

· 论著 ·

乳腺癌化疗药物紫杉醇、表柔比星、环磷酰胺对小鼠认知功能的影响

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【摘要】目的 探究乳腺癌化疗常用药物紫杉醇、表柔比星、环磷酰胺对小鼠认知功能的影响。**方法** 本研究运用随机数字表法将 Balb/c 小鼠分为 4 组,每组 20 只,实验组小鼠分别腹腔注射紫杉醇(30 mg/kg)、表柔比星(10 mg/kg)、环磷酰胺(200 mg/kg),对照组小鼠给予注射等体积的 0.9% NaCl 溶液。给药 4 周后进行 Morris 水迷宫定位航行实验和空间探索实验,分别记录小鼠找到水下平台的时间(即逃避潜伏期),在目标象限时间占总时间的比率及穿越目标象限的次数。逃避潜伏期比较采用重复测量的方差分析,目标象限时间占总时间的比率比较采用单因素方差分析,穿越平台次数比较用 Kruskal-Wallis 秩和检验。**结果** 在定位航行实验中,实验组和对照组小鼠在 5 个时间点(给药后第 1、2,3,4,5 天)的逃避潜伏期均随训练天数增加而逐渐缩短,呈下降趋势($F=11.25, P=0.001$)。紫杉醇组、表柔比星组、环磷酰胺组与对照组小鼠逃避潜伏期差异无统计学意义,不同时间点差异有统计学意义(组间比较: $F=1.23, P=0.251$;时间点比较: $F=5.94, P<0.001$;组别与时间点的交互作用: $F=0.77, P=0.676$)。空间探索实验中,小鼠在目标象限的时间所占总时间的比率组间差异有统计学意义($F=3.26, P=0.027$);与对照组相比,环磷酰胺组在目标象限的时间占总时间的比率降低($13.6\% \pm 8.9\%$ 比 $23.9\% \pm 13.9\%$, $t=-3.05, P=0.009$)。各组小鼠穿越平台次数差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.86, P=0.602$)。**结论** 环磷酰胺可降低小鼠的空间记忆能力,部分化疗药有可能改变小鼠的空间学习记忆能力。

【关键词】 乳腺肿瘤; 药物疗法; 迷宫学习; 认知障碍

【中图法分类号】 R737.9

【文献标志码】 A

Effect of paclitaxel, epirubicin and cyclophosphamide used for breast cancer chemotherapy on cognition function of mice Yao Wanru^{1*}, Ren Jian^{1*}, He Jiaqi², Sun Haichen¹, Liu Shuang¹, Zhao Yue¹, Luo Bin^{1,3}. Department of General Surgery, Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100053, China¹; Beijing 101 Middle School, Beijing 100091, China²; Department of General Surgery, Beijing Tsinghua Changgung Hospital, Beijing 102218, China³

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the effects of paclitaxel, epirubicin and cyclophosphamide, which are widely used in breast cancer chemotherapy, on the cognition function of mice. **Methods** Totally 80 Balb/c mice were randomized into four groups, 20 mice in each group. The mice in 3 experimental groups were intraperitoneally injected with paclitaxel (30 mg/kg), epirubicin (10 mg/kg), or cyclophosphamide alone (200 mg/kg) respectively. The mice in control group were injected with isovolumic saline. At 4 weeks after injection, all groups were given Morris water maze test, including place navigation and spatial probe test, to record the time the mice spent on underwater platform (escape latency), the ratio of time in every quadrant to total swimming time and the times of crossing the platform. The escape latencies of mice were compared among

groups using repeated measurement analysis of variance, the ratio of time in every quadrant to total swimming time was compared using univariate analysis of variance and the times of crossing the platform among groups were compared using Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test. **Results** In place navigation test, the escape latencies at 5 time points (on days 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 after injection) in four groups were decreased with training time, which showed a trend of decline ($F=11.25$, $P=0.001$). There was no statistically significant difference in escape latency between paclitaxel/ epirubicin/cyclophosphamide-treated group and control group, while escape latencies were significantly different at 5 time points (comparison between groups: $F=1.23$, $P=0.251$; comparison at different time points: $F=5.94$, $P<0.001$; interaction between grouping and different time points: $F=0.77$, $P=0.676$). In spatial probe test, the ratio of time spent in every quadrant to the total swimming time in 4 groups presented a significant difference ($F=3.26$, $P=0.027$); it was significantly lower in cyclophosphamide-treated group than that in control group ($13.6\% \pm 8.9\% \text{ vs } 23.9\% \pm 13.9\%$; $t=-3.05$, $P=0.009$). The difference was not statistically significant between experimental groups and control group in the times of crossing the platform on the sixth day after injection ($\chi^2=1.86$, $P=0.602$). **Conclusions** Cyclophosphamide can affect the memory maintenance of mice. There is a possibility that chemotherapy medication can affect the ability of spatial cognition and learning in mice.

