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铝中毒的诊断和治疗

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摘要:铝是地壳中含量最丰富的金属元素,人体吸收铝后可能通过促氧化活性导致氧化应激、自由基攻击、细胞蛋白质和脂质的氧化等,影响神经系统、心血管系统、血液系统、消化系统及呼吸系统等正常功能。本文将详细介绍铝中毒的各个方面,包括铝的理化特性,铝中毒患者的临床表现、诊断及治疗措施等,加强人们对铝中毒危害的认识,为提高铝中毒的临床诊断和治疗水平提供理论依据。

关键词:铝; 铝中毒; 重金属; 诊断和治疗

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Diagnosis and Treatment of Aluminum Toxicity

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Abstract Aluminum is the most abundant metal element in the crust of the earth. After being absorbed by the human body, aluminum may cause oxidative stress, free radical attacks, oxidation of cellular proteins and lipids through promoting oxidative activity, affecting the normal function of the nervous system, cardiovascular system, blood system, digestive system, and respiratory system. This article will introduce in detail various aspects of aluminum poisoning, including the physical and chemical properties of aluminum, the clinical manifestations, diagnosis, and treatment measures of patients with aluminum poisoning, in order to enhance people's understanding of the hazards of aluminum poisoning and provide theoretical basis for improving the clinical diagnosis and treatment effect of aluminum poisoning.

Keywords aluminum; aluminum toxicity; heavy metals; diagnosis and treatment

铝是地壳中含量仅次于氧和硅的第三大元素^[1],也是含量最丰富的金属元素(8.1%)。它存在于多种矿石中,如铝土矿、褐铁矿、沸石、氧化铝,以及红宝石、蓝宝石和绿松石等。此外,铝还存在于花岗岩和许多其他常见矿物中^[2-5]。古希腊和古罗马人将明矾作为收敛剂入药,并作为媒染剂用于染色。1787年,Lavoisier认为这是一种尚未被发现的金属氧化物;1807年,Davy提议将这种尚未被发现的金属命名为“矾”,后来将其改为“铝”^[2];直到1925年,美国化学学会正式决定在其出版物中开始使用铝这个名称。已知铝有22种同位素和异构体。最重要的化合物是 Al_2O_3 、硫酸盐和含有钾的可溶性硫酸盐(明矾)。天然铝由一种同位素铝组成,纯铝是一种银白色金属,具有质轻、外形美观、易于成型、加工或铸造的特性,其导热性高、耐腐蚀性极佳。它无磁性,不产生火花,在金属中延展性排名第二。它被广泛用于室外建筑装饰以及数以千计需要坚固、轻质、易施工材料的工业应用领域。虽然它的导电率只有铜的60%,但因其重量轻,被广泛用于输电线路^[2]。它还用于装饰纸、包装、玩具、炊具、婴儿配方奶粉、铝箔、作为增强疫苗免疫反应的佐剂、止汗剂及抗酸剂(氢氧化铝、硫糖铝)中。铝还会污染血液透析(hemodialysis, HD)液、静脉注射液、全胃肠外营养液及药用白蛋白等,并且是膀胱冲洗的明矾溶液(硫酸铝钾或硫酸铝铵)成分之一^[6-11]。

随着现代工业技术的快速发展,出现了一组不同的材料——纳米颗粒(nanoparticle, NP),其要求至少有一个维度小于100纳米。NP具有独特的物理化学性质,这通常与NP形状、化学成分、表面结构和带电荷等相关^[12]。 Al_2O_3 的NP主要用作二氧化钛和氧化锌配方中的包覆剂,避免二氧化钛直接接触皮肤,从而增加安全性。 Al_2O_3 的NP具有美容作用,除了护肤以外,它还可用于牙齿抛光和再固化^[13]。两种或两种以上的纳米材料可以组合成具有不同化

学或物理特性的纳米复合材料,进而拥有不同的性能,如抗菌活性、生物相容性、强度和耐用性。纳米复合材料在医学工程中有着广泛应用,其存在潜在毒性,然而目前抗菌纳米涂层没有得到有效监管,关于风险分析和职业暴露的问题仍然悬而未决。另外,随着细菌耐药性的产生,纳米复合材料的潜在毒性可能更难解决^[14]。重金属的毒性严重危害人体和动物健康^[15],铝同其他重金属一样,除了皮肤刺激性外,还对呼吸、神经、心血管、泌尿生殖、骨骼和造血系统等存在潜在的急性和慢性毒性^[16-19]。

