



中国比较医学杂志
Chinese Journal of Comparative Medicine
ISSN 1671-7856, CN 11-4822/R

《中国比较医学杂志》网络首发论文

题目：基于中西医临床病证特点的肺纤维化动物模型分析
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收稿日期：2025-10-16
网络首发日期：2026-05-06
引用格式：田涛，张彭，包贝贝，李艺婷，朱诗雨，田燕歌，谢洋. 基于中西医临床病证特点的肺纤维化动物模型分析[J/OL]. 中国比较医学杂志.
<https://link.cnki.net/urlid/11.4822.R.20260506.1049.004>



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基于中西医临床病证特点的肺纤维化动物模型分析

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摘要 肺纤维化(PF)是一种具有慢性进展性与高致死率特征的间质性肺疾病, 发病机制复杂且目前西医治疗效果有限。而中医药以其多靶点、安全性高等优势, 为其治疗提供了潜在补充策略。构建合适的动物模型是探究该病发病机制及评估潜在疗法的关键手段。文章系统梳理了现有PF动物模型的中西医造模方法, 并分析其与临床病证的契合度。结果显示在西医动物模型中, 博来霉素经气管内给药为主要诱导方式。其中, 通过气管切开术进行多次博来霉素给药建立的模型, 在模拟PF特征方面表现最佳。西医吻合度达到95%, 中医(TCM)吻合度为60%。TCMPF动物模型研究相对较少, 主要集中于气虚血瘀证和肾虚阳虚证, 其中气虚血瘀证模型的西医契合度为60%, TCM契合度为44%。总体来看, 西医PF动物模型契合度较高, 但存在疾病进程、病因异质性及早期病变模拟方面的局限性, 难以完全再现人类疾病的慢性特征与复杂病因; TCM模型契合度较低, 且缺乏标准化造模与评价体系, 模型难以体现TCM核心病机内涵, 先“病”后“证”的造模方式更是有悖TCM整体观念等问题, 转化价值有限。构建完善的病证结合模型与评价体系, 是现阶段推进中西医结合研究临床转化的关键。

关键词 肺纤维化; 动物模型; 模型评价; 中西医病证结合

中图分类号 R256.1;R259;R-332

文献标志码 A

To analyze animal models of pulmonary fibrosis based on the clinical characteristics of traditional Chinese and western medicine

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Abstract Pulmonary fibrosis (PF) is a chronic progressive interstitial lung disease with a high mortality rate. Its pathogenesis is complex, and current therapeutic options are limited. In contrast, traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacy, leveraging its advantages such as multi-target mechanisms and high safety profile, presents a potential complementary strategy for the management of this condition. Establishment of appropriate animal models serves as a critical approach for investigating disease mechanisms and evaluating potential therapeutic interventions. This article presents a systematic review of existing animal models of PF in both traditional Chinese and western medicine, with an emphasis on their alignment with clinical manifestations. Findings indicate that intratracheal administration of bleomycin is the predominant method used in western medicine to induce PF in animal models. Among these, model induced by repeated bleomycin administrations via tracheotomy most closely mimics the characteristics of PF, demonstrating a 95% consistency with western clinical features

收稿日期: 2025-10-16

基金项目: 国家科技重大专项(2024ZD0522905); 中原科技创新领军人才计划(254200510041); 河南省科技研发计划联合基金(优秀学科培育类)项目(232301420088, 232301420020); 河南省中医药科学研究专项课题(2024ZYD04); 河南省临床研究型医生培养专项(HNCRD202435)。

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网络首发时间: 2026-05-06 11:25:42 网络首发地址: <https://link.cnki.net/urlid/11.4822.R.20260506.1049.004>

and 60% consistency with traditional Chinese medicine(TCM) syndrome patterns. In contrast, research on TCM-based animal models remains limited, primarily focusing on syndromes such as Qi deficiency with blood stasis and kidney Yang deficiency. Qi deficiency and blood stasis syndrome model exhibits 60% consistency with western medicine and 44% consistency with TCM. Overall, western medicine animal models of PF demonstrate relatively high consistency with clinical features, yet they exhibit limitations in replicating the full spectrum of disease progression, etiological heterogeneity, and early-stage pathological manifestations. Consequently, these models often fall short in capturing the chronicity and multifactorial complexity characteristic of human disease. In contrast, the TCM model demonstrates a lower degree of fit and faces challenges such as the lack of standardized modeling and evaluation systems, difficulty in reflecting the core pathogenesis concepts of TCM. Further more, modeling approach that prioritizes “disease” “over” syndrome”, contradicts the holistic perspective of TCM. Constraints significantly limit their translational applicability. Therefore, development of integrated disease-syndrome models and standardized evaluation systems is essential to advance the clinical translation of integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine research at the current stage.

Key words pulmonary fibrosis; animal model; model evaluation; combination of traditional Chinese and western medicine with disease and syndrome

肺纤维化 (pulmonary fibrosis, PF) 为慢性进行性间质性肺疾病, 其核心病理特征表现为肺组织损伤后, 纤维结缔组织过度沉积或由异常炎症反应导致的持续性伤口愈合障碍, 最终形成不可逆的瘢痕组织^[1,2]。该病的主要临床症状包括进行性加重的呼吸困难、肺间质异常浸润、肺组织弹性减退以及肺泡气体交换功能障碍^[3]。据全球疾病检测数据显示, PF 的年发病率范围为 0.09~1.30 例/万人口, 患病率则达到 0.33~4.51 例/万人口^[4], 患者的 5 年生存率仅为 20%~30%^[5]。依据病因差异, PF 可划分为特发性肺纤维化 (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, IPF)、结缔组织病相关间质性肺疾病以及表现为进行性特征的慢性纤维化性间质性肺疾病等类型。PF 发病机制十分复杂, 涉及多因素共同参与, 包括经典的损伤修复学说、上皮-间质转化 (epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)、肌成纤维细胞分化、自噬活性下降等。细胞衰老、铁死亡与 PF 关联的研究也在不断更新^[6]。目前针对 PF 的西医疗疗主要依赖免疫抑制剂、糖皮质激素、细胞因子调节剂等非特异性药物治疗及肺移植等非药物手段^[7]。此类抗纤维化药物治疗能在一定程度上延缓疾病进展, 但现有获批的药物常伴随不良反应, 影响患者的耐受性和长期用药依从性, 而肺移植的费用极高且难以找到合适肺源^[8]。中药凭借其多靶点作用机制、安全性高及治疗成本低, 已成为 PF 管理中具有前景的补充或替代策略, 尤其在改善患者临床症状和延缓疾病进程方面显示出潜在优势^[9]。病证结合动物模型将辨“病”与辨“证”相结合, 有利于深化对 PF 中西医复合病理生理的认识, 更好地评价中药疗效并促进抗纤维化中药新药的研发及向临床应用的转化。

本研究旨在系统综述基于 PF 中西医临床诊断标准及其病证特点构建的动物模型相关文献, 检索数据库涵盖中国知网、中国学术期刊数据库、中文科技期刊数据库、Web of Science、PubMed 等, 检索时间范围为建库至 2025 年 6 月, 核心检索词为“肺纤维化”“PF”“动物模型”“病证结合”“pulmonary fibrosis”“animal model”“model evaluation”等。研究重点在于归纳总结常用模型的建立方法, 并进行临床吻合度评价, 以期未来建立规范化、可评价性强的 PF 病证结合动物模型提供理论基础和方法学参考。

1 PF 的病因病机

1.1 西医学病因病机

PF 的病因复杂多样, 涉及遗传易感性、环境暴露、衰老以及免疫失调等多种因素^[10]。现代医学对其发病机制的研究焦点主要集中在氧化应激、炎症反应异常、自噬功能障碍以及肺泡 EMT 等关键环节^[11,12]。肺泡上皮细胞损伤被认为是发病的起始因素^[13], 其会触发异常的氧化应激与炎症反应, 两者相互作用并形成恶性循环, 进一步诱导 M1 型巨噬细胞活化, 释放大量炎症因子, 加剧肺实质破坏; 与此同时, 失衡的氧化应激状态以及 M2 型巨噬细胞的极化会促使转化生长因子- β 1 (transforming growth factor- β 1, TGF- β 1) 等关键促纤维化因子生成^[14]。这些因子进而激活肌成纤维细胞、诱导 EMT 过程, 并抑制细胞自噬。EMT 的发生促使肺上皮细胞向成纤维细胞样表型转化, 其特

