

综述

有氧运动对免疫系统和自身免疫病的影响研究进展

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摘要: 自身免疫病是一类病因尚不明确的慢性疾病, 具有反复性和难以彻底治愈的特点。有氧运动作为有效的慢性疾病干预手段, 对自身免疫病的治疗作用受到了广泛关注。本文综述了近年来关于有氧运动对免疫系统和自身免疫病影响的研究进展, 讨论有氧运动对免疫系统的影响和改善自身免疫病的相关机制, 指出有氧运动通过影响免疫细胞数量及其功能改善机体免疫内环境稳态, 抑制机体系统性炎症反应, 进而延缓自身免疫病的发生、发展。

关键词: 有氧运动; 免疫系统; 自身免疫病; 炎症

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Advance in effect of aerobic exercise on immune system and autoimmune diseases

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Abstract: Autoimmune diseases are a kind of chronic diseases with unclear etiology, which has the characteristics of repetition and difficulty to cure completely. Aerobic exercise, as an effective intervention method for chronic diseases, has also received extensive attention in the field of the prevention and treatment of autoimmune diseases. In this paper, the effects of aerobic exercise on immune system and autoimmune diseases in recent years are reviewed, and the related mechanisms are discussed. It is pointed out that aerobic exercise can improve the homeostasis of immune environment by affecting the number and function of immune cells, inhibit the systemic inflammatory response of the body, and then delay the occurrence and development of autoimmune diseases.

Key words: aerobic exercise; immunity; autoimmune diseases; inflammation

自身免疫病是由炎症和免疫细胞所介导的一类难以彻底治愈的慢性疾病。尽管其发病机理仍不确定, 但目前认为该类疾病是易感个体免疫耐受性异常所致, 其病因包括遗传和非遗传的因素, 后者包括环境和免疫系统异常^[1]。个体对疾病的易感性是由遗传因素所决定的, 而其发病取决于环境因素^[2]。目前的治疗方法都难以阻止大多数自身免疫病患者

病情的进展, 仅能延长疾病的缓解期。营养或有氧运动干预都是可以改变的环境因素, 两者对慢性自身免疫病患者都有积极的影响^[3]。有氧运动可以改变炎症因子分泌和免疫细胞功能, 进而影响免疫应答过程, 在一定程度上影响代谢性疾病^[4]、肿瘤^[5]和自身免疫病^[6-8]的发生和发展。目前, 有氧运动对于自身免疫病的预防和治疗效果, 学界尚无定论。

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本文综述了近年来关于有氧运动对免疫系统功能和自身免疫病的影响研究进展,并进一步讨论了有氧运动改善自身免疫病的有效性和可行性。

1 有氧运动

运动医学界根据能量代谢途径将运动分为有氧运动和无氧运动:无氧运动主要通过极短时间供能的磷酸原供能系统和短时间供能的糖酵解供能系统,而有氧运动主要通过糖原有氧氧化系统产生能量以维持长时间运动。除了刻意的抗阻训练或全力冲刺等极端情况,平时人们的身体活动如跑步、游泳等大多属于有氧运动。为了统一化研究,运动医学界普遍用个体运动时摄氧量与最大摄氧量(VO_{2max})的比值百分比作为量化有氧运动强度的衡量方法。一般将持续时间大于 5 min、强度小于 45% VO_{2max} 的运动归类为低强度运动,大于 45% 且小于 75% VO_{2max} 为中等强度运动,大于 75% VO_{2max} 为大强度运动。个体的有氧运动能力主要取决于中枢神经系统(central nervous system, CNS)募集运动单位的能力、肺和心血管系统运输氧的能力以及肌肉在氧代谢过程中的耗氧能力。

在有氧运动过程中,机体系统的内稳态将会被打破并在恢复期重建,同时机体的生理系统会相应产生一系列改变,随后在细胞和系统水平会产生相应的适应性变化,例如心肺功能的提升以及细胞利用糖原的能力增加^[9]。有氧运动对机体产生的影响十分复杂,运动不仅使运动系统产生适应性变化,如增加骨骼肌数量和增强运动神经元信号传递能力^[10],还会对内分泌系统功能产生调节作用,如改变体内儿茶酚胺类激素水平^[11],并可以影响运动者的心理状态^[12]。机体对运动产生的这类应激反应,会部分保留下来进而长期改善系统和器官的状态和功能^[13,14]。

2 有氧运动与免疫系统

免疫系统作为机体不可或缺的一部分,发挥着防御(抵御外界病毒等微生物的入侵)、监视(识别和清除体内癌变、衰老或坏死细胞)和调控(通过免疫耐受和调节功能维持机体内环境稳态)的重要功能。有研究显示,循环系统淋巴细胞的数量会在有氧运动的早期增加^[15]。与炎症性疾病中淋巴细胞的增多不同的是,有氧运动导致的淋巴细胞数量的增加具有暂时性,会在有氧运动结束后短时间内恢