1 铝中毒事件回顾

1921年报道的第一例铝中毒病例是金属公司工人,这位患者就诊时处于极度疲惫状态,脉搏缓慢且不规则,并伴有非常严重的持续呕吐、记忆力丧失、眼球震颤及躯体运动协调性受损^[20]。铝粉尘的吸入,可能会导致肺纤维化及相关神经功能损害^[21]。铝冶炼厂工人接触氟化物和其他呼吸道刺激物(空气中的颗粒物和气态氟化物,如氟化氢、二氧化硫、煤焦油沥青挥发物和粉尘)被认为是类哮喘综合征的诱因^[22-23]。1938年Doese^[24]报道了首例铝中毒合并肺纤维化病例,1952—1959年更多的铝中毒合并肺纤维化病例被陆续报道出来^[25]。1961年Mitchell等^[26]发现,27名有铝中毒高危风险的工人中,有6人被发现合并肺纤维化,其中两个致命病例中,肺纤维化的证据是确凿的;另外三个病例中,证据是充分的;还有一个病例提示肺纤维化。1962年McLaughlin等^[21]报道了一例担任球磨机操作员长达13年的工人出现铝中毒,该患者神情呆滞、毫无反应、健忘、说话困难、肢体乏力并伴有阵挛性抽搐。在20世纪60年代,开始使用铝交换树脂去除尿毒症患者体内的钾离子,并且可有效降低血清中磷酸盐浓度,从而有助于预防慢性肾病患者发生转移性钙化^[27]。随后

Berlyne 等^[28]提出,肾功能衰竭时应避免使用铝树脂和盐,需要更多地了解铝可能的毒性影响,并有必要对透析液中的铝浓度进行更严格的控制。1978年 Elliott 等^[29]研究表明,透析脑病综合征是由铝中毒引起的,而透析液是铝的主要来源。Ward 等^[30]研究表明,从透析液中吸收铝会导致骨软化症和脑病。1981年 Parkinson 等^[31]研究表明,肾功能不全患者行透析治疗时合并铝中毒,不仅会引起脑病、骨病,还会导致贫血。1982年 Sideman 等^[32]研究指出,肾功能不全患者体内铝的主要来源是被铝污染的透析液和口服的铝基磷酸盐结合剂。1984年 Boegman 等^[33]研究,揭示了铝影响神经元活动的一系列过程,如增加蛋白质合成和神经递质分解,减少神经递质再摄取和减缓轴突运输。1986年 McLachlan^[34]研究表明,合并神经纤维变性的阿尔茨海默病患者中,铝会在大脑灰质中蓄积。1992年 McLachlan 等^[35]研究显示,大量证据支持铝在阿尔茨海默病的发病机制中起促进作用。1992年 Sedman 发现^[36],铝中毒会导致脑病、代谢性骨病和小细胞性贫血。虽然铝与阿尔茨海默病的相关研究较多,但到目前为止,还没有研究证明铝中毒是阿尔茨海默病的病因。

2 毒物动力学

铝的来源可分为两大部分:自然来源和人为来源。空气中自然存在的铝来自风化过程和火山爆发。在自然风化过程中,铝从土壤转移到水环境中,从而形成多种有机复合物,使铝从固相转移到液相。此外,由于铝在酸性环境中的溶解度很高,酸雨会促进铝从固态向液态转移,并且会增加水中的铝溶解量。因受到多种参数的影响,铝能以多种形式存在于水中,例如 pH 值决定了铝在水环境中的存在形式^[37]。大多数铝同位素的半衰期都很短^[38],铝的吸收受肠道中多种物质(包括柠檬酸盐)的影响。此外,血浆中的大部分铝与蛋白质(主要是转铁蛋白)络合而导致铝的肾小球滤过率低,因此并非所有吸收的铝都会通过尿液排出体外。铝的毒物动力学机制较复杂,还需要进一步研究来阐明^[39]。

2.1 吸收

铝广泛存在于我们的日常饮食中^[40],而且重金属可在食物链中富集^[41]。据估计,人们每天从食物和饮料中摄入的铝为 2~25 mg,具体摄入量取决于所研究的饮食^[39]。最常见的大量含铝添加剂的食品包括一些加工奶酪、发酵粉、蛋糕混合物、冷冻面团、混合煎饼、自发面粉和腌制蔬菜。含铝的非处方药包

括一些抗酸剂、阿司匹林缓冲剂、止泻产品、冲洗剂和痔疮栓剂等^[42]。

受摄入的铝化合物种类和某些参数(如 pH 值、钙或铁的摄入量及其他物质的存在)影响,铝的吸收率会有 1~2 个数量级的变化。例如,乳酸盐、柠檬酸盐和氟化物会增加铝的摄取率,而硅酸盐或磷酸盐则会显著抑制铝的摄取。食物中铝的平均吸收率为 0.1%^[43],而饮用水中铝的吸收率略高,约为 0.3%^[44]。铝主要由小肠近端的肠黏膜细胞吸收,吸收方式包含扩散等被动转运和通过转铁蛋白及钙共有的主动转运,转铁蛋白还能促进肠黏膜细胞吸收铝^[39]。在存在柠檬酸盐或其他小分子有机酸的情况下,或者合并尿毒症及缺铁性贫血时,胃肠道对铝的吸收和血清铝浓度都会增加^[39,45-47]。磷酸盐和硅酸盐存在时,胃肠道对铝的吸收会减少^[39,48-49]。由于铝同位素的半衰期较短,且缺乏灵敏的分析技术,因此很难量化人体对铝的确切吸收量^[39]。Flarend 等^[50]研究表明,只有 0.012% 的铝被皮肤吸收。也有研究根据尿液排泄数据进行计算^[51],结果估计皮肤吸收率为 0.002%~0.06%,平均估计值为 0.0094%。Pineau 等^[52]在剥离的皮肤上进行研究,测得铝的吸收率明显高于正常皮肤(11.50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ vs 1.81 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)。Röllin 等^[53]研究发现,当空气中含有极低水平的铝时,吸入后早期即会产生显著的生物学反应,当连续接触 12 个月后,血清中铝浓度几乎翻了一番,此后趋于稳定。铝化合物吸入后沉积在肺部,导致肺中的铝浓度会随着年龄的增长而增加,从而导致呼吸系统异常^[54]。Sjögren 等^[55]研究表明,吸入的铝微粒一部分通过尿液迅速排出体外,另一部分可能经肺部吸收后重新分布到其他器官,这还需要进一步研究。

