

脑卒中后认知功能障碍与肠道菌群紊乱研究进展

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【摘要】 脑卒中后认知功能障碍是脑卒中致残的重要原因之一。新近研究发现,脑卒中后认知功能障碍患者出现明显的肠道菌群紊乱,提示肠道菌群也在脑卒中后认知功能障碍的发生发展中起重要作用。本文拟就脑卒中后认知功能障碍与肠道菌群的相关研究进行综述,为其预防、治疗和研究方向提供新视角。

【关键词】 卒中; 认知障碍; 胃肠道微生物组; 粪便微生物群移植; 综述

Research advances in the association of post-stroke cognitive impairment and gastrointestinal microbiome imbalance

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【Abstract】 Post-stroke cognitive impairment (PSCI) is one of the most important factors leading to post-stroke disability. In recent years, studies have shown that patients with PSCI have gastrointestinal microbiome imbalance. Besides, gastrointestinal microbiome also plays an important role in the occurrence and development of PSCI. As a consequence, this research reviews the progress on the relationship between the PSCI and the gastrointestinal microbiome, in order to provide a new perspective for the prevention, the treatment and research direction of PSCI.

【Key words】 Stroke; Cognition disorders; Gastrointestinal microbiome; Fecal microbiota transplantation; Review

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中国是全球脑卒中发病率最高的国家之一^[1],居我国致死性疾病病因首位。脑卒中后认知功能障碍(PSCI)特指脑卒中后6个月内出现达到认知功能障碍诊断标准的一系列综合征,具有认知损害呈斑片状、病程波动性等特点^[2]。因相关研究纳入病例所处地域、评价方法,以及诊断标准不同,国际上报道的脑卒中后认知功能障碍发病率存在较大差异,我国也尚无相关发病率的全国性大规模流行病学调查报告。新近一项Meta分析显示,在发病1年内的脑卒中或复发性脑卒中患者中,脑卒中后认知功能障碍非痴呆(PSCIND)比例约为38%,而进展为

脑卒中后痴呆(PSD)的比例为26.5%^[3]。脑卒中后认知功能障碍给患者躯体、心理、社会功能、生活与工作均带来一定的负面影响^[4],且严重影响其总生存期(OS)^[5]。脑卒中后认知功能障碍的发病机制迄今尚不明确,但研究发现,脑卒中类型、病变部位、是否存在血管再通、脑灌注情况和大脑顺应性改变均与患者认知功能状态有关^[6],此外,血管性病变和神经退行性变也参与其中。因脑卒中后认知功能障碍发病机制复杂,目前尚无有效防治手段^[7],故亟需从新的角度探索脑卒中后认知功能障碍的发生机制,挖掘有效的防治靶点。

近年来,随着宏基因组测序(mNGS)技术的进步与发展,肠道菌群状态的研究逐渐成为热点。肠道菌群在生理状态下维持相对稳定状态以确保机体健康,当体内外环境发生变化时则会引起肠道菌群紊乱,影响宿主新陈代谢和免疫反应,进而导致

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各种疾病的发生,特别是中枢神经系统疾病^[8]。研究发现,肠道微生态紊乱在脑卒中、帕金森病、阿尔茨海默病等疾病的发生发展中起重要作用^[9-10]。2020年,我国学者Liu等^[11]在*J Alzheimers Dis*首次报告脑卒中后认知功能障碍与肠道菌群及代谢产物的相关性,提示菌群及其代谢产物在脑卒中后认知功能障碍的发生发展中起重要作用。基于此,本文拟对脑卒中后认知功能障碍发生机制,以及与肠道菌群及其代谢产物关系的研究进行综述,以期对脑卒中后认知功能障碍的防治提供新思路。

一、肠道菌群及其代谢产物对脑卒中后认知障碍的影响

研究发现,肠道菌群紊乱及其代谢产物与缺血性脑损伤和动脉粥样硬化有关,而缺血性脑损伤和动脉粥样硬化与脑卒中后认知功能障碍密切相关,提示肠道菌群紊乱及其代谢产物可增加缺血性卒中后认知功能障碍的发病风险^[1]。

