

# 新生儿窒息后多脏器功能损害的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 新生儿窒息后多脏器功能损害是新生儿死亡的重要原因之一,及时发现新生儿窒息后脏器损害并积极干预可减轻损害并促进恢复。近年研究表明,超声技术和生化标记物的应用可为临床诊断和评价预后提供有力依据。笔者拟就新生儿窒息后多脏器功能损害的临床相关研究进展,进行综述如下。

**【关键词】** 新生儿窒息; 多脏器功能损害; 超声; 生化标记物

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**【Abstract】** Multi-organ dysfunction after neonatal asphyxia is one of the important causes of neonatal death. Timely detection of organ dysfunction and intervention can reduce damage and promote recovery. Recent studies show that the application of ultrasonography and biological markers contribute to the clinical diagnosis and prediction of outcomes. This article focuses on the research progress of multi-organ dysfunction after neonatal asphyxia.

**【Key words】** neonatal asphyxia; multi-organ dysfunction; ultrasonography; biological markers

传统的新生儿窒息(neonatal asphyxia)根据Apgar评分来诊断,但因发现Apgar评分存在局限性,美国儿科学会(American Academy Pediatrics, AAP)和美国妇产科医师学会(American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, ACOG)于1996年采用新版新生儿窒息诊断标准:①严重的代谢性或混合性酸中毒,脐动脉血pH值<7;②生后超过5 min Apgar评分仍为0~3分;③早期出现神经系统症状,如惊厥、昏迷或肌张力低等;④出现多脏器功能损害<sup>[1]</sup>。这几乎等同于新生儿缺氧缺血性脑病(hypoxie-ischemic encephalopathy, HIE)的诊断标准<sup>[2]</sup>。新生儿窒息常引起包括脑在内的多脏器功能损害。近年来,新生儿窒息后多脏器功能损害仍是研究热点。笔者拟就新生儿窒息后多脏器功能损害的临床相关研究进展,综述如下。

## 1 脑

新生儿窒息后脑血管功能完整性破坏或自主调节功能障碍,是新生儿窒息后脑损伤的重要发病机制之一。通常认为,HIE于窒息后12 h内脑血流明显减少,(24~120)h脑血流处于过度灌注状态。Ilves等<sup>[3]</sup>通过脉冲多普勒技术研究证实,重度HIE组新生儿在

生后(12~120)h的平均脑血流速率(cerebral blood flow velocity, CBFV)明显高于轻至中度HIE组及对照组,且其CBFV最大值出现在生后(36~72)h。Julkunen等<sup>[4]</sup>研究认为,新生儿出生后24 h左右脑血流收缩期峰值速率(peak systolic CBFV)对预测其出生后1年神经系统预后具有良好的灵敏度和特异性,中至重度HIE患儿若脑血流收缩期峰值速率超出正常平均值3个标准差,则预后较差。Ilves等<sup>[5]</sup>研究还发现,重度HIE组新生儿于生后(21~59)d的平均CBFV低于轻至中度HIE组及对照组,同时其脑室、纵裂池、蛛网膜下腔扩大,头围亦低于轻至中度HIE组及对照组,表明患儿在该阶段出现脑容量减少和脑组织流失,这对评价预后具有一定意义。

近年来,除神经元特异性烯醇化酶(neurone specific enolase, NSE), S100B蛋白,肌酸激酶BB型同工酶(creatine kinase BB isoenzyme, CK-BB)等指标外,一些新的生化标记物也应用于脑损伤的研究。肾上腺髓质素(adrenomedulin, AM)是一种在体内广泛分布的内源性血管活性肽,其最主要功能是舒张血管。研究发现,脑室内出血(intraventricular hemorrhage, IVH)新生儿血浆AM水平显著升高,表明AM可能促进脑血管自身调节破坏,进而导致IVH发生<sup>[6-7]</sup>。激活素A(activin A)属于转化生长因子(transforming growth factor, TGF) $\beta$ 超家族,在急性缺氧缺血性脑损伤(hypoxic-ischemic brain damage, HIBD)中可发

挥神经保护作用<sup>[8]</sup>。HIE和早产儿IVH患儿出生后血浆激活素A水平升高<sup>[9-10]</sup>,可能因中枢神经系统对脑损伤产生保护性反应所致。另有文献报道,激活素A在中至重度HIE患儿脑脊液及尿液中的浓度亦明显升高<sup>[11-12]</sup>。胶质纤维酸性蛋白(glial fibrillary acidic protein,GFAP)是星形胶质细胞的骨架蛋白,被公认为星形胶质细胞的特征性标志物。HIBD后,星形胶质细胞出现活化增生、胞体肥大,从而导致GFAP表达增强。Ennen等<sup>[13]</sup>研究发现,HIE患儿血清GFAP水平升高,尤其是合并异常脑磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging,MRI)结果患儿。

