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神经生长因子治疗急性颅脑损伤的效果及对患者神经功能的影响*

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摘要 目的:研究神经生长因子在急性颅脑损伤中的治疗效果及对神经功能的影响。**方法:**选取2014年8月至2015年7月本院收治的82例急性颅脑损伤患者,随机分为观察组和对照组,每组41例。对照组采取常规对症治疗,观察组在对照组基础上采用神经生长因子治疗。观察并比较两组患者治疗前后血清S100 β ,白介素-6(IL-6),髓鞘碱性蛋白(MBP)及神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)水平的变化情况以及临床疗效。**结果:**观察组总有效率高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与治疗前比较,两组患者治疗后血清S100 β 及IL-6水平均降低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与对照组比较,观察组患者治疗后血清S100 β 及IL-6水平较低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与治疗前比较,两组患者治疗后血清MBP及NSE水平均降低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与对照组比较,观察组患者治疗后血清MBP及NSE水平较低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**神经生长因子治疗急性颅脑损伤的效果显著,能够改善患者免疫功能和神经功能,值得临床推广应用。

关键词:神经生长因子;急性颅脑损伤;免疫功能;神经功能

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Clinical Effects of Nerve Growth Factors on Treatment of Acute Craniocerebral Injury and Influence on Nerve Functions of Patients*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the clinical effect of the nerve growth factors on the immune and nerve functions of patients with the acute craniocerebral injury. **Methods:** 82 cases with the acute craniocerebral injury who were treated in our hospital from August 2014 to July 2015 were selected and randomly divided into the observation group and the control group with 41 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were treated with the conventional methods, while the patients in the observation group were treated with the nerve growth factors on the basis of the control group. Then the changes of serum levels of S100 β , interleukin-6 (IL-6), myelin basic protein (MBP) and neuron specific enolase (NSE) and the clinical efficacy between the two groups were observed and compared before and after the treatment. **Results:** The total clinical efficacy in the observation group was higher than that of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared with before treatment, the serum levels of S100 β and IL-6 in the two groups decreased after the treatment, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared with the control group after the treatment, the serum levels of S100 β and IL-6 in the observation group were lower, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared with before treatment, the serum levels of MBP and NSE in the two groups decreased after the treatment, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared with the control group after the treatment, the serum levels of MBP and NSE in the observation group were lower, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Nerve growth factors has better clinical effects on the treatment of the acute craniocerebral injury, which can improve the immune and nerve functions of patients, and it is worthy of clinical application.

Key words: Nerve growth factors; Acute craniocerebral injury; Immune function; Nerve function

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前言

急性颅脑损伤在临床中属于较为常见的危重急症,近年来

急性颅脑损伤的发生率呈现出逐年增加的趋势,作为致残、致死的重要因素^[1]。神经生长因子对外周以及中枢神经元的生长、分化、存活发挥着有效的促进作用,能有效调节颅脑外伤后中

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中枢神经系统中神经元的激素水平、神经递质、活性及发育,并且能阻碍损伤的神经细胞死亡,有利于神经的修复^[2-4]。本研究通过观察神经生长因子对急性颅脑损伤患者免疫功能及神经功能的影响,探讨其临床疗效,为急性颅脑损伤的治疗提供参考,现将相关研究结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2014年8月-2015年7月本院收治的82例急性颅脑损伤患者,随机分为对照组和观察组,每组41例。观察组包括男27例、女14例;年龄25~67岁,平均年龄(43.58±2.17)岁;对照组包括男25例、女16例;年龄24~69岁,平均年龄(44.12±2.04)岁。所有患者均经头颅CT扫描得以证实,并且GCS评分低于8,排除合并造血、肝、肾、心等系统疾病者。两组患者性别、年龄等资料比较,差异性不明显($P>0.05$),可比性较强。

