

## ·综述·

# 红外光促进创面愈合的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 目前, 电流刺激、超声波、光治疗等已经成为促进创面愈合的有效方法, 其中红外光应用最为广泛, 是促进创面愈合的重要方法之一。红外光对创面的治疗作用与光生物调节作用对皮肤表面细胞分子的影响有关, 但红外光的光生物调节作用促进创面愈合的机制尚未被完全阐明。因此, 有必要研究红外光的作用特点及其光生物调节作用促进创面愈合的机制。该文从不同类型红外光对创面愈合的效果和红外光促进创面愈合的机制 2 个方面进行综述。

**【关键词】** 光疗法; 红外光; 光生物调节; 创面修复

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## Research progress of infrared light promoting wound healing

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**【Abstract】** At present, current stimulation, ultrasound, and light therapy have become effective methods to promote wound healing. Among them, infrared light is the most widely used method and is one of the important methods to promote wound healing. The therapeutic effect of infrared light on wounds is related to the effect of photobiomodulation on cells and molecules on the skin surface, but the mechanism by which photobiomodulation of infrared light promotes wound healing has not been fully elucidated. Therefore, it is necessary to study the action characteristics and the mechanism of photobiomodulation of infrared light in promoting wound healing. This article reviews the effect of different types of infrared light on wound healing and the mechanism of infrared light in promoting wound healing.

**【Key words】** Phototherapy; Infrared light; Photobi-

logical regulation; Wound repair

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创面愈合是一个复杂的生理过程, 包括止血炎症阶段、增殖阶段和重塑阶段<sup>[1]</sup>。创面愈合初期(几天到几周)在多种细胞因子参与下, 创面肉芽组织取代原来的血块, 这些细胞因子包括TGF-β家族、IL家族和VEGF等。创面愈合的重塑阶段, 需要细胞凋亡和新细胞产生之间的精确平衡, 大量ECM和未成熟的Ⅲ型胶原蛋白逐渐降解及成熟的Ⅰ型胶原蛋白形成是这一阶段的关键, 这一阶段会持续几个月甚至几年, 此阶段的任何异常都可能导致创面愈合异常, 如过度愈合或迁延不愈<sup>[2]</sup>。在一定的病理条件下, 如炎症时间延长、缺氧、败血症、血液循环受损、蛋白水解增强、某些生长因子表达受损等也会造成创面延迟愈合。改善创面愈合情况的关键是缩短创面炎症期, 减少并发症, 促进创面氧气、血液循环及生长因子的表达等。近年来, 以近红外光辐射为主的光电治疗促进创面愈合的研究引起了学者的广泛关注<sup>[3]</sup>, 但其作用机制仍未完全阐明。因此, 本文拟从不同类型红外光促进创面愈合的效果和红外光促进创面愈合的作用机制 2 个方面进行综述, 为红外光应用于临床创面治疗提供参考。

## 1 红外光概述

尽管光与组织的相互作用主要取决于光的波长, 但也会受到与光子相互作用的组织成分的影响, 因此, 光穿透组织并通过组织的光学吸收特性沉积能量的能力是其应用的关键。在组织中, 光学窗口位于600~1 350 nm之间, 由于主要组织成分如血红素蛋白、黑色素、水、胶原蛋白等对这个范围内的光的吸收和散射较小, 光通过组织的衰减较小, 从而使光的有效穿透能力达到最大<sup>[4]</sup>。这意味着在这个波长范围内的光由于与组织相互作用较小, 可以在不损伤皮肤组织的情况下发挥良好的生物效应。红外光谱主要包括3个区域: 近红外区(波长0.75~2.5 μm)、中红外区(波长2.5~25 μm)

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和远红外区(波长 25~1 000 μm)<sup>[5]</sup>,但只有近红外光可以穿透皮肤深层的真皮组织到达损伤部位,从而发挥生物效应<sup>[6]</sup>。皮肤作为人体外部环境的屏障,可维持体液稳态和体温,一旦皮肤遭到破坏,身体就容易受到微生物感染<sup>[7]</sup>。据报道,近红外光不易被皮肤表面成分和血液吸收,穿透组织的深度要比可见光大得多,在创面上提供更大的光子沉积,并显示出良好的促创面愈合效果<sup>[8]</sup>。同时,皮肤在适当光学参数下对近红外光有良好的生物学反应。综上所述,近红外光可以对创面愈合过程发挥非药理学、非侵入性的光生物调节作用。

