

• 论 著 •

再造阴茎感觉功能重建动物模型的建立

吴包金, 江 华*, 李文鹏, 张盈帆(第二军医大学长征医院整形外科, 上海 200003)

[摘要] **目的:**建立再造阴茎感觉功能重建的动物模型,为临床上改善阴茎再造术后感觉功能探索新术式。**方法:**以成年新西兰雄兔为实验对象,采用腹壁浅血管筋膜蒂岛状皮瓣行阴茎再造术,切取一段隐神经游离移植,与阴茎背神经端吻合植入皮瓣后阴茎成形。术后不同时间对再造阴茎进行组织形态学观察和感觉神经肽(calcitonin gene related peptide, CGRP)免疫组化标记。**结果:**再造阴茎术后1个月时少量CGRP阳性神经纤维仅见于真皮深层,术后3个月数量明显增多,并开始出现在真皮浅层以及真皮乳头内,术后6个月真皮与表皮交界层以及皮肤附属器周围也可见CGRP阳性纤维。**结论:**隐神经游离移植与阴茎背神经吻接植入再造阴茎皮瓣内可以获得良好的神经再生,这一动物模型可为临床应用该术式重建再造阴茎感觉功能提供实验依据。

[关键词] 阴茎再造;神经移植;感觉神经;动物模型

[中图分类号] R 699.8

[文献标识码] A

[文章编号] 0258-879X(2005)01-0017-04

Establishing an experimental animal model of phallic reconstruction with sensory restoration

WU Bao-jin, JIANG Hua*, LI Wen-peng, ZHANG Ying-fan (Department of Plastic Surgery, Changzheng Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200003, China)

[ABSTRACT] **Objective:** To establish an experimental phalloplasty model with sensory restoration in rabbits and to explore a new surgical technique to improve the postoperative sensory function in phallic reconstruction. **Methods:** Adult male New Zealand white rabbit was used. Penile reconstruction was performed with superficial epigastric faciovascular pedicle flap. Free saphenous nerve graft was dissected, embedded in the flap, and end-to-end anastomosed to dorsal nerve of penis. Postoperatively, H-E staining and CGRP immunohistochemical staining were applied to observe the morphology of the regenerated nerves in the reconstructed penis at different stages. **Results:** Only a few CGRP-positive fibers scattered in deep corium in the reconstructed penis 1 month after surgery, while the quantity of CGRP nerve fibers increased markedly and the CGRP-positive fibers appeared in both superficial corium and papillae corii after 3 months. Six months postoperatively, the positive nerve fibers were also observed around the cutaneous accessories and in the epidermis-corium boundary layer. **Conclusion:** This rabbit model demonstrates the possibility of a new method for phalloplasty with sensory recovery, which may redound to clinical application.

[KEY WORDS] phallic reconstruction; nerve transplantation; sensory nerve; animal model

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2005, 26(1): 17-20]

阴茎再造术是整形外科领域极具挑战性的手术之一。自1936年Bagoras首创腹部皮管转移法行阴茎再造获得成功以来,手术方法经过不断改进完善,阴茎外形及尿道重建效果较为满意。但再造阴茎的感觉缺失一直是困扰临床的难题^[1, 2],而良好的皮肤感觉及对性冲动的感知却是阴茎再造受术者非常在意的要求,而且保护性感觉也是阴茎支撑体植入的必要条件。我们利用感觉神经植入皮瓣并与阴茎背神经端吻接,建立再造阴茎感觉功能重建的动物模型,对术后再造阴茎感觉神经再生进行动态组织形态学观察,以期为临床上探索一种改善术后感觉功能的阴茎再造新方法提供实验依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验动物及分组 健康成年雄性新西兰白兔36只,体质量2.0~2.5 kg,由第二军医大学实验动

物中心提供,随机分为实验组和对照组,每组18只。其中,实验组(神经植入组)在阴茎再造同时行隐神经游离移植与阴茎背神经吻接植入皮瓣,对照组(未植神经组)仅行腹壁浅血管筋膜蒂阴茎再造术。每组动物术后1个月、3个月、6个月分别处死,每一时间点各取6只动物。

1.2 动物模型的制备 3%戊巴比妥钠(1.5 ml/kg)腹腔内麻醉,将兔仰卧位四肢固定于手术台。下腹部、会阴及下肢内侧剪毛备皮后,适量8%硫化钠棉球术区脱毛,皮肤用PVP碘伏常规消毒,铺无菌巾单,在无菌条件下手术。手术方法:游离隐

