



苍艾挥发油通过调节氧化应激反应对高原 心肌肥厚大鼠的治疗作用*

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【摘要】目的 基于7.0T心脏磁共振(cardiac magnetic resonance, CMR)探索苍艾挥发油(Cang-ai volatile oil, CAVO)对青藏高原低压低氧环境心肌肥厚(myocardial hypertrophy, MH)大鼠的治疗作用。**方法** 将50只雄性SPF级SD大鼠随机分为平原对照组(CON)、低压低氧组(HH)、心肌肥厚模型组(MH)、苍艾治疗组(MH+CAVO)和盐酸贝那普利治疗组(MH+RX), 每组10只。除CON组外, 将其余组在高原环境(海拔4250 m)自然饲养8周后, 给予相应药物灌胃。后采用CMR测量左心室功能及心肌应变。采用HE染色、Masson染色观察心肌间质纤维化情况, 小麦胚芽凝集素(wheat germ agglutinin, WGA)染色分析心肌细胞横截面积; 透射电镜观察心肌超微结构改变。ELISA法检测血清中心肌肌钙蛋白T(cardiac troponin T, cTnT)、超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(glutathione peroxidase, GSH-Px)水平。**结果** 相较CON组, MH组的左心室整体周向应变(left ventricular global circumferential strain, LVGCS)[(-18.85±1.67)%]和左心室整体纵向应变(left ventricular global longitudinal strain, LVGLS)[(-20.39±1.48)%]降低($P<0.05$)。然而, 与MH组相比, MH+CAVO组的LVGCS[(-22.10±1.08)%]和LVGLS[(-24.60±1.72)%]升高(P 均 <0.05), 表明CAVO治疗改善了左心室功能。与CON组比较, MH组血清中GSH-Px[(1173.49±27.10) U/mL vs. (300.83±47.25) U/mL]和SOD水平[(302.27±3.65) U/mL vs. (105.96±4.03) U/mL]降低($P<0.01$), MDA水平增加[(6.65±2.99) μmol/L vs. (57.91±1.13) μmol/L, $P<0.01$], 提示MH组大鼠抗氧化能力下降。经CAVO干预后, MH+CAVO组的大鼠表现出血清中SOD[(278.51±5.97) U/mL]和GSH-Px[(961.82±17.56) U/mL]水平的升高以及MDA[(17.79±1.33) μmol/L]水平的降低(P 均 <0.05)。**结论** CAVO通过调节氧化应激反应, 有效改善高原环境下心肌肥厚大鼠的心功能, 同时改善心肌肥厚。

【关键词】 苍艾挥发油 7.0T心脏磁共振 高原 低压低氧 心肌肥厚

Therapeutic Effect of Cang-Ai Volatile Oil on High-Altitude Rats With Cardiac Hypertrophy Through Modulation of Oxidative Stress Response LIANG Boshen^{1,2}, YIN Hongke¹, WANG Lei¹, CHEN Haotian¹, FANG Xin¹, ZHAO Sisi¹, ZHU Qi^{1,2}, XIONG Lei², SUO Jinghang³, CHEN Baijun^{2Δ}, GAO Fabao^{1,2Δ}. 1. Department of Radiology, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Yunnan University of Chinese Medicine, Kunming 650500, China; 3. Jiaxing University, Jiaxing 314001, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the therapeutic effect of Cang-ai volatile oil (CAVO) on rats with myocardial hypertrophy (MH) exposed to the hypobaric hypoxic environment of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau using 7.0-tesla (7.0T) cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (CMR). **Methods** A total of 50 male specific pathogen-free (SPF) Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly assigned to a low-altitude control (CON) group, hypobaric hypoxia (HH) group, myocardial hypertrophy modeling (MH) group, MH modeling plus CAVO treatment (MH+CAVO) group, and MH modeling plus benadryl hydrochloride treatment (MH+RX) group, with 10 rats in each group. Except for the CON group, the rats in all the groups were kept and fed in the standard way for 8 weeks in a high-altitude environment (at 4250 m above sea level), and then given the corresponding treatment drugs by gastric gavage. Afterwards, 7.0T high field strength CMR was used to measure left ventricular (LV) function and myocardial strain. Hematoxylin-eosin (HE) staining and Masson staining were performed to observe myocardial interstitial fibrosis. Wheat germ agglutinin (WGA) staining was performed to analyze the cross-sectional area of cardiomyocytes. Transmission electron microscopy was used to observe the ultrastructural changes of the myocardium. Serum levels of cardiac troponin T (cTnT), superoxide dismutase (SOD), malondialdehyde (MDA), and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-PX) were measured by ELISA. **Results** Compared with those of the control group, the MH group had significantly lower left ventricular global circumferential strain (LVGCS) at

