

实验性骨折愈合过程的超微结构观察

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实验性骨折愈合观察,早期国内有过一些报道,但用电子显微镜观察超微结构改变,国内外报道很少^[1,2]。我们用透射电镜观察实验性家兔的骨折愈合过程,并用光学显微镜作配合对照检查。现将结果报道如下。

材料和方法

电镜实验用家兔18只,按常规手术将左桡骨中下1/3锯断,造成缺损为0.3cm的标准骨折。骨折后分别于5、7、12、14、16、18、28天杀死动物,每批2~3只。立即取下骨折处不同部位的骨痂(包括骨外膜骨痂、桥梁骨痂、连接骨痂、封闭骨痂)。将上述骨痂切成0.1cm³大小,用2%戊二醛固定,再用磷酸缓冲液漂洗,然后用1%锇酸后固定,系列丙酮脱水,环氧树脂618包埋,LKB超薄切片机切片,醋酸铀和枸橼酸铅双重染色,日立H-600型透射电镜观察。另将电镜取材多余的各部位骨痂用10%福尔马林固定、石蜡切片、光镜检查,以便和电镜检查作对照。

光镜实验用家兔共43只,用上述同样方法做成标准骨折,分别于2.5、3、7、10、14、21、24天杀死动物,每批4~6只,取下断肢,做成大切片,HE染色,部分做胶原纤维染色(Van-Geison法)。

结 果

骨折后,局部发生一系列炎症、增生、修复性改变,以实现功能和结构上的恢复。这一过程包括以下几个阶段,各个阶段都有

各自的形态特征,但又互相有重叠。

一、出血坏死和炎症阶段 在最初4天表现最明显,4天后同下一阶段有明显重叠。电镜下,在血块中除了可见到红细胞、纤维蛋白外,还见到细胞崩解的细胞器及其碎片。骨折第7天,断端之间的血肿仍少见机化,部分红细胞开始溶解。骨折后14天,桥梁骨痂和连接骨痂处一般仍留有血肿,其旁可见肉芽组织,但毛细血管较少,却有较多软骨出现,压迫、侵入血肿,使后者渐趋缩小。

缺血性坏死包括断端的骨细胞、髓腔内的骨髓细胞和附近部分软组织。坏死属无菌性、凝固性,一般在最初几天即行吸收消失。

组织坏死和出血而引起的轻度急性炎症,有小血管扩张、水肿,并影响周围软组织,同时有少量中性白细胞渗出。这些中性白细胞的胞浆内有大量初级溶酶体。巨噬细胞增生以断端处较多,也有多量初级溶酶体、次级溶酶体、髓样体和空泡。

二、骨痂形成阶段 这一阶段的特征是毛细血管、成纤维细胞、成骨细胞和软骨细胞增生。形成包裹骨折端四周并连接断端之间的骨痂。

新生的毛细血管以出芽的方式伴随骨痂细胞一起增生。毛细血管由一个或几个内皮细胞围成,紧贴于基底膜,膜外每见外皮细胞(perivascular cell)。在软骨骨痂中,毛细血管难以见到,一旦软骨化骨开始,毛细血管便大量长入。

骨痂中的成纤维细胞来自骨折端原有的成纤维细胞和原始间叶细胞(包括骨内、外

膜细胞)。胞浆内有大量粗面内质网,后者常高度扩张,囊内充满中等电子密度、呈云雾状的溶胶原(procollagen),通过细胞外倾作用,溶胶原排至细胞外,转变为具有周期性明暗分带的成熟胶原纤维(图1)。

