

基础研究

大鼠慢性颈脊髓压迫减压术后神经功能改变及其相关机制探讨

王军,容威,刘忠军,马越,姜亮,党耕町,韦峰

(北京大学第三医院骨科 100191 北京市)

【摘要】目的:观察大鼠慢性颈脊髓压迫减压术后神经功能的恢复情况,探讨其相关机制。**方法:**30只成年SD大鼠随机分为假手术组(A组,10只)、压迫组(B组,10只)和减压组(C组,10只)。压迫组和减压组在C6~C7椎板下置入聚乙烯醇丙烯酰胺互穿网络水凝胶制作慢性颈脊髓压迫模型,减压组于造模后4周行手术咬除椎板充分减压。三组均于造模后4周行运动诱发电位(MEP);12周先行MRI和MEP检测,再处死大鼠取出颈段脊髓,行大体形态观察和组织学切片,快蓝(LFB)染色观察三组大鼠脊髓组织髓鞘变化,免疫荧光染色观察神经元数目形态及脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)和血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)表达的变化。**结果:**造模后4周时,B、C组MEP潜伏期与A组比较明显延长($P<0.05$),波幅与A组比较明显降低($P<0.05$),B组和C组比较潜伏期和波幅均无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。造模后12周时MRI轴位和矢状位均显示B组大鼠椎管狭窄,颈脊髓明显受压,A组和C组大鼠椎管无明显狭窄,脊髓无明显受压;三组间MEP潜伏期和波幅两两比较差异有显著性($P<0.05$),潜伏期A组<C组<B组,波幅A组>C组>B组。大体形态观察示A组脊髓形态正常,B组脊髓受压节段压痕明显,C组压痕较B组轻。LFB染色示A组脊髓组织中髓鞘染色密集,B组轴突脱髓鞘明显,C组脱髓鞘现象较B组轻。免疫荧光染色示A组脊髓组织中可见大量形态正常的神经元;B组脊髓受压节段压迫侧神经元明显减少,胞体固缩;C组脊髓受压节段神经元数量比B组多,有轻微细胞固缩,三组神经元计数有显著性差异($P<0.05$),A组>C组>B组。免疫荧光染色示A组大鼠脊髓组织有少量BDNF和VEGF的表达;B组大鼠BDNF表达水平较A组有所升高,且主要集中在脊髓受压部位附近的白质区域,VEGF表达无明显增加;C组BDNF和VEGF表达水平明显增加,主要集中在原受压部位白质周围,灰质部位有少量表达。C组BDNF和VEGF表达阳性细胞计数与A、B组比较有显著性差异($P<0.05$);B组BDNF表达阳性细胞与A组比较有显著性差异($P<0.05$),VEGF表达阳性细胞数与A组无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**大鼠慢性颈脊髓压迫减压术后神经功能有所恢复,其可能是通过减轻神经元损伤和轴突脱髓鞘改变、增加BDNF和VEGF的表达水平,从而促进受损脊髓组织的修复。

【关键词】慢性脊髓压迫;减压术;运动诱发电位;组织学;神经营养因子;大鼠

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1004-406X.2012.08.13

中图分类号:R363,R683.1 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1004-406X(2012)-08-0729-08

Neurofunctional change and its mechanism after decompression for chronic cervical myelopathy/WANG Jun, RONG Wei, LIU Zhongjun, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2012, 22(8): 729-736

[Abstract] **Objectives:** To observe the neurofunctional recovery after decompression for chronic cervical myelopathy, and to investigate its mechanism. **Methods:** The rats were randomly divided into three groups: sham group (group A, $n=10$); compressive group(group B, $n=10$); decompressive group(group C, $n=10$). The expanding compression sheet made of a water-absorbing material was inserted underneath the C6-C7 laminae in rats of the compressive and decompressive groups. Laminectomy was performed after 4 weeks of compression. Motor evoked potential (MEP) was performed after 4 weeks and 12 weeks, and MRI was performed after 12 weeks. Then the rats were sacrificed, and gross specimens were processed for histological study. Luxol Fast Blue staining(LFB) was used to assess the myelin change. Immunofluorescence was performed to observe the

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(编号:58441-06)

第一作者简介:男(1986-),硕士研究生,研究方向:脊柱脊髓损伤

电话:(010)82266738 E-mail:pkuwj2010@sina.cn

通讯作者:韦峰 E-mail:mountweifeng@gmail.com

number of neurons and the expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and vascular endothelial growth factor(VEGF). **Results:** For MEP at 4 weeks after injury, the latency and amplitude in group B and C showed significant difference compared with group A ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference between group B and group C($P>0.05$). At 12 weeks after injury, axial and sagittal MRI showed significant spinal cord compression and severe spinal canal stenosis in group B, while which were not noted in group A and B. For the latency and amplitude of MEP, there were significant differences among the three groups. For the latency, group A<group C<group B; for the amplitude, group A>group C>group B. Gross specimens showed normal morphology in group A and obvious indentation in group B, while the indentation improved significantly in group C after 8 weeks of decompression. Immunofluorescence for neurons showed that a great number of healthy neurons was found in group A, with the number of neurons of 68.4 ± 2.5 . The majority of neurons disappeared and shrank markedly in compressed level in group B, with the number of neurons of 35.2 ± 3.1 . The neurons shrank slightly and the number of neurons increased in compressed level in group C compared with group B, with the number of neurons of 58.4 ± 1.7 . It showed significant differences among three groups ($P<0.05$). LFB staining revealed dense axon in group A, axonal demyelination in group B and significant recovery of demyelination in group C. For the immunofluorescence, a small amount of BDNF and VEGF expression was found in group A, with the number of BDNF and VEGF of 18.4 ± 1.9 and 19.2 ± 1.4 respectively. The expression of BDNF in group B was significantly up-regulated compared with group A, mainly located in the white matter of the compressed site, with the number of BDNF and VEGF of 37.2 ± 3.5 and 17.4 ± 2.1 respectively. The number of BDNF(68.4 ± 2.7) and VEGF(51.7 ± 3.1) in the white matter region increased significantly in group C after 8 weeks of decompression compared with group A and B. The number of BDNF and VEGF in group C was statistically upregulated than group A and B($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** The neurofunction improves after decompression, which may be contributed to inhibit neuronal damage and axonal demyelination as well as to increase the expression of BDNF and VEGF in the cervical spinal cord compression model.

