

吡喹酮和阿苯达唑对细粒棘球蚴原头节超微结构的影响

肖树华、沈炳贵、杨元清、尤纪青、许东辉 (中国预防医学科学院寄生虫病研究所¹, 上海 200025, 中国) 柴君杰、张文林 (新疆自治区地方病防治研究所, 乌鲁木齐 830002, 中国)

Effect of praziquantel and albendazole on ultrastructure of protoscolex of *Echinococcus granulosus*

XIAO Shu-Hua, SHEN Bing-Gui, YANG Yuan-Qing, YOU Ji-Qing XU Dong-Hui
(Institute of Parasitic Diseases, Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine¹, Shanghai 200025, China)

CHAI Jun-Jie, ZHANG Wen-Lin
(Xingjiang Institute for Endemic Disease Control and Research, Ürümqi 830002, China)

Abstract When protoscolexes of *Echinococcus granulosus*, maintained in 20% calf serum-RPMI 1640 were exposed to praziquantel 1 µg/ml for 1-48 h, severe damages to the ultrastructure of protoscolexes were observed. The main lesions of the teguments included indistinction of the matrix, vacuolization and peeling, while vacuolization of perinuclear cytoplasm in tegumental cells, focus lysis in muscle bundles, and destruction in collection ducts and flame cells were also seen. The results suggest that the damages to the tegument, collection ducts and flame cells may interfere with the nutrition and defence functions of protoscolexes, and destroy the osmoregulatory system, which may be the major causes of death in protoscolexes during treatment with praziquantel. When protoscolexes were exposed to albendazole 20 µg/ml for 24-72 h, no apparent damage to the tegument was detected, except that some network-like structures appeared in the cytoplasm of tegument and parenchyma cells.

Key words *Echinococcus granulosus* echinococcosis; protoscolexes; praziquantel; albendazole; electron microscopy

提要 细粒棘球蚴原头节经吡喹酮 1 µg/ml 作用 48 h 内, 其超微结构有明显变化, 主要为皮层基质模糊, 空泡变化和皮层破溃, 肌束则有溶解, 皮层细胞核的核膜模糊或肿胀, 核周胞浆空泡变化, 以及集合管和焰细胞受损等。细粒棘球蚴原头节经阿苯达唑 20 µg/ml 作用 24-72 h 后, 皮层细胞核周胞浆及实质细胞胞浆出现网状结构。

关键词 细粒棘球蚴; 棘球蚴病; 原头节; 吡喹酮; 阿苯达唑; 电子显微镜检查

前文^(1,2)报道, 吡喹酮对体外培养的细粒棘球蚴(metacestode of *Echinococcus granulosus*)原头节有较强的杀灭作用, 扫描电镜观察亦证明该药可迅速引起原头节皮层的破坏。但是对细粒棘球蚴具有一定疗效的甲苯达唑(mebendazole)和阿苯达唑(albendazole), 其体外抗细粒棘球蚴原头节的作用则较差和缓慢⁽³⁾。为了进一步了解这些药物的抗原头节作用, 本文用透射电镜观察了吡喹酮和阿苯达唑对细粒棘球蚴原头节超微结构的影响。

Materials and methods

虫源 细粒棘球蚴原头节(简称原头节)系

Received 1988 Jun 24 Accepted 1988 Dec 27
¹ WHO Collaborating Center for Malaria, Schistosomiasis and Filariasis.

取自刚宰杀绵羊的肝包虫,用无菌法采集含原头节的囊液,加入青霉素、链霉素各 500 IU/ml 和两性霉素 0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$,置 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保存,临用前洗去囊液,用亨氏盐平衡溶液(Hanks' balanced salt solution, HBSS)洗涤 3-5 次,若活原头节占 95% 以上,即可用作体外培养。

药物 吡喹酮由本所合成,阿苯达唑由杭州制药厂供给。称取 2 种药物各 5 mg,分别溶于 0.3 ml 的聚乙二醇(PEG 400)和 3 ml *N*-二甲基甲酰胺(DMF)中,然后再用 HBSS 加至 5 ml,则药物浓度为 1 mg/ml,吡喹酮进一步用 HBSS 稀释至 0.1 mg/ml。

