

·基础研究·

高压氧对兔早期激素性股骨头缺血性坏死骨修复的影响*

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摘要 目的:建立激素性股骨头缺血性坏死(SANFH)动物模型,然后采用高压氧(HBO)治疗,探讨HBO治疗早期SANFH的病理变化及作用机制。方法:健康成年日本大耳白兔60只,随机分为模型组(n=42)与对照组(n=18),造模成功后,再将模型组分为HBO组(n=16)及其对照组(n=16)。观察模型组、HBO组及其各自对照组X线、MRI、光镜、透射电镜的变化。结果:①模型组第6周股骨头软骨下区骨小梁稀疏、变细,甚至骨小梁断裂,死骨形成,部分关节软骨区域性坏死。髓腔内造血组织减少,肥大脂肪细胞增多,后期脂肪细胞液化坏死,基质水肿出血。透射电镜观察到骨细胞坏死及成骨细胞凋亡现象。②HBO组第4—6周不同程度的造血功能恢复,肥大脂肪细胞数目逐渐减少,部分骨小梁周围出现少量梭形或成排的成骨细胞,髓腔内纤维组织增生,在部分坏死的关节软骨下区髓腔内见活跃的纤维组织及成骨细胞增生;第8周时坏死骨小梁周围出现多核破骨细胞及较肥胖的成骨细胞,造血细胞增生明显、肥大脂肪细胞明显减少。透射电镜观察到成骨细胞、骨细胞、胶原纤维再生、修复的证据。结论:HBO治疗对早期SANFH有明显的骨修复作用。

关键词 股骨头坏死;激素;高压氧;修复;动物模型;兔

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Effects on steroid-induced avascular necrosis of femoral head during the early phase of reparative process of bone by hyperbaric oxygenation in rabbits/ZHAO Lunhua, CHENG Shaohua, WANG Jue, et al./Chinese Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine, 2008, 23(4):339—340

Abstract Objective: To establish an animal model of steroid-induced avascular necrosis of femoral head(SANFH), and treated with hyperbaric oxygen (HBO). Thus to investigate the pathological changes and the mechanism of the treatment of SANFH in early stage through HBO therapy. **Method:** Sixty mature Japanese rabbits were randomly divided into two groups: model group (n=42) and control group (n=18). After succeeded in establishment, they were subdivided into HBO group (n=16) and its control group (n=16). The changes of X-ray, MRI and histopathological changes were observed with light microscopy and electron microscopy in all groups. **Result:** ①After six weeks in model group, thinned and sparse of trabecula of bones, parts of trabecula of bone in the femoral head under cartilage ruptured and dead bones developed. Partial joint cartilage necrotized were found microscopically in femoral head under cartilage, hematopoietic tissue decreased and fat cells increased and followed with liquefactive necrosis. Bone marrow became edema and hemorrhage. Evidence of necrosis of osteocyte and apoptosis of osteoblasts were found by electron microscopy. ②In HBO group, function of haematogenous tissue recovered in various degrees in the 4th to 6th week. Number of fat cells reduced. A small amount of spindly osteoblasts in a row appeared around few bone trabecula. Fibrous tissue and osteoblasts in the marrow under parts of necrotized joint cartilage actively proliferated. In the 8th week, osteoclasts and round osteoblast appeared around necrotized trabecula of bone. Haematogenous cells proliferated significantly and enlarged fat cells decreased markedly. Evidences of regeneration and repair of osteoblasts, osteocytes and collagen were found by electron microscopy. **Conclusion:** Hyperbaric oxygen therapy can obviously promote repair of bone in SANFH in early stage.

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Key words avascular necrosis of femoral head; hormone; hyperbaric oxygen; repair; animal model; rabbit

激素性股骨头缺血性坏死(steroid-induced avascular necrosis of the femoral head, SANFH)是指因大剂量应用激素而造成股骨头内骨组织、骨髓造血细胞和脂肪细胞死亡所引起的病理过程。其近年来发病率逐年上升,目前确切的发病机制并不清

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楚；早期治疗大体上分为非手术治疗和手术治疗两大类。早期非手术治疗包括卧床休息、电磁场疗法、中医中药治疗和高压氧疗法等。其中高压氧(hyperbaric oxygen, HBO)以其独特的治疗机制,为SANFH的早期临床治疗提供了新途径。目前国内主要停留在SANFH的临床疗效观察上^[1-2],而基础性研究方面报道较少。本研究通过复制SANFH模型,应用HBO疗法,探讨HBO治疗SANFH的病理变化及作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物及分组