铁与铝的吸收呈竞争性,铁会影响铝的吸收,缺铁会促进铝的吸收。研究发现^[56],用缺铁饮食喂养的大鼠铝生物利用率较高(0.0065%),而用高铁饮食喂养的大鼠铝的生物利用率明显降低(0.0028%)。此外,甲状旁腺激素升高会促进铝的吸收,导致铝在脑、骨及甲状旁腺中优先沉积^[57]。因此,甲状旁腺激素可能参与了铝中毒的发病机制。

2.2 分布

铝的吸收途径及铝的存在形式对其体内分布有着至关重要的影响^[58-59]。确定铝的分布及已知蓄积分区,将提供有关铝如何在体内重新分布的重要信息。将这一信息与铝代谢半衰期结合起来,就可以估算出这些分区对铝的相对亲和力。铝在亚细胞中的分布位置极具争议性,尚缺乏有力证据表明存在任何单一的亚细胞蓄积池^[60]。血浆中的铝分为可超滤铝

和与蛋白质结合的铝^[61-62],并且血浆中不可超滤的铝含量与循环中的铝浓度有关^[63-64]。血浆铝浓度高时,蛋白质与铝的结合增加,铝复合物在血浆中的溶解度降低,导致铝的超滤性降低^[63-65]。当接触大剂量铝制剂及含铝透析液时,铝会在人体组织中蓄积。一般来说,铝在脾脏、肝脏、骨骼和肾脏中的蓄积量大于大脑、肌肉、心脏或肺。组织中出现铝浓度升高的先后顺序以及铝的实际蓄积量受多种因素影响,如所使用的铝盐种类、研究的动物模型、注射途径(即静脉注射、腹腔注射或皮下注射)和肾功能差异等^[39]。当然,注射铝盐后的观察时间不同,铝在组织中的含量也不同,因此很难对不同研究进行比较。

据报道,健康人体内的总铝负荷约为 30~50 mg/kg,血清中的正常铝含量约为 1~3 $\mu\text{g/L}$ ^[59]。44 例未使用抗酸剂的非接触者血铝平均水平为 1.6 $\mu\text{g/L}$,且 HD 患者的血铝水平是非接触者的 10 倍,骨组织中的铝含量为 5~10 mg/kg^[66]。在血液循环中,大约 90%的铝与转铁蛋白结合,其余的铝与血液中的白蛋白和柠檬酸盐结合^[39,67-68]。细胞对组织中铝的摄取相对较慢,推测与转铁蛋白结合铝的内吞作用和细胞内转移有关^[69]。随后铝从血液中分布到许多组织,其中 50%进入骨骼^[70],约 1%进入大脑灰质^[71],其余的铝则不同程度地分布到心脏、肝脏、肾脏和其他器官系统。柠檬酸盐是脑脊液中铝的主要载体^[72],铝可存在于大脑神经元、肝脏(非 Kupffer 细胞)、脾脏、肾小管上皮细胞及肾小球系膜细胞,也可存在于心肌细胞溶酶体及成骨细胞线粒体中^[73-75]。在人体皮肤、下消化道、淋巴结、肾上腺、甲状旁腺和大多数软组织器官中也发现了铝^[43]。此外,铝还可通过胎盘及乳汁途径进入胎儿体内^[43]。

2.3 代谢与排泄

铝的肠道吸收率低,尿液排泄快,组织吸收缓慢,主要存在于骨骼和网状内皮细胞中^[76]。铝在体内不会发生新陈代谢,超过 95%的铝会原封不动地从尿液中排出,并且血液中的柠檬酸盐会促进铝的排泄^[39,77]。柠檬酸盐和氟化物可促进肾脏排泄途径,减少铝在组织中的蓄积^[39,43,78]。铝还会通过乳汁、胆汁、粪便、汗液、毛发、指甲、皮脂和精液排出体外^[39,79-80]。由于铝主要通过尿液排泄,因此患有慢性肾脏病的患者铝的排泄量会减少^[39,81-84],接受透析治疗的患者铝的消除半衰期约为 85 天^[85]。长期接触铝的肾功能正常的职业工人,其体内铝的半衰期可延长至数年^[86],可能与铝中毒导致肺纤维化及肺部金属铝粉尘沉积有关,目前消除半衰期没有正常参考值^[26,87-88]。

