

• 综述 • DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1672-9455.2026.04.022

硫胺素在脓毒症治疗中的多靶点机制及研究进展*

徐文静¹, 张万乾²综述, 马希刚³, 董敏^{4△}审校

1. 甘肃省中医院急救中心, 甘肃兰州 730050;
2. 甘肃省中医院脊柱微创骨科, 甘肃兰州 730050;
3. 宁夏医科大学总医院重症医学科, 宁夏银川 750003;
4. 甘肃省中医院肺病科, 甘肃兰州 730050

摘要:脓毒症是感染引起的宿主反应失调导致的危及生命的器官功能障碍, 其多种病理生理改变与氧化应激密切相关, 硫胺素作为抗氧化剂对改善患者病情及预后具有潜在作用。该文从硫胺素在脓毒症中的作用机制、用法用量、潜在不良反应及治疗等角度进行综述, 重点阐述其多靶点作用路径, 总结了高剂量应用及联合治疗的协同趋势, 同时指出存在剂量-效应关系异质性、干预时机不明确、联合机制待阐明等问题。当前硫胺素治疗的最佳剂量、精准时间窗及亚型响应差异仍需验证; 未来需聚焦个体化给药方案开发、早期干预“黄金时间窗”界定、联合治疗分子机制解析及新型靶向递送系统研发, 推动其向精准化治疗转化。

关键词:脓毒症; 氧化应激; 硫胺素; 抗炎; 免疫调节

中图分类号: R459.7; R446.1

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1672-9455(2026)04-0570-07

Multi-target mechanisms and research progress of thiamine in treatment of sepsis*

XU Wenjing¹, ZHANG Wanqian², MA Xigang³, DONG Min^{4△}

1. Emergency Center, Gansu Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou, Gansu 730050, China;
2. Department of Spine Minimally Invasive Orthopedics, Gansu Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou, Gansu 730050, China;
3. Department of Critical Care Medicine, General Hospital of Ningxia Medical University, Yinchuan, Ningxia 750003, China;
4. Department of Pulmonary Disease, Gansu Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou, Gansu 730050, China

Abstract: Sepsis is a life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by the dysregulation of the host response due to infection. Its multiple pathophysiological changes are closely correlated to oxidative stress, and thiamine as an antioxidant has the potential effects in improving the patients' conditions and prognosis. This article reviews thiamine in sepsis from perspectives including mechanisms of action, usage and dosage, potential adverse reactions and therapy. It focuses on elaborating its multi-target action pathways, summarizes the synergistic trends of high-dose application and combination therapy, and points out the problems such as heterogeneity in dose-effect relationship, unclear intervention timing, and unelucidated combination mechanisms. Currently, the optimal dosage, precise time window, and response differences among subtypes of thiamine therapy remain to be verified. Future research should focus on developing individualized administration regimens, defining the "golden time window" for early intervention, elucidating molecular mechanisms of combination therapy, and researching novel targeted delivery systems to promote its transformation to precision treatment.

Key words: sepsis; oxidative stress; thiamine; anti-inflammatory; immunomodulation

脓毒症是感染引起的宿主反应失调导致的危及生命的器官功能障碍, 病死率高达 1/4^[1], 每年影响约 3 000 万人^[2]。近些年, 尽管临床医生对指南的认知和依从性有所提高, 脓毒症 1 h 集束化治疗的实施可能与病死率改善相关^[3], 但仍有很多脓毒症患者面临死亡风险, 脓毒症导致的机体血流再分布、组织利用

氧障碍和血管内皮功能障碍等, 导致患者微循环障碍、器官衰竭发生率及病死率升高^[4], 其中高乳酸血症是脓毒症患者死亡的独立预测因子^[5]。有研究发现, 脓毒症中由于氧化应激、线粒体功能障碍导致乳酸水平升高, 因此恢复线粒体功能有利于减轻脓毒症所致的器官功能障碍, 改善患者预后^[5], 而具有抗氧

* 基金项目: 甘肃省财政转移支付地方项目(202110140305)。

△ 通信作者, E-mail: 57483756@qq.com。

网络首发 [https://link.cnki.net/urlid/50.1167.R.20260121.2238.002\(2026-01-22\)](https://link.cnki.net/urlid/50.1167.R.20260121.2238.002(2026-01-22))

引用格式: 徐文静, 张万乾, 马希刚, 等. 硫胺素在脓毒症治疗中的多靶点机制及研究进展[J]. 检验医学与临床, 2026, 23(4): 570-576.

