

· 临床研究 ·

太极拳运动对稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF-α 含量的影响

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【摘要】目的 观察太极拳运动对稳定期慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者血清中白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、白细胞介素-8(IL-8)及肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)含量的影响。**方法** 采用随机数字表法将 74 例稳定期 COPD 患者分为太极拳组及对照组。2 组患者均给予对症支持治疗, 太极拳组在此基础上辅以 24 式杨式太极拳训练, 对照组仍按照往常习惯生活, 未给予特殊训练干预。于入选时、干预 6 周及干预 12 周后分别抽取各组患者清晨空腹静脉血 5 ml, 对其血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF-α 浓度进行测定。**结果** 对照组患者经干预 6 周及 12 周后, 其血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF-α 浓度均较入选时无显著变化($P > 0.05$); 太极拳组患者经干预 6 周后, 其血清中 IL-6 浓度[(248.86 ± 64.18) pg/ml]较入选时无明显变化($P > 0.05$), 而 IL-8 浓度[(146.25 ± 17.60) pg/ml]及 TNF-α 浓度[(57.03 ± 12.19) pg/ml]均较入选时明显降低($P < 0.05$); 通过组间比较发现, 2 组患者上述指标组间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 太极拳组患者经干预 12 周后, 其血清中 IL-6 浓度[(220.89 ± 62.25) pg/ml]、IL-8 浓度[(138.28 ± 24.86) pg/ml]及 TNF-α 浓度[(51.44 ± 11.88) pg/ml]均较入选时进一步降低($P < 0.05$), 并且上述指标亦显著低于同期对照组水平($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 太极拳锻炼能显著降低稳定期 COPD 患者血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF-α 浓度, 推测太极拳锻炼改善 COPD 患者病情的作用机制可能与下调血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF-α 含量有关。

【关键词】 太极拳; 慢性阻塞性肺疾病; 白细胞介素-6; 白细胞介素-8; 肿瘤坏死因子-α

The effects of Taijiquan on serum concentration of interleukin-6, interleukin-8, tumor necrosis factor-α in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in stationary stage Du Shuting*, Ding Lianming, Yang Fubing, Xing Bin, Wu Juanjuan, Zhang Jing, Zheng Lei, Zhu Lei. *Department of Pathophysiology of Basic Medical College, Hebei North University, Zhangjiakou 075000, China

【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the effects of Taijiquan (TJQ) on serum concentration of interleukin-6 (IL-6) interleukin-8 (IL-8), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in stationary stage. **Methods** Seventy-four patients with COPD at stationary stage were randomly divided into TJQ group, and control group, all patients received 12 weeks exercise. Subjects in TJQ group received 24 Yang's style TJQ program, while those in control group were instructed to maintain their usual activities and prescribed no any special exercise program. For each subject, data collection and comparative analysis of serum concentrations of IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-α were performed at baseline and at the 6th and 12th week. **Results** Serum concentrations of IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-α of control group at the 6th and 12th week showed no significant change compared with baseline ($P > 0.05$); After 6 weeks of training, serum concentrations of IL-6 of TJQ group [(248.86 ± 64.18) ps/ml] showed no significant difference from baseline ($P > 0.05$), serum concentrations of IL-8 [(146.25 ± 17.60) pg/ml] decreased ($P < 0.05$), and TNF-α [(57.03 ± 12.19) pg/ml] decreased significantly compared with baseline ($P < 0.01$). But compared with control group, the changes of three indexes were not statistically different ($P > 0.05$). After 12 weeks of training, three indexes of TJQ group decreased significantly compared with baseline ($P < 0.01$); compared with control group, serum concentrations of IL-6 [(220.89 ± 62.25) pg/ml] decreased and had statistical difference ($P < 0.05$), serum concentrations of IL-8 [(138.28 ± 24.86) pg/ml] and TNF-α [(51.44 ± 11.88)] also decreased compared with control group at the same period, and had significant difference ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** TJQ exercise can decrease serum concentrations of IL-1, IL-6 and TNF-α in patients with COPD in stationary stage. It is speculated that the rehabilitation treatment mechanism of TJQ exercise on COPD may be associated with down-regulation of serum concentrations of IL-6, IL-8 and TNF-α.

