

基础研究

丙戊酸对大鼠急性脊髓损伤后神经功能恢复的影响及作用机制

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【摘要】目的:探讨丙戊酸(VPA)对大鼠脊髓损伤(SCI)后运动功能恢复的影响及作用机制。**方法:**60只雄性SD大鼠随机均分为3组:假手术组(C组)、损伤组(SCI组)和丙戊酸保护组(VPA组)。SCI组和VPA组采用改良Allen法制作大鼠T10 SCI模型。VPA组术后即刻及其后每12h皮下注射VPA 300mg/kg,至取材;C组和SCI组在相应时间点注射等体积的生理盐水。伤后6h,每组取5只大鼠处死取材,其余大鼠在伤后24h、48h和72h每组取5只先行后肢运动功能BBB评分,随后处死取材。切片后分别行HE染色观察脊髓组织病理变化,免疫荧光双标法在激光共聚焦显微镜下观察核因子κB(NF-κB)途径的激活状态,免疫组化法检测白介素1β(IL-1β)的表达。**结果:**C组大鼠各时间点BBB评分均为21分,VPA组和SCI组各时间点的评分均低于C组($P<0.05$),但VPA组各时间点的评分均高于同时间点SCI组,在伤后48h和72h两组差异有显著性($P<0.05$)。病理检查显示C组脊髓组织形态正常,VPA组和SCI组伤后6h损伤中央区即可见明显出血灶,灰质中神经元肿胀坏死,白质中神经纤维肿胀;伤后24h、48h出血灶界限更明显,并可见空洞形成和炎症细胞浸润;伤后72h上述病理变化仍明显;VPA组各时间点的病理变化与SCI组相似,但炎症细胞浸润减少。C组偶见或未见NF-κB核阳性细胞和IL-1β表达,与C组相比,SCI组和VPA组NF-κB核阳性细胞百分比和IL-1β表达量从伤后6h即显著增高,24h达高峰,以后逐渐减少,72h仍显著性高于C组($P<0.05$);VPA组各时间点NF-κB核阳性细胞百分比和IL-1β表达量均低于同时间点SCI组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**VPA可促进大鼠SCI后运动神经功能恢复,其机制可能与抑制炎症反应有关。

【关键词】脊髓损伤;丙戊酸;核因子κB;白介素1β;炎症反应;大鼠

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1004-406X.2012.04.12

中图分类号:R683.2,R961 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1004-406X(2012)-04-0346-06

Effect and mechanism of valproic acid on neurofunctional recovery after acute spinal cord injury in rats/LI Xinzhi, YANG Qin, LIN Sen, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2012, 22(4): 346-351

[Abstract] **Objectives:** To investigate the effect and mechanism of valproic acid(VPA) on neurofunctional recovery after acute spinal cord injury(SCI) in rats. **Methods:** Sixty adult male SD rats were randomly divided into three groups: sham operation group, injury group and VPA treated group. Spinal cord injury model at T10 was made by modified Allen technique. VPA(300mg/kg) was administrated in rats through hypodermic injection immediately after injury, then repeated per 12h until killing; while sham operation group and injury group received the same dose of normal saline at the same time point. The rats of each group ($n=5$) were killed at 6h after injury. The recovery of the locomotor function of each group($n=5$) was evaluated with Basso, Beattie and Bresnahan(BBB) scale at 24h, 48h, 72h after injury, then the rats were killed. The sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin(HE) for pathological analyses. The activation of nuclear factor kappa B(NF-κB) was examined by fluorescence double-labeling staining technique and laser scanning confocal microscope. The expression of interleukin 1β(IL-1β) was detected with immunohistochemistry. **Results:** The BBB score was 21 in sham operation group, and the score in VPA treated group or injury group was significantly lower than that in sham operation group($P<0.05$), but the score in VPA treated group was higher than that in

基金项目:成都医学院自然科学基金资助项目(编号:CYZ07-014)