【Key words】 Chronic spinal cord compression; Decompression; Motor evoked potential; Histology; Neurotrophic factors; Rat

【Author's address】 Department of Orthopedics, Peking University Third Hospital, Beijing, 100191, China

脊髓型颈椎病是由颈椎间盘突出、后纵韧带和/或黄韧带骨化造成的颈脊髓缓慢渐进受压，导致肢体产生运动感觉功能障碍。脊髓减压术是严重脊髓型颈椎病患者的有效治疗方式。有研究表明，慢性脊髓压迫大鼠减压术后脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)和血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)水平较未减压组明显升高，认为神经营养因子对脊髓功能的恢复具有一定作用^[1]。本研究通过大鼠慢性颈脊髓压迫模型观察大鼠脊髓压迫及减压后受压节段脊髓组织的形态和组织学改变、VEGF 和 BDNF 表达的变化，探讨减压术后受损脊髓组织修复的可能机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验动物分组及模型制作

成年雄性 SD 大鼠 30 只，体重 250~300g(由北京大学医学部动物部提供)。随机分为假手术组(A 组)、压迫组(B 组)和减压组(C 组)，每组 10

只。用 10% 水合氯醛(0.3ml/100g)腹腔注射麻醉大鼠，俯卧位固定，无菌条件下显露 C5~C7 椎板，切除椎板间韧带。小心将吸水性压迫材料聚乙烯醇丙烯酰胺互穿网络水凝胶(由北京师范大学化学系汪辉亮教授提供)置入 B 组和 C 组大鼠 C6~C7 椎板下(操作中防止脑脊液漏及脊髓损伤)，A 组不置入压迫材料。三组大鼠术后 37℃ 条件下单笼饲养，如有死亡及时补充；出现排尿功能障碍即行人工排尿，每天 2 次直至大鼠自行排尿功能恢复为止。C 组在造模 4 周后施行减压手术，即用咬骨钳小心咬除后方椎板充分减压。

1.2 脊髓 MRI 检查

造模后 12 周，三组大鼠均在麻醉后取仰卧位，采用 3T 磁共振机行 T2 加权轴位和矢状位检查。检查参数：TE=92ms, TR=3620ms, 层厚 2mm, FOV=80mm。观察大鼠脊髓受压情况。

1.3 电生理检查

造模后 4 周和 12 周时，利用肌电图-诱发电

位仪(cadwell cascade)对所有大鼠行运动诱发电位(moter evoked potential, MEP)检查。腹腔注射10%水合氯醛麻醉,大鼠体温保持在37℃。刺激电极为针电极,阳极置于大鼠皮层感觉运动区皮下,阴极置于上额部,记录电极置于大鼠下肢腓肠肌肌束之间,给予矩形脉冲刺激,刺激强度30V,波宽100ms,频率2.79Hz,滤波器带通为10~3000Hz,参考电极置于足垫部^[2-4]。测量MEP潜伏期和波幅。

1.4 组织学检查

行电生理检查后腹腔注射过量水合氯醛处死大鼠,各组大鼠经左心室灌注冰生理盐水200ml至流出澄清液,再用4%的多聚甲醛200ml预固定,将大鼠颈脊髓取出,观察脊髓大体形态。之后用4%多聚甲醛溶液将脊髓固定4~6h,再用30%蔗糖溶液脱水至组织沉底,用OCT包埋后横断位切片,取受压部位脊髓切片。(1)快蓝(Luxol fast blue staining,LFB)染色:每组4只大鼠用于LFB,片厚20μm,观察脊髓组织中髓鞘的变化。(2)免疫荧光染色:每组6只大鼠用于免疫荧光染色,片厚8μm,切片经1% Triton X-100破膜,10%羊血清封闭处理后,分别滴加BDNF兔多抗(1:500,购自Abcam公司)、VEGF兔多抗(1:500,购自Abcam公司)和NeuN小鼠单抗(1:100,购自Millipore公司),4℃过夜后,PBS洗3次×5min,37℃避光条件下分别孵育绿色荧光素FITC标记二抗和

红色荧光素Texas Red标记二抗(购自康为世纪公司)30min后,DAPI封片,荧光显微镜下观察。每只大鼠取10张切片,每张切片在40倍光镜下随机选取5个视野计数BDNF、VEGF染色阳性细胞数目和神经元个数,取其平均值作为该张切片阳性细胞数,然后取10张切片的平均值作为该只大鼠BDNF、VEGF阳性细胞数和神经元数。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS 13.0进行数据处理,计量资料采用均数±标准差表示。三组数据间比较采用方差分析(one-way ANOVA), $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 脊髓MRI检查结果

