

# 骨窗封闭对中重型颅脑创伤小鼠模型的影响

赵明宇 杨晨 刘宇恒 李景 于明圣 王增光

**【摘要】目的** 探讨骨窗封闭对中重型颅脑创伤小鼠模型的影响。**方法** 采用控制性皮质撞击法分别构建中型和重型颅脑创伤小鼠模型,随机分为中型颅脑创伤骨窗封闭组(中型骨窗封闭组,50只)、中型颅脑创伤骨窗未封闭组(中型骨窗未封闭组,50只)、重型颅脑创伤骨窗封闭组(重型骨窗封闭组,50只)、重型颅脑创伤骨窗未封闭组(重型骨窗未封闭组,50只),监测颅内压,测定脑组织含水量和脑水肿体积,采用改良神经功能缺损评分(mNSS)评估神经功能缺损程度,Morris水迷宫实验评估空间学习能力和记忆力,Nissl染色评估大脑皮质和海马CA1区神经元损伤程度。**结果** 颅内压监测,无论中型还是重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠骨窗封闭组与骨窗未封闭组颅内压差异均有统计学意义( $P=0.007,0.000$ ),模型制备后不同观察时间点颅内压差异亦有统计学意义( $P=0.000,0.000$ ),其中,中型骨窗封闭组模型制备后第1天颅内压高于中型骨窗未封闭组( $P=0.009$ ),重型骨窗封闭组第1天( $P=0.000$ )和第3天( $P=0.038$ )颅内压高于重型骨窗未封闭组;模型制备后第7天中型骨窗封闭组( $P=0.000,0.000$ )和重型骨窗封闭组( $P=0.000,0.008$ )颅内压均低于第1天和第3天,第3天亦低于第1天( $P=0.000,0.000$ ),仅第7天中型骨窗未封闭组颅内压低于第1天( $P=0.031$ )。脑组织含水量测定显示,重型骨窗封闭组模型制备后第1天( $P=0.028$ )、第3天( $P=0.023$ )和第7天( $P=0.023$ )脑组织含水量均低于重型骨窗未封闭组。脑水肿体积测定,无论中型还是重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠骨窗封闭组脑水肿体积均小于骨窗未封闭组( $P=0.021,0.037$ )。神经功能缺损程度评估,无论中型还是重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠骨窗封闭组与骨窗未封闭组模型制备后不同观察时间点mNSS评分差异均具有统计学意义( $P=0.000,0.001$ ),其中,模型制备后第7天中型骨窗封闭组( $P=0.002$ )、中型骨窗未封闭组( $P=0.013$ )、重型骨窗封闭组( $P=0.009$ )mNSS评分均低于第1天,重型骨窗封闭组( $P=0.006$ )和重型骨窗未封闭组( $P=0.002$ )mNSS评分低于第3天。Morris水迷宫实验,重型骨窗封闭组小鼠平台潜伏期长于( $P=0.045$ )、目标象限停留时间短于( $P=0.025$ )重型骨窗未封闭组。Nissl染色显示,对于中型颅脑创伤模型小鼠,骨窗封闭组大脑皮质神经元Nissl小体密度减少,染色变浅;海马CA1区神经元Nissl小体密度减少,染色变浅,形态模糊。对于重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠,骨窗封闭组大脑皮质神经元Nissl小体染色变浅,染色模糊,可见较多异染颗粒;海马CA1区神经元胞体水肿,Nissl小体染色模糊。**结论** 中型颅脑创伤模型小鼠,骨窗封闭虽在急性期增高颅内压,但对脑水肿程度、神经功能和认知功能无明显影响;重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠,骨窗封闭可导致颅内压升高、空间学习能力和记忆力减退,但可减轻脑水肿程度,应根据研究目的选择是否进行骨窗封闭。

**【关键词】** 脑损伤,创伤性; 减压颅骨切除术; 颅内压; 脑水肿; Morris水迷宫试验; 虎斑小体; 疾病模型,动物

## Effect of bone window closure on moderate to severe traumatic brain injury models in mice

ZHAO Ming-yu, YANG Chen, LIU Yu-heng, LI Jing, YU Ming-sheng, WANG Zeng-guang

Department of Neurosurgery, Tianjin Medical University General Hospital, Tianjin 300052, China

Corresponding author: WANG Zeng-guang (Email: wzgforrest@163.com)

