

低强度激光疗法在骨骼肌损伤治疗中的应用[☆]

刘晓光^{1,2}

¹ 华中科技大学生命科学与技术学院生物医学光子所, 湖北省武汉市 430074; ² 华南师范大学体育科学学院运动人体科学教研室, 广东省广州市 510631

刘晓光[☆], 男, 1962年生, 江西省南昌市人, 汉族, 华中科技大学在读博士, 副教授, 主要从事运动损伤与康复的研究。

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Low level laser therapy in the management of skeletal muscle injury

Liu Xiao-guang^{1,2}

¹Institute of Biomedical Photon, College of Life Sciences and Technology, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, Hubei Province, China; ²Department of Body Sports, College of Sports Science, South China Normal University, Guangzhou 510631, Guangdong Province, China

Liu Xiao-guang[☆], Studying for doctorate, Associate professor, Institute of Biomedical Photon, College of Life Sciences and Technology, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, Hubei Province, China; College of Sports Science, South China Normal University, Guangzhou 510631, Guangdong Province, China

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To assess the efficacy of low level laser (LLL) irradiation in the management of skeletal muscle injury, and explore the characteristics and mechanisms of this effect.

DATA SOURCES: An online search of Medline and Ovid database was undertaken to identify relevant articles of LLL irradiation and skeletal muscle published in English from January 1990 to February 2006 using the key words of "low level/intensity/power/energy laser, muscle, tendon".

STUDY SELECTION: The articles about the effect of LLL irradiation on skeletal muscle cultured cells or skeletal muscle injury were selected. Inclusion criteria: ① Randomized controlled experiment, regardless of single blind, double blind or nonblind methods. ② Parallel controlled experiment, the experimental group was irradiated with LLL, and the control group was treated without LLL irradiation or received sham laser irradiation. Exclusion criteria: ① Repetitive studies; ② Reviews; ③ Meta analysis.

DATA EXTRACTION: Together 25 related articles about the effects of LLL on skeletal muscle were collected, and 21 studies met the inclusion criteria, which consisted of 5 cell studies, 9 animal experiments and 7 clinical trials. Among the 4 deleted studies, 2 were repetitive studies, and the other 2 were Meta analysis.

DATA SYNTHESIS: It was found in cell studies that LLL exhibited the stimulatory effect on the proliferation of skeletal muscle satellite cells at some dose whereas did the inhibitory effect at some else dose, and the elder satellite cells were, the weaker the stimulatory effect of LLL was. Most animal experiments showed that LLL irradiation could reduce skeletal muscle inflammation due to injuries and promote skeletal muscle regeneration, and only one animal experiment obtained the contrary result that LLL lack effects on skeletal muscle regeneration. It was implied in clinical trials that LLL therapy was quite effective for myofascitis, epicondylitis and Achilles tendonitis, and had not definite effects or lacked effects on rotator cuff tendinitis and delayed muscular soreness.

CONCLUSION: LLL has the biomodulatory effect on skeletal muscle cells, which are determined by not only the irradiation dose and wavelength of laser but also the physiological state of the cells. LLL can promote healing process of animal skeletal muscle injury at appropriate irradiation dose. In clinical practice, LLL therapy is safe and effective on superficial and localized muscle and tendon injuries with reducing inflammation and relieving pain, and the effective irradiation dose is location-specific.

Liu XG. Low level laser therapy in the management of skeletal muscle injury.

Zhongguo Linchuang Kangfu 2006;10(33):136-8(China)

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摘要

目的: 评价低强度激光照射治疗骨骼肌损伤的有效性, 探讨其作用特点及其机制。

资料来源: 应用计算机检索 Medline 和 Ovid 数据库 1990-01/2006-02 与低强度激光及骨骼肌相关的文章, 检索词 "low level/intensity/power/energy laser, muscle, tendon", 并限定文章语言为 English。

资料选择: 选取低强度激光作用于骨骼肌培养细胞和低强度激光治疗骨骼肌损伤的文献。纳入标准: ① 随机对照实验, 无论是单盲法、双盲法还是非盲法。② 平行对照实验, 实验组以低强度激光进行照射, 对照组不照射激光或进行假性激光照射。排除标准: ① 重复的同一研究。② 综述文献。③ Meta 分析。

资料提炼: 共收集到 25 篇相关文章, 21 篇符合纳入标准, 其中 5 篇为细胞实验研究, 9 篇为动物实验研究, 7 篇为临床试验研究。排除的 4 篇论文中, 2 篇系重复的同一研究, 2 篇为 Meta 分析。

