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# 应用植入式缓释泵实现大鼠脑室给药的操作方法 及其改讲

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目的 介绍应用植入式缓释泵实现脑室给药的实验技术并予以改进。方法 选择 8 周龄雄性 SD 大鼠,准备所需器材及试剂。首先将缓释泵组装并孵育至工作状态,然后进行植入手术操作。实验动物麻醉后备 皮,手术暴露颅骨上表面,使用脑立体定位仪定位脑室正上方一点,在该点用高速颅钻钻1个小孔。先将泵体埋置 于颈部皮下,然后将针头插入小孔中,并用牙科水泥固定,凝固后剪去针头基座,逐层缝合皮下软组织和头皮,将动 物放回笼内单独饲养。结果 缓释泵泵体成功植入大鼠颈部皮下,针头牢固固定于颅骨,导管接口未断开。取出 完整脑组织检查,可见穿刺点及针道周围无明显血肿,脑室内及周围组织可见蓝色染料,表明本方法能够成功将药 物送达脑室。结论 通过引入脑立体定位仪辅助定位,并对此技术的操作流程进行改进,使植入操作更加精准、安 全,具有较高的脑室给药成功率。

【关键词】 植入式缓释泵:脑室给药:脑立体定位仪:实验方法:技术改进

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# Method and improvement of implantable osmotic pump for intraventricular drug administration in rats

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[ Abstract ] Objective To introduce and enhance an experimental technique for intraventricular drug delivery via an implantable osmotic pump. Methods Eight-week-old male SD rats were selected and the requisite equipment and reagents were prepared. The osmotic pump was assembled and brought to operational status before conducting the implantation surgery. Following anesthesia, the rats underwent skin preparation and the upper surface of the skull was surgically exposed. A point directly above the ventricle was located using a brain stereotaxic apparatus, and a small hole was drilled at that location with a high-speed cranial drill. The pump body was then implanted subcutaneously in the neck and the needle was inserted into the drilled hole, and secured with dental cement. Once solidified, the needle base was removed, the subcutaneous soft tissue and scalp were sutured in layers, and the animal was returned to its cage for rearing in isolation. Results The osmotic pump was successfully implanted subcutaneously in the rat's neck, the needle was

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securely fixed to the skull, and the catheter interface remained intact. The rats were sacrificed and the brain tissue was removed. Examination of the extracted brain tissue revealed no significant hematoma around the puncture site or needle tract, and the presence of blue dye in the ventricular and adjacent tissues indicated successful drug delivery to the ventricle. **Conclusions** The introduction of a brain stereotaxic apparatus to aid localization, coupled with enhancements to the operational procedure, may improve the accuracy and safety of the implantation process resulting in a high success rate for intraventricular drug administration.

[Keywords] implantable osmotic pump; intraventricular drug administration; brain stereotaxic apparatus; experimental method; technology improvement

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

在中枢神经系统(central nervous system, CNS) 疾病的研究中,进行药物干预时经常遇到一个问题,即由于血脑屏障(blood brain barrier, BBB)的存在,许多药物难以透过发挥有效作用。血脑屏障作为一种保护机制,维持大脑的内环境稳态,并保护中枢神经系统抵御外来病原体侵袭<sup>[1]</sup>。另一方面,血脑屏障中毛细血管内皮细胞紧密连接,且外表面几乎全被星形胶质细胞覆盖,这些结构特点导致大部分药物难以进入脑组织<sup>[2]</sup>。

国外有研究者报道了使用植入式缓释泵进行脑室给药的实验方法<sup>[3-5]</sup>,这种方法使得药物直达病灶,避免了血脑屏障导致的损失,更好发挥药物的有效作用。有研究证实,植入式缓释泵由于具有持续释放药物的特点,能够维持有效的药物浓度,因而优于单次脑室内给药方式<sup>[6]</sup>。然而,国内外文献尚未有对缓释泵植入操作的详细介绍,我们的实验中大量使用了植入式缓释泵,积累了一定的经验,本文介绍该方法的技术细节并对一些步骤加以改进。

