

## · 临床研究 ·

# 奥拉西坦注射液治疗老年颅脑损伤患者的临床效果及对炎症和氧化应激的影响

眭晨燕<sup>1\*</sup>, 胡玲玲<sup>1</sup>, 范长燕<sup>1</sup>, 马思原<sup>2</sup>

(江南大学附属医院, 无锡市第三人民医院:<sup>1</sup> 神经内科, <sup>2</sup> 神经外科, 无锡 214000)

**【摘要】目的** 观察奥拉西坦注射液对老年颅脑损伤患者的疗效以及对炎症和氧化应激的影响。**方法** 80例老年颅脑损伤患者随机分为对照组和观察组(各40例)。对照组根据病情进行常规治疗, 观察组患者在常规治疗基础上给予奥拉西坦注射液治疗, 1次/d, 治疗周期为12 d。采用ELISA法检测患者治疗前后血清氧化应激指标[包括丙二醛(MDA)、过氧化脂质(LPO)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、总抗氧化能力(TAOC)等]及炎症因子[包括白细胞介素-4(IL-4)、IL-10、IL-1β、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)]的变化。同时对2组患者的清醒时间及意识恢复率等疗效指标进行比较。数据采用GraphPad Prism 5.0软件进行分析。2组间比较采用t/χ<sup>2</sup>检验, 生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier法, 并行Log-rank检验。**结果** 与治疗前相比, 2组老年性颅脑损伤患者IL-4、IL-10、TAOC、SOD均明显上升, TNF-α、IL-1β、MDA、LPO明显降低( $P<0.05$ )。观察组与对照组相比, 治疗后, 观察组SOD和IL-10显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ), MDA显著低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。在治疗期间观察组患者意识恢复率明显高于对照组[85.0%(34/40)和67.5%(27/40),  $P<0.05$ ]。清醒时间也明显长于对照组[(7.56±1.52)和(5.21±1.49)d,  $P<0.05$ ]。生存分析表明, 观察组患者的生存率高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义[92.5%(37/40)和65.5%(26/40),  $P<0.05$ ]。**结论** 奥拉西坦对老年性颅脑损伤患者有一定治疗作用, 其机制可能与抑制炎症反应和调节氧化应激反应有关。

**【关键词】** 老年人; 奥拉西坦; 颅脑损伤; 临床疗效; 炎症因子; 氧化应激

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## Efficacy of oxiracetam in treatment of craniocerebral brain injury in elderly patients and its effects on inflammatory and oxidative stress

SUI Chen-Yan<sup>1\*</sup>, HU Ling-Ling<sup>1</sup>, FAN Chang-Yan<sup>1</sup>, MA Si-Yuan<sup>2</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurology, <sup>2</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, Wuxi People's Hospital No. 3, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214000, China)

**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the clinical effects of oxiracetam in the treatment of elderly patients with craniocerebral brain injury, and its effects on inflammation and oxidative stress. **Methods** A total of 80 elderly patients with crano-cerebral brain injury were randomly divided into observation group and control group (40 in each group). Both groups received routine treatment based on the patient's condition, while the observation group received additional oxiracetam once a day for 12 days. ELISA was employed to measure the expression levels of malondialdehyde (MDA), lipoeroxides (LPO), superoxide dismutase (SOD), and total antioxidant capacity (TAOC), and cytokines interleukin-4 (IL-4), IL-10, IL-1β, and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α). Meanwhile, the two groups were compared for sober time during treatment and consciousness recovery time. Data were statistically analyzed using GraphPad Prism 5.0. The comparison between the two groups was performed by t/χ<sup>2</sup> test. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis and Log-rank test were also performed. **Results** Compared with before the treatment, IL-4, IL-10, TAOC and SOD increased significantly, and TNF-α, IL-1β, MDA and LPO decreased significantly ( $P<0.05$ ) in both groups. After the treatment, SOD and IL-10 in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ), and the MDA was significantly lower than the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). During the treatment, the recovery rate of consciousness in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group [85.0%(34/40) vs 67.5%(27/40),  $P<0.05$ ], and the awake time in the former was also significantly longer than that in the latter [(7.56±1.52) vs (5.21±1.49)d,  $P<0.05$ ]. The survival analysis showed that the survival rates of the observation group was higher than that of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant [92.5%(37/40) vs 65.5%(26/40),  $P<0.05$ ].

$P<0.05$ ]。Conclusion Oxiracetam is effective for craniocerebral brain injury in the elderly patients, and its mechanism may be related to inhibition of inflammatory reaction and oxidative stress.