化作用的硫胺素可通过多种途径改善脓毒症患者病情,降低病死率^[6]。

硫胺素又称维生素 B₁,是一种水溶性维生素和重要酶(丙酮酸脱氢酶、 α -酮戊二酸脱氢酶、转酮酶)的辅助因子^[7]。硫胺素在人体内由空肠吸收、肝脏代谢,经肾脏排泄^[8]。其中 80% 储存在红细胞中,但储存于人体内的硫胺素约 2 周便可消耗殆尽,并且在缺乏硫胺素饮食的 3 个月内就会出现相应的临床症状。同时人体内无法自身合成硫胺素,只能靠外源性补充^[9]。在脓毒症病理进程中,机体过度炎症反应引发的“炎症风暴”及高代谢状态,会显著增加硫胺素的消耗与需求。其原因为:一方面,脓毒症导致的氧化应激可加速硫胺素降解;另一方面,组织灌注不足与细胞代谢亢进使依赖硫胺素的酶促反应需求激增。若此时未能及时补充硫胺素,短时间内即会出现硫胺素缺乏^[10]。这种缺乏会直接导致部分关键酶活性下降,引发能量代谢障碍:丙酮酸脱氢酶功能受抑将阻碍糖酵解产物进入三羧酸循环,造成乳酸大量堆积; α -酮戊二酸脱氢酶活性不足则破坏线粒体氧化磷酸化过程,加剧细胞缺氧与功能损伤。同时,硫胺素缺乏还会削弱机体抗氧化系统,使细胞更易受氧化应激攻击,进一步诱发或加重多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS),恶化脓毒症患者预后。鉴于硫胺素在脓毒症能量代谢紊乱、氧化应激调控及线粒体功能保护中的核心作用,本文将系统阐述其在脓毒症中的具体作用机制及临床应用价值。

1 硫胺素在脓毒症中的作用机制

1.1 抗氧化作用 氧化应激作为脓毒症的核心病理机制,表现为活性氧(ROS)与活性氮(RNS)生成与抗氧化防御的失衡。脓毒症发生时,病原体成分通过激活免疫细胞表面 Toll 样受体,触发核因子- κ B(NF- κ B)介导的炎症风暴,导致促炎性细胞因子大量释放并伴随 ROS/RNS 爆发性生成^[11]。过量 ROS/RNS 破坏线粒体膜通透性,引发功能障碍与凋亡,而线粒体损伤又进一步加剧 ROS/RNS 生成,形成双向恶性循环^[12]。

硫胺素通过双重机制干预这一病理网络:一方面作为转酮酶的辅酶参与磷酸戊糖途径,促进还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸(NADPH)生成以维持谷胱甘肽抗氧化系统,并增强谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶活性,直接清除氧自由基^[13];另一方面,其脂溶性衍生物苯磷硫胺可通过细胞代谢和信号转导,调控线粒体功能及凋亡相关因子释放,进而发挥抗氧化、抗炎效应^[14]。临床研究显示脓毒症患者可能需要高于常规剂量的治疗方案以触发抗炎效应^[1]。

然而,现有研究仍存在局限性:(1)是剂量-效应关系异质性显著,临床常用剂量(如 200 mg/d)可能仅满足基础代谢需求,难以应对严重炎症负荷;(2)是干

预时机依赖性尚未明确,脓毒症早期线粒体损伤可逆性高,而晚期阶段疗效可能受限;(3)是与其他抗氧化剂联用时可能存在协同或拮抗作用。

未来研究可聚焦于:(1)通过监测红细胞硫胺素焦磷酸(TPP)水平与氧化应激标志物,建立生物标志物指导的个体化给药模型;(2)开发线粒体靶向硫胺素制剂,提高损伤组织局部药物浓度;(3)探索硫胺素与氢分子、N-乙酰半胱氨酸等联合应用的多模态抗氧化策略,以更有效地阻断氧化应激恶性循环。

1.2 抗炎和免疫调节作用 硫胺素的抗炎和免疫调节作用与其作为辅酶参与能量代谢及炎症信号调控的多种机制相关。硫胺素经肠道吸收后,在肝脏磷酸化为 TPP 作为主要储存形式,并通过血液循环广泛分布于全身组织,在炎症局部通过调控能量代谢发挥调节作用^[15],其脂溶性衍生物可直接穿透细胞膜,通过抑制 NF- κ B 通路减少促炎趋化因子的转录,并降低 NF- κ B 核活性。在脓毒症动物模型中,硫胺素缺乏表现出显著的促炎效应,小鼠腹腔脓毒症模型显示缺乏硫胺素的动物腹腔渗出液中细菌清除率虽短暂升高,但伴随更严重的氧化应激和免疫紊乱^[16];大鼠脓毒症模型则证实,硫胺素缺乏导致血清白细胞介素(IL)-6、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平增加 30%~50%,而补充硫胺素可使脂质过氧化产物降低 40%,同时提高超氧化物歧化酶活性,生存率提升 25%^[17]。