3 病理生理学

人们对铝中毒的病理生理机制探究大多来自一些动物研究,主要集中在铝对各种组织的氧化应激作用,但这些研究并不能提供全面的认识,例如铝对某些特定器官及系统毒性的认识仍存在许多空白。

铝中毒会干扰大多数正常生理过程和细胞内活动。铝中毒的时间段尚不清楚,因为在接触铝后,有些患者铝中毒症状可在几秒钟内出现,有些则在几分钟内发现。铝毒性可能是铝与细胞膜和细胞质相互作用的结果。人体内的 Mg^{2+} 和 Fe^{3+} 会被 Al^{3+} 取代,导致细胞间通信、细胞生长和分泌等多功能紊乱^[89]。

铝的毒性作用主要源于它的促氧化活性,这种活性会导致氧化应激、自由基攻击及细胞蛋白质和脂质的氧化^[80]。当铝离子与蛋白质多肽相互作用时,其二级结构改变,最终导致变性^[90-93]。铝还能阻止淀粉样蛋白肽的蛋白水解,从而增加淀粉样蛋白肽的积累^[94]。细胞外表面和细胞内配体可能会与铝结合,诱发抑制或刺激作用^[95]。铝与酶的相互作用导致酶的抑制或激活^[96-100],还可与核苷酸的磷酸基团结合,影响能量代谢^[101]。肝细胞暴露于铝会阻碍三磷酸腺苷生成、抑制糖酵解、干扰三羧酸循环并促进脂质和蛋白质氧化^[102]。铝会破坏铁的平衡,导致铁超载^[103],减少铁蛋白的合成,增加转铁蛋白受体(transferrin receptor, TFR)的表达,从而破坏 TFR 与铁蛋白的正常合成,造成细胞中游离铁含量增加^[104]。细胞铁浓度升高会加剧细胞的氧化损伤,这与神经退行性疾病的发病机制有关^[105-108],还会增加脂质过氧化反应、DNA 损伤以及活性氧诱导的细胞(红细胞、淋巴细胞、成骨细胞)凋亡^[109-113]。铝的毒性作用可能会导致基因突变和基因功能改变,并使转录表达发生变化^[80]。报道发现^[114-119],铝会损伤胰岛导致代谢障碍,患者可能合并糖尿病前期病变和糖尿病;铝会进一步损害甲状旁腺及甲状腺,通过升高去甲肾上腺素和皮质醇激素水平导致血压升高。铝还会导致细胞膜的蛋白质成分降解从而损伤细胞膜结构^[120]。

4 临床表现

铝中毒破坏细胞内平衡,导致细胞病变,从而引起与器官结构和功能异常有关的全身中毒,患者可出现多种临床表现。

4.1 急性毒性

急性铝中毒患者在大量接触铝(通常是铝盐)后,

几天到几周内血清铝浓度可极度升高,出现脑病(表现为定向障碍、意识模糊和昏迷)、肌阵挛和癫痫发作等症状。大多数出现铝中毒症状的患者都曾有明确的铝暴露史,还伴有慢性肾功能衰竭。一些急性铝中毒的病例报告中发现,铝中毒的来源与采用明矾膀胱灌洗治疗出血性膀胱炎有关^[121-123]。研究发现^[124],同时采用柠檬酸盐口服溶液和氢氧化铝凝胶,会导致肾功能衰竭女性患者出现以意识模糊、肌阵挛、癫痫发作、昏迷和死亡为特征的快速进展性脑病,出现明显的高铝血症。我们将这种情况归因于铝与柠檬酸盐络合后,胃肠道对铝的吸收增强。研究发现^[125],两名患有尿毒症的新生儿,在接触含铝量较高的婴儿配方奶1~2个月后,出现神经中毒症状。及时接受去铁胺(deferoxamine, DFO)和/或血液净化治疗的患者铝中毒症状会消失^[123,126],但未及时发现症状和/或延误治疗的患者,通常会死亡(支持性治疗通常无法恢复正常的精神状态)^[124,127]。

无机铝盐在大鼠和小鼠体内的急性口服毒性评估结果显示,不同化合物的半数致死剂量范围很广,大鼠为162~750 mg/kg,小鼠为164~980 mg/kg。不过,腹腔给药后获得的半数致死剂量(大鼠为25~82 mg/kg,小鼠为40~133 mg/kg)的范围比口服给药的范围窄得多。这表明毒性取决于全身铝暴露量,口服和腹腔给药的不同效果可能取决于生物利用率的不同。不同铝盐的吸收程度如下:溴化铝>硝酸铝>氯化铝>硫酸铝^[43]。

4.2 慢性毒性

据报道,慢性铝中毒有两种不同类型:一种是与职业相关的肺部疾病,如哮喘和肺纤维化^[128],患者伴有肺功能下降;另一种是多系统综合征,最常见于HD者,最初被描述为透析脑病综合征或“透析痴呆症”^[129-131]。然而,这些术语并不能准确表达铝毒性的全部影响。

