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· 文献综述 ·

壳聚糖及其复合物在治疗下肢慢性溃疡中的研究进展

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摘要

下肢慢性溃疡 (CLU) 是一种常见的外科疾病。在人群中发病率为 0.12%~1.1%, 其中 60 岁以上发病率为 0.5%~3%, 80 岁以上则高达 5%。根据溃疡病因, 可将其分为血管源性溃疡、糖尿病足溃疡、压力性溃疡、创伤性溃疡、神经营养性溃疡、恶性溃疡等。伤口的愈合包括炎症反应期、增生期和修复期, 适当的微环境能促进细胞的增殖和迁移, 有利于早期伤口愈合, 防止炎症和疤痕产生。溃疡创面的处理对愈合过程有着至关重要的作用。目前针对 CLU 的治疗主要包括清创、植皮、负压封闭引流、抗感染、局部活性因子、干细胞移植及敷料覆盖等。选择合适的伤口敷料对促进 CLU 创面的愈合起至关重要的作用, 这类敷料除具有良好的吸收伤口渗液能力外, 还应保持伤口的适宜的微环境、抑菌、止血、镇痛等能力和促进伤口愈合能力。壳聚糖化是甲壳素经强碱作用脱去部分乙酰基的产物。其具有抗感染、止血、免疫调节、诱导组织修复和细胞增殖, 以及良好的生物相容性和生物降解性。同时壳聚糖对白细胞和巨噬细胞具有趋化作用, 增强巨噬细胞吞噬作用, 其可刺激中性粒细胞及巨噬细胞分泌白细胞介素和肿瘤坏死因子, 进而促进创面进行“自净”。壳聚糖在治疗 CLU 中的良好前景。

关键词

溃疡; 下肢; 伤口愈合; 壳聚糖; 综述文献

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Research progresses of chitosan and its derivatives in treatment chronic leg ulcer

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Abstract

Chronic leg ulcer (CLU) is a common surgical disease. Its prevalence is 0.12 to 1.1% in the general population, is 0.5% to 3% in people older than 60, and reaches 5% in those over 80 years of age. According to the pathogenesis, it can be divided into vascular ulcer, diabetic foot ulcer, pressure ulcer, traumatic ulcer, neurotrophic ulcer, and malignant ulcer, etc. The wound healing stages include inflammatory response phase, hyperplasia phase and repair phase. Proper microenvironmental conditions can promote cell proliferation and migration, which is helpful for early wound healing and preventing inflammation and scar tissue generation. Ulcer wound treatment has a vital role in the wound healing process. At present time, the treatment for CLU mainly includes debridement and skin grafting, vacuum sealing drainage, anti-infection, local active factors, stem cell transplantation and dressing coverage, etc. The selection of appropriate wound dressings plays a crucial role in accelerating the wound healing

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of CLU. In addition to the good ability to absorb wound exudate, these dressings should also have the abilities of maintaining appropriate microenvironment, anti-bacteria, hemostasis, analgesia and other abilities for promoting wound healing. Chitosan is the product of partial deacetylation of chitin by the action of strong alkali. It possesses the characteristics of infection resistance, hemostasis, immune regulation, inducing tissue repair and cell proliferation, as well as good biocompatibility and biodegradability. At the same time, chitosan has effect on white blood cells and macrophages chemotaxis, enhancing macrophage phagocytosis, and stimulating neutrophils and macrophages to secrete interleukins and tumor necrosis factor, and thereby promoting "self-purification" of the wound surface. Chitosan has a good prospect in the treatment of CLU.

Key words

Ulcer; Lower Extremity; Wound Healing; Chitosan; Review

CLC number: R654.3

下肢慢性溃疡 (chronic leg ulcer, CLU) 是一种常见的外科疾病, 指溃疡超过 1 个月仍未愈合者; 常常由外伤和其他慢性疾病所引起的局部皮肤缺损^[1], 多见于中老年人^[2]。在人群中发病率为 0.12%~1.1%^[3], 其中 60 岁以上发病率为 0.5%~3%, 80 岁以上则高达 5%^[4]。该种疾病逐渐成为影响人类健康的重要原因之一^[5]。近年来, 随着人们对生活质量要求的提高, 对下肢慢性溃疡的治疗亦越来越重视。