征表现为上皮标志物如 E-钙黏蛋白的表达下调,而间质标志物如 N-钙黏蛋白、波形蛋白、胶原蛋白及 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(alpha-smooth muscle action, α -SMA)的表达显著上调^[15-17]。自噬的抑制也将导致细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)积累、EMT 和纤维化性微环境转变^[18,19],上述病理改变共同导致肺组织结构重塑,并加剧功能损伤。活化的肌成纤维细胞与持续的 EMT 过程互为因果,形成恶性循环,造成肺组织内胶原蛋白、 α -SMA 及 ECM 等成分的持续异常沉积。在缺乏有效药物干预的情况下,这一系列病理过程形成恶性循环,最终导致不可逆的 PF。

1.2 中医学病因病机

PF 在中医(traditional Chinese medicine, TCM)上没有明确表述,多数医家将其归属于“肺痹”或“肺痿”范畴^[20]。“肺痹”一词最早见于《黄帝内经》中的《素问·痹论》:“皮痹不已,复感于邪,内舍于肺,各以其时重感于风寒湿之气也”,强调外感邪气是其病因^[21]。《素问·四时刺逆从论》:“少阴不足,病肺痹”,继续指出心肾亏虚是其内因基础^[22]。清代罗美^[23]有论述:“凡七情过用,则亦能伤脏气而为痹……故气不养而上逆喘息,则痹聚在肺”,阐释了情志过用可能会导致肺痹的发生。另外,《素问·五脏生成篇》:“喘而虚,名曰肺痹,寒热,得之醉而使内也”,则说明了房劳酒伤与肺痹的关系^[24]。综上所述,肺痹 TCM 病因不外乎邪气外侵,肺肾亏虚,情志内伤等^[20]。

“肺痿”首见于《金匱要略 肺痿肺癰上气病脉证并治》:“寸口脉数,其人咳,口中凡有浊唾涎沫者何?师曰:为肺痿之病……,息张口短气者,肺痿涎沫”,其属肺叶枯痿之虚损证^[25]。《三因极一病证方论 肺痿症治》曰:“病者寸口脉数而虚,按之涩……欲咳不咳,咳出干沫,唾中出血,心中温温液液,上气喘满,或燥而渴者,多因发汗利小便,或呕吐消渴,数服快药,重亡津液,致热在上焦,故成肺痿”^[22]。《古今医统大全》曰:“悲气所致为肺痿”^[26]。《医门法律 肺痿肺癰门》云:“肺痿者,其积渐已非一日,其寒热不止一端,总由肾中津液不属于肺,肺失所养,转枯成燥,然后成之”^[27]。总结得出肺痿的病因包括久病损肺、失治误治、精神耗伤、肾阴亏虚等^[28]。

现代医学研究表明,PF 在临床早中期属于“肺痹”范畴,是由于痰瘀闭阻,导致肺失宣降而致。晚期肺络不荣,肺萎弱不用,属肺痿范畴。TCM 讲“久病多虚多瘀”,又有“至虚之处,便是留邪之地”,PF 病程中也常见痿痹共见的情况,只是在各阶段的病机侧重点不同^[29]。总体而言,PF 病机关键在于气虚、痰阻、血瘀^[30]。“肺为华盖”,各种致病因素首先犯肺,导致肺气宣发肃降功能失常^[31]。“气为血之帅,血随之运行,血为气之守,气得之而静谧”^[32]。肺失宣降,气机壅滞于肺,气滞则津停为痰,血行不畅为瘀。痰瘀互结,痹阻络脉,络脉不通,肺失濡养则成“肺痹”或“肺痿”^[33]。PF 核心病位在肺,与脾肾密切相关^[34]。《素问·六节藏象论》“肺者,气之本……肾者,主蛰,封藏之本”,肺肾二者共同完成呼吸的吐纳,肾虚不能摄纳肺气,则会导致呼吸表浅、呼吸多吸少、动则气喘尤甚、甚至张口抬肩等严重呼吸困难症状^[35]。《灵枢·五味》“谷始入于胃,其精微者,先出于胃之两焦,以溉五藏,别出两行营卫之道。其大气之转而不行者,积于胸中,命曰气海”^[36]。《灵枢·邪客》“宗气积于胸中,出于喉咙,以贯心脉,而行呼吸焉”,肺吸入自然界清气与脾胃运化生成的水谷精气在胸中结合为宗气,贯心脉推动血液运行,肺脾气虚,宗气生成不足则会加重血瘀^[37]。《素问·经脉别论》载:“饮入于胃,游溢精气,上输于脾,脾气散精,上归于肺,通调水道,下输膀胱”^[38]。张景岳《景岳全书》明言:“痰之化无不在脾,痰之本无不在肾”,肺主通调水道,脾主运化水湿、肾主水,三脏共同维系水液平衡,若三者有一功能失调,则会出现水液代谢障碍,停聚为痰饮^[39,40]。

2 PF 的诊断标准

2.1 PF 西医诊断标准

依据《ATS/ERS/JRS/ALAT 特发性肺纤维化和进行性肺纤维化诊断指南》(2022 版)^[41]和《间质性肺疾病中西医结合论治》(2018 版)^[42]制定 PF 西医诊断标准,见表 1。在临床上 PF 的诊断主

要依据危险因素暴露史、临床症状与体征、肺部高分辨 CT（high resolution computed tomography of the lung, HRCT）、组织病理学特征等进行综合评估。其中 HRCT 为诊断核心。在进行临床吻合度分析时，依据田硕等^[43]提出的动物模型评价新方法对指标进行赋值。CT 结果、病理组织学表现及 ECM 成分异常为 I 类指标（核心指标），共赋值 60%，各赋值 20%；临床症状、体征、危险因素暴露史（直接相关指标）为 II 类指标，共赋值 30%，各赋值 10%，其中体征各小项赋值 2.5%；肺功能检查、血液检查、支气管肺泡灌洗液及肺系数变化等（间接相关指标）为 III 类指标，共赋值 10%，各赋值 2.5%，总分为 100%。具体见表 2。

表 1 PF 西医诊断标准
Table 1 Western medicine diagnostic criteria for PF

项目 Items	表现 Features
危险因素暴露史 History of exposure to risk factors	1.吸烟、环境暴露（粉尘、石棉等）；2.某些药物（如胺碘酮、化疗药物）或放疗史；3.自身免疫性疾病（如类风湿关节炎、硬皮病）；4.家族史（部分 PF 有遗传倾向）；5.年龄与性别 1. Smoking, environmental exposure (such as dust, asbestos). 2. Certain medications (such as amiodarone, chemotherapy drugs) or history of radiotherapy. 3. Autoimmune diseases (such as rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma). 4. Family history (some PF has a genetic predisposition). 5. Age and gender
临床症状与体征 Clinical symptoms and signs	1.进行性加重的呼吸困难（活动后明显，静息时也可能出现）；2.干咳（通常无痰）；3.Velcro 啰音（爆裂音）；4.杵状指；5.发绀；6.呼吸频率增快，活动后进一步加快；7.胸廓活动度降低；8.体质量下降与肌肉萎缩 1. Progressively worsening dyspnea (more obvious after activity, but may also occur at rest). 2. Dry cough (usually without sputum). 3. Velcro crackles (crackling sounds). 4. Clubbing of fingers. 5. Cyanosis. 6. Increased respiratory rate, further accelerating after activity. 7. Reduced chest wall mobility. 8. Body weight loss and muscle atrophy
肺部高分辨 CT HRCT	胸膜下和基底部分布为主的网格影、蜂窝肺、牵拉性支气管扩张和肺结构扭曲 Subpleural and basal predominant reticular shadows, honeycomb lung, traction bronchiectasis and distorted lung structure
病理组织学特征 Pathological histological features	1.炎症、纤维化时空异质性或均质性分布；2.有或无蜂窝样改变和纤维母细胞灶；3.散在或弥漫性淋巴细胞浸润 1. Heterogeneous or homogeneous distribution of inflammation and fibrosis in time and space. 2. Presence or absence of honeycomb changes and fibroblast foci. 3. Scattered or diffuse lymphocyte infiltration
肺功能检查 Pulmonary function test	1.限制性通气功能障碍：肺总量下降，<80%预计值、肺活量下降，<80%预计值；2.气体交换障碍：弥散功能降低，<60%预计值 1. Restrictive ventilatory dysfunction: total lung capacity decreased, <80% of the predicted value. Vital capacity decreased, <80% of the predicted value. 2. Gas exchange disorder: diffusion capacity decreased, <60% of the predicted value
实验室检查 Laboratory examination	1.血液常规检查：血常规、肝肾功、电解质；2.炎症指标；3.结缔组织病相关自身抗体筛查等；4.支气管肺泡灌洗液：细胞分类计数、微生物学检查及细胞学检查等；5.经支气管活检；6.外科肺活检；7.动脉血气分析：低氧血症（活动后加重）；8.超声心电图 1. Routine blood tests: complete blood count, liver and kidney function tests, electrolyte levels. 2. Inflammatory markers. 3. Screening for autoantibodies related to connective tissue diseases, et al. 4. Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid: cell classification and count, microbiological examination and cytological examination, et al. 5. Transbronchial biopsy. 6. Surgical lung biopsy. 7. Arterial blood gas analysis: hypoxemia (worsened after activity). 8. Echocardiogram
其他 Others	1.6 min 步行试验；2.必要时进行多学科讨论 1. Six-minute walk test. 2. Multidisciplinary discussion when necessary