复正常^[16]。引发淋巴细胞增多的原因主要是有氧运动时机体动员了循环系统和淋巴管中的淋巴细胞,同时增多的儿茶酚胺激活了部分淋巴细胞和单核细胞^[17]。另外,有氧运动也加强了下丘脑-垂体-交感神经轴的活动,增加促肾上腺皮质释放激素、促肾上腺皮质激素和皮质醇的分泌,从而促进白细胞的动员^[15,18,19]。除了肝脏、肺和脾脏的淋巴细胞外,有氧运动也可能动员了淋巴结、肠、骨髓、胸腺和骨骼肌中的淋巴细胞^[15]。广为人知的“开窗期理论”指出,在大强度有氧运动后的恢复早期,由于机体的免疫功能下降,进而使有氧运动者更易患感染性疾病,增加上呼吸道的感染等^[20]。然而,学界也认同长期适宜的有氧运动能增强免疫功能,促进健康^[20]。可见有氧运动对于免疫系统的影响不可以一概而论。本课题组研究显示,与不运动对照组相比,持续的大强度有氧运动增加抗炎因子和调节性 T 细胞(regulatory T cell, Treg)的产生,削弱细胞因子干扰素 γ (interferon γ , IFN- γ) 的生成,并抑制抗原特异性 T 淋巴细胞的增殖及抗原特异性 CD8⁺ 细胞毒 T 淋巴细胞反应;而适宜强度的有氧运动可增加促炎因子如 IL-12 和 IFN- γ 的分泌,进而强化疫苗的细胞免疫效果^[21]。为了进一步阐述有氧运动与免疫系统的关系,下文将分别综述有氧运动对先天性免疫和适应性免疫系统的影响。

2.1 有氧运动与先天性免疫

有氧运动对先天性免疫系统产生的影响是复杂且具有动态性的^[15]。天然杀伤(natural killer, NK)细胞是先天免疫系统中重要的一类细胞毒淋巴细胞,作用类似于适应性免疫应答中的细胞毒 T 淋巴细胞,对于病毒感染的细胞反应迅速,具有抗感染和肿瘤的作用。根据细胞表面标志物的不同, NK 细胞被分为 CD56^{dim}CD16⁺ 和 CD56^{bright}CD16⁻ 两类^[22]。Pedersen 等研究显示在有氧运动中和有氧运动后持续一段时间(2 h 后), NK 细胞的数量和细胞毒激活程度都显著增加^[23](图 1);而过高强度有氧运动(75% VO_{2max} , 持续 1 h 蹬自行车)后, NK 细胞的活性受到抑制(图 1),其部分原因是单核细胞释放的具有普遍免疫抑制作用的前列腺素 G2 所造成的^[23]。Nieman 等研究显示,在高强度(80% VO_{2max})跑台运动后 1 和 2 h, NK 细胞在外周血单个核细胞中的比例下降^[24](图 1)。在经过长时间规律性有氧运动后, CD56^{bright}CD16⁻ 与 CD56^{dim}CD16⁺ NK 细胞数量的比值增加^[25],而 CD56^{bright}CD16⁻ NK

细胞在自身免疫性疾病中具有免疫调节作用^[26]。超负荷强度有氧运动训练可以使NK细胞的数量和细胞毒作用下降^[27](图1)。也有研究显示,在单次有氧运动中,NK细胞的细胞毒作用会增强,而在恢复期由于NK细胞在外周血单个核细胞中的比例减少,其细胞毒作用会下降^[24]。

中性粒细胞是免疫系统中数量较多的另一类免疫细胞,在感染后一般会被首先招募至目标位点,可作为急性感染的标志物^[28]。中性粒细胞的抗感染作用主要通过吞噬、去颗粒作用和氧化作用实现。中性粒细胞通过形成中性粒细胞外杀菌网络分泌促炎因子和造成组织损伤,而此杀菌网络的形成和降解的平衡失调也是自身免疫病发生的重要原因^[29]。有氧运动可促进儿茶酚胺和皮质醇的释放,并将部分中性粒细胞从静脉和骨髓中动员出来,从而增加了循环系统内中性粒细胞的数量^[30](图1)。Nieman等研究显示,中性粒细胞的吞噬能力在单次有氧运

动中会被短暂加强(图1),而单核细胞的吞噬能力在长时间亚极量有氧运动中会被加强^[31]。同时也有研究指出在有氧运动后24h中性粒细胞的趋化能力减弱^[32]。与此同时,也有研究显示,中性粒细胞的趋药性、吞噬能力和氧化能力在适宜强度有氧运动中上调,而在过度紧张有氧运动中下降^[33](图1)。另外,急性中等强度有氧运动可以增加中性粒细胞的趋化性,但对其黏附血管内皮的能力没有影响^[34,35]。