动物研究也报告了长期接触铝盐后认知和记忆力出现变化^[132]。在大鼠每日饮用水中添加硝酸铝104 mg/kg,连续添加28天后,大鼠脾脏和肝脏出现轻微的组织病理学变化,当每日硝酸铝剂量降低至52 mg/kg时未观察到有害效应^[43]。然而,该团队在另一项研究发现,每日添加硝酸铝261 mg/kg,持续100天,会导致体重增加幅度降低,但没有出现组织病理学变化,且当每日硝酸铝剂量降低至52 mg/kg时,未观察到体重增加幅度降低^[43]。

4.3 职业暴露

职业性接触铝以吸入为主,吸入的铝颗粒物可通过多种途径进入中枢神经系统。首先,吸入的铝颗粒

沉积在肺泡中,穿过“呼吸膜”进入血液,随全身血液循环转移到各个器官和组织;其次通过嗅神经元从鼻腔转移到脑组织^[133]。在工业中,职业性接触铝的来源包括氧化铝、硫酸铝、铝尘、锅炉室中的铝烟以及焊接铝板时产生的铝烟。氢氧化铝和氟化铝是氟化铝厂工人的主要接触源,熔炼车间工人接触的主要是氧化铝和少量氟化铝,铸造车间工人接触的主要是氧化铝和少量氧化铝金属烟雾。铝锅室、熔炼炉、铸造厂、焊接场所和重熔厂内的空气中可能含有相当高浓度的氧化铝^[134]。根据调查,工作场所空气中的铝尘或铝烟浓度为几十毫克每立方米,铝尘的铝颗粒直径可达纳米到微米级,但铝烟的铝颗粒直径大多为纳米级。在日常作业中,工人呼吸区测得的铝尘总浓度和可吸入浓度分别为0.08~2.1 mg/m³和0.03 mg/m³。在这些粉尘中,铝氧化物一般约占铝总量的25%~44%^[135]。

职业性接触铝中毒最常影响中枢神经系统、骨骼系统、造血系统、泌尿系统和呼吸系统。活性氧的作用增强会刺激淀粉样沉积物的形成,临床表现以共济失调、记忆力减退、抽象思维受损和抑郁状态为主。并且铝化合物对运动技能也有不利影响^[136]。

5 对各系统的影响

5.1 呼吸系统

电解铝车间工人的呼吸系统症状,包括呼吸困难、咳嗽、喘息、支气管炎和胸闷^[137],这些症状在接触铝金属烟雾和铝尘几个月后就会出现。哮喘通常会在停止接触后有所好转,但有些工人无法完全康复^[138],这是车间工人的高流动性原因之一^[139]。

铝中毒患者肺部病变包括肉芽肿性肺炎、肺肉芽肿病、肺纤维化、肺泡蛋白病和脱屑性间质性肺炎^[140-144]。哮喘可能是由接触铝引起的^[145],但铝业工人的哮喘也可能是由气体和烟雾等其他化学因素引起的^[23]。在炼铝工人中,很少有反应性气道功能障碍综合征的报道^[146]。早期,只有在接触高浓度铝粉的员工中才能发现肺部疾病,铝粉尘中毒患者的临床特征是肺纤维化,主要表现在肺的上、中段;晚期以胸膜下大泡性肺气肿为特征,因此自发性气胸的风险增加。及早发现铝引起的肺部实变对于预防疾病进展非常重要,特别是肺纤维化,即使在铝暴露结束后病情仍会继续进展,这导致患者预后较差。传统的胸部X光检查很难发现铝引起的肺部变化^[26];高分辨率CT更为敏感,铝中毒患者的肺部影像表现为小的、弥漫性、圆形和不明确的中心叶状不透明病

变^[26]。据报道,口服磷化铝可导致摄入者发生急性肺水肿^[147]。

5.2 中枢神经系统

研究表明^[148-149],铝中毒与阿尔茨海默病、帕金森病、精神分裂症和肌萎缩侧索硬化症及自闭症等有关。大脑皮层的铝浓度来自血液供应,而侧脑室的铝浓度可能来自血液供应或侧脑室的脑脊液,对大鼠和兔静脉注射铝化合物后,发现额叶皮层的铝浓度高于侧脑室^[150-151]。铝可以通过血脑屏障(blood-brain barrier, BBB)、脉络丛和鼻腔这三种途径进入大脑,其中通过鼻腔和脉络丛的铝含量极少。铝通过 BBB 进入大脑的过程依赖扩散、载体介导(包括 TFR 介导的内吞作用)进行,大约 81% 的循环铝能与转铁蛋白结合,并能通过 TFR 介导的内吞作用通过 BBB 转运到脑内^[152]。慢性接触铝与小鼠大脑神经干细胞数量减少、细胞增殖和神经母细胞分化受阻有关^[153-154]。

最近大量研究表明铝的神经毒性和自噬信号通路有关,它始于氧化应激,终于炎症和自噬功能障碍。此外,由于活性氧和促炎细胞因子的产生,基因表达紊乱、tau 蛋白过度磷酸化、自噬体形成的增强及自噬体降解的抑制等都受到铝中毒的影响^[155]。