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($-18.85\pm 1.67\%$) and left ventricular global longitudinal strain (LVGLS) at ($-20.39\pm 1.48\%$) ($P<0.05$). However, the MH+CAVO group had significantly higher LVGCS at ($-22.10\pm 1.08\%$) and LVGLS at ($-24.60\pm 1.72\%$) compared with those of the MH group (both $P<0.05$), indicating that CAVO treatment improved LV function. The MH group had a decreased level of serum glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) in comparison with the CON group ([1 173.49 \pm 27.10] U/mL vs. [300.83 \pm 47.25] U/mL, $P<0.01$), a decreased SOD level in comparison with the CON group ([302.27 \pm 3.65] U/mL vs. [105.96 \pm 4.03] U/mL, $P<0.01$), and an increased level of serum malondialdehyde (MDA) in comparison with the CON group ([57.91 \pm 1.13] μ mol/L vs. [6.65 \pm 2.99] μ mol/L, $P<0.01$), suggesting that the antioxidant capacity of rats in the MH group was decreased. After CAVO intervention, rats in the MH+CAVO group exhibited an increase in the serum levels of SOD at (278.51 \pm 5.97) U/mL and GSH-Px at (961.82 \pm 17.56) U/mL, as well as a decrease in MDA at (17.79 \pm 1.33) μ mol/L (all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** CAVO can effectively improve cardiac function in rats with cardiac hypertrophy exposed to high-altitude environment by modulating oxidative stress and ameliorating cardiac hypertrophy.

【Key words】 Cang-ai volatile oil 7.0T cardiac magnetic resonance High altitude Hypobaric hypoxia Myocardial hypertrophy

我国高原地区具有海拔高、地势险、环境杂、氧压低、气温寒等独特的地理气候特点,目前,全球约有4亿人生活在高原地区,并且有近1.4亿人常年生活在海拔2 500 m以上的地区^[1-2]。居住在高原地区的人群,由于长期面临氧气不足的环境,可能会经历肺血管的收缩及结构重塑,进而引发低氧性肺动脉高压(hypoxia pulmonary artery hypertension, HPAH)^[3-4]。既往研究证明,随着海拔升高,左心室直径和体积均减小,而壁厚增加,与此同时,其收缩功能和心输出量仍能保持在正常水平;由于左室和右室之间的互相依赖,一个心室的压力和容量负荷变化通常会累及另一个心室,故在长期压力超负荷下容易引起右心室肥厚(right ventricular hypertrophy, RVH)^[5-7]。作为慢性高原病的一个标志性特征,心肌肥厚(myocardial hypertrophy, MH)是心脏适应血流动力学负荷改变时出现的一种生理代偿功能,主要是在压力长期超负荷的情况下,心脏为了维持正常的血液循环而增强收缩力,从而引起心肌质量增加,缺氧引起的MH也通常被认为是慢性心力衰竭的基本病理过程^[8]。

虽然许多研究使用化学合成药物治疗MH,也取得了一定效果,但依然存在副作用。中医药已被越来越多地运用于治疗高原MH,取得了显著成效^[9]。苍艾挥发油(Cang-ai volatile oil, CAVO)是基于中医芳香疗法结合现代萃取工艺提炼而成的中药挥发油复方制剂,能有效增强正常大鼠心肌收缩力。近年来,心脏磁共振(cardiac magnetic resonance, CMR)研究受到广泛关注。CMR以无创、高分辨率等独特优势成为一种广泛使用的非侵入性成像技术,已被视为评估心功能的“金标准”^[10]。以往高原引起的心脏改变以超声诊断为主,但超声存在主观性强以及对心脏体积等参数的过高评估的缺点。故本研究通过7.0T CMR探索CAVO对高原低压低氧环境下MH大鼠的治疗效果。现报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物

依据GPower_3.1.9.7_143软件计算样本量,健康雄性SD大鼠50只,体质量120~140 g(4周龄),购自中国成都达硕生物科技有限公司实验中心。本研究遵循的程序符合四川大学华西医院实验动物伦理委员会批准的程序(批准文号:cn0428427)。所有实验均在符合实验动物保护相关指南和规定的情况下进行。

