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基于“微生物-肠-脑轴”理论探讨中药治疗帕金森病的研究进展

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[摘要] 帕金森病(PD)发病率逐年上升且发病年龄渐趋年轻化,已成为威胁公共健康的重大慢性多系统运动障碍疾病。微生物群-肠-脑轴(MGBA)是连接肠道神经系统与中枢神经系统的双向通信系统,其核心功能依赖肠道菌群、神经信号传递、内分泌调节及免疫交互的协同作用,在维持肠道-大脑动态平衡、调控神经递质代谢及炎症反应中发挥不可替代的作用。目前,研究发现PD患者肠道菌群呈现条件致病菌与有益菌富集的双重失调,伴随代谢物水平异常,积累引发神经炎症,证明MGBA在PD早期病理中的核心调控作用。此外,该文梳理了可能通过干预MGBA防治PD的中药,中药活性成分及中药复方可以通过调节菌群结构、抑制炎症与氧化应激和保护肠道屏障并改善多巴胺能神经元损伤。系统梳理MGBA在PD中的核心作用机制,并综述中医药调控该通路干预PD的研究进展,旨在为PD的临床防治及科研设计提供理论参考。

[关键词] 帕金森病; 微生物群-肠-脑轴; 中药干预; 肠道菌群

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Chinese Medicine against Parkinson's Disease Based on Microbiota-Gut-Brain Axis Theory: A Review

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[Abstract] Parkinson's disease (PD), with its incidence increasing year by year and its onset age gradually becoming younger, has become a major chronic multisystem movement disorder that threatens public health. The microbiota-gut-brain axis (MGBA) is a bidirectional communication system connecting the enteric nervous system and the central nervous system. Its core functions rely on the synergistic interactions among gut microbiota, neural signal transmission, endocrine regulation, and immune interactions, and it plays an indispensable role in maintaining gut-brain dynamic homeostasis, regulating neurotransmitter metabolism, and modulating inflammatory responses. Current studies have found that the gut microbiota of patients with PD exhibits dual dysbiosis characterized by the enrichment of opportunistic pathogens and beneficial bacteria, accompanied by abnormal metabolite levels, which accumulate and trigger neuroinflammation, demonstrating the pivotal regulatory role of the MGBA in the early pathology of PD. Furthermore, this article summarizes Chinese medicines, their active components, and compound formulas that may prevent and treat PD through intervention in the MGBA. These agents can modulate microbial composition, suppress inflammation and oxidative stress, protect the intestinal barrier, and ameliorate dopaminergic neuron damage. By systematically summarizing the central mechanisms of the MGBA in PD and reviewing the research progress of TCM-mediated regulation of this pathway in PD intervention, this article aims to provide a theoretical reference for the clinical prevention and treatment of PD and scientific research design.

[Keywords] Parkinson's disease; microbiota-gut-brain axis; Chinese medicine intervention; gut microbiota

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帕金森病(PD)是一种慢性退行性多系统运动障碍,发病率逐年递增且发病人群趋向年轻化,是第二大最常见的神经退行性疾病。PD的特征性病理改变是中脑黑质致密区多巴胺能神经元的变性和死亡,其余神经元中存在异常折叠的 α -突触核蛋白(α -syn)和聚集的路易小体(LB)^[1]。PD的临床表现包括典型的运动症状(静息性震颤、运动迟缓、肌强直、姿势步态障碍)和非运动症状,如神经精神疾病(睡眠障碍、焦虑抑郁、认知障碍,甚至痴呆),肠神经系统(ENS)和自主神经系统等多维度功能障碍^[2]。目前,虽然多巴胺替代疗法可以部分改善运动症状,但它并不能减缓疾病进展或缓解非运动症状,甚至随用药剂量的增加出现运动类并发症^[3]。因此,深入研究帕金森病的发病机制和治疗方法具有理论价值和临床价值。