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injury group at each time point after injury, which showed significant difference at 48h and 72h after injury ($P<0.05$). The pathological analyses showed the rat spinal cord in sham operation group was normal. In VPA treated group and injury group at 6h after SCI, necrotic neurons and hemorrhagic zone were observed in gray matter, and white matter tracts appeared swollen and edematous. At 24h and 48h after SCI, cystic cavities and inflammatory cell invasion were observed, and the hemorrhagic zone became well defined. At 72h after SCI, the pathological changes were still obvious. Compared with injury group, the pathological changes were similar in VPA treated group at each time point, but inflammatory cell invasion was suppressed in VPA treated group. The NF- κ B positive nuclei-stained cell and the expression of IL-1 β had never been found or occasionally been found in sham operation group. Compared with sham operation group, the percentage of NF- κ B positive nuclei-stained cell and the expression of IL-1 β both increased obviously at 6h after SCI ($P<0.05$), which reached peak at 24h, then decreased, and were still significantly higher at 72h after injury ($P<0.05$); the percentage of NF- κ B positive nuclei-stained cell and the expression of IL-1 β evidently decreased in the VPA treated group compared with the injury group at each time point after injury ($P<0.05$).

Conclusions: VPA can promote neurofunctional recovery after spinal cord injury by attenuating inflammatory reaction.

【Key words】 Spinal cord injury; Valproic acid; Nuclear factor kappa B; Interleukin 1 β ; Inflammatory reaction; Rat

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脊髓损伤(SCI)后由于神经元无法再生以及继发性损伤,造成运动和感觉功能障碍,严重影响患者生活质量。迄今为止尚无切实有效的治疗方法。炎症反应在脊髓继发性损伤中扮演了重要角色^[1],减轻SCI后的早期炎症反应具有神经保护和促进功能恢复的作用^[2]。因此SCI后的早期炎症反应是临床药物干预的一个重要靶点。近年来,大量研究表明丙戊酸(valproic acid, VPA)具有多方面的神经营养效应和神经保护作用^[3]。本研究通过行为学评分和观察核因子 κ B(NF- κ B)途径激活状态及白介素1 β (IL-1 β)表达变化来探讨VPA对SCI后大鼠神经功能恢复的影响及其机制,为临床应用其治疗SCI提供新的实验依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验动物及试剂

健康成年雄性SD大鼠60只,体重250~300g(由成都医学院实验动物中心提供)。丙戊酸(购自杭州赛诺菲安万特民生制药有限公司),NF- κ B激活-核转运检测试剂盒(购于江苏碧云天生物技术研究所),IL-1 β 一抗(购自美国Santa cruz公司),兔抗大鼠二抗试剂盒(购自武汉博士德生物工程有限公司)。

1.2 动物分组和模型制作

60只大鼠随机均分为损伤组(SCI组)、丙戊

酸保护组(VPA组)和对照组(C组),每组又分为造模后6h、24h、48h、72h共4个时间点,每个时间点5只大鼠。大鼠在1%戊巴比妥(40mg/kg)腹腔内注射麻醉后,以T10为标志,显露T9~T11椎板,咬除T10棘突及椎板,SCI组和VPA组大鼠以12.5mm×10g的能量打击脊髓,大鼠迅速出现摇尾反射、双后肢及躯体回缩扑动为打击成功。C组只行T10椎板切除术,不打击脊髓。VPA组术后即刻及其后每12h皮下注射VPA 300mg/kg^[4]至取材;C组和SCI组在相应时间点注射等体积的生理盐水。SCI大鼠予人工排尿,每日2次。

1.3 BBB评分

术后24h、48h、72h每组取5只大鼠行BBB评分。为保证评分的准确性,由3位非课题组人员了解评分标准后各自评分,取平均值。

1.4 取材及样品制备

伤后6h每组取5只大鼠,其余时间点每组取5只先行后肢运动功能BBB评分后用1%戊巴比妥(50mg/kg)腹腔内注射麻醉,打开胸腔,暴露心脏及主动脉根部,左心室插管至主动脉根部,剪开右心耳,灌注生理盐水约200ml,至流出液体清亮,换用4%多聚甲醛灌注约300ml,灌流40min,固定成功后,依次剪开动物背部皮肤、肌肉,暴露损伤段脊髓,以损伤段为中心,切取约1.5cm长的脊髓,标记损伤中心及头尾端,4%多聚甲醛后固

