

脓毒症相关肝损伤的研究进展

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摘要: 脓毒症是病原微生物感染机体后导致的炎症紊乱综合征, 由机体对感染的应答失调而引发的器官功能障碍。脓毒症病情凶险, 病死率高。肝脏是人体生物转化和能量代谢的重要器官, 同时也是产生细胞因子的重要场所, 肝脏在脓毒症中的作用犹如“双刃剑”, 因为既是机体抵御微生物的重要防线, 也是炎症紊乱损伤的常见靶点, 是脓毒症中最易受累的器官之一。肝脏通过介导机体的免疫反应清除病原体, 而此过程所引发的炎症反应也可导致机体组织和器官损伤。脓毒症肝损伤是脓毒症患者预后不良的独立危险因素, 预防脓毒症肝损伤的发生和促进肝损伤的早期恢复, 可以在一定程度上阻止脓毒症患者病情的进展, 降低死亡率。但目前脓毒症肝损伤的发生机制尚未完全明确, 且缺乏早期有效的诊治手段, 对其发生机制进行深入研究, 可以更好地掌握其发生、发展机制, 为脓毒症肝损伤的治疗提供进一步的理论基础与支持, 对获取脓毒症治疗的一些新靶点以及降低脓毒症死亡率有重要意义。

关键词: 脓毒症; 肝损伤; 炎症反应

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Research progress on sepsis-associated liver injury

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Abstract: Sepsis is an inflammatory disorder syndrome caused by the infection of pathogenic microorganisms, which organ dysfunction due to the dysregulated response of the body to the infection. Sepsis is a dangerous disease with a high fatality rate. The liver, an important organ involved in human biological transformation, energy metabolism, and cytokine production. Its role in sepsis is like a "double-edged sword" because the liver acts as not only an important defense line of the body against microorganisms but also a common target of inflammatory disorders and damage, making it one of the most vulnerable organs in sepsis. The liver contributes to pathogen clearance through immune responses, but the resulting inflammatory reactions can also lead to tissue and organ damage. Sepsis liver injury is an independent risk factor for poor prognosis in sepsis patients, and preventing its occurrence and promoting early recovery can partially inhibit disease progression and reduce mortality rates. However, the pathogenesis of sepsis liver injury is not yet fully understood, and there is a lack of early and effective means of diagnosis and treatment. In-depth research on its pathogenesis will provide a better understanding of its occurrence and development, further supporting the theoretical basis for the treatment of sepsis liver injury and identifying some new targets for sepsis treatment, ultimately reducing the mortality of sepsis.

Keywords: Sepsis; liver injury; inflammatory reaction

肝脏是腹腔内最大的实质性器官, 在机体生命活动中发挥着重要作用, 参与蛋白质、脂类、糖类等物质代谢, 还能对代谢产物、毒物、药物等进行生物转化^[1-3]。同时由于双重血液供给特点, 肝脏容易暴露于各种有害物质, 受到各种致病因子的侵袭, 微生物感染、代谢异常、药物过量等均可造成肝脏损伤^[4-5]。

脓毒症是由于宿主对感染的反应失调, 导致危及

生命的严重器官功能障碍^[6-9]。其病情进展迅速, 病死率居高不下^[10-13]。肝脏在宿主防御活动中发挥重要作用, 也是脓毒症中微生物群攻击的重要靶器官之一^[14]。脓毒症相关的肝损伤和肝衰竭的发生率分别为 34.0%~46.0% 和 1.3%~22.0%^[15]。研究发现, 脓毒症患者早期发生肝功能障碍是预后不良的特定、独立的危险因素^[16]。本文将对脓毒症肝损伤的机制研究