中医治疗PD遵循“整体调节、辨证论治”原则,具有个体化干预、多靶点作用及较低不良反应的临床优势,与西药联用可有效缓解运动症状、改善非运动症状并减少药物不良反应。然而,其作用机制尚未完全阐明,限制了临床精准应用。近年研究揭示,微生物群-肠-脑轴(MGBA)是PD病理进程的核心调控网络,为解析中医药作用机制提供了新视角^[4]。由消化系统引起的非运动性症状在帕金森病患者中尤其常见。肠道微生物群是胃肠道中一个复杂的微生物生态系统,被认为是PD病理生理过程中的一个重要因素^[5]。肠道微生物群和大脑之间通过ENS和中枢神经系统(CNS)的复杂通信网络进行双向交流,可能影响多巴胺能系统,并在PD的病程中发挥重要作用^[6]。了解PD的MGBA可以为早期诊断和靶向治疗开辟新的途径。本篇综述中总结了近年来中药在治疗PD中的研究进展,旨在为PD的精准干预提供理论依据与策略参考。

1 MGBA是PD发病的重要途径

近年来研究发现,MGBA是连接ENS与CNS的复杂双向通信网络,涉及神经、内分泌和免疫系统等多个层面^[7]。大脑通过微生物-脑轴能够调整肠道的动态平衡环境,包括调控肠壁通透性和微生物菌群的丰度。肠道生态失调可诱发外周炎症反应,炎症信号通过肠脑轴传递到脑内,形成“神经毒性环境”,可能是PD的致病因素^[8]。研究发现,PD病原体最初引起肠道病变并破坏ENS,表现为 α -syn的积累,从而导致肠神经产生LB,作用于迷走神经到达黑质和纹状体,影响PD的发展^[9]。临床研究显示,PD患者肠道菌群呈现特征性失调^[10]。QIN等^[11]研究进一步证实,肠道菌群紊乱可激活肠道胶质细胞,导致 α -syn积累,并进入黑质,易位到迷走神经,导致PD的发生。

1.1 肠道菌群通过神经系统影响PD 肠道菌群作为MGBA的核心调控因子,通过与ENS、肠上皮细胞及免疫系统的多维度交互作用,精准调节宿主生理稳态^[12]。中枢神经系统和胃肠道(即脑-肠轴)之间的双向通信在PD发生发展中构成关键调控节点,为解析疾病机制提供了新视角。见增强出版附加材料。

肠道菌群与PD的临床特征密切相关,其组成变化可反映疾病进程、运动症状严重程度及认知功能障碍,并影响药

物治疗效果^[13]。如拟杆菌门中的普雷沃氏菌科(Prevotellaceae)丰度降低,而阿克曼氏菌属(*Akkermansia*)相对丰度升高,已被证明是PD的潜在诊断标志物^[14]。普雷沃氏菌科的丰度与PD严重程度评分[如国际运动障碍学会统一帕金森病评定量表(MDS-UPDRS)]呈正相关,并随着PD进展显著降低^[15]。研究发现,补充益生菌12周后PD患者MDS-UPDRS评分较低^[16]。与健康对照患者相比,PD患者乳杆菌科(Lactobacillaceae)、肠球菌科(Enterococcaceae)及肠杆菌科(Enterobacteriaceae)丰度显著升高,而毛螺菌科(Lachnospiraceae)则明显减少^[17]。CIRSTEA等^[18]进一步证实,除阿克曼氏菌属和双歧杆菌(*Bifidobacterium*)增加外,毛螺菌科与粪杆菌属(*Faecalibacterium*)的减少也是PD菌群失调的典型表现。此外,肠道菌群也可能影响左旋多巴代谢,降低其疗效,并产生不良反应^[19]。伴有幽门螺杆菌感染的PD患者,表现出对左旋多巴的反应性降低,这可能是由于幽门螺杆菌增加了对左旋多巴的胃降解,降低了其口服生物利用度^[20]。这些发现为通过菌群靶向干预改善PD症状及药物疗效提供了理论依据。

