

冲击波在骨科 - 再生医学中的应用研究进展

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摘要: 冲击波作为一种花费少, 疗效显著的无创治疗手段, 具有镇痛和促进组织修复的作用。冲击波在骨科的应用日趋广泛, 尤其是近年来有学者使用冲击波联合干细胞移植治疗股骨头坏死等疾病, 发现其具有促进骨髓间充质干细胞增殖和成骨分化作用, 延缓疾病的发展, 为骨科 - 再生领域打开一扇大门。本文主要阐述冲击波的机械信号转导引起的包括骨髓间充质干细胞在内的细胞生物功能变化, 介绍冲击波的应用进展和临床应用前景。

关键词: 冲击波; 骨科; 再生医学; 机械信号

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Progress of shock wave therapy in orthopedics-regenerative medicine

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Abstract: Shock wave therapy (SWT) is a economic and effective noninvasive treatment that involves delivery of shock waves to the painful region with the objective of reducing pain and promoting tissue healing. SWT is widely used in orthopedics, and the combination of extracorporeal shock wave therapy and autologous bone marrow stem cells (MSCs) transplantation has been applied in treatment of osteonecrosis of femoral head. It can promote the osteoblastic differentiation and MSCs proliferation, and slow down the disease development. Therefore, SWT can be regarded as a novel treatment modality in regenerative orthopedics. This paper mainly elaborates the role of mechanical signal transduction of shock wave in cell biological functions, and its clinical application prospects of SWT.

Keywords: shock wave; orthopedics; regenerative medicine

医用冲击波是一种具有声学特性的机械脉冲波, 主要分为压电式、电动液压式、电磁式和气压弹道式, 前3种为聚焦式冲击波, 能量发出后聚焦于一点, 最后一种是发散式冲击波, 能量从探头逐步向周围扩散, 没有聚焦区域, 作用范围广泛。冲击波产生于发生器中极速短暂的高振幅波, 经探头发后, 最初为迅速上升的正向波, 在极短的时间内达到峰值, 然后迅速转为负向波, 整个过程持续10 ms左右^[1]。冲击波具有以下物理特点: 峰值压力高, 最高时可达500 bar, 压力上升速度快(< 10 ns), 持续时间短(< 10 ms), 频谱广(16 ~ 20 MHz)^[1-2]。冲击波由探头发后, 经过液体介质(如水等)到达组织深处, 产生物理和生理效应, 促进损伤的修复愈合。本文着重从冲击波与机械

生物学的关系和提高骨髓间充质干细胞的生物学功能两个方面介绍其在再生医学的应用进展。

1 冲击波在骨科的应用

20世纪80年代, 高能量冲击波被用于治疗泌尿系结石, 具有安全、可靠、无痛苦、碎石效果显著和结石碎末可排出体外的优点, 随着冲击波医学的发展, Haupt^[3]证实冲击波可以激活骨折周期的成骨细胞, 促进骨折愈合, 其逐渐用来治疗骨骼肌肉系统疾病^[4]。目前临床上冲击波主要用来治疗骨折后骨不愈合、皮肤溃疡、股骨头坏死、钙化性肌腱炎、肱骨外上髁炎、足底筋膜炎等疾病, 具有治愈率高、并发症少、治疗周期短、费用少等优点, 因此冲击波的应用潜能得到越来越多的关注^[5-7]。总体来讲, 由于冲击波具有无创性、并发症少、重复性好、效果可叠加、患者依从性高等优势, 可以作为一种独立方法或者其他治疗措施一起协同促进患者康复, 为骨科和再生医疗领域提供一种新的治疗工具^[4,8-9]。

尽管冲击波在临床上治疗骨折后骨不愈合取得满意疗效, 但其具体机制目前还不清楚^[6,10]。有学者认为, 当冲击波的机械信号传导至骨髓陷窝-小管的网状结构时, 导致骨

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折周围对冲击波产生张力, 剪切力和压力所发生的应力改变发挥作用^[11]。换言之, 冲击波从皮肤传播到骨折处时, 冲击波的物理刺激引起骨折端硬化骨的裂隙, 引起骨小梁的微骨折, 诱导形成无数微小骨痂促进骨折的愈合, 他们称之为“冲击波诱导骨形成术”, 但是目前这种理论还没有得到确切证实^[11,12]。为了证实这种假说, 有学者从基础研究进行阐述。应用冲击波刺激骨折后骨不连兔动物模型, 发现刺激后骨折周围的皮质骨伴有轻微的骨折, 随之在骨膜和骨松质之间形成新的骨痂, 并且形成的骨痂量与所施加的能量和作用方式相关^[13]。另外, Cheng和Wang^[12]发现冲击波刺激兔子跟腱的腱骨交界处组织可以促进局部eNOS、VEGF、PCNA和BMP-2等血管活化因子和成骨生长因子的生成释放, 促进新生血管的长入。冲击波刺激后1周, 新生血管的数量开始增加, 4周后增长达到平台期, 并持续到12周。这可能与eNOS、VEGF、PCNA和BMP-2在刺激后1周释放明显增加, 12周时达到顶峰, 之后缓慢降到刺激前水平有关^[8]。因此, 有理由认为冲击波增强骨折端和软组织周围的血供是促进骨折愈合的一个重要因素。冲击波有促进组织合成代谢、修复的作用, 提示冲击波具有诱导组织再生的潜能^[3,14-18]。

