

人胸主动脉中膜层间分离力分析

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[摘要] 目的:初步建立主动脉中膜分层方法,并对其层间分离力进行分析。方法:取人胸主动脉标本,在立体显微镜下,将条状主动脉组织大体均匀分层,并测定将组织分层所需要的单位分离力。结果:主动脉中膜至少可分为4层。中膜外侧两层间单位分离力在升主动脉、降主动脉近段和降主动脉远段三者之间无显著性差异;中膜中间两层间单位分离力在降主动脉近段和远段均显著低于升主动脉($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$);中膜内侧两层间单位分离力在降主动脉远段分别显著低于升主动脉和降主动脉近段($P < 0.01$)。升主动脉段外侧两层间单位分离力显著低于中间两层间单位分离力($P < 0.05$),中间两层和内侧两层间无显著性差异;降主动脉近段各层间单位分离力之间均无显著性差异;降主动脉远段内侧两层间单位分离力分别显著低于外侧和中间两层间单位分离力($P < 0.01$)。同一部位同一层次的周向和纵向层间单位分离力比较,在升主动脉外侧两层间、降主动脉近段内侧两层间和降主动脉远段内侧两层间3个部位,其周向层间单位分离力均显著低于纵向($P < 0.05$)。结论:人主动脉中膜可以进一步分层研究。不论周向还是纵向,主动脉壁中膜外侧的可分离性由升主动脉到降主动脉没有明显变化,主动脉壁中膜中间和内侧的可分离性由升主动脉到降主动脉远段逐渐增加。

[关键词] 主动脉疾病;血管中膜;血管力学

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Analysis of dissecting forces in media of human thoracic aorta

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[ABSTRACT] **Objective:** To establish a method for dissecting the tunica media of elastic artery and to analyze the dissecting force between any neighboring 2 layers in the media. **Methods:** Human thoracic aorta was harvested and the wall of the aorta was dissected into several layers under a stereomicroscope. The dissecting force between each neighboring 2 layers was measured using a stress-strain machine. The ascending aorta and the descending aorta (the upper and lower segments) were given special attention in this study. **Results:** The wall of the aorta could be dissected at least into 4 layers. The average dissecting force (ADF) between neighboring 2 layers was labeled as ADF (outer), ADF (middle) and ADF (inner) from the adventitia to the intima. For the same interspace on different segments of the aorta, ADF (middle) on the ascending aorta was much higher than that on the upper ($P < 0.05$) and lower descending thoracic aorta ($P < 0.01$); ADF (inner) on the lower descending thoracic aorta was lower than that on the ascending aorta ($P < 0.01$) and upper thoracic aorta ($P < 0.01$); and there was no significant difference in ADF (outer) among 3 sites. For different layers on the same segment, the ADF (outer) was much lower than the ADF (middle) on the ascending aorta ($P < 0.05$); the ADF (inner) was lower than the ADF (outer) ($P < 0.01$) and ADF (middle) ($P < 0.01$) on the lower descending thoracic aorta; and no significant difference was found among all dissecting forces on the upper descending thoracic aorta. Compared with the corresponding longitudinal ADF on the same site, the circumferential ADF (outer) on ascending aorta, ADF (inner) on the upper descending thoracic aorta and the lower descending thoracic aorta were significantly lower (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The tunic media of human thoracic aorta can be dissected into layers and the dissecting forces are not the same on different sites of the aortic wall. Both circumferential and longitudinal dissecting force between the outer 2 layers have no significant changes from the ascending aorta to the descending aorta; those between the middle 2 layers and inner 2 layers are increased from the ascending aorta to the distal part of descending aorta.

[KEY WORDS] aortic disease; tunica media; vascular mechanics

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主动脉夹层(aortic dissection, AD)形成过程中主动脉壁没有完全破裂,而是在壁内形成夹层,表明主动脉壁由内向外在组织力学特性上存在着差异。但是到目前为止,国内外研究也仅限于主动脉壁全层的结构力学特性分析,尚没有建立主动脉中膜分

层的方法和进行各层次力学特性的相关研究。本课

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题试图建立初步的主动脉中膜的分层方法, 并对其层间分离力进行分析。

1 材料和方法

1.1 标本采集 取合法获得的尸体肝脏移植供体主动脉标本 10 例, 男性 9 例, 女性 1 例, 年龄 22 ~ 37 岁, 中位年龄 32 岁。剪开心包后自升主动脉根部切断, 连同主动脉周围组织一并取下。标本浸入生理盐水后, 于 30 min 内将主动脉周围组织连同外膜剥离, 肉眼观察无明显脂斑、脂纹存在, 主动脉浸泡在 4 生理盐水中备用。

