

·临床研究·

改良极化液治疗对体外循环患者多脏器功能的作用及机制 *

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摘要 目的 探讨改良极化液治疗对体外循环(CPB)患者多脏器功能的作用及机制。方法 :将 40 例心脏二尖瓣置换病人随机分为对照(CONTROL)组(19 例)和改良极化液(GIK)治疗组(21 例)。GIK 组于麻醉诱导前经中心静脉给予改良极化液 500ml ,CONTROL 组给予相同量的平衡盐。分别于术前、术后 12h、后 24h 测定心肌酶谱、肝功能、肾功能，并于术前、麻醉后、CPB15min、开放升主 5min、CPB 结束前、术后 30min、6h、12h、24h 采集血样，测定 CRP、IL-1、IL-10、TNF- α 、肾上腺素、糖皮质激素。结果 :GIK 组患者 AST、CK、LDH、CK-MB、ALT、TBA、BUN、CR 术后 12、24h 均低于 CONTROL 组 ,GIK 组患者 CRP、IL-1、TNF- α 水平 CPB 期及术后均低于 CONTROL 组 ,IL-10 水平高于 CONTROL 组 ,GIK 组患者糖皮质激素水平在 CPB 结束及术后 24h 低于 CONTROL 组 ,GIK 组患者肾上腺素水平高于 CONTROL 组。结论 :围 CPB 期给予葡萄糖 - 胰岛素 - 氯化钾液(GIK)治疗可以提高患者早期多脏器功能,其机制可能与减轻了炎症反应及降低应激状态有关。

关键词 :体外循环 GIK 液 二尖瓣置换 脏器功能保护

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The Effect of Glucose - Insulin - Potassium on Multiple Organs Function in Patients Undergoing Cardiopulmonary Bypass*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of glucose - insulin - potassium (GIK) on multiple organs function and its mechanism in patients undergoing cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB). **Methods:** Forty hundred patients undergoing mitral valve replacement were randomly divided into GIK group (n=21) and control group (n=19). The GIK group received a central GIK infusion consisting of 500ml of 20% glucose, 33IU insulin 30mmol of potassium chloride (KCl) run at 60ml.h⁻¹ starting before induction of anesthesia and finishing six hours following release of the AXC. The control group received equivalent 0.9% Sodium chloride. In the preoperative, postoperative 12h and 24h, determination of myocardial enzymes, hepatic function and renal function were collected. Arterial blood samples were obtained respectively from patients of the two groups before the operation, after anesthetic, CPB15min, 5min following release of AXC, the end of CPB, 30min, 6h, 12h, 24h following the end of operation. The levels of CRP, IL-1, IL-10 TNF- α , glucocorticoids and epinephrine were measured. **Results:** AST, CK, LDH, CK-MB, ALT, TBA, BUN, CR of the patients in GIK group at post-operative 12, 24h were lower than those of control group. The level of CRP, IL-1, and TNF- α of GIK group were lower than that of control group at the period of CPB and postoperation, and the level of IL-10 of GIK group was higher than that of control group at the same time. The level of blood glucocorticoid of GIK group was lower than that of control group after the end of CPB, but the level of blood epinephrine of GIK group was higher than that of control at the same time. **Conclusion:** GIK therapy during the CPB period can significantly improve the multiple organs function, and the mechanism may be related to reducing the inflammatory response and the stress state.

Key words: Cardiopulmonary bypass; GIK; Mitral valve replacement; Organ function protection

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前言

体外循环(Cardiopulmonary Bypass,CPB)是心脏直视手术的必需前提条件,但CPB在辅助循环的同时,又会因转机过程及缺血再灌注损伤给组织器官带来诸多负面影响。葡萄糖-胰岛素-氯化钾液(glucose-insulin-potassium,GIK)能促进缺血时及缺血后细胞摄取和代谢葡萄糖,从而提高ATP效能和促进糖原储存,有利于缺血组织无氧酵解产生的乳酸氧化为丙酮酸,减少H⁺堆积和自由基生成,并提高了自由基清除酶的活性,从而减轻红细胞膜的损伤,改善红细胞的变形能力、降低聚集性及血液粘度,从而有利于缺血区域的血供,促进器官功能的恢复^[1-2]。GIK液对体外循环术后患者多脏器功能的作用及机制,目前还没有确定性的结论,本研究以40例二尖瓣置换患者为研究对象,对此进行了随机对照研究。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选取2011年2月到2011年8月我院心外科诊断为二尖瓣狭窄伴或不伴关闭不全的患者40例,符合风湿性心脏病的诊断标准(参见美国心脏病学会和美国心脏协会《心脏瓣膜病诊疗指南》)^[3]。

