

◆ 实验研究

Speckle tracking imaging in evaluation of early myocardial injury of sepsis rats and effect of naringin pretreatment

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the value of speckle tracking imaging (STI) technique in evaluating lipopolysaccharide (LPS) induced early myocardial injury in sepsis rats and naringin (Nar) pretreatment in reversing myocardial injury. **Methods** Thirty-six SD rats were randomly divided into LPS+Nar₅₀ group ($n=9$), LPS+Nar₁₀₀ group ($n=9$), LPS group ($n=10$) and control group ($n=8$). Rats in LPS+Nar₅₀ group and LPS+Nar₁₀₀ group were given Nar suspension by gavage with 50, 100 mg/kg, respectively, while in other two groups were given the same amount of normal saline. Continuous gavage was performed for 7 days, then rats in LPS+Nar₅₀ group, LPS+Nar₁₀₀ group and LPS group were intraperitoneally injected with 5 mg/kg LPS 1 hour after the last gavage, while in control group were given the same amount of normal saline. Six hours after LPS injection, all rats were tested for left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) and Tei index, peak circumferential strain (SC) at each segment of the left ventricle (LV), LV global subendocardial, middle and subepicardial SC (respectively for GSCendo, GSCmid, GSCEpi), systolic peak rate of SC (SrC S), peak early diastolic SC rate (SrC E), late diastolic peak rate of SC (SrC A). Serum levels of creatine kinase (CK) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) were detected, and pathological changes of myocardial tissue were observed by HE. **Results** The peaks of SC at each segment of LV in LPS group were lower than those in control group and LPS+Nar₁₀₀ group (all $P<0.05$). In LPS+Nar₅₀ group, SC peaks of anterior septum, anterior wall, inferior wall and posterior septum were higher than those in LPS group but lower than those in LPS+Nar₁₀₀ group; SC peak of lateral wall in LPS+Nar₅₀ group was lower than that in LPS+Nar₁₀₀ group (all $P<0.05$). LVEF, GSCendo, GSCmid, SrC S, SrC E and SrC A in LPS group were significantly lower than the other three groups, and Tei index, CK and LDH were all higher than in the other three groups (all $P<0.05$). LVEF, GSCmid, SrC S, SrC E and SrC A in LPS+Nar₅₀ group were lower than those in LPS+Nar₁₀₀ group, while Tei index, CK and LDH were all higher than those in LPS+Nar₁₀₀ group (all $P<0.05$). Pathological results showed that some of the cells in LPS group were pyknotic and hyperemic, and the inflammatory cells increased. The above pathological changes significantly reduced in LPS+Nar₅₀ group and LPS+Nar₁₀₀ group compared with LPS group, and the reduction was more significant in LPS+Nar₁₀₀ group. **Conclusion** STI can be used to evaluate early myocardial injury and Nar pretreatment on reducing myocardial injury in sepsis rats.

[Keywords] cardiomyopathies; sepsis; lipopolysaccharides; ventricular function, left; speckle tracking imaging; ultrasonography

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斑点追踪成像评价脓毒症大鼠早期心肌损伤及柚皮苷预处理效果

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[摘要] 目的 探讨斑点追踪成像(STI)技术评价脂多糖(LPS)诱导脓毒症大鼠早期心肌损伤及柚皮苷(Nar)预处理对逆转心肌损伤效果的应用价值。方法 将36只SD大鼠随机分为LPS+Nar₅₀组($n=9$)、LPS+Nar₁₀₀组($n=9$)、LPS组($n=10$)及对照组($n=8$)。对LPS+Nar₅₀组、LPS+Nar₁₀₀组分别以50、100 mg/kg体质量灌胃给予Nar混悬液,对照组、LPS组大鼠给予等量生理盐水,连续灌胃7天;于最后一次灌胃结束后1 h,LPS+Nar₅₀组、LPS+Nar₁₀₀组及LPS组腹腔注射5 mg/kg体质量LPS,对照组给予等量生理盐水。于LPS注射6 h后检测4组大鼠左心室射血分数(LVEF)及Tei指数,左心室各节段圆周应变(SC)峰值,左心室整体心内膜下心肌、中间心肌层及心外膜下心肌SC峰值(分别记为GScendo、GScmid、GScepi),收缩期圆周应变率(SrC)峰值(SrC S)、舒张早期SrC峰值(SrC E)、舒张晚期SrC峰值(SrC A);检测血清肌酸激酶(CK)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)水平,以HE染色观察心肌组织病理改变。结果 LPS组左心室各节段SC峰值均低于对照组和LPS+Nar₁₀₀组($P < 0.05$);LPS+Nar₅₀组前间隔、前壁、下壁及后间隔SC峰值均高于LPS组而低于LPS+Nar₁₀₀组;LPS+Nar₅₀组侧壁SC峰值低于LPS+Nar₁₀₀组($P < 0.05$)。LPS组LVEF、GScendo、GScmid、SrC S、SrC E及SrC A均低于其余3组,Tei指数、CK及LDH均高于其余3组($P < 0.05$);LPS+Nar₅₀组LVEF、GScmid、SrC S、SrC E及SrC A均低于LPS+Nar₁₀₀组,Tei指数、CK及LDH均高于LPS+Nar₁₀₀组($P < 0.05$)。病理结果显示LPS组大鼠心肌组织部分细胞核固缩,充血,炎症细胞增多;LPS+Nar₅₀组、LPS+Nar₁₀₀组上述病理改变较LPS组减轻,以LPS+Nar₁₀₀组为著。结论 STI技术可用于评价LPS诱导脓毒症大鼠早期心肌损伤及Nar预处理减轻心肌损伤的效果。