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作者单位:300052 天津医科大学总医院神经外科

通讯作者:王增光,Email:wzgforrest@163.com

**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the effect of bone window closure on moderate to severe traumatic brain injury (TBI) in mice by controlled cortical impact (CCI). **Methods** A total of 200 healthy male mice were divided into 2 groups for moderate and severe TBI. Fifty were randomly selected from each group for bone window closed, and the remaining 50 were not closed. The intracranial pressure (ICP) was monitored, the water content of brain tissue and the volume of cerebral edema were measured, the degree of neurological impairment was assessed by modified Neurological Severity Score (mNSS), and the spatial learning ability and memory were evaluated by Morris water maze test. Nissl staining assessed the degree of neuronal damage in the cerebral cortex and CA1 region of the hippocampus. **Results** For ICP, there were differences in ICP between the bone window closed group and the unclosed group in both the moderate and severe TBI ( $P = 0.007, 0.000$ ). There were also significant differences in ICP at different observation time points after modeling ( $P = 0.000, 0.000$ ). The ICP on 1 d of the moderate bone window closed group was higher than that in the moderate bone window unclosed group ( $P = 0.009$ ), 1 d ( $P = 0.000$ ) and 3 d ( $P = 0.038$ ) of the severe bone window closed group was higher than that of the severe bone window unclosed group. On 7 d, the ICP in the moderate bone window closed group ( $P = 0.000, 0.000$ ) and the severe bone window closed group ( $P = 0.000, 0.008$ ) was lower than that on 1 and 3 d, and the ICP on 3 d was also lower than that on 1 d ( $P = 0.000, 0.000$ ). The ICP in the moderate bone window unclosed group on 7 d was lower than that on 1 d ( $P = 0.031$ ). The water content of brain tissue was lower on 1 d ( $P = 0.028$ ), 3 d ( $P = 0.023$ ) and 7 d ( $P = 0.023$ ) in severe bone window closed group than that of severe bone window unclosed group. The volume of brain edema in the bone window closed group was smaller than that in the bone window unclosed group ( $P = 0.021, 0.037$ ). In the evaluation of the degree of neurological impairment, there were differences in mNSS scores at different observation time points between the bone window closed group and the bone window unclosed group ( $P = 0.000, 0.001$ ). On 7 d, the mNSS scores of the moderate bone window closed group ( $P = 0.002$ ), the moderate bone window unclosed group ( $P = 0.013$ ) and the severe bone window closed group ( $P = 0.009$ ) were all lower than those on 1 d. The mNSS scores of the severe bone window closed group ( $P = 0.006$ ) and the severe bone window unclosed group ( $P = 0.002$ ) were all lower than those of 3 d. Morris water maze test showed that the platform latency of mice in the severe bone window closed group was longer than that in the severe bone window unclosed group ( $P = 0.045$ ), and the target quadrant residence time was shorter than that in the severe bone window unclosed group ( $P = 0.025$ ). Nissl staining showed compared with the moderate bone window unclosed group, the density of Nissl bodies in cerebral cortex neurons was decreased, the staining was lighter, and the density of Nissl bodies in cerebral cortex neurons of CA1 region of hippocampus was decreased, the Nissl staining was lighter and the shape was blurred in the moderate bone window closed group. In severe TBI model mice, compared with the bone window unclosed group, the density of Nissl bodies in cerebral cortex and hippocampal CA1 region of the bone window closed group was decreased, the staining was blurred, and more metachromic particles appeared, hippocampal CA1 region body edema, the Nissl staining blurred. **Conclusions** In moderate TBI model mice, bone window closure increases ICP in the acute stage, but has no significant effect on the degree of cerebral edema, neurological function and cognitive function. In severe TBI model mice, bone window closure can lead to increased ICP and decreased spatial learning ability and memory, but it can reduce the degree of brain edema and improve neurological function. It is suggested that bone window closure should be selected according to the purpose of the study.

**【Key words】** Brain injuries, traumatic; Decompressive craniectomy; Intracranial pressure; Brain edema; Morris water maze test; Nissl bodies; Disease models, animal

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颅脑创伤(TBI)系各种外伤导致的脑组织损伤,可以引起一系列病理生理学改变,如颅内压升高、脑缺血、脑水肿、酸中毒、微循环障碍等,进而导致继发性脑损伤,加重疾病负担<sup>[1-2]</sup>。良好的颅脑创伤动物模型对探究颅脑创伤发病机制和治疗方法具有重要意义。控制性皮质撞击(CCI)法是颅脑创

伤动物模型最常用的建模方法之一<sup>[3]</sup>,通过立体定位装置固定实验动物,再以预先设定的参数击打其头部,产生作用力至硬脑膜,以构建颅脑创伤模型,可控性和精准性均较高<sup>[4]</sup>。传统控制性皮质撞击法构建颅脑创伤模型后需还纳骨瓣,并封闭骨窗<sup>[5]</sup>,但研究发现,模型动物可出现硬脑膜损伤和脑膨出,

强行将膨出的脑组织封闭在颅腔内可造成严重脑组织损伤<sup>[6-7]</sup>。鉴于此,本研究拟通过控制性皮质撞击法分别构建中型和重型颅脑创伤小鼠模型,观察骨窗封闭对颅内压、脑水肿、神经功能缺损、认知功能等的影响,以期为颅脑创伤的精准治疗提供理论依据。

## 材料与方法

### 一、实验材料

1. 实验动物 无特定病原体(SPF)级健康雄性C57BL/6小鼠共200只,8~9周龄,体质量21~23 g,购自北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司[许可证号:SCXK(京)2016-0006]。于室温( $20 \pm 2$ )℃、相对湿度50%~60%、12 h昼-12 h夜循环照明环境中自由摄食、饮水,适应性饲养1周后进行动物实验。本研究经天津医科大学动物伦理委员会审核批准(审批号:IRB2020-KY-067)。

2. 试剂与仪器 (1)药品与试剂:质量分数为7%的水合氯醛购自天津市大茂化学试剂厂,玻璃离子体水门汀(I型)购自福建康洁医疗器械有限公司,磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)、质量分数为4%的多聚甲醛溶液、Nissl染色试剂盒(甲基紫法)均购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司,无水乙醇购自山东博城化学有限公司,中性树胶购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司。(2)仪器与设备:eCCI-6.3电控皮质撞击损伤系统购自美国Custom Design&Fabrication公司,68507型脑立体定位仪购自深圳瑞沃德生命科技有限公司,STRCING204型高速磨钻购自韩国Precisionind公司,Transonic Scisense SP200压力系统购自美国Transonic公司,202-1型恒温干燥箱购自河南奥菲达仪器设备有限公司,Morris水迷宫系统购自武汉一鸿科技有限公司,水迷宫分析系统购自荷兰Noldus信息技术公司,Bruker BioSpecAvance III 9.4/20 MRI扫描仪为美国Bruker公司产品,RM2255型石蜡切片机为德国Leica公司产品,BX46光学显微镜为日本Olympus株式会社产品。

### 二、实验方法

1. 模型制备与分组 (1)模型制备:采用随机数字表法选择100只小鼠构建中型颅脑创伤模型,余100只构建重型颅脑创伤模型。小鼠俯卧位,腹腔注射7%水合氯醛(3 mg/kg)进行麻醉,于头皮正中做长度约15 mm的纵向切口,以无菌棉签轻轻剥开

