

· 综 述 ·

疼痛抑郁共病动物模型及针刺作用机制研究进展

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疼痛抑郁共病 (pain-depression dyad, PDD) 是指同一患者疼痛与抑郁相兼存在的一种病理状态。国际疼痛协会将疼痛定义为“一种与实际或潜在的组织损伤相关的不愉快的主观感受和情绪体验”, 是心理、情绪、行为、社会等因素共同作用的结果^[1]。慢性疼痛是指 3 个月以上的持续性或间歇性疼痛, 且 30%~60% 的慢性疼痛患者存在抑郁症状^[2], 而这种概率可由疼痛的类型决定^[3, 4]。疼痛与抑郁相互促进, 65% 的抑郁患者伴有慢性疼痛症状^[5]。疼痛的存在对抑郁症的识别和治疗造成困难, 同时, 抑郁的出现也会加重疼痛的程度^[6], 但目前两病的共同机制尚未被确定^[7]。临床研究显示, 抗抑郁药的使用对慢性疼痛有着良好的镇痛作用^[8], 表明了引起疼痛和抑郁的神经生物学机制可能存在重叠^[9, 10], 而两病的区别治疗, 无疑会增加医疗成本, 延误治疗时机, 因此整合 PDD 的治疗对于提高临床疗效十分必要。

镇痛药与抗抑郁药联合应用是治疗 PDD 的主要手段, 但二者治疗协同机制尚不清楚, 长期用药易产生药物依赖, 存在一定的不良反应^[8]。针刺在疼痛和抑郁疾病的治疗中应用十分广泛, 有证据已表明针刺在慢性疼痛和抑郁症的治疗效应, 与假针刺和常规治疗相比, 可有效减轻疼痛和抑郁症状^[11, 12]。但针刺治疗 PDD 的机制研究尚处在初级阶段, 仍需进一步深入探索。动物模型是医学实验研究的一种重要载体, 建立典型、稳定、易重复的动物疾病模型是进一步研究疾病发病机制和验证干预措施有效性前提和基础^[13]。因此, 笔者归纳近年常用的疼痛模型诱导 PDD 动物模型的造模方法, 并总结针刺对 PDD 的可能作用机制, 以期今后的 PDD 研究提供方向。

1 PDD 动物模型研究进展

PDD 病因复杂, 症状表现多样, 建立不同类型的动物模型可更全面准确地反映慢性疼痛的病理生理机制及对抑郁共病的理解^[14]。PDD 动物模型通过慢性疼痛模型诱导, 造模成功以过程中机械痛觉和冷热痛觉发生改变, 抑郁相关行为随之出现为标志。评估痛觉的方法有 von Frey、Hargreaves、丙酮滴漏试验。抑郁相关行为学常使用悬尾实验 (tail suspension test, TST)、强迫游泳实验 (forced swim test, FST)、糖水偏好实验 (sucrose preference test, SPT) 评估。目前诱导 PDD 模型的疼痛模型有神经性疼痛、炎性疼痛、纤维肌痛模型。疼痛模型制作成功后, 通常会在数周内出现抑郁样行为。

1.1 神经性 PDD 模型 大约 90% 的神经性疼痛模型是基于神经慢性压迫而制成。部分坐骨神经结扎 (partial sciatic nerve ligation, PSNL) 是一种动物部分坐骨神经结扎的造模方法^[15], 2~8 周可诱导抑郁样行为 (depression-like behaviour, DLB)^[16]。研究选用雄性 swiss 小鼠, 麻醉后切开皮肤, 钝性分离暴露右侧坐骨神经并结扎 1/3~1/2, 假手术组只暴露而不行结扎。结果显示术后第 4 周小鼠的 FST 和 TST 不动时间相较于假手术组增加^[17]。然而, 部分研究显示 C57BL/6J 小鼠在 PSNL 术后 4 周此法对小鼠机械痛觉和冷痛觉改变明显, 对 DLB 改变不明显^[18]。另有学者发现 SD 大鼠在 PSNL 术后海马谷氨酸受体 N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸 (N-methyl-D-aspartate, NMDA) 的表达降低^[19], 初步显示出谷氨酸受体与 PDD 的内在联系。同时有研究显示, PSNL 导致的疼痛抑郁行为与炎症因子和促炎因子核因子 κ B (nuclear factor κ B, NF- κ B)、环氧合酶 2 (cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2)、p38 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 (mitogen-activated protein kinases, MAPK) 增加, 皮质及海马突触对 5-HT 的摄取增加有关^[20]。脊髓神经结扎 (spinal nerve ligation, SNL) 模型可通过结扎动物 L5~L6 脊神经或仅结扎 L5 脊神经而制成^[21, 22], 该方法在 SNL 术后 2~4 周内即可诱导抑郁样行为^[16], 研究选用 ICR 小鼠, 使用 von

