

甲强龙联合脂多糖诱导兔股骨头坏死模型的建立

董维¹ 郭杨^{1*} 马勇^{1,2} 赵丹¹ 王培民²

1. 南京中医药大学骨伤研究所, 骨伤修复与重建新技术实验室, 南京 210023

2. 南京中医药大学附属医院骨伤科, 南京 210029

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摘要: 目的 观察甲强龙联合脂多糖诱导兔股骨头坏死的实验效果。方法 30 只健康雄性新西兰兔, 随机分为实验组(20 只)和对照组(10 只), 实验组耳缘静脉注射脂多糖(lipopolysaccharides, LPS) 10 μ g/kg, 24 h 后肌注甲强龙 20 mg/kg, 1 次/d, 共 3 d。对照组注射同等剂量的生理盐水。6 周后观察兔股骨头 X 射线、磁共振及病理学等指标的改变。结果 对照组 X 线: 双侧股骨头骨皮质完整, 大小及形态正常, 骨密度均匀, 骨小梁清晰; 实验组 X 线: 兔股骨头密度减低, 骨小梁模糊不清, 可见一囊状透亮区, 股骨头保持完整; MRI 示: 股骨头见一类圆形高信号影, 边界相对清晰, 关节面完整; 病理: 骨小梁纤细, 部分骨小梁断裂, 髓腔内造血细胞减少, 脂肪细胞体积增大, 有的融合成泡状。结论 甲强龙联合脂多糖能够成功安全便捷地诱导兔股骨头坏死动物模型。

关键词: 股骨头坏死; 甲强龙; 脂多糖; 兔

The model of femoral head necrosis induced by combination of methylprednisolone and lipopolysaccharide in rabbits

DONG Wei¹, GUO Yang^{1*}, MA Yong^{1,2}, ZHAO Dan¹, WANG Peimin²

1. Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics, Laboratory of new technology of bone repair and reconstruction, Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing 210023

2. Department of Traumatology and Orthopedics, Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing 210029, China

Corresponding author: GUO Yang, Email: drguoyang@126.com

Abstract: **Objective** To observe the experimental effect of rabbit femoral head necrosis induced by combination of methylprednisolone and lipopolysaccharide. **Methods** Thirty male New Zealand rabbits were randomly divided into experimental group (20 rabbits) and control group (10 rabbits). Rabbits in the experimental group were injected with 10 μ g/kg lipopolysaccharide, and 24 hours later they were injected with methylprednisolone (20 mg/kg a day, for 3 days). Rabbits in the control group were injected with normal saline. X-ray, MRI, and histopathology of the femoral head were examined at 6 weeks after injection. **Results** The cortical bone of bilateral femoral head was intact, the shape was normal, bone mineral density was even, and the trabecular bone was clear in the control group shown in X-ray image. In experiment group, X-ray showed that the density of the femoral head reduced, the trabecular bone was smear and a cystic translucent zone appeared. The femoral head was kept complete. MRI displayed a round high signal in the femoral head, with relatively clear boundary and complete articular surface. Histopathological: observation showed that the trabecular bone was thin and fractured in some part, the intramedullary hematopoietic cells decreased, and the adipocytes increased in size and fused. **Conclusion** The osteonecrosis model can be safely and conveniently induced by the combination of dexamethasone and lipopolysaccharide.

Key words: Femoral head necrosis; Methylprednisolone; Lipopolysaccharide; Rabbit

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* 通讯作者: 郭杨, Email: drguoyang@126.com

近年来, 随着激素在临床中的广泛应用, 使得激素性股骨头缺血性坏死发病率逐年上升。尽管有各种各样的理论, 包括血液脂代谢紊乱学说、激素直接感应学说、高粘滞状态学说、血管内凝血学说, 然而

其发病机制尚不明确^[1]。由于早期诊断率较低且缺乏有效的治疗方法,许多患者最终不得不进行人工关节置换^[2],故早期诊断和治疗非常关键。因此,本实验旨在建立一个能够模拟人类早期激素性股骨头坏死的动物模型,为进一步研究该病的发病机制和治疗方法提供帮助。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验动物

30 只雄性新西兰大白兔,体重 2.5~4.0 kg,由南京中医药大学动物实验中心提供。所有动物在南京中医药大学动物实验中心饲养,每日给予定量兔饲料和清洁饮用水。