体外培养 按前文⁽¹⁾方法作体外培养,即将约 200 只原头节培养于 2 ml 的 20% 小牛血清-RPMI 1640 (含 0.3% 葡萄糖, pH 7.3-7.4),在 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 含 5% CO_2 的恒温箱中培养 0.5 h 后,加入吡喹酮 20 μl (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) 或阿苯达唑 40 μl (20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$),另取相当于上述药液所含的溶剂加入培养液中作对照。

透射电镜观察 原头节经吡喹酮 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 作用 1-48 h,或经阿苯达唑 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 作用 24-72 h 后,移去含药培养液,用冰冷的 HBSS 洗涤 2-3 次后,即用 2.5% 戊二醛固定 2 h,经磷酸缓冲液(pH 7.4)清洗 3 次,和 1% 锇酸固定 1-2 h 后,再用上述磷酸缓冲液清洗 3 次,再经逐级乙醇脱水后,移置丙酮液中,用 618 树脂包埋。取上述处理标本作超薄切片,用醋酸铀和枸橼酸铅作双重染色,在 JEM-100 B 型电子显微镜下观察和摄片。

Results

对照组原头节 在含聚乙二醇 0.012% 或 DMF 2.5% 的 20% 小牛血清-RPMI 1640 中分别培养 24-48 或 72 h 后,未见原头节的超微结构有明显变化,与文献⁽⁴⁾报道的相仿,即原头节前端皮层(皮层细胞远端胞浆,下同)较薄,吸盘至后端体部的则较宽,呈网状结构,其间有许多电子致密的小颗粒,皮层的表面覆盖着许多皮棘(Fig 1 A, Plate 3)。皮层下为纤维区,

可见有延伸的胞浆,再下则为肌束和实质组织,其间有集合管和焰细胞等(Fig 1 B)。皮层细胞核位于肌束下,核周胞浆内含有一些电子致密颗粒和线粒体等(Fig 1 A)。

原头节经吡喹酮 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 作用后的变化

1 h 大部分原头节的皮层、肌束、皮层细胞核及核周胞浆,以及实质细胞等未见有明显变化,但少数虫的局部肌束有少量灶性溶解,皮层细胞核周胞浆内有空泡变化或集合管扩大变性,腔面泡状结构有坏死脱落(Fig 1 C)。

2-4 h 原头节前、中部的皮层出现明显变化,主要是皮层基质模糊,电子密度致密的颗粒明显减少,局部有 1 或数个含有残余体或线粒体的巨大空泡形成,或局部皮层基质已为大小及形状不等的空泡所取代(Fig 1 D),有的甚至破溃;虫体后部皮层的变化较轻,在此时间内,有的皮层下纤维区几乎消失,皮层细胞核周胞浆内的线粒体肿胀模糊,并出现含残余体空泡或髓鞘样结构,而细胞核核膜则示有轻度肿胀或局部模糊,原头节的实质细胞亦有相似的变化(Fig 1 E)。此外,在实质组织内还出现类溶酶体(Fig 1 D, E),集合管除上述变化外,有的泡状结构已完全消失,仅遗留一光滑的腔面。

8 h 原头节前端皮层的变化除基质模糊和空泡变化外,尚出现双层膜的囊样结构,而虫体后部的皮层基质亦示模糊,并出现一些含残余体的空泡,有的皮层下水肿,致纤维区增宽以及皮层下组织疏松(Fig 1 F)。此时,肌束出现灶性溶解的较多,且实质细胞浆亦有灶性溶解。另一方面,皮层细胞核核膜的肿胀明显和胞浆的空泡变化加重,间质出现髓鞘样结构。在此时间内,有的集合管的局部管壁增厚,并出现大小不等的含残余体的空泡。未见焰细胞有明显变化。

24 h 原头节受损程度进一步加重,皮层变化的主要特征为虫的前、中部出现较大面积的皮层崩溃、剥落,或皮层基质溶解,残留变性的线粒体及许多电子密度低的颗粒。肌束的肿胀和溶解较普遍,有的形成含肌纤维残余的

巨大空泡 (Fig 1 G)。虫体后部的皮层部分无明显变化, 部分则示有局部基质模糊, 和出现较多的大小不等或残余体的空泡, 有的甚至破溃, 少数尚可在皮层内查见较大的髓鞘样结构。皮层细胞核的核膜有的已破溃, 或模糊、肿胀, 而核周胞浆和实质细胞的变化同上述。在此时间内, 焰细胞内的纤毛明显变性、破坏, 或仅遗留残迹 (Fig 1 H)。

