

吡喹酮对肺吸虫皮层及肠上皮损害的扫描电镜观察

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提要 感染斯氏狸殖吸虫的犬一次ig吡喹酮80和120 mg/kg后24 h, 扫描电镜观察显示肺吸虫吸盘收缩, 体表肿胀糜烂, 体棘碎裂, 感觉乳突肿大破溃, 肠上皮片层粘连, 分泌体消失。120 mg/kg较80 mg/kg损伤更为显著。吡喹酮杀灭肺吸虫的机理可能是迅速破坏皮层及肠上皮的超微结构, 致寄生虫消化吸收, 分泌排泄等生理功能紊乱而死亡。

关键词 吡喹酮; 斯氏狸殖吸虫; 扫描电子显微镜检查

吡喹酮治疗人及动物的多种吸虫病, 疗效高, 疗程短, 不良反应少^(1,2)。本文旨在观察其对犬感染的斯氏狸殖吸虫(*Pagumogonimus skrjabini* Chen 1963)皮层和肠上皮表面超微结构的影响。

材料和方法

从陕西宁强县斯氏肺吸虫病流行区采集溪蟹, 捣碎水洗, 过筛沉淀, 收集囊蚴, 经无菌生理盐水反复洗涤后, 再加无菌生理盐水, 青霉素和链霉素各100 IU/ml, ip感染犬, 100 d后一次ig吡喹酮(上海第十一制药厂生产)80和120 mg/kg, 同时设正常对照, 服药后24 h处死犬, 检虫。

体表扫描样品制备 先将虫用含2.5%戊二醛的0.2 mol/L磷酸缓冲液(pH 7.4)前固定3 h(4℃), 经磷酸缓冲液(0.1 mol/L, pH 7.4)洗3次(4℃), 继用含1%四氧化锇的0.2 mol/L磷酸缓冲液(pH 7.4)后固定3 h, 仍按上法洗涤, 梯度浓度乙醇脱水, 醋酸异戊酯置换, 最后用Hitachi HCP-2型CO₂临界点干燥仪干燥, Eiko IB-5型离子喷镀仪喷金膜后送入Hitachi S-520型扫描电子显微镜在15 kV的加速电压下观察并拍照。

肠管扫描样品制备 虫体放在生理盐水中于体视显微镜下用细昆虫针解剖, 分离肠管中段, 并打开肠管, 暴露腔面, 滴生理盐水去除污物, 其后固定、脱水等过程均同前述, 并用滤纸片作载体。

结果

皮层扫描电镜观察 正常斯氏狸殖吸虫放大180倍时, 体态自然, 前后狭长, 口腹吸盘轻度自然外翻(图1A见铜版图1, 以下各图同)。放大2500倍时, 可见体表布满体棘(除吸盘及生殖孔周围外), 体棘均向后倾斜, 结构完整。体棘间的表皮不光滑, 形成许多褶嵴, 整个体表纹理清楚(图1B)。感觉乳突多为球形隆起, 表面完整光滑(图1C)。一次ig吡喹酮80 mg/kg后24 h, 虫体显著挛缩, 变为球形或哑铃形, 口腹吸盘亦明显收缩, 体棘断裂以致碎裂脱落, 感觉乳突肿大破溃, 表皮显著肿胀, 褶嵴变平(图1D)。药物剂量增加到120 mg/kg时, 虫体多挛缩为细杆状或呈360-540°卷曲, 吸盘强烈收缩, 其周围出现许多溃烂区域(图1E), 表皮极度肿胀, 体棘破坏, 并出现许多溃烂面(图1F)。

肠管扫描电镜观察 正常斯氏肺吸虫肠上皮表面放大1000倍时, 见表面不光滑, 覆盖着一层小片状和丝状物, 后者可相互吻合, 表面尚可见到许多球形分泌体(图2A, 见铜版图1, 以下各图同), 放大10 000倍时, 见肠腔表面布满片层(lamellae), 片层呈狭长三角形, 排列不整齐, 相互分离, 末端有一丝状物伸出(图2B)。80 mg/kg吡喹酮治疗后虫体肠上皮细胞表面的片状丝状物严重粘连, 分泌体消失(图2C)。放大10 000倍时, 显示板层增宽增厚, 重叠粘连, 端部的丝状物消失(图2D)。

120 mg/kg 治疗后肠上皮表面改变更为明显, 完全失去了正常的结构特征, 呈蜂窝状, 形成许多小梁和孔洞(图 2 E)。放大到 10 000 倍时, 显示正常的三角形片层及丝状物完全消失, 代之以形态各异的大片块状结构(图 2 F)。

讨 论

吡喹酮 80 和 120 mg/kg 治疗犬斯氏狸殖吸虫感染, 服药后 24 h 虫体皮层及肠上皮的超微结构发生显著改变。根据本文实验结果结合文献记载(3,4), 可以认为吡喹酮总量 120 mg/kg 治疗动物感染肺吸虫病较合适。