造模后12周,A组大鼠MRI轴位和矢状位像示椎管无狭窄,脊髓无明显受压(图1a);B组大鼠椎管明显狭窄,脊髓受压明显(图1b);C组大鼠轴位和矢状位显示椎管无狭窄且脊髓压迫不明显(图1c)。

2.2 MEP检测结果

三组大鼠造模后4周和12周时的运动诱发电位检查结果见表1,12周时三组特征性MEP波形见图2。在4周时,B组和C组潜伏期同A组相比明显延长,波幅同A组相比明显降低($P<0.05$),但B组和C组之间潜伏期和波幅无显著差异($P>$

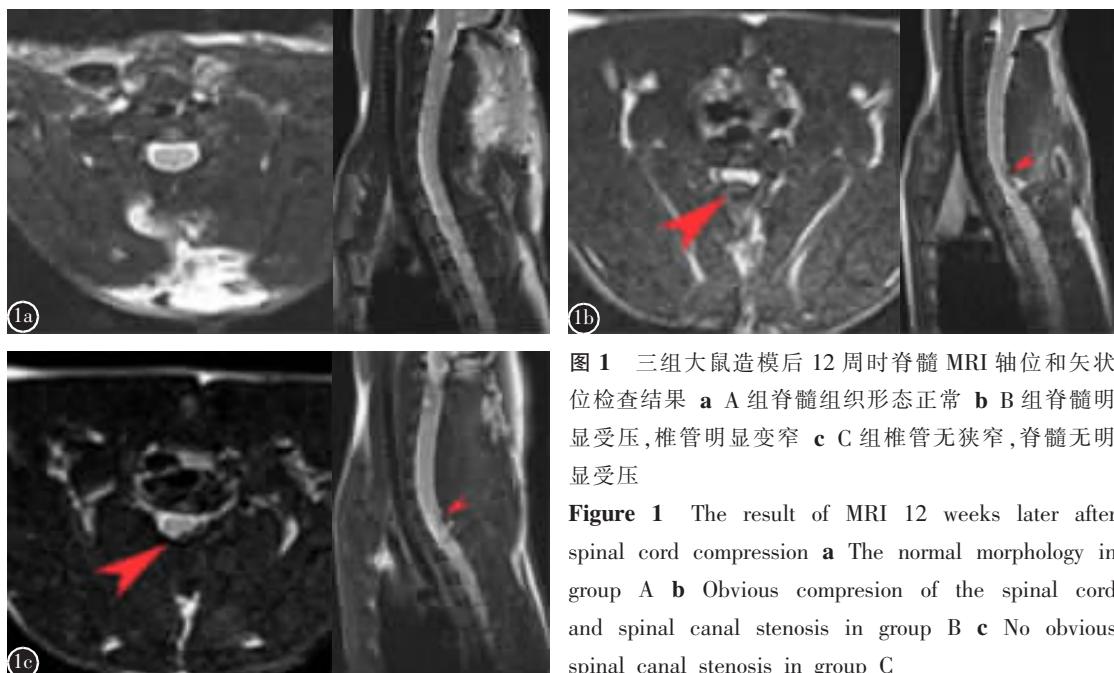


图1 三组大鼠造模后12周时脊髓MRI轴位和矢状位检查结果 a A组脊髓组织形态正常 b B组脊髓明显受压,椎管明显变窄 c C组椎管无狭窄,脊髓无明显受压

Figure 1 The result of MRI 12 weeks later after spinal cord compression **a** The normal morphology in group A **b** Obvious compression of the spinal cord and spinal canal stenosis in group B **c** No obvious spinal canal stenosis in group C

表1 三组大鼠造模后4周和12周时运动诱发电位(MEPs)结果

 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

Table 1 The result of motor evoked potential (MEPs) at 4 and 12 weeks after injury

| | 造模后4周时 4 weeks after injury | | | | 造模后12周时 12 weeks after injury | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 潜伏期 (ms) latency | | 波幅 (mV) amplitude | | 潜伏期 (ms) latency | | 波幅 (mV) amplitude | |
| | 左侧 Left | 右侧 Right | 左侧 Left | 右侧 Right | 左侧 Left | 右侧 Right | 左侧 Left | 右侧 Right |
| A组 Group A | 7.2±0.3 | 7.4±0.5 | 136.6±5.3 | 129.5±6.5 | 7.3±0.3 | 7.8±0.42 | 131.2±4.7 | 128.0±10.3 |
| B组 Group B | 31.4±2.3 ^① | 29.5±1.9 ^① | 67.3±5.6 ^① | 70.2±5.4 ^① | 20.3±1.17 ^① | 17.5±2.1 ^① | 85.7±6.4 ^① | 84.7±5.4 ^① |
| C组 Group C | 30.5±1.1 ^{②③} | 31.2±1.1 ^{②③} | 63.5±4.2 ^{②③} | 69.5±5.1 ^{②③} | 10.7±1.0 ^{②③} | 9.3±0.5 ^{②③} | 118.4±3.2 ^{②③} | 120.8±4.9 ^{②③} |

注:①与A组比较 $P<0.05$;与B组比较② $P>0.05$,③ $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with group A, $P<0.05$; Compared with group B, ② $P>0.05$, ③ $P<0.05$