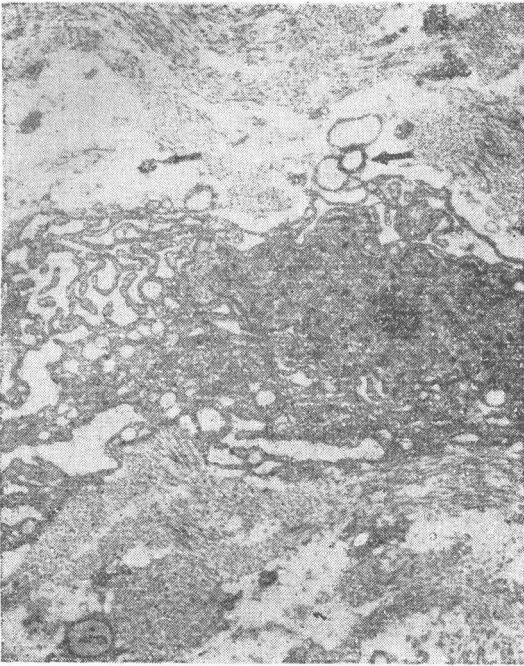


图1 成纤维细胞内粗面内质网增生、扩大,充满溶胶原,部分细胞膜破损,溶胶原外倾,形成胶原纤维。同时基质小泡形成,开始有钙化(箭头) $\times 5,000$

成纤维细胞溶胶原的外倾方式,常通过局部细胞膜破损,内质网游离至细胞外,然后将溶胶原排出,在这个过程中,细胞外出现圆形的小泡状结构,有界膜包围,主要分布在细胞膜缺损、内质网游离处。一般在细胞外的胶原纤维钙化之前,此种小泡的膜上先有电子密度增高的针形结晶形成,此即早期钙化的基质小泡(图1)。随着修复过程的进展,基质小泡进一步钙化,范围扩大,胶原纤维本身也出现钙化,而成纤维细胞则坏变、崩解。

骨痂中的成骨细胞来自原始间胚叶细胞,特别是复盖在骨外膜和骨内膜的成骨性细胞(osteogenic cell)。成骨细胞功能活动

增强时,也有比较多并且扩张的粗面内质网,网内也有溶胶原,通过细胞外倾作用,在细胞外成熟,形成胶原纤维。同时,我们看到细胞外出现圆形的小泡,常紧贴成骨细胞的细胞膜,却不见细胞膜的破损。因此这种小泡似乎是成骨细胞膜出芽的结果,或由细胞浆中被挤出而成(图2)。小泡逐渐电子密

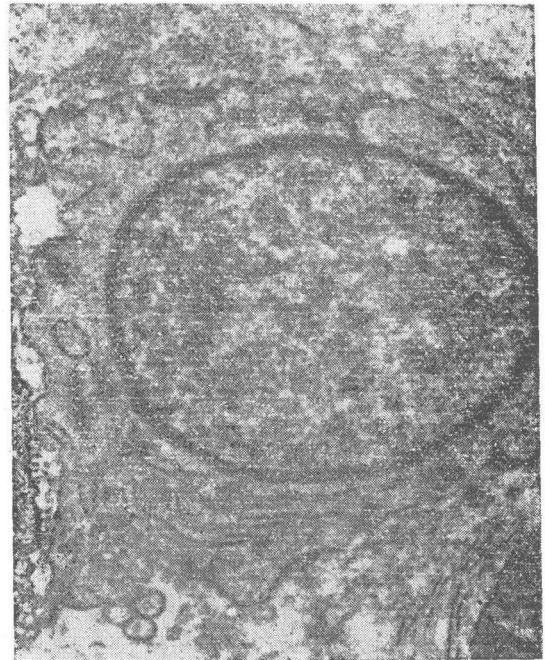


图2 幼稚阶段的成骨细胞,已有成熟的胶原纤维产生,左上和左下有基质小泡形成 $\times 10,000$

度增高,随后胶原纤维密度增高,形成骨组织,成骨细胞自身陷入骨组织中,成为骨细胞。此阶段的骨痂为疏松的骨小梁,呈交织状即交织骨(woven bone)。

软骨细胞与成骨细胞有同样的起源,但往往出现在骨折断端之间和桥梁骨痂处。软骨细胞增殖极快,在10天内就能经过初生软骨、增生软骨、肥大软骨、钙化软骨四种不同的形态发育过程,为软骨化骨准备条件。软骨细胞在功能活动增强时(尤其在肥大软骨阶段)粗面内质网也有明显扩张,它产生并分泌的胶原纤维短小纤细,排列杂乱,分

