



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.06.017
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.06.017
China Journal of General Surgery, 2023, 32(6):943-949.

· 文献综述 ·

血栓性炎症与深静脉血栓形成后综合征相关研究进展

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摘要

深静脉血栓形成后综合征(PTS)是继发于深静脉血栓形成(DVT)的远期并发症,主要临床表现为患肢沉重不适、胀痛、水肿、溃疡等。由于PTS静脉壁纤维化不可逆,且常伴有管腔闭塞导致难愈溃疡形成,治疗方法十分有限且效果不确切。以往观点认为血栓形成后,随病程进展其静脉阻塞扩张和血栓机化再通导致静脉瓣功能受损,产生的静脉高压是引起PTS的主要发病机制。近年来发现静脉瘀滞环境下以中性粒细胞为主的无菌性炎症性血栓形成被异常激活,可启动凝血级联反应产生瀑布效应加剧血栓形成。在静脉血栓溶解阶段,巨噬细胞可通过分泌各类炎症因子促进血栓内新生血管形成等加速血栓溶解,亦可以影响静脉管壁降低顺应性,引起管腔纤维化并重塑不良导致PTS发生。本文主要聚焦血栓性炎症在静脉血栓形成、溶解和静脉壁纤维化不同阶段的作用,并围绕炎症标志物和相关抗炎靶点药物作一综述。

关键词

静脉血栓形成; 血栓形成后综合征; 血栓性炎症; 综述
中图分类号: R654.3

Research progress related to thromboinflammation and post-thrombotic syndrome following deep vein thrombosis

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Abstract

Post-thrombotic syndrome (PTS) is a long-term complication secondary to deep vein thrombosis (DVT), characterized by symptoms such as heaviness, pain, swelling, and ulcers in the affected limb. Due to the irreversible fibrosis of the venous wall in PTS, along with luminal occlusion leading to intractable ulcer formation, the treatment options are limited and their effectiveness is uncertain. Previous perspectives suggested that venous obstruction and dilation, as well as thrombus recanalization and valvular dysfunction, resulting from the progression of thrombosis, are the main pathogenic mechanisms leading to PTS. In recent years, it has been discovered that aseptic inflammatory thrombosis, primarily driven by neutrophils, is abnormally activated in a venous stasis environment. This activation can initiate a cascade of coagulation reactions, leading to intensified thrombus formation, known as the waterfall effect. During

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(82060096)。

收稿日期: 2022-10-08; 修订日期: 2023-03-09。

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the phase of thrombus resolution, macrophages can promote neovascularization within the thrombus by secreting various inflammatory factors, thereby accelerating thrombus dissolution. However, they can also affect the venous wall, reducing compliance, inducing luminal fibrosis, and promoting unfavorable remodeling, ultimately contributing to the development of PTS. This article primarily focuses on the role of thromboinflammation in different stages of venous thrombosis formation, lysis, and venous wall fibrosis, and provides a comprehensive review regarding inflammatory markers and relevant anti-inflammatory target medications.

Key words Venous Thrombosis; Postthrombotic Syndrome; Thromboinflammation; Review

CLC number: R654.3

深静脉血栓形成 (deep vein thrombosis, DVT) 是指血液在深静脉内不正常凝结, 该病好发于下肢, 其发病率约为上肢的 10 倍^[1]。20%~50% 的 DVT 患者进入慢性期发展为深静脉血栓形成后综合征 (post-thrombotic syndrome, PTS)^[2]。PTS 的核心病机为慢性静脉功能不全 (chronic venous insufficiency, CVI), 临床表现患肢活动后沉重不适、胀痛、下肢水肿、溃疡等, 严重影响患者生活质量, 增加社会医疗成本^[2]。由于 PTS 静脉壁纤维化不可逆, 且常伴有管腔闭塞导致难愈溃疡形成, 治疗方法十分有限且效果不确切。以往观点认为血栓形成后, 随病程增加其静脉阻塞扩张和血栓机化再通导致静脉瓣功能受损, 由此产生的静脉高压是引起 PTS 的主要发病机制^[3]。然而通过早期血栓清除策略所推崇的抗凝、溶栓和手术血栓清除等治疗措施并未显著降低 PTS 的发生且增加出血等风险, 目前为止 PTS 的具体发病机制仍未完全阐明^[4]。近年研究^[5]发现, 静脉血栓形成主要由血流瘀滞引起, 瘀滞环境下以中性粒细胞为主的无菌性炎症性血栓形成被异常激活, 并最终启动凝血级联反应产生瀑布效应。静脉血栓形成后其溶解同步发生, 巨噬细胞作为主要炎症细胞通过分泌各类炎症因子促进血栓内新生血管形成等加速血栓溶解, 亦可以影响静脉管壁降低顺应性, 引起管腔纤维化并重塑不良导致 PTS 发生^[3,6]。本文主要聚焦血栓性炎症在静脉血栓形成、溶解和静脉壁纤维化不同阶段的作用, 并围绕炎症标志物和相关抗炎靶点药物作一综述。