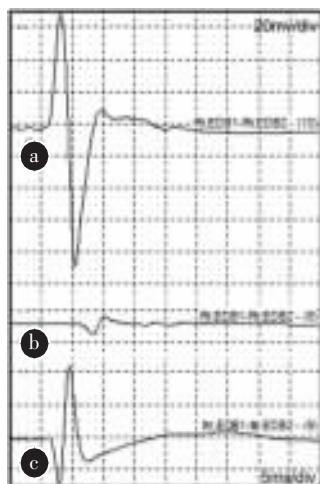


图2 三组造模后12周时MEPs特征性波形 **a** A组大鼠MEP **b** B组大鼠MEP, 波幅较A组明显降低, 潜伏期较A组明显延长 **c** C组大鼠MEP, 与B组比较波幅明显升高、潜伏期明显缩短

Figure 2 The representative waveforms of MEPs in the three groups at 12 weeks after spinal cord compression **a** The MEP in group A **b** The lower amplitude and longer latency of MEP after spinal cord compression in group B **c** The amplitude in group C becomes higher than that in group B and the latency in group C becomes shorter than that in group B

0.05);在12周时,B组潜伏期明显大于A组且波幅低于A组($P<0.05$);C组大鼠潜伏期比A组延长、比B组明显缩短,波幅比A组降低、比B组升高($P<0.05$)。

2.3 组织学检查结果

造模后12周,大体形态观察A组脊髓组织形态正常,B组大鼠脊髓C6~C7节段有明显压痕;C组大鼠压痕较B组轻(图3)。神经元特异性

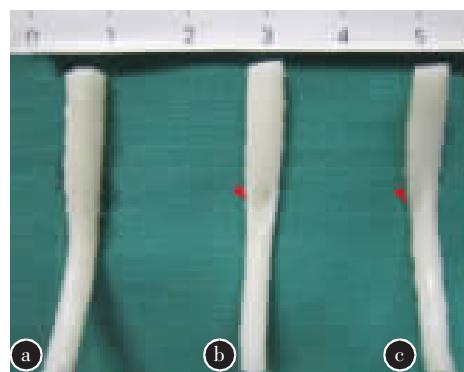


图3 三组大鼠造模后12周脊髓大体形态 **a** A组大鼠脊髓形态正常 **b** B组大鼠压迫脊髓节段压痕明显 **c** C组脊髓压痕不明显

Figure 3 Gross specimens of spinal cord in the three groups at 12 weeks post spinal cord compression **a** the normal morphology in group A **b** obvious compression in the spinal cord in group B **c** no obvious compression in the spinal cord in group C

抗体NeuN免疫荧光染色结果显示A组脊髓运动神经元胞体大而饱满,排列整齐;B组神经元大部分消失,残存的神经元胞体固缩,轴索空泡化明显;C组神经元轻微固缩,神经元大部分存活,且空泡化现象较B组轻(图4)。三组大鼠脊髓神经元计数见表2,C组与B组比较神经元明显增多,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);C组与A组相比仍有所减少,且差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。LFB染色显示A组脊髓组织白质轴索密集,无空泡化改变;B组髓鞘染色明显变浅,并有大量脱髓鞘和空泡化改变;C组脱髓鞘改变较B组轻,髓鞘的空泡化改变也较B组轻(图5)。

三组大鼠脊髓组织VEGF和BDNF表达及阳

性细胞计数见图6和表2。A组脊髓组织白质仅有少量VEGF和BDNF表达(图6a1~6a4)。B组VEGF阳性细胞数同A组相比未见明显增加(图6b1、6b2);B组脊髓组织BDNF阳性细胞数同A组相比明显增加,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),且主要集中在受压部位的白质周围(图6b3、6b4)。C组脊髓组织VEGF和BDNF阳性细胞数较A、B组相比明显增加,且差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),主要集中在原受压部位白质周围,灰质部位有少量表达(图6c1~6c4)。

3 讨论

脊髓型颈椎病发病机制复杂,机械性压迫、化学炎症刺激、缺血性改变等多种机制都可能参与其中^[5, 6]。国外研究表明,由于颈部脊髓和血管长期受压,局部血液循环障碍,造成神经组织损伤,从而产生一系列运动和感觉障碍症状^[7]。在慢性脊髓压迫动物模型的观察中发现,脊髓长期受压会出现一系列神经组织病理学改变,例如神经元萎缩直至进行性坏死,神经轴突脱髓鞘改变,脊髓软化等。超微结构观察显示压迫节段神经元染色