1.2 药物和试剂

CAVO的制备、治疗和检测方法遵循既往研究中概述的既定方案^[11-12]:所需所有中药材(包括苍术、艾叶各100 g,丁香、藿香等其余药材各50 g),粉碎后置于5 000 mL的圆底烧瓶中,水蒸气馏法提取挥发油成分,即加入8倍量的蒸馏水浸泡1 h,加热至沸腾2 h,挥发油提取器收集得到金黄色油状液体,经无水硫酸钠除去残留水分后,将采集到的CAVO原油放入棕褐色瓶中封口备用,在4℃条件下保存;实验时需用吐温-80助溶稀释。盐酸异丙肾上腺素(ISO)美国Sigma公司, I5627;盐酸贝那普利(美国Sigma公司, PHR1912);大鼠心肌肌钙蛋白T(cardiac troponin T, cTnT)酶联免疫试剂盒(Elabscience公司, 货号: E-EL-R0151c);大鼠超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)酶联免疫试剂盒(Elabscience公司, 货号: E-BC-K020-M);大鼠丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)酶联免疫试剂盒(Elabscience公司, 货号: E-BC-K025-M);大鼠谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(glutathione peroxidase, GSH-Px)酶联免疫试剂盒(Elabscience公司, 货号: E-BC-K096-M),小麦胚芽凝集素(wheat germ agglutinin, WGA)(SIGMA公司, 货号: L4895, 比例: 1 : 200)。

1.3 仪器

7.0T小动物磁共振扫描仪(德国Bruker公司, BioSpec

70/30 USR); SNAII Model 1030磁共振兼容动物生理监护仪和门控系统(美国Small Animal Instruments公司)、MATRX VIP3000小动物专用麻醉机(美国Midmark公司)、专业心脏后处理软件CVI⁴²(Circle Cardiovascular Imaging公司)、酶标仪(美国伯腾BioTek, 型号 μ Quant)、快速组织脱水机(Thermo scientific/赛默飞世尔, 型号STP420 ES)、包埋机(武汉俊杰电子有限公司, 型号JB-P5)、石蜡切片机(Thermo scientific/赛默飞世尔, 型号HM325)、病理切片扫描仪(3DHISTECH Kft公司, Panoramic SCAN II)、高速低温组织研磨仪(Sevicebio公司, 型号KZ-III-F)、化学发光成像系统(上海勤翔科学仪器有限公司, 型号ChemiScope 6100)、超薄切片机(Leica公司, 型号Leica UC7)、透射电子显微镜(HITACHI公司, 型号HT7700)、Bio-Rad 图像分析系统(Bio-Rad公司, 型号Hercules)。

1.4 方法

1.4.1 实验分组与造模方法

50只SD大鼠按随机数字表法分为平原对照(CON)组、低血压低氧(HH)组、心肌肥厚模型(MH)组、苍艾治疗(MH+CAVO)组和盐酸贝那普利治疗(MH+RX)组, 每组10只。CON组在海拔500 m的成都饲养, 各高海拔组大鼠从成都转运至平均海拔4250 m的玉树州高原实验室饲养8周, 造成天然心肌损伤模型后, 每日腹腔注射ISO 5 mg/kg, 持续14 d, 造成高原心肌肥厚模型。模型成功建立的标准以大鼠心脏心肌组织病理切片显示明显的细胞间隙增宽, CMR显示室壁增厚, 左心室质量指数(left ventricular mass index, LVMI)升高作为标准。

1.4.2 分组给药方式

CAVO以每次给药容积0.3 mL/100 g灌胃, 各组大鼠处理方式: ①CON组大鼠在平原地区正常饲养。②HH组大鼠运至高原后正常饲养8周, 灌胃给药生理盐水14 d。③MH组大鼠运至高原后正常饲养8周, 每日腹腔注射ISO 5 mg/kg, 持续14 d, 后每天灌胃生理盐水, 连续14 d。④MH+CAVO组大鼠运至高原后正常饲养8周, 每天腹腔注射ISO 5 mg/kg, 持续14 d, 后每天灌胃给药CAVO, 连续14 d, CAVO灌胃剂量则选取约半数致死量(median lethal dose, LD₅₀)[3.86 mL/(kg·d)]的1/30, 即0.12 mL/(kg·d)^[10], 且灌胃时需用水-80助溶, 稀释制成质量分数为4%CAVO溶液。⑤MH+RX组大鼠运至高原后正常饲养8周, 每天腹腔注射ISO 5 mg/kg, 持续14 d, 后每天灌胃给药盐酸贝那普利, 连续14 d, 已知临床上常规患者的贝那普利剂量为每日5 mg/70 kg, 据此算得大鼠的服药剂量($\times 6.3$)为0.45 mg/kg。

