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【实验研究】

环境烟草烟雾对小鼠泪膜功能和角膜上皮组织结构的影响[△]

李娟 郝江东 乔妮妮 罗阿丽 张光伟 李勇 周颖 陈旭洋 年申

作者简介:李娟,女,1981年4月出生,陕西西安人,博士,副主任医师,陕西省青年科技之星。主要研究方向:角膜屈光手术,屈光不正,眼表及角膜疾病防治。E-mail: cornea@163.com; ORCID: 0000-0001-9831-3686

通信作者:年申,女,1981年1月出生,河北满城人,博士,讲师。主要研究方向:眼科病理基础研究。E-mail: shennian@xiyi.edu.cn; ORCID: 0000-0002-9684-0304

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【摘要】 目的 探讨环境烟草烟雾(enviromental tobacco smoke, ETS)对小鼠泪膜功能和角膜上皮组织结构的影响。**方法** 选取SPF级c57BL雄性小鼠12只,随机分为对照组和ETS干预组,每组6只。对照组不进行ETS干预,ETS干预组进行ETS干预,每天2次,一次30 min,干预12周。在干预前及干预后对各组小鼠进行泪膜功能检测,包括泪膜破裂时间、荧光素染色(FL)评分;干预后摘取小鼠角膜组织,行HE染色,在光学显微镜下观察小鼠角膜上皮结构变化情况。**结果** 干预12周后,对照组泪膜破裂时间和FL评分与干预前相比,差异均无统计学意义(均为 $P>0.05$);而ETS干预组泪膜破裂时间较干预前明显缩短,FL评分较干预前明显增加,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P<0.05$)。ETS干预组干预12周后泪膜破裂时间较对照组明显缩短,FL评分较对照组明显增加,差异均有统计学意义(均为 $P<0.05$);两组干预前泪膜破裂时间和FL评分差异均不明显(均为 $P>0.05$)。FL染色结果显示:干预12周后,对照组小鼠角膜上皮完整,角膜染色呈阴性;ETS干预组整个角膜上皮荧光素着色区域明显增加,呈点片状。HE染色结果显示:干预12周后,对照组未见角膜上皮层数的改变,厚度也基本未变,基底细胞仍为单层柱状上皮细胞,表层上皮较完整;ETS干预组可见角膜上皮细胞层数增多,厚度增加,细胞排列紊乱,表层上皮细胞有脱落及脱落,角膜表面不光滑。干预前对照组小鼠上皮细胞为 (5 ± 1) 层,干预后基

【关键词】 环境烟草烟雾;泪膜功能;角膜上皮

【中图分类号】 R772.2

全世界范围内烟草的流行,导致烟草相关疾病成为人类面临的最大公共卫生问题。我国是世界上最大的烟草生产国和消费国,主动吸烟和被动吸烟者人数较多,主动吸烟和被动吸烟都会对人体健康造成极大危害^[1]。其中被动吸烟是指受吸烟者呼出的烟雾及卷烟燃烧产生的烟雾影响,即环境烟草烟雾(enviromental tobacco smoke, ETS),导致的被动性吸入过程,也称为吸“二手烟”^[2]。我国每年有近136.6万人死于烟草相关疾病,其中超过10.0万人死于ETS的暴露^[3]。因此,对ETS的研究尤为重要。眼球作为机体的一个重要器官,眼表直接暴露于外部的环境,易受ETS影响。本研究旨在探究ETS对小鼠泪膜功能和角膜上皮组织结构的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验动物 选取SPF级c57BL雄性小鼠12只(8周龄,体质量18~22 g,来源于西安交通大学医学院实验动物中心)。使用裂隙灯显微镜及眼底镜检查,未发现小鼠眼前节和眼底存在异常。将小鼠均置于标准环境中饲养:室温 $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,湿度

$60\%\pm 10\%$,12 h交替明暗周期(8:00-20:00)^[4];给予12只小鼠相同的水量和食物。本研究遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》,动物眼部实验研究均符合视觉与眼科协会的规定,同时获得了西安医学院动物伦理委员会的批准^[5]。