1.2 材料

大肠杆菌内毒素(Sigma 公司,美国);注射用甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠(甲强龙)(辉瑞制药公司,美国);MRI(西门子 Magnetom Trio Tim 3.0T,德国);光学显微镜(Olympus 公司,日本)。

1.3 实验方法

适应性喂养 1 周后,30 只新西兰大白兔随机分为实验组(20 只)和对照组(10 只)。实验组经耳缘静脉注射 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 的脂多糖,24 小时后右侧臀部肌注甲强龙 20 mg/kg ,连续注射 3 天,每次间隔 24 小时。对照组注射同等剂量的生理盐水,不注射脂多糖和甲强龙。所有动物均肌注青霉素预防感染。

1.4 观察指标

6 周后处死动物,解剖右侧股骨摄 X 线片、MRI 观察股骨头形态、骨质密度、骨小梁变化、坏死信号等影像学变化情况。然后将上述股骨头标本以 4% 多聚甲醛固定 2 天,甲酸 10 ml 加入 10% 福尔马林 90 ml 制成甲酸脱钙液对标本进行脱钙,5 天后石蜡包埋标本股骨头,切片后常规 HE 染色,光学显微镜观察股骨头、骨小梁、骨细胞、髓腔及脂肪细胞形态、结构和数量的变化。

2 结果

两组皆未出现白兔死亡,对照组无白兔出现股骨头坏死,实验组白兔共计 15 只出现股骨头坏死,发生率为 75%。

2.1 影像学观察

2.1.1 X 线:对照组双侧股骨头骨皮质完整,大小及形态正常,骨密度均匀,骨小梁清晰(图 1);模型组股骨头骨质疏松,头内密度不均,可见大小不一的囊状透亮区,部分骨小梁模糊不清,但股骨头保持完

整(图 2)。

2.1.2 MRI:T2-tse-tra 序列:股骨头见一类圆形高信号影,边界相对清晰;T2-tse-cor 序列:股骨头见一类圆形稍高信号影,关节面清晰完整(图 3、4)。

2.2 病理学观察

对照组股骨头软骨层较厚,骨小梁致密,排列规则,陷窝内有数量很多的骨细胞;髓腔增生活跃,造血细胞丰富,脂肪细胞体积及数量正常。实验组股骨头软骨层较薄,骨小梁纤细,部分骨小梁断裂,陷窝内骨细胞数量明显减少,空骨陷窝数量明显增多;髓腔增生减低,骨髓出现了明显的坏死、溶解现象,造血细胞明显减少,充满大量肥大的脂肪细胞,有的融合成泡状(图 5、6)。



图 1 对照组双侧股骨头骨皮质完整,大小及形态正常,骨密度均匀,骨小梁清晰

Fig.1 The X-ray of the femoral head in control group shows that the cortical bone is complete, the size and shape are normal, the density is even, and the trabecular bone is clear in the bilateral femoral heads.



图 2 实验组 X 线示股骨头密度减低,骨小梁模糊不清,可见一囊状透亮区,股骨头保持完整

Fig.2 The X-ray of the femoral head in model group shows that the reduced bone mineral density, blurred trabecular bone with cystic zone, and intact femoral head.



图 3 实验组 MRIT2-tse-tra 序列:股骨头见一类圆形高信号影,边界相对清晰

Fig. 3 MRI T2-tse-tra sequence of the model group shows a circular high signal in the femoral head with a relatively clear boundary.

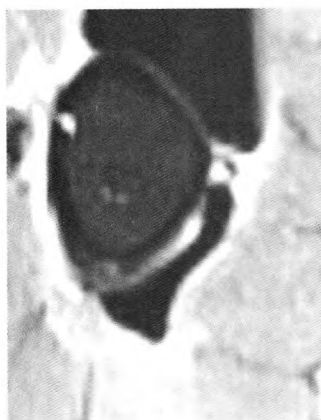


图 4 实验组 MRI T2-tse-cor 序列:股骨股骨头见一类圆形稍高信号影,关节面清晰完整

Fig. 4 MRI T2-tse-cor sequence of the model group shows a round slightly high signal in the femoral head and clear and complete joint surface.