1.4.3 CMR检测

将HH、MH、MH+CAVO和MH+RX组大鼠在高海拔环境下进行对应药物干预处理后快速运回平原。抵达平原后, 立即对大鼠进行CMR扫描, 扫描均在3 d内完成。采用3%异氟醚混合氧麻醉大鼠。将大鼠置于俯卧位, 头部固定, 使用心电呼吸双门控触发。待心电图波形及呼吸频率稳定后进行CMR扫描。采用心脏快速低角度拍摄电影序列, 采集3个水平的长轴和短轴定位像, 获得从底部到顶点覆盖左右心室的短轴像。CMR参数包括重复时间8.0 ms, 回波时间2.5 ms, 翻转角度15°, 视野40 mm \times 40 mm, 层厚1.5 mm, 重复次数3次, 电影帧数23, 层间距0 mm。

1.4.4 CMR图像与数据分析

所有扫描图像以DICOM格式导入专业心脏后处理软件CVI⁴²进行分析。通过在软件中连续添加左右心室短轴图像, 并分别手工勾画舒张末期和收缩末期的左右心室内膜和外膜, 获得各项心功能和应力指标^[13]。见图1。

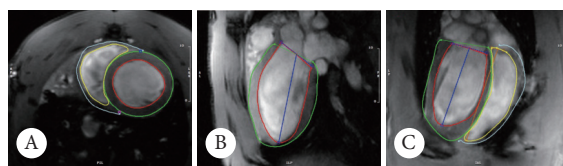


图1 CVI⁴²专业软件分析左心室心肌应变示意图

Fig 1 The schematic of left ventricular myocardial strain analyzed by CVI⁴² professional software

A, Standard cardiac short-axis plane; B, standard cardiac two-chamber plane; C, standard cardiac four-chamber plane.

1.4.5 形态学和组织病理学分析

完成CMR扫描后马上取材, 腹腔注射3%戊巴比妥钠溶液30 mg/kg麻醉后, 将大鼠心脏切除, 取出, 在体积分数为4%多聚甲醛溶液中固定24 h, 脱水, 切片(厚度2 mm), 并包埋在石蜡中进行HE染色。

1.4.6 小麦胚芽凝集素染色

小麦胚芽凝集素(wheat germ agglutinin, WGA)染色观察心肌细胞肥大情况。取材过程同1.4.5, 将3~5 μ m厚的组织切片与WGA孵育, 共聚焦显微镜400倍镜下观察。每个样本至少随机选择10个视野进行图像采集, 取平均值。采用Image J软件测定心肌细胞横截面积大小。

1.4.7 血清中心肌损伤标志物和氧化应激指标测定

CMR扫描结束后, 腹腔注射3%戊巴比妥钠溶液30 mg/kg麻醉后进行腹主动脉采血。采血后, 将大鼠血液在4 °C、2 000 r/min离心15 min, 分离血清, 按照试剂盒说明书检测大鼠血清中心肌损伤标志物和氧化应激标志物的水平。

1.4.8 透射电镜检测

将心肌组织切片成 1 mm^3 的小块,置于磷酸缓冲液(pH7.4)漂洗3次,每次15 min,后在1%的锇酸-0.1 mol/L磷酸缓冲液(pH7.4)室温(20 ℃)固定2 h。用分级乙醇脱水,进一步切成超薄切片,醋酸铀和柠檬酸铅染色,透射电子显微镜观察和拍照。

1.4.9 统计学方法

所有符合正态分布的计量资料采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 来描述,方差齐性采用 F 检验。组间比较采用双独立样本 t 检验、Welch t 检验或LSD- t 检验。方差不齐采用Kruskal-Wallis检验、Games-Howell检验进行组间比较。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 大鼠一般生理数据

结果见表1。各组大鼠体质量未见明显差异($P>0.05$)。CMR扫描后,与CON组相比,HH组和MH组的左心室质量(left ventricle weight, LVW)和LVMI增加($P<0.05$)。与MH组相比,MH+CAVO组和MH+RX组的LVW和LVMI下降($P<0.05$)。

2.2 各组大鼠心室CMR参数

2.2.1 各组大鼠左心室CMR参数

结果见表2。心功能结果显示,与CON组相比,HH组

各项指标的差异均无统计学意义,MH组左心室收缩末期容积(left ventricular end systolic volume, LVESV)升高($P<0.05$),MH+CAVO组左心室每搏输出量(left ventricular stroke volume, LVSV)降低($P<0.05$);与MH组相比,MH+CAVO组和MH+RX组LVESV降低($P<0.01$),室壁厚度降低($P<0.05$)。各组大鼠的左心室舒张末期容积(left ventricular end diastolic volume, LVEDV)和左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)差异无统计学意义。