[关键词] 心肌疾病;脓毒症;脂多糖类;心室功能,左;斑点追踪成像;超声检查

[中图分类号] R-322; R631.2; R540.45 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1003-3289(2019)07-0961-05

脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)是革兰阴性菌外膜的主要成分,可引起人或动物脓毒症^[1]。早期器官功能障碍是脓毒症患者死亡的主要原因,心脏是易受累器官之一。柚皮苷(naringin, Nar)是天然黄酮类化合物,具有多种生物学活性,如抗感染、抗凋亡、神经保护、抗动脉粥样硬化等^[2-3]。斑点追踪成像(speckle tracking imaging, STI)技术应变及应变率等参数对评价心肌早期损伤具有较高敏感性^[4],但用于脓毒症心肌损伤的研究较少。本研究探讨STI技术评价LPS诱导脓毒症大鼠早期心肌损伤及Nar预处理对逆转心肌损伤效果的应用价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物 SPF级健康雄性SD大鼠36只,8周龄,体质量285~305 g,购于北京华阜康生物技术股份有限公司[动物许可证号:SYXK(辽)2017-0004]。本研究经中国医科大学附属盛京医院动物伦理委员会批准。

1.2 动物模型建立及分组 将36只SD大鼠随机分

为LPS+Nar₅₀组($n=9$)、LPS+Nar₁₀₀组($n=9$)、LPS组($n=10$)及对照组($n=8$)。对LPS+Nar₅₀组、LPS+Nar₁₀₀组大鼠分别灌胃给予50、100 mg/kg体质量Nar混悬液(Sigma),对照组、LPS组灌胃给予等量生理盐水;4组大鼠均每日灌胃1次,连续7天,最后一次灌胃后1 h,LPS+Nar₅₀组、LPS+Nar₁₀₀组及LPS组均腹腔注射5 mg/kg体质量LPS(Sigma),对照组给予等量生理盐水。

1.3 仪器与方法 采用GE Vivid E9超声诊断仪,12S探头,频率9~12 MHz,帧频120~200帧/秒,于LPS/生理盐水注射6 h后对4组大鼠行戊巴比妥钠(30 mg/kg体质量)麻醉,将大鼠左侧卧位保定于检查床,连接同步肢体导联心电图,获取超声参数。采用改良Simpson法检测左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF),组织多普勒显像检测室间隔侧二尖瓣环运动频谱,计算Tei指数,均取3个心动周期的平均值作为结果。

连续采集5个心动周期左心室乳头肌水平短轴切

面图像,采用EchoPAC工作站进行分析,手动勾勒ROI,调节ROI直径至各节段均显示满意,系统自动将心肌分为心内膜下心肌、中间心肌层及心外膜下心肌区域,获得前间隔、前壁、侧壁、后壁、下壁及后间隔各节段圆周应变(circumferential strain, SC)峰值,左心室心内膜、中间层及心外膜下心肌整体SC(global circumferential strain, GSC)峰值(分别记为GSCendo、GSCmid、GSCepi)、收缩期圆周应变率(circumferential strain rate, SrC)峰值(SrC S)、舒张早期SrC峰值(SrC E)、舒张晚期SrC峰值(SrC A),结果取5个心动周期的平均值。见图1。