[Key words] aged; oxiracetam; craniocerebral brain injury; clinical efficacy; inflammatory factor; oxidative stress

Corresponding author: SUI Chen-Yan, E-mail: suichenyanzh@163.com

颅脑损伤是指暴力作用于头颅引起的损伤,脑损伤后果严重,致死率、致残率极高。老年颅脑损伤占收治颅脑损伤人数的7%~30%<sup>[1]</sup>。老年人随着年龄的增加,神经系统功能减退,导致神经系统的解剖学发生改变,这提示老年人在颅脑损伤后与一般成年人相比会有不同的临床表现和治疗效果<sup>[2,3]</sup>。有研究报道,奥拉西坦治疗老年颅脑损伤能改善患者预后<sup>[4]</sup>,但奥拉西坦治疗老年颅脑损伤的具体效果和作用机制尚不明确。本研究旨在探究奥拉西坦注射液对老年颅脑损伤患者疗效以及炎症和氧化应激的影响,并探讨其作用机制。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

入选2015年1月至2016年10月在我院经头颅MRI和(或)CT检查确诊的80例老年颅脑损伤患者为研究对象,并采用随机数表法分为对照组和观察组。排除复合多发伤及入院24 h内死亡患者,其他排除标准见文献[5]。对照组男性24例,女性16例;年龄61~77( $65.7\pm5.1$ )岁;格拉斯昏迷评分(Glasgow coma scale, GCS)3~7( $4.56\pm0.29$ )分;损伤类型:闭合性损伤22例,开放性损伤18例,其中颅内血肿及脑挫裂伤25例,弥漫性轴索损伤11例,原发性脑干损伤4例;行微创穿刺血肿清除术17例,行开颅血肿清除术12例,行去骨瓣减压术6例。观察组男性26例,女性14例;年龄60~81( $65.4\pm4.8$ )岁;GCS 3~7( $4.89\pm0.34$ )分;损伤类型:闭合性损伤25例,开放性损伤15例,其中颅内血肿及脑挫裂伤27例,弥漫性轴索损伤9例,原发性脑干损伤4例;行微创穿刺血肿清除术18例,行开颅血肿清除术11例,行去骨瓣减压术5例。2组患者年龄、性别、体质量等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准。所有患者均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 治疗方案 对照组根据患者的具体损伤程度、损伤类型、手术指征确定手术方案并实施,术后所有患者均给予抗生素抗感染、速尿脱水利尿、止血剂、甘露醇降颅压、镇静抗惊厥药等对症支持治疗。除此之外,静脉补液维持水电解质及酸碱平衡,吸氧

维持血氧饱和度,同时监测患者的体温、血压、呼吸、脉搏等生命体征变化,保持呼吸道通畅等。观察组在对照组治疗基础上加用6.0 g 奥拉西坦(广东世信药业有限公司,国药准字:H20050860),静脉滴注,1次/d,连续应用12 d。对病情较重者可予2次/d。

1.2.2 指标检测 所有患者于清晨空腹采集外周静脉血5 ml,3 000转/min离心5 min,收集血清,应用ELISA法检测血清炎症因子和氧化应激指标。白细胞介素-1β(interleukin-1β, IL-1β)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)、IL-4、IL-10的ELISA试剂盒由赛默飞世尔科技(中国)有限公司提供,批号分别为BMS213HS、BMS223HS、BMS225-2、BMS215-2。丙二醛(malondialdehyde, MDA)、过氧化脂质(lipoeroxides, LPO)、超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)、总抗氧化能力(total antioxidant capacity, TAOC)的ELISA试剂盒由北京安迪华泰生物科技有限公司提供,批号分别为E-10376、E-11003、E-11084、E-12818。具体操作步骤按试剂盒说明书进行。

1.2.3 疗效指标 分别观察记录治疗期间患者清醒时间、意识恢复率、生存率等疗效指标。通过电话、探访、门诊复查等方式对2组患者进行随访,随访时间为2015年3月至2017年11月,无失访病例,每月随访1次。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用GraphPad Prism 5.0软件建立数据库并对数据进行分析。计量资料以( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,2组间比较采用t检验;计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,2组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier法并行Log-rank检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 观察组与对照组患者炎症细胞与氧化应激相关指标比较

治疗前2组患者各指标比较差异无统计学意义。治疗后2组患者IL-4、IL-10、TAOC、SOD均明显上升( $P<0.05$ ),TNF-α、IL-1β、MDA、LPO均明显降低( $P<0.05$ )。观察组SOD、IL-10显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),MDA显著低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ;表1)。

表1 观察组与对照组患者炎症细胞与氧化应激相关指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of inflammatory cells and oxidative stress related indicators between observation and control group  
(n=40,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Index	Control group		Observation group	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
IL-4(ng/L)	13.03±2.54	15.23±3.36*	14.23±3.01	16.21±2.69*
IL-10(ng/L)	3.41±1.69	7.52±1.24***	3.01±1.56	10.51±1.44***##
TNF- $\alpha$ (ng/L)	34.56±5.37	31.25±5.72**	35.96±5.48	32.97±3.94
IL-1 $\beta$ (ng/L)	56.32±5.43	44.34±3.81***	57.46±4.97	43.26±4.52***
TAOC(U/ml)	26.31±4.05	40.23±4.17***	25.61±4.42	40.35±4.79***
SOD(nmol/L)	123.56±22.49	156.23±24.61***	121.34±24.09	171.56±26.49***##
MDA(pg/ml)	57.46±8.97	43.51±7.46***	55.20±8.63	40.46±5.23***#
LPO(nmol/L)	70.28±5.07	51.23±4.26***	68.54±4.95	50.45±5.03***

IL: interleukin; TNF- $\alpha$ : tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ ; TAOC: total antioxidant capacity; SOD: superoxide dismutase; MDA: malondialdehyde; LPO: lipoeroxides. Compared with before treatment, \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001; compared with control group, #P<0.05, ##P<0.01, ###P<0.001.

