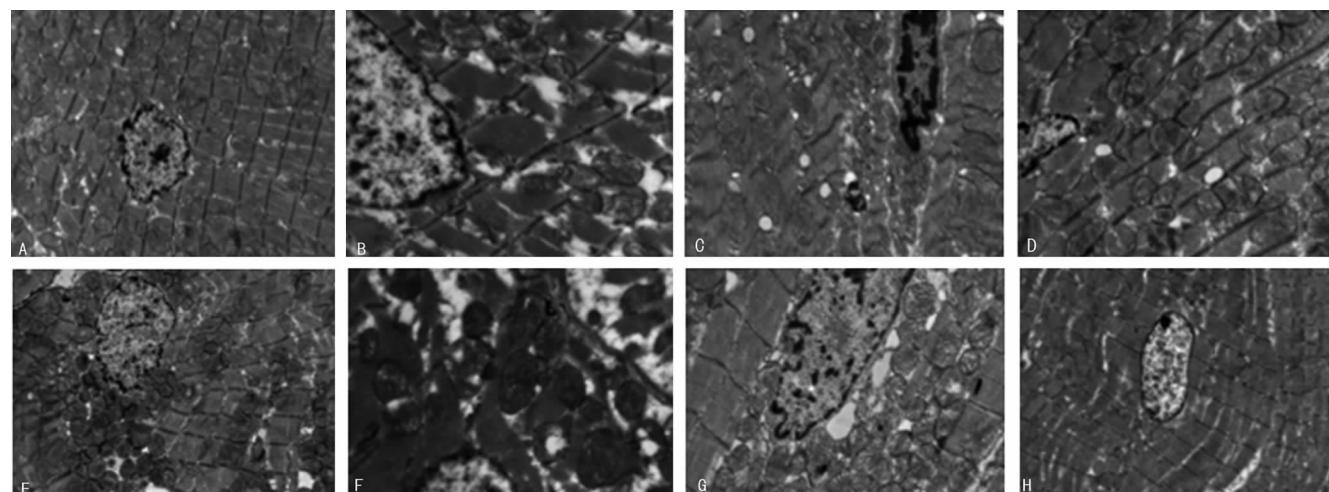
2.1 HBO 治疗对脑组织超微结构变化 平原对照组大鼠脑组织皮层结构完整,神经细胞形态正常,排列整齐,细胞膜、细胞核形态正常;高原对照组线粒体水肿较明显,电子密度降低,脊断裂、内质网水肿明显、可见脂褐素,周围结构可见水肿。对照 I 组细胞核水肿,细胞质丰富,电子密度降低,略显水肿,细胞器较少,线粒体明显水肿;HBO I 组细胞核明显水肿、染色质疏松、电子密度降低,细胞质丰富,线粒体和血管周围水肿明显。对照 II 组细胞核略显水肿,细胞质丰富,电子密度降低,略显水肿,细胞器较少,细胞周围明显水肿;HBO II 组细胞核形态结构正常,细胞质丰富,细胞器发达,线粒体、内质网丰富,血管周围水肿明显。对照 III 组细胞核结构正常,染色质分布正常,细胞质丰富,细胞器较发达,线粒体、内质网结构正常,血管周围水肿明显;HBO III 组细胞核形态结构正常,细胞质丰富,细胞器发达,线粒体、内质网丰富,结构正常,见图 1。

2.2 HBO 治疗对心肌超微结构变化 平原对照组大鼠结构良好,肌丝排列规则、整齐;线粒体规则分布在肌丝之间,结构正常、线粒体嵴密集。高原对照组大鼠心肌出现明显损伤,可见个别脂滴(脂褐素),心肌细胞浊肿、空泡变性,核周区域可见肌丝排列不规则,炎性细胞浸润,血管扩张,大量低电子密度区,内质网水肿扩张、线粒体嵴模糊、局部出现断裂和消失。对照 I 组细胞核形态正常,核膜清晰,染色质分布正常,肌丝及肌节排列紊乱、不连续,结构清晰,线粒体发达,嵴清晰,可见水肿,核周区域可见大量低电子密度区,核周线粒体、内质网水肿扩张;HBO I 组细胞核形态正常,略显水肿,核膜清晰,染色质聚集分布,肌丝及肌节排列紊乱、不连续,线粒体发达,嵴清晰,可见水肿,内质网少见。对照 II 组细胞核形态正常,核膜清晰,染色质分布正常,肌丝及肌节排列不规则,肌丝束粗细不均,结构清晰,大量低电子密度区;HBO II 组细胞核形态正常,核膜清晰,染色质分布正常,肌丝及肌节排列较规则,结构清晰,线粒体发达未见水肿,嵴清晰,内质网未见水肿扩张,核周区域可见大量低电子密度区,内质网水肿扩张。对照 III 组细胞核形态正常,肌丝及肌节排列略显紊乱,线粒体发达,嵴清晰,内质网偶见水肿;HBO III 组细胞核形态正常,核膜清晰,染色质分布正常,肌丝及肌节排列较规则,结构清晰,线粒体相对较少,未见水肿,嵴清晰,见图 2。