1.4 心肌酶检测 于超声检查后麻醉状态下以毛细管行眼眶采血,采用全自动生化分析仪检测血清肌酸激酶(creatine kinase, CK)、乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)水平。

1.5 心肌组织病理学检查 眼眶取血后处死所有大鼠,取左心室中间段心肌以10%多聚甲醛固定,常规切片后HE染色观察病理改变。

1.6 统计学分析 采用SPSS 19.0统计分析软件。符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,4组大鼠左心室各节段SC峰值、GSC峰值、SrC峰值、LVEF、Tei指数及CK、LDH比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用LSD检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

造模6 h后,对照组大鼠无明显异常,其余3组大鼠均见食欲下降、行动迟缓。LPS组大鼠呼吸增快,

精神萎靡,嗜睡,竖毛,排稀水样便等;LPS+Nar₅₀组、LPS+Nar₁₀₀组大鼠一般状况较LPS组轻,LPS+Nar₅₀组大鼠精神稍萎靡,竖毛,排少量稀水样便,LPS+Nar₁₀₀组大鼠精神尚好,排少量稀水样便。LPS组2只,LPS+Nar₅₀组及LPS+Nar₁₀₀组各1只因声像图质量差被剔除。

2.1 左心室各节段SC峰值 4组大鼠左心室各节段SC峰值比较总体差异均有统计学意义(P 均<0.001)。LPS组左心室各节段SC峰值均低于对照组和LPS+Nar₁₀₀组;LPS+Nar₅₀组前间隔、前壁、下壁及后间隔SC峰值均高于LPS组,均低于LPS+Nar₁₀₀组;LPS+Nar₅₀组侧壁SC峰值低于LPS+Nar₁₀₀组;组间差异均有统计学意义(P 均<0.05)。见表1。

2.2 左心室整体SC峰值及SrC峰值 4组左心室GSCendo、GSCmid、SrC S、SrC E及SrC A比较总体差异均有统计学意义(P 均<0.01)。LPS组GSCendo、GSCmid、SrC S、SrC E及SrC A均低于其余3组(P 均<0.05);LPS+Nar₅₀组GSCmid、SrC S、SrC E及SrC A均低于LPS+Nar₁₀₀组(P 均<0.05)。见表2、图1。

2.3 LVEF、Tei指数及CK、LDH 4组LVEF、Tei指数、CK及LDH比较总体差异均有统计学意义(P 均<0.001)。LPS组Tei指数、CK及LDH均高于其余3组,LVEF均低于其余3组(P 均<0.05);LPS+Nar₅₀组Tei指数、CK及LDH均高于LPS+Nar₁₀₀组,LVEF低于LPS+Nar₁₀₀组(P 均<0.05)。见表3。

表1 4组大鼠左心室各节段SC峰值比较(%, $\bar{x} \pm s$,n=8)

组别	SC峰值					
	前间隔	前壁	侧壁	后壁	下壁	后间隔
LPS组	-6.76±4.01*	-6.94±2.56*	-5.87±2.10*	-8.07±2.59*	-4.08±3.17*	-5.44±2.22*
LPS+Nar ₅₀ 组	-10.96±1.85#	-10.61±2.00#	-8.09±2.62	-11.81±2.10	-8.67±3.52#	-8.84±2.62#
LPS+Nar ₁₀₀ 组	-17.01±3.58#△	-15.49±2.74#△	-11.23±2.69#△	-13.21±2.47#	-13.13±2.78#△	-14.26±2.73#△
对照组	-23.99±2.60	-17.01±3.58	-18.00±3.55	-16.55±3.87	-20.61±4.32	-21.77±3.99
F值	46.015	15.252	28.678	12.231	13.162	46.092
P值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: * :与对照组比较, $P < 0.05$; #:与LPS组比较, $P < 0.05$; △:与LPS+Nar₅₀组比较, $P < 0.05$

表2 4组大鼠左心室各层SC及SrC比较($\bar{x} \pm s$,n=8)