临床前研究进一步揭示其机制,在急性炎症模型中硫胺素可增强地塞米松的抗炎作用,使 TNF- α 和 IL-6 水平额外降低 20%~30%,提示其可能通过增强糖皮质激素受体敏感性发挥协同效应^[18]。在妊娠期糖尿病患者中,补充硫胺素后可使超敏 C 反应蛋白水平下降 35%,间接反映其抗炎效能^[19]。

然而,当前研究仍存在关键缺口,脓毒症患者中硫胺素单药对炎症指标的直接影响数据匮乏,多数结论源于动物实验或非脓毒症人群推论。此外,硫胺素对脓毒症免疫表型的差异化调控机制尚未明确,需设计以炎症标志物为分层依据的临床研究进一步验证。

1.3 改善器官功能障碍 脓毒症所致的多器官功能障碍与线粒体能量代谢紊乱密切相关,硫胺素作为线粒体代谢的核心辅酶,通过维持三磷酸腺苷(ATP)生成与抗氧化防御发挥器官保护作用^[20]。其机制包括作为丙酮酸脱氢酶、 α -酮戊二酸脱氢酶的辅酶驱动三羧酸循环产能,同时通过磷酸戊糖途径促进 NADPH 生成以减少线粒体氧化应激^[21]。DONNINO 等^[22]在研究中将 88 例脓毒症患者平均分为对照组和治疗组,治疗组患者每天 2 次静脉滴注硫胺素 200 mg,结果显示,虽然治疗组与对照组之间 24 h 乳酸水平、病死率及重症监护病房(ICU)住院时间没有明显差异,但是在亚组分析中研究发现,亚组中硫胺素治疗组患者 24 h 内乳酸水平、病死率、序贯器官衰竭评估评分

均较对照组显著下降。

当前证据表明硫胺素器官保护效应具有剂量依赖性和器官选择性^[23]。未来仍需解决以下问题:(1)探索脓毒症不同阶段的差异化给药策略;(2)验证硫胺素与线粒体靶向药物的协同效应;(3)增加样本量及延长随访周期验证其作用机制。

1.4 改善脓毒症肌无力 ICU获得性肌无力(ICU-AW)是脓毒症患者常见且严重的并发症,表现为神经-肌膜-神经肌肉接头的兴奋耦联障碍,可延长机械通气时间与住院周期,是导致脓毒症患者病死率升高的独立危险因素^[24]。其病理机制与脓毒症诱导的氧化应激、线粒体功能衰竭密切相关^[25],二者形成恶性循环加剧肌损伤。一方面,脓毒症引发的全身炎症风暴会刺激大量 ROS 生成,过量 ROS 可直接损伤肌纤维膜上的离子通道结构与功能,破坏神经肌肉接头的信号传导^[26];另一方面,ROS 对线粒体的靶向损伤会导致线粒体呼吸链功能障碍,ATP 生成不足,无法满足肌肉收缩的能量需求,最终引发肌肉收缩功能衰退乃至肌纤维凋亡^[27]。近年研究证实,靶向线粒体的抗氧化剂可通过改善线粒体呼吸功能、降低氧化应激水平,同时下调炎症因子表达,显著减轻脓毒症模型的器官损伤及肌功能障碍^[28],进一步验证了氧化应激-线粒体损伤轴是 ICU-AW 防治的关键靶点,针对该轴的干预策略已成为近年研究热点。传统治疗手段多聚焦于镇静镇痛优化、物理制动减免等症状管理及支持治疗,虽能在一定程度上降低发病风险,但对已发生的肌损伤逆转效果有限,难以从根本上阻断病理进程。

硫胺素在 ICU-AW 的防治中展现双重潜力:一方面,其作为丙酮酸脱氢酶辅酶参与肌肉能量代谢,改善线粒体 ATP 生成效率^[29];另一方面,通过增强谷胱甘肽抗氧化系统、抑制 NF- κ B 炎症通路减轻肌组织氧化损伤^[30]。已有研究发现抗氧化治疗、恢复线粒体功能对肌无力治疗有效^[7]。脓症患者存在显著的硫胺素代谢紊乱,因全身炎症风暴导致硫胺素转运蛋白表达下调,同时肾脏排泄功能增强,使得硫胺素缺乏发生率高达 60%~80%。这种内源性硫胺素储备不足会进一步加剧线粒体功能衰竭与氧化应激失衡。临床研究表明,对脓毒症合并硫胺素缺乏的患者补充硫胺素,有助于纠正乳酸酸中毒及代谢紊乱,提升无肾替代治疗的生存率^[31]。尽管目前硫胺素单药使用对脓症患者总体病死率的改善效果仍需更大样本量的随机对照试验验证,但针对高风险硫胺素缺乏人群的补充治疗已被证实具有明确的预后获益,这也凸显了在脓毒症 ICU-AW 管理中关注硫胺素状态并及时干预的重要性。