1.2 方法

对照组采取预防并发症、抗感染、降颅压、营养神经等常规治疗,若患者存在手术指征需予以手术治疗,若患者伴有呼吸困难则需给予机械通气或气管插管。观察组在常规治疗基础上使用注射用鼠神经生长因子进行治疗,进行肌肉注射,30 μg/次,1次/天,总的治疗疗程均为4周。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 疗效评价 对两组患者治疗的临床疗效予以评价,根据脑CT平扫描情况对患者的脑水肿改善情况予以评价,显效:和治疗前相比,脑水肿范围减少程度 $>75\%$;有效:和治疗前相

比,脑水肿范围减少程度为 $25\%\sim 75\%$;无效:和治疗前相比,脑水肿范围减少程度 $<25\%$ ^[4]。总有效=显效+有效。

1.3.2 免疫功能指标检测 比较两组患者治疗前后血清S100β蛋白、白介素-6(IL-6)水平。分别在患者治疗前和治疗14d后抽取5mL的空腹静脉血,在常温下离心15min,转速为3500r/min,放置在 -20°C 低温箱中保存待测,上述指标均采用美联免疫吸附法进行检测,试剂盒来自美国Sigma公司和南京建成生物工程公司,均严格依据试剂盒说明书进行操作。

1.3.3 神经功能指标检测 比较两组患者治疗前后血清髓鞘碱性蛋白(myelin basic protein,MBP)、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(neuron specific enolase,NSE)水平。分别在患者治疗前和治疗14d后抽取5mL的空腹静脉血,在常温下离心15min,转速为3500r/min,放置在 -20°C 低温箱中保存待测,上述指标均采用美联免疫吸附法进行检测,试剂盒来自美国Sigma公司和南京建成生物工程公司,均严格依据试剂盒说明书进行操作。

1.4 统计学处理

本次实验数据处理选择SPSS11.5软件包进行,计量资料用($\bar{x}\pm s$)来表示,采用t检验,计数资料用[n(%)]来表示,采取 χ^2 检验,等级资料使用[n(%)]来表示,并进行秩和检验,其 $P<0.05$ 表明差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者的临床疗效比较

观察组总有效率显著高于对照组[87.80%(36/41)比65.85%(27/41)],差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组患者的临床疗效比较[n(%)]
Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Excellent	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Observation group	41	27(65.85)	9(21.95)	5(7.32)	36(87.80)
Control group	41	12(29.27)	15(36.59)	14(34.15)	27(65.85)
χ^2		$\chi^2=3.934$		$\chi^2=8.979$	
P		$P=0.000$		$P=0.003$	

2.2 两组患者治疗前后免疫功能比较

治疗前,两组患者血清S100β及IL-6水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);与治疗前比较,两组患者治疗后血清S100

β及IL-6水平均降低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与对照组比较,观察组患者治疗后血清S100β及IL-6水平较低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表2 治疗前后两组患者免疫功能比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of immune functions between the two groups before and after the treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	S100β(μg/L)		t	P	IL-6(pg/L)		t	P
		Before treatment	After treatment			Before treatment	After treatment		
Observation group	41	0.94±0.15	0.45±0.08	18.456	0.000	67.32±6.54	41.03±4.22	21.628	0.000
Control group	41	0.96±0.14	0.69±0.12	9.376	0.000	67.36±6.52	48.76±5.21	14.270	0.000
t		0.624	10.655			0.028	7.382		
P		0.534	0.000			0.978	0.000		

2.3 两组患者治疗前后神经功能比较

治疗前,两组患者血清MBP及NSE水平比较,差异无统

计学意义($P>0.05$);与治疗前比较,两组患者治疗后血清MBP及NSE水平均降低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);与对照组