纳入标准:患有风湿性二尖瓣病变,符合心脏外科手术治疗指征,年龄在18-60岁男性或女性患者,需行择期CPB下二尖瓣瓣膜置换手术,左心室射血分数(LVEF)≥45%,左心室舒张末期直径≤70mm,心胸比≤0.70。

排除标准:既往有心脏手术史;二尖瓣瓣口面积<1.0 cm²;不稳定型心绞痛,冠脉造影显示冠脉狭窄,充血性心衰,血流动力学不稳定需药物支持,肝肾功能不全,COPD,糖尿病,神经系统疾病,严重凝血功能障碍。

患者依计算机抽号方法随机分成2组,GIK组21例,CONTROL组19例。两组一般情况见表1。

表1 患者基本参数

Table 1 Basic parameters of the patients

| | GIK组(n=21) | CONTROL组(n=19) |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------|
| | GIK Group | Control Group |
| 术前情况 | | |
| Preoperative | | |
| 性别(男/女) | 5/16 | 4/15 |
| Gender(male/female) | | |
| 年龄(岁) | 55±10 | 50±9 |
| Age(year) | | |
| 身高(cm) | 163±7 | 163±5 |
| Body Height(cm) | | |
| 体重(kg) | 61±8 | 60±7 |
| Body Weight(kg) | | |
| 体重指数(kg/m ²) | 23±4 | 23±3 |
| BMI(kg/m ²) | | |
| 左室射血分数(%) | 56.0±6.6 | 56.8±7.0 |
| LVEF(%) | | |
| 心功能(NYHA分级) | | |
| Heart Function(NYHA) | | |
| | 10 | 10 |
| | 11 | 9 |
| 二尖瓣瓣口面积(cm ²) | 1.3±0.2 | 1.4±0.3 |
| Mitral Valve Orifice area | | |
| 二尖瓣返流量(ml) | 12±3 | 10±4 |
| Mitral Regurgitation | | |
| 术中情况 | | |
| Intraoperative | | |
| 阻断时间(min) | 32±9 | 35±7 |
| Time of AXC | | |
| CPB时间(min) | 68±11 | 71±14 |
| Time of CPB | | |

注:上述参数两组无显著性差异。

Note: All the parameter above of the two groups have no significant difference.

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者术前均给与常规检查与治疗,排除给与血管紧张素转化酶抑制剂或血管紧张素受体拮抗剂的患者。全部患者于入手术室后经右侧颈内静脉,放置 Swan-Ganz 漂浮导管(7F, arrow, 美国),采用咪达唑仑(0.2-0.3mg/kg)、丙泊酚(1-2mg/kg)或依托咪酯(0.3mg/kg)、芬太尼(20-30μg/kg)、维库溴铵(诱导剂量 0.1mg/kg,之后间断推注)等药物常规麻醉,经胸正中切口入路,经升主动脉根部和上、下腔静脉插管建立 CPB,常规进行二尖瓣置换手术。GIK 组在麻醉诱导前经中心静脉给予 GIK(20%葡萄糖 500 ml, 普通胰岛素 33 U, 10%氯化钾 30 ml, 60 ml/h),到大约术后 6h 输完, CONTROL 组给予等量平衡盐。

1.3 观测指标及方法

两组分别于术前、术后 12h、24h 采取静脉血样,测定 AST、

CK、LDH、CK-MB、ALT、TBA、BUN、CR 水平。并于术前、麻醉后、CPB15min、开放升主 5min、CPB 结束前、术后 30min、6h、12h、24h 采取动脉血样,测定 CRP、IL-1、IL-10、TNF-α、肾上腺素、糖皮质激素水平。

1.4 统计学方法

所有结果均以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm SD$)表示,应用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件行 t 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