除此之外,Gleeson等发现有氧运动会下调巨噬细胞表面Toll样受体(Toll like receptor, TLR)的表达,并且降低其抗原递呈能力,特别是Th1细胞的抗原递呈能力^[36]。不过,Lu等的研究显示,持续16周的跑台有氧运动可以增加小鼠巨噬细胞在促炎因子IFN- γ 作用下的细胞毒作用^[5]。本课题组研究显示,大强度有氧运动降低了HBV DNA疫苗免疫小鼠脾细胞IFN- γ 表达、T淋巴细胞增殖和抗

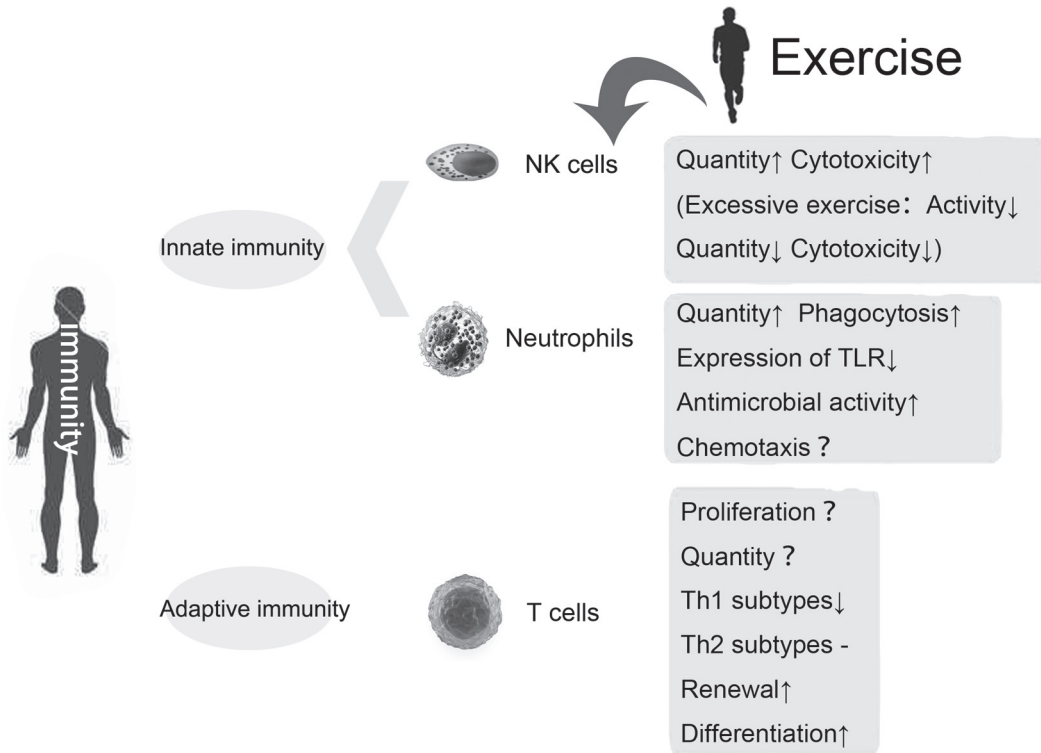


图 1. 有氧运动调节免疫细胞功能

Fig. 1. Aerobic exercise modulates immune cells function. The cytotoxicity and quantity of natural killer (NK) cells are improved by exercise, but impaired by excessive exercise. For neutrophils, exercise increases the quantity, phagocytosis and antimicrobial activity, and down-regulates TLR expression. There has been no consensus about the effect of exercise on neutrophils' chemotaxis. For adaptive immunity, exercise accelerates T cells renewal and differentiation. The ratio of Th1 subtypes decreases, but Th2 subtypes does not change significantly. There were contradictory results about the effect of exercise on T cells' proliferation and quantity. ↑, enhance or increase; ↓, impair or decrease; -, no effect; ?, no consensus. TLR, Toll like receptor.

原特异性细胞毒反应, 而适宜强度有氧运动不改变脾细胞抗炎细胞因子表达或 CD4⁺CD25⁺ Treg 细胞比例, 但会增加促炎细胞因子表达, 增强抗原特异性细胞介导的免疫应答^[21]。以上不同研究表明, 有氧运动对免疫细胞的影响并不一致, 甚至出现完全相反的结果, 这可能是由于实验对象或有氧运动强度控制的差异所造成的。