1.1.2 主要试剂及仪器 荧光素钠(广州白云山明兴制药有限公司),H-7650透射电子显微镜(德国HITACHI公司),裂隙灯显微镜(苏州66视觉科技股份有限公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 ETS染毒 我们应用一种模拟人体呼吸系统吸烟行为的仿生装置(专利号:201721438419.0),模拟人体吸烟行为;依据平常烟民吸烟量,给予实验小鼠每天烟气染毒2次,每次染毒时间30 min,持续染毒12周。

1.2.2 分组及处理 将12只小鼠随机分为对照组和ETS干预组,每组各6只。对照组不进行ETS干预。ETS干预组进行ETS干预,每天2次,一次30 min。干预12周后,行角膜荧光素染色(fluorescein stain, FL)及HE染色观察两组角膜上皮情况。

1.2.3 泪膜破裂时间检测 使用 $5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$ 10 g $\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 荧

光素钠滴眼,通过眨眼,使其分布于小鼠眼表,在裂隙灯显微镜钴蓝光下观察并记录各组小鼠泪膜破裂时间,从而确定泪液分泌量。每次检查应注意时间、温度及湿度等变量^[5]。

1.2.4 FL 评分 使用 5 μL 10 g · L⁻¹ 荧光素钠滴眼,瞬目后,在裂隙灯显微镜钴蓝光下观察各组小鼠角膜表面是否存在缺损及缺损范围。进行角膜 FL 评分^[6],即将角膜分成四个象限,每个象限得分合计。0 分:无染色;1 分:少于 30 点的轻微染色;2 分:超过 30 点,但没有成片的中度染色;3 分:无斑块的严重弥漫性染色;4 分:有荧光素斑块。

1.2.5 角膜组织切片 HE 染色 干预 12 周后处死各组小鼠,摘取小鼠角膜组织,置于 40 g · L⁻¹ 多聚甲醛溶液内进行组织固定。乙醇逐级脱水后,浸入石蜡并包埋组织,常规切片,行 HE 染色。在光学显微镜下观察小鼠角膜上皮结构变化并拍照。

1.3 统计学方法 使用 SPSS17.0 统计学软件处理数据,两组间数据以均数 ± 标准差表示,采用单因素方差分析对比组间的差异。检验水准:α = 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 两组小鼠泪膜破裂时间 干预 12 周后,对照组泪膜破裂时间与干预前相比,差异无统计学意义 ($t = 0.462, P > 0.05$);而 ETS 干预组泪膜破裂时间较干预前明显缩短,差异有统计学意义 ($t = 5.281, P < 0.05$)。ETS 干预组干预 12 周后泪膜破裂时间较对照组明显缩短,差异有统计学意义 ($t = 3.147, P < 0.05$);两组干预前泪膜破裂时间差异不明显 ($P > 0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 两组小鼠干预前和干预后泪膜破裂时间和 FL 评分比较

组别	泪膜破裂时间/s		FL 评分/分	
	干预前	干预 12 周后	干预前	干预 12 周后
对照组	7.51 ± 0.36	7.73 ± 1.13	0.51 ± 0.33	0.52 ± 0.39
ETS 干预组	7.43 ± 0.91	2.96 ± 1.03 *	0.49 ± 0.67	8.51 ± 1.52 *
P 值	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05

注:与干预前比较,* P < 0.05

2.2 两组小鼠角膜 FL 评分 干预 12 周后,对照组 FL 评分与干预前相比无明显变化,差异无统计学意义 ($t = 0.512, P > 0.05$);而 ETS 干预组 FL 评分较干预前明显增加,差异有统计学意义 ($t = 2.632, P < 0.05$)。ETS 干预组干预 12 周后 FL 评分较对照组明显增加,差异有统计学意义 ($t = 3.432, P < 0.05$);两组干预前 FL 评分差异不明显 ($P > 0.05$),见表 1。

2.3 两组小鼠角膜 FL 染色结果 FL 染色结果显示:干预 12 周后,对照组小鼠角膜上皮完整,角膜染色呈阴性;ETS 干预组整个角膜上皮荧光素着染区域明显增加,呈点片状。见图 1。

