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关于新生儿缺血缺氧性脑病的研究进展*

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摘要: 新生儿缺血缺氧性脑病(hypoxia-ischemia encephalopathy, HIE)是指围产期窒息导致脑的缺血缺氧性损害,临床出现一系列中枢神经系统异常的表现,部分患儿可留有不同程度的神经系统后遗症,如脑瘫、癫痫、认知和运动功能发育障碍等,至今仍是导致新生儿死亡以及神经发育障碍的一大原因。HIE的发病机制复杂,是一个多环节、多因素的病理生理过程。单一治疗措施很难彻底治愈,需多种治疗措施联合使用,才能取得更好疗效。HIE发病迅速,病情进展快,治疗过程中应积极把握治疗"时间窗"。临床上目前应用最广泛的治疗方法是亚低温结合其他对症治疗措施。新生儿HIE难以有效预防,及时正确评估新生儿出生时状态,尽早发现异常并进行治疗是改善HIE预后最有效的方法。本文就HIE的病因、诊断、治疗和预后等方面的进展进行介绍。

关键词: 缺血缺氧性脑病(HIE);神经发育障碍;亚低温

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The Research Progress of Neonatal Hypoxic-ischemic Encephalopathy*

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ABSTRACT: Neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) is an important cause of acute neurologic injury at birth, mainly due to perinatal asphyxia. There are a series of abnormal manifestations of central nerve system, and part of infants with HIE would remain long-term devastating neurodevelopmental sequelae, like cerebral palsy, seizures, cognitive and motor dysfunction. Despite recent advances in obstetric and neonatal care, HIE still associated with death and neurodevelopmental disorders of newborns worldwide. The pathogenesis of HIE is complex, involving multi-link and multi-factor. Therapeutic hypothermia (TH) is now widely recommended as a standard of care for infants with HIE. The timing of TH is critical, mostly induced within 6 h of an acute asphyxia insult. It's hard to prevent HIE. Assessing the state of infants at birth correctly and treating the problems timely are significant. This review is a introduction of pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment progress and prognosis of HIE.

Key words: HIE; Neurodevelopmental disorders; Hypothermia

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前言

缺血缺氧性脑病(HIE)对围产期患儿处于发育阶段的大脑具有很大的损害作用,是导致新生儿死亡和癫痫的首要原因^[1]。HIE在发达国家的发病率约为活产儿的1-3%,在发展中国家则高达活产儿的26%^[2]。尽管近年来随着现代技术的进步,我们对HIE的认识有了很大的提高,仍然有很多问题亟待解决。大约有20%-25%的患儿在新生儿期死亡,25%的患儿伴有永久性的神经系统后遗症^[3],给患者个人、家庭和社会带来很大的负担。

1 病因

HIE的发病机制复杂,最主要的原因是围产期窒息。HIE脑损伤为多重因素、多种机制交互作用发生的"瀑布式"病理变化,包括神经细胞能量代谢障碍、微血管损伤、再灌注损伤

等。大量研究表明脑的缺血缺氧性损伤分为"缺血期"和"再灌注损伤期"^[4]。缺血期HIE首先导致氧和能量物质供应不足,ATP大量减少,K⁺-ATP酶失活导致细胞内钠水潴留,细胞毒性水肿,同时,由于再摄取障碍,兴奋性氨基酸(EAAs)在胞外聚集,加重细胞损伤^[5];再灌注期脑供氧增加,产生大量氧自由基,氧自由基的产生导致脂质过氧化,DNA/RNA片段化,血脑屏障(blood-brain barrier, BBB)遭到破坏^[6],同时一氧化氮(NO)的产生对细胞膜、线粒体以及细胞器也有破坏作用^[7]。NO的扩血管作用导致内皮通透性增加,有助于各种细胞因子和活性分子的扩散,加重脑损伤。癫痫常发生在此期^[8]。

缺血期损伤发生迅速,往往来不及采取措施,而再灌注损伤发生在再灌注2-6小时后,为治疗提供了一个宝贵的时间窗。此外,胎龄不同,缺血缺氧造成的脑损伤部位也不相同。这种差异性与脑血管发育有关,末梢血管供血脑区往往更易受缺血缺氧影响。足月儿HIE病理改变主要为皮质层坏死和皮质下