资料综合: 细胞实验研究发现, 低强度激光在某些剂量可以促进骨骼肌卫星细胞增殖, 而在另一些剂量则抑制骨骼肌卫星细胞的增殖, 骨骼肌卫星细胞越老, 低强度激光的促增殖效应越弱。大多数动物实验研究发现低强度激光能够减轻骨骼肌损伤性炎症、促进骨骼肌再生, 只有 1 项动物实验研究没有发现低强度激光的促骨骼肌再生作用。临床试验研究发现低强度激光疗法对肌纤维炎、网球肘和跟腱炎有良好疗效, 而对肩袖肌腱炎和延迟性肌肉酸痛疗效不定或缺乏疗效。

结论: 低强度激光对骨骼肌细胞具有双向生物调节作用, 这种调节作用既与激光的照射剂量及波长有关, 也与细胞的生理状态有关。合适剂量的低强度激光能够促进动物骨骼肌损伤的愈合。在临床上, 低强度激光疗法是安全的, 对病变较轻、范围局限的肌肉和肌腱损伤具有肯定的消炎止痛效果, 其有效照射剂量是部位特异性的。

主题词: 激光; 肌, 骨骼; 综述文献

0 引言

低强度激光是指不会使生物组织产生不可逆损伤、不会引起局部温度明显升高的激光, 它对细胞和组织具有一系列的生物调节作用。低强度激光疗法具有简单、安全、作用广等特点, 已在许多临床医学领域得到了应用, 在肌肉、肌腱损伤的康复治疗方面, 低强度激光疗法也取得了一定的疗效, 但其作用机制不明, 而且由于所用激光的波长、照射强度、剂量以及照射方式的不同, 动物实验和临床应用中还存在一些相反的结果, 为了合理有效地应用低强度激光疗法, 本文通过检索 Medline 和 Ovid 数据库 1990-01/2006-02 的相关文献, 对低强度激光照射治疗骨骼肌损伤时的有效性、作用特点及机制进行了评价和探讨。

1 低强度激光对骨骼肌培养细胞的作用

1.1 低强度激光调节骨骼肌卫星细胞的增殖和分化 成熟骨骼肌细胞不能分裂增殖, 骨骼肌损伤时, 新的肌纤维是由骨骼肌卫星细胞增殖、分化、融合成肌管再逐渐成熟而形成的。Ben-Dov 等^[1]用 4.5 mW 的低强度 He-Ne 激光(光斑直径 1.8 mm)照射血清培养的来自 3 周龄

大鼠的原代骨骼肌卫星细胞,结果发现,激光照射效应与照射时间之间的关系呈现出铃型变化,照射3 s时作用最大,能显著促进细胞增殖,并使其分化、融合延迟,此时,与增殖有关的细胞周期蛋白表达增加,而与分化有关的肌球蛋白重链蛋白表达减少,照射10 s时则显著抑制细胞增殖,此外,低强度激光促细胞增殖效应也与大鼠的年龄有关,在相同剂量情况下,大鼠的年龄越大,低强度激光促细胞增殖的程度越小。他们进一步研究发现,低强度激光照射细胞时,是首先激活细胞膜酪氨酸激酶受体,然后启动细胞外信号调节激酶和磷脂酰肌醇3激酶信号转导途径,使蛋白翻译起始因子及其抑制性结合蛋白发生磷酸化,进而促进与细胞增殖相关的蛋白质的翻译合成,骨骼肌卫星细胞得以由静息状态进入增殖周期并较长时间维持在增殖周期^[23]。

1.2 低强度激光抗骨骼肌细胞凋亡 培养基中血清的缺乏会诱导骨骼肌细胞的凋亡,Shefer等^[4]用4.5 mW的低强度He-Ne激光照射无血清培养基中的骨骼肌细胞和骨骼肌卫星细胞,照射时间为3 s,结果发现,与非照射组相比,照射组的细胞抗凋亡蛋白Bcl-2的表达显著增强,而促凋亡蛋白BAX的表达显著降低,细胞在无血清培养基中的存活率得以提高。