5.3 血液系统

铝中毒早期会影响造血功能,导致小红细胞低色素性贫血,其对红细胞祖细胞和红细胞的影响分别与生长缓慢和膜带 3 蛋白降解增加有关^[156-157]。在大鼠体内,铝会抑制细胞生长,而在人体内则会抑制造血细胞^[156,158]。小鼠接触铝导致骨髓中的有丝分裂受抑制,降低细胞增殖和血红蛋白合成^[159]。铝会抑制血红素合成途径中的 δ -氨基乙酰乙酸脱氢酶,导致红细胞原卟啉积累^[160-161],这种效应在铝超载的 HD 患者中最为明显^[162]。

Zaman 等^[163]和 Pérez 等^[164]研究显示,铝会降低红细胞的变形能力,使红细胞滞留在脾脏的网状内皮系统中,促进铝更快地从血液中排出。铝还会促使红细胞膜过氧化,导致溶血。因此铝中毒动物的红细胞数量减少可能是铝的溶血作用和红细胞存活时间缩短的结果。正如前面所提及的,铝会影响血红素的生物合成及铁の利用不足,因此还会影响包括血细胞在内的细胞代谢。铝元素可与氨基酸、肽、蛋白质、酶、底物、辅助因子、核苷酸和碳水化合物结合,刺激烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH)氧化,并参与自由基的形成过程。

贫血的特点是平均红细胞容积(小红细胞症)和平均红细胞/血红蛋白浓度(低色素血症)下降,在长期铝暴露情况下,小红细胞症和低色素血症会持续存

在^[165]。不过,在一些实验性铝暴露中,血红蛋白、红细胞比容和红细胞渗透脆性都没有发生变化^[166-168]。Vittori 等^[169]研究显示,铝暴露大鼠血浆中的铁含量或总铁结合力无明显变化,但大鼠对铁的吸收能力受损,铁在骨髓中与血红素的结合减少。Farina 等^[170]发现,在饮用水中添加硫酸铝 54.7 mg/(kg·d),18 个月后,大鼠血液中的铁浓度明显下降,而总铁结合能力没有变化。Florence 等^[171]报道,大鼠在连续 6 个月的饮食中接触柠檬酸铝 75 mg/(kg·d)后,血清铁含量、总铁结合能力和转铁蛋白饱和度均有所下降。

5.4 心血管系统

职业暴露受试者和 HD 患者的心血管疾病发病率增加,包括高血压和动脉粥样硬化。研究还发现,冠心病、高血压和血脂异常患者体内的铝负荷也会升高^[19]。研究表明^[19],接触铝会引起心肌细胞超微结构的严重破坏,并伴有心肌细胞坏死和凋亡、氧化应激、炎症和线粒体功能障碍,从而导致心电图改变。该研究还显示,接触铝后会出现血脂异常,这是由于肝脏脂质分解代谢受损,以及促进了低密度脂蛋白氧化。研究还表明^[19],铝能抑制对氧磷酶 1 的活性,诱导内皮功能障碍和黏附分子的表达,进一步促进动脉粥样硬化的发生。铝在高血压中的作用是通过上调 NADPH-氧化酶、抑制一氧化氮的生物利用率和刺激肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统来介导的。铁变态反应、热变态反应、内质网应激、肠道微生物组和代谢组的调节均参与了铝暴露后心血管疾病的发生^[19,172]。磷化铝中毒患者可能合并中毒性心肌炎、心肌运动减弱、左心室血栓形成和心肌功能障碍等情况^[173],并且磷化铝中毒还会促使大脑中动脉血栓形成,导致缺血性中风的发生^[174]。研究显示^[175],母鼠毛发中铝含量的增加与后代小鼠罹患先天性心脏疾病的风险之间存在明显关联。因此,铝中毒对心血管的影响除了炎症、功能障碍、血管栓塞,还包括先天性心脏缺陷。

5.5 肌肉骨骼系统

铝对骨基质形成和矿化的损害可能是通过其对骨细胞的直接影响或通过其对甲状旁腺激素和钙代谢的间接影响而介导的,其对肌肉骨骼系统的毒性作用与组织中的铝负荷成正比^[176]。接触铝诱发的主要肌病是巨噬细胞性肌筋膜炎,伴有慢性关节肌痛或慢性疲劳综合征^[177]。铝中毒患者会出现维生素 D 抗性骨软化症和骨病,其特点是骨质疏松、成骨细胞活性极低、矿化度降低,从而出现骨软化、自发性骨折和疼痛等症状^[178-180]。在这些患者中,钙、镁和磷酸盐的代谢似乎不受影响^[181],铝聚集在矿化前沿的成骨细

胞线粒体中^[75,182]。

一例因长期接触氢氧化铝凝胶的铝相关性骨营养不良症肾衰竭患者,虽然血浆铝含量明显升高,但没有肌肉骨骼症状,骨活检显示了铝相关疾病再生障碍型的特征,铝染色明显且成骨细胞骨质减少,患者停用氢氧化铝凝胶,并服用碳酸钙控制高磷血症9个月后,骨活检显示铝相关性骨病明显好转^[183]。

