

# 慢性创面细菌生物膜治疗策略研究进展

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## 摘 要

慢性创面的难治愈性与细菌生物膜(BBF)的形成相关, 治疗需消耗大量医疗资源, 因此BBF成为临床医生与研究者所关注的重点问题。本文主要从BBF概述、诊断、预防与治疗三方面进行综述, 重点关注其治疗策略的选择, 包括清创、负压疗法、抗生物膜剂和各种创新敷料的应用, 目前临床中BBF多以联合治疗为主, 希望本文能为临床慢性创面BBF治疗提供新的思路与建议。

## 关键词

慢性创面, 细菌生物膜, 联合治疗

# Research Progress on Therapeutic Strategies of Bacterial Biofilm in Chronic Wounds

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## Abstract

The curability of chronic wounds is related to the formation of bacterial biofilm (BBF), and the treatment needs to consume a lot of medical resources. Therefore, BBF has become the focus of attention of clinicians and researchers. This paper mainly reviews the overview, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of BBF, focusing on the selection of therapeutic strategies, including de-

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bridement, negative pressure therapy, anti-biological film agent and the application of various innovative dressings. Currently, combination therapy is mainly used for BBF in clinical practice, hoping that this paper can provide new ideas and suggestions for the treatment of BBF in clinical chronic wounds.

## Keywords

Chronic Wound, Bacteria Biofilm, Combination Therapy

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## 1. 引言

慢性难愈合性创面, 又称慢性创面、慢性伤口, 是指在各种内在或外在因素影响下, 经过 4 周治疗, 仍无法通过正常、有序、及时的修复过程达到生理解剖和功能上的完整状态的伤口创面, 包括压疮、糖尿病足溃疡、动静脉溃疡等[1] [2]。慢性创面伤口管理为患者家庭及整个社会带来巨大的经济负担, 患者心理负担与精神压力大, 生活质量严重下降。据统计, 英国国家卫生服务在 2017/2018 年伤口管理年度成本超过 83 亿英镑, 其中用于慢性创面的费用约为 56 亿英镑[3]。

BBF 是指附着在物体表面的细菌包裹于胞外聚合物(ESP)中所形成的、具有独特三维立体结构的细菌结构化群落, 主要由细菌及其分泌的 EPS 构成[4] [5]。典型的 EPS 基质包含多糖, 蛋白质, 脂质和细胞外 DNA (eDNA) [6], 其在 BBF 形成过程及其耐干燥、耐抗生素、延缓伤口愈合等特性中起重要作用[7] [8], 是 BBF 重要的组成部分。BBF 存在与慢性创面愈合的延迟相关[9]。因此, 为促进慢性创面治疗与控制, 本文将对现有 BBF 诊断及治疗措施进行总结和梳理。

## 2. 细菌生物膜概述

### 2.1. 形成与特性

BBF 的形成与发展按照细菌粘附、BBF 成熟与维持、解离(即 BBF 播散, 转换为浮游细菌状态)的过程进行循环, 当环境发生变化时, 细菌可在浮游状态和生物膜状态间动态转换[10]。

BBF 组成复杂[11], 不同部位氧、营养物质、代谢产物等浓度的变化能影响并改变细菌的遗传和代谢活动[12] [13], 使不同部位的细菌生理活性存在差异, 具有异质性。

生物膜还具有群体感应系统(QS 系统), 即细菌可通过释放信号分子及邻近细胞的感应进行细胞间通讯, 诱导特定基因的协调表达, 控制种群或群落水平表型, 影响细菌的生物行为、种群大小及生物膜的形成[14]与分散。

BBF 能产生可量化的生物标志物[15], 如基质金属蛋白酶(MMP), 可消化细胞外物质; 金属蛋白酶组织抑制剂(TIMP), 可帮助 MMP 准确发挥作用。当 MMP 和 TIMP 之间的平衡被改变——MMP 过度释放时, 可提示炎症存在和伤口愈合不良[16] [17], 是潜在的诊断生物膜存在标志物, 可用于实时评估疾病进展或对治疗的反应。

慢性伤口 pH 值为碱性, 与急性和健康皮肤的 pH 值存在很大分布差异[18], 即创面环境条件的改变也可提示生物膜的形成。

## 2.2. 延缓伤口愈合机制

BBF 延缓伤口愈合机制复杂, 可通过调节宿主免疫反应、维持炎症反应持续存在来延缓愈合进程, 且具有较高的抗菌素耐药性[19], 使慢性伤口的治疗变得十分困难。一方面, BBF 不断释放的细菌及细菌代谢产物会持续刺激患者产生炎症反应, 使创面长期停滞于炎症反应期而愈合延迟[20], 另一方面, BBF 还能干预白细胞的聚集和吞噬作用[21], 使机体免疫功能下降。QS 系统信号分子, 如铜绿假单胞菌的高丝氨酸内酯信号分子, 可影响巨噬细胞体积及形态、影响其功能和炎症反应的发展[22]; 信号分子与细菌受体结合形成的复合物可激活毒素基因启动子, 使其转录表达(如外毒素 A、碱性蛋白酶等) [23], 从而调控细菌毒素的产生与分泌[24], 使细菌长期存在于伤口中而延迟愈合。