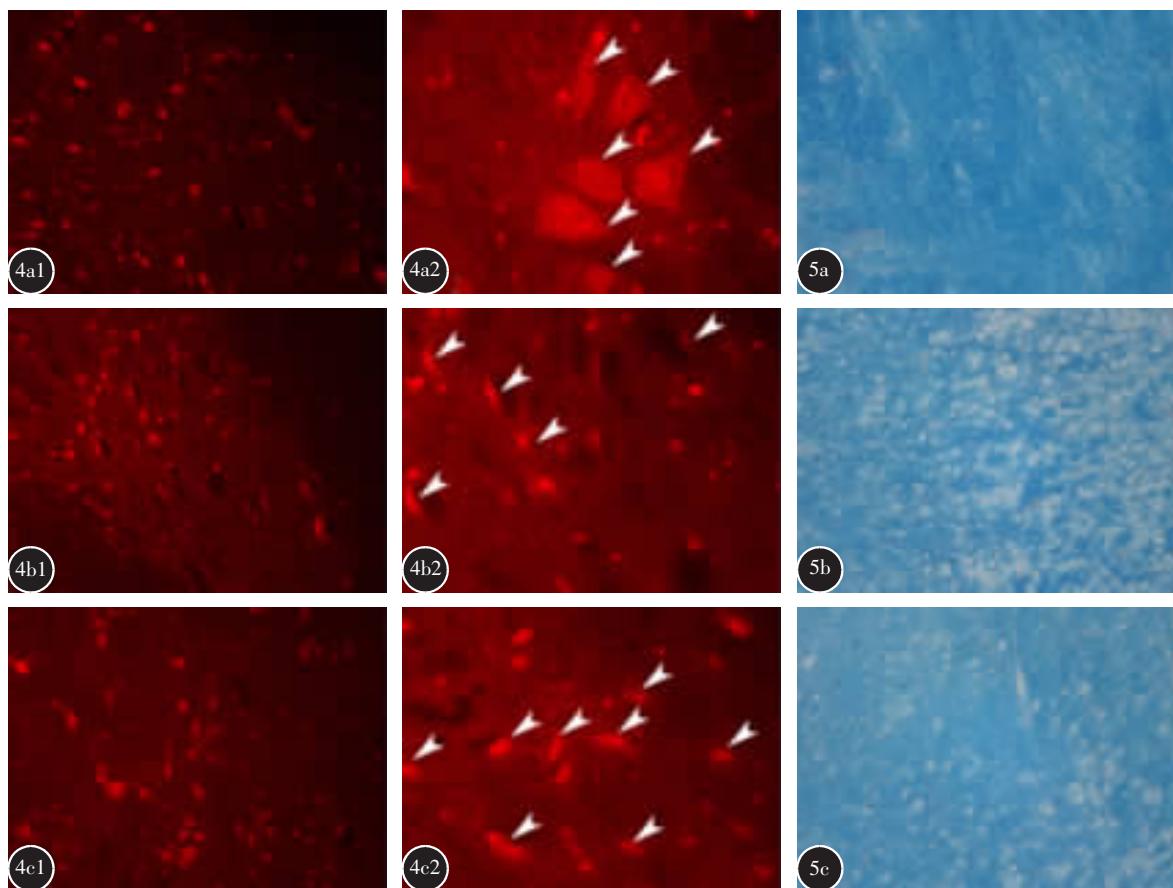


图4 三组大鼠造模后12周脊髓组织神经元和髓鞘的变化 **a1、a2** 对照组(A组)大鼠脊髓组织中神经元数量丰富,形态规则整齐 **b1、b2** B组大鼠受压节段脊髓神经元数量明显减少,可见基质空泡化改变,神经元胞体明显皱缩 **c1、c2** C组大鼠脊髓组织中神经元数量较B组多,神经元皱缩较轻(免疫荧光染色,a1~c1 $\times 200$;a2~c2 $\times 400$) **图5** **a** A组大鼠脊髓组织轴索密集,无空泡化改变 **b** B组大鼠脊髓组织髓鞘染色明显变浅,并有大量脱髓鞘和空泡化改变 **c** C组大鼠脊髓组织脱髓鞘较B组轻(LFB染色, $\times 200$)

Figure 4 The change of neurons and myelin at 12 weeks after spinal cord compression **a1、b1** A large number of shaped neurons in the normal spinal cord in group A **a2、b2** The number of neurons at the compressed site in group B decreased significantly. Vacuolization and shrunken neurons could be found in group B **a3、b3** The number of neurons in group C was more than group B with little shrinking of neuron(Immunofluorescence a1~c1 $\times 200$;a2~c2 $\times 400$) **Figure 5** **a** Normal axon with no vacuolization in group A **b** Lighter myelin staining and demyelination and vacuolization could be seen in group B **c** Demyelination of spinal cord was relieved after decompression in group C(LFB $\times 200$)