2 冲击波与机械生物学

机械生物学是生物学和机械工程学的混合学科, 它的主要研究方向是机械信号在分子内和分子间的传导以及分子在接受机械信号刺激后自身所发生的适应性生物学变化^[19]。细胞感受到外界的机械信号刺激后进行加工处理, 通过膜电位和转换器的作用将生物机械信息编码为生物化学信息调节细胞的生物学功能, 如细胞迁移、增殖、凋亡和分化等^[20]。信号的传递和信号之间的编码需要细胞内多种结构的参与, 如牵张活性离子通道、整合蛋白、钙黏连蛋白、生长因子感受器、肌球蛋白、细胞骨架结构、细胞核、细胞外基质、细胞间的缝隙接合部、细胞的纤毛结构等。此外, 细胞自身产生的牵引力通过改变细胞、组织和器官内张力的分布调控它们的机械稳定性, 同时从宏观到微观参与机械信号的传递和转导^[19-20]。机械信号的传递和转导的研究最初是以内皮细胞为对象, 研究细胞所受剪切力对其生理功能的影响, 近年来扩展到对其他细胞, 如成纤维细胞、骨细胞和间充质干细胞功能和生物学的影响, 随着研究的不断深入, 发现免疫细胞如巨噬细胞似乎也具有类似传递和转导机械信号的特性^[21-23]。

冲击波在机械治疗领域具有特殊的地位, 基于机械信号的转导可以调节多种细胞生物学功能, 如促进成骨细胞的增殖, 骨髓间充质干细胞的迁移和成骨分化、脂肪细胞的凋亡等, 其作用机制也成为了研究热点^[24]。冲击波的能量传递到组织和细胞后, 经过信号的重新编码, 调节生物学功能, 促进其合成代谢, 或者冲击波的能量作为“触发点”, 间接引发组织细胞最终的生物学变化。有人将冲击波的作用方式称为“机械传导通路”, 冲击波的机械刺激激活了相应的细胞活动, 改变了细胞周围的微环境, 进而改变了细胞周期, 促进了细胞的合成代谢^[3]。在体外细胞实验

中, 冲击波的机械生物学作用与细胞类型和施加的能量密切相关, 适当的能量可以促进细胞的损伤修复和再生, 反之, 过高或过低的能量可以损害细胞的正常结构。在探索冲击波作用机制过程中发现, 冲击波的机械作用引起细胞剪切力的变化, 引起细胞的骨架结构蛋白(肌动蛋白, 微管蛋白)形态和排列发生暂时性改变, 随后3 h内细胞重新排列结构蛋白, 恢复到刺激前的水平^[25]。基础研究和临床试验的结果证明冲击波通过促进干细胞的增殖、迁移和分化作用, 最终促进了组织的修复与再生。冲击波对肌腱细胞、骨细胞及其前体细胞、成纤维细胞、内皮细胞具有类似促进作用^[26-29]。体内实验证明冲击波通过促进TGF- β 1和IGF-1的释放, 促进“胶原酶-跟腱炎”的愈合。组织化学染色分析发现冲击波减轻了损伤组织的水肿和炎性细胞的富集, 而在冲击波刺激后早期, 肥大的肌腱细胞和新形成的肌腱细胞的增殖细胞核抗原表达显著增加, 因此有人认为可能是冲击波促进了TGF- β 1和IGF-1的释放增强了肌腱细胞有丝分裂的能力, 起到了修复作用^[30]。有人将冲击波的具体作用机制归为以下5点: 1)减少金属蛋白酶和白介素的释放^[31]; 2)减少抗炎因子-细胞分裂素的释放, 增强细胞的增殖活力^[32]; 3)冲击波刺激后早期上调PCNA和TGF- β 1基因的表达, 增加内源性NO和TGF- β 1的释放和合成, 促进胶原蛋白的合成和细胞增殖^[30]; 4)体内实验证明冲击波可以促进损伤肌腱细胞的增殖和迁移, 这可能是冲击波促进肌腱组织愈合的机制^[33]; 5)增加浅表蛋白的分泌合成^[34]。