表 2 PF 动物模型临床吻合度指标
Table 2 Clinical correspondence indices of PF animal models

项目 Terms	指标类型 Indicator type	评价标准 Evaluation criterion
西医诊断指标 Western medical diagnostic indicators	I 类指标 Category I Indicators	①CT 扫描早期见磨玻璃影、支气管血管束增厚，中后期多见实变、条索状影、结节、支气管扩张等；②炎症反应及 PF 反应等病理组织学表现；③ECM 成分异常如 HYP 增多、I 型、III 型胶原沉积等 ①Early CT scans show ground-glass opacity and thickened bronchovascular bundles, while in the middle and late stages, consolidation, linear shadows, nodules, bronchiectasis are more common. ②Pathological histological manifestations such as inflammatory response and PF reaction. ③Abnormalities in ECM components such as increased HYP, deposition of type I and type III collagen, et al
	II 类指标 Category II Indicators	④胸闷、气促或咳嗽临床症状；⑤发绀、体质量下降、湿罗音、胸廓活动度减小等体征；⑥危险因素暴露 ④Clinical symptoms such as chest tightness, shortness of breath or cough. ⑤Signs such as cyanosis, body weight loss, moist rales, and reduced chest expansion. ⑥Exposure to risk factors
	III 类指标 Category III Indicators	⑦肺功能下降；⑧支气管肺泡灌洗液；⑨血液检查；⑩肺系数变化 ⑦Decreased lung function. ⑧Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid. ⑨Blood test. ⑩Changes in lung coefficient
TCM 诊疗指标 TCM diagnostic indicators	I 类指标 Category I Indicators	①胸闷或喘促、气短；②咳嗽；③精神萎靡、动作迟缓、肢体困倦；④体质量下降、体型小、生长慢；⑤毛发光泽、整洁、柔润度下降 ①Chest tightness or shortness of breath, difficulty in breathing. ②Coughing. ③Lethargy, slow movement, and limb fatigue. ④Body weight loss, small body size, and slow growth. ⑤Decreased luster, tidiness, and softness of hair
	II 类指标 Category II Indicators	⑥口唇爪甲、齿龈、尾巴颜色紫暗；⑦压痛阈值下降；⑧饮水量增多；⑨体温轻度升高；⑩耐寒力不足；⑪抓力、游泳耐力及抵抗力攻击情况；⑫尿量增多；⑬雄性交配潜伏期延长，骑跨次数减少、雌性受孕率下降；⑭咳嗽多；⑮饮食减少 ⑥Purple and dark coloration of the lips, claws, nails, gums, and tail. ⑦Decreased pain threshold. ⑧Increased water

intake. ⑨Slight increase in body temperature. ⑩Insufficient cold resistance. ⑪Reduced grasping strength, swimming endurance, and resistance to attack. ⑫Increased urine output. ⑬Prolonged mating latency in males, reduced mounting frequency, and decreased conception rate in females. ⑭Excessive expectoration. ⑮Decreased food intake

2.2 PF TCM 诊断标准及辨证分型

依据《特发性肺纤维化证候诊断标准》（2019 版）^[44]，将 PF 分为 5 个证型，见表 3。指标赋值同样参考田硕等^[43]提出的动物模型评价新方法，具体如下：I 类指标（主证）共 5 项，赋值 60%，符合其中一项赋值 12%；II 类指标（次证）共 10 项，赋值 40%，符合其中一项赋值 4%。

表 3 PF TCM辨证分型
Table 3 TCM differential typing of PF

辨证分型 Syndrome differentiation	主证 Main syndrome	次证 Secondary syndrome	舌脉 Tongue and pulse
阴虚肺燥证 Yin deficiency and lung dryness syndrome	1.喘促，或胸闷，或气短；2.干咳，或痰少，或痰黏难咯，或痰色黄 1. Shortness of breath, or chest tightness, or shortness of air. 2. Dry cough, or scanty phlegm, or sticky phlegm that is hard to expectorate, or yellowish phlegm	1.口干或咽干，或口渴；2.手足心热；3.盗汗 1. Dry mouth or throat, or thirst. 2. Hot hands and feet. 3. Night sweats	舌质红，或苔少或苔黄或苔剥，或脉细数 Tongue is red, or the coating is scanty, yellow or peeled, or the pulse is fine and rapid
肺气虚证 Pulmonary Qi deficiency syndrome	1.胸闷，或气短，或咳嗽 1. Chest tightness, shortness of breath or coughing	1.神疲，或乏力，动则加重；2.自汗，动则加重；3.恶风，或易感冒 1. Fatigue or weakness, exacerbated by physical activity. 2. Spontaneous sweating, aggravated by physical activity. 3. Sensitivity to wind or susceptibility to catching colds	舌淡白，或脉沉细或细弱 Tongue is pale and white, or the pulse is deep and fine or weak and fine
肺肾气虚证 Syndrome of Qi deficiency of lung and kidney	1.喘促，或气短，动则加重，或咳嗽；2.神疲，或乏力，或自汗，动则加重；3.畏风寒，或易感冒 1. Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, especially exacerbated by physical activity, or coughing. 2. Fatigue, or weakness, or spontaneous sweating, especially aggravated by physical activity. 3. Fear of cold and wind, or prone to catching colds	1.腰膝酸软；2.头昏，或耳鸣；3.小便频数，或夜尿多，或咳时遗尿 1. Weakness in the waist and knees. 2. Dizziness or tinnitus. 3. Frequent urination, or excessive urination at night, or incontinence when coughing	舌淡白，或脉沉细或细弱 Tongue is pale and white, or the pulse is deep and fine or weak and fine
痰湿证 Phlegm-damp syndrome	1.痰色白，或痰易咯出 1. Phlegm is white or easy to cough up	1.纳呆，或食少；2.痞满，或腹胀 1. Loss of appetite or reduced food intake. 2. Fullness and distension in the epigastrium or abdominal distension	苔白或白腻，或脉滑或弦滑 Tongue coating is white and greasy, or the pulse is slippery or taut and slippery 舌暗或青紫或有瘀斑或瘀点，舌下脉络迂曲，脉涩 Tongue is dark, bluish purple, or has ecchymosis or petechiae, sublingual veins are tortuous, and pulse is sluggish
血瘀证 Blood-stasis syndrome	1.面色晦暗；2.口唇青紫 1. Sallow complexion. 2. Bluish-purple lips	1.胸闷，气短 1. Chest tightness and shortness of breath	

3 PF 动物模型分析

3.1 动物模型的选择

目前国内外 PF 造模动物最常用的动物为鼠类。其中使用最多的品系是 SD 大鼠、Wistar 大鼠、C57BL/6J 小鼠、较为常见的还有昆明小鼠、ICR 小鼠、BALB/c 小鼠^[45]。此外，在实验中也会使用树鼩、美利奴羊、恒河猴等动物^[46]。SD 大鼠和 Wistar 大鼠遗传背景稳定^[47]，且与人类肺部结构较为相似，能够较好重现人类 PF 的关键病理过程^[48]，而小鼠基因与人类基因高度相似，且饲养成本低，因此在造模时应用广泛^[49]。C57BL/6J 小鼠是最常用的小鼠模型，具有高度近交，遗传背景一致，实验结果重复性高，适合标准化研究等特点^[50-52]。树鼩、美利奴羊、恒河猴等动物虽然在生理特征上更接近人类^[53-56]，但考虑饲养成本和模型建立过程复杂等因素，在实际应用中较少，仅用于极少数探索性研究。在性别选择上，实验动物多选用雄性动物，这是因为雌性动物会有周期性的激素水平的变化，这些变化会对炎症反应及组织修复过程产生影响^[57]。