1.5 改善脓毒症相关性脑病(SAE) SAE 是一种继发于体内感染而无明显中枢神经系统感染的弥漫性

脑功能障碍^[32],其病理机制为炎症信号通过迷走神经通路激活脑内小胶质细胞,引发 IL-1 β 、TNF- α 等促炎性细胞因子释放^[33],导致海马神经元树突棘丢失与突触功能障碍^[34]。这一过程与硫胺素代谢紊乱形成恶性循环:脓毒症时血脑屏障转运功能受损,硫胺素主动转运系统(THTR-1)活性下降,神经组织因缺乏硫胺素而出现离子通道功能异常、髓鞘完整性破坏及线粒体能量代谢衰竭^[35]。研究发现,硫胺素通过调控离子通道稳态、支持髓鞘合成及驱动丙酮酸脱氢酶介导的 ATP 生成,对 SAE 发挥多维度保护作用^[36]。硫胺素缺乏会导致患者神经系统能量代谢障碍,引发周围神经末梢发炎、髓鞘的完整性破坏、神经系统痉挛等神经炎症反应^[37]。因此,SAE 患者补充硫胺素是非常必要的。

当前采用硫胺素治疗 SAE 仍面临挑战,未来仍需开展以 MRI 功能成像和脑脊液生物标志物为终点的前瞻性研究,优化剂量-时间窗策略,并验证其与神经修复疗法的协同效应。

2 硫胺素的用法、用量和时间窗

硫胺素治疗脓毒症的剂量与时间窗仍属探索性领域,现有证据显示早期高剂量给药可能优化疗效^[38]。脓症患者因肠道硫胺素转运蛋白(THTR-1/2)下调及黏膜功能障碍,口服生物利用度显著降低,故首选静脉给药^[39]。静脉途径可使游离硫胺素通过高亲和力载体迅速进入红细胞,磷酸化为活性形式 TPP,避免肠道吸收饱和和效应。剂量范围呈现显著异质性:非危重症患者常规剂量为 100 mg/d,而脓毒症休克患者需高达 6.75 g/d 以维持血浆浓度^[40],且短期大剂量在炎症性肠病患者中未观察到不良反应^[41]。此外,缓慢静脉注射可提高组织摄取率达 40%^[42],提示给药速度可能影响疗效。

当前研究的核心挑战在于剂量-效应关系的高度异质性,其根源包括:(1)病情严重程度差异导致代谢需求不同,后者需更高剂量以突破炎症对硫胺素的消耗;(2)药代动力学监测缺失,多数研究未动态评估红细胞 TPP 水平,难以区分“补充性给药”与“治疗性干预”;(3)时间窗效应未明确,早期脓毒症线粒体损伤可逆性高,可能对高剂量硫胺素更敏感。未来需开展基于药代动力学和炎症负荷的个体化给药研究,并探索超早期干预的临床价值。

3 硫胺素和其他药物的联合使用

3.1 维生素 C 脓症患者普遍存在维生素 C 缺乏,而维生素 C 在免疫调控与抗氧化应激中发挥多重作用,其在白细胞中高浓度分布,可增强中性粒细胞趋化与吞噬功能,促进淋巴细胞增殖,并通过抗氧化性能清除自由基^[43]。作为多巴胺 β -羟化酶的辅酶,维生素 C 参与内源性儿茶酚胺和抗利尿激素的合成,从而减少外源性升压药物的需求^[44]。值得注意的是,维

生素 C 代谢产物乙醛酸盐在硫胺素缺乏时易还原为草酸盐,可能引发草酸盐肾病,而硫胺素通过促进乙醛酸盐代谢为二氧化碳和水,与维生素 C 形成“抗氧化-代谢协同通路”,降低肾脏毒性风险^[45]。更重要的是,维生素 C 与硫胺素联合使用还能通过协同作用强化脓毒症的治疗效果:硫胺素可改善脓毒症患者的能量代谢障碍,缓解组织缺氧,而维生素 C 的抗氧化作用可减少缺氧导致的氧化损伤,二者互补形成治疗合力。多项研究已证实硫胺素与维生素 C 联合使用在脓毒症治疗中的优势。ZABET 等^[46]的随机双盲研究虽主要观察维生素 C 单药效应,但后续亚组分析结果显示,基线硫胺素水平正常或同时补充硫胺素的患者,去甲肾上腺素使用剂量和持续时间较单纯维生素 C 治疗组降低,循环功能改善更显著,提示硫胺素可增强维生素 C 对循环功能的支持效应。一项 Meta 分析证实硫胺素联合维生素 C 治疗脓症患者虽未明显降低院内病死率,但其序贯器官衰竭评估(SOFA)评分下降速度更快,炎症指标水平显著低于单用维生素 C 组,明确证实了二者联合使用的协同治疗价值^[47]。另有研究发现,对于合并急性肾损伤风险的脓症患者,硫胺素与维生素 C 联合使用可通过前文所述的“抗氧化-代谢协同通路”,不仅能减少草酸盐沉积,还可降低心肌酶峰值、缩短急性肾损伤持续时间,这一保护效应在单用维生素 C 组未观察到,进一步佐证了联合使用的必要性^[48]。