目前,对帕金森病动物模型的研究已经证明了运动缺陷、神经炎症和肠道菌群之间的联系。PD小鼠模型显示肠道菌群结构紊乱,表现为厚壁菌门(Firmicutes)及梭菌目(Clostridiales)丰度降低,而变形菌门(Proteobacteria)及肠杆菌目(Enterobacteriales)相对丰度升高^[21]。1-甲基-4-苯基-1,2,3,6-四氢吡啶(MPTP)诱导的PD模型中,小鼠纹状体多巴胺转运蛋白(DAT)及黑质酪氨酸羟化酶(TH)免疫反应性显著降低^[22]。同时,MPTP还改变了抗生素干预小鼠的肠道菌群组成^[23],并通过减少粪菌属(*Faecalicatena*)丰度增加结肠中 α -syn的磷酸化表达,通过MGBA导致纹状体中的多巴胺能神经毒性^[24]。使用粪菌移植(FMT)实验观察健康正常小鼠的粪便处理对MPTP诱导的PD小鼠的影响,结果发现结肠中 α -syn表达水平下降,阻断了大脑中的Toll样受体4(TLR4)/核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)信号通路,从而抑制小胶质细胞活化及神经炎症反应^[25]。

鱼藤酮及MPTP诱导的PD模型中均观察到肠道菌群组成改变与 α -syn表达升高,鱼藤酮处理后双歧杆菌及乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus*)丰度增加,普雷沃氏菌科减少,在MPTP处理后导致肠球菌科丰度上升^[26]。双歧杆菌和乳酸杆菌的口服化合物制剂SLAB51可以有效保护6-羟基多巴胺(6-OHDA)诱导的PD小鼠模型中的多巴胺能神经元,通过核因子E₂相关因子2(Nrf2)/血红素加氧酶-1(HO-1)和NF- κ B信号通路发挥抗炎和抗氧化作用,改善运动障碍^[27]。在6-OHDA诱导的PD小鼠口服复合抗生素后,受损的多巴胺能神经元减少,并抑制纹状体中的促炎因子,PD小鼠的运动症状随着肠道菌群的重塑而得到改善^[28]。这些发现为通过靶向调节肠道菌群治疗PD提供了关键实验依据。

肠道菌群通过合成多种神经活性物质,如短链脂肪酸(SCFAs)、神经递质及代谢副产物,经免疫调节与神经信号传递等双重路径,直接或间接影响脑-肠轴功能,进而调控CNS活动与行为表现^[29]。SCFAs可能是调节MGBA的因素

的主要介质。PD患者的肠道菌群中致病菌过多,产生SCFAs的菌群数量减少^[30]。这可能加剧肠道炎症并损害肠道屏障,导致 α -syn异常积累^[31]。在PD患者的粪便中观察到乙酸、丁酸和丙酸减少^[32]。普雷沃氏菌科丰度的降低会影响SCFAs的产生,特别是丁酸,丁酸影响紧密连接蛋白的表达,导致肠道通透性增加和肠道炎症,可能通过 α -syn的错误折叠和异常聚集而加剧帕金森病^[33]。丙酸能够在体外促进神经突生长、TH表达和多巴胺能细胞存活^[34]。这些发现表明,肠道菌群通过调控SCFAs合成与MGBA功能,在PD病理进程中发挥关键作用,靶向调节菌群结构或补充特定SCFAs可能成为PD的新型干预策略。

PD患者血浆中微生物代谢物,包括吲哚衍生物、次级胆汁酸和马尿酸(HA)含量升高,它们是可以穿过血脑屏障调节炎症反应和代谢稳态的信号分子。此外,PD患者肠道中富集的促炎类群与血浆吲哚-3-丙酸、HA及胆汁酸水平较高呈正相关^[35]。