2.2 有氧运动与适应性免疫

适应性免疫作为免疫系统的重要组成部分, 有氧运动对其的影响也十分显著。研究显示, 有氧运动期间淋巴细胞的数量会增加, 在有氧运动后一段时间淋巴细胞的数量会低于有氧运动前水平^[37], 而这种减少的机制可能是增加细胞凋亡^[38]。Simpson 等在动物实验中发现, 规律而强度适宜有氧运动会加快免疫细胞的更新, 使衰老、丧失功能的 T 细胞被年轻 T 细胞所取代, 而后者对初次接触的抗原具有更强的反应性(图 1)^[39, 40]。衰老的免疫细胞会降低免疫系统的功能, 增加感染的风险^[41]。Spielmann 等通过分析最大摄氧量与 T 细胞表型的关系发现, 有氧运动与未成熟 T 细胞的比例成正相关, 而与衰老 T 细胞的比例成负相关^[42]。有氧运动会促进效应性淋巴细胞的成熟和分化, 并且促进淋巴细胞亚群的重新分布, 其中迁移的淋巴细胞会表达高水平的整合素和胞内黏附分子^[43]。有氧运动优先动员的白细胞亚群的肾上腺素受体和糖皮质激素受体表达水平上调, 因此会对儿茶酚胺和皮质醇有高应答性^[43]。而且在有氧运动中和有氧运动后一段时间, T 细胞的增殖能力下降^[15]。但是, 当使用病毒抗原肽再次刺激经历 30 min 有氧运动的受试者 T 细胞后, 其活化和增殖能力反而被加强^[44]。而当有氧运动时间延长后, T 细胞对于相同抗原的免疫反应被抑制, 表明记忆性 T 细胞的功能受到限制^[45]。还有研究指出有氧运动会抑制 T 细胞被丝裂原刺激后的增殖^[46]。

有氧运动对 T 细胞亚型之间的平衡也会产生影响。本研究组和其他学者都发现持续大强度的有氧运动会减少 Th1 细胞亚群数量, 但对 Th2 细胞亚群没有影响^[21, 47, 48](图 1), 其机制可能是皮质醇导致抗原提呈细胞 (antigen presenting cell, APC) 的 IL-12 分泌减少, 而 IL-12 正是 Th1 细胞分化所需的条件因子^[45, 49]。T 细胞表面的 CD28 与 CD80 结合将导致初始 T 细胞 (naïve T, T_n) 向 Th1 细胞方向分化, 而与 CD86 结合则会导致 T_n 细胞向 Th2 细胞方

向分化^[50]。Kakanis 等研究显示, 有氧运动对 Th1/Th2 的作用以诱导向 Th2 方向分化为主导(图 1)^[51]。Th1/Th2 之间的免疫平衡与感染、过敏和自身免疫病息息相关, 如 Th1 比例过高会引发类风湿性关节炎 (rheumatoid arthritis, RA) 和多发性硬化 (multiple sclerosis, MS), 而 Th2 过多会引发系统性红斑狼疮^[52]。同时, 有氧运动会增加 Treg 细胞的数量, 并提高血清中抑炎因子转化生长因子 β (transforming growth factor β , TGF- β) 的水平^[53]。Treg 细胞可以调节 T 细胞对抗原的反应性, 在抗原耐受和维持免疫内稳态中发挥着至关重要的作用。自身免疫病患者的 Treg 细胞数量普遍下降, Frantz 等研究显示 Treg 细胞和促炎的 Th17 细胞之间可以相互转化^[54], 而有氧运动可以调节 Treg/Th17 的平衡, 从而有效改善免疫失调^[55](图 1)。

有氧运动会促进 IL-6 的释放, 血清 IL-6 水平甚至会达到有氧运动前的 100 倍^[56]。IL-6 可以促进 T 细胞的增殖和活化以及 B 细胞的分化。研究显示, 有氧运动上调 IL-6 mRNA 表达水平, 从而促进 IL-6 的生成和释放^[57], 骨骼肌释放的 IL-6 会提高具有抗炎作用的 IL-1 受体拮抗剂和 IL-10 水平^[58], 并抑制炎症因子肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α) 的生成^[59]。除此之外, 有氧运动能够兴奋交感神经, 进而提高体内儿茶酚胺类激素如肾上腺素和去甲肾上腺素的水平^[60]。而当 T 细胞和 B 细胞表面肾上腺素受体被激活时, 胞内腺苷酸环化酶活性提高, 环磷酸腺苷生成增加, 促进 IL-10 生成^[61]。这些因素有利于 Treg 细胞的分化和增殖, 从而改善机体的炎症水平。而且, 骨骼肌产生的 IL-7 不仅会进一步促进骨骼肌细胞的增殖, 而且还可提高胸腺组织活性^[62, 63]。

综上所述, 有氧运动可以更新免疫细胞, 减少 T 细胞池的累赘, 从而保持和增加 T 细胞的分化多样性。T_n 在炎性环境中是分化为抑制炎症的 Treg 细胞或是促炎症的 Th1 和 Th17 细胞, 是自身免疫病研究关注的热点。研究显示, 规律且强度适宜有氧运动对于适应性免疫应答具有疫苗增强佐剂的作用^[21, 33], 减少衰老和丧失功能的 T 细胞数量^[42, 64], 促进 T 细胞的增殖^[65], 降低炎症因子水平^[66], 增加中性粒细胞的吞噬活性^[67], 增强 NK 细胞的杀伤活性^[68], 增加 IL-2 的产生, 改善或保持免疫应答的功能^[40, 69]。另外, 适宜的有氧运动干预可以通过增强部分免疫细胞 (主要是 T 细胞) 的