骨膜并消毒,将小鼠固定于立体定向框架中,于颅骨冠状缝后、中线旁开约2 mm处骨钻缓慢磨开直径约4 mm的圆形骨窗,显露硬脑膜,注意确保骨瓣完整以及避免损伤硬脑膜和大脑皮质。随后将皮质撞击损伤系统打击头置于小鼠正上方与骨窗平面垂直处,按预先设定的参数打击目标皮质区域,制备颅脑创伤模型。中型颅脑创伤模型参数为打击头直径3 mm,打击深度1.50 mm,打击速度4.50 m/s,停留时间100 ms;重型颅脑创伤模型参数为打击头直径3 mm,打击深度2 mm,打击速度5 m/s,停留时间200 ms<sup>[8]</sup>。(2)模型评价:建模后24 h采用改良神经功能缺损评分(mNSS)<sup>[9]</sup>运动部分评估小鼠运动功能,提起小鼠尾部进行悬吊并使其自由活动,平衡悬吊计为零、前肢屈曲计1分、后肢屈曲计2分、向一侧偏离垂直轴10°计3分;再将小鼠放于地面,可以直线行走计为零、无法直线行走计1分、向瘫痪侧转圈计2分、向瘫痪侧摔倒计3分;两项评分之和>3分为建模成功。若建模过程中小鼠死亡,及时补充以保证分组对动物数量的要求。(3)实验分组:采用随机数字表法在中型和重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠中分别随机选取50只进行骨窗封闭,构建中型颅脑创伤后骨窗封闭模型(中型骨窗封闭组)和重型颅脑创伤后骨窗封闭模型(重型骨窗封闭组),打击完成后立即以显微镊将自体骨瓣还纳,再将新制备的增强型玻璃离子体水门汀(I型)滴于骨窗表面,使其完全覆盖骨窗及其周围1 mm×1 mm区域,静置5 min,待完全干燥凝固后以4-0丝线间断缝合头皮切口;中型和重型颅脑创伤模型各余50只小鼠,不封闭骨窗分别作为中型颅脑创伤后骨窗未封闭模型(中型骨窗未封闭组)和重型颅脑创伤后骨窗未封闭模型(重型骨窗未封闭组),直接以4-0丝线间断缝合头皮切口。

2. 颅内压监测 每组随机选择6只小鼠分别于模型制备后第1、3和7天采用Transonic Scisense SP200压力系统监测颅内压,腹腔注射7%水合氯醛(3 mg/kg)进行麻醉,将小鼠固定在立体定向框架中,于创伤对侧骨钻磨开直径约0.80 mm的骨窗,颅内压监测装置校准后将其微导丝探头经骨窗轻轻插入脑实质,采用LabScribe软件将颅内压实时数据导入计算机,待其波幅稳定后连续监测5 min,取平均值<sup>[10]</sup>。每次监测结束后拔除电极,缝合头皮,再次监测时开通相同骨窗通道。

3. 脑组织含水量测定 每组随机选择6只小鼠

分别于模型制备后第1、3和7天,腹腔注射7%水合氯醛(350 mg/kg)深度麻醉后打开胸腔,显露心脏,磷酸盐缓冲液、4%多聚甲醛溶液经左心室灌注处死小鼠,立即取出脑组织(主要为双侧大脑半球并去除小脑和嗅脑),置于培养皿中称量湿重,再置于恒温干燥箱70℃烘烤72 h后称量干重,计算脑组织含水量,脑组织含水量(%)=(湿重-干重)/湿重×100%<sup>[11]</sup>。

4. 脑水肿体积测定 每组随机选择6只小鼠于模型制备后第3天腹腔注射7%水合氯醛(3 mg/kg)麻醉,采用Bruker BioSpecAvance III 9.4/20 MRI扫描仪行头部扫描,评估脑水肿范围。以创伤脑区为中心,单通道头部线圈,梯度场强9.4 T,行T<sub>1</sub>WI扫描,重复时间(TR)1000 ms、回波时间(TE)10 ms,翻转角(FA)为180°,扫描视野(FOV)为17.60 mm×15.00 mm,矩阵234×200,激励次数(NEX)4次,层厚0.75 mm、层间距为零,共23层,扫描时间720 s。T<sub>1</sub>WI图像数据导入Horos V3.3.6软件,可见创伤周围水肿区域呈低信号,于水肿区域手动描画感兴趣区(ROI),自动计算各层面水肿面积,再计算各层面水肿体积,水肿体积(mm<sup>3</sup>)=水肿面积×层厚,各层面水肿体积之和即为脑水肿体积<sup>[12]</sup>。

5. 神经功能缺损评估 每组随机选择10只小鼠分别于模型制备后第1、3和7天采用mNSS量表评估神经功能缺损程度,包括运动、感觉和反射功能共3项,每项评分0~6分,总评分18分,评分越高、神经功能缺损越严重<sup>[13]</sup>。

6. 空间学习能力和记忆力评估 每组随机选择6只小鼠于模型制备第7天行Morris水迷宫实验,评估空间学习能力和记忆力。实验前进行连续6 d的学习训练,训练时将小鼠轻放于水池中,面朝墙壁,若90 s内找到平台,则允许其在平台上停留15 s,并记录平台潜伏期(找到平台的时间);若90 s内无法找到平台,则触碰小鼠尾部将其引导至平台并停留15 s,记录其平台潜伏期为90 s,训练频率为4次/d、每次间隔20 min,每次从随机象限位置放入水池中。训练6 d开始实验,移除平台,将小鼠放入平台所在象限对侧象限水池中,记录平台潜伏期(首次找到平台的时间)、平台出现频率(90 s内穿越平台的总次数)、目标象限停留时间(90 s内在平台所在象限停留的总时间)。平台潜伏期越短、平台出现频率越高、目标象限停留时间越长,小鼠空间学习能力和记忆力越强。