皮层及肠上皮表面是吸虫代谢机能旺盛的细胞单位, 不仅有从寄生环境中吸收葡萄糖、氨基酸等小分子物质的作用, 而且有分泌、排泄、呼吸和感觉等多种功能^(5,6)。透射电镜观察到斯氏狸殖吸虫皮层内有大量线粒体和分泌体, 说明皮层具有分泌排泄功能; 又以 [¹⁴C]葡萄糖吸收放射自显影试验证明皮层和肠上皮有活跃的吸收功能(待发表资料)。吡喹酮迅速破坏其皮层和肠上皮的超微结构, 导致寄生虫的消化、吸收、分泌、排泄和防御等一系列生理功

能和生化代谢障碍, 可能是虫体死亡的主要原因。至于 ig 吡喹酮后虫体的早期改变, 曾在大鼠试验中发现服药后 20 min 剖出之虫体全挛缩不动, 提示药物对肺吸虫的作用相当迅速。

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Scanning electron microscopical observations on damages on tegument and gut epithelia of *Pagumogonimus skrjabini* caused by praziquantel

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ABSTRACT The *Pagumogonimus skrjabini* adult worms obtained from experimentally infected dogs were observed under scanning electron microscope 24 h after ig praziquantel. At 80 mg/kg the worm body and its suckers obviously contracted, the tegument and the sensory papillae swelled and ulcerated, and the spines broke. The lamellae on the surface of the gut epithelia adhered and the secretory body disappeared. At 120 mg/kg the worm body contracted into dumbbell-like shape or rolled up. The suckers markedly

contracted and ulcerated around them and the tegument became ulcerative. The lamellae on the gut epithelial surface which looked like a honeycomb vanished completely and large clump-shaped structures developed. The results of our observations showed that praziquantel, 80 mg/kg to 120 mg/kg, had lethal effect on *Pagumogonimus skrjabini* adult worms.

KEY WORDS praziquantel; *Pagumogonimus skrjabini*; scanning electron microscopy

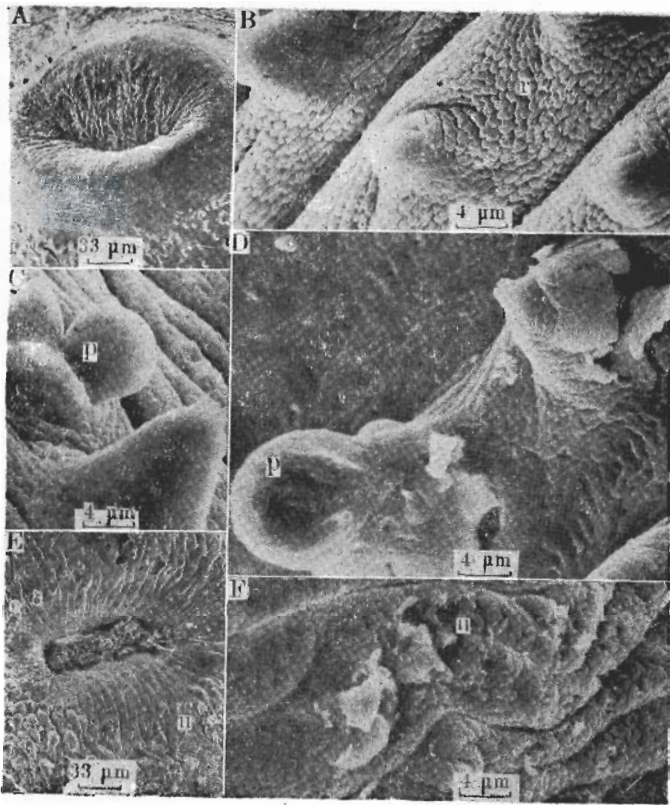


Fig 1. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) of the tegument of *Pagumogonimus skrjabini* in dogs treated with praziquantel. A) Control, showing normal ventral sucker. $\times 180$. B) Control, the tegument had ridges (r), the spines were intact. $\times 2500$. C) Control, showing normal sensory papillae (p) which was round and intact. $\times 2500$. D) After praziquantel 80 mg/kg, showing swollen tegument, broken spines and swelling and ulceration of papillae (p). $\times 2500$. E) After praziquantel 120 mg/kg, showing highly contracted ventral sucker and ulceration (u) around it. $\times 150$. F) After praziquantel 120 mg/kg, showing markedly swollen tegument and ulceration (u). $\times 2500$. (see p 262)

Fig 2. SEM of gut epithelia of *Pagumogonimus skrjabini* in dogs treated with praziquantel. A) Control, the surface of gut epithelia had leaf-like and filamentary structures and secretory bodies. $\times 1000$. B) Control, the surface of the gut epithelia was covered with elongate-triangular lamellae with filiform tips. $\times 10\ 000$. C) After praziquantel 80 mg/kg, showing lamellae adhesion and disappearance of secretory body. $\times 1000$. D) After 80 mg/kg, showing swollen lamellae without filament. $\times 10\ 000$. E) After 120 mg/kg, the surface of gut epithelia looked like a honeycomb. $\times 1000$. F) After 120 mg/kg, showing large irregular lump structures on the gut surface. $\times 10\ 000$. (See p 262)

