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盆底电刺激对大鼠盆底肌肌肉、神经发育的形态学影响研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨与研究盆底电刺激对大鼠盆底肌肌肉、神经发育的形态学影响。**方法:**36 只 Wistar 产后健康雌性大鼠分为对照组、模型组与刺激组,每组 12 只。模型组与刺激组都建立了压力性尿失禁模型,对照组不给予任何处理。建模后刺激组给予盆底电刺激,每 3 d 一次,持续治疗 12 d;模型组在建模后不给予任何治疗处理。**结果:**模型组与刺激组建模后 6 d、12 d 的膀胱最大容量、肌肉拉长收缩力、血清神经肽 Y(Neuropeptide Y, NPY)水平低于对照组($P<0.05$),刺激组高于模型组($P<0.05$)。对照组可见施万细胞,未见神经元细胞,肌束结构完整,肌纤维上可见明暗相间的周期性横纹;模型组神经元及肌纤维出现缺血性改变,肌纤维肿胀,肌膜核内移;刺激组未见靶状纤维改变,肌纤维粉染,肌纤维肌束结构完整,胞浆着色浅。**结论:**盆底电刺激在压力性尿失禁大鼠的应用能促进血清 NPY 的释放,提高盆底肌肌肉与膀胱最大容量,促进大鼠盆底神经发育。

关键词:盆底电刺激;压力性尿失禁;盆底肌肌肉;神经发育;神经肽 Y

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Effects of Pelvic Floor Electrical Stimulation on Morphology of Pelvic Floor Muscles and Nerves Development in Rats*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the morphological effects of pelvic floor electrical stimulation on the development of pelvic floor muscles and nerves in rats. **Methods:** A total of 36 Wistar postpartum healthy female rats were divided into control group, model group and stimulation group, with 12 rats in each group. Both the model group and the stimulation group were established stress urinary incontinence models. The control group was not given any treatment. After modeling, the stimulation group was given pelvic floor electrical stimulation every 3 days for 12 days of continuous treatment; the model group was given no treatment after modeling. **Results:** The maximum bladder capacity, muscle elongation and contractility, serum neuropeptide Y (NPY) levels of the model group and the stimulation group were lower than those of the control group 6 and 12 days after modeling ($P<0.05$), and the stimulation group was higher than the model group ($P<0.05$). In the control group, Schwann cells were seen, neuron cells not; muscle bundle structure was complete, periodic light and dark stripes on the muscle fibers were seen. There were ischemic changes in neurons and muscle fibers in the model group, combined with swelling of muscle fibers and intramuscular nucleus shifting. In the stimulation group, there were no changes in target fibers powder staining of muscle fibers, muscle fiber bundle structure was complete, with light cytoplasmic staining. **Conclusions:** The application of pelvic floor electrical stimulation in stress urinary incontinence rats can promote the release of serum NPY, increase the maximum capacity of pelvic floor muscles and bladder, and promote the development of rat pelvic floor nerves.

Key words: Pelvic floor electrical stimulation; Stress urinary incontinence; Pelvic floor muscles; Nerve development; Neuropeptide Y

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前言

压力性尿失禁(Stress urinary incontinence, SUI)为常见的盆底功能障碍疾病,为腹压增加引起的不自主尿液漏出^[1]。该病多发生于 45~49 岁年龄段的妇女,在人群中的总体发生率在 20%

左右^[2,3]。压力性尿失禁虽然不会影响威胁女性的生命,但在一定程度上严重影响了女性的生活质量^[4]。目前在临床上治疗该病的方法比较多,主要为非手术治疗方法,包括行为治疗、物理治疗等。物理治疗是给予盆底肌肉电刺激、联合阴道圆锥、生物反馈、盆底肌肉锻炼等方法,具有使用方便、无创、长期有效等

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特征^[5,6]。特别是该方法可将功能性电刺激中脉冲电流导入人体,使作用部位的离子浓度发生变化,从而可发挥调节人体组织功能的作用^[7,8]。胶原作为具有抗拉伸作用的盆底支持组织,其强度、含量和网状排列是维持盆底功能的重要影响因素,在控尿方面发挥重要作用^[9,10]。赖氨酰氧化酶(Lysyl oxidase, LOX)是胶原和弹性纤维交联的关键酶,有利于维持机体内环境的稳态,能够促进胶原发育成熟。LOX 活性下降会导致蛋白交联强度下降,导致盆底功能障碍^[11,12]。本文具体探讨与研究盆底电刺激对大鼠盆底肌肉、神经发育的形态学影响,以明确该方法的应用价值与机制。

