

肠道菌群对难治性癫痫发病的影响

洪桢

【摘要】 肠道菌群通过微生物群-肠道-脑轴调节神经功能和行为,并参与多种神经系统疾病的发病机制。癫痫患者肠道菌群结构和功能发生明显变化,但尚未得出一致性变化的菌群。本文概述癫痫患者肠道菌群改变、肠道菌群与癫痫的关系、肠道菌群的抗癫痫作用、微生物群-肠道-脑轴在癫痫发病中潜在机制方面研究进展,以为难治性癫痫提供新的治疗靶点。

【关键词】 癫痫; 胃肠道微生物组; 综述

The impact of gut microbiota on the development of refractory epilepsy

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【Abstract】 The gut microbiota could regulate brain function and behavior via microbiota-gut-brain axis and is associated with the pathogenesis of various neurological diseases. Significant alteration of gut microbiota is seen in patients with epilepsy, but consistent microbiota change has not yet been obtained. We aimed to summarize the changes of gut microbiota in patients with epilepsy, the relationship between gut microbiota and epilepsy, the anti-seizure effect of gut microbiota, and the potential mechanism of gut microbiota-gut-brain axis in the pathogenesis of epilepsy, which would help to provide new therapeutic targets for the treatment of refractory epilepsy.

【Key words】 Epilepsy; Gastrointestinal microbiome; Review

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癫痫是一种以具有持久性致病倾向为特征的慢性神经系统疾病^[1]。据 2019 年世界卫生组织 (WHO) 数据,全球有超过 5000 万例癫痫患者,占全球疾病经济负担的 0.5%,且每年新增约 240 万例^[2]。国内流行病学调查显示,癫痫总体患病率为 7.0‰,年发病率为 28.8/10 万^[3]。发展中国家仅不足 50% 的癫痫患者接受有效的抗癫痫发作药物 (ASM) 治疗,但仍有 30% 患者无法有效控制发作^[4]。研究显示,影响突触连接、离子通道和神经递质功能等的病理性因素使中枢神经系统兴奋性和抑制性递质稳态失衡,进而导致癫痫发作^[5],遗传因素和环境因素均可影响癫痫易感性,约 35% 直接归因于遗传因素^[6],仍有大多数患者确切发病机制不明,环境因素

影响癫痫的长期易感性亦不明确。近年来,肠道菌群逐渐被认为是环境因素对宿主疾病易感性的重要调节因子,其组成和功能受环境因素(如饮食、压力和药物等)的影响,亦受遗传因素的影响。肠道菌群在脑发育和神经行为学发生发展过程中发挥关键作用^[7]。肠道菌群通过影响碳水化合物和氨基酸代谢、合成重要代谢产物和神经递质、调节小胶质细胞和星形胶质细胞功能、维持免疫稳态、调节迷走神经细胞电活动等,参与癫痫的发病机制。本文概述癫痫患者肠道菌群改变、肠道菌群与癫痫的关系、肠道菌群的抗癫痫作用、微生物群-肠道-脑轴在癫痫发病中潜在机制方面研究进展,以为难治性癫痫的治疗提供新的靶点。

一、癫痫患者肠道菌群改变研究

精神疾病、神经发育障碍(如自闭症、抽动症等)或神经系统变性疾病(如帕金森病、阿尔茨海默病等)患者均存在肠道菌群结构和功能改变。研究者对癫痫患者肠道菌群进行分析,发现难治性癫痫