2.4 两组小鼠角膜 HE 染色结果 HE 染色结果显示:对照组小鼠眼角膜由 4 ~ 6 层上皮细胞组成,排

列整齐。基底细胞由排列规则的单层柱状上皮细胞组成;对照组未做干预,12 周后 HE 染色,未见角膜上皮层数的改变,厚度也基本未变,基底细胞仍为单层柱状上皮细胞,表层上皮较完整;ETS 干预组干预 12 周后,HE 染色可见角膜上皮细胞层数增多,厚度增加,细胞排列紊乱,表层上皮细胞有损失及脱落,角膜表面不光滑。干预前对照组小鼠上皮细胞为 (5 ± 1) 层,干预后基本不变;ETS 干预组干预后为 (7 ± 1) 层;干预后两组上皮细胞层数比较差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。见图 2。

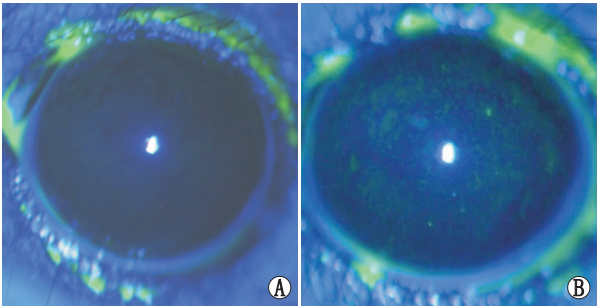


图 1 干预后两组小鼠角膜 FL 染色结果 A:对照组;B:ETS 干预组

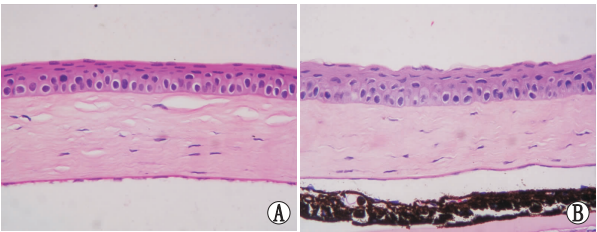


图 2 干预后两组小鼠角膜 HE 染色结果 A:对照组;B:ETS 干预组

3 讨论

美国环境保护署将 ETS 定为人类 A 类致癌物,其含有几百种已知的有毒或致癌物质,包括甲醛、苯、氯乙烯、砷、氨和氢氰酸等^[7-8],这些物质即使少量吸入,也会对人体产生危害^[9]。据研究报道,烟草烟雾可增加成人心血管疾病^[10-11]、呼吸系统疾病发病率^[12],孕妇吸入烟草烟雾可致胎儿宫内发育缓慢,影响大脑发育等^[13],长期暴露在烟草烟雾环境中,会导致乳腺癌^[14]、鼻窦癌、膀胱癌、子宫颈癌^[15]。近年来,人们也更加重视烟草烟雾对眼睛的影响,弥漫的烟雾可直接刺激眼表面,毒素易在眼表黏附,可能会对眼表产生损害^[16]。

角膜是一层无血管的透明薄膜,依靠泪腺提供水分,通过眨眼,在角膜表面涂布一层液体,称为泪膜。泪膜由 3 部分组成,最外层为脂质层(厚 0.015 ~ 0.160 μm,防止泪液与空气接触而蒸发,稳定和保持泪膜弧度),中间层为水样层(厚 4.000 μm,为角膜

输送水溶性的营养成分),最内层为黏液蛋白层(厚2.500~5.000 μm ,维持眼表湿润)^[17]。据报道,接触烟草烟雾,会导致泪液不稳定性与蒸发增加以及泪液脂质层扩散变慢,角膜上皮细胞受损和杯状细胞密度降低等^[18]。干眼综合征是指泪膜稳定性下降,并伴有眼部不适和(或)眼表组织病变特征的多种疾病的总称^[19]。干眼综合征常见症状包括眼睛干涩、容易疲倦、眼痒、有异物感、疼痛灼热感、对外界刺激敏感等^[20-21]。长期损伤会使角膜发生病变,进一步影响视力,降低患者生活质量^[22]。

