

· 综述 ·

高血压性脑出血病理解剖学与病理生理学的研究进展

刘彪 王鹏 综述 周游 审校

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高血压性脑出血(hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage, HICH)是一种神经重症,发病率和病死率高^[1]。随着HICH临床研究的不断深入,对HICH病理生理改变的认识也逐渐加深^[2]。本文就HICH病理解剖学与病理生理学的研究进展作一综述。

1 HICH的病理解剖学

1.1 脑部细小动脉的玻璃样变 脑小动脉硬化是老年人常见的脑血管病变,特征是血管壁胶原增厚,管腔变窄和平滑肌进行性丧失,病理变化包括肥大细胞的死亡与弹性蛋白和胶原蛋白的胞外沉积^[3]。光镜下,血管壁的原始分层结构逐渐消失,并被嗜伊红均质状染色胶原纤维所取代。年龄和高血压是脑小动脉硬化的最强危险因素。研究显示,高血压动物模型的脑小动脉壁增厚,血管横截面积增大,小动脉内径缩小^[4]。中老年高血压病人脑部细小动脉壁常发生玻璃样变,即细小动脉硬化,导致脆性增加,弹性减弱,易继发扩张、破裂和出血^[5]。

1.2 脑部细小动脉粥样硬化 高血压是颅内动脉粥样硬化的主要危险因素^[6]。动脉粥样硬化是一种慢性多因素炎性疾病,发病机制包括内皮损伤、炎症反应、代谢紊乱、细胞增殖、泡沫细胞形成和动脉粥样硬化斑块破裂,内皮功能障碍是动脉粥样硬化的基础^[7]。慢性应激可导致许多信号途径可直接或间接地被激活,从而促进动脉粥样硬化的发展。动脉粥样硬化的发展可能与血脂异常有关。此外,巨噬细胞源性泡沫细胞含有大量脂质,在动脉粥样硬化斑块的形成中起着关键作用^[8]。

1.3 栗粒性微动脉瘤的形成 慢性高血压对脑血管

的结构产生深远影响,在长期高血压作用下,脑细小动脉壁发生局限性扩张或坏死,形成粟粒性微动脉瘤^[9]。HICH标本的病理解学和三维重建研究显示,所有细小动脉均发现急性动脉夹层,其整个肌肉层外膜中胶原纤维明显增厚;未破裂粟粒性微动脉瘤的瘤壁由胶原纤维组成,发生破裂的可能性很高,有发生HICH的风险^[10]。

2 HICH的病理生理学

2.1 脑内血肿的占位效应 不断扩大的血肿引起的占位效应是HICH发病后4 h内诱发脑损伤的机制之一。最初的血肿占位效应可能会通过剪切作用撕裂周围的小动脉,从而导致继发性出血和血肿再扩大^[11]。大血肿通常与颅内压增高、脑组织移位等有关。血肿的相邻组织物理破坏效应可以被定义为初级脑损伤。此外,HICH后也会出现脑水肿。血肿的质量效应和脑水肿形成会增加颅内压并对神经网络产生机械破坏^[12]。颅内压升高会导致静水压增加,并影响神经元的环境压力^[13]。由于血肿和水肿量的不断增长可以产生较大的动静水压力差,当颅内压大于20 mmHg时,具有较高的病死率和不良预后发生率^[14]。细胞形态和组织结构的完整性对神经活动和功能至关重要。流体静水压力产生两种机械效应:通过血肿的横截面的横向应力,以及其作用在周围组织中的拉伸应力^[15]。研究发现静水压力增加神经元的死亡风险,还导致微小血管的结构紊乱与降解^[16]。

2.2 脑内血肿的神经毒性作用 血肿的占位效应引起的脑损伤是在最初的几小时内发生。但是,尽管没有再出血或血肿扩大的迹象,许多HICH病人的临床症状仍继续恶化。HICH后,这种持续的脑损伤是由血肿的组成成分和代谢产物诱导的直接毒性和炎症反应介导的,并加剧神经功能缺损^[17]。红细胞溶解导致血红蛋白释放,血红蛋白进一步分解为血红

素或其氧化形式,引起氧化应激反应,加剧脑水肿和神经元损伤^[18]。HICH引起的慢性溶血会消耗触珠蛋白,血红蛋白容易分布到可能暴露于氧化条件的组织中,导致血红素可从三价铁中释放;而游离血红素具有毒性作用,可通过促进氧化反应和激活炎症级联反应来加速组织损伤^[19~21]。

基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinase, MMP)是一类锌依赖性内肽酶,可降解细胞外基质蛋白^[22],造成血脑屏障破坏并导致继发性出血。MMP促进组织重塑和细胞外基质蛋白(包括胶原蛋白、弹性蛋白、明胶和其他糖蛋白等)的更新。胶原蛋白和弹性蛋白对血管壁的结构完整性至关重要,并且是重要的MMP底物^[23]。研究表明,HICH相关血管的活性MMP明显高表达^[24]。活性MMP分散地分布在内皮细胞和脑血管细胞外基质,导致内皮细胞和脑血管细胞外基质降解,增加血管通透性,加重脑水肿^[25]。

2.3 脑内血肿的凝血级联反应 HICH后血浆以及红细胞的作用机制中,较为重要的是凝血级联反应,其中包括凝血酶原和凝血酶^[26]。血肿形成后,凝血酶原和纤维蛋白原进入脑内,激活凝血级联反应,凝血酶原转变为凝血酶,将纤维蛋白原裂解为纤维蛋白。凝血级联反应的主要作用是止血^[27]。但是,凝血酶和纤维蛋白原在脑内中还有其他作用,可导致脑损伤。凝血酶可以激活小胶质细胞,诱导星形胶质细胞增生并破坏血脑屏障。另外,凝血酶具有神经毒性作用,低浓度可能是有益的,但高浓度是有害的。蛋白酶激活受体-1(protease activated receptor 1, PAR-1)是一种G蛋白偶联受体,被凝血酶的丝氨酸蛋白水解酶直接激活^[28],触发多个生物级联反应,可能会破坏室管壁并诱导脑积水^[29]。

纤维蛋白原是HICH诱发的脑损伤中起作用的凝血级联反应的另一成分。虽然,凝血酶将纤维蛋白原转化为纤维蛋白对于止血至关重要,但这些血凝块有时会阻碍脑脊液的流动^[30]。有研究表明,血管外纤维蛋白原可以诱导炎症反应,激活小胶质细胞,在随后的脑损伤中起关键作用^[31]。

综上所述,HICH致残率、病死率较高,目前,尚无广泛认可的、有效的治疗方法可改善HICH导致的神经功能缺损和不良预后。了解其引起的脑损伤的病理生理机制,有可能提供新的治疗方向并开发有效的治疗方法。针对HICH病理生理机制中相应的微观分子学因素,制定相应的干预措施,可能是今后临床治疗HICH的新方向。

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