1 血栓性炎症与静脉血栓形成

目前认为静脉血栓形成的使动因素是血管内

膜受损。在血液瘀滞环境下, 静脉内皮细胞因低流速低剪切力导致内膜受损, 内膜上多种黏附因子如细胞间黏附分子 1 (intercellular adhesion molecule 1, ICAM-1)、血管细胞黏附分子 1 (vascular cell adhesion molecule 1, VCAM-1) 表达上调, 细胞间附着能力增强^[7]。P-选择素作为内皮细胞跨膜蛋白与配体 P-选择素糖蛋白配体 1 (p-selectin glycoprotein ligand 1, PSGL-1) 结合, 快速动员 E-选择素和 P-选择素至内皮细胞表面加强炎症细胞和血小板的运动和黏附, 中性粒细胞稳态运动被打破并逐渐减慢, 以中性粒细胞为主的无菌性炎症性血栓形成被异常激活^[6]。PSGL-1 与 G 蛋白偶联受体 CXC 趋化因子受体 2 (CXC chemokine receptor 2, CXCR2) 结合, 触发中性粒细胞膜上 $\beta 2$ 整合素主要黏附因子 1 (lymphocyte function-associated antigen 1, LFA-1) 与静脉内皮受体 ICAM-1 结合, 进一步减慢中性粒细胞运动^[7]。

血小板受各类黏附因子和炎症因子激活, 在受损静脉内皮细胞处聚集, 释放高迁移率族蛋白 B1 (high mobility group box 1 protein, HMGB1), HMGB1 与单核细胞表面高级糖化终产物受体 (receptor for advanced glycation end products, RAGE) 同中性粒细胞表面 CXCR2 紧密结合, 最终停滞中性粒细胞^[5]。停滞后胞内肽基精氨酸脱亚胺酶 4 (peptidylarginine deiminase 4, PAD4) 与钙离子结合介导组蛋白过度瓜氨酸化形成瓜氨酸化组蛋白 3 (citrullinated histone 3, CitH3)^[8-9]。胞内蛋白激酶 C 磷酸化通过活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 分解核膜裂解组蛋白, 染色质解缩并释放至胞外形成中性粒细胞胞外诱捕网 (neutrophil extracellular traps, NETs)^[9-10]。

NETs 与血小板和红细胞结合, 为血栓的形成

提供了一个物理力学支架。HMGB1还可以促进单核细胞产生组织因子启动凝血级联反应,并增强中性粒细胞招募、NETs形成来加剧血栓形成^[11-12]。临床研究中发现静脉血栓临床事件2年后,患者仍存在静脉内皮炎症和功能障碍,表现为外周血液ICAM-1、VCAM-1及LFA-1含量增加,循环中NETs残余水平较高,以上提示血液仍为高凝状态^[7,13]。炎症细胞在血栓形成中可以激活、加强并稳定血栓形成,中性粒细胞及其NETs释放在静脉血栓形成中具有重要作用。

2 血栓性炎症与PTS

2.1 血栓性炎症与血栓溶解

中性粒细胞作为外周循环最为丰富的炎症细胞在血栓形成早期浸润血栓及静脉壁通过NETs稳定血栓结构,在血栓溶解阶段通过Toll样受体(toll like receptors, TLR)募集单核细胞^[14]。如在血栓形成早期耗竭中性粒细胞,可导致静脉血栓溶解能力下降,延长血栓溶解时间加剧静脉管壁损伤^[15]。在TLR9基因敲除(TLR9^{-/-})小鼠静脉血栓模型中,血栓体积增大同时加剧静脉壁纤维化^[16]。血栓组织成熟后分化自单核细胞的巨噬细胞成为血栓中最主要炎症细胞。巨噬细胞通过产生各种趋化因子、炎症细胞因子和基质降解蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinase, MMPs)实现纤维蛋白溶解和组织重塑,包括MMP-4、MMP-9、TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-6等^[17]。TNF- α 和IL-1 β 可以有效地激活内皮细胞,增加内皮细胞黏附分子的表达,并促进血栓形成,二者也可以诱导趋化因子表达,加速血栓溶解和血栓内新生血管形成^[17]。生长停滞特异性因子6(growth arrest-specific 6, GAS6)信号蛋白可抑制单核细胞中IL-6产生,减少单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(monocyte chemoattractant protein-1, MCP-1)表达促进静脉血栓溶解。GAS6基因敲除小鼠血栓模型中MCP-1和细胞表面趋化因子受体2(c-c chemokine receptor type 2, CCR2)表达减少,CCR2可趋化单核细胞成熟并进入血栓参与溶解阶段^[18]。