7. 神经元损伤程度评估 每组随机选取4只小鼠于模型制备后第7天行Nissl染色,观察神经元内Nissl小体密度和形态。于腹腔注射7%水合氯醛(350 mg/kg)深度麻醉后打开胸腔,显露心脏,经左心室插管至升主动脉,剪开右心耳,磷酸盐缓冲液、4%多聚甲醛溶液经左心室灌注处死小鼠,立即取出脑组织,10%多聚甲醛溶液固定24 h,制备层厚为5 μm石蜡切片。选取创伤侧距后囟后方2.50 mm处的皮质切片和海马CA1区切片,置60℃恒温干燥箱中脱蜡1 h,甲基紫染色液50~60℃染色20 min,蒸馏水洗涤后以95%乙醇分化5 s,中性树脂封片,光学显微镜下(高倍放大)观察Nissl小体呈蓝紫色,染色浅且模糊提示神经元损伤较严重。

### 三、统计分析方法

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。正态性检验采用Shapiro-Wilk检验,呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用两独立样本的t检验或重复测量设计的方差分析,两两比较行Bonferroni法;呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]表示,两组比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 结 果

颅内压监测,无论中型还是重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠骨窗封闭组与骨窗未封闭组颅内压差异均有统计学意义( $P = 0.007, 0.000$ ),模型制备后不同观察时间点颅内压差异亦有统计学意义( $P = 0.000, 0.000$ ),但中型颅脑创伤模型小鼠处理因素与测量时间之间无交互作用( $P = 0.053$ ),而重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠处理因素与测量时间存在交互作用( $P = 0.000$ ),表明重型骨窗封闭组模型制备后不同观察时间点的颅内压变化幅度与重型骨窗未封闭组不同(表1~4)。其中,中型骨窗封闭组模型制备后第1天颅内压高于中型骨窗未封闭组( $P = 0.009$ ),重型骨窗封闭组第1天( $P = 0.000$ )和第3天( $P = 0.038$ )颅内压高于重型骨窗未封闭组(表5);模型制备后第7天中型骨窗封闭组( $P = 0.000, 0.000$ )和重型骨窗封闭组( $P = 0.000, 0.008$ )颅内压均低于第1天和第3天,第3天亦低于第1天( $P = 0.000, 0.000$ ),仅第7天中型骨窗未封闭组颅内压低于第1天( $P = 0.031$ ,表6)。

脑组织含水量测定,中型骨窗封闭组与中型骨

**表1** 中型骨窗封闭组与中型骨窗未封闭组小鼠颅内压的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mm Hg)

**Table 1.** Comparison of ICP between moderate bone window closed group and moderate bone window unclosed group ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mm Hg)

组别	动物数	第1天	第3天	第7天
中型骨窗封闭组	6	18.77 ± 2.58	11.10 ± 2.21	8.34 ± 2.75
中型骨窗未封闭组	6	12.92 ± 3.58	9.40 ± 1.98	8.32 ± 2.37

**表3** 中型骨窗封闭组与中型骨窗未封闭组小鼠颅内压重复测量设计的方差分析表

**Table 3.** ANOVA of repeated measurement design of ICP between moderate bone window closed group and moderate bone window unclosed group

变异来源	SS	df	MS	F值	P值
处理因素	57.420	1	57.420	11.711	0.007
测量时间	365.500	2	182.750	23.113	0.000
处理因素×测量时间	53.983	2	26.991	3.414	0.053
组间误差	49.029	10	4.903		
组内误差	158.131	20	7.907		

**表2** 重型骨窗封闭组与重型骨窗未封闭组小鼠颅内压的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mm Hg)

**Table 2.** Comparison of ICP between severe bone window closed group and severe bone window unclosed group ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mm Hg)

组别	动物数	第1天	第3天	第7天
重型骨窗封闭组	6	25.38 ± 4.86	14.78 ± 5.05	8.12 ± 2.07
重型骨窗未封闭组	6	12.16 ± 2.72	9.62 ± 1.57	9.10 ± 2.06

**表4** 重型骨窗封闭组与重型骨窗未封闭组小鼠颅内压重复测量设计的方差分析表

**Table 4.** ANOVA of repeated measurement design of ICP between severe bone window closed group and severe bone window unclosed group

变异来源	SS	df	MS	F值	P值
处理因素	302.192	1	302.192	26.768	0.000
测量时间	637.008	2	318.504	28.384	0.000
处理因素×测量时间	304.071	2	152.035	13.549	0.000
组间误差	112.895	10	11.290		
组内误差	224.429	20	11.222		

窗未封闭组各观察时间点的脑组织含水量差异无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ , 表 7);重型骨窗封闭组模型制备后第1天( $P = 0.028$ )、第3天( $P = 0.023$ )和第7天( $P = 0.023$ )脑组织含水量均低于重型骨窗未封闭组(表 8)。

脑水肿体积测定结果显示,中型骨窗封闭组脑水肿体积小于中型骨窗未封闭组[( $9.40 \pm 1.30$ ) mm<sup>3</sup> 对 ( $12.78 \pm 2.72$ ) mm<sup>3</sup>;  $t = 2.746$ ,  $P = 0.021$ ];重型骨窗封闭组脑水肿体积亦小于重型骨窗未封闭组[( $11.74 \pm 1.93$ ) mm<sup>3</sup> 对 ( $14.66 \pm 2.27$ ) mm<sup>3</sup>;  $t = 2.401$ ,  $P = 0.037$ ]。

神经功能缺损程度评估,无论中型还是重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠骨窗封闭组与骨窗未封闭组模型制备后不同观察时间点mNSS评分差异均有统计学意义( $P = 0.000, 0.001$ ),但mNSS评分的处理因素与测量时间均无交互作用( $P = 0.865, 0.837$ ;表 9~12)。其中,模型制备后第7天中型骨窗封闭组( $P = 0.002$ )、中型骨窗未封闭组( $P = 0.013$ )、重型骨窗封闭组( $P = 0.009$ )mNSS评分均低于第1天,重型骨窗封闭组( $P = 0.006$ )和重型骨窗未封闭组( $P = 0.002$ )mNSS评分低于第3天(表 13)。

空间学习能力和记忆力评估,Morris水迷宫实验显示,中型骨窗封闭组与骨窗未封闭组小鼠平台潜伏期、平台出现频率、目标象限停留时间差异均

无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ,表 14);重型骨窗封闭组小鼠平台潜伏期长于重型骨窗未封闭组( $P = 0.045$ ),目标象限停留时间短于重型骨窗未封闭组( $P = 0.025$ ),平台出现频率组间差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ,表 15)。