组别	GSCendo(%)	GSCmid(%)	GSCepi(%)	SrC S(s ⁻¹)	SrC E(s ⁻¹)	SrC A(s ⁻¹)
LPS组	-13.96±3.43*	-7.16±3.28*	-5.15±2.37	-5.59±1.01*	5.07±1.28*	3.07±1.66*
LPS+Nar ₅₀ 组	-21.71±3.58#	-9.84±2.26#	-6.31±1.87	-8.00±1.68#	7.82±0.72#	6.05±2.07#
LPS+Nar ₁₀₀ 组	-23.08±2.33#	-12.83±1.66#△	-5.95±1.87	-10.27±1.31#△	9.16±0.92#△	8.04±1.11#△
对照组	-24.04±3.06	-14.03±2.64	-6.78±2.07	-10.85±2.29	11.74±1.95	8.77±1.43
F值	5.067	11.912	0.894	16.997	36.176	20.148
P值	0.006	<0.001	0.457	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: * :与对照组比较, $P < 0.05$; #:与LPS组比较, $P < 0.05$; △:与LPS+Nar₅₀组比较, $P < 0.05$

表3 大鼠LVEF、Tei指数及CK、LDH比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=8)

组别	LVEF(%)	Tei指数	CK(U/L)	LDH(U/L)
LPS组	55.00±3.16*	0.71±0.02*	3 346.50±297.32*	2 856.25±380.00*
LPS+Nar ₅₀ 组	65.63±2.50#	0.64±0.03#	2 015.00±224.04#	2 095.50±339.65#
LPS+Nar ₁₀₀ 组	75.38±2.50#△	0.59±0.02#△	1 209.50±239.90#△	1 343.13±257.18#△
对照组	81.75±5.34	0.50±0.03	394.25±173.21	699.00±152.10
F值	85.656	97.658	223.989	79.863
P值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: * :与对照组比较, P<0.05; #:与 LPS 组比较, P<0.05; △:与 LPS+Nar₅₀组比较, P<0.05

2.4 心肌组织病理检查 对照组心肌纤维肌丝束排列整齐,细胞结构正常,横纹清晰; LPS 组心肌部分细胞核固缩,心肌纤维部分断裂,充血明显,炎性细胞增多; LPS+Nar₅₀组、LPS+Nar₁₀₀组上述病理改变较 LPS 组明显减轻,与 LPS+Nar₅₀组相比, LPS+Nar₁₀₀组心肌纤维肌丝束排列尚整齐,充血不明显,炎性细胞明显减少。见图 2。

3 讨论

脓毒症早期即可发生心肌损伤,LPS 可诱发脓毒症心肌损伤,主要机制为 LPS 刺激免疫细胞,激活免疫应答,导致多种促炎因子如肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor-alpha, TNF- α)、白细胞介素 6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、白细胞介素 1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)等生成增加^[5],并降低心肌收缩力,造成心肌损伤。本研究给予大鼠腹腔注射 LPS 后,大鼠呼吸增快、精神萎靡、嗜睡、竖毛、排稀水样便,LVEF 减低,Tei 指数升高,心肌酶 CK、LDH 表达上调,心肌组织部分细胞核固缩,心肌纤维部分断裂,充血明显,炎性细胞增多,表明大鼠心肌细胞损伤,提示造模成功。