布稀疏。在初生软骨以后的各个发育阶段，均可见胞浆的细小突起伸向基质，在横切面上为球形泡状结构，也即基质小泡（图3），



图3 软骨细胞中粗面内质网增生、扩张，产生稀疏、短小的胶原纤维，细胞有突起，构成基质小泡 ×8,000

有时它们远离至较远的基质中，在软骨基质钙化过程中，这些基质小泡也率先钙化（图4）；当钙化软骨阶段，由于软骨细胞坏死、崩解，散落出大量碎屑状坏死物，也见有呈绒毛状电子密度增高（图5）。软骨钙化后，出现多灶性营养不良性坏死，坏死灶中大量毛细血管长入，成骨细胞和破骨细胞出现，同样形成交织状的骨小梁。

三、改建阶段 上述骨痂形成后，由于新骨排列不规则，不能适应重力负荷的需要，多余的骨痂也需除去，必须在原有基础上塑造。此阶段主要是成骨细胞和破骨细胞活动。我们看到24天的标本改建工作已完成了相当程度，但完成整个改建阶段则比上述两阶段长得得多。由于组织有大量钙盐沉着，超薄切片技术上有困难，超微结构难以显示。

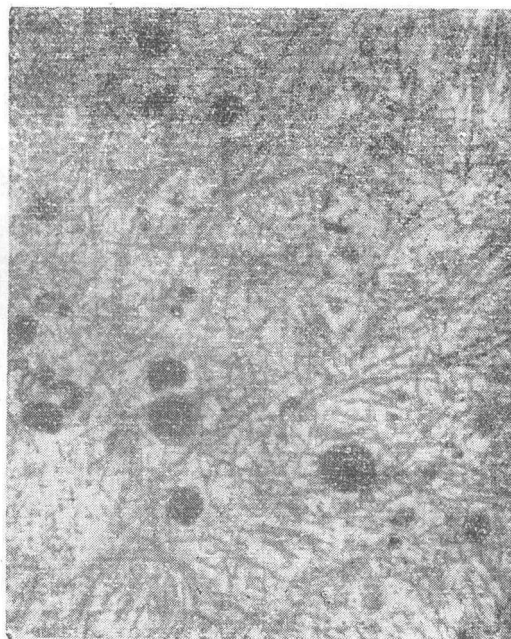


图4 基质小泡先于胶原纤维，钙盐沉着 ×12,000

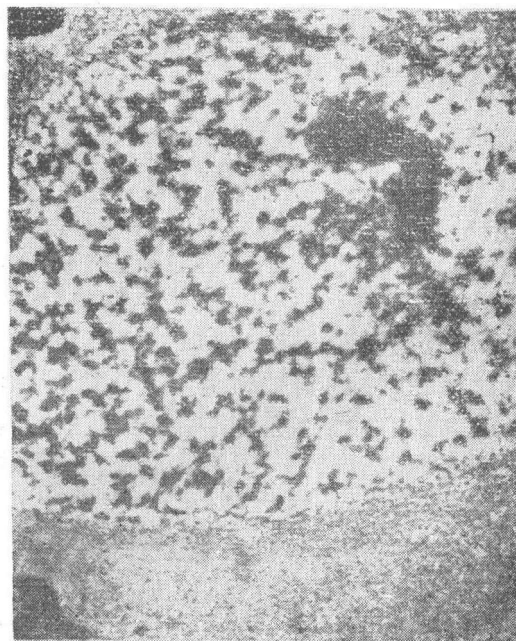


图5 软骨细胞坏死而崩解，碎屑状物钙盐沉着，形成绒毛状小体 ×8,000

讨 论

一、新生毛细血管对骨折愈合的影响 骨折愈合中，除了软骨内缺乏血管外，成纤维

细胞和成骨细胞生长总是伴随大量的毛细血管增生,它是骨痂赖以健康生长的必要条件。组织损伤小,血肿不大,断端固定良好的骨折愈合较快,都是同血管能及时、充分再生有关。再生血管在骨修补时起的作用至少有两个:①提供氧和其它营养物质,促进骨痂的新陈代谢;②组织中存在一种原始的胚胎性细胞,也称未分化间叶细胞,在静止时固定在毛细血管外壁上,作为血管外被细胞存在^[8]。通过超微结构观察,我们发现骨折后,外被细胞随着毛细血管的生长而增生,又随毛细血管一起进入骨痂,按不同功能需要分化为成纤维细胞、成骨细胞和软骨细胞;在软骨将要化骨时,外被细胞又随毛细血管以很快的速度长入软骨坏死灶并分化为破骨细胞和成骨细胞,一面吸收坏死组织,一面形成新骨,完成骨化过程。

二、软骨在骨折愈合过程中的作用 我们观察到,在骨折愈合过程早期,出现软骨的部位和出现新生交联骨的部位不同,软骨总是出现在骨折断端及其附近。值得注意的是,该处也是血肿存在的部位,随着软骨骨痂的扩展,血肿逐渐缩小,最后被软骨所取代。这表明,软骨对缺氧有较大的耐受性,软骨痂生长愈多,表明愈合的环境愈差。但另一方面,软骨细胞以它特有的生长速度,10天时间就能填补相对缺氧的断端;相反,成骨细胞自身不能分裂和繁殖^[4],生长时需要更多的血液供应。因此,由于特定的功能需要,早期的骨折断端固定和连接作用常常由软骨来承担。

软骨细胞和成骨细胞所产生的胶原纤维在数量上和质量上不尽相同,成骨细胞产生的胶原纤维是成熟的,分布相对密集,而软骨细胞产生的胶原纤维却短细、稀疏、杂乱。骨组织的胶原纤维决定了骨质的强度^[5],因此成骨细胞所形成的骨质在质量上是合乎生理功能所需要的,而软骨细胞形成的软骨就相形见绌了,然而,在骨折修复过程中,一定数量的软骨生长决不会影响愈合质量,这是

