

刍议肠道菌群在“方-证相应”中的作用

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[摘要] “方-证相应”是中医诊疗客观化的基础,中医诊断客观化是中医现代化的关键,结合现代理论和科技手段探寻“方-证相应”客观指标或生物标志物,有助于明确证候量化指标。肠道存在与疾病证候、方剂疗效相关的特征性微生物种群。肠道菌群对于判断病证形成演变具有重要的指示和鉴别作用,同时也是方剂疗效的重要表征及作用途径。因此,肠道菌群可以作为“方-证相应”客观化的重要生物学指标,“菌-证”“菌-方”有关研究内容已较为成熟。在此基础上团队提出“菌-证-方相应”的研究思路和方法,从肠道菌群角度探索“方-证相应”的生物学机制,完整分析了中医泄泻6种证候的“菌-证-方”数据内容,获取不同证候泄泻及相应方剂干预的肠道优势菌群和特征菌群结果,对关键肠道菌群、代谢物与不同证候及方剂干预的相互作用关系进行了关联研究,并探讨了“同病异治”的微生物生态学机制。研究思路及结果为“菌-证-方相应”学说的建立和应用提供了可能性,也为中医其他病种提供了研究范式。“菌-证-方相应”有利于揭示中医证候形成演变及方剂疗效的微观机制,建立基于肠道菌群中医证候客观化诊疗体系,将为中医证候客观化诊疗提供新的方法和思路,推动中医药学现代化和国际化进程。

[关键词] 证候; 方剂; 肠道菌群; 方证相应; 菌证相应; 菌方相应; 菌证方相应说

[中图分类号] R255;R574;R378 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1005-9903(2025)01-0267-09

[doi] 10.13422/j.cnki.syfjx.20241138 **[增强出版附件]** 内容详见 <http://www.syfjxzz.com> 或 <http://cnki.net>

[网络出版地址] <https://link.cnki.net/urlid/11.3495.r.20240716.1759.005>

[网络出版日期] 2024-07-18 16:36:14

Role of Intestinal Microbiota in "Correspondence Between Prescription and Syndrome"

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[Abstract] "Correspondence between prescription and syndrome" is the foundation of the objectification of traditional Chinese medicine diagnosis and treatment, and the objectification of traditional Chinese medicine diagnosis is the key to the modernization of traditional Chinese medicine. Combining modern theories and technological means to explore objective indicators or biomarkers of "correspondence between prescription and syndrome" can help clarify quantitative indicators of syndromes. There is a characteristic microbial population in the intestine that is related to syndromes and prescription efficacy. Intestinal microbiota plays an important indicative and discriminative role in determining the formation and evolution of disease patterns and is also an important characterization and pathway of the therapeutic effect of prescriptions. Therefore, intestinal microbiota can serve as an important biological indicator for the objectification of "correspondence between prescription and syndrome", and the research content related to "intestinal microbiota-syndrome" and "intestinal microbiota-prescription" is relatively mature. On this basis, the team proposed a research approach and method of "correspondence among intestinal microbiota, syndrome, and prescription", exploring the biological mechanism of "correspondence between prescription and syndrome" from the perspective of intestinal microbiota. A complete analysis of the "intestinal microbiota-syndrome-prescription" data content of six traditional Chinese medicine diarrhea syndromes was conducted, and the results of intestinal dominant and characteristic microbiota for different syndromes of diarrhea and corresponding formula interventions were obtained. The correlation of key intestinal microbiota and metabolites with the interaction between different syndromes and formula interventions was studied, and the microbiological mechanism of "treating the same disease with different methods" for diarrhea was explored. The research ideas and results provide the possibility for the establishment and application of the theory of "correspondence among intestinal microbiota, syndrome, and

[收稿日期] 2024-05-06

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金面上项目(81874460)

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prescription" and also provide a research paradigm for other diseases in traditional Chinese medicine. "Correspondence among intestinal microbiota, syndrome, and prescription" is conducive to revealing the micro-mechanisms of the formation and evolution of traditional Chinese medicine syndromes and the efficacy of prescriptions. It establishes an objective diagnosis and treatment system for traditional Chinese medicine syndromes based on intestinal microbiota, providing new methods and ideas for the objective diagnosis and treatment of traditional Chinese medicine syndromes and promoting the modernization and internationalization of traditional Chinese medicine.