5.6 泌尿系统

肾功能衰竭时,防止铝蓄积的能力就会下降^[184]。慢性肾功能衰竭患者的铝中毒与肾性骨营养不良和透析性脑病有关,这种毒性与肾性骨营养不良有两个方面的联系,一是过度使用氢氧化铝凝胶导致低磷血症的医源性效应,这会干扰骨骼矿化,二是铝在骨骼中的沉积^[185]。

一项研究结果表明^[186],铝可在肾组织中蓄积,促进肾小管细胞凋亡和胶原纤维沉积,并上调转化生长因子- β 1/Smads 通路相关蛋白的表达,导致肾脏发生病理改变和功能损害。体外实验还显示^[186],铝暴露增加了肾皮质近曲小管上皮细胞的凋亡和纤维化相关因子的表达,并伴随着转化生长因子- β 1/Smads 通路的激活,从而促进细胞凋亡和肾脏纤维化。另一项研究表明^[187],N-乙酰半胱氨酸对铝暴露引起的大鼠肾毒性有潜在保护作用。

5.7 消化系统

慢性肾功能衰竭大鼠铝超负荷与肝脏(和全身)重量减轻和肝功能改变有关^[188]。Abdel-Wahab^[189]报告称,实验大鼠每日口服 20 mg/kg Al_2O_3 ,30 天后检测发现,丙氨酸氨基转移酶、碱性磷酸酶、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶和总胆红素的活性明显增加,血清尿素和肌酐水平也有所上升。Mailloux 等^[190]研究表明,铝通过破坏肝细胞线粒体三羧酸循环和有氧呼吸,并促进无氧呼吸从而扰乱肝脏能量代谢。

一名患者因摄入磷化铝颗粒诱发急性胰腺炎,患者肝脏和胰腺病变影响正常新陈代谢,导致高血糖、低蛋白血症、高脂血症、高胆固醇血症和高甘油三酯血症^[191]。

5.8 内分泌系统

生活在石油化工厂附近污染区、有机氯农药污染区、多氯联苯污染区或铝铸造厂附近的人自身免疫性甲状腺疾病(autoimmune thyroid diseases, AITD)的患病率较高。铝可加剧甲状腺细胞的炎症反应,同时 omega-3 脂肪酸、肌醇和硒蛋氨酸在一定程度上有预防 AITD 的效果^[192]。

5.9 生殖系统

实验证据表明,铝中毒可以对人类乳腺上皮细胞

产生不利影响,其可能是乳腺囊肿形成的一个致病因素。铝中毒可导致人类乳腺上皮细胞的基因组不稳定表达和异常增殖,增加人类乳腺癌细胞的迁移和侵袭。此外,铝是一种具有雌激素效应的金属元素,是罹患乳腺癌的危险因素之一。另外,铝基止汗剂已被证明会对乳腺组织微环境造成不利影响,可能导致乳腺囊肿和乳腺癌的发生^[193]。 Al_2O_3 具有胚胎毒性和致畸性,虽然在给孕鼠直接服用高剂量氢氧化铝时没有观察到胚胎/胎儿中毒的迹象,但在给实验鼠服用氢氧化铝的同时服用柠檬酸或乳酸,或以硝酸铝、乳酸铝或氯化铝进行干预时,却发现了一些母体中毒和胎儿中毒的迹象。也有报告称^[194],乳酸铝或氯化铝会影响大鼠、兔和小鼠后代的神经行为。

6 诊断

与一般疾病不同,铝中毒的临床表现缺乏特异性。有明确铝暴露史(职业、透析患者及长期服用制酸剂者),发生脑病(定向障碍、意识模糊和昏迷)、肌阵挛和癫痫发作、认知发展障碍、记忆力减退、肺部疾病(哮喘和肺纤维化)时应考虑到铝中毒。可对血液、骨骼、尿液和粪便中的铝进行检测,以确认铝负荷与中毒的关系。有多种分析方法可用于测量生物材料中的铝含量,包括加速器质谱法、石墨炉原子吸收光谱法、火焰原子吸收光谱法、电热原子吸收光谱法、中子活化分析法、电感耦合等离子体原子发射光谱法、电感耦合等离子体质谱法和激光微探针质谱法^[78,195-197]。Zn(II)-Based Sqi 型二维配位聚合物是一种很有应用前途的灵敏荧光 Al^{3+} 探针检测技术^[198]。

血清中铝的正常含量约为 $1\sim 3\ \mu g/L$ ^[199-200],并可能随着年龄的增长而增加^[201]。随着检测方法的改进,血清中铝含量正常值也有所下调。Nieboer 等^[202]认为,正常血清铝浓度为 $1.1\sim 1.9\ \mu g/L$ 。有报道认为^[203],未接触过工业污染的受试者血清中的铝浓度接近以前报告的铝中毒最低浓度。Jayawardene 等^[204]发现,健康人群的全血铝浓度 $2\sim 8\ \mu g/L$,并且每日尿液铝排泄量低于 $4\sim 12\ g$ 被视为正常^[39,202]。铝中毒患者血清和尿液中的铝浓度范围很广,部分患者在铝浓度略高于正常值时即出现严重的临床表现。铝中毒患者可进行肺功能测试,以评估肺功能损害程度^[87]。芬兰的一项职业研究建议,监测职业铝暴露工人尿液中的铝浓度,其主要目的是及时发现并有效预防肺内铝负荷的形成,从而防止铝在靶器官中的有害积聚,在 2 天没有职业接触和没有使用