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与治疗进展进行总结。

1 肝脏与脓毒症

脓毒症过程中,内毒素分子、循环抗原、微生物等有害物质通过门静脉从胃肠道到达肝脏,或者通过动脉血从体循环到达肝脏,导致肝脏成为炎症紊乱损伤的常见靶点^[17-18]。肝脏是机体抵御微生物的重要防线,在肝血窦内完成对大部分细菌的清除^[19],在肝血窦内的内皮细胞、肝星状细胞、常驻巨噬细胞(Kupffer细胞)和4种免疫细胞亚群(多形核白细胞、单核细胞、自然杀伤细胞、自然杀伤T细胞)引发炎症反应并消除微生物^[20]。同时肝脏介导免疫抑制会对抗过度炎症反应带来的损伤,一方面通过激活抗炎通路,产生抗炎细胞因子白细胞介素10(interleukin-10, IL-10)和转化生长因子 β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β);再通过分泌精氨酸酶-1、诱导一氧化氮合酶、调节性T细胞来抑制CD4⁺和CD8⁺T细胞的反应^[21]。另一方面,通过诱导对脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)的脱敏(也称内毒素耐受),限制脓毒症中的炎症反应^[22]。肝脏介导的剧烈炎症反应和免疫抑制的矛盾过程,导致了肝脏细胞严重受损甚至肝衰竭的结局。在脓毒症器官衰竭中,肝功能障碍对脓毒症的预后有特殊相关性,是一个强有力的独立死亡风险预测因子^[16, 23-25]。

2 脓毒症肝损伤的临床表型

刘一娜等^[26]对脓毒症肝损伤的临床表现进行总结,发现超过半数(55.1%)肝损伤发生在脓症患者入住重症监护室2d内,34.7%以胆红素升高为主,44.9%以转氨酶升高为主,20.4%为混合型。其中转氨酶升高组预后较好(肝功能恢复率45.5%),胆红素升高组肝功能恢复率为11.8%。脓毒症肝损伤的临床表型有以下3种:

2.1 缺血缺氧性肝损伤 脓症患者缺氧性肝损伤的发生率约10.0%,由肝脏低灌注、低氧血症引起,也称缺氧性肝炎。表现为血清转氨酶水平急剧升高(通常 $>20\times$ ULN),伴凝血功能异常,黄疸不明显。肝脏发生缺血性损伤后,约1/3患者会继而发生胆汁淤积性肝损伤^[27]。

2.2 胆汁淤积性肝损伤 胆汁淤积是脓毒症肝损伤的常见类型,以高胆红素血症或黄疸为特征^[28],其发生原因与胆汁形成受损、胆汁流动不良有关。胆汁淤积时,由于血清胆汁酸浓度增加,导致葡萄糖和脂质代谢受损,影响脏器功能,可致肾功能受损^[29-30]。血浆胆汁酸明显升高的患者,短期死亡率高,胆汁酸预测脓症患者短期死亡率的效能优于胆红素^[16]。脓症患者发生胆汁淤积后,易合并细菌移位,感染风

险增加,易引发胃肠道并发症和肾功能衰竭,病死率增加到原先2倍^[31-32]。

2.3 继发性硬化性胆管炎(secondary sclerosing cholangitis, SSC) 也称缺血性胆管病,缺血和炎症是SSC的主要诱因,胆管上皮细胞受缺血缺氧的影响,导致不同形式的细胞死亡^[33]。SSC的特征是肝脏炎症、纤维增生和胆管损伤。脓毒症引发的严重全身性低血压、全身炎症反应综合征是重症患者发生SSC的高危因素^[34]。

3 脓毒症肝损伤的机制

病原体入侵机体后,病原体相关分子模式(pathogen associated molecular patterns, PAMPs)被宿主先天免疫系统的模式识别受体(pattern recognition receptors, PRRs)识别,免疫系统被激活,多种细胞因子如肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor alpha, TNF- α)、白细胞介素1(IL-1)、白细胞介素6(IL-6)、白细胞介素8(IL-8)等被释放引发炎症瀑布效应,补体系统、凝血系统和血管内皮被激活。同时细胞损伤释放的损伤相关分子模式(damage associated molecular molecule patterns, DAMPs)如热休克蛋白、高迁移率组蛋白B1、IL-1 α 等也能被PRRs识别,从而导致免疫的持续激活和器官功能紊乱^[35-36]。目前认为脓毒症肝损伤的发生与图1所示机制有关。

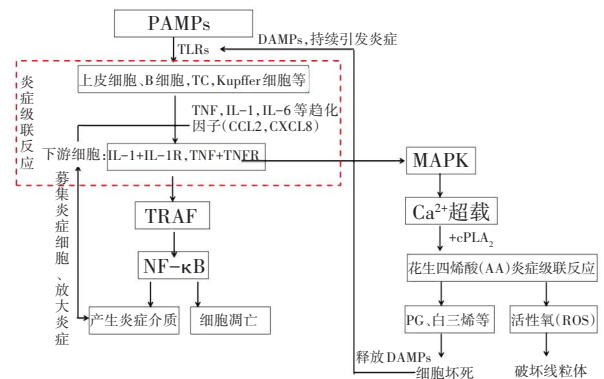


图1 肝脏炎症损伤机制示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of liver inflammation injury mechanism