CLU 病因复杂, 易伴发感染且反复发作, 病情严重者甚至可出现“癌变”或“截肢”^[6]。根据病因, 大致分为血管性溃疡、糖尿病足溃疡、压力性溃疡、创伤性溃疡、神经营养性溃疡、恶性溃疡等^[7]。在欠发达地区 CLU 往往是由外伤引起的创伤性溃疡, 但在发达地区 CLU 多为血管性溃疡^[8-10]。溃疡创面的处理对愈合过程有着至关重要的作用。目前针对 CLU 的治疗主要包括清创、植皮、负压封闭引流、抗感染、局部活性因子、干细胞移植及敷料覆盖等^[11]。合适的伤口敷料可为创面提供良好的微环境, 促进其愈合。随着湿性敷料的作用得到广泛的认可, 各种伤口敷料涌现而出, 选择适当敷料对加快溃疡愈合至关重要。壳聚糖是甲壳素脱 N-乙酰氨基的产物, 具有抗感染、止血、免疫调节、诱导组织修复和细胞增殖, 以及良好的生物相容性和生物降解性^[12]。本文就壳聚糖基本结构、特性、促进下肢慢性溃疡愈合的机制及临床应用展开综述。为今后治疗 CLU 提供一种新的方法。

1 壳聚糖的基本结构和理化性质

甲壳素化学名称为 β -1, 4-2-乙酰氨基-2-脱

氧-D-葡萄糖, 广泛存在于虾蟹、蜗牛等或其他昆虫外壳、真菌细胞壁、植物细胞壁中。壳聚糖化学名称为 (1, 4)-2-乙酰氨基-2-脱氧-a-D-葡聚糖, 是甲壳素经强碱作用脱去部分乙酰基的产物^[13]。壳聚糖分子间由较强的氢键相连, 因此壳聚糖呈现出一种致密晶体结构, 不溶于水和碱性溶液中, 仅溶于弱酸性溶液中, 这也限制了其在生物材料方面的一些作用。所以, 将壳聚糖与某些物质进行化学反应可得到良好水溶性及其他功能的壳聚糖衍生物^[14]。

2 壳聚糖的相关作用

2.1 抗菌作用

壳聚糖对革兰氏阳性菌及革兰氏阴性菌均有抑制作用^[15]。高分子量的壳聚糖溶液对金黄色葡萄球菌的抑菌效果最佳, 随着壳聚糖溶液浓度的增加其抑菌性越强, 而 Li 等^[16]指出壳聚糖溶液在 pH 值为 6.0 时, 对大肠杆菌和金黄色葡萄球菌的抗菌活性随壳聚糖分子量的增加而增强, 抗菌活性最高。在弱酸环境中, 壳聚糖可生成氨基, 这些氨基可对微生物表面的负电荷产生较强的吸引力, 从而使微生物体内蛋白质外泄引起菌体死亡, 产生抑菌效果。

2.2 止血作用

壳聚糖自身呈正电性, 其氨基可与质子相结合^[17]。红细胞膜表面存在大量负电荷, 通过正负电荷的相互聚集使得红细胞间相互凝聚, 从而快速产生凝血块。而且作为大分子的壳聚糖可在血液中产生聚合反应, 形成一种网状结构, 该结构可捕获红细胞使其聚集产生凝集反应, 形成血凝块。

Vo 等^[18-19]发现壳聚糖可促进血液凝固,为了提高其止血能力,研究者将亲水基团及疏水基团进行调配,合成了多种改性壳聚糖止血材料。

2.3 免疫调节作用

壳聚糖可激活机体免疫系统,提高巨噬细胞能力及多形核细胞的聚集和活化,还可以作为抗原起到免疫作用。壳聚糖可激活巨噬细胞,诱导自然杀伤细胞(natural killer cell, NK)分泌细胞因子,还可通过注射或粘膜途径诱导免疫后的 Th1 细胞反应,从而促进细胞免疫应答^[20]。

2.4 生物相容性和可降解性

壳聚糖是自然界中天然的碱性多糖,是一种高分子物质,具有良好的生物相容性。其与人体细胞亲和性好,无明显排斥反应,无毒性反应,生物相容性好。壳聚糖是一种可降解的多糖,可被溶菌酶和水解酶在人体内降解为葡萄糖胺或壳寡糖。壳聚糖具有和细胞外基质相似的结构,植入动物体内后可在 14 d 完全降解^[21]。

2.5 诱导细胞增殖和组织修复

壳聚糖可促进免疫反应,如刺激白细胞介素,肿瘤坏死因子等信号因子的产生同时还可增强巨噬细胞的迁移性^[22]。而且壳聚糖还可诱导嗜中性粒细胞、成纤维细胞分泌如胶原、纤维蛋白原及弹性蛋白等,促进瘢痕形成及组织修复^[23]。