氧化三甲胺(TMAO)是微生物代谢的氧化胺产物,与氧化应激增强、血脑屏障破坏、神经退行性疾病有关^[36]。通常,血浆TMAO水平升高伴随着ENS正常运作所需的SCFAs的产生减少^[37]。此外,血清TMAO水平的升高还显著增强了纹状体和黑质中小胶质细胞和星形胶质细胞的活化,从而加重了PD的病程^[38]。研究表明,在鱼藤酮诱导的PD大鼠模型中,口服亚精胺可有效减轻氧化应激、神经炎症和纹状体神经末梢损伤^[39]。同样,亚精胺可以减轻病理性 α -syn的神经毒性作用,保护多巴胺神经元^[40]。

1.2 肠道菌群通过内分泌系统影响PD 肠道菌群失调引发的胃肠道症状通常早于PD运动功能障碍的发生,它与神经炎症及通过肠脑轴的神经递质,包括血清素5-羟色胺(5-HT)、多巴胺、血清素、去甲肾上腺素和乙酰胆碱等的改变有关^[41]。具体来说,已知链球菌属(*Streptococcus*),肠球菌属和埃希氏菌属(*Escherichia*)产生5-HT,而芽孢杆菌属(*Bacillus*)产生多巴胺,乳杆菌产生乙酰胆碱,芽孢杆菌属,埃希氏菌属和酵母菌属(*Saccharomyces*)产生去甲肾上腺素等^[42]。伴有重度震颤的PD患者血小板5-HT水平降低^[43]。此外,双歧杆菌可以增加血液中的苯丙氨酸水平,这是大脑中酪氨酸和神经递质多巴胺的前体^[44]。

肠内分泌细胞(EECs)释放的激素与大脑和肠道的功能密切相关^[45]。已有研究表明,EECs分泌的多种激素在PD的发生发展中起着重要作用。肠道微生物群可以调节胃肠道激素的分泌,如胰高血糖素样肽-1(GLP-1)、胃饥饿素(Ghrelin)和瘦素(LEP)^[46]。GLP-1是小肠细胞分泌的一种多肽激素,可有效地通过血脑屏障,影响多巴胺能神经传递、神经元和突触功能^[47]。胃饥饿素(Ghrelin)主要由EECs产生,促进生长激素的释放,还参与多种内分泌调节过程,发挥抗凋亡和抗氧化作用。胃饥饿素可拮抗神经元的凋亡和多巴胺能神经元丢失^[48]。胃饥饿素可能通过调节 α -syn活性、增强自噬和改善内质网应激,对MPTP诱导的多巴胺能神经变性具有神经保护作用^[49],还能抑制小胶质细胞增殖和促炎细胞因子表达来改善多巴胺能神经元的微环境^[50]。此外,内

分泌细胞分泌的LEP可显著改善PD患者的神经功能^[51]。

综上,肠道菌群通过双重路径影响PD病理。一方面直接合成神经递质或调节其前体水平,另一方面通过调控EECs激素分泌(如GLP-1、Ghrelin、LEP),经MGBA介导神经保护或炎症调控。这些发现为PD早期干预提供了新靶点。见图1。