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患者粪便菌群与正常人群存在显著差异^[8-15]。我们课题组的前期研究采用 16SrDNA 测序发现,难治性癫痫患者粪便菌群 α 多样性指数较高^[12]。而针对难治性癫痫患儿的研究则得出不一致结论:广东省深圳市儿童医院的队列研究并未在难治性癫痫患儿粪便菌群中检出 α 多样性指数增高,而是发现 β 多样性存在显著差异;进一步 LEfSe 分析显示,厚壁菌门和变形菌门丰度增高、拟杆菌门和放线菌门丰度降低,克罗诺杆菌属丰度增高,拟杆菌属、普氏菌属和双歧杆菌属相对丰度降低^[10]。来自瑞典的研究通过鸟枪法宏基因组测序发现,难治性癫痫患儿粪便菌群 α 多样性指数降低,拟杆菌属相对丰度降低、厚壁菌门和肌动蛋白细菌相对丰度增高^[8]。晚近研究显示,遗传性难治性癫痫患儿粪便菌群放线菌门丰度增高、拟杆菌属丰度降低,基因功能分析发现 ATP 结合盒转运体可以作为难治性癫痫的功能性生物学标志物^[15]。上述研究初步评估癫痫患者肠道菌群多样性、组成和功能,均发现难治性癫痫患者厚壁菌门/拟杆菌门比值增加,提示肠道菌群异常在癫痫特别是难治性癫痫的诊断与治疗中具有潜在价值;但各项研究结果不完全一致甚至矛盾,推测可能与试验设计方案、人群来源、年龄、饮食、抗癫痫发作药物、样本量以及缺乏详细的基线数据(遗传和环境因素等影响肠道菌群结构和功能)等因素有关,使得各项研究结果之间难以进行交叉比较。今后研究有待扩大样本量、合理控制变量、动态随访以及采用宏基因组第二代测序技术(mNGS)分析数据,进一步阐明难治性癫痫患者的肠道菌群变化。

二、肠道菌群与癫痫的关系

1. 肠道菌群与动物模型的癫痫易感性 已知生理和心理压力可以影响肠道菌群的组成和功能,因此有动物实验探讨压力致肠道菌群改变可诱发癫痫发作。经研究证实,暴露于慢性约束压力的 Sprague-Dawley (SD) 大鼠仅需少量外侧杏仁核刺激即可诱导完全性癫痫发作和持久性癫痫发作,进一步将 SD 大鼠盲肠内容物移植至无特定病原体 (SPF) 大鼠胃肠道,接受压力应激 SD 大鼠粪便的 SPF 大鼠对癫痫点燃 (kindling) 刺激的易感性增加、癫痫发作持续时间延长,而接受假压力应激 SD 大鼠粪便的 SPF 大鼠癫痫发作阈值增高、癫痫发作持续时间缩短,但该项研究样本量较小(每组 6 只大鼠)且缺乏菌群测序数据^[15]。然而,肠道菌群增加癫痫

易感性的作用机制尚不明确,这是由于除外菌群自身,还有菌群相关代谢产物、神经递质等物质,也对癫痫易感性起重要作用。横向流体冲击致创伤性癫痫大鼠模型显示,创伤并不导致肠道菌群变化,但创伤后癫痫发作易感风险与创伤前肠道菌群的紊乱和肠道短链脂肪酸含量密切相关^[16-17]。上述两项研究表明,压力应激相关肠道菌群及其代谢产物(如短链脂肪酸等)可增加癫痫易感性。脑海绵状血管瘤 (CCM) 是癫痫发作的主要危险因素和病理学基础。向脑海绵状血管瘤易感小鼠(内皮特异性 *Krit1ECKO* 和 *Ccm2ECKO* 基因敲除小鼠)腹腔注射革兰阴性菌脆弱拟杆菌或脂多糖,发现革兰阴性杆菌感染通过 Toll 样受体 4 (TLR4) 信号转导通路调节脑海绵状血管瘤易感风险,将 *Krit1ECKO* 基因敲除小鼠置于无菌环境下饲养则未形成脑海绵状血管瘤,接受抗生素治疗的母鼠生产的子代小鼠 (SPF 小鼠) 也对脑海绵状血管瘤无易感性,而将子代 SPF 小鼠与正常环境下饲养小鼠交叉培养后则恢复其对脑海绵状血管瘤的易感性;采用 16SrDNA 测序检测 *Krit1ECKO* 和 *Ccm2ECKO* 基因敲除小鼠粪便样本, *ActeroidetesS24-7* 相对丰度显著增高^[18]。上述研究结果均支持肠道菌群在脑海绵状血管瘤及其导致的癫痫发作中发挥重要作用,而 *ActeroidetesS24-7* 是否参与调节脑海绵状血管瘤的易感性目前尚不清楚。