## 2 心

新生儿窒息后常引起心肌损伤,而致低心输出量(cardiac output,CO),心肌收缩力减弱,全身性低血压和肺动脉高压(pulmonary hypertension,PH)。超声心动图可对心肌缺血和心肌功能障碍进行评估。传统的M型超声心动图通过射血分数(ejection fraction,EF),短轴缩短率(shortening fraction,FS)评价左心室收缩功能。在重度窒息时,新生儿左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction,LVEF),FS均低于轻度窒息及正常新生儿<sup>[14]</sup>。近年研究发现,组织多普勒显像(Doppler tissue imaging,DTI)检测的二尖瓣前叶收缩期运动速率(DTIs)较LVEF等传统指标更能灵敏地反映心功能变化和心肌损伤程度。韦翊等<sup>[15]</sup>研究指出,窒息新生儿在生后24h,48h,72h内DTIs均明显低于正常新生儿,而LVEF仅于发生新生儿窒息后24h内明显降低,24h后即恢复正常。心肌运动指数(*Tei*指数)是反映心室整体功能的指标。Matter等<sup>[16]</sup>研究发现,新生儿出生72h内,窒息新生儿左心室和右心室*Tei*指数均高于正常新生儿,这提示*Tei*指数亦是评价新生儿心肌功能障碍较为敏感的指标。

因肌酸激酶MB型同工酶(creatine kinase MB isoenzyme,CK-MB)亦存在于骨骼肌中,因此CK-MB并不是完全反映心脏损害的特异性酶<sup>[17]</sup>。目前,心肌钙蛋白(cardiac troponin,cTn),包括cTnI和cTnT,是诊断成年人心肌损伤最具灵敏度和特异性的生物标志物<sup>[18]</sup>,其释放动力学与CK-MB相似,但升高的cTn恢复至正常水平至少需7d<sup>[19]</sup>。胎儿心脏组织中,TnT有5种cTnT亚型表达,而无骨骼肌亚型表达,TnI则主要表达为慢骨骼肌亚型,随后其水平逐步下降而cTnI水平逐步升高,直至出生后9个月<sup>[20]</sup>。因此,cTnI可能不是反映新生儿心肌损伤的适宜指标,而cTnT则广泛应用于新生儿心肌损伤研究中。Szymankiewicz等<sup>[21]</sup>对39例窒息新生儿的研究发现,

窒息组新生儿cTnT水平明显升高,三尖瓣关闭不全发生率高于对照组,而左心室FS,CO,心脏指数(cardiac index,CI)与对照组比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。Boo等<sup>[22]</sup>研究发现,合并心力衰竭、低EF或死亡的窒息新生儿,其cTnT水平显著升高,说明cTnT对评估新生儿窒息预后具有一定意义。

## 3 肺

新生儿窒息后肺损伤常表现为胎粪吸入综合征(meconium aspiration syndrome,MAS),PH和肺出血等<sup>[23]</sup>。新生儿出生后,由于血氧含量和pH值升高,肺血管内皮一氧化氮(nitric oxide,NO)、前列环素(prostacyclin)增加以及内皮素(endothelin,ET)-1、血管紧张素减少<sup>[24]</sup>,肺血管阻力(pulmonary vascular resistance,PVR)迅速降低,2周后达成年人水平。但在围生期窒息、胎粪吸入等因素影响下,肺动脉压(pulmonary artery pressure,PAP)的正常下降过程受阻滞,甚至可致新生儿持续性肺动脉高压(persistent pulmonary hypertension of the new-born,PPHN)。Liu等<sup>[25]</sup>对足月HIE患儿PAP变化进行研究发现,HIE患儿在出生后7d内肺动脉舒张压(pulmonary artery diastolic pressure,PADP),肺动脉阻力(pulmonary arterial pressure,PAR)及PAR与体循环阻力(systemic vascular resistance,SVR)比值(PAR/SVR)与对照组比较,均显著升高,7d之后逐渐下降,且出生后PADP,PAR与 $P_{aO_2}$ 和pH值呈负相关,与 $P_{aCO_2}$ 呈正相关,这提示PH是围生期窒息重要的病理生理过程。Ban等<sup>[26]</sup>研究发现,胎粪吸入组患儿在出生后7d内反映肺损伤的指标血浆KL-6水平明显高于健康组、胎粪污染组和窒息组,同时显示胎粪吸入组患儿生后第1天血浆KL-6水平与左、右心室收缩压比(ratio of the right to left systolic ventricular pressure,RVP/LVP)显著相关,因而认为新生儿MAS可能通过损伤肺泡上皮细胞和间质细胞,包括毛细血管,延缓PVR下降,从而促进PPHN形成。