1 资料与方法

1.1 主要研究材料

研究时间为2020年1月到2020年10月,36只Wistar产健康雌性大鼠购自凯学生物科技(上海)有限公司,在本院实验动物中心饲养,体重(280±20)g。SYD4228盆底电刺激仪购自美国巴德国际有限公司,3%戊巴比妥钠购自上海生工公司,酶联免疫检测试剂盒购自大连 TAKARA 公司。

1.2 动物分组与处理

采用随机数字法将大鼠分为对照组、模型组与刺激组,每组12只。每组同时在建模后6d、12d平分为两个时间点组,每个时间点6只。压力性尿失禁模型的建立:模型组与刺激组都建立了压力性尿失禁模型,大鼠适应性喂养1w后麻醉,仰卧位固定后排空膀胱,将14Foley尿管头端带水囊部分置入大鼠阴道2~3cm。注水扩张阴道,并对阴道口"8"字缝合,导尿管尾端悬系130g重物,持续压迫6h后撤除。将大鼠置于水平桌面,使其耻骨与桌缘相切。对照组不给予任何处理。

建模后大鼠都进行喷嚏实验,有蓝色液体从尿道口流出为造模成功。刺激组建模后给予盆底电刺激治疗,大鼠腹腔麻醉后下腹正中切口显露前列腺,刺激电极置入前列腺右侧叶约1mm。显露同侧髂腹股沟、生殖股、髂腹下、生股外侧皮神经,保持神经湿润。显露肛门括约肌,电极置入肛门括约肌1mm左右并固定。参数:采用单触发,频率1Hz,强度20V,高频滤波1.5kHz,低频滤波10Hz,刺激脉宽0.2ms。将刺激仪的负极贴于大鼠会阴穴、正极贴于中极穴,每3d一次,每次治疗20min,持续治疗12d。模型组在建模后不给予任何治疗处理。

1.3 观察指标

(1)在建模后6d、12d测量各组大鼠的膀胱最大容量。(2)在建模后6d、12d测量各组大鼠的肌肉拉长收缩力。(3)在建模后6d、12d抽取大鼠的腹主动脉取1mL,静置2h后3000rpm离心15min,取上清液,采用酶联免疫法检测血清神经肽Y(Neuropeptide Y, NPY)含量。(4)取建模后6d、12d的大鼠盆底耻尾肌,4%多聚甲醛固定后制成病理切片,行苏木紫-伊红染色法(H&E染色)染色后观察盆底肌肉纤维的形态变化。

1.4 统计方法

应用SPSS 19.0,计量数据以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示(对比为t检验与方差分析),计数数据以百分比表示(对比为卡方分析),检验水准设置为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 膀胱最大容量变化对比

模型组与刺激组建模后6d、12d的膀胱最大容量低于对照组($P<0.05$),刺激组高于模型组($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 三组造模后不同时间点的膀胱最大容量变化对比(V/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of bladder maximum volume at different time points after modeling among three groups (V/ mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	6 d after modeling	12 d after modeling
Model group	6	1.33± 0.15*#	1.38± 0.14*#
Stimulus group	6	1.72± 0.28*	1.99± 0.21*
Control group	6	2.52± 0.13	2.51± 0.17
F		8.144	7.445
P		0.006	0.010

Note: compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$; compared with the stimulus group, # $P<0.05$.

2.2 肌肉拉长收缩力变化对比

模型组与刺激组建模后6d、12d的肌肉拉长收缩力低于

对照组($P<0.05$),模型组低于刺激组($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 三组造模后不同时间点的肌肉拉长收缩力变化对比(g, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of muscle elongation and contractile force at different time points after modeling among three groups (g, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	6 d after modeling	12 d after modeling
Model group	6	1.93± 0.29*#	2.17± 0.3*#
Stimulus group	6	2.31± 0.12*	3.07± 0.19*
Control group	6	6.30± 0.21	6.20± 0.40
F		16.022	14.824
P		0.000	0.000

2.3 血清 NPY 水平变化对比

对照组($P < 0.05$),模型组低于刺激组($P < 0.05$),见表 3。

模型组与刺激组建模后 6 d、12 d 的血清 NPY 水平低于对

表 3 三组建模后不同时间点的血清 NPY 水平变化对比(pg/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of serum NPY levels at different time points after modeling among three groups (pg/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	6 d after modeling	12 d after modeling
Model group	6	2.44± 0.14*#	2.78± 0.22*#
Stimulus group	6	4.09± 0.18*	5.29± 0.27*
Control group	6	8.78± 0.33	8.82± 1.21
F		13.094	11.774
P		0.000	0.000