神经元损伤程度评估,Nissl染色显示,对于中型颅脑创伤模型小鼠,与骨窗未封闭组相比,骨窗封闭组大脑皮质神经元Nissl小体密度减少,染色变浅;海马CA1区神经元Nissl小体密度减少,染色变浅,形态模糊(图 1)。对于重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠,与骨窗未封闭组相比,骨窗封闭组大脑皮质神经元Nissl小体染色变浅、染色模糊,出现较多异染颗粒;海马CA1区神经元胞体水肿,Nissl小体染色模糊(图 2)。

## 讨 论

颅脑创伤可以导致认知功能、运动功能、社会心理功能短暂性或永久性损伤<sup>[14]</sup>,是外伤相关疾病中高发病率、高病残率和高病死率的主要亚型,全球每年新发 5000~6000 万例<sup>[15]</sup>。尽管积极采取外科干预、亚低温治疗等一系列措施,预后不良(死亡、植物状态生存、重残)比例仍高达 50%<sup>[16]</sup>。创伤脑区出现的颅内血肿、脑挫裂伤、脑水肿等一系列病理生理学改变均可导致颅脑创伤患者颅内压升

**表5** 各处理组小鼠不同观察时间点颅内压的两两比较

**Table 5.** Pairwise comparison of ICP at different observation time points in moderate TBI group and severe TBI group

组间两两比	中型颅脑创伤		重型颅脑创伤	
	t值	P值	t值	P值
第1天	3.248	0.009	5.812	0.000
第3天	1.409	0.189	2.388	0.038
第7天	0.015	0.988	0.826	0.428

**表6** 同一处理组小鼠不同观察时间点颅内压的两两比较

**Table 6.** Pairwise comparison of ICP in the same group at different observation time points

组内两两比	中型骨窗封闭组		中型骨窗未封闭组	
	t值	P值	t值	P值
第1天：第3天	4.722	0.000	2.168	0.122
第1天：第7天	6.422	0.000	2.832	0.031
第3天：第7天	1.700	0.000	0.663	0.886

组内两两比	重型骨窗封闭组		重型骨窗未封闭组	
	t值	P值	t值	P值
第1天：第3天	5.480	0.000	1.315	0.495
第1天：第7天	8.922	0.000	1.583	0.340
第3天：第7天	5.480	0.008	0.268	0.991

**表7** 中型骨窗封闭组与中型骨窗未封闭组小鼠脑组织含水量的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , %)

**Table 7.** Comparison of water content between moderate bone window closed group and moderate bone window unclosed group ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , %)

组别	动物数	第1天	第3天	第7天
中型骨窗封闭组	6	77.48 ± 0.61	77.90 ± 0.31	77.19 ± 0.44
中型骨窗未封闭组	6	77.66 ± 0.54	77.99 ± 0.41	77.42 ± 0.40
t值		0.541	0.466	0.955
P值		0.601	0.651	0.362

**表8** 重型骨窗封闭组与重型骨窗未封闭组小鼠脑组织含水量的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , %)

**Table 8.** Comparison of water content between severe bone window closed group and severe bone window unclosed group ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , %)

组别	动物数	第1天	第3天	第7天
重型骨窗封闭组	6	77.75 ± 0.31	77.83 ± 0.33	77.18 ± 0.14
重型骨窗未封闭组	6	78.10 ± 0.13	78.47 ± 0.48	77.64 ± 0.39
t值		2.574	2.688	2.682
P值		0.028	0.023	0.023

高，高颅内压引起的脑低灌注使邻近脑组织缺血，继而造成继发性脑损伤<sup>[17]</sup>。去骨瓣减压术是有效的治疗方法，通过手术切除创伤脑区骨瓣以缓解难

治性颅内高压<sup>[17]</sup>。约42.8%行去骨瓣减压术的颅脑创伤患者术后伴发认知功能障碍和神经功能缺损<sup>[18]</sup>，此类患者可进一步行颅骨成形术，采用金属或其他无机材料予以颅骨修补，还原颅腔的密闭状态，恢复正常脑脊液和血液循环，改善症状<sup>[17]</sup>。亦有研究显示，去骨瓣减压术虽可有效降低颅内压，缩短入住重症监护病房时间，但无法改善预后<sup>[19]</sup>。因此本研究通过控制性皮质撞击法构建颅脑创伤动物模型，探究创伤后骨窗封闭对小鼠神经功能的影响，对于建立更加科学的临床动物模型具有重要意义。

目前常用的颅脑创伤模型构建方法包括重物坠落损伤(WDI)法、液体冲击损伤(FPI)法和控制性皮质撞击法等。重物坠落损伤法操作简单，但需避免反弹撞击风险，且冲击速度难以控制<sup>[20]</sup>；液体冲击损伤法是弥漫性脑损伤的常用建模方法，可靠性和可重复性均较高<sup>[21]</sup>；控制性皮质撞击法则是模拟局灶性脑损伤的常用方法，通过气泵带动金属装置打击硬脑膜和脑组织建模，且打击参数可控性较高，可以精准模拟各种程度的颅脑创伤<sup>[22]</sup>。Siebold等<sup>[8]</sup>综述113项颅脑创伤小鼠模型实验，并提出控制性皮质撞击法构建轻度、中度和重度颅脑创伤小鼠模型的指导原则，其中，轻度颅脑创伤模型的打击参数为撞击深度<0.50 mm，撞击速度<4 m/s，可无或者仅有轻微大脑皮质损伤；中度为撞击深度1.00~1.50 mm，撞击速度4~5 m/s，可见明显大脑皮质损伤，但无海马损伤；重度为撞击深度≥2 mm，撞击速度≥5 m/s，大脑皮质和海马均有明显损伤。本研究即参照该项研究分别构建中型和重型颅脑创伤小鼠模型。