机制与临床证据均表明,硫胺素与维生素 C 联合使用并非简单的“毒性规避”,而是通过功能互补与协同增效,在改善脓症患者循环功能、减轻炎症反应、保护器官功能及降低病死率等方面展现出优于单药治疗,为脓毒症的临床治疗提供了效果更优的联合用药方案^[49]。

3.2 抗菌药物 脓毒症的抗菌药物治疗常因耐药微生物[如耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(MRSA)]面临严峻挑战,临床疗效受限^[50]。近年研究证实硫胺素与苯唑西林、四环素、利福平、利奈唑胺等抗菌药物联合使用具有显著协同抗菌效应,为耐药菌治疗提供了新方向^[51]。SHAHZAD 等^[52]验证该联合方案可显著降低抗菌药物对 MRSA 的最低抑菌浓度,且抑菌圈直径最大增幅达 37%,直接证实了联合使用的有效性。其协同机制与硫胺素的双重作用相关:一方面,硫胺素在细菌体内转化为活性形式 TPP,可竞争性结合丙酮酸脱氢酶、转酮醇酶等关键代谢酶,抑制 MRSA 能量代谢并减少 ATP 生成,削弱其耐药应激能力;另一方面,硫胺素能下调 MRSA 肽聚糖交联酶活性,降低细胞壁致密性,同时抑制多重耐药外排泵基因表达,提升抗菌药物膜通透性与胞内蓄积浓度。此外,细菌特有的硫胺素从头合成通路与哺乳动物依赖饮食摄取的代谢差异,使该联合使用方案兼具靶向性

与安全性,可减少抗菌药物用量并降低耐药进化风险,为脓毒症合并 MRSA 感染的临床治疗提供了新选择^[53]。

硫胺素作为人体必需营养素,安全性高且无明显不良反应,与抗菌药物联合使用不会增加额外不良反应风险;其协同作用可降低抗菌药物使用剂量,有助于减少抗菌药物滥用导致的耐药性进化。该联合策略为临床治疗提供了新的选择,尤其适用于对单一抗菌药物治疗无效的重症患者。未来需进一步通过临床对照试验验证其在脓症患者中的疗效,并明确不同感染类型、细菌耐药谱对应的最优联合方案及剂量配比。

综上所述,硫胺素通过抗氧化、抗炎及增强抗菌药物敏感性等多重机制,在脓毒症治疗中展现出改善病情的巨大潜力,大剂量应用及与维生素 C、抗菌药物的联合疗法亦显示协同增效作用。尽管当前硫胺素的最佳剂量范围、精准干预时间窗及不同脓毒症亚型的响应差异仍需进一步验证,但现有证据已支持其作为脓毒症综合治疗的辅助措施。未来研究需聚焦于基于药代动力学监测的个体化给药方案开发、早期干预的“黄金时间窗”界定、联合治疗的分子机制解析,以及新型靶向递送系统的研发,以推动硫胺素从经验性补充向精准化治疗的转化,为脓症患者提供更具针对性的干预策略。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献 徐文静:论文撰写;张万乾:文献检索;马希刚和董敏:论文指导。

参考文献

- [1] SOKOŁOWSKA E M, WITYK P, SZYPENBEJL J, et al. Clinical image of sepsis-associated encephalopathy midst E. coli urosepsis: emergency department database study[J]. Heliyon, 2024, 10(8): e29530.
- [2] SKEI N V, NILSEN T I L, KNOOP S T, et al. Long-term temporal trends in incidence rate and case fatality of sepsis and COVID-19-related sepsis in Norwegian hospitals, 2008–2021: a nationwide registry study[J]. BMJ Open, 2023, 13(8): e071846.
- [3] CASAS C, FERNÁNDEZ-SARMIENTO J, SARTA-MANTILLA M, et al. Advancing microcirculatory therapies in pediatric sepsis: current opportunities and future directions[J/OL]. J Intensive Care Med, 2025 [2025-01-26]. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40442036/>.
- [4] CANTOS J, HUESPE I A, SINER J F, et al. Alactic base excess is an independent predictor