2.4 神经发育形态对比

对照组:可见施万细胞,未见神经元细胞,肌纤维可见多个细胞核,肌束结构完整,肌纤维上可见明暗相间的周期性横纹,肌纤维横切面大小不一。

模型组:神经元及肌纤维出现缺血性改变,肌纤维肿胀,横纹结构不清,胞浆淡染,肌膜核内移。

刺激组:未见靶状纤维改变,肌纤维粉染,肌纤维肌束结构完整,胞浆着色浅、少数神经元细胞肿胀、胞核浓缩深染、胞浆着色浅。

3 讨论

女性盆底是由封闭骨盆出口的肌肉和筋膜组成,保持盆腔脏器的正常功能与位置^[13]。I、III型胶原蛋白是韧带和筋膜的主要成分,具有强大的弹性与韧性,从而抵抗胶原酶的水解^[14,15]。压力性尿失禁在临床上比较常见,具体发病机制尚不明确,不过胶原异常改变为压力性尿失禁发病的重要病因^[16]。本研究显示模型组与刺激组建模后 6 d、12 d 的膀胱最大容量、肌肉拉长收缩力低于对照组,刺激组高于模型组,表明盆底电刺激压力性尿失禁大鼠能提高盆底肌肌肉收缩力,提高膀胱最大容量。与李腾^[17]等学者的研究类似,分析电刺激结合盆底肌训练对多发性硬化症女性下尿路功能障碍的临床疗效,结果显示电刺激结合盆底肌训练干预 12 周后患者 24 h 尿垫重量、尿急、排尿不畅、急迫性尿失禁和残余尿量显著下降,最大尿流量显著增加,有效改善多发性硬化症女性下尿路功能障碍患者的下尿路功能障碍。从机制上分析,盆底电刺激通过放置在阴道内的电极,激动阴部神经及腹下神经的传出神经纤维,通过刺激阴部神经的传入神经纤维,提高神经肌肉的兴奋性,从而引起尿道周围平滑肌和骨骼肌收缩,促进盆底肌肉的收缩^[18]。临床研究显示通过下腹部及阴道内置入感应电极,采集盆底肌肉肌电信号后,患者通过可感知的信号,从而可自我控制盆底肌肉的收缩和放松,改善患者尿失禁症状^[19]。同时在临床上采用功能性电刺激会阴穴时,可增加盆底肌肉的营养及强度,提高尿道的关闭合压力与抑制逼尿肌的兴奋,增加逼尿肌的稳定性,促进盆底肌的正性收缩^[20,21]。

妊娠及分娩损伤是压力性尿失禁患病的首要原因,同时许多患者对本病认识不足,大约只有 5% 的女性尿失禁患者在发病时积极进行治疗^[22]。NPY 是由神经元合成和分泌的具有特定

生物活性的肽类物质,NPY 基因定位于 7 号染色体,是椎前神经节中、交感神经元、副交感神经元最重要的神经递质之一^[23]。NPY 在女性生殖系统分布密度最高的部位是卵巢,其他分部部位包括非血管平滑肌、子宫、阴道、输卵管血管等^[23]。NPY 在生物发育的各个阶段对多种生理功能起调控作用^[25,26]。本研究显示模型组与刺激组建模后 6 d、12 d 的血清 NPY 水平低于对照组,模型组低于刺激组,表明盆底电刺激压力性尿失禁大鼠能促进血清 NPY 的释放。从机制上分析,NPY 在血管周围广泛存在,对小动脉有收缩作用,与小血管壁的紧张性有关,而盆底电刺激可通过内脏-躯体反射引起腰骶神经兴奋,导致会阴部和腹股沟的肌肉收缩,从而有利于机体血清 NPY 的表达^[27,28]。同时本研究显示模型组与刺激组的耻骨尾骨肌都出现了神经源肌病、肌源性改变的表现,压力性尿失禁可引起胶原纤维共价交联形成受阻,让盆底支持结构失去生物力学性质,也使得胶原发育障碍,从而导致盆底松弛和控尿基质减弱^[29,30]。盆底电刺激增强了盆底支持和控尿结构的抗张力,从而改善压力性尿失禁大鼠的临床症状^[31,32]。

总之,盆底电刺激在压力性尿失禁大鼠的应用能促进血清 NPY 的释放,提高盆底肌肌肉与膀胱最大容量,促进大鼠盆底神经发育。不过本研究也存在一定的不足,观察的时间比较短,日后有待更深入的研究探讨。

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