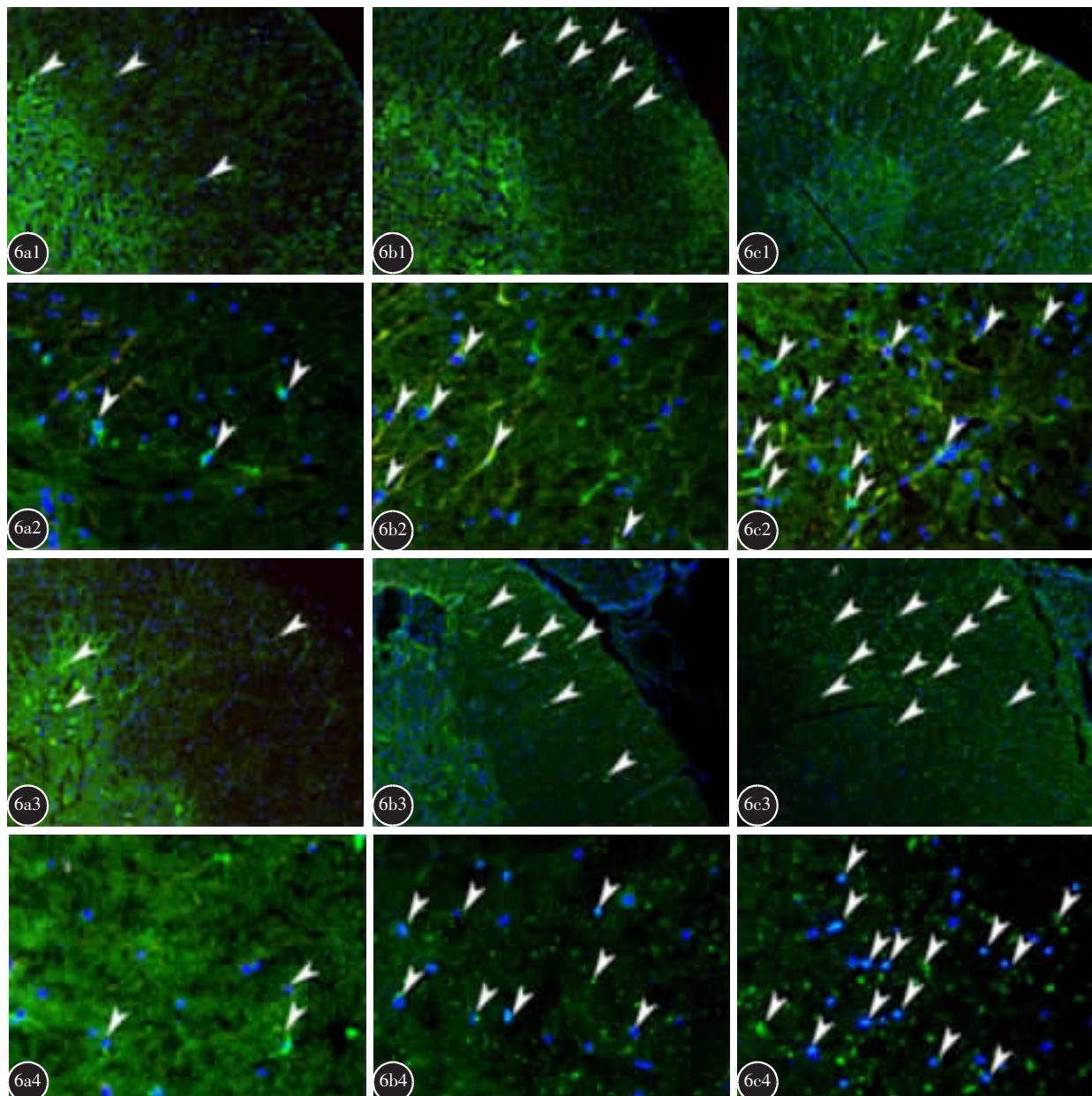


图6 三组大鼠造模后12周脊髓组织VEGF和BDNF免疫荧光染色结果 **a1~a4** A组大鼠脊髓组织中有少量VEGF(a1、a2)和BDNF(a3、a4)表达,强度较弱,主要在白质周围均匀分布 **b1、b2** B组大鼠受压节段脊髓组织中VEGF表达水平较A组无显著升高 **b3、b4** B组大鼠受压节段脊髓组织中BDNF表达水平较A组增高 **c1~c4** C组大鼠减压节段脊髓组织中BDNF(c1、c2)和VEGF(c3、c4)表达水平较A、B组均明显升高,主要以受压部位的白质区域分布为主(a1-c1、a3-c3 × 100; a2-c2, a4-c4 × 200)

Figure 6 The expression of immunofluorescence for VEGF and BDNF at 12 weeks after spinal cord compression **a1-a4** Only a small amount of BDNF(a1,a2) and VEGF(a3,a4) expression was found in the narmal spinal cord, mainly sited in the white matter in group A **b1, b2** VEGF expression in group B were not up-regulated compared with that in group A **b3, b4** BDNF expression in group B were up-regulated compared with that in group A **c1-c4** BDNF and VEGF expression in group C after decompression were significantly up-regulated compared with that in group A and B (a1-c1, a3-c3 × 100; a2-c2, a4-c4 × 200)

质凝聚,轴索板层结构紊乱甚至崩解^[8,9]。

为了进一步明确慢性脊髓压迫及减压后相应

脊髓节段的病理改变,建立稳定可靠的动物模型

至关重要。目前制作慢性脊髓压迫模型的方法较

表2 三组大鼠造模后12周脊髓组织免疫组化染色阳性细胞计数结果 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 The number of positive cells under immuno-fluorescence at 12 weeks after injury

| | VEGF阳性细胞 Positive cells of VEGF | BDNF阳性细胞 Positive cells of BDNF | 神经元 Neuron |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| A 组 Group A | 19.2±1.4 | 18.4±1.9 | 68.4±2.5 |
| B 组 Group A | 17.4±2.1 | 37.2±3.5 ^① | 35.2±3.1 ^① |
| C 组 Group A | 51.7±3.1 ^{①②} | 68.4±2.7 ^{①②} | 58.4±1.7 ^{①②} |

注:①与A组比较 $P<0.05$;②与B组比较 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with group A, $P<0.05$; ②Compared with group B, $P<0.05$

多,其中包括螺钉压迫^[10-12]、双套管压迫^[13]、肿瘤压迫^[14]、气囊压迫^[15]以及置入膨胀材料压迫^[16,17]等多种方式。我们采用膨胀材料聚乙烯醇丙烯酰胺互穿网络水凝胶,利用聚乙烯醇成分限制丙烯酰胺吸水后的膨胀速率(体外检测发现此材料在吸水后逐渐缓慢膨胀,膨胀后可达原体积的1.5倍,之后维持此大小不变),将其置入大鼠颈椎椎板下,通过吸取组织液后缓慢膨胀逐渐产生对大鼠脊髓的压迫。**MRI**检查结果显示在压迫组由于膨胀材料体积膨胀,造成了大鼠颈脊髓受压和椎管狭窄,说明我们通过置入压迫材料压迫脊髓的造模方式是可行的。