采用控制性皮质撞击法构建颅脑创伤模型时，撞击系统的打击装置直接撞击大脑皮质，可导致直接脑损伤和继发性脑损伤，其中，颅内压升高和脑水肿为主要继发性脑损伤<sup>[23]</sup>。本研究结果显示，中型颅脑创伤模型两组小鼠处理因素与测量时间无交互作用，表明不同处理组模型制备后不同观察时间点颅内压的变化幅度无差别，骨窗封闭组仅模型制备后第1天颅内压高于骨窗未封闭组；重型颅脑创伤模型两组小鼠处理因素与测量时间存在交互作用，表明重型骨窗封闭组模型制备后不同观察时间点颅内压变化幅度与重型骨窗未封闭组不同，骨窗封闭组模型制备后第1和3天颅内压均高于骨窗未封闭组，提示骨窗封闭可增加重型颅脑创伤后的

**表9** 中型骨窗封闭组与中型骨窗未封闭组小鼠神经功能的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 评分)

**Table 9.** Comparison of neurological function between moderate bone window closed group and moderate bone window unclosed group ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , score)

组别	动物数	第1天	第3天	第7天
中型骨窗封闭组	6	7.33 ± 1.51	5.67 ± 1.21	4.50 ± 0.84
中型骨窗未封闭组	6	6.67 ± 1.86	5.33 ± 1.03	4.33 ± 0.52

**表11** 中型骨窗封闭组与中型骨窗未封闭组小鼠神经功能重复测量设计的方差分析表

**Table 11.** ANOVA of repeated measurement design of neurological function between moderate bone window closed group and moderate bone window unclosed group

变异来源	SS	df	MS	F值	P值
处理因素	1.361	1	1.361	0.694	0.424
测量时间	40.389	2	20.193	15.209	0.000
处理因素×测量时间	0.389	2	0.194	0.146	0.865
组间误差	19.611	10	1.961		
组内误差	26.556	20	1.328		

**表13** 同一处理组小鼠不同观察时间点神经功能的两两比较

**Table 13.** Pairwise comparison of neurological function in the same group at different observation time points

组内两两比	中型骨窗封闭组		中型骨窗未封闭组		重型骨窗封闭组		重型骨窗未封闭组	
	t值	P值	t值	P值	t值	P值	t值	P值
第1天：第3天	2.505	0.126	2.004	0.353	0.598	1.000	0.415	1.000
第1天：第7天	4.259	0.002	3.507	0.013	5.452	0.009	3.124	0.078
第3天：第7天	1.754	0.569	1.503	0.891	5.926	0.006	7.416	0.002

**表14** 中型骨窗封闭组与中型骨窗未封闭组小鼠空间学习能力和记忆力的比较 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]

**Table 14.** Comparison of space learning ability and memory between moderate bone window closed group and moderate bone window unclosed group [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]

组别	动物数	平台潜伏期 (s)	平台出现频率 (次)	目标象限停留 时间(s)
中型骨窗 封闭组	6	76.00 (39.28, 90.00)	1.00 (0.00, 1.50)	15.84 (11.78, 27.64)
中型骨窗 未封闭组	6	49.78 (22.98, 69.00)	1.50 (0.75, 2.25)	26.24 (11.95, 47.85)
Z值		-0.980	-0.924	-0.961
P值		0.327	0.356	0.337

**表10** 重型骨窗封闭组与重型骨窗未封闭组小鼠神经功能的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 评分)

**Table 10.** Comparison of neurological function between severe bone window closed group and severe bone window unclosed group ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , score)

组别	动物数	第1天	第3天	第7天
重型骨窗封闭组	6	5.50 ± 1.63	5.83 ± 1.72	1.67 ± 0.82
重型骨窗未封闭组	6	5.50 ± 1.87	6.00 ± 1.25	2.33 ± 1.03

**表12** 重型骨窗封闭组与重型骨窗未封闭组小鼠神经功能重复测量设计的方差分析表

**Table 12.** ANOVA of repeated measurement design of neurological function between severe bone window closed group and severe bone window unclosed group

变异来源	SS	df	MS	F值	P值
处理因素	0.694	1	0.694	0.312	0.589
测量时间	111.056	2	55.534	27.611	0.001
处理因素×测量时间	0.722	2	0.361	0.180	0.837
组间误差	22.278	10	2.228		
组内误差	40.222	20	2.011		

颅内压。研究发现, 重型颅脑创伤后的脑膨出, 若不予骨窗封闭可提供一定的减压空间, 但物理屏障消失下方的脑组织可发生扩张并形成脑疝, 不利于神经功能恢复<sup>[24]</sup>。颅脑创伤早期脑水肿分为细胞毒性水肿和血管源性水肿, 创伤部位主要为细胞毒性水肿, 周围区域则以血管源性水肿为主<sup>[25]</sup>。动物实验显示, 颅脑创伤后1小时即可出现血管源性水肿, 创伤后12~24小时细胞毒性水肿逐渐加重并于