2. 感染与癫痫易感性 细菌、病毒或寄生虫感染可以改变宿主肠道菌群丰度及结构,且与癫痫易感性显著相关,感染通过激活免疫炎症反应而增加癫痫易感风险^[19-20]。多项队列研究亦提示感染可增加癫痫易感性:一项针对 1998-2008 年丹麦北部出生儿童的队列研究显示,妊娠期间发生感染的女性生产的子代罹患癫痫的风险显著增加^[21];另一项针对 1982-2012 年丹麦出生人群的队列研究显示,因感染住院患儿的癫痫患病率增加 78%^[22];感染乙型溶血性链球菌(新生儿感染的主要病原菌)的新生儿未来罹患癫痫或其他神经系统疾病的风险显著增加^[23];来自挪威的流行病学调查显示,2009 年甲型 H1N1 流感暴发后感染相关癫痫综合征发病率显著增加^[24];人类疱疹病毒 6 型 (HHV-6) 与内侧颞叶硬化(难治性癫痫常见病因)相关,内侧颞叶硬化患者表现出更频繁的癫痫发作、更高的 HHV-6 病毒 DNA 载量,推测 HHV-6 通过诱导异常免疫炎症反应参与内侧颞叶硬化的发生发展,值得注意的是,

HHV-6B 感染是儿童癫痫的重要危险因素^[25]。动物模型亦支持细菌、病毒或寄生虫感染通过免疫炎症途径[如肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(MCP-1)]增加癫痫易感风险^[16,26-28]；脑组织注射 Theiler 鼠脑脊髓炎病毒的小鼠可诱发癫痫和神经炎症,主要病理生理学机制为海马和边缘系统炎症因子[白细胞介素-6(IL-6)和 TNF]水平升高^[26,29]；向肿瘤坏死因子受体 1 和 2(TNFR1 和 TNFR2)基因敲除小鼠脑组织注射 Theiler 鼠脑脊髓炎病毒后,癫痫发作明显减少^[26]。上述研究表明 TNF 信号转导通路是介导感染诱发癫痫的必要条件。Theiler 鼠脑脊髓炎病毒增加癫痫易感性的作用机制可能是, TNF- α 通过识别 TNFR1, 上调谷氨酸受体的表达, 促进兴奋性突触传递, 诱发癫痫发作。向大鼠体内注射脂多糖(细菌细胞壁)之后, 脑组织 TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-1 β 等促炎因子水平升高, 使大鼠对化学刺激(戊四唑)和电刺激(角膜刺激)诱发的癫痫发作阈值降低^[29]。弓形虫感染小鼠也对戊四唑诱发的癫痫发作阈值降低, 其作用机制为弓形虫感染通过阻断多巴胺受体 D1 和 D2 与多巴胺结合以增加癫痫易感性^[30]。综合上述研究, 感染是否通过影响肠道菌群从而具有增加癫痫易感性作用仍待进一步探索。

三、肠道菌群与抗癫痫治疗

1. 生酮饮食与肠道菌群 生酮饮食是一种高脂肪、低碳水化合物饮食, 用于治疗抗癫痫发作药物无效的难治性癫痫, 但 1 个世纪以来该饮食结构控制癫痫发作的确切机制仍未阐明。近年多项基础与临床研究探讨生酮饮食对癫痫患者肠道菌群的影响及生酮饮食是否通过肠道菌群参与抗癫痫的潜在机制。(1)生酮饮食对癫痫患者肠道菌群的影响: 我们课题组前期队列研究显示, 5/12 例难治性癫痫患儿生酮饮食过程中癫痫发作频率减少 > 50%, 10/12 例患儿予以生酮饮食 3 个月后认知功能和运动功能改善; 进一步比较生酮饮食前和 3 个月后的粪便样本, 发现 α 多样性指数无明显差异, 而 β 多样性指数分析提示肠道菌群结构发生改变, 放线菌门和双歧杆菌属丰度降低, 变形菌门丰度增加^[11]。复旦大学附属华山医院的队列研究显示, 难治性癫痫患儿予以生酮饮食 6 个月后, 粪便菌群 α 多样性指数降低, 放线菌门和厚壁菌门相对丰度较拟杆菌门减少^[31]。广东省深圳市儿童医院针对癫痫婴儿的队列研究发现, 生酮饮食至少 1 周后粪便菌群变形菌门相对丰度降低, 拟杆菌门、普雷沃菌属和双歧