本研究我们通过应用模拟人体呼吸系统行为的仿生装置,模拟 ETS 黏附于眼表。研究发现干预 12 周后,ETS 干预组泪膜破裂时间、FL 评分较对照组发生显著改变;ETS 干预组小鼠角膜上皮着染区域增加,这和其他团队研究结果相似^[23];上皮细胞层数增多、厚度增加,进一步说明 ETS 中有害物质会影响泪膜的稳定性,损伤小鼠角膜上皮细胞,导致眼部不适。今后,我们将进一步研究烟草烟雾是否会影响结膜上皮细胞的黏蛋白分泌功能;同时,也将针对烟草中的主要组成物质,探讨其导致眼表损伤的机制。

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Influence of environmental tobacco smoke on tear film function and structure of corneal epithelial tissues in mice

LI Juan¹, HAO Jiangdong², QIAO Nini³, LUO Ali⁴, ZHANG Guangwei³, LI Yong¹, ZHOU Ying⁵, CHEN Xuyang⁶, NIAN Shen⁷

1. Department of Ophthalmology, Xi'an Fourth Hospital, Xi'an 710004, Shaanxi Province, China
2. Department of Ophthalmology, Shandong Provincial Hospital, Cheelo College of Medicine, Shandong University, Jinan 250021, Shandong Province, China
3. School of Public Health, Xi'an Medical University, Xi'an 710021, Shaanxi Province, China
4. Department of Pathology, the Chest Hospital of Xi'an, Xi'an 710100, Shaanxi Province, China
5. Department of Ophthalmology, the First People's Hospital of Changde, Changde 415003, Hunan Province, China
6. School of Ophthalmology, Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou 325035, Zhejiang Province, China
7. Pathological Department, Faculty of Basic Medicine, Xi'an Medical University, Xi'an 710021, Shaanxi Province, China

Corresponding author: NIAN Shen, E-mail: shennian@xjyi.edu.cn

[Abstract] Objective To investigate the influence of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) on tear film function and structure of corneal epithelial tissues in mice. **Methods** Totally 12 male c57BL mice were randomly divided into control group and ETS group, 6 mice in each group. Mice in control group did not receive ETS intervention, and those in ETS group were intervened by ETS two times a day for 12 weeks, 30 minutes each. Tear film function was detected before and after ETS intervention, including break-up time of tear film (BUT), corneal florescence staining (FL) score, etc. Corneal tissues were removed after intervention, and received HE staining. Changes of corneal epithelial tissues were observed under light microscope. **Results** Compared with that before intervention, there was no significant difference in BUT or FL score for control group at 12-week intervention (both $P > 0.05$); while BUT obviously reduced and FL score obviously increased in ETS group at 12-week intervention (both $P < 0.05$). Compared with control group, BUT obviously reduced and FL score obviously increased in ETS group after 12-week intervention, but the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). There was no statistical difference in BUT or FL score between the two groups before intervention (all $P > 0.05$). FL staining results showed: corneal epithelium was intact and corneal staining was negative in control group after 12-week intervention; fluorescein staining area in the whole corneal epithelium was obviously increased in dot-flake shape in ETS group at 12-week intervention. HE staining results showed: there was no change in number or thickness of corneal epithelial layers, basal cells were single-layer columnar epithelial cells and surface epithelium was intact in control group after 12-week intervention. In ETS group, number and thickness of corneal epithelial cell layers increased, there was disordered cell arrangement, surface epithelial cell loss or falling off, and unsmooth corneal surface. The number of epithelial cell layers was 5 ± 1 before intervention and basically unchanged after intervention in control group; the number of epithelial cell layers was 7 ± 1 after intervention in ETS group; statistical difference was found in number of epithelial cell layers after intervention between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** ETS can influence tears film function in mice and damage the structure of corneal epithelial tissues.

[Key words] environmental tobacco smoke; tear film function; corneal epithelial tissues