神经诱发电位是一种较客观准确的指标,被广泛应用于脊髓损伤程度和药物治疗疗效的评估。**MEP**传导通路主要是沿着脊髓腹侧下行传导通路传导。在诱发电位敏感性方面,有学者认为**MEP**比体感诱发电位(**SEP**)更加敏感,且动物实验显示在大鼠脊髓受压即刻**MEP**波幅的改变程度较**SEP**改变程度大,表明在检测脊髓运动功能时,**MEP**比**SEP**更加敏感^[18,19]。在本研究中我们参考相关文献^[2,20],将**MEP**检测同组织学检查相结合,以揭示**MEP**同组织学改变的关系,准确评价脊髓减压后的组织修复效果。结果显示,大鼠压迫解除后**MEP**潜伏期较压迫组明显缩短且波幅明显升高,这说明通过减压手术可以促进受损脊髓组织神经电生理的传导功能的部分恢复。未减压组大鼠**MEP**的潜伏期和波幅较4周时也有一定程度的恢复,这可能是由于大鼠自身强大的自我修复能力造成,但神经功能恢复速度和恢复效果远不如减压组大鼠,这也说明减压手术对大鼠慢

性颈脊髓压迫损伤的恢复有着重要作用。组织学观察结果显示同压迫组相比,减压组大鼠脊髓组织中大部分运动神经元得以保留,且脱髓鞘及空泡化改变明显减轻,这些减压后的组织学改变可能是**MEP**潜伏期和波幅改变的组织学基础。同时我们发现对于压迫组大鼠,仍然可以出现典型的**MEP**的波形特点,原因可能是致压物位于脊髓背侧,腹侧的运动纤维束没有受到直接压迫损伤,而**MEP**的改变很大程度上同存留的白质纤维的数目相关^[21]。

症状明显的脊髓型颈椎病患者通过减压手术症状可以得到明显缓解,但其确切机制目前还不清楚。急性脊髓损伤的相关研究显示,损伤后神经营养因子**BDNF**的表达升高对受损脊髓组织运动功能的改善及髓鞘再生具有重要的作用^[4]。相关的基础研究显示,减压可以促进脊髓组织多种神经营养因子表达增加,诸如神经生长因子(**NGF**)、**BDNF**、神经营养因子3(**NT-3**)、胶质细胞源性神经生长因子(**GDNF**)、睫状神经营养因子(**CNTF**)、**VEGF**等的表达升高;同时可以促进**Bcl-2**表达升高,抑制**caspase-3**的表达,从而进一步抑制神经元的凋亡反应^[8,22]。有研究表明,通过减压手术可以激活神经因子的表达,从而起到减轻神经损伤和神经保护作用^[23]。还有研究表明,在脊髓受压部位存在损伤可逆性神经元,手术减压可以促进此类神经元修复并恢复其功能^[22-24]。**Xu**等^[25]用携带**BDNF**基因的腺病毒载体转染**twy**小鼠,发现转染后的**twy**小鼠可明显减少因压迫造成的神经元丢失。在我们构建的大鼠慢性脊髓压迫模型上观察发现,在压迫组大鼠脊髓压迫节段**BDNF**表达水平较假手术组有所升高,说明机体在脊髓损伤后会激发一系列自身修复机制,促进运动功能恢复;**VEGF**的表达水平较假手术组有所降低,但没有统计学意义,这可能是由于压迫使部分脊髓组织丢失导致阳性细胞总数较正常脊髓组织未发生明显变化。减压组在减压8周后,**BDNF**和**VEGF**表达水平较压迫组明显升高,说明通过减压手术可明显增加大鼠脊髓**BDNF**和**VEGF**的表达水平,从而对受损的神经元产生保护作用,抑制神经元的继续丢失;同时可以对神经轴突的少突胶质细胞产生保护作用,抑制脊髓压迫损伤后轴突的脱髓鞘改变。这就为症状明显的脊髓型颈椎病患者行减压手术提供了一定的理论支持。但对

于有些在影像学上有明显压迫但无运动感觉功能障碍的患者是否选择早期手术治疗，以及早期手术治疗与预后的关系目前还不得而知；临幊上还有影像学上压较重却未出现明显临床症状的患者，即无症状脊髓压迫患者，是否需要手术治疗，目前还缺乏明确的证据^[26,27]。

