

综述

活性氧在脊髓损伤中的作用

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摘要

脊髓损伤(spinal cord injury, SCI)治疗的实验性研究在18世纪就已经开始, 研究者发现兴奋性毒性、Ca²⁺超载、神经元凋亡与氧化应激参与了神经损伤病理过程。近期研究中活性氧学说在脊髓损伤中的作用越来越受到研究者的重视, 并有研究表明线粒体呼吸链、炎症反应中的呼吸爆发等多种途径参与了SCI后活性氧生成。本文在阐述活性氧生物学作用的同时, 并结合近年来以活性氧为靶点的SCI治疗策略做一小结。

关键词

[活性氧](#); [脊髓损伤](#); [神经元](#)

分类号

Role of reactive oxygen species in spinal cord injury

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Abstract

The experimental research of spinal cord injury (SCI) therapy begun early in 18th century. Researchers found that excitotoxicity, overload of calcium, neuron apoptosis and oxidative stress were involved in the pathological process. From recent researches, reactive oxygen species (ROS) come to researchers' eyes. It is believed that respiratory chain of the mitochondria, respiratory burst and some other pathways are involved in production of ROS during spinal cord injury. This review discussed the biological effects of ROS, and also it gave a summary of recent therapeutic strategies connected with ROS.

Key words [reactive oxygen species](#); [spinal cord injury](#); [neuron](#)

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