## 2 近红外光促进创面愈合的机制

目前,近红外光促进创面愈合的作用已经被证实。据报道,在全层皮肤缺损大鼠模型中,用波长为 660 nm、能量密度为 1 和 5 J/cm<sup>2</sup>的近红外激光照射处理创面,显示出良好的促创面愈合作用<sup>[9]</sup>。另外,Fb 被认为是创面愈合过程中的关键因素之一,低能量密度的波长为 635 nm 的近红外激光照射能促进小鼠 Fb 增殖,且在体内实验中表现出良好的促创面愈合作用<sup>[10]</sup>。因此,近红外光在组织修复方面显示出巨大的潜力。

### 2.1 近红外光通过促进细胞代谢加速创面愈合

线粒体在细胞与光的相互作用中发挥着重要作用,近红外光照射就是通过影响线粒体的生理功能,从而促进生物体的细胞代谢。有研究表明,近红外光谱范围内的非热辐照形式的光辐射可以通过光生物调节效应使位于细胞线粒体或质膜内的血红素蛋白和细胞色素 C 氧化酶(CCO)吸收相应的光信号,从而引起细胞代谢的改变<sup>[11-12]</sup>。由于光生物调节增加了线粒体膜电位、环磷酸腺苷(cAMP)和活性氧水平<sup>[13-14]</sup>,从而导致 ATP 的激增和细胞膜的通透性增加<sup>[15]</sup>。光生物调节作用使 CCO 吸收红色光子和近红外光子,改变了细胞中的 1 种或多种内源酶的活性,从而促进线粒体呼吸和 ATP 产生<sup>[16]</sup>。当红外和近红外区域的光被吸收后,光生物调节作用可提高线粒体膜的通透性<sup>[14,17]</sup>,诱导细胞呼吸<sup>[17]</sup>,导致更多氧气流入细胞内部,为创面愈合提供充足的氧气。综上,近红外光可有效提高细胞代谢水平,缓解创面愈合过程中的组织缺氧状态,为组织修复提供充足的能量和营养物质,从而加速创面愈合进程。

### 2.2 近红外光通过抑制细菌感染和减轻炎症反应加速创面愈合

临幊上,抑制细菌感染和过度炎症是促进创面愈合的关键。据报道,以近红外光辐射为主的光热疗法和光动力疗法协同抗菌可有效促进创面愈合<sup>[18]</sup>。同时,近红外光辐射产生热量和活性氧作为非接触性抗菌因子与接触性抗菌肽协同作用可导致不可逆的细菌膜破坏、细胞内容物破坏和细菌的热消融,从而加速小鼠全层皮肤缺损创面愈合<sup>[19]</sup>。同时,利用近红外激光联合银三角纳米颗粒不仅可以在体外有效根除耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(MRSA)和大肠埃希菌等多重耐药细菌的生长,还能促进感染 MRSA 的小鼠创面愈

合<sup>[20]</sup>。且近红外光联合聚多巴胺纳米颗粒被证实也可以有效消除 MRSA 生物膜,从而加速 MRSA 生物膜感染的小鼠全层皮肤缺损创面愈合<sup>[21]</sup>。另外,近红外激光联合氧化石墨烯与银纳米颗粒复合材料,对金黄色葡萄球菌、铜绿假单胞菌、白色念珠菌和酿酒酵母具有良好的抗菌作用,能加速小鼠感染创面愈合<sup>[22]</sup>。在近红外光照射下产生的局部高温能溶解细菌,有利于小鼠全层皮肤缺损创面愈合<sup>[23]</sup>,显著缩短创面愈合时间<sup>[24]</sup>。近红外光联合水凝胶对小鼠全层皮肤创面中的革兰阴性菌和革兰阳性菌<sup>[25-26]</sup>均具有良好抗菌作用,可促进创面愈合。因此,近红外光在促进感染皮肤创面再生方面具有很大的临床应用潜力<sup>[27]</sup>。据报道,近红外光还能通过活性氧来发挥抗炎作用,消除细菌性创面感染,加速小鼠感染创面愈合<sup>[28]</sup>。近红外光还可抑制炎症细胞的形成,减少氧化应激损伤,加速金黄色葡萄球菌感染小鼠全层皮肤缺损创面组织再生,从而促进创面愈合<sup>[29]</sup>。综上,近红外光辐射结合新型的光热抗菌敷料能有效实现创面抗菌,加速创面愈合。