[Keywords] syndrome; prescription; intestinal microbiota; correspondence between prescription and syndrome; correspondence between intestinal microbiota and syndrome; correspondence between intestinal microbiota and prescription; correspondence among intestinal microbiota, syndrome, and prescription

整体观念和辨证论治共同构成了中医学认识与治疗疾病的基本原则,是中医哲学思想与临床实践的精髓所在。证候是对患者疾病过程中某一阶段的病因、病位、病性和病势的整体病机概括;是中医学自身认识、诊断、治疗及评判的核心,也是中医区别于其他医学科学的特有概念,然而证候是一个自身存在高度复杂性和模糊性的综合体^[1]。缺乏规范的证候标准化诊断方法是目前制约中医药研究的关键瓶颈之一,中医证候的规范化、客观化、数字化研究,将有利于提高辨证论治水平,提升中医药临床疗效评价的准确性^[2]。“方-证相应”是中医诊断客观化的基础和前提,首见于《伤寒论》,后成为中医临床诊疗的原则和方法,强调方与证的对应性,具有鲜明的理论特色及临床实用性^[3]。作为保证临床疗效的核心要素,“方-证相应”的本质在于方剂与证候之间的复杂对应关系及药效机制与证候生物学内涵之间的耦合^[4]。

肠道菌群是一个由微生物群落组成的复杂生态系统,其中包括数万亿细菌,涵盖至少1 000个不同物种^[5]。特定肠道菌群的改变,造成肠道菌群失调,是引起某类疾病的主要原因。肠道菌群与宿主通过蛋白质、代谢物、小分子和核酸相互作用,并利用一系列效应物质参与调节宿主细胞功能和免疫反应^[6]。中医根据阴阳、正邪理论观察机体与内外环境之间的动态平衡以判断机体的生理病理过程,并通过中医药干预使失调恢复至平衡状态,与肠道微生态环境的平衡理论有异曲同工之处^[7-8]。正如我国微生物生态学创始人魏曦院士预言:“微生物生态学”很可能成为打开中医奥秘大门的一把“金钥匙”^[9]。因此,深入研究肠道菌群与“方-证相应”的关系,获取病证相关的特异性微生物种群,建立病证特征性菌群图谱^[10],明确证候的微观量化指标,实现“菌-证-方相应”可望阐明病证发展及药物作用机制,从而推进中医证候科学研究及更精准地指导临床实践。

1 肠道菌群与病证发展在“菌-证”中的作用

1.1 肠道菌群对于疾病监测、管理具有指示性作用 人类肠道内栖息约有 10^{14} 个细菌构成了动态变化的肠道菌群系统,与宿主之间建立了一种高度依存关系,在生命各阶段的生理、病理过程及药物机理都发挥着至关重要的作用^[11]。厚壁菌门和拟杆菌门细菌在健康肠道菌群环境中占优势地位,变形菌门通常只占细菌总数的不到5%,肠道共生菌群和免疫系统的相互作用在维持机体健康方面发挥着积极作用,可促进免疫细胞的生长、塑造免疫反应并维持肠道屏障的完整性^[12-13]。人体内菌群的组成和功能变化与各种疾病、健康

状态密切相关,肠道菌群为疾病检测、管理的生物标志物及治疗途径提供了新靶标^[14]。肠道菌群生态失调可以通过典型特征来定义,在疾病状态下肠道拟杆菌门/厚壁菌门比例会发生改变,变形菌门数量可增至10%~90%,特别是肠杆菌科细菌的扩张成为检测疾病发生发展的潜在生物标志物之一^[15-16]。拟杆菌门具有广泛的代谢潜力,主要通过碳水化合物代谢及胆汁酸代谢链影响宿主生理机能,是与肥胖、2型糖尿病等代谢性疾病、胃肠道疾病及感染性疾病高度相关的一类细菌^[17]。自肠道细菌致癌的“驾驶员-乘客”(driver-passenger)模型提出以来,认为特定肠道致病菌可作为“driver”,诱发肠上皮细胞脱氧核糖核酸(DNA)损伤,启动细胞癌变^[18];牛链球菌(*Streptococcus bovis*)促炎潜力及致癌特性已被确定为早期结直肠癌的危险因素之一,梭杆菌属可以促进促肿瘤炎症环境及通过遗传和表观遗传改变抑制抗癌免疫反应,被认为是结直肠癌早期检测及判断预后的潜在标志物^[19]。可见,肠道菌群与疾病发生发展密切相关,并存在特征性肠道菌群标志物,为疾病的预防、诊断及治疗提供新靶标。