杆菌属相对丰度增加^[10]。葡萄糖转运体 1 缺陷综合征(GLUT1-DS)患者予以生酮饮食 3 个月后, 肠道菌群脱硫弧菌属相对丰度明显减少^[32]。上述研究并未得出一致性变化的肠道菌群, 可能是由于生酮饮食方案和时间不同, 所纳入患者的社会人口学特征和癫痫亚型不同, 今后尚待大样本队列研究和多组学检测手段继续探究生酮饮食参与抗癫痫的潜在机制。(2)生酮饮食是否通过肠道菌群参与抗癫痫的潜在机制: 来自美国哈佛大学的癫痫模型揭示肠道菌群在生酮饮食抗癫痫机制中发挥重要作用, 通过无菌环境饲养或抗生素治疗调节小鼠肠道菌群, 再以 6 Hz 电刺激诱发癫痫模型, 16SrDNA 测序显示, 予以生酮饮食第 4 天, 肠道菌群 α 多样性指数降低, 阿克曼菌属和副拟杆菌属相对丰度增加, 将阿克曼菌和副拟杆菌培养后移植至无菌小鼠胃肠道后, 小鼠对 6 Hz 电刺激的癫痫发作阈值增高, 表明生酮饮食相关肠道菌群具有抗癫痫作用^[33]。该项研究随后向 *Kcna1*-/- 癫痫猝死模型小鼠肠道移植生酮饮食相关肠道菌群(阿克曼菌、副拟杆菌), 可以降低癫痫发作阈值、减少癫痫发作频率和持续时间, 予以抗生素抑制这两种菌群后, 小鼠自发性强直-阵挛发作增加, 表明肠道菌群的抗癫痫作用适用于各种癫痫亚型^[33]。代谢组学研究显示, 予以生酮饮食后外周血 γ -D-谷氨酰胺水平降低, 可能与小鼠海马 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)/谷氨酸比值增加有关, 表明肠道菌群可以通过调节中枢神经递质代谢及其外周代谢产物而调节癫痫易感性^[33]。上述研究表明生酮饮食是通过肠道菌群参与抗癫痫机制。此外, 通过生酮饮食、抗生素等调节婴儿痉挛症(IS)模型大鼠肠道菌群发现, 肠道菌群可影响海马线粒体功能, 进而影响癫痫易感性, 提示线粒体功能相关菌群可以作为癫痫的潜在治疗靶点^[34]。人参皂苷化合物 K 可降低戊四唑诱发癫痫模型大鼠癫痫发作强度和潜伏期, 游离脂肪酸受体 GPR40 可通过调节 N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(NMDAR)功能以降低癫痫易感性^[35-36]。尚待更多研究筛选出与直接影响癫痫易感性的肠道菌群相关代谢产物, 进一步明确肠道菌群及其代谢产物影响癫痫相关神经元活动的作用机制。

2. 益生菌与肠道菌群 南京医科大学第二附属医院对 1 例克罗恩病合并难治性癫痫患者予以粪菌移植治疗, 连续 3 次移植后克罗恩病活动指数(CDAI)自 361 分降至 131 分, 且粪菌移植后 20 个月