定24h,常规石蜡包埋,连续横切片,片厚5 μm ,连续3张切片为一组,每组第1张用于HE染色,第2张用于NF- κB 核转运检测,第3张用于IL-1 β 免疫组化检测。每组每个标本从损伤中心向头、尾端分别取5组切片,即每个标本共取30张切片。

1.5 病理检查及 NF- κB 核转运检测

HE染色后在光镜下观察各组大鼠脊髓组织的病理变化。NF- κB 核转运检测按照试剂盒说明书进行:石蜡切片常规脱蜡至水,乙二胺四乙酸(EDTA)缓冲液抗原热修复,加入免疫染色封闭液,室温封闭1h。加入NF- κB p65抗体4℃孵育过夜。用PBS代替一抗作阴性对照。抗兔Cy3,室温孵育1h。加入细胞核染色液,室温染色5min左右。滴加适量抗荧光淬灭封片液,封片后在激光共聚焦显微镜下观察NF- κB 的核移位情况。细胞核为紫色即为NF- κB 从胞浆转移入胞核,表示被激活。高倍镜下每张切片随机拍摄10个不重复的视野,用Image-Pro Plus(IPP)图像分析软件计数阳性细胞数和总细胞数,并计算阳性细胞百分比。

1.6 IL-1 β 免疫组化检测

切片常规脱蜡水化后,用SABC法进行免疫组织化学染色。一抗为兔抗大鼠IL-1 β ,抗体工作浓度为1:100,4℃孵育过夜,DAB显色,苏木精复染,脱水,透明,封片。阴性对照用PBS替代第一抗体,胞浆出现棕黄色颗粒为阳性。光镜下(10×40)每张切片随机拍摄10个不重复的视野,用Image-Pro Plus(IPP)图像分析软件测量IL-1 β 免疫反应产物的平均光密度(AOD)值。

1.7 统计分析

所得数据均以平均值±标准差表示,采用SPSS 12.0统计软件进行单因素方差分析(ANOVA),组间两两比较用q检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有显著性。

2 结果

各组BBB评分结果见表1。C组运动功能未受影响,评分均为21分。SCI组和VPA组的BBB评分在各时间点均显著下降,但VPA组的评分在各时间点均高于SCI组,两组SCI后48h和72h的评分有显著性差异($P<0.05$)。

HE染色光镜观察C组脊髓组织形态正常(图1a),SCI组和VPA组在SCI后6h即出现神经元肿胀坏死,胞浆尼氏体溶解,胶质细胞亦肿胀坏死,白质神经束肿胀,损伤中央区可见明显出血灶;24h和48h仍可见坏死的神经元和胶质细胞,出血灶的界限更清楚,可见空洞形成,损伤区及其周围均有大量炎症细胞浸润;SCI后72h,上述病

表1 三组大鼠不同时间点 BBB评分 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分, n=5)

Table 1 The BBB score of rats in three groups at each time point

	造模后 24h 24h after injury	造模后 48h 48h after injury	造模后 72h 72h after injury
C组 Control	21	21	21
SCI组 Group of SCI	0.33±0.27 ^①	2.42±0.32 ^①	4.50±0.43 ^①
VPA组 Group of SCI	0.42±0.17 ^①	4.08±0.31 ^{①②}	7.67±0.54 ^{①②}

注:①与C组比较 $P<0.05$;②与同时间点SCI组比较 $P<0.05$

Note:①Compared with control $P<0.05$;②Compared with group SCI at the same time $P<0.05$