1.2 证候的形成演变与肠道菌群具有相关性 随着现代医学和生命科学的发展,得以从新的视角深入探索中医证候的形成演变原因。不同致病因素:外感因素(六淫、疠气)、内伤因素(七情内伤、饮食失宜等)等都会影响证候的形成演变,同时对肠道菌群的结构和功能产生影响。如寒凉刺激与“寒邪直中”相似,易造成脾胃虚寒证,表现出棒状杆菌属、拟杆菌属、曲霉菌属、布劳特氏菌属、SMB53菌属的显著差异变化^[20]。饮食不当和湿热环境是造成湿热证泄泻的关键病因,双重因素叠加下肠道黏膜菌群中厚壁菌门、乳酸菌和 *Lonsdalea* 的相对丰度显著下降,而梭杆菌和嗜血杆菌的相对丰度变化可能与致病因素之间具有协同作用^[21]。湿热证肠道菌群紊乱可激活宿主炎症、胆汁酸等相关信号通路参与影响湿热证的发生发展;肠道菌群失调致使致病菌异常定植,并通过树突状细胞诱导辅助性T细胞(Th)1及Th17型促炎性免疫反应,加重肠道黏膜炎症,可能是大肠癌湿热证重要发病机制之一^[22-23]。《黄帝内经·素问·举痛论篇》曰“恐伤肾则精却”,孕期恐应激可致小鼠抑郁、焦虑的不良情绪,出现厚壁菌门丰度降低,拟杆菌门丰度增高,乳酸菌属、粪杆菌属等有益菌减少,致病菌如 *Erysipelotrichaceae* 科的杜波氏菌属、芽芽杆菌属、尿道杆菌属增多,肠道菌群可能是先天肾精不足证的生物学基础^[24]。随着证候演变,宿主肠道菌群

丰度、组成、分布也随之动态演变,如肝硬化患者肝郁脾虚证向湿热内蕴证的转化及病情发展中殊异韦荣球菌是重要特征菌^[25]。既往关于中医证候与肠道菌群的相关性研究,主要集中在横断面和观察性研究层面,难以确立二者因果关系。但近来研究发现,将颤证患者肠道菌群移植给小鼠体内,将促使正常小鼠颤证发生^[26]。因此,肠道菌群与证候之间存在密切的关联性,肠道菌群的动态变化可能成为判断证候形成演变的客观化指标之一,通过监测和分析肠道菌群的种类、数量、比例等变化,以评估患者体内环境的改变,推断出证候的形成演变趋势。