功能, 调节免疫细胞的可塑性, 从而增强疫苗的效果^[21, 33]。对于老年^[40]和肥胖^[70]人群, 以及部分癌症^[71]和慢性病毒感染^[72]疾病患者, 有氧运动更是强有力的行为干预手段, 可以有效改善免疫系统功能和增进机体健康。

3 有氧运动与自身免疫病

当机体免疫耐受异常时, 免疫系统功能会出现失调, 从而导致自身免疫病的发生。普遍来说, 有氧运动能够调节机体的炎症水平, 进而延缓自身免疫病的发生^[48]。规律性有氧运动可减少内脏脂肪组织的含量^[73]和下调脂肪组织中促炎因子 TNF- α 和单核细胞趋化蛋白 1 (monocyte chemotactic protein 1, MCP-1) 的水平^[74]。有氧运动期间释放的激素也具有抗炎的作用, 例如有氧运动可上调体内皮质醇和肾上腺素水平^[75, 76], 而皮质醇可抑制单核细胞分泌促炎因子 IL-1^[77], 而肾上腺素可下调炎症因子 IL-1 β 和 TNF- α 的表达^[78]。有氧运动可下调单核细胞和巨噬细胞表面 TLR 的表达, 从而减少下游炎症的发生^[79]。有氧运动也可以促进促炎 M1 型巨噬细胞向抗炎 M2 型巨噬细胞的转化, 并减少巨噬细胞在脂肪组织的浸润, 从而减少炎症因子的产生^[80]。换言之, 有氧运动降低有可能诱发自身免疫病的过高炎症水平, 并可干预疾病的发生或发展。自身免疫病的种类繁多, 常见的有 1 型糖尿病、格雷夫斯病、MS、RA 和系统性红斑狼疮等。目前, 自身免疫病的致病因素和机制尚未明确, 但是研究者通过动物模型已显著推进了对自身免疫病的认识 and 了解^[81]。本文这里综述有氧运动对具有代表性的自身免疫病——MS 和 RA 影响的研究进展。

3.1 有氧运动与 MS

MS 是一类主要影响 CNS 功能的自身免疫病, 是由于免疫细胞识别和攻击包裹轴突的髓磷脂引发脱髓鞘进而导致脑部和脊髓神经细胞信号传导障碍^[82], 患者可出现复视、肌无力、认知障碍和肢体不协调等症状, 且症状及严重程度具有波动性^[83]。目前有研究显示, 有氧运动可以有效缓解 MS 的上述大多数症状。

CNS 功能的异常导致 MS 患者活动能力受损以及肢体功能不全或虚弱, 这是影响 MS 患者独立生活能力的重要因素^[84]。许多 MS 患者由于活动能力的限制^[85], 使得他们不得不使用辅助工具如拐杖或轮椅, 而这些进一步限制了他们可以参与的身体活

动^[86]。Dalgas 等通过对 MS 患者进行每周两次, 为期 12 周的抗阻训练, 发现患者的肌肉力量和功能都得到了显著改善^[87]。Snook 等的研究结果也证实有氧运动可改善 MS 患者活动能力, 并且这种影响在有专人监护和指导的情况下更加明显^[88]。不仅如此, 有氧运动同时改善 MS 患者的平衡能力、肌肉痉挛、疲劳感以及生活质量^[89]。不过, 也有不少研究并没有发现有氧运动可以改善 MS 患者活动能力, 例如: Rampello 等对 19 名 MS 患者进行有氧训练, 他们的峰值摄氧量和最大工作速率得到了提升, 但行走能力并没有显著改善^[6]。Sabapathy 等对 60 名 MS 患者进行了抗阻和耐力训练, 没有发现 MS 症状的显著改善^[7]。虽然目前对于有氧运动是否能够有效改善 MS 患者的有氧运动能力存在争议, 但也没有有氧运动恶化临床症状的报道, 所以有氧运动对 MS 患者的治疗是有一定价值的。除了活动障碍, MS 患者的疲劳感也会严重影响患者的工作和社交生活, 并且同时降低参与体育活动的意愿^[90]。除此之外, 超过半数的 MS 患者还有慢性疼痛的症状^[91]。有氧运动使机体能产生一些具有神经保护作用的分子, 包括促生长因子 -1 和其他一些可以维持神经可塑性的分子, 从而有效缓解上述症状^[92]。部分 MS 患者可能会罹患重度抑郁症^[93], 这会影响患者的认知、决策和医从性, 甚至使患者萌生轻生的念头。有氧运动一直被认为是一种有效的抗抑郁手段, Ensari 等通过对 13 例 MS 患者随机对照试验的 meta 分析, 证实了有氧运动可以改善 MS 患者的抑郁情绪^[94]。