可在未服用抗癫痫发作药物的情况下完全控制发作^[37]。韩国庆尚国立大学医院的观察性研究显示, 出生 24 小时内服用益生菌(布拉酵母菌或干酪乳杆菌)的新生儿无论是否感染轮状病毒, 其癫痫发作风险均显著降低, 而未服用益生菌的轮状病毒感染患儿, 其癫痫发作风险增加^[38]。布拉酵母菌通过抑制可增加活性氧和白质损伤的轮状病毒结构蛋白 4 以及免疫炎症反应, 使感染轮状病毒患儿的癫痫发作减少^[38]。在一项开放标签试验中, 难治性癫痫患者连续 4 个月服用嗜酸乳杆菌、植物乳杆菌、干酪乳杆菌、瑞士乳杆菌、短乳杆菌、乳双歧杆菌和唾液链球菌的混合物, 约 30% 患者癫痫发作频率减少 > 50%^[39], 但该项研究样本量较小且缺乏安慰剂对照。动物模型显示, 应用鼠李糖乳杆菌或长双歧杆菌后, 大鼠和小鼠脑组织 γ -氨基丁酸受体(GABAR)表达增加, 而 GABAR 是抑制性神经递质受体, 进而减少癫痫发作^[40-41]。目前研究仅提示益生菌可能是控制癫痫发作的潜在方法, 尚待更多高质量随机对照试验验证益生菌是否通过调节肠道菌群以减少癫痫发作。

3. 抗癫痫发作药物与肠道菌群 肠道菌群与抗癫痫发作药物直接作用, 从而改变药代动力学, 影响药物疗效和药物毒性。针对 1197 种药物的研究显示, 约 27% 的非抗生素类药物可抑制近 40 种肠道菌群生长^[42]。氯硝西洋经肠道菌群代谢, 可增加药物毒性作用^[43]。卡马西平可产生特定的肠道菌群表型^[44-46]。母代小鼠暴露于丙戊酸钠可降低肠道中厚壁菌门丰度及增加拟杆菌门丰度^[47]; 进一步应用于临床发现, 新发癫痫患者服用丙戊酸钠后肠道菌群厚壁菌门/拟杆菌门比例显著增加^[48], 孤独症患者肠道菌群厚壁菌门/拟杆菌门比例亦增加^[49-51], 因此推测, 丙戊酸钠的致畸作用并非是对宿主直接产生致畸风险, 而是通过改变肠道菌群参与致畸作用。

四、微生物群-肠道-脑轴在癫痫发病中的潜在机制

1. 免疫炎症反应与血脑屏障功能异常 国际抗癫痫联盟(ILAE)在 2017 年公布的癫痫分类中指出, 免疫性因素是癫痫的重要发病机制之一, 约 20% 的不明原因癫痫可能为免疫性癫痫^[52]。肠黏膜淋巴组织是人体免疫细胞最多的器官, 70%~80% 的免疫细胞位于肠黏膜^[53]。癫痫发病机制与神经免疫炎症反应有关, 微生物群-肠道-脑轴免疫炎症反应通路参与癫痫的发生^[54]。肠道菌群可以影响中枢