3.1 过度炎症反应 脓毒症时炎性细胞过度激活,释放大量炎症介质,是器官受损、功能障碍的重要机制之一^[37-38]。脓毒症时过度炎症反应的发生依赖于单核细胞/巨噬细胞表面的Toll样受体(Toll-like receptor, TLRs)的激活。不同病因所致肝细胞损伤的共同通路为Kupffer细胞激活及大量炎症因子释放。Kupffer细胞经LPS刺激,表达Toll样受体4(TLRs4),通过介导MyD88/NF- κ B通路的活化,产生大量炎症

因子,包括TNF- α 、IL-6等^[39]。TNF- α 是一种主要由巨噬细胞分泌的促炎细胞因子,在脓毒症时最先产生,是脓毒症的启动因子。TNF- α 通过与两种同源膜受体TNFR1和TNFR2的相互作用发挥其生物学功能,如细胞增殖、产生炎症介质、诱导细胞凋亡。TNF- α 可通过细胞毒作用直接损伤肝细胞,也可刺激Kupffer细胞和肝细胞产生IL-6、IL-1等细胞因子,其中IL-6可通过激活STAT3诱导急性期蛋白的产生^[40],进而导致肝细胞损伤。

3.2 肝脏循环代谢障碍 脓毒症时机体产生一氧化氮、内皮素-1等血管活性物质,血管收缩与舒张功能失衡;凝血系统被激活,纤溶系统受抑制;纤维蛋白沉积,微血栓形成;一系列的病理改变引起肝脏微循环障碍^[41]。由于微循环血流量减少,肝窦无法维持足够灌注,肝细胞生理功能受抑制,肝细胞长期缺血、缺氧甚至坏死。肝细胞坏死后,会激活DAMPs,释放具有免疫调节活性的多种细胞内分子。DAMPs通过PRRs和nod样受体蛋白3或炎症小体的作用,引起炎症介质和趋化因子的释放,从而诱导自身免疫或免疫耐受及维持非感染性炎症反应。当DAMPs再被活性氧和活性氮激活时,会导致肝脏细胞进一步损伤。

3.3 肝细胞线粒体功能障碍 线粒体是机体重要的能量代谢中心,调节细胞内Ca²⁺浓度、调节细胞凋亡。肝细胞线粒体受损可引起肝脏能量代谢障碍和解毒功能障碍。线粒体损伤的机制与水通道蛋白8(aquaporin-8, AQP8)表达减少、氧化应激损伤、钙超载、呼吸链的抑制及线粒体RNA损伤相关。AQP8是一种跨膜的水通道蛋白及过氧化氢转运蛋白,常表达于肝细胞的线粒体内膜上。脓毒症时,AQP8表达下调,影响腺苷三磷酸(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)合成,导致肝细胞能量供应不足,进而损伤肝细胞^[42]。同时活性氧和活性氮在线粒体膜上发挥作用,使NADPH氧化酶(reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate oxidase)无法与氧正常结合,导致呼吸链传递障碍,ATP生成障碍,致肝脏细胞缺氧而不能发挥正常功能。

3.4 常驻型肝脏巨噬细胞(Kupffer细胞)的影响 脓毒症时,肠道微生态失衡,革兰阴性杆菌产生大量内毒素,通过直接接触肠道上皮细胞,损害肠道屏障而进入门脉系统^[43]。内毒素最主要的成分LPS通过结合脂多糖结合蛋白与Kupffer细胞膜表面的内毒素受体CD14结合,构成LPS-CD14受体,该受体在TLR4参与下,激活Kupffer细胞,使存在于胞浆的I- κ B(I κ B kinase)磷酸化释放NF- κ B,激活LPS-TLR4/NF- κ B信号通路,促进TNF- α 、IL-1 β 等促炎介质大量释

放,介导并加重脓毒症相关的肝损伤。研究表明,通过TAK-242阻断TLR4信号通路可以有效地减轻脓毒症相关肝损伤程度^[42]。此外,LPS作用下,Kupffer细胞骨架改变和凋亡增加导致其吞噬功能下降也可进一步导致肝脏细胞的损伤。