3.2 动物模型的制备方法 & 吻合度分析

西医 PF 动物模型的常见诱导因素为生物和非生物两大因素。其中非生物因素包括博来霉素、胺碘酮、甲氨蝶呤等药物因素，百草枯、异硫氰酸荧光素、油酸等毒物因素，二氧化硅（silicon

dioxide, SiO₂)、石棉、高纯度氧等环境因素,以及人源化及老年化在内的其他因素。而生物因素包含细胞因子过表达和靶向 II 型肺泡上皮细胞损伤等^[51]。常见的模型诱导方式有气管滴注、气管雾化、尾静脉注射、经鼻滴入、腹腔内注射,需要依据不同诱导因素选择不同诱导方式^[58]。TCM PF 动物模型造模思路较为一致,通常是在博来霉素诱导 PF 疾病模型的基础上,利用反映 TCM 病机的宏观表征和/或微观指标来模拟既符合西医疾病特征也符合 TCM 证候特点的动物模型。本文基于临床中医诊断标准及相应证候表现,参照 PF 病证结合动物模型特点^[59]和 TCM 动物模型评价新方法^[43],对常见 PF 动物模型进行吻合度分析,同时对模型特征及优缺点进行了系统概括。西医常见造模方法总结见表 4,TCM 常见造模方法总结见表 5。

表 4 常见PF动物模型建立方法及吻合度分析
Table 4 Common animal model modeling methods and anastomosis analysis of PF

分类 Classification	动物 Animal	造模方法 Modeling method	模型特征 Model character	临床吻合度 Clinical fit
博来霉素 Bleomycin	ICR 小鼠 ^[60] 、 SD 大鼠 (雄 性) ^[61,62] 、 Wistar 大鼠 (雄性) ^[63,64] ICR mice, SD rats (male), Wistar rats (male)	气管暴露法 (气管切开): Tracheal exposure method (tracheotomy): 单次:钝性暴露剥离气管,使用 1 mL 注射器,按 5 mg/kg 注射博来霉 素 ^[64] Single dose: blunt dissection of the trachea, using a 1 mL syringe to inject bleomycin at a dose of 5 mg/kg 多次:纵向切开大鼠的颈正中皮 肤,暴露气管,予 7 mg/mL 博来霉 素,0.1 mL/100 g,第二次给药和第 一次相同 ^[63] Repeatedly: make a longitudinal incision in the midline of the rat's neck skin to expose the trachea, and administer 7 mg/mL bleomycin at a dose of 0.1 mL/100 g. Second administration is the same as the first 非气管暴露法 (气管滴注): Non-tracheal exposure method (tracheal instillation): 单次:经声门裂进行气管插管,滴 入 5 mg/kg 博来霉素 ^[65] Single dose: perform tracheal intubation through the glottic fissure and instill 5 mg/kg of bleomycin 多次:无创气管内滴注博来霉素 (0.4 mg/mL, 每只 100 μL), 2 周诱导 1 次,共 8 次 ^[72] Repeatedly: non-invasive intratracheal instillation of bleomycin (0.4 mg/mL, 100 μL per mouse), once every 2 weeks for a total of 8 times 雾化吸入: Aerosol inhalation: 单次:将气溶胶雾化喷射头插入气 管中,快速推进高压注射器使得博 来霉素雾化喷入气管中 (5 mg/kg 的 剂量溶于 75 μL 生理盐水中),此 雾化过程在 12 s 内进行 ^[69,77] Single dose: insert the aerosol nebulizer spray head into the trachea, and quickly advance the high-pressure syringe to spray the bleomycin aerosol into the trachea (5 mg/kg dose dissolved in 75 μL of physiological saline), and this nebulization process is completed within 12 s 多次:将大鼠放入连有雾化给药仪 的玻璃箱中,雾化吸入 5 g/L (50%) 的博来霉素,每雾化 20 min,休息 5 min,每天连续刺激 2	机制:博来霉素通过诱导 DNA 断裂和氧化应激触发 肺组织损伤,气管切开后药物精准作用于肺部,启动 级联反应,炎症细胞浸润,肌成纤维细胞活化, ECM 过度沉积,肺结构破坏、瘢痕形成,最终形成 PF Mechanism: bleomycin induces lung tissue damage by triggering DNA breaks and oxidative stress. After tracheotomy, the drug precisely acts on the lungs, initiating a cascade reaction, leading to inflammatory cell infiltration, activation of myofibroblasts, excessive deposition of ECM, destruction of lung structure, scar formation, and ultimately PF 优点:保证博来霉素完全进入气管,提高诱导 PF 准 确性 Advantages: ensuring that the bleomycin fully enters the trachea and improving the accuracy of induced PF 缺点:外科手术操作可能导致气道损伤、出血或感染 Disadvantages: surgical procedures may lead to airway injury, bleeding or infection 机制:博来霉素直接损伤气道上皮,引起持续炎症,肌成 纤维细胞激活,ECM 过度沉积,正常肺结构破坏、瘢痕 形成 Mechanism: bleomycin directly damages the airway epithelium, causing persistent inflammation, activation of myofibroblasts, excessive deposition of ECM, destruction of normal lung structure and scar formation 优点:无需外科手术,剂量可控,模型稳定性较好 Advantages: no need for surgical operation, controllable dosage, and relatively good model stability 缺点:操作不当易误入食管,且对滴注速度及动物体位要 求高 Disadvantages: improper operation may lead to accidental entry into the esophagus, and it has high requirements for the infusion rate and the animal's position	西医符合①②③④⑤ ⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩,共赋值 95%; TCM 符合①③ ④⑤⑥⑩,共赋值 60% ^[63] Western medicine meets criteria ①②③ ④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, with a total score of 95%. TCM meets criteria ① ③④⑤⑥⑩ with a total score of 60%
	C57BL/6J 小 鼠 (雄性) ^[65- 67] 、SD 大鼠 (雄性) ^[65,68- 71] C57BL/6J mice (male), SD rats (male)	单次:经声门裂进行气管插管,滴 入 5 mg/kg 博来霉素 ^[65] Single dose: perform tracheal intubation through the glottic fissure and instill 5 mg/kg of bleomycin 多次:无创气管内滴注博来霉素 (0.4 mg/mL, 每只 100 μL), 2 周诱导 1 次,共 8 次 ^[72] Repeatedly: non-invasive intratracheal instillation of bleomycin (0.4 mg/mL, 100 μL per mouse), once every 2 weeks for a total of 8 times 雾化吸入: Aerosol inhalation: 单次:将气溶胶雾化喷射头插入气 管中,快速推进高压注射器使得博 来霉素雾化喷入气管中 (5 mg/kg 的 剂量溶于 75 μL 生理盐水中),此 雾化过程在 12 s 内进行 ^[69,77] Single dose: insert the aerosol nebulizer spray head into the trachea, and quickly advance the high-pressure syringe to spray the bleomycin aerosol into the trachea (5 mg/kg dose dissolved in 75 μL of physiological saline), and this nebulization process is completed within 12 s 多次:将大鼠放入连有雾化给药仪 的玻璃箱中,雾化吸入 5 g/L (50%) 的博来霉素,每雾化 20 min,休息 5 min,每天连续刺激 2	机制:博来霉素直接损伤气道上皮,引起持续炎症,肌成 纤维细胞激活,ECM 过度沉积,正常肺结构破坏、瘢痕 形成 Mechanism: bleomycin directly damages the airway epithelium, causing persistent inflammation, activation of myofibroblasts, excessive deposition of ECM, destruction of normal lung structure and scar formation 优点:无需外科手术,剂量可控,模型稳定性较好 Advantages: no need for surgical operation, controllable dosage, and relatively good model stability 缺点:操作不当易误入食管,且对滴注速度及动物体位要 求高 Disadvantages: improper operation may lead to accidental entry into the esophagus, and it has high requirements for the infusion rate and the animal's position	西医符合②③④ ⑤⑥⑦⑩,共赋 值 67.5%; TCM 符合①③④⑤ ⑩,共赋值 52% ^[65] Western medicine meets criteria ② ③④⑤⑥⑦⑩, with a total score of 67.5%. TCM meets criteria ① ③④⑤⑩ with a total score of 52%
	SD 大鼠 (雄 性) ^[73,74] 、 Wistar 大鼠 (雄性) ^[75] 、 C57BL/6J 雄 性小鼠 ^[76,77] SD rats (male), Wistar rats (male), C57BL/6J mice (male)	单次:将气溶胶雾化喷射头插入气 管中,快速推进高压注射器使得博 来霉素雾化喷入气管中 (5 mg/kg 的 剂量溶于 75 μL 生理盐水中),此 雾化过程在 12 s 内进行 ^[69,77] Single dose: insert the aerosol nebulizer spray head into the trachea, and quickly advance the high-pressure syringe to spray the bleomycin aerosol into the trachea (5 mg/kg dose dissolved in 75 μL of physiological saline), and this nebulization process is completed within 12 s 多次:将大鼠放入连有雾化给药仪 的玻璃箱中,雾化吸入 5 g/L (50%) 的博来霉素,每雾化 20 min,休息 5 min,每天连续刺激 2	机制:雾化设备将博来霉素液转化为可吸入微粒,使其自 然沉积于呼吸道及肺泡,引发渐进性损伤与纤维化反应 Mechanism: the nebulizer equipment converts the bleomycin solution into inhalable particles, allowing them to naturally deposit in the respiratory tract and alveoli, thereby triggering progressive damage and fibrotic reactions 优点:无创操作,更加接近人类暴露方式 Advantages: non-invasive operation, closer to human exposure methods 缺点:需要专业的气管内雾化设备,难以控制剂量 Disadvantages: professional endotracheal nebulization equipment is required, and it is difficult to control the dosage	西医符合①②③ ④⑤⑥共赋值 82.5%; TCM 符 合②③④⑤⑩ 共赋值 52% ^[77] Western medicine meets criteria ① ②③④⑤⑥, with a total score of 82.5%. TCM meets criteria ② ③④⑤⑩ with a total score of 52%