比较,观察组患者治疗后血清 MBP 及 NSE 水平较低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 治疗前后两组患者神经功能比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of nerve functions between the two groups before and after the treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	MBP(mg/L)		t	P	NSE(μ g/L)		t	P
		Before treatment	After treatment			Before treatment	After treatment		
Observation group	41	16.76 $\pm$ 2.32	8.87 $\pm$ 1.02	19.935	0.000	41.11 $\pm$ 4.21	16.54 $\pm$ 2.13	33.345	0.000
Control group	41	16.78 $\pm$ 2.31	12.87 $\pm$ 1.76	8.621	0.000	41.13 $\pm$ 4.23	27.43 $\pm$ 2.98	16.954	0.000
t		0.039	12.591			0.022	19.037		
P		0.969	0.000			0.983	0.000		

3 讨论

急性颅脑损伤属于神经外科中较为常见的一种多发病,若不能予以及时有效的处理,很有可能导致极其严重的后果,此病的死亡率及致残率较高^[9]。外伤性脑损伤后继发性脑损伤存在着极其复杂的机理,脑损伤后会导致机体释放过多的炎性细胞因子,降低患者的免疫功能。若能对患者予以及时合理的治疗,能在一定程度上防止继发性脑损伤,有利于临床疗效及患者预后的改善。神经生长因子在神经系统中作为重要的活性蛋白,属于神经细胞存活分化所必须的因子,对效应神经元具有保护效应,促使神经元分化,对神经纤维定向生长起着诱导性作用^[6,7]。神经生长因子经抗氧自由基作用,降低 Ca^{2+} 超载作用,缓解一氧化氮毒性,对神经元凋亡具有阻碍性作用,有利于外伤后所继发的脑损伤得到缓解^[8,9]。本研究结果发现,观察组总有效率显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),结果说明神经生长因子治疗急性颅脑损伤的临床疗效显著。

随着急性颅脑损伤发病机制的研究不断深入,有学者提出颅脑损伤后炎症反应在继发性颅脑损伤中发挥着极其重要的作用,在某种机制作用下促使脑组织超表达炎症因子,对赖以生存的损伤区域神经元环境起着改变性作用,导致神经元变性,严重者可能发生坏死^[12]。相关研究表明,IL-6 含量及 S100 β 蛋白等炎症因子水平变化能有效评估急性颅脑损伤患者的病情进展^[13]。其中,S100 β 蛋白属于特异性酸性钙结合蛋白,能有效评估中枢神经系统损害程度;IL-6 对中枢神经系统所导致的炎症反应起着参与性作用,受到神经胶质细胞分泌与合成影响,对神经元周围产生刺激性作用,进而释放出大量的致炎因子,在损伤过程及神经修复中发挥重要作用。有研究显示,IL-6 含量及 S100 β 蛋白在急性颅脑损伤后,其局部及全身均呈现出明显升高的趋势^[14]。还有实验表明,神经生长因子能缓解脑外伤后的应激损伤^[15]。本研究通过对急性颅脑损伤患者予以常规对症治疗并结合神经生长因子治疗,发现患者血清 IL-6 含量及 S100 β 蛋白水平较治疗前得到显著性降低,提示神经生长因子对神经胶质细胞分泌的 S100 β 蛋白可发挥明显抑制作用,降低 S100 β 蛋白在血清中的含量,对脑外伤后脑组织所致的早期炎症反应起着缓解作用。

急性期外界所引发的脑损伤程度越严重,神经元坏死就越多,NSE 浓度也会相应升高;而中枢神经系统急性损伤可通过血清 MBP 予以反映,在脱髓鞘改变中尤为明显。因此,可通过

评判血清 MBP 和 NSE 水平,对颅脑损伤的严重程度做出诊断^[10,11]。本研究对急性颅脑损伤患者予以神经生长因子治疗后,发现患者血清 MBP 和 NSE 水平明显降低,提示神经生长因子可作为神经细胞修复和再生所需的活性蛋白因子,在颅脑损伤中发挥着良好的脑细胞保护作用,而外源性神经生长因子的补充正好能促进神经元分化和发育,保护神经功能,有利于患者外伤后所继发的脑损伤风险性的降低。

综上所述,神经生长因子治疗急性颅脑损伤的效果显著,能够改善患者免疫功能和神经功能,值得临床推广应用。

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