48 h 原头节体前、中部因皮层脱落, 致使皮层下纤维区肌束完全显露者增多 (Fig 1 I, Plate 4)。其余皮层除少数外, 基质普通模糊, 或出现不同类型的空泡, 实质内亦出现许多大小不等的空泡、含电子密度较低的巨大卵圆形小体和髓鞘样结构 (Fig 1 J)。其余实质细胞、皮层细胞及核周胞浆、集合管和焰细胞的变化与 24 h 组的相仿。

原头节经阿苯达唑 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 作用后的变化 细粒棘球蚴原头节经阿苯达唑作用 24 h 后, 其皮层、集合管、焰细胞、实质细胞和肌束等均无明显异常, 但皮层细胞核周和胞浆, 有的正常, 有的局部胞浆出现网状结构 (Fig 1 K)。培养 48 h 后, 皮层细胞核周胞浆的网状结构扩展增多, 并出现类溶酶体。72 h 后, 大部分原头节的皮层仍无明显变化, 少数皮层基质模糊或出现髓鞘样结构, 或因水肿, 皮下纤维区增宽, 以及肌束溶解和间质松散。此外, 除少数外, 大部分皮层细胞核周胞浆及实质细胞的胞浆均出现范围较大的网状结构, 有的几乎充塞整个胞浆 (Fig 1 L)。此外, 少数虫的集合管泡状物或已崩裂, 或已完全消失。

Discussion

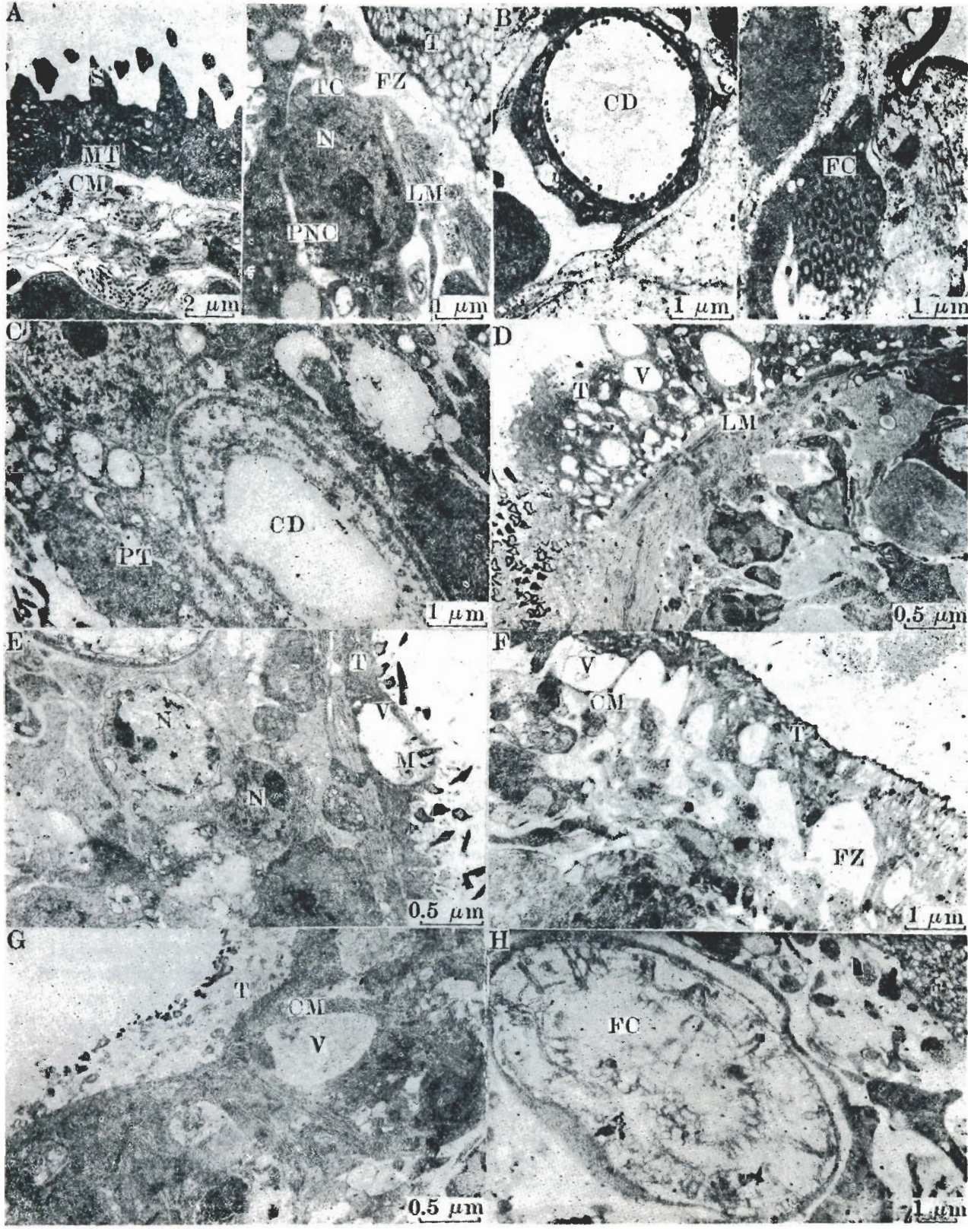
吡喹酮对细粒棘球蚴原头节的超微结构具有明显的损害作用⁽⁵⁾。我们观察的结果表明, 吡喹酮不仅损害原头节皮层的超微结构, 同时