含铝药物的情况下,尿铝的界值约为 $2.3 \mu\text{mol/g}$ 肌酐^[205]。

7 治疗

如果发现有疑似症状或铝浓度升高的患者,应让他们避免再接触铝。还应限制在工业中接触铝和接触含铝的抗酸剂。因接触铝而患职业性哮喘的患者应使用支气管扩张剂和类固醇进行对症治疗^[206]。

对于接触铝引起的急性和慢性中毒,建议采用螯合疗法^[206]。螯合疗法能有效改善神经中毒、贫血和骨软化症的表现,经证实唯一有效的螯合剂是 DFO。其他螯合剂,如 d-青霉胺和 2,3-二巯基-1-丙醇,在慢性 HD 患者试用后,铝浓度没有明显降低。大量螯合剂相关的研究表明,没有其他螯合剂可以替代 DFO^[207]。

DFO 是一种无色的结晶碱,由皮洛斯链霉菌产生^[208]。其主要作为一种铁螯合剂用于治疗铁过载。但由于铝和铁的化学性质相似,它也能成功清除体内多余的铝^[209]。事实证明,静脉注射 DFO 可降低 HD 和腹膜透析患者体内的铝负荷,减轻对骨骼和大脑的损伤^[210],它还成功用于治疗儿童的铝中毒^[211]。需要注意的是它可能会引起过敏反应,如瘙痒、麦粒肿和过敏性休克,其他不良反应包括排尿困难、腹部不适、腹泻、发烧、腿抽搐、白内障和心动过速^[209]。

7.1 急性中毒

建议静脉注射 $15 \text{ mg}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{d})$ 的 DFO^[206],成人的铝中毒治疗剂量为 $1 \sim 2 \text{ g}/\text{d}$ 。DFO 能螯合铝,形成铝氧胺随尿液排出体外,或通过 HD 排出体外^[72,212]。建议慢性肾病第 5 期患者在螯合 6~8 小时后进行 3~4 小时的血液净化治疗,以清除铝-DFO 螯合物,并防止其重新分布到重要组织^[213]。肾功能和尿量正常的患者不需要进行血液净化治疗。据报道,在依赖透析治疗的患者中,DFO 可能通过 BBB 重新分布至大脑,诱发铝脑病甚至死亡。

7.2 慢性中毒

使用 DFO 进行螯合治疗可逆转脑病、骨软化症和贫血。大量病例报告显示,DFO 可使神经毒性、抗维生素 D 性骨病和抗铁性贫血得到逆转^[214-216]。美国国家肾脏基金会提供了透析性脑病治疗建议^[217],对于血清铝浓度大于 $300 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ 的患者,在定期安排的 HD 疗程前 5 小时使用 DFO(每周 1 次、每次 1 小时、每次 $5 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$ 、疗程为 4 个月);对于血清铝浓度为 $50 \sim 300 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ 的患者,可在 HD 的最后一小时给予 DFO(每周 1 次、每次 $5 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$ 、疗程为 2 个月),然

后对血清铝浓度进行监测,并根据肾功能和神经系统症状按需重复该疗法。研究发现^[218], $2.5 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$ 和 $5 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$ 的 DFO 治疗慢性铝中毒的效果相似,未来需要进一步研究。

7.3 其它疗法

人们还提出了许多其他治疗方法,去除铝效率最高的螯合剂组合包括抗坏血酸(维生素 C)、DFO 以及 Feralex-G(一种新型螯合剂)。这种化合物能非常有效地清除大脑组织中的铝^[219]。另一种与乙二胺四乙酸相似的螯合剂是 N-(2-羟乙基)乙二胺三乙酸(ethylene diamine triacetic acid, HEDTA),它是一种潜在的铝螯合剂。此外,蜂胶也是一种潜在的抗氧化剂和抗脂质过氧化物。同时服用 HEDTA 和蜂胶可调节乙酰胆碱酯酶的活性,从而起到神经保护、减轻氧化应激和保护细胞膜的作用^[220]。铝会降低乙酰胆碱酯酶的活性,接触铝还会显著降低血液中 γ -氨基乙酰丙酸脱水酶和大脑中 γ -氨基乙酰丙酸合成酶的活性。用 HEDTA 和硒(Se)处理可减少铝的积累,调节细胞信号传导及神经传递,并稳定细胞膜结构^[81]。DFO 不能进入大脑,但 HEDTA 可以通过 BBB 适度降低大脑中的铝浓度。为达到最佳治疗效果,可将柠檬酸(可降低氧化应激,清除储存在血浆中并重新分布的铝)与 HEDTA 结合使用^[221-222]。

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