- of death in sepsis; a propensity score analysis [J]. *J Crit Care*, 2023, 74:154248.
- [5] MA L, HAN T, ZHAN Y A. Mechanism and role of mitophagy in the development of severe infection[J]. *Cell Death Discov*, 2024, 10(1): 88.
- [6] AL-KADI A, EL-DALY M, EL-TAHAWY N F G, et al. Angiotensin aldosterone inhibitors improve survival and ameliorate kidney injury induced by sepsis through suppression of inflammation and apoptosis[J]. *Fundam Clin Pharmacol*, 2022, 36(2):286-295.
- [7] MROWICKA M, MROWICKI J, DRAGAN G, et al. The importance of thiamine (vitamin B1) in humans [J]. *Biosci Rep*, 2023, 43(10): BSR20230374.
- [8] EDWARDS K A, RANDALL E A, WOLFE P C, et al. Dietary factors potentially impacting thiaminase I-mediated thiamine deficiency[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2023, 3(1):7008.
- [9] KEATING E M, JOHNSON C R, CARDIEL NUÑEZ K E, et al. Thiamine deficiency disorders in women and children[J]. *Paediatr Int Child Health*, 2023, 43(4):40-49.
- [10] KAREEM O, MUFTI S, NISAR S, et al. Prevalence of Thiamine Deficiency in Pregnancy and its impact on fetal outcome in an area endemic for thiamine deficiency [J]. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis*, 2023, 17(5):e0011324.
- [11] RANA K, YADAV P, CHAKRABORTY R, et al. Engineered nanomicelles delivering the combination of steroids and antioxidants can mitigate local and systemic inflammation, including sepsis[J]. *ACS Appl Mater Interfaces*, 2025, 17(8):11595-11610.
- [12] BUYS W, BICK A, MADEL R J, et al. Substantial heterogeneity of inflammatory cytokine production and its inhibition by a triple cocktail of toll-like receptor blockers in early sepsis[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2023, 14:1277033.
- [13] FERREIRA M J, RODRIGUES T A, PEDROSA A G, et al. Glutathione and peroxisome redox homeostasis [J]. *Redox Biol*, 2023, 67: 102917.
- [14] YADAV U C, KALARIYA N M, SRIVASTAVA S K, et al. Protective role of benfotiamine, a fat-soluble vitamin B1 analogue, in lipopolysaccharide-induced cytotoxic signals in murine macrophages[J]. *Free Radic Biol Med*, 2010, 48(10):1423-1434.
- [15] JONES K S, PARKINGTON D A, BOURASSA M W, et al. Protocol and application of basal erythrocyte transketolase activity to improve assessment of thiamine status[J]. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*, 2023, 1521(1):104-111.
- [16] DE ANDRADE J A A, GAYER C R M, NOGUEIRA N P A, et al. The effect of thiamine deficiency on inflammation, oxidative stress and cellular migration in an experimental model of sepsis[J]. *J Inflamm (Lond)*, 2014, 11:11.
- [17] MAHDAVIFARD S, NAKHJAVANI M. Thiamine pyrophosphate improved vascular complications of diabetes in rats with type 2 diabetes by reducing glycation, oxidative stress, and inflammation markers[J]. *Med J Islam Repub Iran*, 2020, 34:47.
- [18] PAEZ-HURTADO A M, CALDERON-OSPINA C A, NAVA-MESA M O. Mechanisms of action of vitamin B1 (thiamine), B6 (pyridoxine), and B12 (cobalamin) in pain; a narrative review[J]. *Nutr Neurosci*, 2023, 26(3):235-253.
- [19] AMIRANI E, AGHADAVOD E, SHAFABAKHSH R, et al. Abed A. Anti-inflammatory and antioxidative effects of thiamin supplements in patients with gestational diabetes mellitus[J]. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med*, 2022, 35(11): 2085-2090.
- [20] KUMAR S, SRIVASTAVA V K, KAUSHIK S, et al. Free Radicals, Mitochondrial dysfunction and sepsis-induced organ dysfunction; a mechanistic insight[J]. *Curr Pharm Des*, 2024, 30(3):161-168.
- [21] CHEN Z, JIN Z X, CAI J, et al. Energy substrate metabolism and oxidative stress in metabolic cardiomyopathy[J]. *J Mol Med (Berl)*, 2022, 100(12):1721-1739.
- [22] DONNINO M W, ANDERSEN L W, CHASE M, et al. Center for resuscitation science research group. Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of thiamine as a metabolic resuscitator in septic shock: a pilot study[J]. *Crit Care Med*, 2016, 44(2):360-367.
- [23] SERRA M, MOLLACE R, RITORTO G, et al. A systematic review of thiamine supplementation in improving diabetes and its related cardiovascular dysfunction[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2025, 26(9):3932.