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Frey 和 Hargreaves 评估术后小鼠机械痛觉和热痛觉变化, FST 和 SPT 评估小鼠的 DLB, 结果显示 SNL 术后 14 天, 成功诱导出了 DLB。伏隔核 (nucleus accumbens, NAc) 是调节痛觉和抑郁的重要区域, SNL 后可上调 NAc 中多巴胺 (dopamine, DA) 受体和神经元趋化因子^[23]。Zong J 等^[24]通过 FST、TST、SPT 综合评估 SD 大鼠 DLB, 结果 SNL 术后 15 天成功诱导出 DLB, 实验还显示 SNL 后 PDD 模型大鼠海马内肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素 1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)、超氧化物歧化酶 (superoxide dismutase, SOD)、丙二醛 (malondialdehyde, MDA) 的表达上调, 表明炎症和氧化应激可能参与了 PDD 发病机制。另外, DA 可通过脊髓及脊髓上活动涉及的多个脑区, 参与疼痛及抑郁的共病关系, 研究显示, 在 SNL 早期阶段, 使用镇痛药物可增加大鼠 NAc 内 DA 的释放^[25]。

坐骨神经慢性压迫性损伤 (chronic constriction injure, CCI) 是通过在动物坐骨神经干用铬制肠线做 4 个结扎环^[26]或在坐骨神经干周围置入聚乙烯袖带^[27], 该方法可在 1~4 周成功诱导出 DLB^[16]。一项研究使用 Wistar-Kyoto 大鼠 CCI 造模, 结果显示术后 3 天 FST 和改良版 TST 的不动时间增加, 在 CCI 模型大鼠前扣带皮层 (anterior cingulate cortex, ACC) 注射褪黑激素后, 可防止大鼠机械痛觉与 DLB 的加剧, 显示 ACC 的神经递质系统可能在 PDD 发病发挥了作用^[28]。在另一项 TNF 介导海马神经元再生与可塑性参与 PDD 生理病理机制的研究中, 选用 TNFR1^{-/-} 基因敲除小鼠, 结果显示 CCI 术后基因敲除鼠未被诱导出 DLB, 同时也未改变海马神经再生和可塑性^[29], 表明了 CCI 诱导的 DLB 与海马神经再生和可塑性改变可能依赖于 TNF/TNFR1 调节。另有研究显示, CCI 诱导的抑郁样行为与大鼠蓝斑核内去甲肾上腺素 (norepinephrine, NE) 的表达增高有关, 并具有时间依赖性^[30]。

备用神经损伤 (spared nerve injure, SNI) 模型, 通常是坐骨神经的 3 个末端分支的两支进行结扎, 然后进行远端截断^[31]。研究采用 SNI 模型诱导 SD 大鼠 DLB, 采用 FST 和 SPT 评估氯胺酮对 SNI 大鼠的抗抑郁作用, 结果显示与假手术组比较, SNI 术后 14、56 天, 大鼠的糖水消耗量降低, TST 不动时间增加, 显示出低剂量氯胺酮对 SNI 引起的类似抑郁行为有改善作用^[32]。研究使用 C57BL/6J 小鼠制作 SNI 模型并于第 7 天诱导出 DLB, 还发现吲哚胺-2,

3- 双加氧酶 -1 (indoleamine-2, 3-dioxygenase-1, IDO1) 作为色氨酸代谢的限速酶导致的血清素含量降低是介导疼痛抑郁发生的原因^[33]。