#### 1 材料和方法

#### 1.1 实验动物

实验选择 8 周龄 SPF 级雄性 SD 大鼠 10 只,体重 240~260 g,来源于山西省人民医院实验动物中心[SCXK(晋)2019-0001],大鼠饲养于山西省人民医院实验动物中心屏障环境内[SYXK(晋)2019-0003],自由饮水和进食。所有动物实验程序均经山西省人民医院伦理委员会批准((2022)省医科伦审字第 204 号),遵循实验动物使用的 3R 原则给予人道关怀。

#### 1.2 主要试剂与仪器

万古霉素(批号:C14533818)购自上海麦克林 生化科技有限公司;玻璃离子水门汀(又称牙科水 泥;型号:1型)购自上海荣祥齿科材料有限公司; 2%伊文思蓝染色液(批号:J13HR11914A)购自上海源叶生物科技有限公司。

植入式缓释泵(型号:1001W)、脑输液导管(批号:11900002)、全自动脑立体定位仪(型号:71000) 均购自深圳市瑞沃德生命科技有限公司;颅钻(编号:2111-6022)购于上海塔望智能科技有限公司; 针头无菌过滤器(规格:有机系 13 mm×0.22 μm)购自常德比克曼生物科技有限公司。

#### 1.3 实验方法

#### 1.3.1 既往文献的操作方法

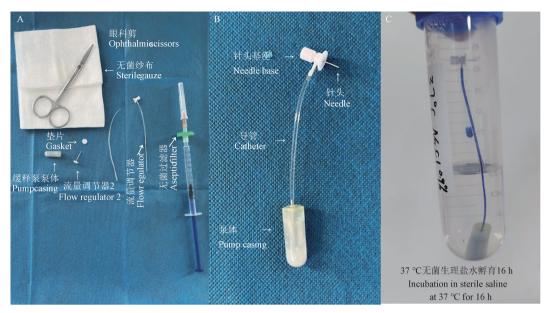
既往文献中已有使用植入式缓释泵进行实验研究的先例<sup>[3-6]</sup>,由于篇幅限制,大都在方法部分简要叙述操作流程,总结如下:准备程序包括缓释泵组装、注药及孵育。大鼠被麻醉后固定在脑立体定位仪上,于头部皮肤矢状位正中切口 1.5 cm,暴露颅骨,参考大鼠脑图谱定位脑室上方穿刺点(前囟后 1.0 mm,中线旁开 1.5 mm),使用颅钻在该点钻1小孔,将缓释泵给药末端插入适宜深度(硬脑膜下4.0 mm)后用胶水固定,缓释泵埋置于背部两侧肩胛骨之间的皮下,植入完成后缝合皮肤。参考既往文献中的大致步骤,我们在穿刺点定位、导管长度设计及无菌处理 3 方面进行改进,详细操作流程如下。

#### 1.3.2 缓释泵组装及孵育

按照瑞沃德缓释泵操作说明书进行组装(图 1A),缓释泵内注入 2% Evans Blue 溶液以显示能否成功实现脑室给药(用于示踪),缓释泵泵体与针头之间的连接管长度为 4 cm,完成效果如图 1B 所示。50 mL 离心管高压蒸汽灭菌后加入 10 mL 生理盐水,将组装好的缓释泵放入离心管中,使得缓释泵完全浸入生理盐水中,保证末端针头在水面以上(图 1C)。放入水浴箱中,37 ℃孵育 16 h 使缓释泵进入工作状态,然后进行植入手术操作。

#### 1.3.3 动物麻醉与备皮

大鼠造模前禁食 8 h;称重后腹腔注射 0.3%戊



注:A:缓释泵组装过程所需材料,其中流量调节器2和垫片本实验不用;1 mL注射器针头接无菌过滤器;B:缓释泵组装完成效果,导管长度以4 cm 为官:C:50 mL 离心管经高压蒸汽灭菌后使用,无菌生理盐水没过泵体且低于针头,37 ℃孵育16 h 使缓释泵进入工作状态。

#### 图 1 缓释泵组装及孵育

Note. A, Materials required for the assembly process of the osmotic pump, of which the flow regulator 2 and the gasket are not used in this experiment. 1 mL syringe needle connected to sterile filter. B, Assembly effect of the osmotic pump is completed, and the length of the catheter should be 4 cm. C, 50 mL centrifuge tube should be used after high-pressure steam sterilization. The sterile saline should cover the pump body and be lower than the needle. Incubate at 37 °C for 16 hours to put the osmotic pump into working condition.