两组 HR、MAP、MPAP、CVP 无明显差异。

2.1 心肌酶谱的变化

GIK 组患者 AST、CK、LDH、CK-MB 术后 12h、24h 均低于 CONTROL 组($P < 0.05$, 见图 1)。

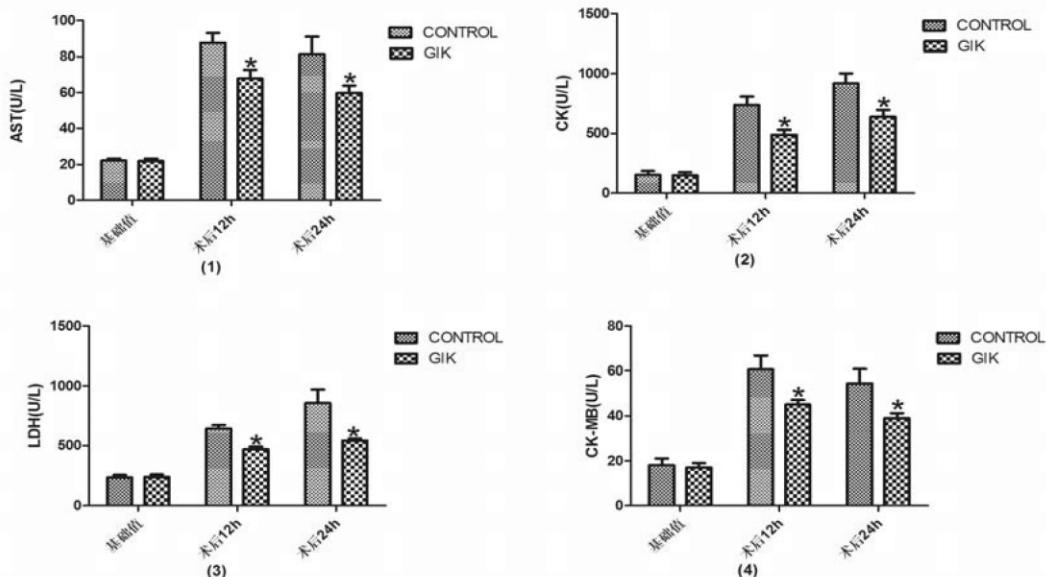


图 1 围术期血浆中 AST(1)、CK(2)、LDH(3)、CK-MB(4) 的变化比较

Fig.1 The changes of AST(1)、CK(2)、LDH(3) and CK-MB(4) in peri-operation

与 CONTROL 组相应时间点比较, $*P < 0.05$

Note: $*P < 0.05$ GIK group compared with CONTROL group

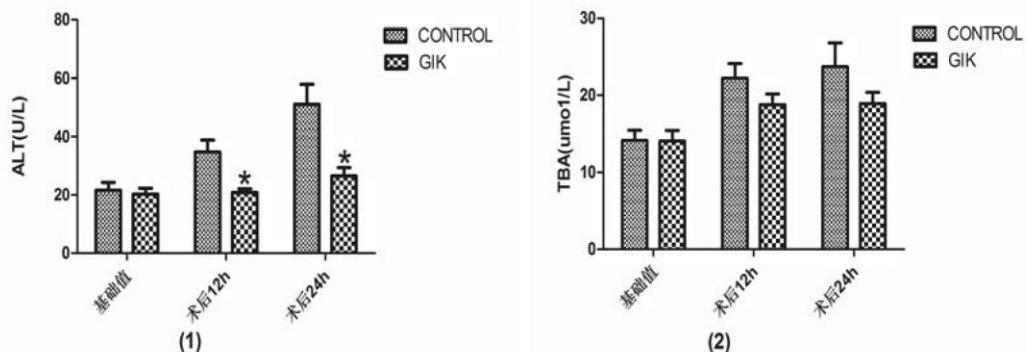


图 2 围术期血浆 ALT(1)、TBA(2) 的变化比较

Fig.2 The changes of ALT(1) and TBA(2) in peri-operation

与 CONTROL 组相应时间点比较, $*P < 0.05$

Note: $*P < 0.05$ GIK group compared with CONTROL group

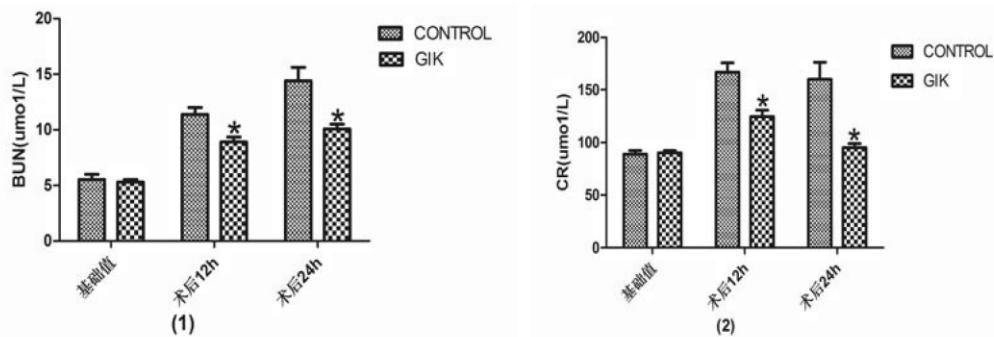
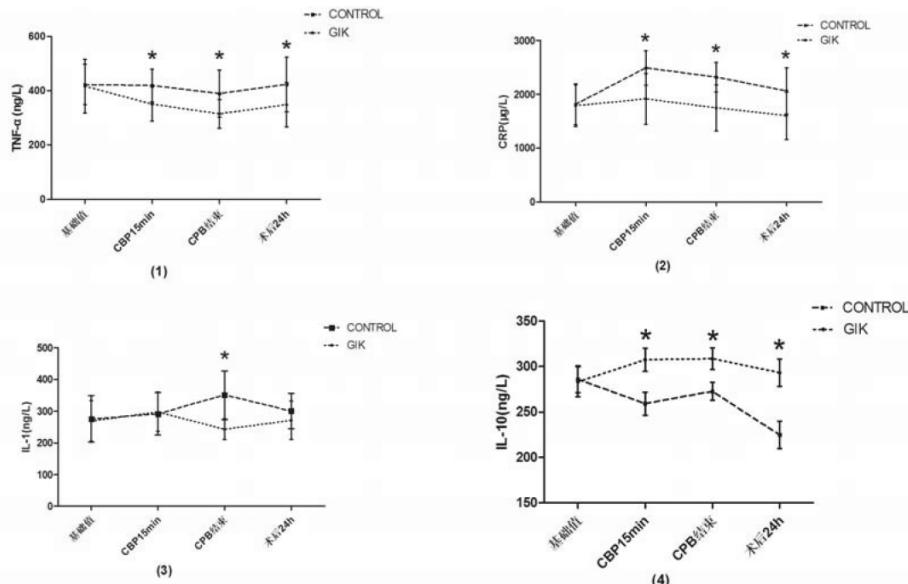


图 3 围术期血浆中 BUN(1)、CR(2) 的变化比较

Fig.3 The changes of ALT(1) and TBA(2) in peri-operation

与 CONTROL 组相应时间点比较, *P < 0.05

Note : *P < 0.05 GIK group compared with CONTROL group