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白质软化,而早产儿典型的病理改变则为脑室周围白质软化(periventricular leukomalacia, PVL)^[9]。

2 诊断

中华医学会儿科学分会于2004年修订的HIE诊断标准^[10]如下:①有明确的胎儿宫内窘迫的产科病史,及严重的胎儿宫内窘迫表现(胎心<100次/分,持续5 min以上和(或)羊水Ⅲ度污染),或分娩时明显窒息史。②出生时有严重窒息,指Apgar评分1 min≤3分,并延续至5 min时仍≤5分;或出生时脐动脉血气pH≤7。③出生后不久出现神经系统症状,并持续24 h以上,如意识改变(过度兴奋、嗜睡、昏迷),肌张力改变(增高或减弱),原始反射异常(吸吮、拥抱反射减弱或消失),病重时可有惊厥,脑干征(呼吸节律改变、瞳孔改变、对光反应迟钝或消失)和前囟张力增高。④排除电解质紊乱、颅内出血和产伤等原因引起的抽搐,以及宫内感染、遗传代谢性疾病和其他先天性疾病引起的脑损伤。同时具备以上四条者可确诊,第4条暂时不能确定者可作为拟诊病例。

在实际诊疗过程中应当以患儿为中心,综合母儿病史以及临床表现和经过,借助多种辅助检查手段(如神经系统电生理学检查、神经系统影像学检查、各种生化指标检测等)进行分析评估,及时做出正确判断。新生儿HIE按照Sarnat分级系统可以分为I(轻)、II(中)、III(重)三级。Sarnat系统主要评价患儿意识水平,肌张力,腱反射,复杂反射和自主功能^[11]。

脑功能监测越来越多的用于新生儿脑病的评估,aEEG是最常用的床旁连续监测新生儿脑功能的方法,灵敏度和特异度均较高,用于脑病的严重程度分级,便于发现早期的亚临床癫痫以及监测患儿对各种治疗措施的反应^[12]。aEEG的主要特征通过睡眠-清醒循环相应背景的连续性、不连续性、爆发间隔以及变异周期来体现。HIE在aEEG上主要有五种背景模式^[13],大量研究把爆发抑制,连续低电压和等电位归为异常描记曲线,而把连续正常电压和不连续正常电压归为正常或轻度异常曲线。当有癫痫发生时,在aEEG上常能看到切迹并伴有描记条带变窄^[13]。

新生儿出生后第3天,磁共振弥散加权成像(diffuse weighing imaging, DWI)是显示脑损伤最敏感的检查手段^[14],表观弥散系数(apparent diffuse coefficient, ADC)作为定量的MRI也可用于HIE的诊断和预后判断,Barkovich等建立了BG/W评分系统,用于对HIE患儿运动和认知功能发育情况的预后判断^[15]。近期有文献报道,将弯曲重建技术应用于脑部MRI图像,可以更加直观的显示脑损伤以及HI导致的皮质萎缩程度^[16]。

各种生化标记物(如与神经组织损伤相关的NSE、S-100β、GFAP、UCH-L1、BDNF等;与脑血管和血脑屏障损伤相关的MMP-9、VEGF等;氧化应激相关的SOD、MDA等;炎症相关的IL、Hs-CRP、TNF-α等;代谢相关的LDH、CK-BB等)^[17]对HIE的诊断也具有一定的提示作用,但是它们的水平与采样时间和部位有很大关系。

超声作为一种安全无创的检查手段一直颇受青睐。床旁超声的开展使得超声检查越来越便利,但是颅脑超声一方面易受操作者影响,另一方面敏感度不高。多普勒超声可以探测脑血流速度,评估脑灌注情况,但是往往需要与其他检查联合以提

高诊断价值。

3 治疗进展

亚低温疗法是目前唯一公认有效的治疗方法。亚低温疗法分为全身亚低温和头部亚低温,两者疗效并无显著差别^[18]。利用冰毯或冰帽等降温设备使HIE患儿体温降低。亚低温能降低脑代谢率,减轻脑损伤;还能加速损伤恢复,稳定血脑屏障(BBB)。最早有关亚低温疗法的记载是在1950s^[19],然而该疗法在最近十几年里才被广泛应用。亚低温疗法在出生后6小时内越早进行越好。目前公认的选择性头部亚低温的温度是34.5℃^[20],全身亚低温是33.5℃^[21],维持72小时。整个亚低温过程中温度应大于33℃。温度低于32℃时脑保护作用已经大大减弱,温度低于30℃则可能导致严重的副作用发生,如低血压,QT间期延长,血小板减少以及凝血时间延长,皮肤硬化,代谢和离子紊乱等^[22]。复温过程应缓慢进行,温度上升速度不超过每小时0.5℃,最大程度避免快速复温导致脑血流量波动过大,可以用近红外光谱监测仪监测脑再灌注变化^[23]。