1.2 主动脉分层 沿轴向和纵向将主动脉剪成条状, 宽度 2 ~ 3 mm。在立体显微镜(上海光学仪器厂)下, 从一端开始, 将条状主动脉组织大体均匀分层。用眼科镊夹持相邻两层, 轻轻将组织分离, 上述操作均在生理盐水中进行, 保持组织湿润。将部分分层后的标本行 H-E 染色(图 1)。

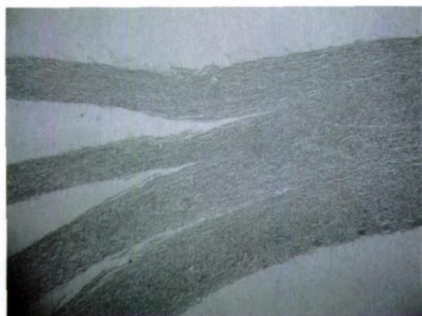


图 1 主动脉壁组织分层状态下染色
Fig 1 Staining of dissected aortic wall (H-E staining, ×20)

1.3 层间分离力测定 分别选取升主动脉、降主动脉近段和降主动脉远段 3 个部位, 升主动脉指主动脉起始到头臂干近侧, 降主动脉近段指左锁骨下动

脉远侧到第 1 对肋间动脉开口, 降主动脉远段指第 6 ~ 9 对肋间动脉之间。沿轴向和纵向将主动脉剪成楔形条状, 窄端宽度 2 ~ 3 mm, 末端宽度 4 ~ 5 mm。在立体显微镜(上海光学仪器厂)下, 从窄端开始将条状主动脉组织分离至 1/2 处停止, 在立体显微镜下利用测微目镜测定组织未分离段最大宽度, 两分离端分别固定在微电脑万能材料试验机(创新科技有限公司, 苏州)上, 以 1.96 mm/s 的速度拉伸, 测定将组织分层所需要的最大拉力, 将最大拉力除以最大组织宽度, 求出层与层之间单位分离力。

1.4 统计学处理 数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。多组比较采用区组设计方差分析(LSD), 两组比较采用配对 *t* 检验。

2 结果

主动脉壁至少可分为 4 层, 相邻两层之间的单位分离力由外向内分别标记为 ADF_{out}、ADF_{mid} 和 ADF_{inn}。中膜 ADF_{out} 在升主动脉、降主动脉近段和降主动脉远段三者之间无显著性差异; 中膜 ADF_{mid} 在降主动脉近段和远段均显著低于升主动脉 ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$); 中膜 ADF_{inn} 在降主动脉远段分别显著低于升主动脉和降主动脉近段 ($P < 0.01$)。升主动脉段 ADF_{out} 显著低于 ADF_{mid} ($P < 0.05$), ADF_{mid} 和 ADF_{inn} 间无显著性差异。降主动脉近段各层间单位分离力之间均无显著性差异; 降主动脉远段 ADF_{inn} 分别显著低于 ADF_{out} 和 ADF_{mid} ($P < 0.01$)。同一部位同一层次的周向和纵向层间单位分离力比较, 在升主动脉外侧两层间 ($P < 0.05$)、降主动脉近段内侧两层间 ($P < 0.05$) 和降主动脉远段内侧两层间 ($P < 0.05$) 3 个部位, 其周向层间单位分离力均显著低于纵向。详见表 1。

表 1 胸主动脉各部位中膜不同层间单位分离力

Tab 1 Dissecting force between each neighboring 2 layers on each segment of thoracic aorta

($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 10, N/cm$)

	Ascending aorta			Upper thoracic aorta			Lower thoracic aorta		
	ADF _{out}	ADF _{mid}	ADF _{inn}	ADF _{out}	ADF _{mid}	ADF _{inn}	ADF _{out}	ADF _{mid}	ADF _{inn}
Long.	0.607 ± 0.168	0.785 ± 0.160	0.784 ± 0.212	0.554 ± 0.151	0.624 ± 0.183	0.552 ± 0.169	0.625 ± 0.185	0.604 ± 0.213	0.417 ± 0.051
Cir.	0.763 ± 0.206	0.883 ± 0.242	0.714 ± 0.223	0.634 ± 0.079	0.758 ± 0.189	0.883 ± 0.406	0.642 ± 0.171	0.630 ± 0.148	0.601 ± 0.159