[基金项目] 上海市科技发展基金(024119057)。

[作者简介] 吴包金(1973-),男(汉族),硕士,讲师、主治医师。现在复旦大学附属华山医院整形外科,上海200040。

* Corresponding author. E-mail: dosjh@sh163c.sta.net.cn

神经移植与阴茎背神经端端吻合植入腹壁浅血管蒂岛状皮瓣阴茎再造。手术步骤:(1)皮瓣设计与分离;(2)会阴部受区准备,暴露阴茎背神经;(3)供体神经移植体切取;(4)供受体神经外膜端端吻合;(5)感觉神经植入(图 1);(6)会阴部阴茎成形。阴茎再造术采用腹壁浅血管筋膜蒂岛状皮瓣法进行(图 2):龙胆紫绘线标记一侧(均设计在右侧)腹壁浅血管走行,设计包含该血管的矩形腹壁浅血管筋膜蒂皮瓣,面积 5 cm×3 cm,蒂部去表皮,皮瓣经皮下隧道拉至会阴部,腹部切口直接拉拢原位间断缝合。实验组切取一段 5 cm 长隐神经游离移植,于前列腺球部前外侧分离出一侧阴茎背神经,距阴茎根部 0.5 cm 用锐利刀片切断神经,供神经近端与阴茎背

神经近断端在手术显微镜下用 11-0 无损伤缝线行外膜端端吻合后纵向植入皮瓣中央,远端固定于皮瓣远侧游离缘,皮瓣包绕埋植神经后于会阴部阴茎成形;对照组再造阴茎内未植入神经。术后分笼饲养,定期观察,预防性应用抗生素防治感染(青霉素 80 万 U/d,肌内注射,×5 d)。

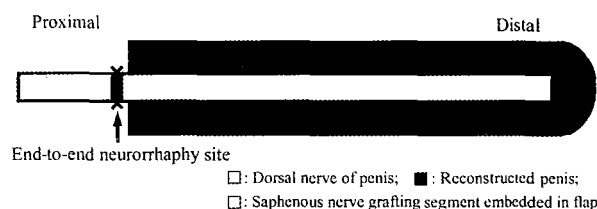


图 1 感觉神经植入示意图

Fig 1 Sensory nerve transplantation

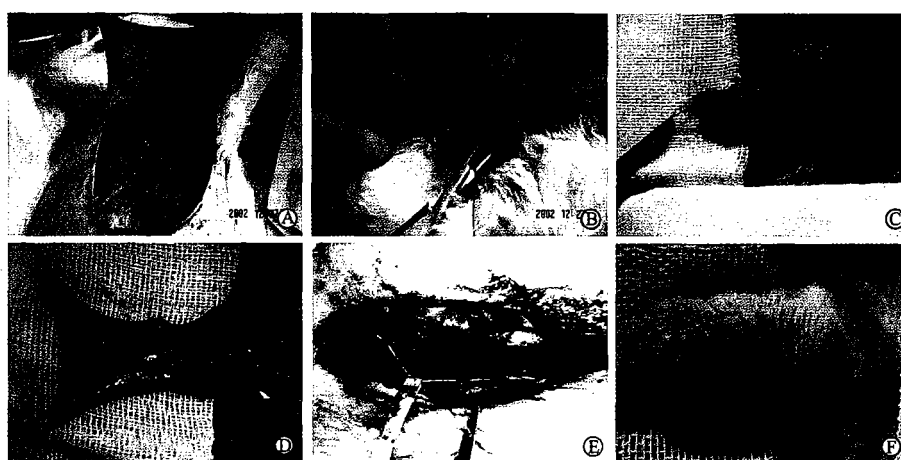


图 2 兔再造阴茎感觉功能重建模型制备

Fig 2 Preparation of rabbit model of sensory restoration in reconstructed penis

A, D; Superficial epigastric faciovascular pedicle flap; B; Dorsal nerve of penis; C; Reconstructed penis;
E; Saphenous nerve; F; Reconstructed penis 3 months postoperatively