目前学者普遍使用 MS 动物模型研究有氧运动对 MS 的影响, 最常用的动物模型为实验自身免疫性脑脊髓炎 (experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis, EAE) 小鼠。EAE 是一种主要由 T 细胞介导的自身免疫脱髓鞘疾病, 会影响 CNS 中轴索的信号传导, 从引起渐进性的后肢瘫痪^[95]。本研究组发现不同强度的有氧运动在 EAE 小鼠中具有不同的神经保护, 如大强度有氧运动 (80% VO_{2max}) 组 EAE 小鼠 CNS 中 IFN- γ 和 IL-17 等促炎因子水平降低, 同时 TGF- β 、IL-10 等抑炎因子水平升高, 诱导细胞亚型由 Th1 向 Th2, 由 Th17 向 Treg 细胞亚型转变 (图 2), 系统性炎症和免疫内环境稳态改善, 小鼠的脱髓鞘程度和临床症状减轻, 而中等强度有氧运动 (60% VO_{2max}) 却没有这种改善效果^[48]。Pryor 等和 Rossi 等研究结果也显示有氧运动对 EAE 小鼠有延缓发

病和减轻症状的作用^[8,96]。Le Page 等研究显示, 持续两天的急性有氧运动可以推迟 EAE 的发病, 并减轻症状的严重程度^[97]。还有研究指出, 有氧运动通过调节免疫功能和促进脑源性神经营养因子 (brain derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF) 表达 (图 2), 保护轴突神经元和神经功能^[98]。虽然本研究组没有观察到中等强度有氧运动中 BDNF 的显著变化^[48], 但 Kim 等研究发现有氧运动可提高 EAE 小鼠海马体中 BDNF 的水平, 并抑制小鼠海马神经元凋亡^[99]。Rossi 等研究显示, 与对照组相比, 在跑轮上自由活动的有氧运动小鼠脊髓中的炎症细胞浸润、脱髓鞘和神经元损伤等显著减轻, 其原因可能是有氧运动对神经系统的保护作用, 而非对炎症细胞浸润的影响^[96]。与之相一致的是, Pryor 等研究显示, 跑轮有氧运动干预可减轻 EAE 小鼠症状, 解剖学结果也显示有氧运动对轴索和神经元的保护作用, 而且有氧运动小鼠腰髓腹侧束的免疫细胞浸润和脱髓鞘明显减少, 且 α - 有氧运动神经元的丢失也显著减少, 从而延缓 EAE 的发展进程^[8]。

除了免疫系统功能外, 研究也显示有氧运动对 EAE 模型动物神经相关受体和激素具有影响。Kim 等研究显示, 持续 4 周有氧运动使 EAE 小鼠海马体神经元脱髓鞘、凋亡和 BDNF 表达减少等情况得到逆转^[99]。Neeper 等研究发现, 不同时间的跑

轮有氧运动后, 大鼠额皮质和小脑中 BDNF 和神经生长因子 (nerve growth factor, NGF) 水平均有显著提高^[100]。除此之外, Mifflin 等研究显示, 有氧运动对 EAE 小鼠脑脊液中部分神经类固醇 (如孕烯醇酮, 四氢孕酮等) 的水平有很大影响, 同时这种影响又与性别关系密切, 与有氧运动 EAE 雄性小鼠相比, 有氧运动 EAE 雌性小鼠脑孕烯醇酮水平较高; 相反, 与有氧运动 EAE 雌性小鼠相比, 有氧运动 EAE 雄性小鼠脑异孕烯醇酮水平更高^[81], 表明有氧运动对 EAE 的改善作用还会受性激素水平的影响。

总之, 针对 MS 患者进行有氧运动训练的康复治疗被证明是安全可行的, 且可明显降低 MS 症状复发率^[101, 102]。身体活动可以改善和提高 MS 患者的行走能力^[88], 减轻抑郁^[103]和疲劳^[104], 提高生活质量^[105]。在 MS 的发生、发展过程中, 药物也只能起到减轻症状的作用, 并不能彻底治愈。虽然并不是所有 MS 患者都适合采用有氧运动手段进行康复, 但不应该完全禁止 MS 患者参与有氧运动^[101]。在经过系统的风险评估和运动方案设计后, 应该对部分 MS 患者进行恰当有氧运动康复 (图 2)。