因为多数情况下通过软骨化骨,软骨最后总是逐渐被骨所取代。软骨的以上功能作用,是机体对不良环境的适应性,对愈合是有利的。

三、基质小泡在骨折愈合过程中的作用

骨痂内的三种细胞在它们的基质钙化前都有基质小泡形成。基质小泡都来源于局部脱落的某种细胞成分,能在所有钙化组织中看到^[6]。我们见到软骨细胞的基质小泡来源于软骨细胞的细胞突起和崩解碎片与 Ghadially^[7]和 Barnett^[8]等人的观察一致;见到成骨细胞的基质小泡可能以细胞膜出芽或细胞浆内的成分被挤出而成,这与 Bernard^[9]的观察相同。钙化是一个十分复杂的过程,在这个过程中必须有两个条件^[6]:①先由细胞从血液循环中摄入钙、磷离子,贮存在线粒体中;②再将钙、磷离子送至钙化区,存积在基质小泡或基质中,并形成羟磷灰石结晶。我们发现,在基质和胶原纤维钙化前常常有基质小泡的首先钙化,然后在扩大、融合过程中胶原纤维再发生钙化,但也可见基质小泡和纤维同时钙化。因此,从我们的材料中可以认为:基质小泡在骨折愈合的钙化中常作为最初的钙化灶。

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FRACTURE HEALING

Wang Zuwu, et al. Ultrastructural Observation on Healing Processes of Experimental Fracture in Rabbits. J Zhejiang Med Univ. 1986; 15(1) : 5.

The healing processes in fractured radius of rabbits were observed under the electronic microscope and the optic microscope. The changes were present in three different stages in the fracture region. During the first stage hemorrhage, inflammation and necrosis were detected. In the second stage, callus formation occurred, which was composed of proliferated cells of specific activity mainly undifferentiated mesenchymal cells, osteogenic cells, osteoblasts, fibroblasts and chondroblasts. At the final stage, firm union was brought about by new bone formation.