对于中枢神经性疼痛模型, 主要通过经椎板切除术后暴露的脊髓上放置重物或是通过光化学反应造成创伤性脊髓损伤 (spinal cord injury, SCI, 其中光化学损伤模型可使小鼠脊髓损伤进入慢性期, 从而使模型更贴近临床病理状态)^[34]。Maldonado-Bouchard S 等^[35]通过摘除雄性 SD 大鼠 T12 处行椎板切除术, 暴露脊髓后, 通过轻微撞击器撞击脊髓后, 探针在脊髓处停留 1 s 以制备 SCI 模型, 结果显示在 10、21 天 FST 不动时间增加, SPT 糖水消耗量减少, 并揭示出脊髓损伤后免疫激活导致外周和中枢炎症增加, 进而发展为抑郁。另一项研究使用成年雄性 C57BL/6J 小鼠在 T9 处行椎板切除术后, 暴露脊髓, 使用脊髓撞击器造成中度挫伤, 在术后 10 周成功诱导出 DLB。

除了上述物理方法造成神经性疼痛模型用以诱导 DLB, 一些化学源性的物质也被使用, 如链脲霉素^[36]、奥沙利铂^[37]、紫杉醇^[38]及神经毒性药物^[39], 诱导 DLB 时间为 1~7 周^[16], 但由于研究数量较少, 其稳定性及成功率还有待进一步研究。另外一些联合方法也被应用到模型制备, 如 CCI 联合慢性不可预知性温和应激 (chronic unpredictable mild stress, CUMS)^[31], 结果发现 CUMS 虽能加强 CCI 诱导的冷刺激伤害反应, 但未影响机械痛异常伤害反应和未加重抑郁行为, 具有一定的缺陷^[40]。

1.2 炎性 PDD 模型 慢性炎症导致的疼痛, 组织损伤或感染导致的生理反应基本丧失, 是一种非适应性的生理病理状态^[41], 骨关节炎和类风湿关节炎是导致慢性炎症疼痛的常见疾病^[42], 二者引发的疼痛与抑郁密切相关, 发病率为 60%~80%^[43, 44]。制备炎性疼痛模型最广泛的方法为足底或关节注射完全弗氏佐剂 (complete Freund's adjuvant, CFA)^[45], 研究显示雄性 swiss 小鼠经 CFA 造模后, 产生机械性痛敏, 第 7、21 天的 TST 和 FST 不动时间显著增加, 实验表明 CFA 诱导后可明显增加小鼠脑皮质 IL-1 β 、COX-2, 降低脑源性神经营养因子 (brain derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF) 表达, 认为抗抑郁药和抗炎药联合使用有利于改善 PDD 的病理状态^[46]。在另一项研究中, 研究者发现 SD 大鼠注射 CFA 后于第 7、14 天出现 DLB, 此过程被证实会降低海马 5-HT 水平^[47]。另外胫腓关节、膝关节、颞下颌关节注射卡拉胶也可成功诱导关节炎, 但卡拉胶诱导的关节炎

模型产生的痛觉持续一般不超过 72 h^[48], 因此不适用于长期产生痛觉以诱发抑郁样行为的 PDD 模型。

1.3 纤维肌痛抑郁共病模型 纤维肌痛是一种以慢性弥漫性肌肉骨骼疼痛为特征性疾病, 临床表现为多部位压痛和晨僵, 常伴有疲乏、睡眠和情绪障碍等症状^[49]。人群总体患病率约 2%~3%^[50], 纤维肌痛与精神与心理症状密切相关, 抑郁在纤维肌痛患者中的发生率为 20%~80%^[4]。诱导准确反应疾病的动物模型对研究纤维肌痛病理机制意义重大。