BBF 对抗生素具有较高的耐受性[25], 机制包括: EPS 的作用, Daddi 等提出, EPS 通过扩散 - 反应抑制来降低生物膜中扩散的抗菌物质的生物利用率[26], 使细菌膜中细菌能在低于致死剂量的抗生素浓度下存活; 细菌的低代谢状态, 生物膜包含大量处于静止期、休眠状态、不复制的细胞, 这些细胞对很多依赖细菌细胞代谢获得活性的抗生素敏感性低[27]; 外排泵[28], 即将包括抗生素在内的细胞内毒素推回细胞外间隙的蛋白, 表达较游离细菌上调; 耐药基因, 生物膜中细菌可通过水平基因转移摄取耐药基因[29], Savage 等发现在生物膜中, 金黄色葡萄球菌可通过偶联/动员以增加质粒携带的耐药基因水平转移, 从而提升其耐药性[30]。

## 3. 慢性伤口 BBF 的诊断

及早识别和管理伤口生物膜感染有助于伤口愈合[31], 但由于生物膜的微观性, 其临床诊断标准仍存在争议。目前慢性伤口 BBF 的有效诊断包括临床识别、定位与标本采集、检测技术三部分[10]。

### 3.1. 临床识别

在 2017 年慢性伤口生物膜识别和治疗共识指南中提出, 伤口具有以下指征可能存在生物膜: 对抗生素、抗菌剂具有抵抗性; 选用适当的抗生素、抗菌剂但治疗失败; 伤口愈合延迟; 创面出现大量渗液; 轻度慢性炎症、红肿; 反复感染或感染恶化[32]。

### 3.2. 定位与标本采集

生物膜既可存在于伤口表面, 又可存在于较深组织中[33], 难以准确定位, 因此采样方法的选择也将影响到 BBF 的诊断, 包括组织活检、拭子技术。Haalboom 等为比较拭子和活检在临床实践中的应用, 对 180 名患者伤口分别采用 Levine 拭子技术与组织活检对同一部位进行取样, 发现两者培养结果及培养的微生物对抗生素的敏感性相似[34], 表明组织活检对于慢性伤口 BBF 的诊断与治疗是非必要的。

### 3.3. 检测技术

微生物培养是细菌感染诊断的金标准, 但常规培养技术无法准确识别生物膜的存在[35], 因此近年还发展了许多新的检测手段, 包括 BBF 成像技术、BBF 染色技术、分子生物技术、传感器检测等。

## 4. 慢性伤口 BBF 的治疗

未完全清除的细菌可在生物膜破坏后 24 小时内重组并再次形成成熟的生物膜[36], 因此生物膜形成预防与治疗同样重要, 主要包括清创、负压疗法、局部抗菌剂(抗生物膜剂)和各种创新敷料的应用; 机制为抑制细菌可逆性附着、抑制 EPS 的形成、破坏生物膜结构或成分、促进生物膜成熟后播散等。需要注意的是, 生物膜播散会释放大量浮游细菌, 应当与其他抗细菌及抗细菌毒素治疗措施相结合以达到更好的治疗效果。

## 4.1. 清创术

清创术是一种去除伤口边缘无活力组织和碎片的疗法, 连续清创术具有去除坏死组织、减轻生物负荷、清除生物膜、破坏细菌定植环境等作用, 可促进伤口愈合[37], 包括机械、自溶、生化、生物等[38]。大部分研究者认为清创是降低生物负担和生物膜水平的金标准, 尽管清创不能彻底清除 BBF, 但清创 24 h 内未成熟的生物膜对局部抗菌剂更加敏感[39], 因此, 笔者认为联合治疗才是 BBF 治疗研究的正确方向, 这也正是目前许多研究者所探讨的热点。

### 4.1.1. 机械清创

机械清创包括锐器清创(手术清创)、水动力清创系统(水刀)和超声治疗等。

手术清创是指使用组织剪、手术刀、刮匙或其他手术器械去除失活组织。手术清创在临床中应用非常广泛, 其可去除阻碍正常伤口愈合的感染组织、生物膜和衰老细胞[40], 但具有痛感、出血量和非选择性清除健康组织风险较高等不足。