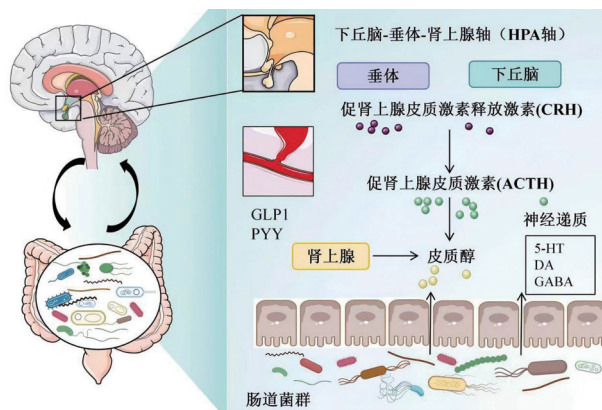


图1 肠道菌群通过内分泌系统影响PD机制

Fig. 1 Gut microbiota influences PD mechanisms through endocrine system

1.3 肠道菌群通过免疫系统影响PD 肠道菌群通过多层面对宿主免疫系统发育与功能,其核心机制包括促进肠道黏膜免疫系统成熟、维持肠道微环境稳态及调节免疫细胞分化和细胞因子分泌^[52]。CNS与肠道菌群存在双向调控关系,CNS通过控制胃肠道的运动和分泌来影响菌群的组成。同时,CNS通过免疫效应细胞(如肠道巨噬细胞、树突状细胞)的功能活动来影响肠道局部免疫反应^[53]。炎症反应作为关键介质,通过MGBA实现神经-免疫交互,肠道炎症信号可传递至中枢,影响CNS、ENS及肠道相关淋巴组织(GALT)的神经控制^[54]。 α -syn的积累可诱导小胶质细胞分化为分泌促炎因子,如肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、白细胞介素-1 β (IL-1 β)和白细胞介素-12(IL-12)^[55]。同样,人体肠道中的脂多糖(LPS)不仅可以对肠道内环境的稳定产生影响,还能够激活多种免疫细胞,引发大量促炎细胞因子的释放,从而促进血脑屏障的破坏,导致神经炎症和损伤^[56]。这些发现揭示了肠道菌群通过免疫-神经交互作用参与PD病理进程的关键机制,为靶向免疫调节治疗提供了理论依据。

肠道菌群对免疫细胞的调节可通过T细胞从胃肠道向脑膜的迁移传递到大脑。PD患者黑质区域可见CD4阳性T淋巴细胞(CD4⁺)及CD8阳性T淋巴细胞(CD8⁺)T细胞簇浸润和小胶质细胞活化^[57]。LIU等^[58]研究发现,与健康对照组相比,PD患者的Treg细胞对效应T细胞增殖和细胞因子释放的抑制作用减弱。PTEN诱导的假定激酶1(PINK1)基因敲除小鼠的肠道感染参与线粒体抗原呈递和细胞毒性线粒体特异性CD8⁺T细胞介导的自身免疫机制,这与多巴胺能神经元丢失有关^[59]。HOU等^[60]研究发现,丁酸钠可显著降低PD小鼠大脑中促炎因子(IL-6、IL-1 β 和TNF- α)和诱导型一