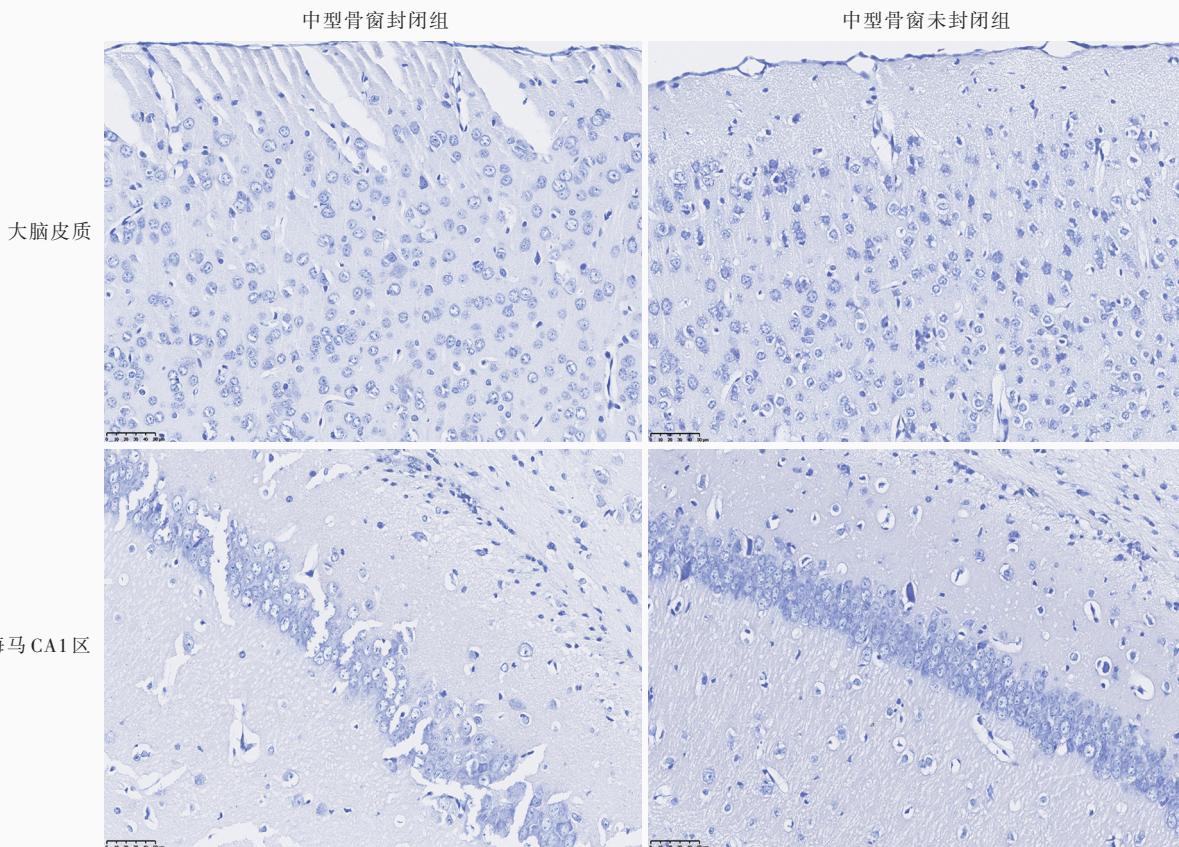
**表15** 重型骨窗封闭组与重型骨窗未封闭组小鼠空间学习能力和记忆力的比较 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]

**Table 15.** Comparison of space learning ability and memory between severe bone window closed group and severe bone window unclosed group [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]

组别	动物数	平台潜伏期 (s)	平台出现频率 (次)	目标象限停留 时间(s)
重型骨窗 封闭组	6	75.50 (56.25, 90.00)	0.00 (0.00, 1.25)	15.84 (13.51, 26.50)
重型骨窗 未封闭组	6	35.50 (22.98, 65.17)	1.50 (0.00, 1.00)	32.96 (25.03, 44.68)
Z值		-2.009	-1.224	-2.242
P值		0.045	0.221	0.025

创伤后第3天占脑水肿的主导地位, 创伤后第7天二者均消退<sup>[26]</sup>。因此, 本研究分别于模型制备后第1、3和7天测定脑组织含水量以及第3天测定脑水肿体积, 结果显示, 中型颅脑创伤模型小鼠骨窗封闭对脑组织含水量并无明显影响, 但可缩小脑水肿体积; 重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠骨窗封闭则可显著减少脑组织含水量并缩小脑水肿体积。