1.3 大体及组织学观察 术后观察再造阴茎外观、大小、创面愈合及皮瓣成活情况,再造阴茎做横断面和纵切面取材,进行 H-E 染色观察组织形态学变化。

1.4 感觉神经肽(CGRP)免疫组化 再造阴茎组织标本经 10% 中性缓冲甲醛溶液固定,取材时于远端及中段各取一整块圆形横断面,其余部分均纵切,常规石蜡包埋,连续切片,石蜡切片厚度 4 μm。免疫组化染色采用 EnVision 二步法,EnVision™ 试剂盒及单克隆抗体 CGRP 均系 Dako 公司产品。工作程序参照试剂盒说明书进行:脱蜡、水化组织切片;一抗用柠檬酸、微波高温进行抗原修复预处理组织切片,室内冷却;蒸馏水漂洗,置于 TBS 中;滴加 3% H₂O₂ 阻断内源性氧化酶,孵育 10 min;蒸馏水

漂洗,置于 TBS 中 10 min;一抗孵育 30 min;TBS 漂洗 10 min;EnVision™ 孵育 30 min;TBS 漂洗 10 min;色源底物溶液 DAB 孵育,光镜控制,蒸馏水漂洗;苏木精衬染,中性树脂封固。用 TBS 液代替一抗作空白对照,阳性对照片由 Dako 公司提供。CGRP 阳性呈棕褐色,分布于细胞质。

2 结果

2.1 大体观察及组织学检查 术后再造阴茎全部成活,且无一例被咬食,切口一期愈合,皮瓣颜色正常,表面有毛发生长,外观呈圆柱状,早期略有肿胀,1 个月左右基本恢复正常。组织切片 H-E 染色镜下可见实验组皮瓣中央植入神经束形态完好,可见伴行新生毛细血管(图 3A),周围间质包括脂肪组织

内亦散在分布细小神经束(图 3B), 随时间延长, 再生神经数量增多, 环层小体结构完整; 而对照组皮瓣内仅见少量固有残存神经, 且呈不同程度变性萎缩。

2.2 CGRP 免疫组化结果 实验组阴茎再造术后 1 个月时, 少量 CGRP 阳性神经纤维仅见于再造阴茎真皮深层; 术后 3 个月, CGRP 阳性神经纤维数量明显增多, 密度增大, 呈丛状分布(图 3C), 并开始在真皮浅层以及真皮乳头内, 尚可见 CGRP 阳性标记的触觉小体和环层小体结构(图 3D), 汗腺及毛

囊等皮肤附件周围开始神经再支配(图 3E); 术后 6 个月, 再造阴茎内 CGRP 阳性神经纤维数量更趋增多, 触觉毛囊、皮脂腺等皮肤附件以及真皮与表皮交界层周围亦可见较多 CGRP 阳性游离神经末梢(free nerve endings, FNEs), 表皮内游离感觉神经末梢清晰可见(图 3F)。对照组再造阴茎术后 1 个月和 3 个月, 未见明显 CGRP 阳性神经纤维; 术后 6 个月, 仅在真皮深层和浅筋膜层见有少量散在 CGRP 阳性纤维。

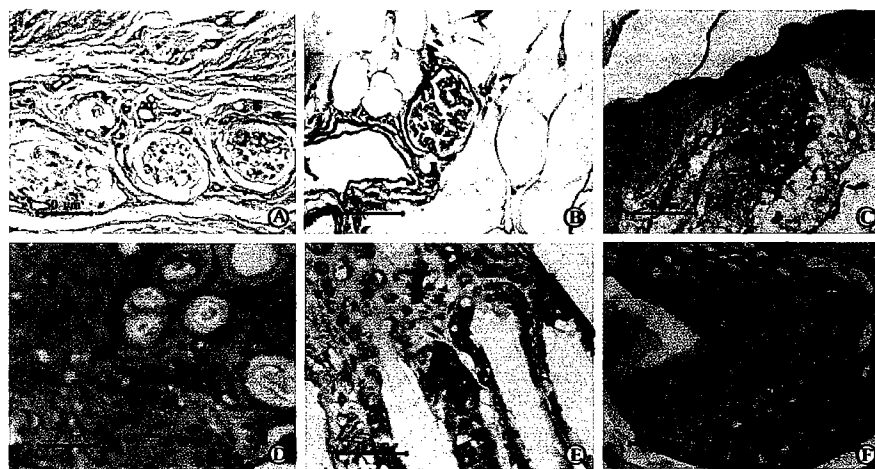


图 3 实验组再造阴茎组织学及 CGRP 免疫组化观察

Fig 3 Histological observation and CGRP immunostaining of reconstructed penis in experimental group