1. 肠道菌群紊乱及其代谢产物对缺血性脑损伤的影响 缺血性脑损伤、梗死灶面积和数量可直接影响脑卒中后认知功能障碍的发生^[12],而脑卒中后肠道菌群紊乱可导致缺血性脑损伤加重,间接参与脑卒中后认知功能障碍的发生。对脑卒中患者^[9]和大脑中动脉闭塞(MCAO)小鼠模型^[13]的研究显示,肠道菌群紊乱与缺血性卒中严重程度呈正相关。一项采用脑卒中肠菌紊乱指数(SDI)定量描述脑卒中患者肠道菌群紊乱程度的研究表明,高SDI指数是重型脑卒中[美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分 ≥ 8]和早期预后不良的危险因素(校正 $OR = 1.019, 95\%CI: 1.004 \sim 1.034$)^[14]。将高SDI指数急性缺血性卒中患者粪便菌群植入MCAO模型小鼠消化道后,可见模型小鼠缺血-再灌注损伤加重^[14],而经4周的混合抗生素(氨苄西林、甲硝唑、硫酸新霉素和万古霉素)干预使肠道菌群丰度降低后,大脑中动脉闭塞所致脑损伤体积减少40%^[15]。此外,肠道菌群代谢产物乙酸、丙酸、异丁酸、丁酸、异戊酸、戊酸等短链脂肪酸(SCFAs),以及氧化三甲胺(TMAO)亦与缺血性脑损伤有关。研究显示,MCAO模型大鼠粪便中乙酸、丁酸、戊酸水平与其神经功能评分和脑缺血损伤程度呈负相关($P < 0.05$),经丁酸溶液30 mg/kg灌胃干预治疗后,大脑中动脉闭塞性梗死灶体积减少^[16]。有研究发现,中至重度脑卒中患者TMAO水平升高,且与NIHSS评分($P < 0.001$)和梗死灶体积($P < 0.001$)呈正相关^[17]。上述

研究提示,脑卒中后肠道菌群紊乱及其代谢产物水平改变可通过影响神经功能和脑损伤范围参与脑卒中后认知功能障碍的病理生理学机制。

2. 肠道菌群紊乱及其代谢产物对动脉粥样硬化的影响 动脉粥样硬化是脑卒中最为常见的原因,主要表现为动脉内膜增厚、粥样硬化斑块形成,以及大血管狭窄闭塞等^[18-19]。动脉粥样硬化亦参与腔隙性梗死(LACI)、脑白质病变(WML)、扩大的血管周围间隙(EPVS)及脑萎缩等脑小血管病的发生与发展^[20],上述病理改变均与脑卒中后认知功能障碍的发生密切相关。近年研究显示,肠道菌群与动脉粥样硬化的发生发展存在关联性^[21-22],其或可通过影响动脉粥样硬化进程参与脑卒中后认知功能障碍的发生。本课题组既往研究发现,神经症状程度不同的急性大动脉粥样硬化性缺血性卒中患者肠道菌群紊乱程度存在一定差异,症状严重者肠道菌群 α 多样性指数升高,伴拟杆菌、肠杆菌、巨球菌、颤杆菌、热脱硫弧菌等机会致病菌的富集^[9]。目前已在动脉粥样硬化患者的颈内动脉内膜斑块中检出单胞菌属、韦荣球菌属和链球菌,同时在此类患者的口腔或肠道也发现拟杆菌属、毛螺菌科等常见菌类,提示源自口腔或肠道的菌群可能易位至斑块并影响动脉粥样硬化进程^[23]。肠道菌群影响动脉粥样硬化进程的途径有三:(1)细菌感染激活免疫系统,引起炎症反应,细菌侵入斑块引起的局部感染和远处感染促进动脉粥样硬化进程;另外,肠道内革兰阴性菌释放的内毒素脂多糖(LPS)与CD14形成的复合物可被免疫细胞表面Toll样受体4(TLR4)识别,并激活多种信号传导反应,可导致一系列非特异性炎症反应,从而加剧斑块的发展或触发其破裂^[22,24]。(2)肠道菌群可通过改变胆固醇代谢影响血清甘油三酯和胆固醇水平进而导致动脉粥样硬化的发生^[25]。(3)特定的饮食成分和微生物代谢产物可导致有害分子的产生,如在肝脏转化生成的TMAO可增强血小板高反应性并增加动脉粥样硬化的形成风险^[26];此外,肠道菌群代谢产物可促进血管氧化应激反应和内皮功能障碍,进而影响动脉粥样硬化进程^[27]。