氧化氮合酶(iNOS)的表达,抑制小胶质细胞的活化,从而减轻PD的炎症性神经损伤。

综上所述,神经、内分泌和免疫系统失衡可导致肠道微

生物群紊乱,从而导致肠道小胶质细胞的激活,与PD的发病机制和临床表现密切相关。肠道菌群在调节MGBA的动态平衡中起着关键作用。见图2。

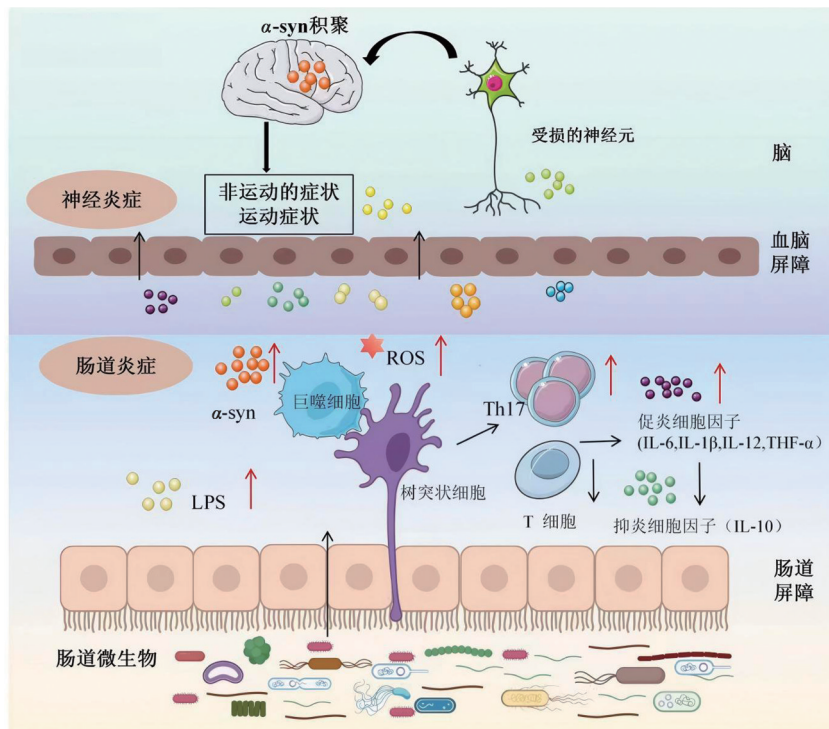


图2 肠道菌群通过免疫系统影响PD

Fig. 2 Gut microbiota influences PD through immune system

2 中医药调控MGBA治疗PD的作用机制

根据PD的临床表现,中医认为其属于“颤证”“筋痹”“痉病”等范围。古代医学典籍《黄帝内经》中对此病及其发病机制已有详细阐述,《素问·至真要大论》中“病机十九条”明确指出:“诸风掉眩,皆归于肝……诸暴强直,皆源于风”,“诸湿肿满,皆归于脾……诸痉项强,皆归于湿”,同时,《素问·脉要精微论篇》指出“骨者,髓之府。不能久立,行则振掉,骨将惫矣”。综合来看,PD病因病机较为复杂,中医认为其病变部位在脑,病机特点为本虚标实,与肝、脾、肾等脏腑功能失调密切相关。脑肠相通是MGBA理论的中医阐释基础。在中医理论体系中,脑为神明之府,主司精神意识活动。脾胃为后天之本,主运化水谷精微。二者在生理功能上相互协调,在病理状态下脑病及肠、肠病及脑。从现代医学视角来看,这一理论与现代脑肠轴理论具有高度契合性,为理解神经系统疾病提供了独特理论框架,充分展现了中医整体观思维。

中药可以通过改善肠道菌群紊乱和具有神经保护作用来减缓PD病理的发展。其机制包括保护肠道黏膜屏障完整性,恢复肠道菌群结构及代谢物平衡,从而减少肠道促炎细胞因子(如TNF- α 、IL-6)向血液的转运,增加SCFAs及5-HT等神经递质水平。通过神经-内分泌-免疫多通路(如TLR4/NF- κ B信号抑制、Nrf2抗氧化通路激活)发挥抗氧化、抗炎及抗凋亡效应,保护黑质多巴胺能神经元存活,阻断 α -syn异常聚集及神经炎症级联反应。这一作用模式与中医“脑肠相

通”理论及现代MGBA机制高度契合,为PD中西医结合治疗提供了实验依据。见增强出版附加材料。

2.1 中药单体 中药成分通过精准调控肠道菌群结构及代谢功能,形成多靶点干预机制,有效延缓PD病理进展。姜黄素是一种姜黄提取物,通过增加鼠杆菌科(Muribaculaceae)、乳杆菌科、毛螺旋菌科(Lachnospiraceae)及埃氏菌科(Eggerthellaceae)丰度,降低气球菌科(Aerococcaceae)和葡萄球菌科(Staphylococcaceae)比例的丰度来调节肠道菌群和减少 α -syn聚集来改善MPTP诱导的运动障碍和多巴胺能神经元变性,抑制神经胶质细胞活化^[61]。CAI等^[62]的研究也证实了这一结果,可以通过增加粪便水分含量和粪便颗粒数量改善便秘在内的胃肠道症状。增加SCFAs含量,改善PD小鼠的胃肠道和肠道屏障功能障碍。盐酸小檗碱通过抑制炎症因子和调节肠道菌群多样性,在PD患者中发挥良好的治疗效果^[63]。刺五加醇提物可能通过肠道菌群结构和功能的调节及代谢紊乱的调节缓解PD小鼠的运动障碍^[64]。薯蓣皂苷元可恢复MPTP诱导的肠道菌群失调,降低厚壁菌门/拟杆菌门比值,通过激活GLP-1信号通路,降低链球菌属、肠球菌属、拟杆菌属和乳杆菌属的丰度,进一步抑制氧化应激和神经炎症,显著改善PD小鼠病理表型^[65]。白藜芦醇可增加乳杆菌属和Enterorhabdus caecimuris的相对丰度,缓解嗅觉减退、运动障碍和认知能力下降等情况恢复肠道屏障功能和抑制神经炎症^[66]。TAO等^[67]研究发现,白藜