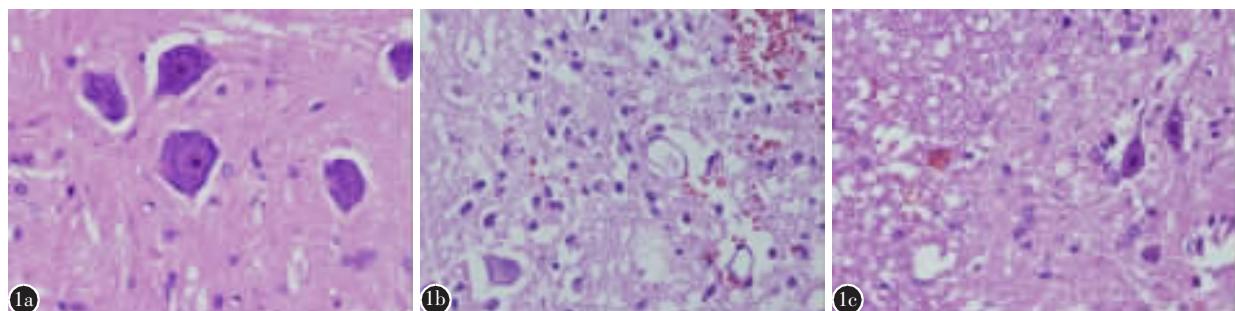


图1 大鼠造模后24h病理变化 a 假手术组(C组)脊髓组织形态完好 b SCI组神经元肿胀、坏死,可见出血灶和空洞形成,大量炎症细胞浸润 c VPA组病理变化与SCI组相似,但炎症细胞浸润较SCI组少(HE染色 $\times 400$)

Figure 1 The pathological changes at 24h after SCI **a** The rat spinal cord in sham operation group was normal **b** swollen or necrotic neurons, hemorrhagic zone, cystic cavities and large numbers of inflammatory cells were observed in injury group **c** The pathological findings in VPA treated group were similar to the injury group, but inflammatory cell invasion was less severe than SCI group(HE stain $\times 400$)

理变化仍明显。VPA 组病理变化与同时间点 SCI 组相似,但炎症细胞浸润较少(图 1b、1c)。

免疫荧光双标显示 C 组偶见或未见 NF- κ B 核阳性细胞;SCI 组和 VPA 组 NF- κ B 核阳性细胞百分数从伤后 6h 即明显增高,24h 达高峰(图 2a),以后逐渐减少,各时间点均显著性高于 C 组($P<0.05$);VPA 组各时间点均低于 SCI 组(图 2b),两组同时间点比较均有显著性差异($P<0.05$,表 2)。

SABC 法免疫组化染色显示 SCI 后大部分神经元呈 IL-1 β 阳性表达,阳性颗粒位于神经元胞质内,少数胶质细胞胞质内也可见阳性表达。三组

IL-1 β 表达情况见图 3 和表 3。C 组各时间点偶见 IL-1 β 阳性表达,SCI 组和 VPA 组在伤后 6h 即可见 IL-1 β 表达增加,24h 达高峰,以后逐渐减少,但 72h 仍明显高于 C 组($P<0.05$)。与 SCI 组同时间点相比,VPA 组的 IL-1 β 表达量在各时间点均明显减少($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

VPA 是一种情绪稳定剂和抗癫痫剂,常用于双相情绪障碍的治疗。近年的研究发现 VPA 具有抗凋亡、抑制脂质过氧化、促进神经营养因子表达和促进轴突再生等效应,对帕金森病、阿尔茨海