最常用的诱导纤维肌痛抑郁共病模型的方法为腹腔注射利血平^[51], 既往研究显示利血平普遍用于制作动物慢性疼痛模型, 属于一种单胺类神经递质囊泡转运体抑制剂, 通过作用于神经末梢中的单胺类神经递质, 减少脑内单胺类递质释放从而导致抑郁状态发生^[52]。研究使用雄性 C57BL/6J 小鼠, 腹腔注射利血平 (1 mg/kg), 连续 3 天, 造模完成后, 产生机械痛敏, TST 和 FST 不动时间增加, 并导致小鼠海马内单胺类神经递质减少^[53]。此方法不需要将动物制成疼痛模型后继而通过疼痛诱导出 DLB, 耗时较短, 可操作性强。然而, 此方法的造模成功率仍需要在未来研究中予以证实。另一研究认为反复肌注酸性盐水诱导的慢性广泛性疼痛能更好模拟人类疾病外部表现的真实状态, 但针对本模型中的抑郁状况的研究数量仍较缺乏^[54]。另外抑郁症状在应激诱导的纤维肌痛模型中也被证实, 如间歇性或重复冷应激^[55, 56]、不可预知声音刺激^[57]、慢性强迫游泳^[58]等。虽然造模方法众多, 且都能表现出 PDD 某些病理特征, 但各自侧重点不同, 需要根据研究目的和实际情况选择合适的造模方法。

2 针刺对 PDD 模型的可能机制研究

2.1 激活单胺类神经递质 疼痛抑郁可能与 5-HT、NE、DA 等单胺类物质含量降低导致的神经传递受损有关^[8, 59]。单胺类神经递质可传递下行调节通路中伤害性信息^[60], 并介导调节情绪障碍的神经环路^[61, 62], 其中 5-HT 不仅能调节疼痛的传递, 也是参与抑郁病理生理和治疗的主要神经递质^[63], 研究认为其是 PDD 的治疗靶点^[5]。研究发现, 电针能上调 PDD 模型中缝背核 (dorsal raphe nucleus, DRN) 中的 5-HT 表达, 而电针对 5-HT 抑制剂组却无此作用, 提示电针干预 PDD 的机制可能是通过上调 DRN 中 5-HT 实现^[64]。另一项研究也表明, 电针通过上调脑组织中 5-HT 的表达, 进而改善抑郁症状^[65], 这种作用同样在慢性疼痛模型中被证实^[66, 67]。除此之外, CCI 能诱导大鼠杏仁核 DA 浓度升高, 电针可逆转这

种变化, 并能明显升高 DA 受体 D1 和 D2 蛋白水平^[68], 提示杏仁核 DA 系统可能是针刺治疗 PDD 的可能机制之一。

2.2 调节炎症因子释放 有研究证实, 慢性疼痛可通过增加促炎细胞因子的表达, 造成神经炎症和神经元损伤, 从而参与抑郁的发病机制^[69]。另外外周和中枢炎症均与疼痛和抑郁相关, 提示这可能是疼痛和抑郁发病的一个共同机制^[70]。IL-1 β 、TNF- α 、IL-6 等促炎细胞因子的表达增加与抑郁行为出现密切相关, 同时也是治疗慢性疼痛的重要靶标^[71]。研究发现电针能明显降低外周血 IL-1 β 、IL-6 的释放, 改善炎症反应^[72]。另有证据显示, 电针可通过提高局部组织和脊髓组织抗炎因子 IL-10 表达, 以抑制促炎细胞因子 IL-1 β 、TNF- α 和 NOD 样受体家族 3 (NOD-like receptors, NLRP3) 炎症小体、胶质纤维酸性蛋白 (glial fibrillary acid protein, GFAP) 生成, 从而调节炎症反应, 减轻炎性疼痛^[68, 73]。

2.3 调控伤害性离子通道 多种伤害性离子通道, 在急慢性疼痛中发挥了重要作用^[74]。瞬时受体电位香草素 1 (transient receptor potential vanilloid, TRPV1), 也被称为辣椒素受体, 是一种非选择性阳离子通道, 机械刺激、热刺激 (>43 °C)、化学刺激都能将其激活, 继而诱导 Ca²⁺ 内流, 进一步激活蛋白激酶 C (protein kinase C, PKC)、MAPK 信号通路^[75], 在疼痛传导中发挥重要作用。PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号通路也被报道参与了与 TRPV1 相关的疼痛调节过程^[76]。