二、肠道菌群及其代谢产物参与脑卒中后认知功能障碍的病理生理学机制

1. 神经退行性变 脑卒中后认知功能障碍的发生机制十分复杂,除血管性因素外,还常合并或继发神经退行性变,包括 β -淀粉样蛋白(A β)脑组织沉

积、神经元凋亡、tau 蛋白过磷酸化等^[28-30]。临床研究显示,轻度认知损害(MCI)患者与阿尔茨海默病患者的肠道菌群结构相似,其血液和粪便中埃希菌属丰度均高于正常人群,经 A β -PET 显像定量分析提示,阿尔茨海默病患者脑组织内的 A β 负荷与乳酸杆菌相对丰度呈显著负相关^[31];对阿尔茨海默病患者的脑组织切片观察亦显示,经肠道移位至脑组织中的大肠杆菌 K99(E. coli K99)和脂多糖水平升高,而且脂多糖与 A β 在脑组织血管周围共定位^[32]。脂多糖可通过破坏血-脑屏障(BBB)、抑制脑脊液再吸收和外周 A β 清除等功能,下调内皮细胞低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白 1(LRP1)水平,并导致 LRP1 在细胞内错误表达,从而影响 A β 清除^[33],损害认知功能。动物实验表明,淀粉样斑块和神经原纤维缠结(NFTs)阿尔茨海默病样病理改变小鼠模型(ADLPAPT 小鼠模型)接受野生小鼠粪便菌群移植后,其 A β 沉积和 tau 蛋白病理改变减轻^[34];而经腹腔注射脂多糖则可促进缺血-缺氧模型大鼠脑组织 β -淀粉样斑块样聚集体形成^[35]。上述研究结果提示,肠道菌群及其代谢产物在认知功能损伤过程中起关键作用。

2. 血-脑屏障损伤 血-脑屏障损伤与脑卒中后认知功能障碍密切相关^[36]。研究发现,临床痴呆评价量表(CDR)评分增加的阿尔茨海默病患者,在疾病早期尚未形成 A β 沉淀和 tau 蛋白病理改变时即已出现海马和海马旁回毛细血管损伤,以及血-脑屏障破坏,提示血-脑屏障损伤是比阿尔茨海默病更早期的认知损害的生物学标志物^[37-38]。在急性或慢性缺血缺氧患者中亦观察到血-脑屏障损伤现象^[39],提示血-脑屏障损伤或为脑卒中后认知障碍的重要发病机制。Braniste 等^[40]发现,血-脑屏障完整性与肠道菌群及其代谢产物密切相关,与无特定病原体(SPF)小鼠相比,无菌小鼠在胚胎期至成年后紧密连接蛋白(Occludin 和 Claudin-5)表达水平下降可导致血-脑屏障通透性增加,定植 SPF 小鼠粪便菌群并予以丁酸盐干预则可降低血-脑屏障通透性并提高紧密连接蛋白表达水平。上述发现揭示了肠道菌群及其代谢产物短链脂肪酸对血-脑屏障的通透性具有重要作用。

3. 炎症反应 脑卒中可导致神经元凋亡,并释放如损伤相关分子模式(DAMP)等因子,从而引发局灶性炎症反应,促进血-脑屏障损伤、微血管衰竭、脑水肿、氧化应激反应等,并直接诱导神经元凋亡,