图 4 围术期血浆中 TNF- α (1)、CRP(2)、IL-1(3)、IL-10(4) 的变化比较Fig.4 The changes of TNF- α (1),CRP(2), IL-1(3) and IL-10(4)in peri-operation

与 CONTROL 组相应时间点比较, *P < 0.05

Note : *P < 0.05 GIK group compared with CONTROL group

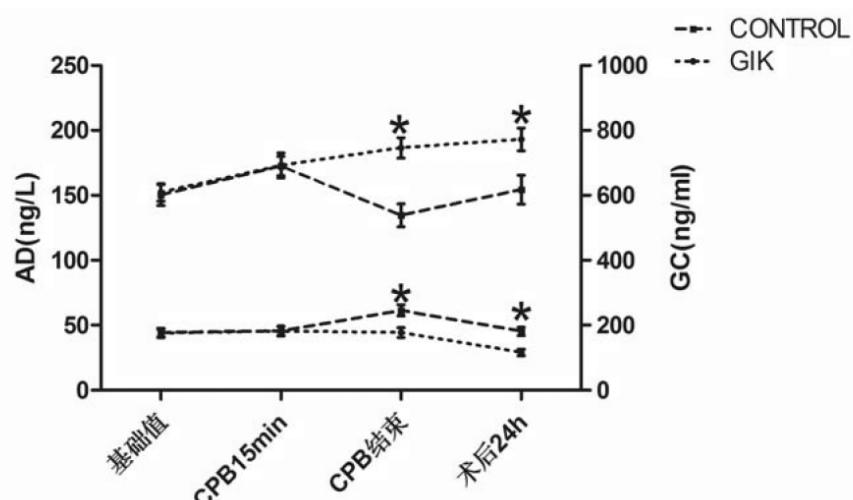


图 5 围术期血浆中糖皮质激素、肾上腺素的变化比较

Fig.5 The changes of AD(above) and GC(below) in peri-operation

与 CONTROL 组相应时间点比较, *P < 0.05

Note: *P < 0.05 GIK group compared with CONTROL group

2.2 肝脏功能酶学的变化

GIK 组患者 ALT、TBA 术后 12h、24h 均低于 CONTROL 组,其中 ALT 降低有统计学差异($P < 0.05$,见图 2)。

2.3 肾脏功能变化

GIK 组患者 BUN、CR 术后 12h、24h 均低于 CONTROL 组。 $(P < 0.05$,见图 3)。

2.4 炎性因子及应激激素的变化

GIK 组 TNF- α 、CRP、IL-1 水平 CPB 结束后及术后高于 CONTROL 组, GIK 组 IL-10 水平 CPB 结束后及术后高于 CONTROL 组($P < 0.05$,见图 4)。糖皮质激素水平 GIK 组 CPB 结束后及术后低于 CONTROL 组, GIK 组肾上腺素水平 CPB 结束后及术后高于 CONTROL 组($P < 0.05$,见图 5)。