1.3 “菌-证相应”符合微观辨证的科学内涵 辨证施治是中医诊疗的特色,辨证分型是确定相应治则治法与方剂的前提。中医学认为“有诸内者,必形诸外”,故《黄帝内经·灵枢·论疾诊尺》云:“从外知内”,疾病证候既然有规律性的外在表现,其内在物质基础必然也存在规律性^[27]。肠道微生物学与中医学整体观、系统观、恒动观和平衡观等核心思想有着共通点^[28],相较于其他分子生物学指标,肠道菌群更有助于揭示中医证候的客观辨识^[29]。近年来,证候微生物学物质基础研究不断深入,“菌-证相应”的微观辨证内容正逐渐被揭示。脾虚证是中医临床常见证候,脾失健运和肠道菌群失调互为因果,通常表现出大肠埃希菌等条件性致病菌大量增殖,双歧杆菌、乳杆菌等益生菌数量显著下降,肠道菌群定植抗力减弱^[30]。湿证不同证型患者的肠杆菌、乳酸杆菌、双歧杆菌等细菌及有氧菌与厌氧菌的比值发生改变^[31]。不同疾病同一证候的肠道菌群存在一定普遍性规律,而同一疾病不同证候的肠道菌群具有差异性,通过特征性菌群差异可能是证候微观鉴别的关键点。腹泻型肠易激综合征(IBS-D)肝郁脾虚患者肠道菌群结构特征表现为包括 *Clostridium* sp. CAG 217 在内的 14 种菌种富集,脾虚湿盛筛选出包括 *Roseburia inulinivorans* 在内的 24 种优势菌种,肠道菌群种水平结构差异有助于鉴别 IBS-D 证候^[32]。除此之外,结肠癌^[33]、腹泻^[34]和 2 型糖尿病腹泻^[35]等疾病都进行了同一疾病不同证候的肠道菌群差异分析。因此,研究肠道菌群特征变化与中医证候的形成演变关系,建立“菌-证相应”的实证性关联,有助揭示证候的微观本质,为中医辨证提供规范化、客观化指征,促使异病同治和同病异治向精准医学所倡导的精确分类相趋近^[36]。

2 肠道菌群与方剂疗效在“菌-方”中的作用

2.1 肠道菌群是驱动中药疗效的重要作用途径 中药是构成方剂的基本单元,通常以口服的方式摄入体内,其独特的药效和作用机制,往往与肠道菌群的相互作用有关。肠道是口服药物吸收的主要部位,肠道内大量微生物及细菌代谢酶参与调节药物的生物利用度,影响药物吸收及药代动力学过程^[37]。肠道菌群具备分解、代谢或修饰某些中药成分化学结构能力,改变药物在体内的代谢特征,进而影响其药理活性,展现出对中药药效减毒增效或增毒减效双重效应调节作用^[38]。白头翁主要药理活性物质为皂苷类成分,在肠道菌群作用下原型化合物迅速发生代谢,可能是白头翁产生天然前体药物或活性代谢产物发挥抗肿瘤药理活性的关键^[39]。

黄芪甲苷为黄芪主要有效成分,经肠道菌群转化发生糖基水解作用,生成脱糖基代谢产物进入血液循环从而发挥药效作用^[40]。肠道菌群对中药成分的生物转化及增强药效作用之外,还可以通过直接/间接机制增加药物毒性。肠道菌群参与苦杏仁苷的代谢和毒性作用,能够增加苦杏仁苷回收率,并且水解苦杏仁苷的糖苷键,从而释放扁桃腈自发分解生成苯甲醛和有毒的氢氰酸,使得苦杏仁苷的毒性作用增加^[41]。肠道菌群对中药的生物转化和代谢作用是中药发挥效减毒增效或增毒减效的重要作用途径,明确经过肠道菌群转化后的药效成分,将为从肠道菌群途径优化方剂配伍提供参 考依据。

2.2 肠道菌群是方剂配伍疗效的重要表征 方剂是在辨证审因确立治则治法之后,按照配伍规律组合而成,是辨证论治的主要手段之一,具有多途径、多环节、多靶点的治疗特点。方剂作用于机体可以改变肠道菌群的组成、结构及内源性代谢物水平,维持机体肠道微生态的平衡^[42]。如大肠埃希菌-志贺菌属、肠杆菌属、肠球菌属、无氧梭菌属与腹泻率呈显著正相关,乌梅散则能抑制肠道条件致病菌及典型腹泻相关菌属,缓解菌群失调性腹泻^[43]。萹连丸显著改善 2 型糖尿病糖脂代谢,上调肠道嗜黏蛋白阿克曼菌、布劳特氏菌、瘤胃球菌、副拟杆菌相对丰度^[44]。方剂的相须、相使配伍可以起到正向协同作用,其治疗效果的提高与药物合理配伍对肠道菌群的特异性调节有关。以半夏泻心汤为例^[45],半夏、干姜组合的“辛开”配伍能有效降低病原菌克雷伯菌属和肠杆菌属丰度,“辛开”配伍和人参、大枣、炙甘草组合的“甘补”配伍则能增加有益共生菌拟杆菌和乳酸菌丰度,黄连、黄芩组合的“苦降”配伍则有效抑制有害肠道阴沟杆菌和粪肠球菌的生长。十枣汤中有毒药味能够导致正常大鼠的肠道菌群失调,配伍大枣后调节肠道菌群的物种丰富度,增加有益菌属乳杆菌属和丁酸单胞菌属的丰度,降低致病菌大肠埃希菌-志贺菌属的相对丰度,并通过肠道菌群与宿主相互作用影响短链脂肪酸的产生,减轻十枣汤中有毒药味引起的肠道损伤^[46]。可见,肠道菌群是方剂疗效重要物质基础,同时方剂可以调节肠道菌群结构和功能,肠道菌群-方剂疗效相互作用机制是实现“菌-方相应”的前提。