## 4 肾

新生儿窒息是新生儿急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury,AKI)最常见的原因之一<sup>[27]</sup>。窒息新生儿由于潜水反射,肾血管收缩,肾血流量急剧减少<sup>[3]</sup>,引起肾组织缺血缺氧,导致AKI形成。Luciano等<sup>[28]</sup>研究发现,窒息后AKI患儿肾动脉收缩期速率低于正常平均值2个标准差以上。

新生儿AKI迄今仍缺乏明确定义,导致临床诊断困难,这是由于缺乏适宜的生化指标所致。目前常以

血清肌酐 (serum creatinine, SCr) > 1.5 mg/dL 和少尿作为新生儿 AKI 的诊断依据,然而 SCr 并不是反映肾小球滤过率的敏感指标,同时新生儿 AKI 常表现为非少尿型<sup>[29]</sup>,因此以 SCr 和少尿作为新生儿 AKI 的诊断依据并不理想。近年研究发现,中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白 (neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, NGAL), 胱抑素 (cystatin, CysC), N-乙酰-β-葡萄糖苷酶 (N-acetyl-β-d-glucosaminidase, NAG), β<sub>2</sub>-微球蛋白 (β<sub>2</sub>-microglobulin, β<sub>2</sub>-MG) 等可反映窒息新生儿早期肾功能损伤情况<sup>[30-31]</sup>。这些新型生化指标要应用于重新定义新生儿 AKI,尚需大样本量、多中心、随机对照研究进一步证实,例如评价上述指标与临床“硬终点”的关系,或如何通过上述指标早期识别新生儿 AKI 以便及早干预等<sup>[32]</sup>。从成年人和儿童的角度而言,AKI 常预示慢性肾脏病 (chronic kidney disease, CKD) 的可能性,因此对 AKI 幸存的新生儿,尤其是早产儿,须进行长期随访<sup>[33]</sup>。

## 5 肝

新生儿窒息后肝损害的发病机制类似于缺血性肝炎。轻度肝损害在病理学上表现为肝细胞脂肪变性和充血,严重肝损害则表现为肝细胞细胞质嗜酸性变、小管胆汁淤积、小叶间坏死和炎细胞浸润等<sup>[34-35]</sup>。临床上新生儿窒息后肝损害较为少见。Ikeda 等<sup>[35]</sup>研究发现,严重肝损伤仅在重度脑损伤时才出现,这可能因为胎儿肝脏供血含氧量高而对肝脏产生一定保护机制所致。Tarcan 等<sup>[36]</sup>研究发现,围生期窒息肝损害与胎儿宫内窘迫、血小板减少症、惊厥、中枢神经系统影像学异常等明显相关,且具有较高死亡率,围生期窒息肝损害的 诊断依据为丙氨酸转氨酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT) > 100 IU/L [正常值 (<50 IU/L) 上限的 2 倍]。

## 6 消化道

新生儿窒息后,胃肠道黏膜缺氧缺血,可导致应激性溃疡和新生儿坏死性小肠结肠炎 (necrotizing enterocolitis, NEC) 的发生。但另有研究发现,原发性缺氧缺血不会引起 NEC,缺血后再灌注损伤 (posts ischemic reperfusion damage) 是 NEC 发生的重要原因<sup>[37]</sup>。因 NEC 的临床症状、体征、放射学改变多缺乏特异性,故早期诊断存在困难。近年发现,血清和尿肠脂肪酸结合蛋白 (fatty acid-binding protein, I-FABP) 水平可作为 NEC 早期诊断和预测严重程度的生化指标<sup>[38-39]</sup>。此外,血清 β-葡萄糖苷酶<sup>[40]</sup>、粪便钙卫蛋白<sup>[39-41]</sup>也可能是 NEC 的敏感指标之一。

新生儿窒息后多脏器功能损害是新生儿死亡的重要原因之一,及时发现脏器损害并干预可减轻损害程度并促进恢复,而超声和生化标记物的应用为临床诊断和评价预后可提供有力帮助。

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