[Key words] Breast neoplasms; Drug therapy; Maze learning; Cognitive disorders

近30多年来,乳腺癌的治疗效果持续改善,取得了长足的进步,化疗在其中的贡献非常重要。但从上世纪80年代起便有文献报道称化疗可引起患者认知功能受损^[1]。在接受化疗的乳腺癌患者中,16%~75%会在治疗过程中出现轻到中度的认知损伤,其中35%的患者在治疗结束数月到数年内的时间内症状持续存在^[2]。越来越多的临床研究证实化疗药物会对患者的记忆力、执行力和注意力产生影响^[3-6]。本研究通过动物实验,采用Morris水迷宫——目前公认较为客观的学习记忆功能评价方法,观察单一乳腺癌化疗药物对小鼠认知功能的影响。

资料与方法

一、实验动物和药物

80只Balb/c小鼠,雄性,体重25g,购自北京华阜康生物科技股份有限公司。所有小鼠的饲育条件为屏障环境,室内温度(23 ± 1)℃,相对湿度(50 ± 10)%,光照明暗交替12 h/12 h,可自由饮水和进食,饲料经⁶⁰Co射线辐照法灭菌。实验小鼠毛发有光泽,无脱落。本实验已获得北京宣武医院伦理委员会批准。紫杉醇注射液购自济宁辰欣药业股份有限公司。注射用盐酸表柔比星,购自辉瑞制药(无锡)有限公司。注射用环磷酰胺购自山西普德药业股份有限公司。

二、实验分组

本实验观察紫杉醇、表柔比星和环磷酰胺单药对小鼠认知功能的影响。选择合适的药物剂量是本

实验的关键。为了和临床应用剂量相当,避免剂量过低或过高对实验动物的影响,在预实验中,结合人与各类动物间药物剂量换算的Meeh-Rubner公式,计算出上述各药的适合剂量^[7]。在此剂量下,小鼠白细胞计数均有显著降低,7~14 d后恢复正常,且一般状态恢复如常。运用随机数字表法将小鼠分为4组,每组20只,实验组分别腹腔注射紫杉醇(30 mg/kg)、表柔比星(10 mg/kg)、环磷酰胺(200 mg/kg),对照组小鼠腹腔注射等体积(0.3 ml)0.9%NaCl溶液。于给药后第4周结束时进行Morris水迷宫实验。

三、Morris水迷宫实验

1. 实验设备

Morris水迷宫实验设备为中国医学科学院药物研究所设计制作的DMA-2型,包括直径100 cm的黑色圆形水池,跟踪摄像机及与摄像机相连的计算机。池内水深50 cm,水温22 ℃~24 ℃。将水池以圆心划分为面积相等的I、II、III、IV 4个象限,平台置于IV象限正中,于水面下1 cm。

2. 定位航行实验

将小鼠头朝池壁放入水中,放入位置随机取I、II、III、IV 4个象限起始位置之一。记录小鼠找到水下平台的时间(即逃避潜伏期)。时间超过60 s则实验结束,记逃避潜伏期为60 s,将小鼠引导到平台并令其停留15 s。将动物移开,擦干,放回笼内。从注射药物后的第29天起,每只动物每天训练4次,两次训练间隔20~30 min,连续训练5 d。

3. 空间探索实验

最后一次定位航行实验结束后第2天(即第6天),将平台撤除,开始60 s的空间探索实验。将动物由Ⅱ象限放入水中,记录小鼠在目标象限所花时间占总时间的比率及穿越目标象限(即原平台所在的Ⅳ象限)的次数。