A: Embedded nerve trunk (1 month, H-E); B: Regenerated nerve penetrates into the fatty tissue (1 month, H-E); C: CGRP positive nerve fibrous plexus in hypodermis (3 months, EnVision); D: Tactile corpuscles and lamellar corpuscles in the papilla of derma (3 months, EnVision); E: Nerve regeneration around cutaneous accessories (3 months, EnVision); F: FNEs in epidermis (6 months, EnVision)

3 讨论

阴茎再造主要适应于各种原因引起的阴茎缺损/缺如、发育不全、性别畸形和易性病(女转男, female-to-male transsexuals)患者。理想的阴茎再造术应具备以下特点: 外形接近正常; 有良好的触觉和性感觉, 能够满足患者站立排尿和性生活的需要; 供区瘢痕小, 无继发功能障碍^[3]。其中, 再造阴茎的良好感觉功能尤其重要。但目前本体感觉的恢复远未达到理想要求, 严重影响了性生活的质量, 给患者身心带来极大痛苦。再造阴茎的感觉缺失, 主要由皮瓣失神经支配引起。目前阴茎感觉重建方法概括起来包括四大类: 吻合神经、带感觉神经皮瓣转位、保留阴蒂、单纯神经转位。采用吻合神经皮瓣, 需牺牲含有知名感觉神经的皮瓣, 而含有知名感觉神经的皮瓣有限, 而且多局限于前臂、手、小腿、足踝等裸露部位。在这些部位切取含有感觉神经的皮瓣, 瘢痕明显, 影响美观, 付出的代价较大; 带感觉神经皮瓣

转位和单纯神经转位, 感觉恢复的程度有限, 而且只能恢复保护性感觉, 不能恢复性感觉; 而保留阴蒂仅适用于女性易性病的性别转换手术, 阴蒂埋置于再造阴茎根部, 阴茎体部及远端的感觉支配难免受限^[4]。由此可见, 再造阴茎的感觉重建迄今尚无一种理想的术式能够获得满意的治疗效果。

本研究以兔为实验对象, 采用隐神经游离移植与阴部神经端端吻合植入皮瓣的方法, 重建再造阴茎的感觉功能。以往对皮肤感觉神经纤维的免疫组化观察多采用神经丝蛋白(neurofilament, NF)和 S-100 蛋白, 但缺乏相对特异性。1990 年, Schotzinger 等^[5]发现感觉神经肽, 即 CGRP 能在皮肤感觉神经内很敏感地显示, 对皮瓣感觉重建的观察具有肯定的意义。而且 Yucel 等^[6]还发现人体阴茎表达 CGRP, 并与其勃起功能有关。本研究观察到实验组再造阴茎内 CGRP 阳性纤维的出现比对照组更早更多, 感觉神经植入后, 神经再生良好, 再造阴茎可以获得神经再支配, 并能再生新的 FNEs、触觉小

体和末梢感觉轴突,提示感觉神经游离移植与阴部神经外膜端端吻合植入皮瓣后,对再造阴茎的感觉重建具有积极效果。腓肠神经是临床所有皮神经神经移植体中最为理想的供神经,实验中选择隐神经移植体为供神经主要考虑到家兔隐神经位置表浅,动物固定体位后易于手术操作。

感觉重建的关键在于再生感觉神经纤维形态结构和功能重建,以及效应器功能的恢复,而再生神经纤维的形态结构和功能的恢复有赖于轴浆流的恢复。HRP逆行神经示踪,则是证明神经再生最可靠的组织学证据,也是追踪周围神经束、感觉神经末梢与DRG感觉神经元之间神经纤维联系最具说服力的方法^[7]。作者等^[8]对该动物模型的再造阴茎进行HRP逆行神经示踪,观察发现术后1个月DRG内感觉神经元即呈HRP阳性,这一结果表明再生的感觉轴突与感觉神经元之间建立了联系,说明再生轴突出现了轴浆流,在功能上也得以初步恢复。本模型的电生理功能恢复情况尚在深入研究当中。