Figure 1 Assembly and incubation process of the osmotic pump

巴比妥钠(1 mL/100 g)麻醉,实验过程中若出现动物苏醒表现,则每次追加原 1/4 麻醉剂量。用电动剃毛器剪去大鼠头顶前眦至耳后的毛发进行备皮,碘伏消毒 3 遍后铺无菌洞巾。

#### 1.3.4 缓释泵植入手术操作

于矢状正中切开头皮,长约3cm。用刀片背侧向两侧推开皮下软组织,剥离骨外膜,暴露右侧顶骨,用纱布或棉球压迫止血。碘伏水及生理盐水序贯冲洗3遍保证术区无菌。

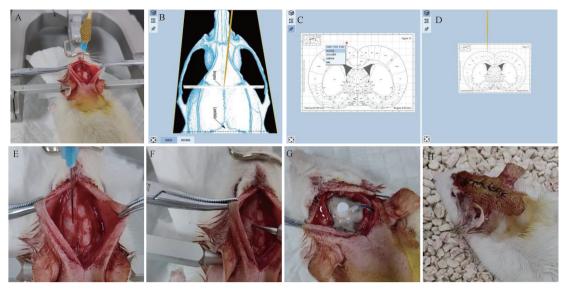
定位钻孔点:连接脑立体定位仪各组件,启动应用程序,脑图选择为大鼠(Paxinos,第六版)。通过调节大鼠耳杆和鼻夹的高度使颅骨处于水平位置,手动调节微操控制器使针头定位至大鼠 Bregma点,设定为"原点"(图 2A、2B)。在脑图谱中选择脑室正上方脑表面一点,点击鼠标右键弹出对话框,选择"定点位移"(图 2C),点击"移动"后脑立体定位仪机械臂自动将定位针头移动至脑室上方颅骨表面一点(图 2D、2E),多次操作显示位置在冠状缝后 1 mm,中线左侧 1.5 mm 处为宜,在该点用高速颅钻钻 1 个小孔备用(图 2F),为之后缓释泵脑室端针头植入位置。

用组织剪在大鼠项背部皮下钝性分离出一间

隙,将已孵育好的缓释泵泵体埋置于皮下;将脑室端针头插入中线左侧小孔中并用牙科水泥固定(图2G),牙科水泥粉液配比为粉剂:液剂=0.7g:0.8g。根据8周龄大鼠大脑发育情况及针头长度,在上述坐标植入针头时无需使用垫片调节深浅,即将针头完全插入为适宜深度,待牙科水泥凝固后剪去针头基座。万古霉素(1 mg/mL)4~5 mL 冲洗术区,逐层缝合皮下软组织和头皮,碘伏消毒3遍,将动物放回笼内单独饲养(图2H)。

#### 2 结果

3 d 后,按上述方法对大鼠进行麻醉及切皮,重新暴露术区,可见针头固定完全,未见移位,导管接口未断开,泵体位于颈部皮下(图 3A)。分离颅骨表面附着的筋膜和肌肉,沿枕骨大孔剪断脊柱处死大鼠,剪开颅骨完整取出脑组织,可见穿刺点周围无明显血肿(图 3B)。于穿刺点截面横断大脑,观察到针道周围无明显血肿,脑室内及周围组织可见蓝色染料(图 3C、3D),表明给药成功。经过前期对上述手术操作流程的熟练,并合理使用麻醉药,此次实验 10 只大鼠均成功植入缓释泵并实现脑室给药,模型成功率为 100%。

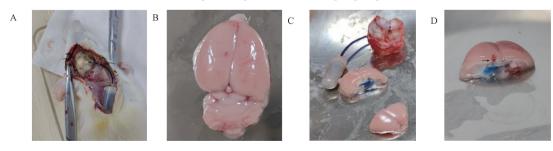


注:A:调节针头定位于大鼠颅骨 Bregma点;B:在电脑端操作程序中将 Bregma点设定为"原点";C:在脑图谱中选择脑室正上方脑表面一点,点击鼠标右键弹出对话框,选择"定点位移";D:脑立体定位仪机械臂自动将定位针头移动至该点;E:实物显示定位针头移动至脑室上方颅骨表面一点;F:在该点用高速颅钻钻1个小孔,即为之后缓释泵脑室端针头植入位置;G:先将泵体埋置于颈部皮下,然后将针头全部插入小孔中,并用牙科水泥固定,凝固后剪去针头基座;H:逐层缝合皮下软组织和头皮,颈部凸起皮肤显示缓释泵泵体轮廓。