四、统计学分析

在水迷宫实验结果中,逃避潜伏期和目标象限时间比率采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,穿越平台次数不符合正态分布,采用 $M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})$ 的形式描述。组间逃避潜伏期比较采用重复测量的方差分析,由于不满足球形假定,结果采用多变量方差分析,同时分析组间、时点间、组间和时点的交互项是否有统计学意义。如果组间差异有统计学意义,采用Contrast法分别比较3个实验组与对照组的差异。由于多变量方差分析四种检验结果一致,本文仅列出Wilks' Lambda检验的结果。目标象限时间比率的组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用Dunnett法,以对照组作为参照。穿越平台次数的组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis秩和检验,如果差异有统计学意义,则采用Dwass-Steel-Critchlow-Fligner(DSCF)检验进行两两比较。检验水准设为双侧 $\alpha=0.050$,所有统计分析采用统计软件SAS 9.4。

结 果

一、小鼠定位航行实验

各组在5次时间点的逃避潜伏期情况见表1。实验组和对照组小鼠的潜伏期均随训练天数增加而逐渐缩短,呈下降趋势,各组小鼠在学习训练中均已逐渐学会寻找平台。对5次时间点进行趋势检验,结果显示,线性趋势有统计学意义($F=11.25, P=0.001$)。多变量方差分析结果显示,4组比较差异无统计学意义($F=1.23, P=0.251$),不同时间点比较差异有统计学意义($F=5.94, P<0.001$),组别与

时间点的交互作用无统计学意义($F=0.77, P=0.676$)。

二、小鼠空间探索实验

小鼠在目标象限的时间占总时间的比率在组间差异有统计学意义($F=3.26, P=0.027$),Dunnett法两两比较结果显示,仅环磷酰胺组与对照组相比差异有统计学意义($t=-3.05, P=0.009$),而紫杉醇组和表柔比星组在目标象限的时间所占总时间的比率虽然低于对照组,但其差异无统计学意义。各组在第6天穿越平台的次数比较,差异均无统计学意义,具体数据见表2。

讨 论

认知功能障碍已成为癌症患者化疗后的常见现象,通过降低记忆力、注意力、反应速度等严重影响患者的日常生活^[8]。至今已有研究证实化疗可能对患者认知功能造成损害^[9-11]。而对于公认的记忆关键区海马^[12],化疗药物可减少海马神经的生发^[13],阻止神经祖细胞自我更新^[14],持续抑制海马细胞分裂等^[15]。同时,研究表明,化疗药物可以引起体内的氧化应激反应^[16]和炎症反应^[17],导致自由基和细胞因子等通过血脑屏障,损伤中枢神经细胞,从而引起认知功能损害^[18-21]。Konat等^[22]以大鼠进行了动物实验,实验组联合使用化疗药物多柔比星和环磷酰胺,对照组使用0.9%NaCl溶液,4周后进行旷场实验(open field test)和避暗测试实验(passive avoidance test),评估后发现与对照组相比,实验组大鼠有严重的记忆功能障碍。Gandal等^[23]对小鼠进行甲氨蝶呤和5-氟尿嘧啶的联合化疗,发现实验组小鼠与对照组相比,出现持续性的听力刺激下降,这提示此类化疗药物能诱导中枢神经系统功能的长期变化,从而影响包括认知功能在内的一系列改变。Briones等^[24]对大鼠给予环磷酰胺、甲氨蝶呤和5-氟尿嘧啶联合化疗,恢复4周后进行Y迷宫

表1 化疗药物对小鼠学习记忆能力的影响

组别	只数	逃避潜伏期(s, $\bar{x}\pm s$)				
		第1天	第2天	第3天	第4天	第5天
紫杉醇组	20	48.9±11.0	48.2±12.3	51.6±9.7	46.3±12.2	41.2±13.6
表柔比星组	20	42.8±12.0	39.0±12.6	41.7±13.8	37.4±6.2	33.9±14.6
环磷酰胺组	20	45.1±10.8	47.3±11.3	47.3±14.4	41.9±14.5	43.8±13.8
对照组	20	45.1±12.7	37.9±11.6	40.1±12.4	36.9±13.7	37.9±13.8

注:4组之间差异无统计学意义($F=1.23, P=0.251$),时间点之间差异有统计学意义($F=5.94, P<0.001$),组别与时间点的交互作用无统计学意义($F=0.77, P=0.676$);对5次时间点进行趋势检验,结果显示,线性趋势有统计学意义($F=11.25, P=0.001$)