	h, 共刺激 4 周^[78] Repeatedly: the rats are placed in a glass box connected to a nebulizer and inhaled 5 g/L (50%) bleomycin by nebulization for 20 min each time, followed by a 5 min rest. This process is repeated continuously for 2 h each day for a total of 4 weeks 尾静脉注射: Tail vein injection: 单次: 尾静脉一次性注射博来霉素 (200 mg/kg)^[81] Single dose: a single tail vein injection of bleomycin (200 mg/kg) 多次: 用 1 mL 注射器按 10 mg/kg 给予博来霉素注射(博来霉素以生理盐水按 2 mg/mL 浓度溶解), 持续 14 d^[79] Repeatedly: bleomycin was administered by injection at a dose of 10 mg/kg using a 1 mL syringe (bleomycin was dissolved in normal saline at a concentration of 2 mg/mL), for 14 consecutive days	机制: 博来霉素通过尾静脉进入血液循环, 其亲水性使其能够穿过肺血管内皮, 到达肺泡腔和肺间质, 直接损伤肺上皮细胞, 产生级联反应, 引起肺组织结构破坏 Mechanism: bleomycin enters the bloodstream through the tail vein. Its hydrophilicity enables it to pass through the pulmonary vascular endothelium, reaching the alveolar cavity and the pulmonary interstitium, directly damaging the pulmonary epithelial cells and triggering a cascade reaction, leading to the destruction of lung tissue structure 优点: 操作简单, 与人类 PF 的病理接近 Advantages: simple operation, and the pathological condition is close to human PF 缺点: 易造成尾部肿胀坏死, 全身毒性强 Disadvantages: it is prone to causing swelling and necrosis at the tail end, and has strong systemic toxicity	西医符合①②③⑤⑥, 共赋值 72.5%; TCM 符合③④⑤⑬ 共赋值 40%^[81] Western medicine meets criteria ①②③⑤⑥, with a total score of 72.5%. TCM meets criteria ③④⑤⑬ with a total score of 40%	
ICR 小鼠 (雄性) ^[79,80] 、C57BL/6J 小鼠 (雄性) ^[81,82] ICR mice (male), C57BL/6J mice (male)				
ICR 小鼠 (雄性) ^[83-85] 、SD 大鼠 (雄性) ^[86] 、昆明小鼠 (雄性) ^[87] 、Wistar 大鼠 (雄性) ^[88] 、C57BL/6J 小鼠 (雄性) ^[89,90] ICR mice (male), SD rats (male), Kunming mice (male), Wistar rats (male), C57BL/6J mice (male)	经鼻滴入: Nasal drops: 从鼻腔缓慢滴入博来霉素 (6 mg/kg)^[87] Slowly instill bleomycin into the nasal cavity (6 mg/kg)	机制: 滴入鼻腔的博来霉素溶液随动物的自主呼吸或被动吸入, 主要分布于鼻腔、气管、支气管及邻近的肺泡区域, 导致初始损伤更局部、更直接, 随后引起级联反应 Mechanism: the bleomycin solution dripped into the nasal cavity is distributed mainly in the nasal cavity, trachea, bronchi and adjacent alveolar regions through the animal's spontaneous breathing or passive inhalation, causing more localized and direct initial damage, followed by a cascade reaction 优点: 操作相对简单、无创、成本低, 可模拟吸入性损伤或呼吸道感染后局部刺激诱发 PF 的场景, 在机制研究上具有一定优势, 减少了全身暴露 Advantages: the operation is relatively simple, non-invasive, and low-cost. It can simulate the scenario of local irritation-induced PF after inhalation injury or respiratory tract infection, and has certain advantages in mechanism research, reducing systemic exposure 缺点: 药物分布不均, 模型变异性大, 上呼吸道损伤突出, 实际到达肺部剂量难以控制, 病灶局限在近端 Disadvantages: uneven drug distribution, large model variability, prominent upper respiratory tract damage, difficulty in controlling the actual dose reaching the lungs, and the lesion is confined to the proximal area	西医符合②③④⑤⑥, 共赋值 62.5%; TCM 符合①②③④⑤⑪ 共赋值 64%^[87] Western medicine meets criteria ②③④⑤⑥, with a total score of 62.5%. TCM meets criteria ①②③④⑤⑪ with a total score of 64%	
C57BL/6J 小鼠 (雄性) ^[91-93] 、SD 大鼠 (雄性) ^[94] 、Wistar 大鼠 (雄性) ^[95] C57BL/6J mice (male), SD rats (male), Wistar rats (male)	腹腔内注射: Intraperitoneal injection: 自第 1 天起, 每隔 4 d 向小鼠腹腔注射博来霉素 (5 mg/mL, 每只 100 μL), 持续至第 15 天^[92] From day 1, bleomycin (5 mg/mL, 100 μL per mouse) was injected intraperitoneally into the mice every 4 days until day 15	机制: 博来霉素溶液注入腹腔后, 需经腹膜吸收进入门静脉或淋巴系统, 汇入体循环, 博来霉素具有亲水性和对肺组织的特殊亲和力, 在肺内清除缓慢、持续累积, 最终达到足以损伤肺组织的浓度 Mechanism: after bleomycin solution is injected into the abdominal cavity, it needs to be absorbed through the peritoneum and enter the portal vein or lymphatic system, and then merge into the systemic circulation. bleomycin has hydrophilicity and a special affinity for lung tissue. It is cleared slowly in the lungs and accumulates continuously, eventually reaching a concentration sufficient to damage lung tissue 优点: 操作简单、病灶分布均匀, 全身毒性相对较低 Advantages: simple operation, uniform distribution of lesions, relatively low systemic toxicity 缺点: 首过效应明显, 模型稳定性差, 易导致腹腔内其他器官损伤 Disadvantages: obvious first-pass effect, poor model stability, and prone to causing damage to other abdominal organs	西医符合②③④⑤⑥⑨, 共赋值 65%; TCM 符合①③④⑤⑬ 共赋值 52%^[93] Western medicine meets criteria ②③④⑤⑥⑨, with a total score of 65%. TCM meets criteria ①③④⑤⑬ with a total score of 52%	
百草枯 Paraquat	C57 小鼠 (雄性) ^[96] 、昆明小鼠 (雌雄各半) ^[97] 、SD 大鼠 (雄性) ^[98,99] C57 mice	灌胃: Intragastric administration: 一次性灌胃 50 mg/kg^[99] Single intragastric administration of 50 mg/kg	机制: 百草枯口服吸收后, 通过多胺转运体主动、高选择性地聚集在肺组织, 引起氧化还原循环/线粒体损伤, 爆发性 ROS 产生, 导致脂质过氧化/细胞膜损伤, 肺泡上皮细胞损伤死亡 (尤其 II 型), 炎症细胞浸润/活化, 促炎/促纤维化因子释放 (TGF-β1 为核心), 成纤维细胞活化增殖分化为肌成纤维细胞, ECM 过度合成与沉积、降解减少, 肺组织结构破坏、僵硬, 最终导致 PF	西医符合②③④⑤⑥⑨⑩, 共赋值 67.5%; TCM 符合①③④⑤⑤, 共赋值 48%^[97] Western medicine meets criteria ②