巨噬细胞根据表型和作用机制分为促进炎症巨噬细胞(M1型)和减弱炎症巨噬细胞(M2型)两方面。细胞表面CD11b⁺Ly6C^{High}、CCR2⁺、CX3CR1⁺抗体表达被定义为M1或经典激活型,CD11b⁺Ly6C^{Low}、CCR2⁻、CX3CR1²⁺抗体表达则定义

为M2型^[19]。血栓形成早期以CD11b⁺Ly6C^{High}促炎症表型参与为主,血栓溶解阶段巨噬细胞表型由CD11b⁺Ly6C^{High}向CD11b⁺Ly6C^{Low}转化促进血栓溶解,CD11b⁺Ly6C^{Low}巨噬细胞比例降低或敲除CD11b⁺Ly6C^{Low}巨噬细胞均可导致血栓体积增加^[19]。此外p53信号通路参与调节静脉血栓的溶解、血栓内巨噬细胞分化和纤维化,激动剂奎宁可加速已形成的静脉血栓溶解^[20]。 γ -干扰素(IFN- γ)或转录活化因子1(signal transducers and activators of transcription 1, STAT1)信号通路激活可以抑制M2型巨噬细胞中MMP-9表达,拮抗IFN- γ 可以加速小鼠血栓溶解,针对巨噬细胞亚群的细微功能差异需要进一步挖掘^[21-22]。值得思考的是,有些炎症因子如IL-6、IL-9、IFN或IL-10等可以通过Janus激酶(Janus kinase, JAK)/STAT途径传递信号,而JAK抑制剂临床应用中观察到患者血栓事件发生概率增加^[23]。

2.2 血栓性炎症与静脉壁纤维化

静脉管壁纤维化及静脉瓣膜反流产生高静脉压导致MMPs增加和细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)降解,造成静脉壁扩张、瓣膜功能障碍,静脉压力不断升高再次加剧炎症细胞浸润分泌MMPs破坏组织结构,形成恶性循环^[24]。在小鼠模型中,巨噬细胞分泌的MMP-9在静脉管壁和血栓形成早期明显升高,MMP-9缺失不影响血栓形成,反而改善静脉壁弹性获得更大的血管壁顺应性,进一步研究发现MMP-9通过在血栓溶解过程中增加细胞外基质和胶原弹性纤维的硬度来降低静脉壁顺应性^[25-26]。受限于人体深静脉组织获取困难,直接通过PTS人体深静脉内膜或管壁的研究较少,通过对浅静脉剥脱和肺动脉内膜剥脱术中获得的组织样本初步发现在炎症、血流紊乱、氧化应激等病理环境中内皮细胞可以向间质细胞发生转换,即内皮-间质化(endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition, EndMT)。不这个过程再表达内皮蛋白反而产生间质细胞特异性基因及其编码蛋白质,包括 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -smooth muscle actin)、成纤维细胞特异性蛋白-1(fibroblast specific protein-1)以及I型和III型胶原蛋白等^[27]。已有研究^[28]发现EndMT与心血管疾病密切相关,在静脉血栓疾病中凝血酶通过TGF- β /Smad3信号通路加剧EndMT,实验中使用利伐沙班或VII因子敲除的小鼠可以抑制EndMT降低髂静脉

血栓形成概率。Wang等^[29]发现血栓后静脉壁平滑肌细胞受TNF- α 刺激向巨噬细胞样表型转化,转化后能够分泌TNF- α 加重炎症反应对静脉管壁的损伤,影响静脉功能的恢复。通过抑制EndMT来减少血栓形成后组织受损可能是预防和治疗PTS的一种新策略。