3.5 氧自由基和脂质过氧化 氧自由基是人体的代谢产物,人体中自由基95%以上为氧自由基。机体在各种病毒和细菌感染的发展过程中,会产生活性氧和脂质过氧化。脓毒症时,剧烈的炎症反应导致细胞因子大量产生,进一步激活中性粒细胞,产生大量氧自由基,对肝脏细胞的DNA、蛋白质和脂质造成氧化损伤导致细胞结构和功能破坏,细胞活力下降。其中脂质过氧化是肝脏损伤的重要原因,在细胞凋亡、坏死、铁死亡中发挥作用^[44-45]。脂质过氧化过程中可生成多种醛类,包括丙二醛、丙醛、己醛、4-羟基壬烯醛等^[42],其中丙二醛与蛋白质游离氨基作用,导致蛋白质分子内和分子间的交联,破坏肝细胞膜及线粒体膜完整性,导致肝细胞损伤^[46]。

3.6 中性粒细胞与中性粒细胞胞外诱捕网 脓毒症是由感染引起的全身炎症反应综合征,细菌是其主要感染源,中性粒细胞是抵御细菌感染的第一道防线。脓毒症时,中性粒细胞在趋化因子的作用下,快速到达感染部位杀伤病原菌,这对脓毒症患者具有一定保护作用,但中性粒细胞的过度激活也会造成相关器官损伤。随着脓毒症病程的发展,循环中的中性粒细胞激活,滞留于毛细血管床,进而导致组织缺血缺氧,造成各个器官功能障碍。此外,中性粒细胞可迁移至重要器官,例如在肝脏组织中大量浸润,释放炎症因子,导致肝细胞损伤。中性粒细胞主要通过吞噬和脱颗粒杀伤病原体,但有研究表明,中性粒细胞体外诱捕网(neutrophil extracellular traps, NETs)是一种新的杀菌机制^[47]。NETs可以通过形成高浓度的抗菌蛋白以及活性氧,在多种蛋白的修饰作用下加强杀菌功能,形成NET样死亡(NETosis)过程^[48]。

3.7 细胞自噬 自噬是细胞生存重要的自我保护机制,在脓毒症患者和脓毒症动物模型中能观察到自噬被诱导的现象。在脓毒症中,肝脏表现出最高水平的自噬诱导,其次是心脏和脾脏^[49]。在死于脓毒症的患者的肝脏中,电镜观察到自噬结构的数量明显多于非脓毒症对照患者^[50]。有学者在脓毒症早期阶段的动物模型中观察到自噬活动增加,推测肝细胞为减少细胞凋亡,通过自噬降解受损的线粒体,以减轻脏器损伤^[51]。REN等^[52]发现在脓毒症患者的肝细胞中,自噬空泡化增加,自噬活性增强。LALAZAR等^[53]发现,敲除自噬基因Atg7后小鼠的肝损伤更明显,认为自噬

可以减轻LPS诱导的肝损伤。YU等^[54]发现右美托咪定能增强自噬,通过调节SIRT1/AMPK途径缓解CLP诱导的肝损伤中的炎症反应。XU等^[55]的研究揭示了SPIONs诱导巨噬细胞自噬的机制,通过激活Cav1-Notch1/HES1信号通路,促进巨噬细胞产生IL-10,抑制LPS诱导的败血症和肝损伤的炎症。

4 脓毒症肝损伤的治疗策略

脓毒症肝损伤为综合性治疗,包括感染源的控制、针对炎症反应的免疫调节治疗,早期目标性血流动力学支持,以及保护肝细胞的治疗等,见图2。

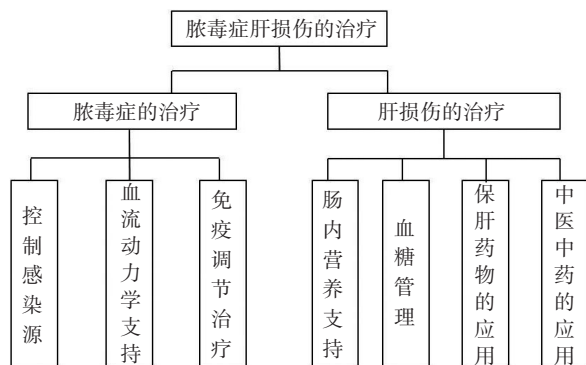


图2 脓毒症肝损伤的治疗

Fig. 2 Treatment of liver injury in sepsis

4.1 感染源的控制 脓毒症早期筛查与降低患者死亡率密切相关,应对高危患者进行快速筛查^[56]。对疑诊或确诊患者应尽早应用合适的抗菌药物,在应用抗生素前,需获得常规的微生物培养,并强调应用抗生素降阶梯治疗。抗生素的选择在未获得明确的病原学诊断时,采用经验性抗菌治疗,进一步完善检查并明确病原学诊断后,根据药动学/药效学原理、药敏结果优化抗生素的使用。