TRPV1 在背根神经节 (dorsal root ganglion, DRG)、脊髓和大脑组织中均高度表达^[77]。研究证实机体发生炎性疼痛后, 机体中 TRPV1 仍处于长期升高的状态^[78]。以上研究均表明 TRPV1 与疼痛调节过程的关系, 同时近期的组织学、遗传学和药理学研究表明了脊髓上 TRPV1 能够调节与焦虑、抑郁和精神分裂症相关的大脑神经生物学行为, 提出在 TRPV1 介导的精神障碍与疼痛调节中, 可能存在一个重叠的大脑区域^[79]。研究显示 TRPV1 对针刺信号敏感, 足三里有大量的 TRPV1, 通过介导三磷酸腺苷 (adenosine triphosphate, ATP) 释放, 将针刺信号传递至中枢^[80]。研究发现电针足三里能明显降低 DRG 和脊髓及各脑区 TRPV1 的表达, 并能调节 TRPV1 下游相关蛋白激酶, 从而减轻慢性炎性疼痛与抑郁症状^[75, 81], 为 PDD 提供了新的潜在治疗靶点。

2.4 上调谷氨酸受体信号 谷氨酸是哺乳动物中枢神经系统中主要的兴奋性神经递质, 前额叶皮层

(prefrontal cortex, PFC)、NAc、杏仁核谷氨酸传递增加时,可导致大脑结构的过度活动^[16]。大量证据显示 NMDA 参与疼痛敏化和抑郁症的发展^[53]。NMDA 受体包括 GluN1、GluN2A 和 GluN2B 亚型,各亚型的 NMDA 由于不同的细胞内级联关系,在突触可塑性中发挥不同的作用^[59]。研究表明钙/钙调蛋白依赖性蛋白激酶 II (calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase- II, CaMK II) 是 NMDA 受体的下游因子^[62],与 GluN2B 密切相关,使用 GluN2B 受体的抑制剂,可诱导抑郁症状减轻^[83]。进一步研究发现调控杏仁核中含 GluN2B 的 NMDA 受体可改善利血平诱导的 PDD 症状^[59]。电针能明显上调大鼠 PFC、海马、下丘脑中 NMDA 信号通路及相关受体的表达,通过多水平的调控作用治疗 PDD^[84]。

3 小结 PDD 的研究最早可追溯至 21 世纪初,近 20 年研究数量急剧增加,表明了人们对疼痛、抑郁这两种高患病率疾病共病状态的高度关注。笔者总结了近年常用的疼痛诱导 PDD 模型的构建方法以及针刺对 PDD 的可能干预机制,发现常用诱导 PDD 的疼痛动物模型主要为神经性疼痛模型、炎性疼痛模型、纤维肌痛模型。虽然大多数研究都表明了疼痛动物模型中经过一定时间的诱导可出现类似抑郁症状的情况,但由于造模的时间、动物模型种类、试验方案及实验环境等因素的影响,导致诱导的时间存在差异。在实际实验中,部分由疼痛 PDD 模型具有时效性,超过一定时间会产生自愈反应导致作用消失,并不能完全模拟临床上共病患者的真实情况。因此有研究对成功诱导出 PDD 状态持怀疑态度^[85]。部分学者建议与其追求动物模型符合临床 PDD 患者的真实状态,采用多种评估疼痛抑郁相关的行为分析方法综合测定更值得推崇^[86]。除此之外,神经成像或生化标记物的使用也是未来研究的发展方向。

疼痛与抑郁共病形成的原因复杂,针刺对 PDD 具有治疗效应,目前研究发现其机制可能与激活单胺类神经递质、调节炎症因子释放、调控伤害性离子通道、上调谷氨酸受体信号等有关。然而针刺治疗 PDD 多从单一机制研究,尚未对机制之间的联系进行拓展。涉及调控疼痛和抑郁的几个共同脑区,如海马、ACC、PFC、杏仁核、纹状体、NAc 等,它们的相互关系,各自在疾病过程发挥的具体作用仍需进一步研究。另外,针刺干预 PDD 仍缺乏对细胞内通路及通路间相互关系的探索,应进一步探讨。因此,未来的研究方向可以解剖学、神经递质、炎症机制等为基础,结合表观遗传学、分子生物学等角度多方面

探讨针刺的作用机制,关注各网络间交互关系,从而确定针刺多靶点多维度的优势,全面探索针刺疗法的优势所在。

利益冲突:无。

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