【Key words】 Taijiquan; Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Interleukin-6; Interleukin-8; Tumor necrosis factor-α

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,COPD)是一种发病率和死亡率均较高的严重疾病,目前占全球死亡原因的第4位,预计到2020年COPD将跃居至全球死亡原因的第3位^[1]。气道非特异性炎症及重构与该疾病严重程度密切相关^[2],多种炎性介质参与了该非特异性炎性反应,如白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6,IL-6)、白细胞介素-8(interleukin-8,IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(tumor necrosis factor-α,TNF-α)等在COPD免疫调节及炎症反应中均发挥重要作用^[3]。太极拳作为一种有氧运动,在改善COPD患者肺功能、减轻临床症状、提高生活质量等方面作用显著^[4],但目前鲜见有研究涉及太极拳锻炼对COPD患者血浆中细胞因子含量的影响。本研究旨在观察太极拳锻炼对稳定期COPD患者血浆中IL-6、IL-8及TNF-α含量的影响,从细胞因子角度探讨太极拳锻炼治疗COPD患者的相关作用机制。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

共选取2007年至2012年期间曾在我院明确诊断为COPD、并从未进行过太极拳锻炼的稳定期COPD患者76例,均符合COPD全球倡议制订的慢性阻塞性肺疾病临床诊断标准^[2],所有患者均签署知情同意书,并排除具有以下情况者,包括:①精神异常;②有严重感知障碍;③不能独自行走;④患缺血性心脏病并伴有相应症状;⑤依从性差或锻炼时间不充足,无法坚持按时锻炼者;⑥训练阶段病情加重或因其它原因退出实验者。采用随机数字表法将上述符合条件的COPD患者分为2组,2组患者性别、年龄、体重指数、病程及病情分级情况详见表1,表中数据经统计学比较,发现组间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。

表1 2组患者一般情况及病情比较

| 组别 | 例数 | 性别(例) | | 年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$) |
|------|----|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | 男 | 女 | |
| 太极拳组 | 36 | 23 | 13 | 65.24 ± 8.37 |
| 对照组 | 38 | 23 | 15 | 64.48 ± 6.54 |
| 组别 | 例数 | 体重指数 (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 病程 (年, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 病情分级(例) |
| 太极拳组 | 36 | 23.08 ± 2.58 | 7.18 ± 2.72 | I 级 11 II 级 25 |
| 对照组 | 38 | 22.87 ± 2.49 | 7.50 ± 2.85 | I 级 12 II 级 26 |

二、主要仪器及试剂

本研究所用GBO-52L型冷藏冷冻冰箱由北京低温设备厂生产,HHSH2F型电热恒温水温箱由上海市精慧仪表公司生产,KDC-40型低速台式离心机由科大创新股份有限公司生产,QJ/WKY加样器由上海求精生化试剂仪器有限公司生产,DNM-9602G型酶标分析仪由北京普郎新技术有限公司生产;IL-6、IL-8及

TNF-α三种人定量分析酶联免疫检测试剂盒均由北京博凌科为生物科技有限公司提供。

三、运动方案

研究期内2组患者均不给予任何治疗性药物(如抗胆碱能药物、激素或长效β2受体激动剂等),如突发喘憋可临时应用万托林、氨茶碱平喘,发生肺部炎症时可应用抗生素,排痰不畅时可应用氨溴索等药物。太极拳组患者在此基础上辅以24式杨式太极拳训练,主要动作参见文献[5],打太极拳时注意动作松柔、慢匀,强调呼吸与运动相配合,如举手及足外移时吸气使胸廓扩张,手放松下沉及收足时呼气使胸廓回缩,整个训练过程由专人负责指导。每位患者均发放教学光盘及训练登记本,指导患者每日自行练习太极拳1 h,患者可根据个人实际情况将该训练分两部分完成,如上午、下午各锻炼0.5 h,于锻炼完毕后在登记本上记录锻炼持续时间。此外该组患者每周由指导老师集中培训2次,每次持续1 h,同时由指导老师在每次集中培训时核查患者训练登记本,以督促患者按时、按量完成太极拳练习,共持续锻炼12周。对照组患者在研究期间仍按照往常习惯生活,未给予特殊训练干预。

四、疗效评定指标

于干预前、干预6周及干预12周后分别抽取各组患者清晨空腹静脉血5 ml,待自然凝固后取上清液,置于-20℃环境下低温冻存。检测前将冻存标本置于室温下平衡20 min,如标本中有悬浮物则需通过离心手段去除。采用ELISA双抗体夹心测定法分别检测每份血清标本中IL-6、IL-8及TNF-α浓度,整个操作步骤均严格按照试剂盒说明书进行。通过酶标仪检测450 nm处的标本吸光度值(optical density, OD),并结合所绘制标准曲线及标本OD值分别计算IL-6、IL-8及TNF-α浓度。