Long. = longitudinal, Cir. = circumferential; for the same interspace on different segments of the aorta, the average dissecting force (ADF) (middle) on the ascending aorta was much higher than that on the upper ($P < 0.05$) and lower descending thoracic aorta (both $P < 0.01$). The ADF (inner) on the lower descending thoracic aorta was lower than that on the ascending aorta ($P < 0.01$) and upper thoracic aorta (both $P < 0.01$). There were no significant differences in ADF (outer) among 3 sites. For different layers on the same segment, the ADF (outer) was much lower than the ADF (middle) on the ascending aorta ($P < 0.05$); the ADF (inner) was lower than the ADF (outer) ($P < 0.01$) and ADF (middle) ($P < 0.01$) on the lower descending thoracic aorta. No significant differences were found among all dissecting forces on the upper descending thoracic aorta. Compared with the corresponding longitudinal ADF on the same site, the circumferential ADF (outer) ($P < 0.05$) on ascending aorta, ADF (inner) on the upper descending thoracic aorta ($P < 0.05$) and the lower descending thoracic aorta ($P < 0.05$) were significantly lower

3 讨论

胸主动脉属于弹性大动脉,在夹层形成过程中,主动脉没有完全破裂,而是在壁内形成夹层,表明主动脉壁由内向外在力学特性上存在差异。以往有较多学者已经将人或动物的主动脉壁作为一个整体进行了周向和纵向力学特性分析^[1],但是都局限于主动脉壁全层力学特性的研究。本实验对主动脉壁各层的力学特性进行更为深入的研究,以获得对主动脉夹层形成机制更深入的认识。

3.1 主动脉壁结构的分层 血管组织学研究表明,主动脉中膜由若干同心圆排列的弹力板层构成,部分胶原纤维和弹性纤维穿过板壳上的窗口,以三维形式将各板层紧紧连接在一起^[2,3]。超微结构研究表明,弹力板层的边缘非常不光滑,板层突出的部分通过微纤维与平滑肌细胞胞质连结。这种连结方式通过细胞锚定来维持血管壁的形态,并协助血管收缩和维持血管张力^[4]。本实验取人升、降主动脉为研究对象,切取的组织宽度在2~3 mm之间,过宽或过窄都容易导致组织在分离过程中断裂。实验中发现,在立体解剖显微镜下用刀刃正向切割将导致组织条起始处厚薄不均,分离过程中也会导致组织断裂;反之,由组织的一端开始,改用细小针头按不同比例刺入组织,向外反向挑开使组织分离,效果更好;胸降主动脉起始段较容易分离,最多可达6层,主动脉弓处分离难度较大,常出现层与层之间窜行,组织宽度大于3 mm时更易出现。从组织结构来看,主动脉中膜厚度占主动脉壁的4/5,为主动脉壁的主要部分^[5],在剔除大部分外膜后,将主动脉壁大体四等分,从组织染色来看,分离后的组织间隙均在主动脉中膜内(图1),可以满足对层间分离力分析的需要。

3.2 主动脉壁层间分离力 在主动脉形成过程中,使中膜板层分离到底需要多大的力?主动脉中膜的哪些部位更容易分离?这些问题一直没有明确结论。本实验对主动脉中膜板层之间的分离力进行了测定。为了将测得的分离力与组织宽度相对应,我们采用的方法是:将组织裁剪为楔形,在立体显微镜下测定组织的最大宽度,使最大应力与最大组织宽度相对应,最大应力除以最大组织宽度,求出组织的单位分离力。同一层次、不同部位的纵向比较发现,主动脉壁外层的可分离性由升主动脉到降主动脉远段没有明显变化,主动脉壁中层和内层的可分离性由升主动脉到降主动脉远段逐渐增加。

同一部位不同层次的层间单位分离力横向比较

发现,升主动脉外侧两层间单位分离力显著低于中间两层。降主动脉近段各层间单位分离力均无显著性差异。降主动脉远段内侧两层间单位分离力均分别显著低于外侧两层间和中间两层间单位分离力,但外侧两层间单位分离力和中间两层间无显著性差异。表明在升主动脉,其外层比中层容易形成夹层;在降主动脉远段内层比中层和外层更容易形成夹层。由近到远,存在由外层向内层逐渐下降的趋势;与其他部位的夹层相比,发生在升主动脉的夹层其外侧壁更薄,其开放性破裂的可能性也就越大;而发生在降主动脉远段的夹层,再次破入血管内的可能性较大。

同一部位、同一层次不同方向上,升主动脉外侧两层间单位分离力、降主动脉近段内侧两层间单位分离力和降主动脉远段内侧两层间单位分离力均是纵向显著高于周向。表明发生在升主动脉段外侧壁、降主动脉近段和远段内侧壁的夹层总是先沿周向分离,再纵向分离。

临床资料表明,近端夹层的发病率高于远端^[6,7]。本研究从力学角度证实升主动脉和降主动脉近段较降主动脉远段容易分离形成夹层间隙,但是在升主动脉和降主动脉近段之间未发现显著性差异。至于正常成人主动脉壁层间连结方式上的差异,还需要从微观角度,借助于电子显微镜和免疫组织化学做进一步研究,以期获得更深入的认识。

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