#### 图 2 缓释泵植入操作流程

Note. A, Adjust the needle to locate it at the Bregma point of the rat skull. B, Set the Bregma point as the "origin" in the computer operating program. C, Select a point on the brain surface just above the ventricle in the brain map, right-click the mouse to pop up a dialog box, and select "Fixed Point Displacement". D, Robotic arm of the brain stereotaxic apparatus automatically moves the positioning needle to this point. E, On the actual object, the positioning needle is moved to a point on the surface of the skull above the ventricle. F, At this point, a small hole is drilled with a high-speed skull drill, which will be the location where the needle of the osmotic pump will be implanted. G, First bury the pump body under the skin of the neck, then insert the whole needle into the small holes, fix them with dental cement and cut off the needle base after solidification. H, Suture the subcutaneous soft tissue and scalp layer by layer, and the protruding skin of the neck shows the outline of the pump body.

Figure 2 Operation process of osmotic pump implantation



注:A:植入术后3天重新暴露术区,可见针头固定完全,导管接口未断开,泵体位于颈部皮下;B:取出完整脑组织,黑色箭头示穿刺点,可见穿刺点周围无明显血肿;C:完整取出缓释泵给药系统,针头牢固固定于颅骨上;脑室内及周围组织可见蓝色染料;D:黑色箭头示针道,针道周围无明显血肿,脑室内及周围组织可见蓝色染料,表明给药成功。

#### 图 3 缓释泵植入效果与脑室给药结果

Note. A, Three days after implantation, the surgical area was re-exposed. It can be seen that the needle is firmly fixed on the skull, the catheter interface is not disconnected, and the pump body is located under the skin of the neck. B, Complete brain tissue was taken out. The black arrow indicates the puncture point. It can be seen that there is no obvious hematoma around the puncture point. C, The drug delivery system of the osmotic pump was removed completely, and the needle was firmly fixed on the skull. Blue dye can be seen in the intraventricular and surrounding tissues. D, Black arrow indicates the needle path, and there is no obvious hematoma around it. Blue dye can be seen in and around the ventricle, indicating the success of drug administration.

Figure 3 Implanted osmotic pump and successful intraventricular administration

#### 3 讨论

### 3.1 植入式缓释泵的优势

血脑屏障的存在导致大部分药物难以进入脑组织,而在颅脑疾病的基础研究中又常常需要对脑组织进行直接干预。为了绕过血脑屏障实现特定脑区给药,本文详细介绍了应用植入式缓释泵进行脑室给药的实验方法。缓释泵可以绕过血脑屏障将药物输注到脑实质或脑室。此外,缓释泵能够将药物长期、持续、匀速地输送到实验动物组织或器官中。与直接反复注射相比,皮下植入的缓释泵在一次植入操作之后可持续给药,从而减少了对动物的损伤,并能降低多次给药操作导致颅内感染的风险[7]。

目前,向实验动物的特定脑区给药主要有3种方式,包括使用微量注射泵控制微量注射器进行单次给药<sup>[8]</sup>,使用微量给药套管实现多次反复给药<sup>[9]</sup>,以及使用植入式缓释泵持续释放给药<sup>[10]</sup>。我们总结了上述3种颅脑给药方式的优点和局限(表

1),研究者可根据实验设计需求选择合适的给药方式。

## 3.2 本实验对植入手术操作的改进

脑立体定位仪:本实验引入脑立体定位仪辅助定位钻孔点,能够更精准定位给药目标部位(脑室);脑立体定位仪机械臂自动定位,可减少手动测量导致的人为误差,更好地避免了由于位置偏差导致的给药失败。当实验要求对其他脑区进行给药或注射时,可在脑图谱中选择相应部位予以定位。本实验大量植入操作显示,钻孔位置在冠状缝后1mm,中线左侧(或右侧)1.5 mm 处为宜,在缺乏脑立体定位仪辅助的实验条件下可首先选择该坐标进行脑室给药。