实验分两阶段进行：第一阶段为SANFH模型制作阶段：将60只日本大耳白兔随机分成模型组与对照组,其中模型组42只,对照组18只,雌雄不限。采用改良贺西京等^[3]报告的方法制作SANFH模型,模型组每周2次臀肌注射醋酸泼尼松龙,每次10mg/kg,对照组每周2次臀肌注射生理盐水2ml/只,连续6周。为预防感染,所有动物每周肌肉注射青霉素钠4万U/只。两组动物分别于实验第2、4、6周末用空气栓塞法各处死2只,取双侧股骨头待检。第二阶段为HBO治疗阶段：将模型组32只兔再随机分为HBO组与对照组各16只,雌雄不限。治疗组于模型建立后第1周送入高压氧舱治疗,压力0.2MPa,加压20min,持续稳压吸氧60min,减压30min,1次/d,2周为1个疗程,共4个疗程,持续8周;对照组呼吸常压新鲜空气。两组动物分别于治疗第2、4、6、8周末用空气栓塞法各处死2只,取双侧股骨头待检(模型组4只死亡动物排除在外)。

1.2 组织学观察

将全部股骨头沿冠状面劈开,置10%福尔马林溶液中固定,将模型组、HBO组及各自对照组一半股骨头用5%硝酸脱钙,系列乙醇脱水,石蜡包埋,切片,HE染色,Masson三色染色,光学显微镜观察股骨头形态学变化。

1.3 超微结构观察

将另一半股骨头软骨下区切取约2mm³的骨块,用5%戊二醛、4%多聚甲醛前固定,2.5%戊二醛、2%多聚甲醛、5.5%EDTA脱钙液脱钙后,修成1mm³小块,1%锇酸后固定,常规梯度脱水,Epon812包埋,制备半薄切片,光镜定位于软骨下区后,再制备超薄切片,醋酸双氧铀和柠檬酸铅染色,日立H-600型透射电镜观察。

2 结果

2.1 组织学观察

①模型组动物第2周股骨头软骨下区部分骨小梁稀疏、变细,部分骨陷窝空虚,呈区域性分布,髓腔内造血细胞减少,肥大脂肪细胞增多;第4周股骨头软骨下区骨小梁纤细、脆弱,髓腔内造血细胞明显减少,肥大脂肪细胞明显增多;第6周股骨头软骨下区部分骨小梁断裂,死骨形成(图1,见前置彩色插页6),髓腔内造血细胞显著减少,脂肪细胞液化坏死或呈凝固性坏死,基质水肿、出血,其中2例发现关节软骨部分区域细胞染色淡,细胞分散,软骨囊空虚,局部软骨细胞总数减少,软骨柱间距增宽,有中断现象;骨小梁表面成排成骨细胞消失。对照组动物股骨头骨小梁及骨细胞形态结构正常,造血组织增生活跃,脂肪细胞大小一致;成骨细胞呈扁平状,连续分布在正常骨小梁表面,关节软骨结构正常。②HBO组于第2周无明显变化;第4—6周时在坏死的骨髓周围出现不同程度的造血功能恢复,肥大脂肪细胞数目逐渐减少,部分静脉仍扩张、淤血,骨小梁内空骨陷窝仍呈区域性分布,部分骨小梁周围出现少量梭形或成排的成骨细胞,Masson染色示髓腔内造血组织间、静脉旁纤维组织增生,在部分坏死的关节软骨下区髓腔内见活跃的纤维组织及成骨细胞增生;第8周时坏死骨小梁周围出现多核破骨细胞及较肥胖的成骨细胞(图2,见前置彩色插页6),骨髓中造血细胞增生明显、肥大脂肪细胞明显减少。关节软骨病变无明显改善。对照组动物股骨头骨坏死及骨髓病变无明显改善。

2.2 透射电镜观察

①模型组：股骨头部分骨细胞体积缩小，核固缩，较多骨细胞已坏死溶解成碎片；且观察到较多成骨细胞凋亡现象。对照组骨细胞正常。②HBO组：治疗于第2周无明显变化；治疗4周出现骨细胞突起、胶原原纤维；治疗6周骨小梁内出幼稚骨细胞、胶原原纤维(图3,见前置彩色插页6)；治疗8周出现生长的骨细胞(图4,见前置彩色插页6)。

2.3 X线、MRI检查

各组均未发现明显异常。

3 讨论

在大多数临床病例中,依据股骨头坏死的典型临床与放射学特征即可得出诊断,此时股骨头的功能已完全丧失,失去了早期治疗的目的。然而,在一些病例中,特别是早期坏死,X线、MRI无明显改变,临床症状又不明显,非创伤性检查方法不可能确诊,

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