骨具有机械刺激敏感性, 其特殊的生物学结构可以很好地响应机械式生物治疗方法。体外细胞实验已经证实冲击波对于骨具有多重作用, 其不仅可以直接作用于骨细胞、骨膜细胞及其前体细胞, 同时对成骨细胞、破骨细胞和骨的脉管系统发挥作用^[35-36]。冲击波对骨的修复作用机制归纳为以下几点: 1)对成骨细胞和骨膜细胞的直接刺激作用^[37]; 2)促进核结合因子A1的表达, 活化超氧离子介导的信号通路和酪氨酸介导的ERK通路, 促进干细胞的成骨分化^[38]; 3)增强成骨细胞的迁移能力^[39]; 4)增加血管生成相关因子如eNOS, VEGF和增殖细胞核抗原的表达, 促进新生血管的生成, 增强组织血供和细胞增殖能力, 加速组织再生和愈合^[36,40-42]; 5)刺激骨膜细胞, 促进膜内成骨^[43]; 6)抑制成骨分化基因突变, 减少破骨细胞活动^[35]。另外, 根据其基础实验和临床试验的结果, 临床上类似于冲击波的其他机械疗法, 它们的作用机制也与其促进血管生成和细胞结构的重塑有关^[44-47]。

从机械生物治疗角度出发, 冲击波促血管生成作用与其在刺激后3 h内抑制内皮细胞凋亡和黏附有关。有人提出如下假说: 内皮细胞接受机械性治疗(如冲击波), 主要是物理刺激施加的层流剪切力导致内皮细胞抗凋亡基因的激活; 尽管在冲击波刺激后的3 h内没有看到明显的新生血管的生成, 但是可以看到血管生成前的活动, 如下调细胞周期和黏附基因的表达, 这很可能与细胞间连接的断裂有关^[48]。越来越多的证据表明机械治疗(如冲击波)的机械信号引起的细胞效应与其剂量相关, 而且同一能量的物理刺

激引起不同细胞生物功能的变化。冲击波对肌腱细胞、骨细胞、骨髓间充质干细胞等细胞都可以发挥作用,但各自作用机制不同,包括上调TGF- β 1的表达、促进NO的产生到抑制核转录因子和促炎性因子的生成^[26-27,49-50]。众所周知,固有免疫系统参与细胞的基本活动,调节组织的愈合,再生和结构重塑。有学者认为冲击波在促进创伤愈合和组织再生的过程中扮演着“免疫调节者”的角色,在TLR3通路中,冲击波通过调节胞浆内RNA的释放发挥抗炎作用^[51-52]。低能量的冲击波降低促炎性反应M1型巨噬细胞的增殖,促进抗炎性巨噬细胞M2型细胞的富集活化,这可能是冲击波促进组织愈合另一种假说^[53]。

3 冲击波与骨髓间充质干细胞

骨髓间充质干细胞是具有向多种细胞如脂肪细胞、骨细胞和软骨细胞分化潜能的干细胞,骨髓中含量最为丰富^[54]。由于其具有高度自我更新、较低的免疫源性、同种异体间移植排斥反应轻等特点,成为了组织工程理想的种子细胞^[55]。但是将干细胞移植到骨缺损或者软骨缺损部位后发现修复效率较低。究其原因一方面移植后细胞成活率较低,有2%~6%的细胞发挥作用;另一方面,细胞的增殖、迁移和分化能力降低,并不能满足临床要求,如何有效地发挥骨髓间充质干细胞的再生潜能,成为研究的热点^[56-57]。

冲击波的能量在三维空间传播时,引起细胞周围压力的暂时性波动,提高了组织的再生能力^[58]。我们曾构造新西兰大白兔股骨内侧髌软骨缺损动物模型,用冲击波和微骨折两种方法比较他们的修复情况,结果证实低能量的冲击波具有更好的治疗效果^[59]。转化生长因子广泛分布于组织细胞中,以骨组织中含量最为丰富,参与调控机体的多种生理过程,其中TGF- β 1被认为是骨髓间充质干细胞成骨分化的起始因子,可以激活MARK信号转导通路,磷酸化修饰成骨分化基因和蛋白的表达,如c-Fos, c-Jun等^[60]。Wang等^[61]发现冲击波可以使骨髓间充质干细胞发生超极化,诱导其分泌TGF- β 1促进其向成骨转化。Suhr等^[28]用聚焦式冲击波刺激人的骨髓间充质干细胞发现冲击波的机械应力可以提高干细胞的生长速度,增强细胞的增殖能力,迁移能力,减少细胞的凋亡,而细胞的分化能力不受影响。与此同时,冲击波对细胞生理活动的影响与能量密切相关,在体外实验中,0.2 mJ/mm²的能量可以较好地促进干细胞介导的愈合过程。Zhai等^[62]用冲击波联合自体骨髓间充质干细胞移植的方法治疗股骨头坏死的临床对照试验同样证明冲击波可以提高骨髓间充质干细胞增殖和成骨能力,协同干细胞移植可相互促进延缓病变的进展,达到保髋治疗的目的。

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