4.2 针对炎症反应的免疫调节治疗 N-乙酰半胱氨酸(N-acetylcysteine, NAC)可清除动物体内自由基,减少血清中TNF- α 、IL-6的含量,从而具有抗氧化、抗炎作用。同时,NAC还具有改善肝脏血液灌注,减少乳酸生成等作用,从而减轻脓毒症时肝脏的损伤,促进其结构及功能的恢复。目前临床常采用胸腺肽 α 1改善脓毒症患者的免疫失衡状态,从而改善疾病预后^[57]。何俊俐等^[58]报道,烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶抑制剂FK866可以通过抑制NF- κ B活化,减轻炎症反应,对脓毒症肝损伤小鼠起到保护作用。

4.3 血流动力学支持 尽早恢复血流动力学稳定,对改善肝脏灌注至关重要^[59]。早期给予30 mL/kg以上的晶体液补充血容量,以达到平均动脉压 \geq 65 mmHg的目标,确保器官再灌注。ENGLERT等^[60]研究表明,脓毒症肝损伤患者通过输注白蛋白,可靶

向治疗不稳定的血红素,改善肝功能和肝脏微循环灌注,降低疾病严重性并改善患者存活率。若大量液体复苏仍无法达到复苏目标,则首选去甲肾上腺素进行升压。

4.4 营养支持治疗 肠内营养能够促进肠黏膜增殖和胆囊收缩,增加胆汁排泄和胃肠蠕动,胆汁淤积症状得以改善,由此引发“多米诺效应”——肝脏血流量增加,低氧血症改善,肝网状内皮系统得到保护,肝细胞再生,肝功能恢复。推荐对血流动力学稳定且无胃肠功能障碍的患者早期行肠内营养治疗^[59]。

4.5 血糖管理 胰岛素强化疗法(intensive insulin therapy, IIT)引起的血脂重新分布可能会刺激肝脏中内毒素的清除。此外,IIT还可通过减轻线粒体功能障碍来改善肝脏功能,可有效降低脓症患者胆汁淤积的发生率^[61]。

4.6 保肝药物的应用 避免使用非甾体类消炎药等具有潜在肝毒性的药物,同时尽早使用异甘草酸镁、还原型谷胱甘肽等保肝药物。赵擎宇等^[62]发现,在脓毒症小鼠模型中预防性使用多烯磷脂酰胆碱不仅可以抑制由内毒素导致的瀑布式炎症反应,还能够使肝细胞间黏附分子-1的表达减少,从而减轻肝脏损伤,起到肝保护的作用。前列腺素E1具有广谱的生物扩血管活性,对血管有很强的扩张作用,改善循环,同时还可减少炎性细胞浸润及免疫相关复合物的生成,前列地尔可以抑制患者血清中TNF- α 、IL-6等炎症因子的表达水平,抑制炎症细胞对组织的浸润及细胞因子的合成,从而减轻机体的炎症反应。同时还可以抑制血栓素A2的合成及血小板聚集,减少血管内皮损伤,改善脏器缺血,防止肝脏进一步损伤^[63]。

4.7 中药治疗 近年来中医药在脓毒症肝损伤中的作用越来越受到关注。尹海燕等^[64]研究发现,接受姜黄素治疗的脓毒症大鼠的肝细胞凋亡指数(apoptotic index)显著降低,提示姜黄素可保护肝细胞,减轻肝细胞损伤。还有研究发现,川芎嗪可以维持肝细胞线粒体结构稳定,起到保肝作用^[65],但目前中医药治疗脓毒症肝损伤的作用机制仍需进一步阐明。

脓症患者常表现为病情危重、死亡率高^[66-67],在脓毒症发展过程中,肝脏是最常受累的靶器官之一,脓毒症肝损伤或者早期的肝功能障碍往往提示预后不良。脓毒症肝损伤的发病机制错综复杂,各致病因素间相互影响。临床工作中,应注意肝损伤的相关预警指标^[68-71],采取早期、完善的肝脏保护措施,降低脓毒症肝损伤的发病率和病死率,改善患者预后^[72]。

伦理审查与知情同意 本研究不涉及伦理批准和患者知情同意

利益冲突声明 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突

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