4 参考文献

1. Kasahara K, Nakagawa T, Kubota T. Neuronal loss and expression of neurotrophic factors in a model of rat chronic compressive spinal cord injury[J]. Spine, 2006, 31(18): 2059–2066.
2. 韩晓光, 杨宁, 徐迎胜, 等. 辛伐他汀促进脊髓损伤后神经功能修复的实验研究[J]. 中国脊柱脊髓杂志, 2011, 21(3): 234–238.
3. Skinner SA, Transfeldt EE. Electromyography in the detection of mechanically induced spinal motor tract injury: observations in diverse porcine models[J]. J Neurosurg Spine, 2009, 11(3): 369–374.
4. Han X, Yang N, Xu Y, et al. Simvastatin treatment improves functional recovery after experimental spinal cord injury by upregulating the expression of BDNF and GDNF[J]. Neurosci Lett, 2011, 487(3): 255–259.
5. Ito K, Matsuyama Y, Yukawa Y, et al. Analysis of interleukin-8, interleukin-10, and tumor necrosis factor-alpha in the cerebrospinal fluid of patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy[J]. J Spinal Disord Tech, 2008, 21(2): 145–147.
6. 周思启, 陈惠德, 汤健, 等. 脊髓型颈椎病患者颈椎间盘白细胞介素6和肿瘤坏死因子α水平与日本骨科学会颈髓功能评分的相关性[J]. 中国组织工程研究与临床康复, 2007, 11(6): 1035–1037.
7. Braakman R. Management of cervical spondylotic myelopathy and radiculopathy[J]. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry, 1994, 57(3): 257–263.
8. Yu WR, Baptiste DC, Liu T, et al. Molecular mechanisms of spinal cord dysfunction and cell death in the spinal hyperostotic mouse: implications for the pathophysiology of human cervical spondylotic myelopathy[J]. Neurobiol Dis, 2009, 33(2): 149–163.
9. Anthes DL, Theriault E, Tator CH. Characterization of axonal ultrastructural pathology following experimental spinal cord compression injury[J]. Brain Res, 1995, 702(1–2): 1–16.
10. Ning B, Zhang A, Song H, et al. Recombinant human erythropoietin prevents motor neuron apoptosis in a rat model of cervical sub-acute spinal cord compression [J]. Neurosci Lett, 2011, 490(1): 57–62.
11. 梁益建, 孙善全, 汪克建, 等. 大鼠脊髓慢性压迫性损伤实验模型的建立[J]. 中国临床解剖学杂志, 2006, 24(3): 320–324.
12. Al-Mefty O, Harkey HL, Marawi I, et al. Experimental chronic compressive cervical myelopathy [J]. J Neurosurg, 1993, 79(4): 550–561.
13. 何海龙, 李家顺, 贾连顺, 等. 双套管法致颈脊髓慢性压迫的实验研究[J]. 第二军医大学学报, 2000, 21(7): S3–S4.
14. Masahito T, Jun O, Yoshiaki K, et al. Experimental study of paraplegia caused by spinal tumors: an animal model of spinal tumors created by transplantation of VX2 carcinoma [J]. Spine J, 2004, 4(6): 675–680.
15. 宗会迁, 刘怀军, 刘记存, 等. 适合磁共振成像的羊颈脊髓压迫性损伤模型的建立与病理学观察 [J]. 中国医学影像技术, 2009, 25(5): 719–722.
16. Cheung MM, Li DT, Hui ES, et al. In vivo diffusion tensor imaging of chronic spinal cord compression in rat model [J]. Conf Proc IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc, 2009, 2009: 2715–2718.
17. 刘厚清, 温春毅, 胡勇, 等. 慢性压迫性脊髓症研究平台的建立及体感诱发电位功能评价的机制 [J]. 中华骨科杂志, 2010, 30(4): 427–432.
18. 刘峰, 朱海涛, 范新成, 等. 颈脊髓急性压迫性损伤实验模型的神经电生理学分析[J]. 中华物理医学与康复杂志, 2008, 30(10): 671–675.
19. Mustain WD, Kendig RJ. Dissociation of neurogenic motor and somatosensory evoked potentials: a case report[J]. Spine, 1991, 16(7): 851–853.
20. Hu Y, Wen CY, Li TH, et al. Somatosensory-evoked potentials as an indicator for the extent of ultrastructural damage of the spinal cord after chronic compressive injuries in a rat model[J]. Clin Neurophysiol, 2011, 122(7): 1440–1447.
21. 余科炜, 叶晓健, 李家顺, 等. 急性脊髓损伤后大鼠电刺激运动诱发电位的变化[J]. 中国应用生理学杂志, 2002, 18(1): 14–17.
22. 孙正义, 赵斌, 洪光祥, 等. 大鼠脊髓慢性压迫及减压后神经细胞凋亡及其相关基因的表达 [J]. 中国脊柱脊髓杂志, 2003, 13(3): 164–167.
23. 王新家, 孔抗美, 吴珊鹏, 等. 减压脊髓神经恢复分子机制的研究[J]. 中华实验外科杂志, 2005, 22(8): 978–980.
24. 赵斌, 孙正义. 大鼠慢性压迫性脊髓损伤及减压后神经营养素的表达[J]. 第四军医大学学报, 2002, 23(8): 708–711.
25. Xu K, Uchida K, Nakajima H, et al. Targeted retrograde transfection of adenovirus vector carrying brain-derived neurotrophic factor gene prevents loss of mouse (twy/twy) anterior horn neurons in vivo sustaining mechanical compression [J]. Spine, 2006, 31(17): 1867–1874.
26. 朱庆三, 顾锐. 慎重诊断无症状颈椎退变性脊髓压迫[J]. 中国脊柱脊髓杂志, 2009, 19(1): 13–14.
27. 党耕町, 刘忠军. 无症状颈椎退变性脊髓压迫——对一种亚临床状态的思考[J]. 中国脊柱脊髓杂志, 2009, 19(1): 5–7.

(收稿日期:2012-01-01 修回日期:2012-02-28)

(英文编审 孙浩林/贾丹彤)

(本文编辑 卢庆霞)