进一步加重继发性脑损伤^[41]。脑卒中后认知功能障碍患者血清白细胞介素(IL)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、8-羟基脱氧鸟苷等炎症与氧化应激相关指标均升高^[42],提示炎症与氧化应激反应在脑卒中后认知功能障碍的发生中起关键作用。肠道菌群紊乱是引发脑卒中后炎症反应及认知功能障碍的重要因素,肠道菌群或通过促进脑卒中后炎症反应参与脑卒中后认知功能障碍。动物实验显示,脑梗死可导致食蟹猴肠道菌群持续紊乱、肠黏膜损伤和慢性全身炎症反应^[43]。Benakis 等^[44]的研究显示,肠道菌群紊乱可使树突状细胞重编程,进而影响 T 淋巴细胞分化、促进肠道调节性 T 细胞(Treg)增殖,减少脑卒中后产 IL-17 的 $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞从肠道向大脑的转移,导致缺血性脑损伤。肠道分节丝状菌可影响 T 淋巴细胞的分化,从而降低肠道淋巴组织 Foxp3/IL-17 比例,其中 Foxp3 主要为 Treg 细胞,IL-17 则以 $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞和辅助性 T 细胞 17(Th17)为主,这种向促炎性 Th17 细胞扩增的趋势可加重缺血性脑损伤^[45]。另外,粪便菌群移植实验证实向 ADLPAPT 模型小鼠移植野生型小鼠粪便菌群可抑制模型小鼠脑组织小胶质细胞、星形胶质细胞增生,缓解 A β 沉积并降低 tau 蛋白表达^[34]。研究显示,肠道菌群代谢物产物 LPS、TMAO 等亦可诱导神经炎症与氧化应激反应,参与神经系统疾病的病理生理学机制^[46-47]。

4. 胰岛素抵抗 糖尿病作为脑卒中后认知功能障碍的常见危险因素^[6],其诱发认知损害的机制与胰岛素抵抗(IR)密切相关。胰岛素抵抗通过其代谢效应导致生物能量学功能障碍、免疫功能损伤、炎症反应,以及血管效应,如血管内皮损伤、血-脑屏障功能障碍、血管收缩等引起 A β 清除能力下降、A β 脑组织沉积、tau 蛋白过磷酸化,以及神经原纤维缠结形成、微血管与脑白质损伤,最终导致认知功能障碍^[48]。新近研究发现,肠道菌群改变与糖代谢异常相关,在糖尿病前期及 2 型糖尿病患者的肠道菌群中部分产丁酸盐细菌减少,丁酸盐生物合成相关基因丰度降低^[49];糖尿病患者血清支链氨基酸(BCAAs)水平显著升高,而胰岛素抵抗者支链氨基酸水平升高与特定肠道菌群相关,这些特定菌群具有支链氨基酸生物合成潜力^[50]。Prevotella copri 与 Bacteroides vulgatus 两种人类肠道常见菌是促进支链氨基酸生物合成与胰岛素抵抗的关键菌种,动物实验观察表明,Prevotella copri 菌可增加血清支链氨基酸水平,诱导小鼠胰岛素抵抗^[50]。我国 Liu 等^[51]

发现,通过间歇性禁食干预,重构的糖尿病 db/db 模型小鼠(常见糖尿病小鼠模型)肠道中乳杆菌属和产丁酸的 *Odoribacter* 菌富集,以及肠球菌属、链球菌属和未分类肠球菌属丰度减少,同时可使胰岛素抵抗及认知损害有所改善。上述研究提示肠道菌群的变化或诱导胰岛素抵抗同时参与认知损害。