2.3 “菌-方相应”是“方-证相应”的微生物学基础 “菌-方相应”是建立在肠道菌群是方剂疗效的重要表征及作用途径所延伸出的研究思路和方法。目前,从肠道菌群角度观察经典名方和典型证候之间生物学关联及生物标志物的研究已经取得了显著进展。附子理中丸治疗 IBS-D 脾阳虚证,通过降低苏黎世杆菌、布劳特氏菌、*Ruminococcus_torques_group*、*Blautia* 和 *Turicibacter* 相对丰度,促进乳杆菌、拟杆菌相对丰度,以抑制持续性全身炎症^[47-48]。香砂六君子汤通过提升厚壁菌门、乳杆菌属、普雷沃菌属相对丰度,降低拟杆菌门相对丰度,增加乙酸、丙酸、丁酸含量及总短链脂肪酸(SCFAs)水平,减轻 IBS-D 脾虚证的症状^[49]。补肺汤通过增加厚壁菌门、苏黎世杆菌属、乳杆菌属等细菌种类和减少厌氧螺菌属、*Clostridium*、肠单胞球菌属等细菌属的丰度,减轻肺、肠组织炎症状态,恢复慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)肺气

虚证肺-肠轴平衡状态^[50]。乳酸菌和普氏菌水平在血虚血瘀证中显著降低,桃红四物汤可以增加关键功能菌乳酸菌相对丰度^[51]。缺血性脑卒中气虚血瘀证经补阳还五汤干预后,显著下调红蜡菌科、理研菌科、脱硫弧菌科和消化球菌科丰度,并通过组学数据双向正交偏小二乘法(O2PLS)模型结合分析发现肉碱可能是肠道菌群直接作用于缺血性脑卒中的重要物质^[52]。“方-证相应”是方剂与证候的吻合性应用,方证即用方指征,即有是证则用是方^[53];而“菌-方相应”是建立在大量经典名方和中医典型证候之间微生物学的基础上,找到“菌-方相应”的生物学关联及微生物标志物,实现“辨菌论治”“从菌论治”^[54]的可能性。“菌-证相应”和“菌-方相应”示意图见增强出版附加材料。

3 “菌-证-方相应”说的可能

3.1 从泄泻切入肠道菌群与“方-证相应”关系的研究 泄泻是临床常见的脾胃系疾病,也是中医临床的优势病种之一。现代医学中IBS-D、炎症性肠病、功能性腹泻和急、慢性肠炎等因消化器官功能和器质性病变而发生腹泻的疾病均属于泄泻范畴。泄泻的病因病机、临床表现复杂,诊断方法缺乏客观的量化指标。2017年,中华中医药学会脾胃病分会形成了“泄泻中医诊疗专家共识意见(2017)”^[55],将泄泻证候分为寒湿困脾证、肠道湿热证、食滞胃肠证、脾气亏虚证、肾阳亏虚证、肝气乘脾证,并在“方证相应”的基础上,明确不同证候的临床辨证施治方案和证候疗效评价标准,为泄泻的临床诊治提供了重要的指导意见。但泄泻不同证候的辨证依据和方剂疗效评价标准,还有赖于现代科学技术对其不同证候病理机制和相应方剂疗效机制的生物学基础进行探析,为泄泻辨证施治的临床实践及中医药现代化提供更高的指导价值。