3 PTS相关炎症标志物

PTS诊断、治疗和监测的可靠炎症标志物较为局限,虽然炎症因子在静脉血栓形成、溶解再通中具有重要作用,但在临床开展的各类试验中却发现外周血液炎症标志物对PTS预测效果不佳^[30]。BioSOX研究^[31]共纳入来自加拿大(24例)和美国中心(725例)的SOX试验(NCT00143598)患者,通过2年随访对首次发作的急性近端深静脉血栓患者,前瞻性地评估炎症生物标志物在PTS预测作用。研究中采集患者发病后1、6、12、18、24个月的血液,测定C-反应蛋白、ICAM-1、IL-6和IL-10,结果发现这些细胞因子血清水平与PTS评分量表症状程度相关,其中ICAM-1水平在发生PTS患者和未发生PTS患者之间具有统计学差异^[31]。ICAM-1是一种内皮细胞和白细胞相关跨膜蛋白,在稳定细胞与细胞相互作用和促进白细胞内皮细胞迁移方面具有重要作用^[31]。另一项规模较小的临床研究^[32]也证实了ICAM-1的预测价值,在DVT发病后4个月的307例患者中,ICAM-1>157.6 ng/mL与PTS发生显著相关。

另一项研究^[33]中筛选与内皮功能障碍和血管重塑较为密切的MMPs和相关炎症因子如中性粒细胞明胶酶脂质运载蛋白(neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, NGAL)、TNF- α 、IL-6,发现PTS患者入院当天MMP-1和MMP-8水平明显高于未发生PTS患者($P<0.01$),然而目前尚无大型队列研究对此进行验证,MMPs能否有效预测PTS需要进一步研究。其他标志物如血浆蛋白中富组氨酸糖蛋白(histidine-rich glycoprotein, HRG)水平及纤维蛋白溶解产物等均在PTS患者中均发现有所升高^[30,34]。目前研究^[35]认为大部分炎症标志物可在血栓形成后或血栓溶解阶段高表达,受血栓负荷及发病时间影响,不同阶段炎症标志物的个体表达差异大,单一炎症标志物尚不能作为PTS的有效预测指标。

近年来,针对中性粒细胞所释放的NETs在多种疾病中的病理研究逐渐深入,在炎症性血栓形成中,NETs主要通过活化中性粒细胞促进血栓形成参与早期形成,其成分组蛋白和髓过氧化物酶同时可以诱导内皮细胞死亡^[9]。静脉血栓形成后NETs残余水平升高,内皮细胞ICAM-1被中性粒细胞弹性蛋白酶裂解,引起循环ICAM-1水平升高,这与临床观察性研究结果相一致^[13]。针对与ICAM-1密切相关的NETs,研究^[36-37]发现其可以上调血栓内成纤维细胞表达促进血栓纤维化,需要进一步深入研究。

4 PTS相关抗凝药物

抗凝是DVT治疗的基石也是PTS防治的起点。虽然经过正规抗凝治疗后仍有可能发生PTS,但及时规范足疗程的抗凝治疗至多可减少78%的PTS发病风险,研究认为抗凝除具有抑制血栓形成减轻管壁损伤外还具有抗炎作用^[2]。DVT治疗中常用抗凝药物包括肝素、低分子肝素(low-molecular-weight heparins, LMWH)、新型口服抗凝剂(direct oral anticoagulants, DOACs)和维生素K拮抗剂。其中肝素能够依赖性地与细胞黏附分子结合并且与P-选择素结合抑制TNF- α 诱导的白细胞滚动,还可以限制中性粒细胞向组织迁移分解NETs,从而减少促炎症细胞因子产生抑制血栓形成^[2]。由于肝素剂量个体差异较大且使用时需要监测凝血功能,往往不用于DVT患者的继续抗凝治疗^[6,38]。LMWH除具有较好的抗凝安全性其抗炎作用也可以有效降低PTS发生,是目前临床治疗中最为常用的药物。研究发现血栓形成后LMWH治疗可以通过抑制MMP-9减轻静脉壁炎症及纤维化程度,并在早期促进静脉再内皮化^[39]。动物模型中血浆蛋白原激活剂抑制剂1(plasminogen activator inhibitor 1, PAI-1)的基因缺失可以加速小鼠深静脉血栓溶解,增加血管壁增厚和胶原蛋白含量,有研究发现LMWH可以通过PAI-1依赖性方式对血栓形成后静脉壁产生保护作用^[40-41]。前瞻性HOME-LITE(NCT00203658)研究^[42]中使用LMWH与华法林相比PTS相关症状和腿部溃疡的发生率明显降低。目前尚未发现DOACs相关抗炎机制,但开展的临床试验中,使用利伐沙班治疗深静脉血栓与依诺肝素或华法林相比,PTS的相对风险最多可下降