水刀是一种利用高压高速水射流的切割作用和文丘里效应来清除坏死组织的清创方法, 易操控、精确性高, 不仅能彻底清除坏死组织、减少细菌负荷, 且对活性组织的损伤较小[41] [42]。杨嘉骏等对细菌感染创面采用不同方法清创, 对比发现水刀清创组较传统清创组及单纯脉冲冲洗组清创后的组织细菌含量少[43], 因此可以认为水刀清除感染、促进创面愈合的作用优于锐器清创。水刀存在渗血较多、清创时易出现喷溅雾化污染手术环境、手术费用较高等不足。

低频率(接触式)超声已经被证明是一种可以减少 BBF、促进伤口愈合的机械清创方法[44] [45], 其治疗机制包括空化效应, 上调细胞活性, 促进生长因子合成、纤维蛋白溶解和破坏生物膜[46]。超声清创不仅具有疼痛小、侵入性小等优点, 还能作为药物递送系统与抗生物膜药物联用以提升后者作用[47] [48], 如超声微泡可增加万古霉素对生物膜内细菌的杀菌作用[49]。Gopalakrishnan 等对超声和抗菌聚合物纳米颗粒(PNP)的组合进行研究, 发现超声治疗可迅速破坏生物膜, 增加抗菌 PNPs 的渗透, 从而增强其抗菌活性, 形成更强的生物膜毒性[50], 使更低的 PNPs 浓度和超声持续时间即能发挥抗生物膜作用, 降低了单独使用两种治疗方式的副作用。

### 4.1.2. 自溶清创与酶清创

自溶性清创是利用封闭或半封闭敷料如水凝胶、亲水胶体和透明薄膜等保持伤口湿润, 让自身伤口渗液产生的内源性酶来溶解创面内失活组织、降解 EPS、破坏 BBF 基质, 其操作简单、对正常组织几乎无损伤, 但过程较慢, 且因无法及时准确评估创面变化, 不适用于严重感染的创面。

目前临床中自溶性清创多与其他治疗方式联用[51], 如通过调节水凝胶的聚合物组成来维持局部药物浓度[52]; 在水凝胶中掺入其他递送系统来递送药物等。去亚精胺可通过调节铜绿假单胞菌的 QS 系统来抑制生物膜的形成和毒力的产生, Hu 等开发出由去亚精胺、氨基糖苷和氧化多糖组成的智能水凝胶, 细菌感染时引起的酸度增加可触发去亚精胺和氨基糖苷类药物的释放[53], 从而治疗铜绿假单胞菌生物膜感染。

酶清创与自溶性清创机制及优缺点相似, 唯一区别在于酶清创是通过“外源性”酶类来发挥作用, 包括褐藻胶裂解酶、脱氧核糖核酸酶 I、多磷酸酯激酶[54]等等。

### 4.1.3. 生物清创

利用蛆虫进行的生物清创可去除腐肉、生物膜, 促进组织生长[55]。但对于病人来说可能在心理上和美学上难以接受, 国内研究较少。

清创方法有很多种, 不同清创术各有利弊, 行清创术前医生应当先对伤口和患者进行彻底评估, 以

确定最适合患者的方法。目前针对慢性创面, 临床在使用清创术与其他治疗方式相联合时, 还会联用多种清创术以提升治疗效果[56]。

## 4.2. 负压疗法

对创面进行连续或间断地负压吸引, 可充分引流伤口渗液, 改善局部循环、减轻间质水肿, 改变创面微环境, 减少细菌数量, 促进肉芽组织的生长, 促进创口愈合[57], 其早期应用可预防 BBF 形成[58]。目前机械清创、封闭负压引流技术联用是临床中治疗 BBF 的常用疗法。

## 4.3. 抗生素的合理选择及应用

全身性使用抗生素缺乏证据支持, 合适的局部药物选择十分重要。理想的抗菌剂应具有广谱性, 可迅速到达并持久存在于创面床, 细菌耐药性低, 在渗出液中仍有活性及无全身吸收等特征[59]。抗生素与其他治疗措施相联用可降低抗生素防止生物膜形成、根除生物膜所需的最低浓度。

## 4.4. 抗生物膜剂

抗生素在生物膜的治疗中很难有效发挥作用, 因此非抗生素类抗生物膜剂则是近些年来研究的又一热点[60], 包括:

群体感应抑制剂(QSI) [61], 如香豆素、芳烃受体配体硫醇和维生素 K 类似物, 可抑制毒力因子的产生及生物膜的形成[62]。

细胞外聚合物(EPS)降解酶(生物膜分散酶) [63], 如分散蛋白 B [64]、脱氧核糖核酸酶和糖苷水解酶 [65], 可水解的生物膜成分、分散生物膜, 无法杀灭细菌, 多与其他抗菌成分联用; 表面活性剂, 如泊洛沙姆、地衣素、鼠李糖脂等, 可预调节表面或赋予表面疏水性, 从而有助于抑制细菌的附着与生物膜的形成。此外, Saadati 等发现鼠李糖脂不仅对生物膜形成有抑制作用, 还能使耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌的群体感应途径相关基因表达发生改变、影响细菌细胞膜的通透性及细菌活性[66]。

其他抗生物膜剂如脂肪酸, 可作用于 QS 系统从而抑制生物膜的形成[67]; 金属螯合剂, 可通过抑制金属阳离子在生物膜形成和细菌生长过程中促进细菌聚集、相互作用等的作用来破坏细菌粘附、抑制生物膜的产生[68]; 一氧化氮, 作为一种信号分子可触发生物膜扩散, 将细菌由生物膜状态转变为浮游状态, 与抗生素联用时可提高抗生素疗效[69]; 抗菌肽, 如乳链菌肽、人类宿主防御肽、人  $\beta$  防御素 3 等, 具有抗菌、抗生物膜和抗炎的作用[70], 可干扰生物膜形成各个阶段, 防止细菌定植, 影响 QS 系统, 杀死生物膜中的细菌并破坏生物膜结构与完整性[71]。Laulund 等通过小鼠慢性伤口建立铜绿假单胞菌生物膜模型, 发现乳铁蛋白启发的抗菌肽 AMC-109 可增强环丙沙星对生物膜的抗菌作用[72], 表明抗菌肽作为抗生素的辅助治疗手段的潜力。

## 4.5. 抗生物膜剂及抗生素输送系统

局部给药药物递送策略是目前 BBF 治疗研究的另一热点, 主要包括超声介导的微泡治疗、水凝胶、纳米纤维和纳米颗粒[73]。纳米材料可以敷料的形式在慢性创面 BBF 的治疗中发挥作用[74]。

纳米纤维是使用各种技术制备的纳米级纤维, 具有高表面积与体积比和多孔性, 利于生物化学物质的释放、吸附伤口渗出物、提供营养物质交换[75]。Ciecholewska-Juško 等研究发现, 浸渍于杀菌剂的细菌纤维素材料通过化学交联改性后, 可持续吸收渗出物和释放杀菌剂[76], 该材料成本低廉、性能优良, 其未来在 BBF 临床应用中或可拥有广阔前景。

纳米颗粒(NPs)可以单独使用, 也可与其他抗生物膜剂联合应用[77]。过氧化氢具有杀菌、促进血管内皮生长因子的释放及改善血流、介导白细胞募集促进伤口愈合的作用。Shi 等发现以中空介孔二氧化硅

纳米颗粒为载体递送阿奇霉素和葡萄糖氧化酶, 可降低局部葡萄糖、促进过氧化氢的产生和阿奇霉素的释放, 减少细菌感染, 在一定程度上消除 BBF、促进伤口愈合[78]。

#### 4.6. 其他技术

噬菌体是一种天然存在的、不感染真核细胞的细菌病毒, 可识别、感染并在细菌细胞内复制, 导致细菌裂解, 能够靶向生物膜内的细菌而不会诱导耐药性, 与生物膜基质降解酶相配备可有效感染膜内细菌[79][80]。

光动力疗法(PDT), 即应用光敏剂来增强抗生素通过生物膜的活性和转运[81]等。其他如海洋菌株地衣芽孢杆菌的胞外多糖[82]、环氧-替格列烷[83]、阳离子葡聚糖[84]等各种新的非抗生素抗生物膜方法在不断更新。上述研究可以看出非抗生素疗法对于慢性创面 BBF 的治疗效果及前景, 但还缺乏用于真正创面、上皮细胞的研究来证实这些结果。国内关于这类的研究还较少, 未来可研制适合临床使用的联合疗法, 实施大样本随机对照试验, 为临床疑难慢性难愈性创面 BBF 的治疗与诊断提供可靠依据和可用方法。

#### 5. 结语

慢性难愈性创面 BBF 具有对抗菌剂的高耐药性和感染持久性, 生物膜延缓创面愈合的机制复杂、致病微生物种类繁多。目前 BBF 治疗手段众多, 包括清创、负压疗法、抗生物膜剂和各种创新敷料的应用等, 但仍缺乏有力的临床证据证明其有效性, 结合文中现阶段研究, 控制生物膜感染需从多方面进行综合干预, 联合治疗是最佳选择。

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