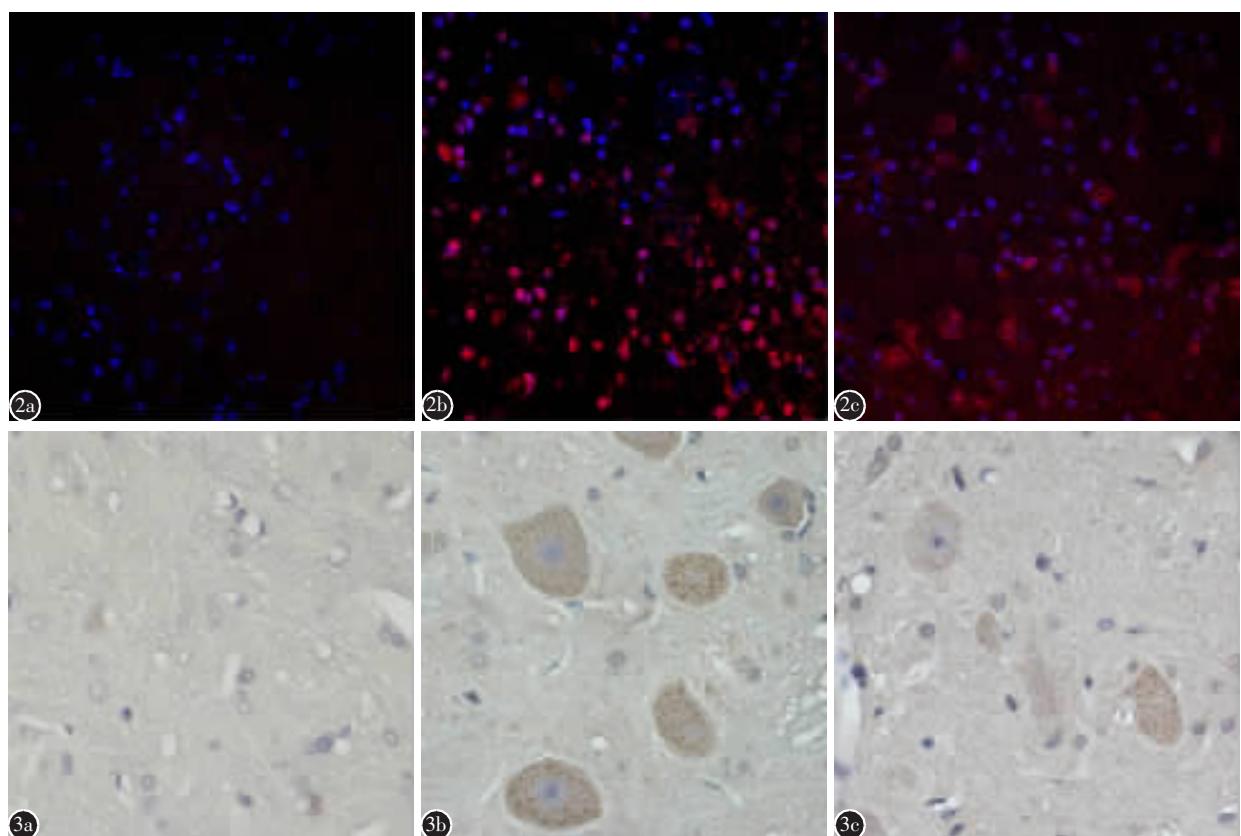


图 2 大鼠造模后 24h NF- κ B 核转移情况(DAPI 标记细胞核,Cy3 标记 NF- κ B,核紫色为阳性细胞 $\times 400$) **a** C 组未见 NF- κ B 核阳性细胞 **b** SCI 组可见大量 NF- κ B 核阳性细胞 **c** VPA 组 NF- κ B 核阳性细胞较 SCI 组少 **图 3** 大鼠造模后 24h IL-1 β 表达情况(免疫组化染色 $\times 400$) **a** C 组未见 IL-1 β 阳性表达 **b** SCI 组可见神经元胞质内有大量 IL-1 β 阳性表达颗粒,颗粒着色深 **c** VPA 组 IL-1 β 阳性表达颗粒数量较 SCI 组少,着色浅