总之,本研究表明,感觉神经游离移植与阴部神经外膜端端吻合植入再造阴茎皮瓣内可以获得良好的神经再生,这一动物模型的成功构建为临床应用该术式重建再造阴茎感觉功能提供了实验依据。该动物模型中阴茎再造的方法与临床常用的阴茎再造术相同,鉴于感觉神经植入术在身体其他部位的成功应用,以及显微外科神经外膜端端吻合的成熟性

和确切效果,有理由相信这一模型过渡于临床具有可行性。但因人体皮肤的皮下脂肪通常较厚等因素,植入感觉神经在人体的再生情况以及感觉重建的效果如何尚需进一步临床观察及研究验证。

[参考文献]

- [1] Sievert KD. Vaginal and penile reconstruction[J]. *Curr Opin Urol*, 2003, 13(6): 489-494.
 - [2] Perovic SV, Djordjevic ML, Kekic ZK. Penile surgery and reconstruction[J]. *Curr Opin Urol*, 2002, 12(3): 191-194.
 - [3] Hage JJ. Conception following penile reconstruction[J]. *Plast Reconstr Surg*, 2000, 105(7): 2632-2633.
 - [4] McRoberts JW, Sadove RC. Penile reconstruction with a free sensate osteocutaneous fibula flap in the surgical management of the intersex patient[J]. *Adv Exp Med Biol*, 2002, 511(2): 283-287.
 - [5] Schotzinger RJ, Landis SC. Postnatal development of autonomic and sensory innervation of thoracic hairy skin in the rat[J]. *Cell Tissue Res*, 1990, 260(3): 575-587.
 - [6] Yucel S, Baskin LS. Identification of communicating branches among the dorsal, perineal and cavernous nerves of the penis[J]. *J Urol*, 2003, 170(1): 153-158.
 - [7] Azevedo AM, Martins VC, Prazeres DM, et al. Horseradish peroxidase: a valuable tool in biotechnology[J]. *Biotechnol Annu Rev*, 2003, 9(1): 199-247.
 - [8] 吴包金, 江 华, 李文鹏, 等. 家兔再造阴茎再生神经纤维轴浆流的恢复[J]. 第二军医大学学报, 2005, 26(1): 21-23.
- [收稿日期] 2004-07-15 [修回日期] 2004-12-06
[本文编辑] 邓晓群

Restoration of baroreflex function by ketanserin is not blood pressure dependent in conscious freely moving rats

Fu YJ, Shu H, Miao CY, Wang MW, Su DF (Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China)

[ABSTRACT] **Objective:** Since the end of the 1980s, the pathological importance of baroreflex function has attracted the attention of many investigators. In our previous studies, it was found that ketanserin lowered blood pressure (BP), decreased BP variability and enhanced baroreflex sensitivity (BRS). The present work was designed to test the hypothesis that the restoration of BRS by ketanserin is not dependent on BP level in conscious rats. **Design and methods:** Spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) aged 8-12 months were used. Blood pressure was recorded for 60 min and BRS was determined separately before and after intragastric administration of ketanserin, with four doses. In a second experiment, 10-week-old Sprague-Dawley rats were used for preparing a myocardial infarction (MI) model by ligating the coronary artery. MI rats were treated with ketanserin for 5 weeks, with two doses. At the end of the treatment, BP and BRS of the MI rats were studied in conscious state. In addition, the effects of ketanserin on BRS in Sprague-Dawley rats with normal BRS and the effects of prazosin and ritanserin on BRS in SHR were also observed. **Results:** It was found that ketanserin significantly decreased BP and improved BRS in the conscious SHR. The decrease in BP was dose-dependent but the improvement of BRS was not. At the smallest dose (0.3 mg/kg), ketanserin did not lower BP but enhanced BRS. In MI rats, the treatment with ketanserin did not significantly decrease BP, but it improved BRS at both doses administered (0.6 and 10 mg/kg). Ketanserin [3 and 10 mg/kg, intragastric (i. g.)] did not affect BRS in SD rats with normal BRS. Prazosin and ritanserin did not enhance BRS in SHR when administered intravenously. Ritanserin markedly and prazosin slightly enhanced BRS in SHR following intracerebroventricular administration. **Conclusion:** The restoration of baroreflex function by ketanserin is not BP dependent and this effect is mediated by central 5-HT_{2A} receptor.

[J Hypertens, 2004, 22(6): 1165-1172]