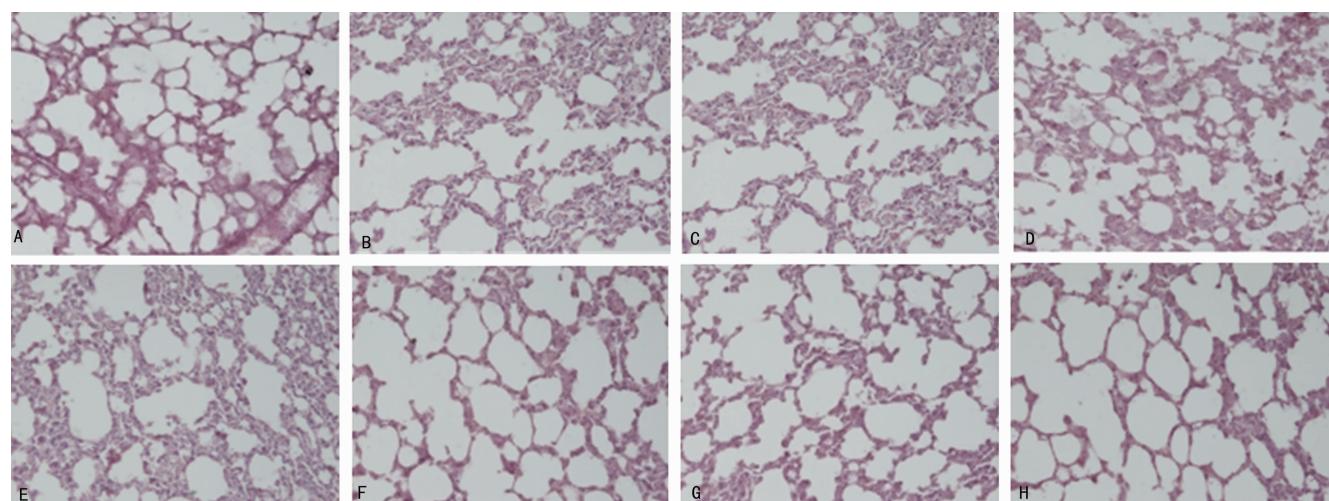
A:平原对照组;B:对照Ⅰ组;C:对照Ⅱ组;D:对照Ⅲ组;E:高原对照组;F:HBOⅠ组;G:HBOⅡ组;H:HBOⅢ组。

图 1 各组大鼠脑组织超微结构改变(80 kV , $\times 10000$)



A:平原对照组;B:对照Ⅰ组;C:对照Ⅱ组;D:对照Ⅲ组;E:高原对照组;F:HBOⅠ组;G:HBOⅡ组;H:HBOⅢ组

图 2 各组大鼠心脏组织超微结构改变(80 kV , $\times 10000$)



A:平原对照组;B:对照Ⅰ组;C:对照Ⅱ组;D:对照Ⅲ组;E:高原对照组;F:HBOⅠ组;G:HBOⅡ组;H:HBOⅢ组

图 3 各组大鼠肺组织光镜显微结构($\times 100$)

2.3 HBO 治疗对肺组织超微结构变化 平原对照组肺泡腔清晰, 肺泡隔结构正常。高原对照组肺组织排列紊乱, 肺间质炎性细胞浸润, 肺泡隔增宽, 肺毛细

血管明显扩张充血, 肺泡腔部分区域内可见粉红色渗出物, 肺泡壁增厚。对照Ⅰ组肺组织结构排列紊乱, 肺血管充血明显, 肺间质可见炎性细胞浸润, 肺泡壁

效的抗肿瘤药物,而目前研究主要集中在体外实验,期待更进一步的动物实验、临床实验获取更多更高级别的证据支持。

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