	(male), Kunming mice (half male and half female), SD rats (male)		Mechanism: after oral absorption of paraquat, it actively and highly selectively accumulates in lung tissue through polyamine transporters, causing redox cycling/mitochondrial damage, explosive production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), leading to lipid peroxidation/cell membrane damage, injury and death of alveolar epithelial cells (especially type II), infiltration/activation of inflammatory cells, release of pro-inflammatory/pro-fibrotic factors (with TGF- β 1 at the core), activation/proliferation/differentiation of fibroblasts into myofibroblasts, excessive synthesis and deposition of extracellular matrix (ECM) with reduced degradation, destruction of lung tissue structure and stiffness, ultimately resulting in PF 优点: 模拟人类暴露途径、减少急性损伤干扰、操作相对安全 Advantages: simulates human exposure pathways, reduces interference from acute injuries, and is relatively safe to operate 缺点: 吸收变异性大, 产生首过效应, PF 形成较慢 Disadvantages: large variability in absorption, first-pass effect occurs, and PF develops relatively slowly	③④⑤⑥⑨⑩, with a total score of 67.5%. TCM meets criteria ①③④⑤, with a total score of 48%
	SD 大鼠 (雄性) ^[100-103] 、Wistar 大鼠 (雄性) ^[104] 、C57BL/6J 小鼠 (雄性) ^[105-107] 、ICR 小鼠 (雄性) ^[108] 、昆明小鼠 (雄性) ^[108] 、BALB/C 小鼠 (雌性) ^[109] SD rats (male), Wistar rats (male), C57BL/6J mice (male), ICR mice (male), Kunming mice (male), BALB/C mice (female)	腹腔注射: Intraperitoneal injection: 单次: 一次性腹腔注射剂量为 18 mg/kg ^[101] Single dose: the one-time intraperitoneal injection dose is 18 mg/kg 多次: 腹腔注射百草枯 10 mg/kg, 隔天 1 次, 共 3 次 ^[107] Repeatedly: intraperitoneal injection of paraquat at a dose of 10 mg/kg, once every other day, for a total of 3 times	机制: 百草枯腹腔注射后, 通过腹膜快速吸收入血, 随后选择性蓄积于肺组织, 引发与百草枯灌胃诱导模型相同级联反应 Mechanism: after intraperitoneal injection of paraquat, it is rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream through the peritoneum and then selectively accumulates in the lung tissue, triggering the same cascade reaction as the paraquat gavage-induced model 优点: 药物经腹腔直接吸收, 血药浓度稳定, 重复性高。其吸收迅速, 可快速诱导急性肺损伤, 且技术门槛低, 适合大规模实验 Advantages: the drug is directly absorbed into the abdominal cavity, ensuring a stable blood drug concentration. The model has high repeatability. It is absorbed quickly, can rapidly induce acute lung injury, has a low technical threshold, and is suitable for large-scale experiments 缺点: 急性毒性强, 与人类实际中毒途径 (口服) 差异较大, 可能引发腹腔局部炎症, 干扰实验结果 Disadvantages: it has strong acute toxicity, and there is a significant difference from the actual poisoning route in humans (oral administration). It may cause local inflammation in the abdominal cavity and interfere with the experimental results	西医符合②③④⑤⑥, 共赋值 65%; TCM 符合①③④⑤⑥⑩, 共赋值 56% ^[107] Western medicine meets criteria ②③④⑤⑥, with a total score of 65%. TCM meets criteria ①③④⑤⑥⑩ with a total score of 56%
平阳霉素 Pingyang mycin	SD 大鼠 (雄性) ^[110,111] 、Wistar 大鼠 (雄性) ^[112,113] 、昆明小鼠 (雄性) ^[114] SD rats (male), Wistar rats (male), Kunming mice (male)	气管滴注: Intratracheal instillation: 用一次性无菌注射器经颈部穿刺气管, 向气管插管内快速注入浓度为 5 mg/mL 的平阳霉素溶液 1 mL/kg ^[102,110] A single-use sterile syringe was used to puncture the trachea through the neck, and 1 mL/kg of pingyangmycin solution with a concentration of 5 mg/mL was rapidly injected into the tracheal intubation	机制: 气管滴注后平阳霉素后, 直接作用于气管和肺泡上皮细胞 (特别是 I 型肺泡上皮细胞), 嵌入 DNA 分子, 引起 DNA 单链和双链断裂, 从而引发肺泡上皮细胞的损伤和持续性炎症反应, 最终导致过度的 ECM 沉积 Mechanism: after instillation of peplomycin into the trachea, it directly acts on the tracheal and alveolar epithelial cells (especially type I alveolar epithelial cells), embeds into DNA molecules, causing single-strand and double-strand breaks in DNA, thereby inducing damage to alveolar epithelial cells and persistent inflammatory responses, ultimately leading to excessive ECM deposition 优点: 操作相对简单直接, 成本相对较低, 纤维化形成迅速且明显 Advantages: the operation is relatively simple and straightforward, the cost is relatively low, and the formation of fibrosis is rapid and obvious 缺点: 急性损伤驱动为主, 纤维化可能不完全进行性或可自限, 药物分布不均 Disadvantages: acute injury-driven mainly, fibrosis may not be completely progressive or self-limiting, uneven drug distribution	西医符合②③④⑤⑥⑨, 共赋值 65%; TCM 符合①②③④⑤⑩, 共赋值 64% ^[111] Western medicine meets criteria ②③④⑤⑥⑨, with a total score of 65%. TCM meets criteria ①②③④⑤⑩ with a total score of 64%
脂多糖 (LPS) Lipopolysaccharide	SD 大鼠 (雄性) ^[115] 、C57BL/6J 小鼠 (雄性) ^[116,117] 、昆明小鼠 (雄性) ^[118]	腹腔注射: Intraperitoneal injection: 单次: 一次性腹腔注射 10 mg/kg 脂多糖 ^[118] Single dose: a single intraperitoneal injection of 10 mg/kg lipopolysaccharide	机制: LPS 腹腔注射后, 被 Toll 样受体 4 识别, 引起强烈的全身性炎症反应间接导致肺组织损伤和后续纤维化修复失调 Mechanism: after intraperitoneal injection of LPS, it is recognized by Toll-like receptor 4, which triggers a strong systemic inflammatory response, indirectly leading to lung tissue damage and subsequent dysregulated fibrotic repair	西医符合②③④⑤⑥, 共赋值 62.5%; TCM 符合①③④⑤, 共赋值 48% ^[118] Western medicine meets criteria ②