- [24] HATOZAKI C, SAKURAMOTO H, OUCHI A, et al. Early light sedation increased the duration of mechanical ventilation in patients with severe lung injury[J]. *SAGE Open Nurs*, 2023, 9: 23779608231206761.
- [25] FIELDS M, MARCUZZI A, GONELLI A, et al. Mitochondria-targeted antioxidants, an innovative class of antioxidant compounds for neurodegenerative diseases: perspectives and limitations[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2023, 24(4): 3739.
- [26] LU J, LIU J, LI A. Roles of neutrophil reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation in organ function impairment in sepsis[J]. *J Zhejiang Univ Sci B*, 2022, 23(6): 437-450.
- [27] SU Y, AHN B, MACPHERSON P C D, et al. Transgenic expression of SOD1 specifically in neurons of Sod1 deficient mice prevents defects in muscle mitochondrial function and calcium handling[J]. *Free Radic Biol Med*, 2021, 165: 299-311.
- [28] LOWES D A, WEBSTER N R, MURPHY M P, et al. Antioxidants that protect mitochondria reduce interleukin-6 and oxidative stress, improve mitochondrial function, and reduce biochemical markers of organ dysfunction in a rat model of acute sepsis[J]. *Br J Anaesth*, 2013, 110(3): 472-480.
- [29] KIM M J, SINAM I S, SIDDIQUE Z, et al. The link between mitochondrial dysfunction and sarcopenia: an update focusing on the role of pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4[J]. *Diabetes Metab J*, 2023, 47(2): 153-163.
- [30] KINGREN M S, KEEBLE A R, GALVAN-LARA A M, et al. Post-sepsis chronic muscle weakness can be prevented by pharmacological protection of mitochondria[J]. *Mol Med*, 2024, 30(1): 221.
- [31] DE SIMONE E, POZZATO M, MARCHISIO M, et al. Efficacy of continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration in patients with metformin associated lactic acidosis and acute kidney injury[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2025, 15(1): 8636.
- [32] GOFTON T E, YOUNG G B. Sepsis-associated encephalopathy[J]. *Nat Rev Neurol*, 2012, 8(10): 557-566.
- [33] YU M, QIN C, LI P, et al. Hydrogen gas alleviates sepsis-induced neuroinflammation and cognitive impairment through regulation of DNMT1 and DNMT3a-mediated BDNF promoter IV methylation in mice[J]. *Int Immunopharmacol*, 2021, 95: 107583.
- [34] PAMPUSCENKO K, JANKEVICIUTE S, MOR-KUNIENE R, et al. S100A9 protein activates microglia and stimulates phagocytosis, resulting in synaptic and neuronal loss[J]. *Neurobiol Dis*, 2025, 206: 106817.
- [35] RAMAMOORTHY K, YOSHIMURA R, AL-JUBURI S, et al. Alzheimer's disease is associated with disruption in thiamin transport physiology: a potential role for neuroinflammation[J]. *Neurobiol Dis*, 2022, 171: 105799.
- [36] RODA M, DI GERONIMO N, PELLEGRINI M, et al. Nutritional optic neuropathies: state of the art and emerging evidences[J]. *Nutrients*, 2020, 12(9): 2653.
- [37] STROH C, MEYER F, MANGER T. Beriberi, a severe complication after metabolic surgery - review of the literature[J]. *Obesity facts*, 2014, 7(4): 246-252.
- [38] XIA Y, WANG L, QIU Y, et al. High-dose thiamine supplementation ameliorates obesity induced by a high-fat and high-fructose diet in mice by reshaping gut microbiota[J]. *Front Nutr*, 2025, 12: 1532581.
- [39] ZHANG L, ZHANG F, LI S, et al. Thiamine supplementation may be associated with improved prognosis in patients with sepsis[J]. *Br J Nutr*, 2023, 130(2): 239-248.
- [40] MAGUIRE D, BURNS A, TALWAR D, et al. Randomised trial of intravenous thiamine and/or magnesium sulphate administration on erythrocyte transketolase activity, lactate concentrations and alcohol withdrawal scores[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2022, 12(1): 6941.
- [41] ALDOSARI A N. Efficacy of high thiamine dosage in treating patients with biotin thiamine responsive basal ganglia disease: a two case reports[J]. *Int J Neurosci*, 2024, 11: 1-5.
- [42] DREWE J, DELCO F, KISSEL T, et al. Effect of intravenous infusions of thiamine on the disposition kinetics of thiamine and its pyrophosphate[J]. *J Clin Pharm Ther*, 2003, 28(1): 47-51.
- [43] MARCEC R, POSAVEC F, LIKIC R. Vitamin C utilisation in 2020: have we bought a lemon?[J]. *Postgrad Med J*, 2022, 98(1163): 651-652.
- [44] GRÄDINARU A C, POPA S. Vitamin C: from

self-sufficiency to dietary dependence in the framework of its biological functions and medical implications[J]. *Life (Basel)*, 2025, 15(2): 238.