三、脑卒中后认知功能障碍对肠道菌群的影响

1. 脑卒中后认知功能障碍患者肠道菌群易位

脑卒中应激状态下,肠黏膜最先受累,导致肠屏障受损。缺血性卒中发生后,可导致肠道充血、水肿等病理改变,肠黏膜明显萎缩和上皮细胞(杯状细胞等)脱落^[52]。对 MCAO 模型小鼠的研究业已证实,缺血性卒中发生后回肠紧密连接蛋白(ZO-1)的减少系因肠屏障受损所致肠道渗透性增加,进而发生肠道菌群易位^[53];而且在脑卒中患者感染部位所检出的细菌绝大多数为肠道共生菌^[52],与上述研究相一致。Tascilar 等^[54]的研究也发现,MCAO 模型小鼠可于缺血性卒中症状出现之前即发生部分肠道细菌从肠道易位至血液的现象。脑卒中后认知功能障碍患者可能早在脑卒中发生前即出现肠屏障受损,使肠道菌群从胃肠道转移进入血液及以外的脏器,进而诱发机体免疫反应、炎症反应和神经退化性变^[55]。

2. 脑卒中后认知功能障碍患者肠道菌群紊乱与健康人相比,缺血性卒中患者的肠道菌群结构明显紊乱^[56]。Yin 等^[9]对源于急性缺血性卒中患者和健康人群粪便的细菌 DNA 进行 16sRNA 测序,结果显示,与健康对照组相比,急性缺血性卒中患者的肠道致病菌数量明显增加,而正常菌群明显减少。Singh 等^[56]发现,重型脑卒中患者发病 3 天后其肠道菌群多样性显著降低,主要表现为厚壁菌门、拟杆菌门和放线菌门中特定菌属丰度有所降低。于短暂性脑缺血发作患者的肠组织中亦可观察到相似现象,即肠道微生态多样性异常改变,表现为拟杆菌属、普氏菌属和粪肠菌属数量明显减少^[9]。动物模型同样可见肠道菌群的变化,Houlden 等^[13]发现,缺血性脑损伤小鼠模型盲肠内肽球菌科比例显著增加($P < 0.05$)。但抗生素可诱导 MCAO 模型小鼠肠道菌群改变,缓解缺血性脑损伤^[44]。然而,经广谱抗生素预处理的 MCAO 模型小鼠,无论制模前是否停用广谱抗生素均无法使小鼠梗死灶面积缩小,且若于制模前停用抗生素尚可增加制模后 5~7 天重症结肠炎所致病死率^[57],表明通过抗生素调节肠

道菌群以改善脑卒中结局的可行性尚不确定。与脑卒中后非认知功能障碍患者相比,脑卒中后认知功能障碍患者肠道菌群中的梭杆菌门(*Fusobacteria*)相对丰度显著增加,而互养菌门(*Synergistetes*)、疣微菌门(*Verrucomicrobia*)、广古菌门(*Euryarchaeota*)相对丰度有所下降^[11]。Liu 等^[11]对 65 例急性缺血性卒中患者粪便 DNA 进行 16sRNA 测序,并于出院 3 个月后进行认知功能评估,其结果显示,与非脑卒中后认知功能障碍患者相比,脑卒中后认知功能障碍患者的肠道微生物多样性相应代谢产物显著降低,其中,梭菌属相对丰度与脑卒中后认知功能障碍程度呈正相关,粪便中主要短链脂肪酸含量与脑卒中后认知功能障碍程度呈负相关。肠道菌群代谢产物随肠道菌群的紊乱也会发生显著改变。TMAO 作为肠道微生物群产生的一种小分子代谢产物,与血小板高反应性、血栓形成密切相关。脑卒中和短暂性脑缺血发作患者均存在血浆 TMAO 水平明显降低现象^[9]。Zhu 等^[58]对 256 例急性缺血性卒中患者入院 24 小时内血浆 TMAO 浓度与发病 1 年后认知功能进行统计学分析发现,血浆 TMAO 水平升高是脑卒中后认知功能障碍的预测因素。短链脂肪酸作为肠道菌群发酵膳食纤维等产生的代谢产物,不仅可以维持肠道微生态平衡,对血-脑屏障和免疫细胞也具有调节作用。Yamashiro 等^[59]研究发现,缺血性卒中患者肠道短链脂肪酸比例和数量均呈异常变化,乙酸水平显著下降,而戊酸、异戊酸水平有一定程度升高。