亚低温疗法之外的综合性临床护理包括机械通气、生理和生化监测以及其他对症支持治疗等。这些治疗措施包括维持良好的通气、换气功能,保持pH在正常范围内;维持良好的循环功能,保证周身各脏器的灌注;此外,还要注意控制惊厥,降低颅内压,消除脑干症状等。根据HIE患儿的特点(如缺氧的程度和时间、患儿的成熟度及伴随的心、肾功能等),在缺氧缺血的不同阶段进行针对性的个体化治疗,才能提高疗效,同时又减少浪费和毒副反应。

高压氧(hyperbaric oxygen, HBO)治疗是否有效目前仍存在争议,一方面,高压氧治疗可以通过加压,提高肺泡内的氧分压,提高血氧含量,改善脑组织的有氧代谢^[24]。另一方面,高压氧治疗会加重氧自由基造成的损伤,并且动物实验表明HBO可诱导视网膜新生血管的生成,引起视网膜病变。

细胞移植近年来已成为研究热点。脐血干细胞移植利用干细胞的多向分化潜能,可修复脑损伤,改善神经系统功能^[25]。存在于哺乳动物脑室下区(subventricular zone, SVZ)的神经干细胞/祖细胞能修复HI造成的脑损伤。另外,研究脑损伤修复的科学家们在小鼠和大鼠中发现具有多向分化潜能的脂肪基质细胞(adipose stromal cell, ASC)。最近,wei等^[26]发现通过周围静脉将培养ASC的介质注入大鼠体内可以有效保护海马和大脑皮质,还能改善预后认知功能和行为模式。因为介质中富含ASC分泌的各种神经营养因子,如IGF-1和BDNF分别具有抗细胞凋亡和谷氨酸的兴奋毒性作用。

目前处于研究阶段的具有神经保护作用的分子有生骨素、干扰素β、JNKs、预防性巴比妥类、褪黑素、依达拉奉等。处于临床研究阶段的神经保护性分子有红细胞生成素(erythropoietin, EPO),别嘌呤醇,氙Xe,托吡酯,硫酸镁MgSO₄等^[27]。

中医历史悠久,对很多疾病都有其独特的疗效。研究表明电针刺激百会、大椎、曲池和涌泉穴可以使RET和Akt表达增加,有一定的神经保护作用^[28]。一些中药制剂如醒脑静注射液也应用在HIE的治疗中^[29]。然而,由于中药成分复杂,并且缺乏大量有关的随机对照试验(RCT)证据支持,其疗效和安全性尚存在争议。

4 预后

为了研究 HIE 的预后是否与性别有关, Mirza 等通过大鼠进行实验发现, 尽管在急性脑损伤期两性之间并无差别, 但在之后出现差别, 男性脑损伤相对较女性更为严重, 可能与男性的炎症反应上调有关^[30], 在之后运动以及认知功能发育上男性和女性也存在一定差异, 具体分子机制尚不明确^[31]。

Burton 等^[32]通过队列研究发现在亚低温 - 复温过程中血压波动大小与 2 岁时神经系统发育呈负相关, 提示应当个体化设置目标血压值并且尽量避免血压波动过大。

5 总结

综上所述, HIE 主要由新生儿围生期窒息引起, 发病机制复杂, 是一个多环节、多因素的病理生理过程, 诊断主要结合母儿病史、症状体征以及影像及生化检查手段, 治疗以亚低温为主, 并且单一治疗措施很难将其彻底治愈, 需多种措施联合使用。近年来, 国内外对 HIE 的研究一直没有停止过, 但 HIE 的治疗几乎没有改变, 预后仍然不能使人们满意, 仍然给患儿家庭和社会造成了巨大负担, 更加安全有效的治疗方法仍在不断探寻中。

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