76%^[43]。Karathanos 等^[44]发现利伐沙班组 PTS 发生率显著降低, DOACs 在 PTS 中的作用机制有待进一步挖掘。

5 PTS 相关抗炎药物

在早期针对健康人的随机双盲对照试验中, 每天 20 mg 瑞舒伐他汀可以显著减少静脉血栓栓塞症 (venous thromboembolism, VTE) 发生。研究^[45]发现他汀类药物可以抑制信号蛋白异戊烯化, 减少组织因子表达和凝血酶生成, 加强转录因子 Kruppel 样因子 2 (kruppel-like factor 2, KLF-2) 活性, 可以促进内皮细胞上血栓调节蛋白表达, 从而增强蛋白 C 抗凝血途径活性。同时他汀类药物可以减弱 P-选择素动员改善中性粒细胞和巨噬细胞浸润, 减少血栓内 PAI-1 和 TF 表达, 加速血栓溶解减轻静脉壁纤维化^[45]。Joseph 等^[46]发现他汀类药物可使 VTE 风险降低 47%, 且无论是否存在血栓高危因素, 其效果是一致的。通过 Meta 分析 Li 等^[47]发现他汀类药物还可以降低 VTE 复发风险。在小鼠模型中, 通过氟代脱氧葡萄糖 (¹⁸F-FDG) PET/CT, 发现使用瑞舒伐他汀可以降低血栓再通后期静脉壁纤维化及瓣膜损伤, 有助于降低 PTS 发生^[48]。然而 SAVER (NCT04319627) 研究^[49]中纳入 312 例研究对象, 实验组口服 20 mg 瑞舒伐他汀 180 d, 研究显示瑞舒伐他汀组 Villalta 评分为 3.5 ± 0.3 , 对照组为 3.3 ± 0.3 ($P=0.59$), PTS (Villalta 评分 >4 分) 在瑞舒伐他汀组和对照组症状改善占比分别为 29.7% 和 25.5%, 瑞舒伐他汀不能显著降低 Villalta 评分。此研究仍在进行中, 需要长期随访进一步探讨他汀类药物能否提高血栓溶解率改善静脉纤维化从而降低 PTS 发生。

地奥司明是一种天然存在的黄酮苷, 它是目前慢性静脉疾病中研究最为广泛的药物。黄酮类化合物可以有效控制静脉炎症反应并具有一定的抗凝作用。它可以通过环氧化酶 -1 (cyclooxygenase-1, COX-1) 抑制剂以及血栓素 A2 受体 (thromboxane A2, TxA2) 抑制血小板作用延缓血栓进程, 从而促进静脉血栓早期再通, 改善淋巴毛细血管循环和组织缺氧^[50]。在临床治疗中纯化微粒化黄酮成份可以有效改善 CVI 临床症状, 是 PTS 的有效治疗药物。目前正在进行的 MUFFIN-PTS 研究 (NCT03833024) 将会为黄酮类药物的临

床应用提供进一步证据^[51]。

6 展望

接受现有的 DVT 治疗方案的患者大约有 20%~50% 转归为 PTS, 进一步明确发病机制和病理生理过程有助于 PTS 的早期预防和治疗。目前还没有特异性炎症标志物来预测 PTS, 但通过与临床预测指标相结合优化现有的临床预测模型, 可以有效降低高危人群 PTS 的发生。未来仍需要临床试验证明抗凝类、抗炎类药物在 PTS 治疗的安全性和有效性, 使之成为 PTS 治疗的重要环节。

利益冲突: 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明: 姚思成负责文稿写作、收集复习文献; 慈红波负责指导写作。

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(本文编辑 熊杨)

本文引用格式:姚思成,慈红波.血栓性炎症与深静脉血栓形成后综合征相关研究进展[J].中国普通外科杂志,2023,32(6):943–949. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.06.017](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.06.017)

Cite this article as: Yao SC, Ci HB. Research progress related to thromboinflammation and post-thrombotic syndrome following deep vein thrombosis [J]. *Chin J Gen Surg*, 2023, 32(6): 943–949. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.06.017](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.06.017)