心脏磁共振组织追踪技术(cardiac magnetic resonance feature tracking, CMR-FT)结果显示,与CON组相比,MH组左心室整体环向应变(left ventricular global circumferential strain, LVGCS)和左心室整体纵向应变(left ventricular global longitudinal strain, LVGLS)均降低($P<0.01$);与MH组相比,MH+CAVO组和MH+RX组LVGLS和LVGCS均升高($P<0.05$)。各组大鼠的左心室整体径向应变(left ventricular global radial strain, LVGRS)差异无统计学意义。

2.2.2 各组大鼠右心室CMR参数

结果见表3。心功能结果显示,与CON组相比,HH组和MH组RVEDV和RVESV升高($P<0.05$),MH+CAVO组RVEDV和RVSV升高($P<0.05$),MH+RX组RVEDV升高($P<0.01$);与MH组相比,MH+CAVO组和MH+RX组

表 1 各组大鼠的一般情况比较

Table 1 Comparison of the general condition of rats in each group

Item	CON group (n=10)	HH group (n=10)	MH group (n=10)	MH+CAVO group (n=10)	MH+RX group (n=10)
Body mass/g	469.78±50.55	454.00±38.20	448.00±56.91	467.30±31.94	449.40±32.83
LVW/g	1.12±0.15	1.19±0.13*	1.41±0.23*	1.06±0.07 [#]	1.04±0.12 [#]
LVMI/(mg/g)	2.38±0.15	2.63±0.24*	3.17±0.61**	2.28±0.14 [#]	2.32±0.19 [#]

LVW: left ventricle weight; LVMI: left ventricular mass index. * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, vs. CON group; [#] $P<0.05$, [#] $P<0.01$, vs. MH group.

表 2 各组大鼠的左心室功能及应力比较

Table 2 Comparison of left ventricular function and strain in rats from different groups

Item	CON group (n=8)	HH group (n=8)	MH group (n=8)	MH+CAVO group (n=8)	MH+RX group (n=8)
LVEDV/mL	0.40±0.04	0.43±0.03	0.48±0.03	0.38±0.08	0.40±0.10
LVESV/mL	0.10±0.02	0.14±0.02	0.21±0.03**	0.11±0.01 [#]	0.16±0.04 [#]
LVSVM/mL	0.31±0.05	0.26±0.03	0.23±0.05	0.22±0.06*	0.23±0.06
LVEF/%	67.62±3.20	64.89±0.92	63.35±2.10	64.28±4.37	64.36±2.66
Wall thickness/mm	1.99±0.13	2.25±0.14	2.43±0.16	1.87±0.48 [#]	1.91±0.16 [#]
LVGRS/%	48.57±8.18	45.11±5.80	38.29±2.99	46.10±4.88	43.81±6.78
LVGCS/%	-23.02±1.22	-20.40±1.81	-18.85±1.67**	-22.10±1.08 [#]	-22.97±2.15 [#]
LVGLS/%	-23.79±0.78	-21.84±1.23	-20.39±1.48**	-24.60±1.72 [#]	-24.84±0.89 [#]

LVEDV: left ventricular end diastolic volume; LVESV: left ventricular end systolic volume; LVSVM: left ventricular stroke volume; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; LVGRS: left ventricular global radial strain; LVGCS: left ventricular global circumferential strain; LVGLS: left ventricular global longitudinal strain. * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, vs. CON group; [#] $P<0.05$, [#] $P<0.01$, vs. MH group.

表 3 各组大鼠的右心室功能及应力比较
Table 3 Comparison of right ventricular function and strain in the rats from different groups

Item	CON group (n=8)	HH group (n=8)	MH group (n=8)	MH+CAVO group (n=8)	MH+RX group (n=8)
RVEDV/mL	0.22±0.04	0.29±0.03**	0.32±0.05**	0.30±0.03**	0.31±0.03**
RVESV/mL	0.14±0.02	0.18±0.01*	0.20±0.03**	0.13±0.02**	0.14±0.03**
RVSV/mL	0.17±0.02	0.16±0.01	0.18±0.01	0.20±0.02*	0.19±0.01
RVEF/%	64.37±3.61	62.29±3.96	61.93±4.00	61.63±2.76	62.54±2.57
RVGRS/%	54.78±2.02	49.65±1.45**	45.70±2.30**	54.29±3.63**	49.50±2.27**
RVGCS/%	-26.10±1.72	-23.93±1.76	-20.45±1.11**	-26.57±1.22**	-24.67±2.59**
RVGLS/%	-17.51±0.75	-15.82±0.93	-13.81±1.28**	-17.78±0.95**	-15.92±2.59

The abbreviations are explained in the note to Table 2.