神经系统免疫功能^[55]。肠道菌群可将食物中色氨酸代谢为芳烃受体激动剂, 后者与小胶质细胞受体相互作用, 促进小胶质细胞迁移、凋亡、吞噬, 以及增加炎症因子释放, 小胶质细胞活化可进一步上调转化生长因子- α (TGF- α)和血管内皮生长因子-B(VEGF-B)的表达, 促使星形胶质细胞发生炎症反应^[56]; 星形胶质细胞与小胶质细胞之间相互作用可以导致炎症反应增强、血脑屏障稳态失衡, 使得外周免疫细胞和炎症因子更易透过血脑屏障进入中枢神经系统, 导致慢性炎症, 具有参与癫痫发生的潜在机制。无菌环境饲养或经抗生素抑制肠道菌群的小鼠脑组织中胶质细胞形态、功能、分化和活化均存在缺陷, 其对病原体存在先天性免疫缺陷^[57], 然而此类小鼠重新在胃肠道内定植菌群, 免疫功能得以恢复, 表明肠道菌群对小胶质细胞的免疫功能具有至关重要的作用。外周免疫细胞功能异常亦与癫痫的发生相关, 迁移至中枢神经系统的 T 淋巴细胞和单核细胞分化为巨噬细胞并侵袭脑组织, 诱发癫痫发作^[58]。肠道菌群可以影响外周免疫应答。辅助性 T 细胞 17(Th17)是 CD4⁺T 细胞亚型, 在适应性免疫应答中起关键作用^[59-60], IL-17 是 Th17 细胞产生的主要细胞因子, 并可被特定肠道菌群(如拟杆菌门)调节^[61]。癫痫患者脑脊液和外周血 IL-17 水平明显升高, 其表达变化与癫痫发作频率和严重程度呈正相关, 因此推测, 肠道菌群可能通过介导 IL-17 途径而影响癫痫的易感性^[62]。此外, 肠道菌群重要代谢产物如短链脂肪酸等可以通过调节 B 淋巴细胞功能而影响免疫球蛋白的合成和分泌, 参与淋巴细胞的分化^[63-64]。缺乏肠道共生菌群的小鼠肠黏膜 IgA 和 IgG1 分泌减少, IgE 分泌增多, 免疫相关疾病易感性增加^[65-66]。上述研究表明, 肠道菌群可能通过影响中枢和外周免疫炎症反应在癫痫发病中发挥重要作用, 但具体机制尚待进一步研究。肠道菌群还可以影响肠黏膜屏障蛋白 Occludin 和 Claudin5 的表达, 无菌环境饲养或经抗生素抑制肠道菌群的小鼠血脑屏障通透性明显增加^[67-68]; 肠道菌群失调可导致 Occludin 和 Claudin 表达下调, 从而增加肠黏膜和血脑屏障的通透性^[69], 使得致病性微生物、代谢产物和毒素更易从肠道渗出, 使释放的大量免疫细胞和炎症因子更易进入中枢神经系统, 进而诱发癫痫发作。肠道中有大量存在细胞壁成分的菌群, 肽聚糖是细菌细胞壁的成分, 可表达于小胶质细胞^[70]。肠道菌群稳态失衡

时,肠黏膜屏障和血脑屏障通透性改变,肽聚糖等菌群相关代谢产物易透过屏障,引起中枢神经系统慢性炎症,进而参与癫痫的发病机制^[71]。上述研究均表明,肠道菌群可以通过影响免疫炎症反应和屏障通透性,参与癫痫易感性的调节。然而目前仅少数研究直接关注肠道菌群、免疫炎症反应与癫痫之间的关系,尚待更多设计良好的研究进一步验证微生物群-肠道-脑轴在癫痫发病机制中的作用。

2. 迷走神经系统 脑组织与肠道之间的信息传递途径还包括自主神经系统^[72],肠道菌群通过自主神经系统调节大脑神经元电活动。动物模型显示,小鼠服用空肠弯曲杆菌后脑干迷走神经感觉神经和初级感觉中神经核 *c-fos* 基因表达上调^[73];肠内分泌细胞受体与肠道菌群释放的神经递质(如 GABA、谷氨酸、5-羟色胺、去甲肾上腺素等)相互作用,迷走神经元突触将上述信号传导至神经元,通过调节中枢神经细胞兴奋性以调节癫痫易感性^[74],从而为通过调节肠道菌群干预神经系统疾病提供重要理论依据。