不同创伤部位神经功能缺损表现有一定差异,

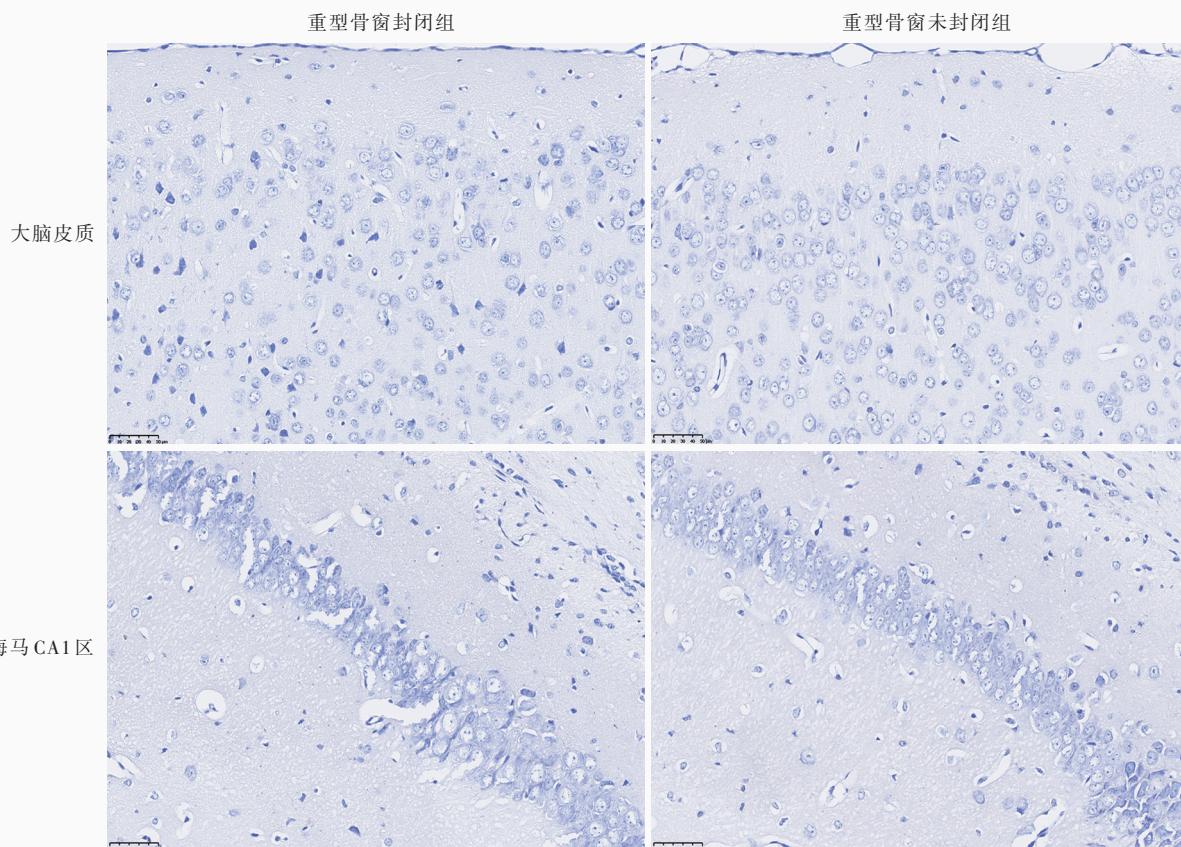


**图1** 中型颅脑创伤模型小鼠脑组织光学显微镜观察显示,与骨窗未封闭组相比,骨窗封闭组大脑皮质神经元Nissl小体密度减少,染色变浅;海马CA1区神经元Nissl小体密度减少,染色变浅,形态模糊 Nissl染色 高倍放大

**Figure 1** Light microscopy of a moderate TBI model showed compared with the bone window unclosed group, the density of Nissl bodies in the cortical neurons of the bone window closed group was reduced and the staining was lighter. In the bone window closed group, the density of Nissl bodies in hippocampal CA1 region was decreased, and the staining was lighter and the morphology was blurred. Nissl staining High power magnified

大脑皮质损伤与运动障碍密切相关,海马损伤则与认知功能障碍密切相关<sup>[21]</sup>。本研究采用mNSS量表评估神经功能缺损程度,Morris水迷宫实验评估空间学习能力和记忆力,Nissl染色评估大脑皮质和海马CA1区神经元损伤,结果显示,中型颅脑创伤模型小鼠两组mNSS评分的处理因素与测量时间无交互作用,表明不同处理组模型制备后不同观察时间点mNSS评分的变化幅度无差别,且Morris水迷宫实验平台潜伏期、平台出现频率和目标象限停留时间均无明显差异,提示骨窗封闭对中型颅脑创伤模型小鼠的神经功能以及空间学习能力和记忆力无明显影响;重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠两组mNSS评分的处理因素与测量时间亦无交互作用,表明不同处理组模型制备后不同观察时间点mNSS评分的变化幅度无差别,但Morris水迷宫实验重型骨窗封闭组平台潜伏期长于、目标象限停留时间短于重型骨窗未

封闭组,提示骨窗封闭对重型颅脑创伤小鼠的神经功能无明显影响,但可导致空间学习能力和记忆力一定程度减退。研究显示,控制性皮质撞击法直接撞击大脑皮质,可导致脑血管破裂、血脑屏障损伤、皮质组织丢失、急性血肿和神经元损伤等直接脑损伤<sup>[23]</sup>,进而引起颅内压升高,白质轴索肿胀、白质萎缩、海马神经元减少等继发性脑损伤<sup>[27]</sup>。Nissl小体是神经元内蛋白合成的主要场所,神经元受损时Nissl小体密度显著减少,是评价神经元损伤程度的重要指标<sup>[28]</sup>。本研究Nissl染色显示,对于中型颅脑创伤模型小鼠,与骨窗未封闭组相比,骨窗封闭组大脑皮质及海马CA1区神经元损伤更严重;对于重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠,大脑皮质和海马CA1区神经元损伤均较严重,骨窗封闭组较骨窗未封闭组更严重,表明重型颅脑创伤后骨窗封闭可能加重神经元损伤。



**图2** 重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠脑组织光学显微镜观察显示,与骨窗未封闭组相比,骨窗封闭组大脑皮质神经元Nissl小体染色变浅、染色模糊,可见较多异染颗粒;海马CA1区神经元胞体水肿,Nissl小体染色模糊 Nissl染色 高倍放大

**Figure 2** Light microscopy of a severe TBI model showed that compared with the bone window unclosed group, the Nissl bodies in the cerebral cortex of the bone window closed group were lighter, the Nissl bodies staining was fuzzy, and more metachromatic particles could be seen. In addition, hippocampal CA1 region neuronal body edema and the Nissl bodies staining blurred. Nissl staining High power magnified

传统控制性皮质撞击法构建颅脑创伤模型后,应还纳骨瓣并封闭骨窗<sup>[5]</sup>。由于模型制备过程中硬脑膜损伤和脑膨出,强行将膨出的脑组织封闭在颅腔内可造成严重的脑组织破坏,加重脑损伤<sup>[7,22,26]</sup>,因此有学者建议仅去除骨瓣而不封闭骨窗,以防止病理性颅内压升高<sup>[8]</sup>。本研究发现,虽然重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠封闭骨窗后可缩小脑水肿体积,减少脑疝风险,但可显著升高颅内压,且一定程度影响认知功能、加重神经元损伤,这可能解释部分颅脑创伤患者行去骨瓣减压术的主要原因<sup>[17]</sup>。然而,本研究亦存在一定的局限性,模型制备方法为控制性皮质撞击法,其结论无法代表其他方法骨窗封闭对实验动物的影响;未探讨颅内压与实验动物死亡率的关系;以及动物模型不能完全模拟临床疾病的发生发展及病理生理学过程。

综上所述,本研究采用控制性皮质撞击法构建

不同损伤程度的颅脑创伤小鼠模型,发现对于中型颅脑创伤模型小鼠,骨窗封闭虽在急性期增高颅内压,但对脑水肿程度、神经功能和认知功能无明显影响;对于重型颅脑创伤模型小鼠,骨窗封闭可导致颅内压升高、空间学习能力和记忆力减退,但可减轻脑水肿程度,改善神经功能。由此可见,对于颅脑创伤动物模型是否进行骨窗封闭,还需结合实验目的进行设计。

利益冲突 无

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