3.2 有氧运动与 RA

RA 是一类由于长期的自身免疫导致的慢性炎症性疾病, 典型的特征是关节处发热、肿胀、僵直和

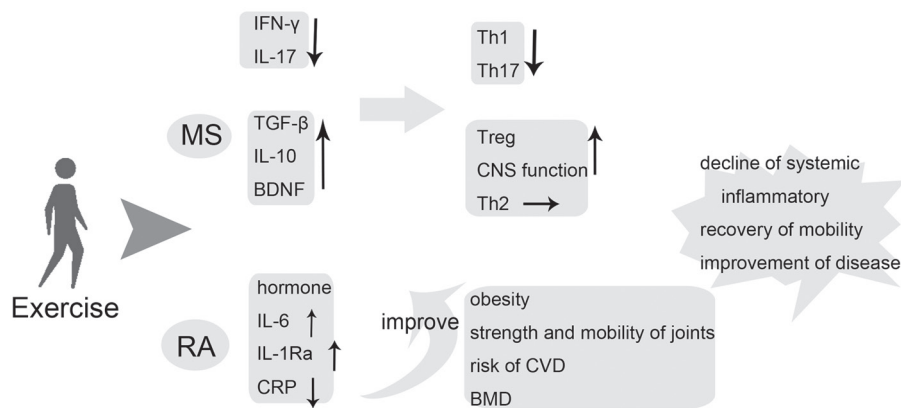


图 2. 有氧运动改善多发性硬化和类风湿性关节炎患者症状的机制

Fig. 2. Mechanism for aerobic exercise to improve symptoms of multiple sclerosis (MS) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients. MS patients benefit from exercise via the decrease of IFN- γ and IL-17 levels and the increase of TGF- β , IL-10 and BDNF levels, which facilitating Tn cells' differentiation into anti-inflammatory Treg and Th2 cells, rather than proinflammatory Th1 and Th17 cells. Hence the functions of CNS is restored by BDNF. In RA patients, exercise increases IL-6 and IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) levels, decreases CRP, thus improving obesity, joints strength, mobility and function and decreasing the risk of CVD and BMD. In conclusion, aerobic exercise down-regulates systemic inflammatory levels, improves regulatability of immune, and promotes alleviation and recovery. \uparrow , enhance or increase; \downarrow , impair or decrease. CRP, C-reactive protein; CNS, central nervous system; CVD, cardiovascular disease; BMD, bone mineral density.

疼痛,长此以往会使关节发生畸形,患者活动能力受限^[106,107]。RA 对人体的影响不只局限于患处关节,还会引起肺心病周围炎症,并增加患心血管疾病(cardiovascular disease, CVD) 的风险^[108]。因为 RA 患者的关节存在损伤、僵硬和畸形,所以有观点认为有氧运动可能会造成关节的进一步损伤,不推荐患者参与有氧运动^[109]。但随着运动康复的普及,有氧运动对 RA 的有效改善作用否定了之前的观点^[110]。有氧运动对 RA 的康复作用机制不仅限于增加肌肉协调性和促进肌肉增长,还能改善关节的功能^[111]。Van Den Ende 等研究显示,有氧运动显著改善 RA 患者受累关节(包括手部、足部和膝盖关节)的活动幅度、力量和功能^[112]。有氧运动不仅可以改善 RA 患者的病情,还能降低其发病率。Di Giuseppe 等通过对 3 万多名 54~89 岁女性有氧运动习惯人群进行调查,收集了她们在空闲时间进行跑步、骑车等有氧运动活动的数据,发现了有氧运动习惯与 RA 的发病之间有显著的相关性,良好的有氧运动习惯可以降低 RA 发病风险,并且此效果在每天骑车或跑步超过 20 min 且每周至少有氧运动 1 h 时更加显著^[110]。但其他类型的活动如家务劳动、在工作中的行走和站立等虽然有降低 RA 发病的趋势,但并没有统计学意义^[110]。除了这些直观指标,有氧运动还可以降低 RA 患者体内炎症标志物如硝基酪氨酸的水平^[113]。

作为自身免疫性疾病,RA 的治疗不应该局限于病灶关节处,而是要系统性地降低炎症和恢复机体功能。有氧运动不仅对于局部损伤的关节有恢复功能的作用^[114],还可以整体地改善机体的炎症。虽然急性有氧运动会提高血液中促炎因子 IL-6 水平,但最新研究显示,血清中作为肌肉损伤标志物的肌红蛋白,在有氧运动的后期是逐渐下降的,但是 IL-6 却一直保持在有氧运动最初时的水平,几乎没有变化,换言之,血清中 IL-6 的产生并不是肌肉损伤导致的^[115]。这是因为有氧运动中 IL-6 的增加与肌肉收缩的耗能相关,当肌内糖原减少时,IL-6 作为信号主要刺激肝糖原的释放以提供能量^[116,117]。而且有氧运动中增加的 IL-6 可提高抑炎因子 IL-10 和 IL-1 受体拮抗剂的水平^[57]。有氧运动降低 RA 患者炎症的另一个机制与早期炎症分子 C 反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP) 相关^[118,119]。由于存在慢性炎症,RA 患者体内的 CRP 基础水平较正常人高^[120]。而健康人经过有氧运动训练后血浆 CRP 水平显著

降低^[121]。有氧运动还可通过减少体内产生 TNF- α 和 CRP 的脂肪组织,进而减轻系统性炎症^[80]。而 RA 患者由于疾病的影响,相比普通人通常体脂更多,而肌肉组织含量更少^[122]。