对虫的实质组织亦有广泛的破坏。由于原头节的皮层具有营养与防御功能, 而集合管与焰细胞的活动又与调节虫的渗透压有关, 故其被损害必然不利于虫的生存, 这可能是吡喹酮引起原头节死亡的主要原因。鉴于一些绦虫成虫、吸虫成虫和原头节的皮层均对吡喹酮敏感, 提示吡喹酮对这些虫可能有相似的作用机理。此外, 吡喹酮对原头节的作用较迅速和强烈, 因此进一步探讨吡喹酮可否作为包虫囊摘除术前的辅助用药, 以杀灭原头节, 防止或减少手术中原头节的播散, 是有意义的。

与吡喹酮相反, 阿苯达唑对体外培养的原头节作用缓慢, 死亡率低, 虫的超微结构变化也不及吡喹酮所引起的严重和广泛, 主要是皮层细胞核周胞浆和实质细胞胞浆出现退行性变化的网状结构, 且其形态与原头节体部的皮层相类似, 这种网状结构的形成机理及病理意义尚不清楚, 有待于进一步探讨。

Reference

- 1 Xiao SH, You JQ, Guo HF, *et al.* Studies on antihydatidosis drugs I. The *in vitro* effects of praziquantel on protoscoleces of *Echinococcus granulosus*. *Endemic Dis Bull* 1987; 2 : 43
- 2 Xiao SH, Dai ZQ, You JQ, *et al.* Scanning electron microscopic observation of protoscoleces of *Echinococcus granulosus* damaged by praziquantel and albendazole. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 1988; 9 : 559
- 3 You JQ, Xiao SH, Guo HF, *et al.* Studies on antihydatidosis drugs III. the *in vitro* effect of mebendazole and albendazole on protoscoleces of *Echinococcus granulosus*. *Endemic Dis Bull* 1988; 3 : 28
- 4 Morris DI, Richards KS, Chinnery JB. Protoscolicidal effect of praziquantel—*in vitro* and electron microscopical studies on *Echinococcus granulosus*. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 1986; 18 : 687