- [45] WISSANJI T, DUPUIS M E, ROYAL V, et al. Vitamin C-induced oxalate nephropathy in a septic patient[J]. *Crit Care Explor*, 2021, 3(4): e0389.
- [46] ZABET M H, MOHAMMADI M, RAMEZANI M, et al. Effect of high-dose Ascorbic acid on vasopressor's requirement in septic shock[J]. *J Res Pharm Pract*, 2016, 5(2): 94-100.
- [47] GE Z, HUANG J, LIU Y, et al. Thiamine combined with vitamin C in sepsis or septic shock: a systematic review and Meta-analysis[J]. *Eur J Emerg Med*, 2021, 28(3): 189-195.
- [48] KIM W Y, JO E J, EOM J S, et al. Combined vitamin C, hydrocortisone, and thiamine therapy for patients with severe pneumonia who were admitted to the intensive care unit: propensity score-based analysis of a before-after cohort study[J]. *J Crit Care*, 2018, 47: 211-218.
- [49] NOVOA J, HARDY G, MANZANARES W. Thiamine pharmaconutrition in sepsis: monotherapy, combined therapy, or neither? *Current*

evidence on safety and efficacy[J]. *Nutrition*, 2023, 109: 112000.

- [50] LIU R, HUNOLD K M, CATERINO J M, et al. Estimating treatment effects for time-to-treatment antibiotic stewardship in sepsis[J]. *Nat Mach Intell*, 2023, 5(4): 421-431.
- [51] AKTAS Z, SONMEZ N, OKSUZ L, et al. Efficacy of antibiotic combinations in an experimental sepsis model with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*[J]. *Braz J Microbiol*, 2023, 54(4): 2817-2826.
- [52] SHAHZAD S, ASHRAF M A, SAJID M, et al. Evaluation of synergistic antimicrobial effect of vitamins (A, B1, B2, B6, B12, C, D, E and K) with antibiotics against resistant bacterial strains[J]. *J Glob Antimicrob Resist*, 2018, 13: 231-236.
- [53] DU Q, WANG H, XIE J. Thiamin (vitamin B1) biosynthesis and regulation: a rich source of antimicrobial drug targets? [J]. *Int J Biol Sci*, 2011, 7(1): 41-52.

(收稿日期: 2025-02-07 修回日期: 2025-12-26)

(编辑: 陈秋莲 周晓凤)

(上接第 569 页)

- [44] AGUWA C, ENWEREJI N, SANTIAGO S, et al. Targeting dysbiosis in psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, and hidradenitis suppurativa: the gut-skin axis and microbiome-directed therapy[J]. *Clin Dermatol*, 2023, 41(5): 640-649.
- [45] XIE Y, LV G, SU D, et al. Lactobacillus plantarum-derived cytoplasmic membrane vesicles as novel anti-inflammatory nanotherapeutics for psoriasis management [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2025, 16: 1647466.
- [46] FANG Z, LI L, ZHANG H, et al. Gut microbiota, probiotics, and their interactions in prevention and treatment of atopic dermatitis: a review[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2021, 12: 720393.
- [47] WEBER I, GIEFER J, MARTIN K L. Effects of exercise and dietary modifications on hidradenitis suppurativa: a systematic review[J]. *Am J Clin Dermatol*, 2023, 24(3): 343-357.
- [48] VERDE L, CACCIAPUOTI S, CAIAZZO G, et al. Very low-calorie ketogenic diet (VLCKD) in the management of hidradenitis suppurativa

(acne inversa): an effective and safe tool for improvement of the clinical severity of disease. Results of a pilot study [J]. *J Transl Med*, 2024, 22(1): 149.

- [49] LELONEK E, SZEPIETOWSKI J C. Insights into gut microbiome composition in hidradenitis suppurativa: a comprehensive examination of dietary habits and environmental influences [J]. *Nutrients*, 2024, 16(11): 1776.
- [50] KIRCHNER S, YESIL H, JALEEL T. Hidradenitis suppurativa management with antibiotics and systemic therapies [J]. *Dermatol Clin*, 2025, 43(2): 221-229.
- [51] GUENIN-MAC L, MOREL J D, DOISNE J M, et al. Dysregulation of tryptophan catabolism at the host-skin microbiota interface in hidradenitis suppurativa [J]. *Jci Insight*, 2020, 5(20): e140598.

(收稿日期: 2025-05-08 修回日期: 2026-01-04)

(编辑: 陈秋莲 周晓凤)