1.3 低强度激光调节骨骼肌细胞的功能 Schwartz等^[5]以7.6 mW,3 J/cm²的He-Ne激光照射已经分化、融合成肌管的骨骼肌培养细胞,对肌管内钙离子和神经生长因子mRNA浓度以及培养介质中的神经生长因子浓度进行了检测,结果发现,低强度激光照射后即刻,肌管内钙离子浓度迅速短暂地增加,培养介质中的神经生长因子浓度也迅速增加,照射后4~24 h,神经生长因子mRNA的含量提高5倍。肌管预解光敏剂后再照射低强度激光,则肌管内钙离子浓度会更明显地升高。他们推测,低强度激光照射后肌细胞内钙离子浓度的升高可能促进细胞释放神经生长因子,从而对支配肌肉的神经产生影响。

2 低强度激光对实验性肌肉损伤的治疗作用

2.1 低强度激光对肌组织再生的影响 Bibikova等^[6]利用液氮预冷的铜棒造成蟾蜍腓肠肌的冻伤,然后从伤后第4天开始,用6 mW,31.2 J/cm²的He-Ne激光直接照射腓肠肌伤部,隔日照射1次,共5次,分别在伤后第9,14,30天处死动物进行肌肉取材、切片,用光镜进行观察并进行形态计量分析,结果发现,与非照射组相比,低强度激光能显著加速坏死组织的清除,促进肌纤维的再生,再生速度提高达8倍。他们还发现低强度He-Ne激光能显著提高蟾蜍冻伤腓肠肌的毛细血管新生速度和数量,从而加快损伤肌肉的愈合^[7]。

Weiss等^[8]也用6 mW,31.2 J/cm²的He-Ne激光照射手术部分切伤的大鼠腓肠肌,术后即开始照射,1次/d,共5次,结果发现,与非照射组相比,照射组的

肌纤维再生速度提高了2倍。低强度激光对蟾蜍和大鼠骨骼肌再生的促进程度不同,其原因可能是它们的能量代谢水平不同,低强度激光对于能量代谢水平低的细胞也许能产生更大的刺激作用。

Amaral等^[9]用蝮蛇蛇毒中提取的肌肉毒素在小鼠胫骨前肌进行局部注射而造成肌肉损伤,然后以2.6, 8.4和25 J/cm²三种不同剂量的He-Ne激光(2.6 mW,光斑面积0.007 cm²)照射损伤部位,1次/d,共5次,结果发现只有2.6 J/cm²的He-Ne激光能够促进骨骼肌的再生。而Oliveira等^[10]用3,10 J/cm²两种剂量的Ga-As激光(1.5 mW,光斑面积0.2 cm²)对同种肌肉毒素损伤的小鼠胫骨前肌进行照射,1次/d,共5次,结果是这两种剂量的Ga-As激光均没有促进骨骼肌再生的作用。

2.2 低强度激光对腱组织再生的影响 Reddy等^[11]用1 J/cm²的He-Ne激光照射手术切伤的兔子跟腱,1次/d,连续照射14 d,结果发现,低强度He-Ne激光能显著促进损伤跟腱中胶原蛋白合成。Demir等^[12]取得了类似结果,他们用6 mW,1 J/cm²的Ga-As激光照射手术切伤的大鼠跟腱,1次/d,连续照射9 d,发现低强度Ga-As激光也能显著促进胶原蛋白合成以及增加跟腱断裂强度。

2.3 低强度激光对骨骼肌炎症的影响 Dourado等^[13]用一种含混合毒素成分的蝮蛇蛇毒注入小鼠腓肠肌内造成肌肉的出血、水肿和肌纤维坏死,伤后即刻以及随后每隔3小时用4 J/cm²的Ga-As激光照射一次,最多照射8次,分别在伤后3,12和24 h取血检测肌酸激酶和腓肠肌取材进行组织学光镜观察,结果发现,未照射组的肌肉出血、肌纤维坏死和血清肌酸激酶水平在伤后12 h达到高峰,低强度激光能在各时间段显著减少肌肉出血程度和肌纤维坏死范围、降低血清肌酸激酶水平,伤后12 h和24 h照射组的中性粒细胞和巨噬细胞的浸润程度显著高于未照射组。

活性氧在炎症过程中具有重要的作用,但过度氧化应激不利于组织的修复,低强度激光已被发现能够提高组织的抗氧化能力。Fillipin等^[14]用5 J/cm²的Ga-As激光照射大鼠的挫伤跟腱,1次/d,连续14 d或20 d,结果发现,与非照射组相比,照射组跟腱的脂质过氧化物丙二醛水平显著降低,超氧化物歧化酶活性显著增高,跟腱愈合质量得以提高。