3.2 泄泻“菌-证-方相应”研究述要 首先,完整建立了脾气亏虚证^[56]、肠道湿热证^[57]、寒湿困脾证^[58-59]、食滞胃肠证^[60]、肾阳亏虚证^[61]及肝气乘脾证^[62-63]6种证候泄泻的动物模型,再分别应用“方-证相应”药物:参苓白术散、葛根芩连汤^[64-65]、藿香正气散^[66]、保和丸^[67-68]、四神丸^[69-70]及痛泻要方^[71-72]进行了干预研究;利用16S rRNA第3代高通量测序技术获取了不同证候泄泻及相应方剂干预的动物模型肠道不同生态位的优势菌群和特征菌群结果,对关键菌群和证候评价指标进行了关联研究,再针对肠道菌群代谢产物与不同证候泄泻及方剂干预相互作用关系进行分析。以肾阳亏虚证泄泻为例^[69],团队成功构建肾阳亏虚证泄泻动物模型,并通过“以方测证”验证该模型与病证相符,发现肾阳亏虚证泄泻特征菌种 *Lactobacillus intestinalis* 和 *Bacteroides acidifaciens* 在肠道富集,对SCFAs产生负调控作用,与肠道炎症反应、肾功能之间存在相关性;而经过四神丸干预后的特征菌种 *Lactobacillus johnsonii* 与丙酸、戊酸、异丁酸、异戊酸和分泌型免疫球蛋白A(sIgA)之间存在正调控作用,与肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)- α 、白细胞介素(IL)-6呈负相关,该特征菌可能是四神丸发挥疗效的生物标志物。然后,利用高通量测序数据探讨了不同证候泄泻“同病异治”的微生物学机制^[73-74],不同证候泄泻在不同肠道生态位存在相同的肠道菌群种类,又各

自具有独特菌群特征,肠道湿热证和寒湿困脾证在不同肠道生态位均表现厚壁菌门相对丰度降低,而拟杆菌门相对丰度增加,但拟杆菌门和厚壁菌门又分别是肠道湿热证和寒湿困脾证的第一优势菌,可能与厚壁菌门是能量代谢的主要菌群有关;葛根芩连汤治疗肠道湿热证后肠内容物和肠黏膜均以 *Lactobacillus* 为主要优势菌;藿香正气散治疗寒湿困脾证后肠内容物菌群失调以 *Lactobacillus* 富集为特征,而肠黏膜菌群失调的特征体现在 *Candidatus arthromitus*、*Pseudomonas*、*Bacillus* 富集;研究证实了不同证候泄泻与“方证相应”调节肠道菌群的特征菌群均存在差异,且同一病证不同肠道生态位也存在特征菌群失调,提示肠道菌群可能是中医“同病异治”的生物学基础之一。以上研究结果较完整地阐述了泄泻“菌-证-方相应”的生物学机制,为其他中医病种的“菌-证-方相应”研究提供研究范式。泄泻“菌-证-方”研究内容,见增强出版附加材料。

3.3 “菌-证-方相应”说的建立与应用 随着中医证候规律、辨证治疗方法、疗效评估等领域的规范化研究持续深入,针对中医优势病种,如咳嗽^[75]、肥胖症^[76]、高血压^[77]和溃疡性结肠炎^[78]等疾病的辨证方法、证候分型和相应治疗方剂已形成行业专家共识。未来可采用临床研究与动物证候模型相结合的方式,如临床发现原发性失眠阴虚火旺患者肠道优势菌属是拟杆菌属^[79],动物实验同样发现睡眠剥夺可增加大鼠的拟杆菌属,而黄连阿胶汤在改善睡眠剥夺症状的同时减少拟杆菌属的相对丰度,“以方测证”和临床、动物模型肠道菌群角度均验证了该睡眠剥夺模型的中医证候^[80]。建立、收集不同病种的“菌-证-方”数据内容,利用大数据、人工智能技术构建一个全面、实时、动态的“菌-证-方相应”研究平台,整合肠道菌群高通量测序、代谢组学和转录组学等多组学数据,以及中医临床大数据,通过人工智能和机器学习算法,深度挖掘肠道菌群、证候形成演变与方剂疗效之间的复杂关系,从而实现“菌-证-方相应”的精准匹配,服务于临床及科学研究。“菌-证-方相应”理论与实践体系示意图见增强出版附加材料。