四、肠道微生态干预治疗脑卒中后认知功能障碍

益生菌、益生元的补充和粪菌移植是主要的肠道微生态干预方式。Liu 等^[11]对 18 例脑卒中后认知功能障碍患者行益生菌干预治疗,结果显示,益生菌仅对患者情绪有所改善,而对认知功能并无显著影响。该研究未达预期效果的原因:(1)所用益生菌产生的短链脂肪酸数量不足以缓解脑卒中后认知功能障碍患者短链脂肪酸缺乏状态,可考虑补充大剂量短链脂肪酸或产生短链脂肪酸的益生菌。(2)该研究所用益生菌主要由乳酸杆菌和双歧杆菌组成,若改用新型益生菌如 Akk 菌(*Akkermansia*)可能具有改善脑卒中后认知功能障碍的潜力。粪菌移植治疗可使脑损伤所致肠道菌群紊乱恢复正常,改善脑卒中血-脑屏障通透性,但相关脑卒中后认知功能障碍研究尚无进展。

五、总结与展望

综上所述,肠道菌群紊乱不仅增加脑卒中发生风险,同时还对脑卒中后认知功能障碍产生不良影响。尽管目前仍缺乏脑卒中后认知功能障碍与肠道菌群及其代谢产物的直接机制研究,但上述研究均表明肠道菌群可通过多种途径参与脑卒中后认知功能障碍的发生发展。未来可在现有证据的基础上,科学合理地开展脑卒中后认知功能障碍与肠道菌群的人群或基础研究,为脑卒中后认知功能障碍的防治提供新的视角。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

- 神经原纤维缠结 neurofibrillary tangles(NFTs)
- 视觉诱发电位 visual-evoked potential(VEP)
- 受限玻尔兹曼机 restricted Boltzmann machine(RBM)
- 衰弱指数 Frailty Index(FI)
- 随机森林 random forest(RF)
- 损伤相关分子模式
damaged-associated molecular patterns(DAMP)
- 梯度回波序列 gradient echo sequence(GRE)
- 梯度提升决策树 gradient boosting decision tree(GBDT)
- 调节性 T 细胞 regulatory T cell(Treg)
- 头痛影响测验-6 Headache Impact Test version 6(HIT-6)
- 微栓子信号 microembolic signals(MES)
- 无特定病原体 specific pathogen free(SPF)
- 细胞外基质 extracellular matrix(ECM)
- 先兆型偏头痛患者经皮卵圆孔封堵术治疗
the Percutaneous Closure of Patent Foramen Ovale in
Migraine with Aura(PRIMA)
- Dice 相似性系数 Dice similarity coefficient(DSC)
- 相位对比法 phase contrast(PC)
- 小波变换 wavelet transform(WT)
- 小动脉闭塞 small artery occlusion(SAO)
- 心源性栓塞 cardioembolism(CE)
- 信号强度比值 signal intensity ratio(SIR)
- 信噪比 signal-to-noise ratio(SNR)
- U 型残差网络 U-shaped residual network(URESNet)
- 虚拟现实 virtual reality(VR)
- 血管性痴呆 vascular dementia(VaD)
- 血管性血友病因子 von Willebrand factor(vWF)
- 血-脑屏障 blood-brain barrier(BBB)
- 血压变异性 blood pressure variability(BPV)
- 氧化三甲胺 trimethylamine N-oxide(TMAO)
- Toll 样受体 4 Toll-like receptor 4(TLR4)
- 胰岛素抵抗 insulin resistance(IR)
- 因早死所致的寿命损失年 years of life lost(YLL)
- 应用 AMPLATZER PFO 封堵器对偏头痛合并卵圆孔未闭
患者进行医疗管理降低头痛发生率的
前瞻性随机研究
Prospective, Randomized Investigation to Evaluate
Incidence of Headache Reduction in Subjects with
Migraine and Patent Foramen Ovale Using the
AMPLATZER PFO Occluder to Medical Management
(PREMIUM)