3 低强度激光疗法在骨骼肌损伤治疗中的应用

低强度激光疗法已被用于治疗肌纤维织炎、肌腱炎、腱末端病以及延迟性肌肉酸痛等骨骼肌伤病,所报道的疗效差异较大。对于需组织再生进行修复的急性肌肉撕裂和肌腱断裂,目前尚未见到用低强度激光照射进行治疗的临床研究报告。

3.1. 低强度激光照射治疗肌纤维织炎 Gur等^[15]采取随机单盲对照法设计分组,治疗组和对照组的肌纤维织炎

患者各为20例,治疗组各个痛点接受 2 J/cm^2 的Ga-As脉冲激光(904 nm , 2.8 kHz , 3 min)照射,1次/d,安慰对照组接受假性激光照射,治疗两周后,与对照组相比,激光照射组患者的各种症状和体征均有显著的改善。

Hakguder等^[10]进行了62例肌纤维织炎的随机对照临床试验。试验治疗组用Ga-Al-As激光照射和伸展练习进行治疗,对照组仅进行伸展练习,激光照射功率为 5 mW ,剂量为各痛点每次 5 J/cm^2 ,1次/d,连续照射10 d,采用压痛计和红外温度检测仪对患部压痛阈和温度变化进行检测,结果显示,低强度激光照射能够显著减轻肌纤维织炎的疼痛。

3.2 低强度激光照射治疗肌腱损伤 低强度激光疗法在治疗浅部肌腱损伤方面取得了较好的疗效。Bjordan等^[17]用 3.6 J/cm^2 (每条跟腱剂量为 5.4 J)的Ga-As脉冲激光对7例双侧跟腱炎患者进行了治疗,患者左右侧进行对照,对照侧接受假性激光照射,试验中用微透析法检测了跟腱周围前列腺素浓度的变化,同时检测了局部压痛阈的变化,结果发现,Ga-As脉冲激光能够显著降低患部的前列腺素浓度和显著提高压痛阈。Vasseljen等^[18]则用 3.5 J/cm^2 的Ga-As脉冲激光治疗了15例网球肘患者,每周照射3次,共照射8次,对照组15例患者进行假性激光照射,治疗后随访4周,激光照射组的疼痛症状和握力指标均有显著改善。

在治疗深部肌腱损伤时,低强度激光疗法未能获得肯定疗效。Vecchio等^[19]在35例患者的随机对照临床试验中以 42.8 J/cm^2 的Ga-Al-As激光对肩袖肌腱炎进行治疗,每周照射2次,治疗8周,对照组采取假性激光照射,结果是试验治疗组和对照组的疼痛症状和运动功能指标在治疗后均有改善,但治疗效果在两组之间没有显著性差异。

3.3 低强度激光照射治疗肌肉离心运动损伤 在进行不习惯强度的离心运动后,骨骼肌纤维会出现超微结构的损伤,临床上表现出延迟性的肌肉酸痛,用低强度激光疗法进行治疗,至今未取得好的结果。Craig等^[20]利用反复离心收缩导致36例志愿者肱二头肌的延迟性酸痛,采取双盲法分组,激光治疗组用Ga-Al-As脉冲激光多点集束式输出仪(含多种波长 $660\sim 950\text{ nm}$, 73 Hz)在肱二头肌压痛区进行片状照射,剂量为 11 J/cm^2 ,1次/d,根据患者的自觉疼痛、压痛和关节运动幅度等指标来评定治疗效果,结果是低强度激光没有显示良好的治疗作用。Glasgow等^[21]用类似方法造成24例志愿者肱二头肌延迟性酸痛,用 3 J/cm^2 (840 nm , 1 kHz)的单色红外激光进行照射,结论也是低强度激光疗法对延迟性肌肉酸痛无效。

4 结论

低强度激光对骨骼肌细胞具有双向生物调节

作用,这种调节作用既与激光的照射剂量及波长有关,也与细胞的生理状态或能量代谢状态有关。在骨骼肌损伤愈合过程中,低强度激光能够调节炎症细胞的功能,加快坏死组织的清除,促进毛细血管和肌纤维的增生。低强度激光疗法是安全的,对病变较浅、范围局限的肌肉和肌腱损伤具有肯定的疗效,由于病变深浅不同,低强度激光到达病变部位的衰减程度不同,因此,其有效照射剂量是部位特异性的。

5 参考文献

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