### 2.3 近红外光通过调节细胞因子及基因的表达加速创面愈合

据报道,近红外光产生的光生物调节作用能促进某些生长因子及细胞因子的表达,改变细胞的增殖和代谢活动,从而促进创面愈合<sup>[30]</sup>。近红外光辐射可以促进核因子 κB 的产生,从而导致细胞死亡减少和细胞增殖、迁移增加<sup>[31]</sup>。而核因子 κB 控制参与炎症和应激活动的多种基因的表达及生长因子、细胞因子,包括 TGF-β<sub>1</sub><sup>[32-34]</sup>、血小板衍生生长因子(PDGF)<sup>[35]</sup> 和 TNF-α<sup>[36-37]</sup> 等的释放,从而调节细胞生长、分化,加速创面愈合。其中,TGF-β 被认为是促进创面愈合的重要生长因子之一,TGF-β 表达的减少被证实与创面愈合延迟有关<sup>[38]</sup>,TGF-β 也能促进 Fb 向肌 Fb 转化,促进表皮 KC 的增殖,从而导致瘢痕形成<sup>[39]</sup>。同时,TGF-β 是 Fb 分化的主要诱导因子,可通过激活 Smad 通路在创面愈合中发挥重要作用<sup>[33,40]</sup>。在 800 nm 波长和 40 J/cm<sup>2</sup> 能量密度的近红外光的作用下,TGF-β 能通过 Smad 途径促进胶原蛋白的形成<sup>[41]</sup>。以上研究结果表明近红外光能通过 TGF-β/Smad 通路加速创面愈合进程<sup>[42]</sup>。另外,近红外光可使内皮细胞外钙离子内流,促进内皮细胞增殖和一氧化氮生成,使缺氧条件下内皮细胞和 M2 型巨噬细胞产生 VEGF<sup>[43]</sup>,从而促进创面愈合。另外,光辐射还能促进细胞氧化还原状态的改变,从而刺激细胞增殖和迁移相关基因的活动,通过多种转录因子如核因子 κB、激活蛋白-1、P53、激活转录激活因子/cAMP 反应元件结合蛋白,调控细胞增殖和迁移<sup>[44]</sup>。综上,有效的创面修复离不开细胞增殖、分化和迁移的有序作用,近红外光的光生物调节作用正是通过调控参与细胞增殖、迁移和重构的细胞因子和基因的表达来促进创面愈合的。

## 3 远红外光促进创面愈合的机制

有学者观察到,远红外光能增加辐射部位的血流量,促进 Fb 增殖、胶原纤维的生成或积累以及 TGF-β<sub>1</sub> 的表达<sup>[45]</sup>,这些均是创面愈合的关键因素。PDGF 是 Fb 中重要的有丝

分裂因子,能通过 ECM/PDGF 信号通路调控细胞生长、迁移、增殖、分化、转化及血管形成<sup>[46]</sup>,而细胞增殖和迁移增加有助于组织修复和再生。研究表明,远红外光辐射可以通过 ECM/整合素信号通路刺激 PDGF 介导的大鼠骨骼肌细胞迁移,同时也能促进肌动蛋白相关基因表达,从而促进组织修复<sup>[45]</sup>。另外,远红外光刺激不仅能促进体外 KC 移动和增殖,还能通过 Notch1/Twist1 信号通路促进大鼠全层皮肤缺损创面愈合<sup>[47]</sup>。综上所述,远红外光能促进细胞增殖与迁移相关基因的表达,在创面愈合领域表现出巨大的应用潜力。

#### 4 小结与展望

综上,红外光由于优良的组织修复能力和有效的抗菌效果成为一种促进创面愈合的有效的新型治疗方法。近红外光可以通过促进细胞代谢、抑制细菌感染、减轻炎症反应和促进细胞因子及生长因子相关基因表达加速创面愈合。而远红外光主要通过 ECM-整合素信号通路和 Notch1/Twist1 信号通路促进细胞增殖与迁移过程,从而促进组织修复。同时,红外光治疗能有效控制细菌感染,避免抗生素耐药和由药物引起的不良反应,因此开发这种非侵入性疗法是非常必要的,但是红外光仍未被医学界普遍接受。这一研究领域的主要局限在于 2 个方面:细胞和分子机制尚未完全阐明;光学剂量学参数的特异性,如波长的选择、能量密度的选择,即对治疗创面的光学剂量学参数尚未形成行业共识,还需更进一步的研究。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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