3 讨论

本研究显示在 CPB 后, AST、CK、LDH、CK-MB、ALT、TBA、BUN、CR 等表达较术前明显升高,表明心、肝、肾等重要脏器受到严重打击。CPB 过程中,由于血液和 CPB 管道的接触等原因,使补体系统激活,其进一步激活中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞和单核细胞等产生促炎性细胞因子。CPB 使消化道的屏障作用降低,细菌进入血液循环从而引起内毒素血症^[4]。炎症反应早期产生的多种细胞因子 CRP、IL-1、TNF- α 等触发炎症反应并放大炎症过程。如激活的 TNF- α 可以再激活 NF-KB,引起 NF-KB 的过度激活,而激活的 NF-KB 能启动相关靶基因的转录,在炎症和自身免疫反应中起重要作用。应激性高血糖状态易促进感染的发生,加重炎症反应。促炎因子与抗炎因子平衡失调,缺血/再灌注损伤和微循环障碍,内毒素血症等均参与了其病理过程,引起微血栓形成和栓塞、溶血和术后贫血、并可能激活全身炎性反应(SIRS)引起心、肺、肾等器官组织的破坏,从而影响手术效果和病人预后^[5]。本研究中 CPB 后两组炎性因子及糖皮质激素水平均较 CPB 前增高($P < 0.05$),也证实了这一点。

多个研究表明, GIK 治疗后可显著提高缺血再灌注损伤后心脏功能^[6-11]。GIK 中的胰岛素除了促进心肌细胞摄取和代谢葡萄糖,还可直接通过胰岛素介导、增加葡萄糖载体的表达及间接通过改善 Na⁺-K⁺-ATP 酶循环,产生正性肌力作用而改善心肌收缩功能。即使是心肌组织显著损伤的患者,大剂量胰岛素仍能够促进心肌收缩功能的恢复^[12-18]。胰岛素是 GIK 保护缺血心肌的关键成分,胰岛素可直接激活磷脂酰肌醇 3- 激酶 - 蛋白激酶 B- 内皮型一氧化氮合酶 - 一氧化氮(PI3K-Akt-eNOS-NO)生存信号通路,减轻心肌缺血/再灌注损伤,促进心肌生存,改善缺血再灌注后的心脏功能^[19]。

GIK 组 AST、CK、LDH、CK-MB、ALT、TBA、BUN、CR 等指标维持在相对较低的平稳水平,炎症介质及糖皮质激素表达较 CONTROL 组低($P < 0.05$),肾上腺素表达较 CONTROL 组增高($P < 0.05$)。IL-10 是众多细胞因子中少数具有免疫抑制和抗炎症作用的细胞因子之一^[20]。GIK 组 CPB 后 IL-10 的表达较 CONTROL 组增高($P < 0.05$)。上述实验结果提示改良 GIK 治疗可减弱炎症反应,降低应激状态,保护心肝肾等重要脏器功能。其可能机制为:1.GIK 可减少炎症因子的释放,增加抗炎因子,如 IL-10 等的表达,降低炎症反应。2.GIK 降低了 CPB 患者应激状态,发挥防御贮备的肾上腺髓质激素肾上腺素水平^[21]明显

升高,而应激适应期肾上腺皮质激素糖皮质激素分泌较 CONTROL 组减少。

我们对 GIK 液的配比进行调整,提高了极化液中胰岛素的配比,严格控制术中的高血糖,将其应用于单独行二尖瓣置换的 CPB 患者,并且严格控制其他因素,在围手术期应用改良型 GIK (20% 葡萄糖 500 ml, 普通胰岛素 33 U, 10% 氯化钾 30 ml 的 GIK) 加大了胰岛素的用量,取得了较好的多脏器保护作用。

由于本研究病例纳入标准相对严格,只选取了病情相对较轻的二尖瓣置换术患者,如年龄在 18-60 岁, LVEF ≥ 45%, 左心室舒张末期直径 ≤ 70 mm, 心胸比 ≤ 0.70, 因此,是否可以将此安全有效且廉价的治疗方法扩大应用,有待进一步的研究。

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