导管长度:适宜的导管长度可以减少接口断开导致给药失败的可能。缓释泵泵体与末端不锈钢针头之间的导管长度以 4 cm 为宜。过短会导致泵体位于大鼠颈部,给动物造成更多不适且易导致接口断开;过长会出现导管弯曲,增加后续固定和缝合的困难,同样使得接口更容易断开。

表 1 3 种颅脑给药方式的优点和局限

Table 1 Advantages and limitations of three kinds of craniocerebral drug administration

	e	e
	优点	局限
Names	Advantages	Limitations
微量注射器 Microsyringe	微量药物单次注射; Single injection of trace drugs; 实验人员可自主控制给药速率和剂量; Experimenter can independently control the rate and dose of drug administration; 给药完成后不影响后续影像学检查。 Follow-up imaging examination will not be affected after the completion of administration.	实验需要多次注射时需反复手术暴露颅骨,操作繁琐,容易导致感染。 When the experiment requires multiple injections, repeated surgery is required to expose the skull, which is tedious and easy to lead to infection.
微量给药套管 Micro drug delivery cannula	一次定位埋置后可实现反复多次给药; Repeated drug administration can be achieved after once positioning and embedding; 实验人员可自主控制给药速率和剂量,多 次给药的速率或剂量可互不相同。 Experimenter can independently control the rate and dose of drug administration, and the rate or dose of multiple administration can be different from each other.	多次给药需反复抓取和刺激实验动物,无菌措施不当容易导致感染; Repeated administration requires repeated capture and stimulation of experimental animals, and improper aseptic measures can easily lead to infection; 实验动物自身搔抓导致破坏和感染; Damage and infection caused by self-scratching in experimental animals; 导管中含有金属细管,干扰影像学检查。 Catheter contains thin metal tubes, which will interfere with the imaging examination.
植人式缓释泵 Implantable osmotic pump	一次定位埋置后可实现长期、持续、匀速给药。 Once embedded, long-term, continuous and uniform drug delivery can be achieved.	一种型号的缓释泵具有唯一的储存容积、泵送速率及持续时间; One type of implantable osmotic pump has unique storage capacity, pumping rate and duration; 组装过程相对复杂,无菌要求高,不可产生气泡; Assembly process is relatively complex, requires high sterility, and must not produce bubbles; 金属针头干扰影像学检查,产生伪影。 Metal needles interfere with imaging examinations due to artifacts.

无菌措施:缓释泵为外来植入物,为了尽量避免感染,在植入手术操作中参考临床手术过程,使用碘伏、双氧水、万古霉素及生理盐水冲洗,术后切口再次使用碘伏消毒,动物单独饲养避免同伴争斗或舔舐造成感染。各种无菌措施的综合应用能够尽量减少植入手术操作带来的感染风险。

# 3.3 操作过程中容易出现的问题及解决方法

按压过久导致大鼠窒息:在使用牙科水泥固定针头的过程中,由于牙科水泥凝固需要一定的时间(约5 min),持续按压针头可能导致大鼠窒息死亡。因此,需特别注意按压力度,可定时减轻力度给动物呼吸时间;在头颈部垫置纱布块缓冲;也可由助手捏住双颞抬高头部,避免压迫气管导致窒息。此外,有待发现更好的粘合剂,特点是凝固时间更短,具备较好的生物相容性,且不会顺着给药端针头外壁流进脑组织或堵塞针头。

导管接口断开:实验中发现,即使导管长度设置合适,仍会出现导管与针头之间的接口断开。可能原因包括接口连接不紧、动物活动及手术操作过程中的错误牵拉,这些情况均会导致泵内药物不能有效给到脑室。改进方法如下:组装过程中提前使用热水浸泡导管,使针头接口端更多地嵌入导管;使用0号线结扎套入接口的导管;牙科水泥除了固定针头外,可沿导管向后1~2 cm 将导管固定于颅骨上。

#### 3.4 本研究的局限与展望

由于本文旨在介绍应用植入式缓释泵实现脑室给药的详细操作流程,侧重方法介绍,未对缓释泵安全性问题作深入研究,缺乏分组比较的神经功能或行为学评分等统计数据证明缓释泵植入操作本身对实验动物有无损害。此外,本文介绍了技术改进,尚需进一步研究证明改进前后的方法在安全性、有效性及给药成功率等方面是否存在统计学意义。

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