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· 科技快讯 ·

创伤治疗与康复的潜在治疗药物:脱氢表雄酮

严重交通事故伤是 40 岁以下人群死亡的主要原因。内分泌、代谢和免疫系统均参与减轻组织损伤、启动创伤修复和再生的过程。然而,不同年龄和性别患者损伤应答和预后差异很大。作为损伤应答反应的一部分,导致分解代谢和免疫抑制的糖皮质激素大量产生,促进合成代谢和具有免疫增强作用的脱氢表雄酮(DHEA)及其代谢产物硫酸脱氢表雄酮(DHEAS)水平降低,肾上腺类固醇生物合成增加。损伤后,这些皮质醇的平衡影响患者预后,高皮质醇与 DHEAS 比值与患病风险和病死率增加相关。创伤、脓毒症、创面愈合、神经保护及烧伤动物模型均显示补充 DHEAS 可下调炎症因子水平、提高生存率。已有研究显示恢复皮质醇与 DHEAS 比值可加速创面愈合和骨重构,改善心情、增加幸福感。目前,尚无 DHEA 或 DHEAS 用于创伤患者的研究,本文综述了 DHEA 对严重创伤患者潜在的治疗和康复作用证据。

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