芦荟粪菌移植组能显著缓解小鼠PD病理情况,增加黑质中TH阳性细胞的数量和纹状体中含TH阳性纤维密度。进一步的实验表明,FMT可以增加普雷沃菌科、理研菌科(Rikenellaceae)和丹毒菌科(Erysipelotrichaceae),降低厚壁菌门/拟杆菌门、毛螺旋菌科和阿克曼氏菌属,降低结肠中炎症细胞因子(TNF- α 、IL-6和IL-1 β)的含量来改善PD小鼠胃肠道功能障碍。甘松改善鱼藤酮诱导的PD大鼠的运动障碍,抑制纹状体 α -syn和促炎因子的表达,提高纹状体中TH含量,增加梭菌科(Clostridiaceae)、毛螺菌科和厌氧棍状菌属(*Anaerostipes*)相对丰度,降低变形菌门、肠杆菌科(Enterobacteriaceae)的相对丰度,调节肠道菌群的多样性和丰度,改善肠道和神经炎症^[68]。以上研究结果说明,尽管不同中药有效成分所调节的具体肠道菌群类群存在差异,但其作用均聚焦于调节肠道菌群结构、恢复肠道屏障、增加短链脂肪酸生成及抑制神经炎症等途径,并进一步抑制中枢及肠道局部的神经炎症与氧化应激反应。进而通过肠-脑轴发挥多巴胺能神经元保护及运动与认知功能改善作用,凸显了靶向肠道菌群在PD干预中的重要潜力。

2.2 中药复方 中药复方通过多维度调控肠道菌群及神经-免疫-代谢网络,为PD治疗提供了独特干预策略。复方地黄颗粒可有效改善神经毒素诱导的炎症反应、多巴胺能神经元退行性变、运动及胃肠道功能障碍。其机制可能通过降低变形菌门、拟杆菌门、*Muribaculum*及图里氏菌属(*Turicibacter*)丰度,改善肠道菌群失调,抑制TLR4/NF- κ B炎症信号通路,保护肠道屏障完整性^[69-70]。拜颤停通过调节产乙酸因子菌属(*Acetatifactor*)、马文布赖恩特氏菌属(*Marvinbryantia*)等菌属丰度,改善菌群多样性及结构,减少黑质和纹状体氧化应激及促炎因子(如TNF- α 、IL-6)水平,发挥抗PD作用^[71]。