## 2.2 清醒时间及意识恢复率

在治疗期间,观察组患者意识恢复率明显高于对照组[85.0%(34/40)和67.5%(27/40), P<0.05],观察组患者清醒时间也明显长于对照组[(7.56±1.52)和(5.21±1.49)d, P<0.05]。

## 2.3 生存分析

整个随访期间,观察组死亡3例,其中治疗后1个月脑损伤死亡1例、7个月肺部感染死亡1例、11个月严重营养不良死亡1例;对照组死亡14例,其中治疗后1个月死亡1例、7个月死亡6例、8个月死亡2例、9个月死亡1例、13个月死亡4例,死亡原因:脑损伤7例,上消化道大出血致出血性休克3例,上消化道大出血致出血性休克2例,严重营养不良2例。2组患者Kaplan-Meier生存曲线如图1所示。Log-rank检验表明差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。

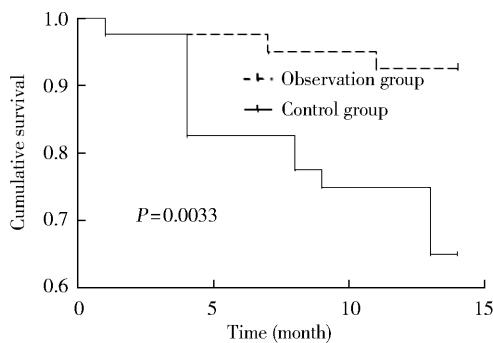


图1 2组老年性颅脑损伤患者生存曲线

Figure 1 Survival curve of two groups of craniocerebral brain injury patients

## 3 讨论

颅脑损伤属于应激性脑组织创伤,老年人因生理储备下降导致抗应激能力减退,易导致继发性颅

脑损伤,其发生机制十分复杂。本研究中老年人发生颅脑损伤后促炎因子TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-1 $\beta$ 和氧自由基MDA、LPO表达水平明显升高,而炎症抑制因子IL-4、IL-10和抗氧化指标SOD、谷胱甘肽表达水平明显降低,提示老年人在颅脑损伤时机体发生了炎症和氧化应激反应,这与王佳等<sup>[6]</sup>和李峰等<sup>[7]</sup>的研究一致。另外,他们的研究结果显示,颅脑创伤患者氧化应激平衡改变和炎症反应标志物过表达不利于功能恢复。因此,如何控制炎症因子水平和氧化应激反应,是目前治疗老年性颅脑损伤相关领域研究的热点和难点。

奥拉西坦是一种可以透过血脑屏障的神经营养药物,化学名为4-羟基-2-酮-1-吡咯烷乙酰胺,其主要的作用机制包括:(1)具有乙酰胆碱激动作用,能选择性地提高皮层和海马区乙酰胆碱的水平;(2)参与中枢谷氨酸系统的作用,与N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体作用,提高基因和认知功能;(3)激活海马区蛋白激酶C的活性,提高认知能力;(4)提高大脑对葡萄糖及血氧的利用能力,激活、保护或促进神经细胞的功能恢复<sup>[8]</sup>。奥拉西坦无中枢兴奋作用,也无直接的血管活性,提示其副作用小,且安全性高<sup>[8]</sup>。目前,临床广泛应用于治疗各种理化因素引起的脑缺氧、脑损伤和慢性脑功能不全等<sup>[9]</sup>。

在高血压脑出血治疗方面,Sun等<sup>[10]</sup>研究表明,奥拉西坦通过下调血清中超敏C-反应蛋白和TNF- $\alpha$ 表达提高对高血压脑出血的临床疗效。在血管性认知障碍治疗方面,王洲羿等<sup>[11]</sup>研究表明,在常规治疗基础上联合奥拉西坦能够减缓血管性认知障碍患者的氧化应激反应、提高血液流动能力以及改善相关细胞因子水平。以上结果提示,奥拉西坦在体内通过调节炎症和氧化应激反应发挥疗效。关

于老年性颅脑损伤的治疗,相关研究多数集中在治疗效果方面,如陈学华<sup>[12]</sup>、郭永祥等<sup>[13]</sup>的研究结果均表明,注射用奥拉西坦治疗颅脑损伤具有良好的疗效,且不良反应少。本研究结果表明,奥拉西坦通过降低促炎因子和氧自由基水平、升高抑炎因子和抗氧化指标,抑制患者体内的炎症和氧化应激反应,从而减轻颅脑损伤,使患者快速恢复意识,提高生存率。这与上述的结论一致。

综上所述,奥拉西坦对老年颅脑损伤患者有一定治疗作用,其机制可能与抑制炎症反应和调节氧化应激反应有关。

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