表2 化疗药物对小鼠空间探索能力的影响

组别	只数	目标象限时间比率 (%, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	穿越平台次数 [$M(P_{25} \sim P_{75})$]
紫杉醇组	19	20.6±8.1	1(0~3)
表柔比星组	10	20.5±9.5	2(1~4)
环磷酰胺组	19	13.6±8.9 ^a	1(0~3)
对照组	20	23.9±13.9	1(0~3)
检验值		$F=3.26$	$\chi^2=1.86$
P值		0.027	0.602

注:^a与对照组相比差异有统计学意义, $t=-3.05$, $P=0.009$

测试,与对照组相比大鼠出现明显的持续性认知功能障碍。之前的研究多是通过联合用药观察对动物认知的影响,难以确定具体某一种药物的毒性,而 Mu 等^[25]通过单一应用顺铂 3 个疗程(7~8 d 为 1 个疗程)后对大鼠进行 Morris 水迷宫等认知实验,发现单一应用顺铂会影响大鼠的认知功能。据此,笔者选择了乳腺癌患者常用的 3 种化疗药物(紫杉醇、环磷酰胺、表柔比星)作为实验药品,通过单一化疗的方法,采用经典的 Morris 水迷宫实验,研究单一应用化疗药对小鼠学习和认知能力的影响。

本研究主要通过经典的水迷宫定位航行实验和空间探索实验,来观察小鼠在不同干预条件下的认知功能改变^[26]。定位航行实验又叫隐匿平台实验,是动物通过空间视觉线索找到水下平台,从水中逃生的行为,用于检测动物空间学习能力^[27]。实验动物随着学习天数的增加,找到水下平台的时间逐渐缩短,即逃避潜伏期呈下降趋势,正常动物会更快找到平台。空间探索实验考察动物的空间记忆保持能力^[28],实验中虽已取走平台,动物应多次穿越原平台的位置及所在象限,而认知功能障碍的动物会出现逃避潜伏期的延长和穿越平台次数的减少^[29]。通过水迷宫实验,可以判断实验动物神经系统损伤为病因的认知功能障碍^[30-31]。Briones 等^[24]选择在给药结束 4 周后进行行为学实验,意在使动物的一般状况得以恢复。笔者在预实验中发现,小鼠在给药后 2 周后一般状况可恢复正常,为了尽量排除动物的不良状态影响实验的准确性,最终选择给药后 4 周进行水迷宫实验。

在本研究空间探索实验中,给予化疗药物 28 d 后,环磷酰胺组与对照组差异有统计学意义,这说明环磷酰胺对小鼠的空间记忆保持能力有显著抑制,而对其空间学习获得能力没有显著作用。由于乳腺癌化疗时多是联合用药,难以判断具体单一药物的

影响,基于本研究的数据,笔者推测环磷酰胺可能对患者的记忆力造成损害。

在水迷宫实验中,表柔比星没有阳性结果,可能原因如下:一是样本量不够^[32],小鼠在给药后相继死亡,于水迷宫实验时仅存活 10 只,这与其他组的样本量严重不符;二是小鼠可能处在应激状态中使成绩提高。存活的 10 只小鼠与其他组相比一般状态稍差,在实验过程中发现该组小鼠的游泳速度和逃避潜伏期都明显好于另外两个给药组,甚至与对照组相似。笔者推测原因是药物的毒性作用使小鼠处于应激状态。应激的主要意义在于对抗损伤,有助于机体抵抗各种突发的有害事件^[33]。应激作为一种保护性反应使小鼠更趋向于逃离水面,从而掩盖了记忆能力的下降。

本实验提示环磷酰胺单药化疗有可能造成患者认知功能障碍。在今后的化疗过程,可以考虑对患者进行行为学训练,以锻炼认知功能来缓解化疗对其的损害;也可以通过营养神经等治疗措施延缓认知功能的下降,从而提高乳腺癌化疗患者的生存质量。

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(收稿日期:2015-07-22)

(本文编辑:刘军兰)

姚婉茹,任健,何嘉琪,等.乳腺癌化疗药物紫杉醇、表柔比星、环磷酰胺对小鼠认知功能的影响[J/CD].中华乳腺病杂志:电子版,2016,10(1):20-24.