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· 科技快讯 ·

将肠道看作预防烧伤脓毒症的目标

本文引用格式: Adiliaghdam F, Cavallaro P, Mohad V, et al. Targeting the gut to prevent sepsis from a cutaneous burn[J]. JCI Insight, 2020, 5(19): e137128. DOI: 10.1172/jci.insight.137128.

严重烧伤会引起肠道屏障功能障碍,进而引起严重的全身炎症反应。本文研究了肠碱性磷酸酶(AIP)在保护小鼠烧伤创面感染后肠道屏障功能和预防全身炎症中的作用。经皮内注射或不注射铜绿假单胞菌的小鼠背部均遭受30%TBSA的背表面积烧伤,伤后3、12 h,用2 000 U的AIP或赋形剂对小鼠进行灌胃。结果显示,内源性和外源性补充AIP均能显著减少肠道屏障损伤,减少细菌向全身器官的移位,减轻全身炎症反应,提高小鼠存活率。AIP减轻了肝脏炎症,降低了门脉血清的促炎特性。此外,与正常对照组相比,肠腔内容物对烧伤创面感染小鼠的肠上皮完整性有负面影响,AIP的补充可保持肠单层的完整性。这些结果表明,口服AIP治疗可能是一种保护肠道屏障功能、阻止促炎性细胞因子进入门脉系统、预防肠道诱发的全身炎症以及改善严重烧伤后存活率的方法。该类制剂真正进入临床还需考虑其不良反应,需要更深入的临床研究。

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