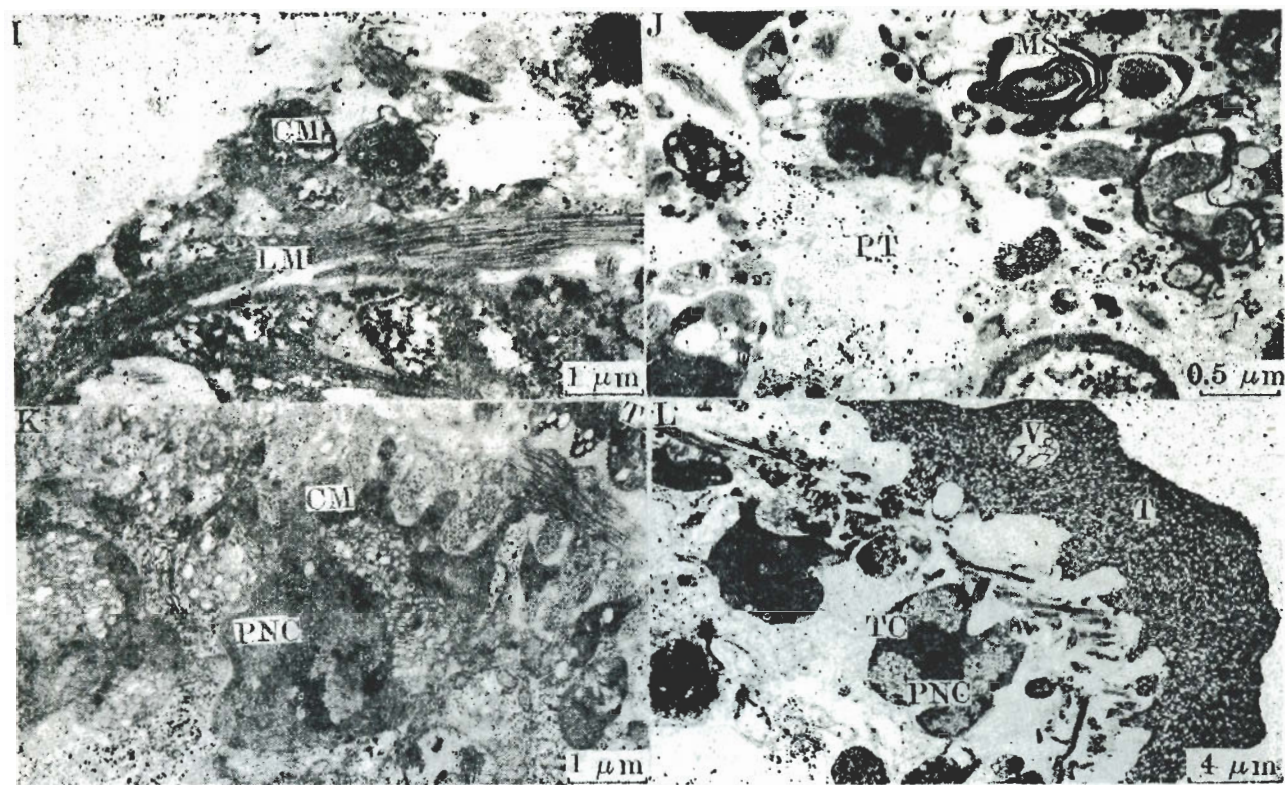


Fig 1. Protoscoleces of *Echinococcus granulosus* exposed to praziquantel (PZQ) $1\mu\text{g/ml}$ or albendazole (ABZ) $20\mu\text{g/ml}$ for 1-72 h *in vitro*. CD=collective duct; CM=circular muscle; FC=flame cell; FZ=fibrous zone; LM=longitudinal muscle; Lyl=lysosome-like body; M=mitochondria; MS=myelin-like structure; N=nuclei; PC=parenchyma cell; PNC=perinuclear cytoplasm; PT=parenchyma tissue; S=spine; T=tegument; TC=tegument cell; V=vacuole A) Control, showing tegument at anterior region (left) and posterior region (right), muscle and tegument cell (right); B) Control, showing collective duct (left) and flame cell (right); C) 1 h after exposure to PZQ, showing indistinction of collective duct accompanied by detachment of inner surface with disintegration of bleb-like evagination; D) 2 h after exposure to PZQ, showing vacuoles with different kinds and sizes, collapse of damaged tegument, and appearance of myelin-like structure as well as lysosome-like body in parenchyma tissue; E) 2 h after exposure to PZQ, showing indistinction of matrix and disruption of large vacuole in tegument at anterior region, and swelling of nuclear membrane of tegument cell; F) 8 h after exposure to PZQ, showing indistinction of matrix of tegument at middle region with appearance of some large vacuoles; increase of space of fibrous zone and focus lysis of some circular muscle bundles; G) 24 h after exposure to PZQ, showing extensive lysis and indistinct membrane-bound vesicles in a section through anterior region, partial lysis of muscles accompanied by formation of large vacuoles; H) 24 h after exposure to PZQ, showing swelling in subtegument and parenchyma tissues, and degeneration of cilia in flame cells; I) 48 h after exposure to PZQ, showing extensive peeling of tegument at anterior region, exposure of muscle with focus lysis; J) 48 h after exposure to PZQ, showing formation of numerous vacuoles with different sizes, and large myelin-like structure in parenchyma tissues; K) 24 h after exposure to ABZ, showing appearance of network-like structure in tegument cells; L) 72 h after exposure to ABZ, showing large residual vacuoles appeared in tegument at posterior region; swelling in subtegument and parenchyma tissues; focus lysis of muscle bundles and numerous network-like structure appeared in cytoplasm of tegument cells.

(See p 287)