2.6 药物载体作用

壳聚糖的药物载体作用与其带有正电荷、渗透作用、黏附机制、原为凝胶化和抑制外排的性质相关^[24],可加强药物稳定性并增加药物释放率。Basu 等^[25]以聚 D, L-乳酸-CO-乙醇酸为模板,制备空心的壳聚糖纳米球,将雷米普利吸附到纳米球中。Korsemyer Peppas 药物释放模型显示雷米普利释放可控,其释放速率降低。Tang 等^[26]通过制备负载壳聚糖纳米颗粒的羟丙基-β-环糊精来研究新的美沙拉嗪释放系统。研究表明,载有壳聚糖纳米颗粒的美沙拉嗪释放更加持久,抗炎效果更佳。

2.7 镇痛作用

壳聚糖的弱碱性可能成为其镇痛的相关机制,壳聚糖表面的正电位可降低对创面周围的刺激,进而缓解外伤后的痛感。Christensen 等^[27]指出壳聚糖可缓解伤口部位的疼痛,其镇痛作用在于壳聚糖吸收了伤口部位乙酸所释放出的质子。黄书雅^[28]指出羧甲基壳聚糖可提高小鼠的热痛阈值,从而佐证了壳聚糖的镇痛作用,但壳聚糖的溶解性也限制

了其镇痛作用。

3 壳聚糖促进创面愈合及其机制

伤口的愈合包括炎症反应期、增生期和修复期。适当的微环境能促进细胞的增殖和迁移,有利于早期伤口愈合,防止炎症和疤痕产生^[29]。壳聚糖对白细胞和巨噬细胞具有趋化作用,增强巨噬细胞吞噬作用,其可刺激中性粒细胞及巨噬细胞分泌白细胞介素(IL)1β, IL6、IL8 和肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)-α,进而促进创面进行“自净”。巨噬细胞、纤维母细胞、角质细胞、上皮细胞均能产生 IL1β、IL6,在创面的愈合中起到重要作用^[30]。TNF-α 的含量可对创面愈合产生不同的影响。TNF-α 可诱导成纤维细胞中基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinases, MMP)的表达,在特异性抑制因子(tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases, TIMP)作用下,可显著降低 TNF-α 对 MMP 的诱导,促进伤口愈合^[31]。研究表明, TNF-α 等炎症因子含量过高可加重溃疡部位炎症反应,抑制创面愈合,而降低其表达水平可促进伤口愈合^[32]。另外创面的收缩在创面愈合过程中起着重要作用,相关研究表明成纤维细胞可加速创面的愈合^[33],明成纤维细胞可加速创面的愈合,在血管性溃疡中创面收缩尤为重要。糖尿病足溃疡愈合十分缓慢,多数停留在炎症期阶段,而且缺乏供创面愈合的细胞因子等。

良好的血糖水平是控制糖尿病足溃疡的前提。壳聚糖可作为胰岛素增敏剂作用于胰岛素受体,增加其产量进而起到降糖作用^[34]。壳聚糖具有良好的生物黏附性,更好的促进胰岛素吸收提高其利用率。壳聚糖能促进巨噬细胞聚集于创面周围,增加其局部活性和含量,产生自净,加速创面愈合。血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)可促进局部血管新生,它参与到了创面聚合及血管形成的多个阶段,加速愈合。Mohandas 等^[35]制作了含壳聚糖的复合材料包裹了 VEGF 的纤维蛋白的纳米模型,在 VEGF 的体外实验中发现 2 h 内发生了 29% 爆发式释放。壳聚糖可诱导纤维母细胞产生 IL-8,趋化内皮细胞和表皮细胞的表达,可促进血管的增殖^[36]。壳聚糖可使创面分泌 III 型胶原蛋白,加速肉芽组织及上皮组织生成,抑制疤痕增生^[37]。