	SD rats (male), C57BL/6J mice (male), Kunming mice (male)	多次: 连续 3 d 腹腔注射 LPS(5 mg/kg) ^[116] Repeatedly: intraperitoneal injection of LPS (5 mg/kg) for 3 consecutive days	优点: 操作简便, 技术门槛低, 成本低, 可以模拟继发 PF, 炎症驱动特征明显, 适合研究炎症-纤维化级联反应机制 Advantages: simple operation, low technical threshold, low cost, capable of simulating secondary PF, with distinct inflammation-driven characteristics, suitable for studying the mechanism of the inflammation-fibrosis cascade reaction 缺点: 纤维化程度轻且短暂, 急性炎症反应过强, 剂量控制不当易引起严重急性肺损伤, 导致动物死亡, 缺乏典型的 PF 病理特征 Disadvantages: the degree of fibrosis is mild and transient, the acute inflammatory response is overly intense, improper dosage control can easily lead to severe acute lung injury, resulting in animal death, and lacks typical pathological features of PF 机制: SiO ₂ 通过气管滴注, 直接送达肺部, 主要沉积在肺泡腔和呼吸性细支气管, 巨噬细胞识别并吞噬 SiO ₂ 颗粒, 导致溶酶体损伤与巨噬细胞死亡, 随即引起炎症小体激活与炎症风暴, 硅结节形成, 促纤维化因子释放与成纤维细胞活化, ECM 过度沉积与纤维化 Mechanism: SiO ₂ is delivered directly to the lungs via tracheal instillation, mainly depositing in the alveolar cavities and respiratory bronchioles. Macrophages recognize and phagocytize SiO ₂ particles, leading to lysosomal damage and macrophage death. This subsequently triggers inflammasome activation and an inflammatory storm, the formation of silicotic nodules, the release of pro-fibrotic factors and the activation of fibroblasts, as well as excessive ECM deposition and fibrosis 优点: 高度模拟人类矽肺病, 特别适合研究颗粒物诱导的肺毒性机制, 纤维化程度显著且持久 Advantages: highly mimics human silicosis, particularly suitable for studying the mechanism of lung toxicity induced by particulate matter, with significant and persistent fibrosis 缺点: 操作技术难度较高且风险大, 起效较慢, 周期长, 形成典型的硅结节和明显的纤维化需要较长时间 (通常数周至数月) Disadvantages: the operation technique is highly difficult and risky, with a slow onset and a long cycle. It takes a relatively long time (usually several weeks to several months) to form typical silicotic nodules and obvious fibrosis 机制: 电离辐射直接损伤肺泡上皮细胞、血管内皮细胞的 DNA, 导致细胞死亡或功能紊乱, 进而引起炎症反应和纤维化等级联反应 Mechanism: ionizing radiation directly damages the DNA of alveolar epithelial cells and vascular endothelial cells, leading to cell death or dysfunction, and subsequently triggering a cascade of inflammatory responses and fibrosis 优点: 高度临床相关, 直接模拟放射性 PF, 病因明确、可重复性好 Advantages: highly clinically relevant, directly simulates radiation-induced PF, with a clear etiology and good reproducibility 缺点: 急性辐射毒性风险高, 建模周期长成本高, 存在物种差异 Disadvantages: high risk of acute radiation toxicity, long modeling cycle and high cost, and species differences exist	③④⑤⑥, with a total score of 62.5%. TCM meets criteria ①③④⑤, with a total score of 48%
SiO ₂ Silicon dioxide	C57BL/6J 小鼠 ^[119] 、SD 大鼠 (雄性) ^[120] 、SD 大鼠 (雌雄各半) ^[121] 、Wistar 大鼠 (雄性) ^[122] 、ICR 小鼠 (雄性) ^[123] C57BL/6J mice, SD rats (male), SD rats (half male and half female), Wistar rats (male), ICR mice (male)	气管滴注: Intratracheal instillation 在气管软骨间穿刺注入 SiO ₂ (50 mg/mL, 100 μ L) 悬浮液 ^[124] A suspension of SiO ₂ (50 mg/mL, 100 μ L) was injected into the intertracheal cartilage by puncture		西医符合①②③④⑤⑥⑨⑩, 共赋值 87.5%; TCM 符合①③④⑤⑩, 共赋值 52% ^[121] Western medicine meets criteria ①②③④⑤⑥⑨⑩, with a total score of 87.5%. TCM meets criteria ①③④⑤⑩ with a total score of 52%
辐射 Radiation	C57BL/6J 小鼠 ^[125] 、Wistar 大鼠 (雌性) ^[126] 、SD 大鼠 (雄性) ^[127] C57BL/6J mice, Wistar rats (female), SD rats (male)	胸部辐射: Chest radiation: 给予小鼠胸部 16 Gy 辐射 ^[125] Expose mice to 16 Gy radiation to the chest		西医符合①②③④⑤⑥⑨⑩, 共赋值 87.5%; TCM 符合①③④⑤⑩, 共赋值 52% ^[127] Western medicine meets criteria ①②③④⑤⑥⑨⑩, with a total score of 87.5%. TCM meets criteria ①③④⑤⑩ with a total score of 52%

表 5 常见PF病证结合动物模型建立方法及吻合度分析
Table 5 Establishment method and coincidence analysis of animal models combining common PF syndrome

证型 Syndrome	动物 Animal	造模方法 Modeling method	模型特征 Model character	临床吻合度 Clinical fit
气虚血瘀证 Qi deficiency and blood stasis syndrome	Wister大鼠 (雌雄各半) [128]	力竭游泳+高脂饮食+气管内推注博来霉素: Exhaustive swimming+high-fat diet+intratracheal injection of bleomycin: 鼠尾根部按体质量 5%负重, 并进行力竭游泳, 隔天 1 次。脂肪乳按 10 mL/(kg·d) 灌胃 1 次, 于造模第 10、20、30 天分别进行气虚血瘀证候评分。对造模成功大鼠气管内推注博来霉素 (5 mg/kg) The tail base of the rats was loaded with a weight of 5% of their body weight and they were made to swim until exhaustion once every other day. Intragastric administration of fat emulsion was given at a dose of 10 mL/(kg·d) once. The syndrome scores of Qi deficiency and blood stasis were evaluated on the day 10, day 20 and day 30 of modeling. For the successfully modeled rats, bleomycin (5 mg/kg) was intratracheally injected	机制: 采用力竭游泳法造模, 使之过度疲劳耗气伤精, 造成全身性气虚, 气虚无以推动血液运行, 则可以停而为瘀, 与 TCM “劳则耗气” “气为血之帅” 理论相符, 加以高脂饮食, 使胆固醇和甘油三酯增高, 血液黏稠可致血瘀, 结合了现代医学的病理因素造模 Mechanism: the model was established by using the exhaustive swimming method, which causes excessive fatigue, depletion of Qi and essence, and leads to general Qi deficiency. Qi deficiency fails to promote blood circulation, which can result in blood stasis. This is consistent with the theories in TCM that “excessive work depletes Qi” and “Qi is the commander of Blood”. Additionally, a high-fat diet was provided to increase blood cholesterol and triglyceride levels, and the thickened blood can cause blood stasis. This model combines the pathological factors of modern medicine 优点: 吸取中西医在造模方面的成功经验, 发挥各自对病证产生的致病特色, 造模方法稳定, 复现性好 Advantages: absorb the successful experiences of both traditional Chinese and western medicine in model-making, leverage their respective pathogenic characteristics for diseases and syndromes, and the model-making methods are stable with good reproducibility 缺点: 中西医分属于不同理论体系, 两者结合切入点发现的少, 二者联合作用机制尚不明确, 模型开展较少 Disadvantages: traditional Chinese and western medicine belong to different theoretical systems. There are few breakthroughs in the integration of the two, and the mechanism of their combined effects is still unclear. Few models have been developed for this purpose	西医符合②③⑤⑥⑨⑩, 共赋值 60%; TCM 符合③④⑤⑥⑪, 共赋值 44% Western medicine meets criteria②③⑤⑥⑨⑩, with a total score of 60%. TCM meets criteria③④⑤⑥⑪, with a total score of 44%
	Wister rats (half male and half female)			
肾阳虚证 Kidney Yang deficiency syndrome	SD大鼠 (雌雄各半) [129]	气管推注博来霉素+每天灌胃腺嘌呤: Tracheal injection of bleomycin+daily gavage of adenine: 暴露气管, 用 7 号针头连 1 mL 注射器, 于气管环间刺入气管后平行进气管, 将针头斜面对着气管前壁缓慢滴入博来霉素 (5 mg/kg), 并从即日起, 每天灌注生理盐水 3 mL, 在此基础上每天灌胃腺嘌呤 (300 mg/kg)	机制: 腺嘌呤代谢产物在肾小管内形成结晶, 结晶沉积引发炎症反应和 PF, 肾功能减退。且腺嘌呤抑制线粒体呼吸链复合体活性, 减少 ATP 生成, 导致细胞能量供应不足, 模拟 TCM “阳气不足” 的特点 Mechanism: adenine metabolic products form crystals in the renal tubules. Deposition of these crystals triggers inflammatory responses and pulmonary interstitial fibrosis, as well as renal function decline. Moreover, adenine inhibits the activity of mitochondrial respiratory chain complexes, reducing ATP production and leading to insufficient cellular energy supply, which mimics the characteristic of “insufficient Yang Qi” in TCM 优点: 病理表现与 TCM 证候契合度高, 机制明确且可重复性强, 成本低且操作简便 Advantages: high consistency between pathological manifestations and TCM syndromes, clear mechanism and strong repeatability, low cost and simple operation 缺点: 病理偏向急性肾损伤, 全身毒性干扰实验结果 Disadvantages: pathological bias towards acute kidney injury, systemic toxicity interferes with experimental results	西医符合②③⑤⑥⑨, 共赋值 55%; TCM 符合③④⑤⑩⑮, 共赋值 44% Western medicine meets criteria②③⑤⑥⑨, with a total score of 55%. TCM meets criteria③④⑤⑩⑮, with a total score of 44%
	SD rats (half male and half female)	Expose the trachea, use a 7-gauge needle connected to a 1 mL syringe, insert the needle between the tracheal rings into the trachea. Slowly drip bleomycin (5 mg/kg) with the bevel of the needle facing the anterior wall of the trachea. From this day on, gavage 3 mL of normal saline daily, and on this basis, gavage adenine (300 mg/kg) daily		