3 讨论

激素性股骨头坏死多发生于 20~50 岁之间^[3],其发病机制尚不完全清楚,早期诊断较困难,晚期往往造成严重的后果。在股骨头坏死发病机制的研究过程中,建立与股骨头坏死病程相似的动物模型非常重要,现行建立模型的方法主要有血清加激素模型^[3]、单纯激素模型^[4]、无水乙醇模型骨内注射模型^[5]以及液氮冷冻模型^[6]等,给药途径与给药剂量都不尽相同。

有国外学者单纯应用激素诱导股骨头坏死模型,结果很难产生典型的股骨头坏死变化^[7]。血清

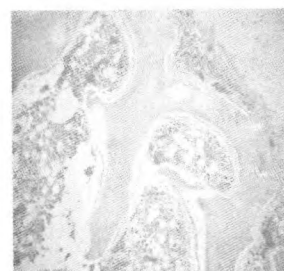


图 5 对照组 HE 示软骨细胞排列整齐,骨小梁完整,排列规则,骨小梁中的骨细胞清晰可见,空骨陷窝少见,骨髓中造血细胞丰富,脂肪细胞大小一致,形态正常

Fig. 5 In control group HE staining shows that the cartilage cells arranges neatly, trabecular bone is intact and regularly arranged, trabecular bone cells are visible, empty bone lacunae are rare, hematopoietic cells in bone marrow are rich, and the size and morphology of adipocytes are normal.

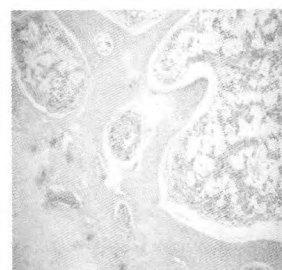


图 6 实验组 HE 示骨小梁纤细,部分骨小梁断裂,髓腔内造血细胞减少,脂肪细胞体积增大,有的融合成泡状

Fig. 6 In the model group HE staining shows that the trabecular bone is thin and broken in some part, the hematopoietic cells in the medullary cavity are reduced, and the volume of adipocytes increases and some fuse into a bubble.

加激素模型因所用血清多为异种血清,容易致使实验动物休克死亡。股骨头钻孔注入无水乙醇以及液氮的造模方法需要在透视机下进行穿刺,定位要求较高,对实验人员伤害较大且对实验操作技术要求较高。

仔细研究不难发现这些疾病具有共同特点是:均可造成机体血管内皮的损伤从而使机体处于高凝状态^[8]。由此可见在造模过程应用激素之前,适当加用一些药物使实验动物处于高凝状态后再应用激素,这样建立的股骨头坏死动物模型就更接近临床,更有利于临床治疗及预防的研究。

内毒素是革兰氏阴性杆菌细胞壁的组成成分之

一,它可以引发一系列病理变化如:局部炎症反应、脂代谢异常以及机体凝血-纤溶系统的功能紊乱而造成机体高凝状态等^[9-11],这些病理变化与临床上使用激素治疗的基础病的病理过程相近。所以内毒素加激素来诱导股骨头坏死更加接近人类激素性股骨头坏死的特点。

实验结果表明,模型组 X 线片示股骨头密度减低,骨小梁模糊不清,可见一囊状透亮区,但股骨头保持完整无塌陷,按 Ficat 分期属于早期坏死模型(I ~ II 期);MRI 对股骨头坏死早期诊断有较高的敏感性,能早期准确描述骨坏死的形态、部位及炎症反应过程,本实验模型组 MRI 示在 T2-tse-tra 序列股骨头可见一类圆形高信号影,边界相对清晰,T2-tse-cor 序列股骨头可见一类圆形稍高信号影,关节面清晰完整,与同期组织学检查结果相一致,从而印证其在股骨头坏死早期诊断的高度灵敏和特异性。组织学切片观察则是一种最常规观察病理改变的检测手段之一,实验中发现模型组骨陷窝中骨细胞明显减少,而伴有不同程度的脂肪细胞肥大、增生,可能与激素促使骨细胞向脂肪细胞转化有关。股骨头髓腔内脂肪细胞肥大、增生,使得正常的红骨髓受压并逐渐被脂肪取代,加上股骨头髓腔为一半封闭的腔隙,肥大增生的脂肪细胞引起骨髓腔内压力增高,骨内压升高使髓内血管受压变细,静脉瘀滞,微循环障碍造成缺氧又促使髓内组织渗出,肿胀,进一步加重髓内高压而形成恶性循环^[4]。组织学检查发现模型组骨髓腔内大量的脂肪细胞填塞,部分融合为泡状,其可能是股骨头早期坏死的直接原因。

综上所述,甲强龙联合脂多糖能够诱导兔早期股骨头缺血性坏死模型,且方法简单、快速,成功率高,更加接近人早期股骨头缺血坏死,值得在股骨头坏死的动物实验中推广应用。

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