4 壳聚糖在下肢慢性溃疡创面的应用

4.1 基础研究

目前壳聚糖已应用于下肢慢性溃疡的治疗,尤其是糖尿病溃疡已有大量的动物实验加以验证,但血管性溃疡的相关动物实验却鲜有报道。柳成荫等^[38]建立大鼠下肢缺血模型后,将SD雄性大鼠随机分为PLGA-PEG-PLDA(PPP)、海藻酸钠-壳聚糖(SA-CS)、slanc、PBS对照组及正常对照组。将上述药物多点注射于大鼠下肢肌肉中。在术后第4、8周时取大鼠腓肠肌行免疫组化检测各组微血管密度。结果表明第8周时PPP组、SA-CS组、slanc组的微血管密度为 14.39 ± 1.33 、 23.33 ± 2.11 、 18.61 ± 1.72 ,明显高于PBS对照组(8.72 ± 1.36)。可以看出SA-CS促进血管再生能力最为明显,在下肢血管性溃疡治疗方面有临床价值。Hernández Martínez等^[39]将壳聚糖与钙网蛋白共同合成了一种纳米金复合材料应用于小鼠糖尿病创面。测定了该复合材料提高了角质细胞、内皮细胞、成纤维细胞的克隆性,并加速了成纤维细胞的迁移性。组织学显示创面处再上皮化、颗粒组织增多、胶原沉积增多,证实了壳聚糖复合物在糖尿病溃疡创面愈合中的应用价值。Ren等^[40]将壳聚糖和铜金属有机骨架组成抗菌膜,应用于抗菌和局部感染的治疗。此外,体内实验结果表明该抗菌膜能同时杀死细菌、促进血管再生,从而提高了局部感染伤口的闭合率。这些结果突出显示了壳聚糖复合物抗菌、促进创面愈合的能力。氧疗在治疗糖尿病创面方面显示了良好的效果,Patil等^[41]以氟化甲基丙烯酰胺壳聚糖(MACF)制作水凝胶,在糖尿病小鼠创面模型上与AquaDerm水凝胶辅料进行比较。与MACF充氧水凝胶片敷料(MACF+O)相比,AquaDerm的创面封闭效果较差。组织学分析显示,MACF+O治疗后胶原合成和新生血管增多,胶原含量和血管/毛细血管数量高于AquaDerm组和未治疗组。易喻等^[42]制作了壳聚糖流体敷料膜,将其用于家兔伤口模型,发现该种流体膜9 min内成膜,并将沙雷菌溶液滴入敷料膜中,数天后发现敷料中无明显沙雷菌生长,说明该种流体膜可抑制细菌生长促进伤口愈合。充分体现了该生物材料可促进下肢溃疡的愈合。

4.2 临床应用

关于壳聚糖复合物治疗慢性溃疡已有文献报

道。李阳勇等^[43]用壳聚糖伤口敷料治疗下肢静脉性溃疡,选取117例下肢静脉性溃疡患者,试验组59例用壳聚糖对溃疡进行换药治疗,对照组58例应用凡士林纱布覆盖。治疗30 d后,对两组换药次数、伤口愈合情况、愈合面积进行比较。结果表明试验组伤口面积减少率高于对照组,且换药次数优于对照组。王瑞淑等^[44]用壳聚糖复合藻酸钙敷料治疗糖尿病足慢性感染性溃疡。随机分为试验组与对照组。试验组应用壳聚糖复合材料治疗,对照组应用单纯藻酸钙换药治疗。两组进行分析。结果表明试验组的创面愈合时间、创面干燥时间及创面感染控制时间均低于对照组。提示该复合材料用于糖尿病慢性感染性溃疡的治疗可有效控制感染,促进创面愈合。Augustine等^[45]将静电纺丝壳聚糖膜应用于慢性伤口的治疗,通过与传统治疗方法进行比较发现该种新型敷料在渗出液吸收能力、抗菌活性等方面更优,对于糖尿病和烧伤创面的治疗具有一定作用。谢晓勇等^[46]用壳聚糖敷料与聚维酮碘联合使用治疗烧伤患者,纳入110例进行比较,试验组联合用药,对照组单用聚维酮碘,结果发现试验组愈合速度更快且瘢痕形成更小。Yang等^[47]用壳聚糖纳米银颗粒聚电解质水凝胶治疗铜绿假单胞菌感染的伤口,结果发现该种新型敷料不仅能有效抑制铜绿假单胞菌活性,还能降低金黄色葡萄球菌的活性,促进感染性伤口的愈合。Rao等^[48]用羧甲基壳聚糖联合氧化锌纳米粒子制备新型敷料用于治疗慢性感染性创面,结果表明该种纳米颗粒对革兰阳性菌具有抗菌作用,还显示出良好的止血特质,有效加快了创面的愈合。以上临床应用均表明壳聚糖及其复合物对下肢慢性溃疡创面有明确的促愈合作用。

5 结 论

综上所述,壳聚糖及其复合物可由人工生产以来,在医疗行业中已被广泛应用^[49]。相关研究表明,壳聚糖具有抑菌、止血、镇痛、降糖、生物相容性和可降解性、免疫调节、药物载体作用、诱导细胞增殖和组织修复等,而且其价格相对便宜,有充分的材料来源^[50],在治疗慢性溃疡方面具有独到优势。但壳聚糖目前大部分体外实验及临床应用均提示在治疗糖尿病足溃疡方面有良好应用前景^[51],对其他下肢慢性溃疡方面研究报道

较少,其中缺血性溃疡方面的相关研究鲜有报道,故尚需深入研究探讨壳聚糖在缺血性溃疡愈合的疗效及其机制。

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