五、统计学分析

本研究所得计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用SPSS 19.0版统计学软件包进行数据分析,组内不同时间点比较采用配对样本t检验,组间相同时间点比较采用独立样本t检验, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

对照组患者经干预6周及干预12周后,发现其血清中IL-6、IL-8及TNF-α含量均较入选时无明显变化($P > 0.05$)。太极拳组患者经干预6周后,发现其血清中IL-6含量较入选时无明显变化($P > 0.05$),而IL-8及TNF-α含量均较入选时明显降低($P < 0.05$);与同期对照组比较,上述3项指标组间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。太极拳组患者经干预12周后,发现其血清中IL-6、IL-8及TNF-α含量均较入选时进一

步降低($P < 0.05$)；通过组间对比发现，太极拳组患者血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF- α 含量均较对照组明显降低，组间差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。干预前、后 2 组患者血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF- α 含量变化情况详见表 2。

表 2 2 组患者治疗前、后不同时间点血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF- α 含量变化情况比较(pg/ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | 例数 | IL-6 | IL-8 | TNF- α |
|-------------|----|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 太极拳组 | | | | |
| 入选时 | 36 | 257.94 ± 85.41 | 152.03 ± 20.87 | 63.58 ± 19.44 |
| 干预 6 周后 | 36 | 248.86 ± 64.18 | 146.25 ± 17.60 ^a | 57.03 ± 12.19 ^a |
| 干预 12 周后 | 36 | 220.89 ± 62.25 ^{ab} | 138.28 ± 24.86 ^{ab} | 51.44 ± 11.88 ^{ab} |
| 对照组 | | | | |
| 入选时 | 38 | 249.95 ± 83.66 | 155.74 ± 27.19 | 60.39 ± 15.06 |
| 干预 6 周后 | 38 | 251.29 ± 63.18 | 155.95 ± 25.23 | 61.16 ± 13.80 |
| 干预 12 周后 | 38 | 252.42 ± 58.71 | 154.44 ± 23.98 | 63.63 ± 12.83 |

注：与同组训练前比较，^a $P < 0.05$ ；与同期对照组比较，^b $P < 0.05$

讨 论

现代研究认为 COPD 是由多种炎性细胞及炎性介质参与的一种慢性气道炎性疾病，这种慢性炎性反应在 COPD 稳定期及加重期均持续存在，能导致支气管、肺组织结构改变、气道重塑、肺实质遭到破坏，最终发展为肺气肿；另外这种慢性炎性反应还可以破坏机体正常的修复及防御机制，引起小气道改变，导致气体陷闭、气流受限，继而出现逐渐加重的呼吸困难，患者体力活动也受到影响，生活质量逐年下降^[2,6,7]。可见抑制由炎性细胞及炎性介质参与的慢性气道炎性反应，在 COPD 防治中占有重要地位。

太极拳作为一项中低强度的有氧运动，深受群众喜爱，有不少心肺、神经系统疾病患者将其作为康复运动项目。通过国内、外大量随访调查发现，部分 COPD 患者经一段时间太极拳锻炼后，均感觉症状减轻、活动能力明显增强^[8,9]，提示太极拳运动能改善 COPD 患者运动耐力及肺功能，促其生活质量提高，但其确切治疗机制尚未明确。基于上述背景，本研究通过观察太极拳锻炼对血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF- α 等炎性细胞因子含量的影响，拟从细胞因子角度探讨太极拳锻炼改善 COPD 患者病情的相关作用机制。

IL-6 是一种主要由活化巨噬细胞、单核细胞、淋巴细胞、成纤维细胞及内皮细胞等分泌的具有多种生物学功能的细胞因子^[10]，同时也是重要的炎性介质及免疫调节因子^[11]，能够促使白细胞与内皮细胞黏附，刺激血管内皮细胞释放白细胞趋化因子并诱发内皮细胞损伤。IL-6 与其他细胞因子相互协调，能构建复杂的细胞因子网络，在正常情况下 IL-6 能调节机体免疫应