4 讨论

4.1 现有动物模型的适用性及局限

本文系统总结常见 PF 动物模型发现, 雄性 SD 大鼠、Wistar 大鼠、ICR 小鼠、C57BL/6J 小鼠及昆明小鼠等啮齿类动物常作为 PF 研究的实验对象。研究者会根据他们关注的具体机制及疾病阶段或干预时机来选择合适的模型。如林心怡等^[67]用博来霉素诱导小鼠 PF, 探讨姜黄素 I 减轻 PF 的作用机制。张莹等^[121]用 SiO₂ 诱导大鼠研究骨髓间充质干细胞输注频次对矽肺大鼠 PF 的影响。即使同一种诱导剂, 不同的给药途径会导致损伤部位、严重程度、可重复性、动物应激程度等方面的巨大差异。如王搏等^[130]总结发现博来霉素气管内滴注会导致 PF 集中在肺门和支气管周围, 雾化吸入则会使肺组织内均匀 PF, 尾静脉注射则易造成尾部肿胀坏死和胃肠道反应等。现阶段对于 PF 动物模型诱导剂剂量的选择还未达到一个统一的标准。诱导纤维化需要达到足够的损伤以启动 PF, 但又不能导致动物因急性肺损伤/急性呼吸窘迫综合征而过早死亡的平衡^[68,90]。针对不同的动物种属、品系、年龄、性别以及轻中重度等不同的研究终点, 需要不同的诱导剂量、次数和观察时间点。本文分析现有 PF 动物模型, 重点评估其在模拟西医病理特征与 TCM 病证特点方面的临床吻合度。发现现有模型西医吻合度相对较高, 而 TCM 吻合度普遍较低。综合而言, 博来霉素气管切开给药在所有诱导方式中临床吻合度最高, 西医达到 95%, TCM 为 60%, 原因可能在于此种诱导方式在物种上, 选择了具有遗传易感特点的雄性 SD 大鼠、Wistar 鼠与 ICR 小鼠; 且博来霉素能通过诱导 DNA 断裂和氧化应激触发肺组织损伤, 并产生后续的异常修复和纤维化, 其产生的肺部病理改变在组织学特征上与人类疾病高度相似^[131]; 而气管切开给药则具有药物精准作用于肺部, 肺部病变分布相对均匀, 能减少药物经上呼吸道流失或全身暴露而导致剂量误差和系统性副作用的优势。其他模型因为部分给药起始部位并非在肺部、损伤机制偏离、病理表现不佳等因素, 吻合度相对较低。现阶段的动物模型存在西医病理特征模拟上相对成熟, 但不能全面、动态反映 TCM 证候特点的问题, 真正实现中西医病证特点高度吻合的模型仍然稀缺。在进行西医临床吻合度分析时, 以博来霉素诱导模型为代表的常见模型, 在复制肺组织结构重塑、炎症反应、ECM 过度沉积以及进行性肺功能减退等核心西医病理特征方面表现良好。但是多数模型基于急性损伤诱发, 其发病进程、炎症消退与纤维化进展的动力学与人类特发性 PF 的慢性、隐匿性、进行性特点存在差异。人类 PF 病因复杂多样, 现有模型难以涵盖这种异质性, 限制了其在特定病因亚型研究中的应用。模型成功模拟了晚期纤维化, 但对早期可逆性病变或疾病启动环节的模拟能力较弱, 不利于早期干预策略的研究。

4.2 TCM 病证结合模型的独特优势与挑战

《素问》云: “治病必求于本”, 其中“本”即病机之本, 为后世辨证论治思想源头^[132]。“证”者证据, 解释了证是疾病本质的外显证据^[133]。病证结合动物模型改良了传统动物模型仅关注生化指标等疾病相关因素, 而忽视证候要素的不足, 有利于指导临床精准用药和推动中西医理论深度对话^[134]。

如上文所述, 常见西医动物模型的核心优势在于其复现了疾病的核心病理环节, 为阐明纤维化机制和评价抗纤维化药物提供了重要工具。同时其评价体系高度依赖客观的指标, 这使得实验结果具有高度可比性和可重复性。然而, 人类 PF, 尤其是 IPF, 作为一种慢性、进行性且常伴复杂全身表现的疾病, 其变化远超局部病理变化的范畴。这正是 TCM 病证结合模型的独特优势所在。TCM 病证结合动物模型在关注“病”的局部表现的同时, 模拟了 TCM “证”所对应的全身性功能状态与关联系统的异常。此类模型模拟了因体质差异及疾病演变阶段不同所导致的“同病异证”现象, 为 TCM “辨证论治”提供了研究载体。并且它起到了连接 TCM 宏观整体与现代生物学微观机制的桥梁作用, 是评价 TCM 方剂、针灸等疗法整体调节作用的理想模型。当前, PF 病证结合动物模型现阶段还处于探索阶段。总结现有研究发现, PF 动物模型的建立主要是利用博来霉素诱导“病”, 反映 TCM 病机的宏观表征和/或微观指标模拟“证”^[128,129]。这种模型的建立存在一定的合理性。首先, 这与“先辨病, 后辨证”的临床诊断思路相契合; 另外, “证”的稳定性低于“病”, 先“病”后“证”, 证型

不会因受到干扰而发生改变^[135]。

但这样的模型建立方法也存在着一些问题。先“病”后“证”的造模方式与 TCM 强调整体观念相悖，且不能体现病机的动态演变过程；动物无法表达出主观症状，只能由研究人员通过客观指标间接推断，不同团队对“证”的判定标准有较大差异且在判定的时候可能会存在偏差的风险；在实验中引入的现代检测指标缺乏验证和共识；现有 TCM 模型吻合度低，对“气虚”“血瘀”“痰阻”的核心病机并未全面体现等。这些不足影响了实验的临床转化价值，“益气养阴”“化痰祛瘀”“通络散结”等治则在吻合度低的模型上难以得到充分、准确的验证，不利于对中药复方的评价。正因存在上述挑战，恰恰凸显了优化病证结合模型的重要意义。克服这些瓶颈，构建能动态模拟“病-证”演变、且经过严格逆向验证的模型，不仅是提升实验研究科学性与临床相关性的需要，更是为了充分发挥此类模型在揭示疾病系统复杂性、推动个体化医疗实践方面的独特潜力。

4.3 研究存在不足及中西医结合模型探索路径

本研究系统地基于中西医病证特点对当前的 PF 动物模型进行吻合度分析，明确指出了现有模型在模拟临床 PF 复杂病因、发病特点、疾病进程，特别是 TCM 病证特征等方面的不足，为模型优化和构建提供了更全面的视角。

同样，本研究也存在一些问题。受限于文献报道的完整性和准确性，在进行吻合度分析时可能会存在偏差；在对 TCM 证候进行评价时，虽力求全面，但仍难免主观性和不完善；未能涵盖所有的 PF 模型，比如新兴的靶向 II 型细胞损伤模型^[136]在内的复合因素模型和老龄化模型等^[137]。其中，靶向 II 型肺泡上皮细胞损伤模型精准模拟了 PF 的始动环节，与 TCM 研究紧密结合，研究通常以 II 型肺泡上皮细胞功能障碍为对象，以中药复方或中药活性成分为干预手段，运用现代分子生物学技术挖掘其作用的具体信号通路及分子靶点。如罗朝磊等^[138]发现补阳还五汤可缓解博来霉素诱导的 II 型肺泡上皮细胞衰老，其机制与 TGF- β /Smad 通路有关。这些研究将有助于为中药治疗 PF 提供更多的科学依据，同时也为开发针对复杂疾病的网络药理学提供思路；针对当前模型存在的问题，未来亟需在 TCM 理论指导下，遵循一条清晰的研究路径。首先，在模型构建上，需模拟“病”与“证”的动态演变，例如在 PF 造模后不同时间点系统监测证候指标，以绘制其演变轨迹。其次，必须引入“以方测证”进行逆向验证，如用补阳还五汤等经典方剂干预，观察其能否特异性改善证候，从而确认模型的 TCM 属性。再者，建立一个融合了西医病理指标与 TCM 宏观、行为学指标的综合评价体系。最终，借助代谢组学等先进技术，对比不同病证阶段及方剂干预后的生物样本，挖掘能同时反映西医病理进程和 TCM 证候特征的生物标志物网络，从系统层面阐释其科学内涵。这不仅是提升 TCM PF 研究科学内涵和转化价值的必由之路，也将为更深入理解该复杂疾病提供更强大的研究工具。

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