Figure 2 NF- κ B nuclear transfer at 24h after SCI(nuclei were marked by DAPI, NF- κ B was marked by Cy3, nucleus of positive cell was purple $\times 400$) **a** The NF- κ B positive nuclei-stained cell was not observed in sham operation group **b** Large numbers of NF- κ B positive nuclei-stained cells were observed in injury group **c** The NF- κ B positive nuclei-stained cells in VPA treated group were fewer than that in injury group **Figure 3** The expression of IL-1 β at 24h after SCI (DAB stain, $\times 400$) **a** The expression of IL-1 β was not observed in sham operation group **b** large numbers of IL-1 β positive granules localized in the cytoplasm of neurons were observed in injury group, and the granules were strong staining **c** The IL-1 β positive granules in VPA treated group were fewer than that in injury group, and the granules were weak staining

表2 三组大鼠不同时间点 NF-κB 核阳性细胞百分比
($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=5, %)

Table 2 The percentage of NF-κB positive nuclei-stained cells in the three groups at each time point

	C组 Control	SCI组 Group SCI	VPA组 Group VPA
造模后 6h 6h after injury	1.21±0.86	22.81±3.34 ^①	16.23±2.38 ^{①②}
造模后 24h 24h after injury	1.62±0.32	42.26±4.97 ^①	36.28±5.97 ^{①②}
造模后 48h 48h after injury	1.48±0.47	34.42±3.36 ^①	28.65±2.30 ^{①②}
造模后 72h 72h after injury	1.14±0.24	32.64±3.51 ^①	22.27±4.56 ^{①②}

注: ①与C组比较 P<0.05; ②与同时间点SCI组比较 P<0.05

Note: ①Compared with control P<0.05; ②Compared with group SCI at the same time P<0.05

默病等神经退行性疾病具有治疗作用^[5,6]。VPA的神经保护作用日益受到关注,但其作用机制目前还不清楚。我们前期的研究表明,VPA可减少SCI后神经细胞凋亡,促进热休克蛋白70(HSP70)表达^[7]。最近有研究显示,VPA可抑制SCI后组蛋白脱乙酰基酶(HDAC)活性,上调HSP70和B细胞淋巴瘤基因-2(Bcl-2)表达^[8]。还有研究发现VPA能降低SCI后促凋亡因子C/EBP同源蛋白(CHOP)的水平,减轻髓鞘和轴突的丧失,增加少突胶质细胞存活^[9]。SCI除了受伤即时由机械性损伤所造成的原发性损伤外,还有由于缺氧、缺血-再灌注、谷氨酸兴奋性中毒、氧化应激、自由基形成和炎症反应等造成的继发性损伤。炎症反应是继发性损伤的重要组成部分。研究表明,SCI后的抗炎治疗能抑制神经细胞凋亡,促进神经功能恢复^[10,11]。VPA是否能抑制SCI后的炎症反应,尚无相关文献报道。

本研究结果显示,SCI组和VPA组的BBB评分在造模后各时间点均显著下降,但VPA组的评分在各时间点均高于同时间点SCI组,在伤后48h和72h差异有显著性,表明VPA能促进大鼠脊髓损伤后神经功能恢复。NF-κB是SCI后炎症反应的重要调控因子。在静息状态下,NF-κB位于胞浆中,激活后进入细胞核,与DNA模块上的特异蛋白结合,诱导特异mRNA的产生。已有研究证实,SCI后,NF-κB信号传导途径被激活,调节包括生长因子、转录因子和抗凋亡蛋白等的基因转录以及IL-1和肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)等炎症介质的基因转录^[12,13]。La等^[14]的研究发现,应

表3 三组大鼠不同时间点 IL-1β 平均光密度值
($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=5)

Table 3 The AOD values of IL-1β in the three groups at each time point

	C组 Control	SCI组 Group of SCI	VPA组 Group of VPA
造模后 6h 6h after injury	8.65±0.18	297.37±10.17 ^①	168.84±2.89 ^{①②}
造模后 24h 24h after injury	8.71±0.30	362.42±11.20 ^①	193.95±6.27 ^{①②}
造模后 48h 48h after injury	8.63±0.39	251.22±7.71 ^①	164.01±6.04 ^{①②}
造模后 72h 72h after injury	8.77±0.53	222.34±10.19 ^①	141.19±7.23 ^{①②}