平胃散加减方显著升高Firmicutes及疣微菌门(Verrucomicrobiota)丰度,降低拟杆菌门和变形菌门等丰度,维持PD小鼠肠道菌群稳态^[72]。化风丹通过降低疣微菌科(Verrucomicrobiaceae)、甲烷杆菌科(Methanobacteriaceae)等丰度,改善DA神经元丢失并抑制小胶质细胞的激活^[73-74]。天齐平禅颗粒干预可调节负杆菌纲(Negativicutes)、硒单胞菌目(Selenomonadales)等菌群丰度,抑制黑质中小胶质细胞及星形胶质细胞活化,改善6-OHDA诱导的PD大鼠病理表型^[75]。郭春燕等^[76]研究发现,健脾益肾通络方可有效增加纹状体中TH的表达,降低 α -syn的表达,增加有益菌群的丰度增加,降低致病菌的丰度,同时进一步增加乙酸和丙酸的水平。柴胡加龙骨牡蛎汤加减方通过增加丁酸梭菌(*Butyricum*)和巨单胞菌属(*Megamonas*)的丰度,抑制克里斯滕森菌科(Christensenellaceae)和普雷沃特氏菌属致病菌的生长,进一步改善PD患者的非运动症状^[77]。止颤汤可以增加的布劳特菌属(*Blautia*)和嗜血杆菌属(*Haemophilus*)的丰度,降低卟啉单胞菌属(*Porphyromonas*)的丰度,从而改善肝肾不足型PD患者的临床症状^[78]。闫川慧等^[79]研究发现,地黄饮子通过调节拟杆菌门和厚壁菌门的丰度,增加菌群多样性,改善肾虚型PD大鼠肠道屏障的通透性,从而改善PD运动缺陷。此外,地黄饮子还可以降低纹状体和黑质中 α -syn

的含量,调节神经递质的释放和突触功能。同时,致病菌丹毒丝菌科等的丰度被下调,而有益菌梭菌属(*Clostridium*)等的丰度则上调^[80]。刘畅等^[81]研究发现,与PD模型组相比,益脾通腑法的术虎合剂干预后发现其掉头时间、爬杆时间均明显缩短,神经细胞数量及形态均有所改善,重塑PD小鼠菌群的丰度和多样性。杜仲方干预后可明显缩短爬杆时间,延长转棒停留时间,增加PD小鼠中脑组织TH的表达,改善多巴胺能神经元数目减少的现象。增加结肠中紧密连接蛋白(Occludin)水平,降低炎症标志物分化簇13(CD13)及髓过氧化物酶(MPO)表达,改善肠道屏障功能。此外,还能调节肠道菌群多样性,升高拟杆菌门丰度,降低厚壁菌门丰度,影响肠道微环境^[82]。以上研究结果表明,中药复方通过多靶点、多层次调控肠道菌群结构与功能,进而影响神经-代谢网络,发挥治疗PD的作用。多种复方均可调节特定菌群组成,例如降低变形菌门等潜在致病菌丰度,提升有益菌比例,并伴随短链脂肪酸含量增加、肠道屏障功能改善及抑制TLR4/NF- κ B等炎症信号通路。这些变化进一步减轻神经炎症、氧化应激及 α -syn的病理性聚集,保护多巴胺能神经元,从而改善PD的运动与非运动症状。综上所述,中药通过多靶点重塑肠道菌群稳态,在PD干预中表现出整合性的治疗优势。

3 总结和展望

综上所述,肠道微生物群及其代谢产物的紊乱通过多种途径加速黑质多巴胺神经元的退化,影响PD进展的严重程度。这些途径包括 α -syn错误折叠和异常聚集、神经炎症反应及氧化应激相互作用,导致运动障碍。大量研究强调了中药在调节肠道微生物群和改善PD方面的重要性。本文总结了肠道菌群与PD发生发展之间的关系及其潜在的调节机制。还阐释了中药可以通过改变肠道微生物群及其代谢物的结构来调节肠黏膜屏障、炎症、免疫和肠道内分泌活动。然而,这些中药的有效成分在体内的生物利用度及其对微生物-肠-脑轴稳态的影响仍需进一步探索。此外,不同研究中的治疗持续时间和剂量各不相同,未来的研究需进一步优化中药干预的持续时间和剂量。进一步阐明肠道微生物、代谢物与帕金森病之间的机制,进一步揭示中药在治疗PD方面与MGBA之间的复杂作用机制,将PD的潜在机制提供了新的治疗策略。中药通过肠道菌群改善PD症状总结见增强出版附加材料。

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