In fracture healing, the important role played by vascularization, as well as cartilage and matrix vesicle formation were discussed.

MICROWAVE IRRADIATION HEMAGGLUTININ TITER

Shao Binjie, et al. Preliminary Observation on Hematological and Immunological Effects of Microwave on Wistar Rats. J Zhejiang Med Univ. 1986; 15(1) : 12.

Wistar rats were exposed to an pulse microwave irradiation of 2 GHz at 7 mW/cm² 60 min per day for 3 successive days. Three days after the completion of exposure, 2 ml of 2% SRBC suspension was injected intra-peritoneally into each of the exposed and sham-exposed animals. Five days after SRBC injection, tail vein blood was drawn for hemagglutinin titer (HAT)determination, WBC count and differential count. The results showed that HAT was significantly enhanced in the exposed animals (1 : 14) as compared with that of the sham-exposed ones (1 : 82.5) ($P < 0.05$). A great difference ($P < 0.05$) was detected in the absolute number of WBC and lymphocytes between the exposed animals (16420 $\pm$ 1633 and 12596 $\pm$ 1299) and the sham-exposed ones (11633 $\pm$ 863 and 8449 $\pm$ 549). The increase of lymphocytes in the exposed group was more marked. The present experiment confirms that under given conditions microwave irradiation could stimulate the immune competence and induce an increase in lymphocytes in peripheral blood. Therefore, these findings would provide a theoretical basis and clinical implication, for the microwave treatment of inflammation and malignancy in particular.

ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGE WOUND HEALING FACTOR

Xu Yinghan, et al. Effect of Wound healing Factor (WHF) Released from Alveolar Macrophages (AM) on the Healing of Rabbit Skin. J Zhejiang Med Univ. 1986; 15(1) : 1.

This paper purports to document the fibrogenic action of AM and report the effect of WHF on wound healing in animal experimentation. Proliferation of cultured fibroblasts derived from normal fetal lung was quantitated after exposure to conditioned medium which had been used in the culture of BCG-activated rabbit AM and comparison was made with the controls (without exposure). The magnitude of proliferation was estimated after 72hrs incubation by the measured amount of incorporated ³H-TdR. The results showed that the conditioned medium used could stimulate the proliferation of fibroblasts in vitro. The accelerated wound healing was estimated by measuring the wound area on the 7th and 10th days and compared with that measured in the control groups. The results demonstrated that the promoting effect of the conditioned culture medium was remarkable on the healing of skin wounds. We provisionally term the healing related factor present in the conditioned medium as wound-healing factor (WHF), and its nature is proposed.

5-FU HIGH-PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY

Zhu Yonglian, et al. Determination of 5-FU Plasma Concentration by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography. J Zhejiang Med Univ. 1986; 15(1) : 9.

The low therapeutic index and potentially life-threatening toxicity of 5-FU make it necessary to have a clear understanding of the 5-FU pharmacokinetic property, which would provide a basis of its reasonable use. Measurement of 5-FU concentration was performed by the technique of high performance liquid chromatography supplemented with a UV detector. The standard curve for 5-FU obtained from 5-FU concentration and the peak measured was linear over a wide concentration range of 0.02 to 200µg/ml. After a bolus intravenous injection of 10mg/kg of 5-FU to 5 rabbits, blood samples were collected at 2, 5, 10, 15, 30, 60, 90, 120 and 150 minutes) for the determination of 5-FU plasma concentration. The plasma concentration-time curve was present as a biexponential curve (Open two-compartment model), $\alpha = 0.36\text{min}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2}(\alpha) = 2\text{min}$, $\beta = 0.005\text{min}^{-1}$, $t_{1/2}(\beta) = 138\text{min}$, $V_d = 0.61\text{L/kg}$, $Cl = 56\text{ml/min}$. The study herein showed the fact that the determination of 5-FU concentration could be readily and precisely accomplished by the high-performance liquid chromatography, which is believed to be a promising modality in studying 5-FU pharmacokinetics.