LPS 组左心室各节段 SC 峰值及各时相 SrC 峰值

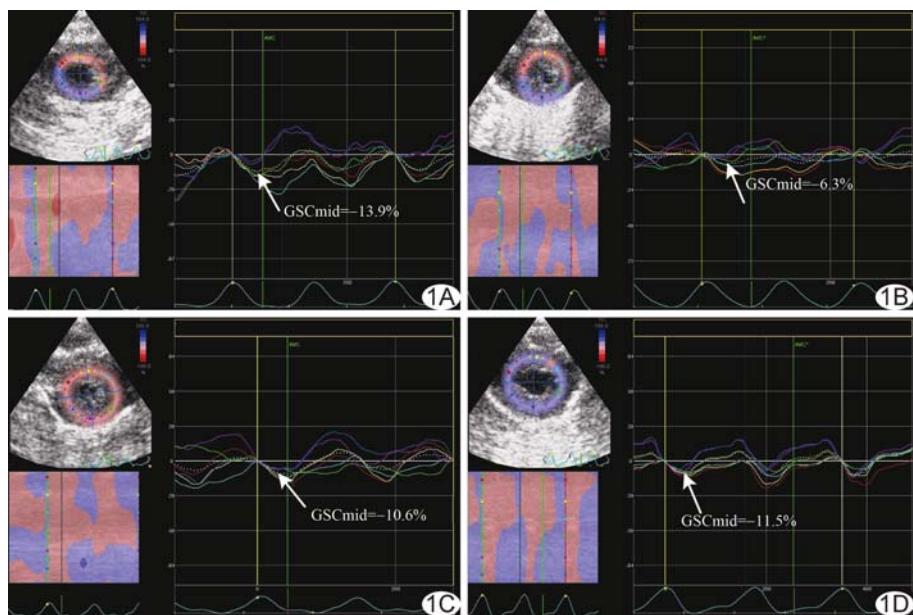


图1 大鼠左心室乳头肌水平整体SC曲线 A. 对照组; B. LPS组; C. LPS+Nar₅₀组; D. LPS+Nar₁₀₀组

均较对照组减低,曲线低平,而 Nar 预处理组 SC 及 SrC 峰值均升高,表明 LPS 损伤大鼠心肌收缩期、舒张早期及晚期圆周运动,Nar 能够缓解上述心肌损伤。圆周运动反映心脏短轴方向的环形运动,于收缩期缩短、舒张期延长,是左心室心肌重要的运动形式之一。Narayan 等^[6]报道,SC 联合心室-动脉耦联可用于预测化疗药物导致的心肌功能不全。左心室心肌分为心内膜、中间层及心外膜 3 层,STI 技术能够评价整体心肌的运动,亦能评价分层心肌应变,且无角度依赖性。相

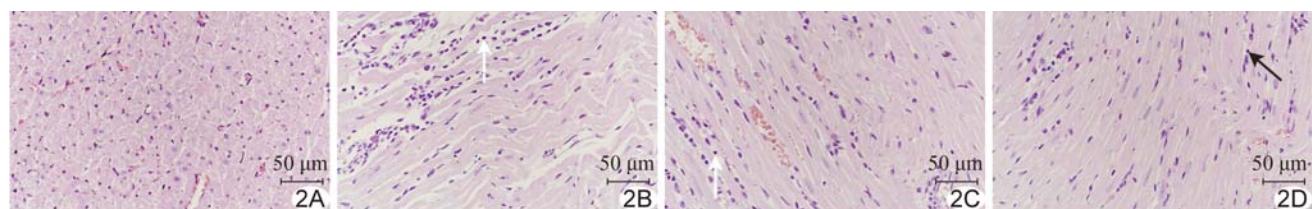


图2 大鼠心肌组织病理图(HE, ×400,箭示炎性细胞浸润) A. 对照组; B. LPS组; C. LPS+Nar₅₀组; D. LPS+Nar₁₀₀组

对于整体应变,分层应变更符合左心室心肌的3层肌带解剖结构,结果更客观。本研究4组大鼠GSC由内到外均逐渐减低,由于3层心肌存在跨壁速度梯度,心内膜下心肌为向心运动,且处于冠状动脉供血的最远端,缺乏侧支循环,受收缩期心肌压迫明显,因此缺血最显著,而心外膜下心肌在心肌收缩时相对静止^[7-8];给予LPS后大鼠左心室GSCendo及GSCmid均较对照组减低,提示大鼠心肌明显受损,其中心内膜下心肌及中间层心肌受损为著。

Nar属于天然黄酮类化合物,具有多种生物学活性和药理特性。摄入富含黄酮类化合物的食物可减少心血管疾病发生率及死亡率^[9]。Nar可抑制阿霉素致大鼠心肌损伤,增强线粒体复合物(I~IV)活性、改善氧化应激可能是其作用机制^[10]。You等^[11]发现Nar促进B淋巴细胞瘤-2(B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2)表达,抑制炎症通路核转录因子κB(nuclear factor-kappa B, NF-κB)磷酸化及细胞凋亡因子半胱天冬酶3(caspase-3)、Bcl2-相关X蛋白(Bcl2-associated X protein, Bax)表达,进而对高糖引起的心肌损伤发挥保护作用。本研究中,与LPS组比较,LPS+Nar₅₀组、LPS+Nar₁₀₀组大鼠一般状况好转,CK、LDH水平降低,LVEF升高,Tei指数降低,左心室各节段SC峰值及GSCendo、GSCmid均升高,心肌组织病理改变减轻,提示Nar预处理可抑制LPS诱导的心肌损伤。

本研究的局限性:所用12S婴幼儿探头非小动物专用探头,但大鼠胸壁薄,分辨率尚好;大鼠心脏相对于婴幼儿小,且心率更快,在左心室短轴各切面分界不甚明显,故选用乳头肌水平切面SC作为左心室短轴GSC,大鼠四腔心切面心尖部分显示较差而未纳入长轴纵向应变;关于Nar通过何种分子机制发挥心肌保护作用尚需进一步研究。

总之,STI技术可用于评价LPS诱导脓毒症大鼠早期心肌损伤及Nar预处理减轻心肌损伤的效果。

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