4 “菌-证-方相应”说提出的意义

4.1 指引中医证候本质的客观化研究 证候作为疾病某一阶段的病理状态概括,具有动态性、阶段性和个体差异性的特点,肠道菌群的生态学特性在某种程度上与中医证候特点呈现出相似性。通过将“方-证相应”与现代生物学、生态学等领域进行学科交叉,建立“菌-证-方相应”研究范式,促进中医证候客观化、方证相关性研究,有助于从微观层面揭示疾病证候的本质及其客观规律,从“菌-证-方”多维度验证中医理法方药的客观性和有效性。

4.2 诠释中医学理论的科学内涵 “菌-证-方相应”作为肠道菌群与证候、方剂之间的相互作用的关联研究,是将阴阳五行、藏象学说等中医学理论具象化、实证化,增强中医学理论的客观性和说服力。脏腑各具五行之气,五行气失衡与脏腑之间形成病理交织,类似于肠道微生态与各系统功能之间互相影响的现象;而方剂靶向调控肠道微生态防治各系统疾病的思路,与方剂根据五行互藏理论所衍生的配伍治疗原

则相类似^[81]。如肺与大肠相表里,肺肠菌群之间通过细菌、代谢物直接/间接作用参与肺系疾病的发生、发展,通过中医药干预将影响肺肠菌群及免疫系统而发挥治疗作用^[14]。肠道菌群在调控神经、免疫、腺体分泌、营养代谢等方面,具有风、火、燥、湿、寒的特性,当肠道菌群失调时,菌群变为“邪气”戕害人体^[82],肠道菌群失衡成为许多疾病的潜在病因或加重因素。“菌-证-方相应”的研究为中医理论提供了崭新视角来理解人体生理状态及疾病成因和发展过程,有利于对疾病病因病机的深入理解以制定更合理的治疗方案和预防策略。

4.3 “辨菌论治”指导临床诊疗的具体实践策略 “辨菌论治”则是基于“菌-证-方相应”提出的前瞻性临床诊疗方法。医者通过临床四诊合参,结合患者精准肠道菌群类型和数量,准确判断患者的证候类型,深入理解疾病的病理机制。舌诊作为中医四诊的重要内容,是中医临床诊断与辨证论治的重要依据。口腔舌体-肠道菌群的关联模型和作用机制,将有效促进中医舌诊的微观角度研究在辅助疾病诊断与辨证施治中应用^[83]。泄泻湿热证与寒湿证患者舌、肠道菌群变化具有一致性,拟杆菌、厚壁菌可能是区别泄泻湿热证与寒湿证的主要菌种^[84]。根据患者证候及不同种类的菌群结构,利用“菌-证-方相应”数据平台为患者制定最佳的治疗方案,同时收集患者药物疗效情况、追踪实验室检查及肠道菌群结果等内容进行综合判断,评估治疗方案的实际疗效,有助于深入理解疾病的发生机制、证候的演变过程及方剂的治疗作用,为进一步优化治疗方案提供依据,实现“同病异菌异治,异病同菌同治”的治疗新途径筑下坚实基础。

4.4 “从菌论治”方法及产品研发 “从菌论治”是“辨菌论治”方法的延伸和落地。通过深入分析患者的中医证候和肠道菌群状态,从而准确把握患者疾病机制和证候演变规律,以制定更符合患者个体特征的中药方剂,从而达到精准治疗的目的,帮助提高治疗效果,减少药物不良反应。同时,积极探索益生菌、益生菌组合等生物制剂及中药+益生菌组合制剂的研发,如七味白术散联合酵母菌通过调整肠道微生态治疗抗生素相关性腹泻的疗效,优于传统单一七味白术散^[85]。因此,“从菌论治”将精准、有效地调整肠道菌群,以更优化的治疗方案针对性地治疗疾病的不同证候类型。

[利益冲突] 本文不存在任何利益冲突。

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[责任编辑 孙丛丛]