答，但如果在病理状态下 IL-6 浓度升高则可能会引发多种临床疾病^[12]。Schols 等^[13] 研究发现 IL-6 是介导机体炎性反应的重要细胞因子，参与了 COPD 患者的全身性炎性反应。IL-8 又称中性粒细胞激活肽，是一种多细胞源性细胞因子，主要由激活的气道上皮细胞、单核细胞、巨噬细胞、T 细胞等分泌，是中性粒细胞及单核细胞的重要趋化因子，与多种气道炎性疾病（如 COPD）密切相关^[14,15]。IL-8 作为中性粒细胞强效趋化剂及活化剂，存在于气道炎性反应始终，能够趋化中性粒细胞、T 淋巴细胞等到达炎症部位，引发呼吸爆发、损伤肺组织；另一方面 IL-8 也可直接引起支气管平滑肌痉挛，具有诱发、维持甚至加重气道炎症的作用，其含量水平能在一定程度上反映气道炎症程度^[16]。许多研究发现，IL-8 在 COPD 患者支气管肺泡灌洗液、血清及痰液中的含量均明显增高，其浓度与中性粒细胞数量具有正相关性，并能在一定程度上反映气道阻塞程度^[17-19]。TNF- α 主要由单核巨噬细胞产生，具有激活中性粒细胞和刺激 IL-8 生成等作用，正常水平的 TNF- α 可以起到调节机体免疫应答、抗感染、促进组织修复等作用，但若 TNF- α 含量异常增高则会破坏机体免疫平衡，诱导多种炎性介质释放，产生大量活性氧自由基、蛋白水解酶及促炎性因子等物质，进一步加重炎症损伤程度^[20]。此外，TNF- α 还能增强中性粒细胞的细胞外蛋白分解作用，从而破坏肺组织结构并导致气道高反应性，形成气道炎症及气流阻塞，可见 TNF- α 也是反映 COPD 病情的重要指标之一^[21]。

本研究结果显示，太极拳组患者经干预 6 周及 12 周后，发现其血清中 IL-8 及 TNF- α 含量均较入选时明显降低($P < 0.05$)；干预 12 周后，其血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF- α 含量亦显著低于同期对照组水平($P < 0.05$)，表明太极拳锻炼能显著降低稳定期 COPD 患者血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF- α 含量；推测太极拳锻炼改善 COPD 患者病情可能与下调血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF- α 含量有关，如太极拳锻炼通过降低 COPD 患者血清中 IL-6 含量，有助于缓解气道炎性反应，避免或减轻血管内皮细胞释放白细胞趋化因子而引发内皮细胞损伤；太极拳锻炼通过降低 COPD 患者血清中 IL-8 含量，能抑制 IL-8 作为中性粒细胞强效趋化剂及活化剂的作用，避免诱发呼吸爆发及肺组织损伤，进而缓解支气管平滑肌痉挛、降低气道炎性程度；入选 COPD 患者经 12 周太极拳锻炼后，其血清中 TNF- α 含量亦基本恢复至正常水平，在发挥调节免疫应答、抗感染及修复组织作用同时，也避免了因高水平 TNF- α 而诱发的炎症损伤及气道高反应状态，有助于 COPD 患者病情进一步缓解。

综上所述，本研究结果表明，太极拳锻炼能显著降

低稳定期 COPD 患者血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF- α 含量, 推测太极拳锻炼改善 COPD 患者病情可能与降低其血清中 IL-6、IL-8 及 TNF- α 含量有关, 其确切的作用机制还有待进一步深入探讨。

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Aquatic therapy for chronic low back pain

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE Previous studies have demonstrated that exercise can improve pain, disability and quality-of-life among patients with chronic low back pain (LBP). This study assessed the effects of intensive aquatic therapy in sedentary adults with chronic LBP.

METHODS Subjects were between 18 and 65 years of age, all with self-reported LBP of at least 12 weeks' duration. The patients were divided into an intervention group, or to a waitlist control. The intervention group received a two month program of 40 sessions, five days per week, with no exercise for the control group. Each session was 55 to 60 minutes long and included resistance and aerobic exercise. LBP was assessed at rest and during movement, using a visual analogue scale (VAS). Other outcome measures included the Spanish version of the Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire, as well as the Spanish version of the Short Quality Form Health Survey-36 (SF-36).

RESULTS The total of 21 patients from the active group and 17 from the control group completed all aspects of the trial. Significant differences were noted between the active and control groups for improvement in VAS scores for pain at rest, flexion and extension, and for the Oswestry Disability Index ($P < 0.001$), as well as the physical component of the SF-36 ($P < 0.001$).

CONCLUSION This study of patients with low back pain found that a two-month, intensive, aquatic therapy program, five times per week, decreased back pain and disability and improved scores on measures of quality of life.

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