RVESV均下降($P < 0.01$)。各组大鼠RVEF差异无统计学意义。

应力指标结果显示,与CON组相比,HH组和MH+RX组RVGRS降低($P < 0.01$),MH组RVGRS、RVGCS和RVGLS均降低($P < 0.01$);与MH组相比,MH+CAVO组RVGRS、RVGCS和RVGLS均升高($P < 0.01$),MH+RX组RVGCS升高($P < 0.01$)。

2.3 心肌组织病理学

2.3.1 左心室心肌组织HE染色

HE染色显示,CON组左心室心肌纤维排列整齐,心肌细胞未见明显的炎症和纤维化。与CON组相比,HH组心肌细胞排列整齐,偶见心肌纤维胞浆空泡形成,MH组心肌细胞排列紊乱,较多心肌纤维胞浆空泡形成,心肌纤维横纹结构模糊,同时结缔组织增生,提示心肌病理损伤较为严重。CAVO治疗后,心肌纤维胞浆空泡减少,心肌纤维横纹结构模糊减少,RX治疗后,心肌细胞排列整齐,

病理改变基本恢复。见图2。

2.3.2 左心室心肌Masson染色及定量分析

通过Masson染色和定量分析观察大鼠左心室中纤维化的程度。结果表明,与CON组相比,HH组左心室心肌纤维化程度未见明显差异($P > 0.05$),MH组左心室心肌纤维化程度升高($P < 0.01$);与CON组相比,MH+CAVO和MH+RX组心肌纤维化程度有升高($P < 0.05$)。与MH组相比,MH+CAVO和MH+RX组心肌纤维化程度降低($P < 0.01$)。见图2、表4。

2.3.3 左心室心肌WGA染色及定量分析

WGA染色及定量分析观察左心室心肌细胞横截面积大小。结果表明,与CON组相比,HH组左心室心肌细胞横截面积差异无统计学意义,MH组左心室心肌细胞横截面积增加($P < 0.01$);与MH组相比,MH+CAVO和MH+RX组心肌细胞横截面积降低($P < 0.01$)。见图3、表4。

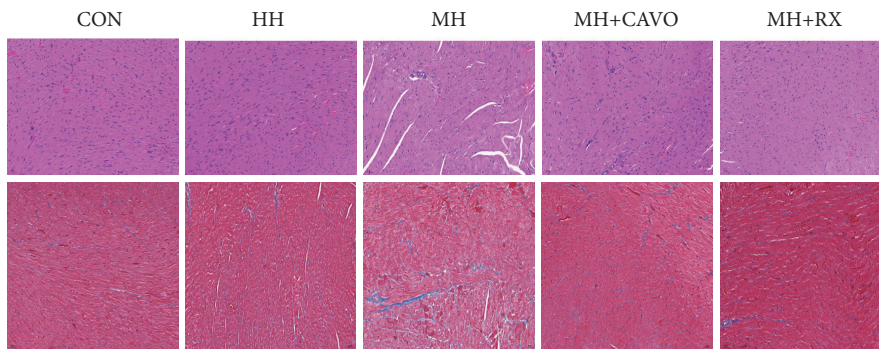


图 2 各组大鼠左心室心肌HE (上) 和Masson染色 (下) (×200)

Fig 2 HE staining (top) and Masson staining (bottom) of the left ventricular myocardium of rats in each group (original magnification ×200)

表 4 各组大鼠心肌组织病理学损伤程度比较

Table 4 Comparison of the degree of histopathological damage to the myocardium of rats in each group

Item	CON group (n=8)	HH group (n=8)	MH group (n=8)	MH+CAVO group (n=8)	MH+RX group (n=8)
CVF/%	0.98±0.43	1.66±1.15	5.51±1.54**	1.18±0.44*,**	3.14±1.64*,**
Cardiomyocyte cross-sectional area/ μm^2	301.85±93.68	809.76±178.36	923.29±216.39**	481.68±96.07**	532.69±133.52**

CVF: collagen volume fraction. ** $P < 0.01$, vs. CON group; * $P < 0.01$, vs. MH group.