注: ①与C组比较 P<0.05; ②与同时间点SCI组比较 P<0.05

Note: ①Compared with control P<0.05; ②Compared with group SCI at the same time P<0.05

用NF-κB抑制剂可减弱大鼠SCI后炎症细胞浸润和脂质过氧化反应,抑制诱导型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS)活性,减轻炎症反应和氧化应激。本研究结果显示,SCI组和VPA组的NF-κB核转运均明显增加,但VPA组NF-κB核转运在各时间点均明显少于SCI组;病理检查结果显示,VPA组的炎症细胞浸润少于SCI组,表明VPA在SCI后能抑制NF-κB激活,减轻炎症反应,促进神经功能恢复。

IL-1β是重要的炎症介质,参与多种中枢神经系统损伤性疾病的炎症反应过程。Yang等^[15]的研究发现,人SCI后0.5h即可观察到神经元内IL-1β、IL-6和TNF-α表达增加,伤后5h大部分神经元和少数小胶质细胞均高表达上述炎症介质。宗少晖等^[16]发现应用IL-1受体拮抗剂可增加大鼠SCI后脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)的表达,从而对SCI发挥保护作用。本研究结果显示,SCI后IL-1β表达明显增加,而VPA组的IL-1β表达在各时间点均明显低于SCI组,表明VPA促神经功能恢复的作用可能与抑制IL-1β表达有关。其表达变化与NF-κB途径激活状态的变化相一致,表明VPA降低IL-1β表达的作用可能是通过抑制NF-κB激活来实现的。Brambilla等^[17]的研究亦发现选择性抑制星形胶质细胞中的NF-κB激活,可以显著改善小鼠SCI后的功能恢复,并且炎症介质表达也减少。与本研究相一致。

本研究结果显示,VPA可能是通过抑制NF-κB激活,减少炎症因子表达,从而对SCI发挥保护作用。由于VPA具有多方面的神经保护作用,

并且在治疗癫痫的过程中已建立可靠的安全剂量,VPA 有望成为临床治疗 SCI 的备选药物之一,有必要进一步深入探讨其对 SCI 的保护作用和其机制,以及 VPA 治疗 SCI 的恰当用药时机。

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(收稿日期:2011-08-25 修回日期:2011-10-20)

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消息

首届脊柱外科手术失误与并发症专题研讨会通知

近年来,随着医疗设备、器械与手术技术的飞速发展,国内脊柱外科取得了长足的进步。然而,作为人体支柱,脊柱的解剖关系复杂且邻近重要器官,如忽视治疗原则、治疗方法选择不当及手术操作不规范,则极易出现各种各样的手术并发症,并由此引发一些医疗纠纷。为促进我国脊柱外科事业健康顺利发展,兹定于 2012 年 6 月 8~10 日在湖南省长沙市华天大酒店召开“首届脊柱外科手术失误与并发症专题研讨会”。本次会议将邀请国内外脊柱外科领域知名专家,以中心发言与病例讨论的形式,就脊柱外科手术中常见的失误和并发症,以及应对策略展开深入讨论。相信此次会议的顺利召开,将增加对工作中某些失误与教训的认识,为规范性治疗和减少患者身心痛苦起到积极作用。

会议主办单位:中国医师协会脊柱学组、《中华外科杂志》、《中国脊柱脊髓杂志》;会议承办单位:中南大学湘雅二医院脊柱外科;会议地点:湖南省长沙市华天大酒店;会议日期:2012 年 6 月 8 日~10 日;会议费用:会务费 800/人

报名及征文:有意大会发言者请将文章摘要发至湖南省长沙市芙蓉区人民中路 139 号中南大学湘雅二医院脊柱外科胡喻收,邮编:410011,或者发送邮件至 xy_spine@sina.com。征文截止时间:2012 年 5 月 20 日。欢迎参会代表自带争论性病例参会并进行现场讨论。

感谢您积极参与本次会议,美丽的长沙欢迎您的到来!