根据欧洲风湿病防治联合会的报道,RA 患者相比普通人群患 CVD 的风险更高^[123]。CVD 被认为是首要的 RA 患者致死因素^[124]。RA 诱发 CVD 的部分机制为患处分泌的 TNF- α 、IL-1 β 和 IL-6 等炎症因子产生一系列炎症反应,包括增加肝脏中 CRP 和血纤蛋白原的释放,加速脂肪组织中游离脂肪酸的释放和血脂异常以及胰岛素抵抗等,最终可能诱发动脉粥样硬化和增加患 CVD 的风险^[124]。Metsios 等发现通过联合阻力和有氧运动可以改善 RA 患者微血管和大血管功能^[125]。有氧运动通过上调内皮细胞一氧化氮合成相关的基因的表达,从而增加其水平^[126],进而诱导血管的舒张以及增加肌肉中的血流,最终降低 CVD 的发病^[127]。有氧运动在减少脂肪组织的同时,还降低了脂肪组织中聚集炎症细胞到脂肪组织中的信号分子 MCP-1 含量^[4]。有氧运动改善血管功能可能主要通过 3 个机制:逆转内皮细胞的功能紊乱、抗动脉粥样硬化以及抗炎^[128]。内皮细胞可生成 IL-6 和黏附单核细胞,从而促进炎症的产生^[129]。RA 患者有氧运动活动较少,血管黏附分子的表达明显升高^[130],从而增加动脉粥样硬化的发病风险。有氧运动还可改善一氧化氮的生物利用度^[125],而一氧化氮也是一种炎症相关的信号分子,主要介导细胞毒反应^[131]、参与细胞凋亡^[132]以及调节免疫系统功能^[133]。对于 RA 患者,适宜的有氧^[134]或无氧抗阻^[135]运动都会对康复起到促进作用。综上,有氧运动不仅可以改善机体的心肺功能,还可以减轻机体炎症水平,改善胰岛素抵抗,减少体脂比例。鉴于有氧运动对 RA 患者的抗炎和抗动脉粥样硬化效果,有氧运动在 RA 患者中应该被推荐。

除了降低炎症,有氧运动还会通过其他方面改善 RA 患者的病情。由于疾病特有的系统性炎症和高剂量类固醇的使用及缺乏有氧运动的生活方式,RA 患者的骨密度一般会出现下降^[136]。虽然有研究发现有氧运动会增加股四头肌、肱二头肌和腹肌的肌肉力量,但对股骨和脊椎的骨密度没有影响^[137]。De Jong 等人发现经过两年的负重有氧运动,百名 RA 患者易受疾病累积的足部关节的功能和骨密度出现了显著改善,患者所需服用药物的频率下降,

有氧适能也得到了提高^[138]。这些研究进一步证实了有氧运动对 RA 患者的保护作用, 但是其作用机制并不清楚。心理也是影响 RA 患者健康的重要因素。Matcham 等对万名 RA 患者进行临床分析, 结果显示 RA 患者的抑郁症患病率高达 38.8%^[139]。而有氧运动时机体产生的一系列激素, 例如多巴胺, 脑内啡等, 能够有效愉悦心情和降低痛觉^[140]。所以有氧运动也会从心理方面促进 RA 患者的康复。

虽然已经证实了有氧运动对 RA 患者有积极作用, 但目前 RA 患者的有氧运动量普遍低于正常人。统计结果显示, 71% 的 RA 患者表示不会参加平常的身体活动^[141]。Veldhuijzen van Zante 等认为 RA 患者参加身体有氧运动的主要阻碍是疼痛和疲劳感, 以及不敢确定有氧运动是否对关节造成进一步的损伤^[142]。但是已有研究显示参与低强度有氧运动可以显著降低患者自我评价的疲劳感^[143]。也有研究指出, RA 患者的疲劳感与其参与的身体活动呈负相关关系^[144]。可见身体活动可以改善 RA 患者的病情, 应该鼓励患者参加有氧运动。虽然有氧运动被证实对 RA 患者的康复有良好的效果, 但除了上述患者自身的原因外, 还需考虑实施的安全性^[145], 所以很多 RA 患者的治疗方案中并没有考虑有氧运动疗法。但是, 适合进行有氧运动康复的 RA 患者应该接受专业人员指导, 制定安全有效的有氧运动处方, 从而提高心血管机能和活动能力, 促进疾病的康复 (图 2)。

4 小结

随着运动科学的发展, 将有氧运动应用为一种符合人体发展规律、安全有效的治疗或康复手段是目前有氧运动学家努力的目标之一。有氧运动虽然对免疫系统有显著的干预效果, 但由于系统的复杂性和有氧运动形式的多样性, 有氧运动对免疫系统的作用还暂时无法定论, 但研究结果显示有氧运动确实可以改善自身免疫病的部分临床症状。相比于传统的药物治疗, 有氧运动更具有无副作用、系统性改善的优势。与此同时, 通过将有氧运动的方式和强度进一步标准化, 使有氧运动与疾病的相关研究之间具有可比性和互相参考的价值, 这是今后有氧运动与疾病的研究中的关注点之一。

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