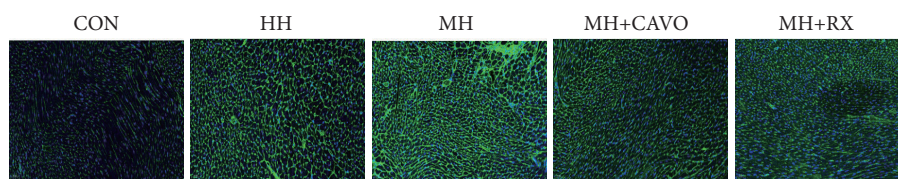


图 3 各组大鼠左心室心肌WGA染色 (×200)

Fig 3 WGA staining of the left ventricle of rats in each group (original magnification ×200)

2.4 透射电镜观察大鼠左心室超微结构改变

透射电镜结果显示, CON组大鼠左心室组织线粒体排列整齐, 未发现肿胀及其他明显的病理改变。HH组左心室组织完整的心肌纤维数量减少, 线粒体明显肿胀以

及嵴裂减少。MH组大鼠左心室线粒体出现大量肿胀, 线粒体嵴减少, 形状紊乱以及大量空泡化和断裂。CAVO治疗显著减轻了高原MH大鼠左心室线粒体损伤, RX治疗也可观察到线粒体肿胀恢复, 排列基本整齐。见图4。

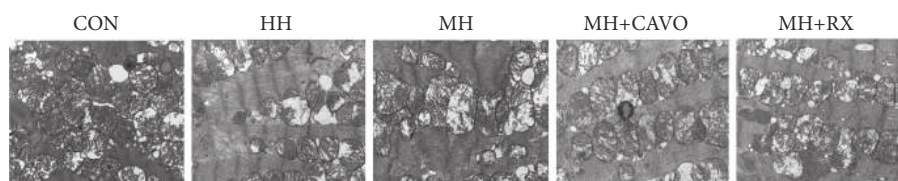


图 4 各组大鼠左心室心肌透射电镜检测 (×6000)

Fig 4 Transmission electron microscopy of the left ventricular myocardium of rats in each group (original magnification ×6000)

2.5 各组大鼠血清ELISA测定结果

与CON组相比, HH和MH组的血清cTnT和MDA水平升高($P < 0.01$), 而GSH-Px和SOD水平下降($P < 0.01$)。与CON组组相比, MH+CAVO组和MH+RX组血清

cTnT和MDA水平降低($P < 0.01$), 而SOD和GSH-Px水平则升高($P < 0.01$)。与MH组相比, MH+CAVO组和MH+RX组血清cTnT和MDA水平降低($P < 0.01$), 而SOD和GSH-Px水平则升高($P < 0.01$)。见表5。

表 5 各组大鼠血清中心肌损伤标志物和氧化应激标志物比较

Table 5 Comparison of myocardial injury markers and oxidative stress markers in the serum of rats in each group

Item	CON group (n=6)	HH group (n=6)	MH group (n=6)	MH+CAVO group (n=6)	MH+RX group (n=6)
cTnT/(pg/mL)	179.01±24.90	519.30±16.49**	916.23±47.89**	312.03±25.85**,#	597.30±13.39**,#
SOD/(U/mL)	302.27±3.65	231.31±2.86**	105.96±4.03**	278.51±5.97**,#	185.87±10.02**,#
MDA/(μmol/L)	6.65±2.99	33.55±2.83**	57.91±1.13**	17.79±1.33**,#	40.91±1.90**,#
GSH-Px/(U/mL)	1173.49±27.10	700.26±67.71**	300.83±47.25**	961.82±17.56**,#	536.03±43.15**,#

cTnT: cardiac troponin T; SOD: superoxide dismutase; MDA: malonaldehyde; GSH-Px: glutathione peroxidase. ** $P < 0.01$, vs. CON group; # $P < 0.01$, vs. MH group.

3 讨论

本研究评估了CAVO对高原低压低氧环境下MH大鼠的治疗作用, 并使用了高场强CMR验证这一结果。CMR分析结果表明, CAVO治疗改善了高原MH大鼠的左心室功能, 并且通过LVMI、CMR对室壁厚度的分析以及WGA染色结果证明了CAVO可以改善MH的严重程度。HE和Masson染色观察到CAVO改善了左心室心肌细胞形态和心肌纤维化程度。透射电镜观察到CAVO可以改善MH大鼠左心室超微结构的损伤, 如线粒体肿胀和心肌纤维结构。

研究已证实, 低压缺氧暴露诱导HPAH的原因是缺

氧性肺动脉血管收缩, 导致肺动脉重塑和随后发生压力超负荷诱导的RVH^[14-15]。由于左心室和右心室之间的相互依存关系, 一个心室的压力和容量负荷变化通常会牵连到另一个心室, 故随后出现左心室的肥厚^[6, 16]。然而, 在结构或功能变化之前的心脏损伤的特征仍然不清楚, HPAH引起的心脏损害不仅限于右心室^[17]。因此, 评估暴露高原后左心室发生的变化也同样重要。在本研究中, HH和MH组大鼠在高原暴露后LVMI明显增大, cTnT含量升高, 电镜下心肌线粒体大量肿胀, 线粒体嵴减少, 形状紊乱, 出现空泡化和断裂, 均提示高原低压低氧环境会造成心肌结构和功能的损伤。

依据中医内科的专家共识, 将MH视作“心胀病”治

疗,因此,治疗上应当同时补益气阴或温补阳气,活血化瘀、利水消肿以针对病症。芳香性中药材能够通过通血脉,促进血液循环^[18]。CAVO中苍术燥湿健脾、艾叶温经散寒止痛,前期研究已经证明,CAVO能增强正常大鼠心肌收缩力,包括心功能和整体应变参数^[19]。经气相色谱-质谱分析,CAVO中含量最高的成分为丁香酚(EUG),该成分已被证明可以有效改善ISO所致大鼠心脏重塑^[20];同时有研究表明香薷中的有效成分香芹酚能通过清除氧自由基从而发挥缓解MH的作用^[21]。本研究结果表明CAVO对高原低压低氧环境下MH大鼠具有治疗作用。

CMR检测结果表明各组给药大鼠LVEF和RVEF无明显变化,与既往研究结果一致^[19,22],证实了CAVO能有效提高大鼠心功能,改善MH进程。同时MH组大鼠的LVEDV明显升高,提示肺静脉压力增加^[23]。相较于常规电影序列,CMR-FT可更敏感地追踪心肌应力。本研究结果同样证实了CAVO能明显提升大鼠的左心室应变。射血分数主要反映的是整体心脏的泵血能力^[24],而CMR-FT所测得的心肌应变水平不仅可以灵敏地反映出左心室功能障碍,还能反映各个节段心肌的形变能力,达到早期检测心功能损伤的作用^[25-27]。本研究中MH组大鼠左右心室整体心肌应变参数降低,表明心功能和形变受到损伤,CMR-FT技术可显示左心房扩大前左心房储血器和管道功能障碍^[28],本研究的结果与先前CMR-FT分析早期MH大鼠心脏功能变化的结果一致^[29-30]。

高原环境对机体造成损伤的核心问题是缺氧,当机体缺氧时会导致活性氧大量产生,直接或间接激活肥厚相关的信号激酶、转录因子和细胞外因子诱导和促进MH^[31-32],持续的缺氧会加重氧化应激和炎症反应^[33-34]。在氧化应激状态下,由于细胞膜上的不饱和脂肪酸遭受破坏,会产生大量MDA,在此过程中,SOD和GSH-Px会清除活性氧。本研究中,MH+CAVO组和MH+RX组血清SOD、GSH-Px升高,MDA降低,表明CAVO治疗可以逆转氧化应激相关指标,改善因组织缺氧导致的心功能受损,延缓了MH和纤维化进程,该结果与既往研究的结果一致^[35-36]。

综上,本研究结果显示CAVO通过调节氧化应激反应,有效改善高原环境下心肌肥厚大鼠的心功能,同时改善心肌肥厚。但本研究未能采用T1mapping、T2mapping等多序列对高原MH大鼠进行心肌水肿及纤维化的探索,同时未引入不同暴露时间对MH影响的研究,缺乏纵向对比,对于CAVO治疗MH的具体机制尚需进行深入研究。本研究作为探索性分析,仅初步探讨了CAVO对MH大鼠的改善作用,未来应做更深入的通路研究,进一步确定治

疗机制。此外,本实验仅使用了CMR电影序列检测心功能,未来应做多序列成像,以便将CMR技术更多地运用在高原医学中。

* * *

作者贡献声明 梁博深负责论文构思、数据审编、正式分析、调查研究、研究方法、可视化、初稿写作和审读与编辑写作,尹红科负责正式分析、调查研究、可视化和审读与编辑写作,王磊负责正式分析、调查研究、研究方法和审读与编辑写作,陈皓田、方鑫和朱琦负责正式分析、调查研究和审读与编辑写作,赵思斯负责研究项目管理、提供资源、监督指导和审读与编辑写作,熊磊负责调查研究和可视化,索靖航负责正式分析、调查研究和研究方法,陈柏君负责可视化和审读与编辑写作,郜发宝负责论文构思、数据审编、经费获取、调查研究、研究方法、研究项目管理、提供资源、监督指导、验证和审读与编辑写作。所有作者已经同意将文章提交给本刊,且对将要发表的版本进行最终定稿,并同意对工作的所有方面负责。

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利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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