3. 肠道神经内分泌信号与神经递质 神经内分泌信号是指外周组织(肠道等)中神经细胞或内分泌细胞,可将传入信号(神经递质)转变为化学刺激,分泌神经激素、化学递质、代谢产物等信息分子至血液,从而与中枢神经系统等联系。胃肠道菌群可直接分泌产生神经递质,或者肠道菌群可将食物中营养元素代谢分解为神经递质。不同类型肠道菌群可代谢产生不同类型神经递质,如肠球菌属、链球菌属和大肠杆菌属可产生血清素;乳杆菌属和双歧杆菌属可产生 GABA;大肠杆菌属和芽孢杆菌属可产生去甲肾上腺素和多巴胺^[75]。神经递质失衡与癫痫的发生密切相关,肠道菌群产生的 GABA 可以透过血脑屏障进入中枢神经系统,癫痫灶 GABA 和血清素等抑制性神经递质水平下降,谷氨酸、多巴胺和去甲肾上腺素等兴奋性神经递质水平升高^[76]。海马损伤或癫痫患者脑组织 GABA 与谷氨酸平衡破坏,进而导致癫痫^[1],肠道黄化瘤胃球菌和粪球菌相对丰度与脑组织谷氨酸和谷氨酰胺水平呈正相关^[77],因此推测,肠道菌群通过影响谷氨酰胺-谷氨酸-GABA 途径以调节特定脑区(如海马、杏仁核和蓝斑)GABAR 和 NMDAR 的表达。将阿克曼菌和副拟杆菌定植于小鼠胃肠道后,血清和肠道兴奋性氨基酸(谷氨酸)水平降低,海马 GABA 表达升高,进而发挥抗癫痫作用^[33]。约 90% 的 5-羟色胺

在肠道嗜铬细胞中产生^[78],小鼠胃肠道中某些特殊菌群通过调节结肠细胞 5-羟色胺合成限速酶色氨酸羟化酶 1(TPH1)以促进肠道 5-羟色胺的产生^[79]。颞叶癫痫患者血清和癫痫灶 5-羟色胺缺乏,予以选择性 5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂(SSRI)可以控制癫痫发作^[80]。利血平诱导的 5-羟色胺耗竭可以降低大鼠对电刺激诱发癫痫发作的阈值,从而增加癫痫易感性^[81]。因此认为,肠道内分泌细胞释放的 5-羟色胺可能通过调节肠道迷走神经电活动和免疫炎症反应,从而增强癫痫易感性。癫痫患者和癫痫模型动物脑组织 N-乙酰天冬氨酸(NAA)水平均降低,与粪便瘤胃球菌丰度增加呈正相关^[82]。上述研究均表明神经递质作为肠道菌群代谢产物可能通过调节神经元突触表面受体(如 NMDAR, GABAR 等)的表达,从而产生潜在的致病作用。

4. 肠道神经内分泌信号与短链脂肪酸 肠道中神经细胞也可受短链脂肪酸的影响。肠道特定菌群(包括拟杆菌门和厚壁菌门)可发酵分解不溶性膳食纤维,产生短链脂肪酸盐如乙酸盐、丙酸盐和丁酸盐^[83]。短链脂肪酸盐在促小胶质细胞成熟过程中发挥重要作用,小胶质细胞和血脑屏障通透性变化与癫痫发作易感性密切相关^[84]。失神发作模型(WAG/Rij 大鼠)脑组织短链脂肪酸水平显著降低,补充丁酸盐后其失神发作得以控制,这是由于丁酸盐可以改善线粒体功能并保护脑组织免受氧化应激和神经元凋亡,从而提高癫痫发作阈值并降低发作强度^[85]。补充丙酸盐可以减轻线粒体损伤、海马细胞凋亡和神经功能缺损,从而降低癫痫发作强度并延长潜伏期^[86]。上述研究表明短链脂肪酸可以通过不同机制发挥抗癫痫作用。

5. 肠道菌群与下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴 压力可诱发癫痫发作,而下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(HPA)轴是压力应激反应的核心调节轴^[87]。不同激素对癫痫发作的作用不同:癫痫患者糖皮质激素水平升高;大多数脱氧皮质酮是抗惊厥药物;促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素(CRH)和皮质酮可促进谷氨酸等兴奋性神经递质信号传导,从而诱发癫痫发作^[88-89]。肠道菌群与下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴之间存在相关性,压力应激条件下宿主肠道菌群结构和功能改变,从而调节结肠 CRH 途径相关基因表达^[90]。但肠道菌群、下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴与癫痫之间的具体作用机制尚待进一步探究。

综上所述,肠道菌群在调节中枢和外周免疫炎

症反应、维持屏障通透性稳态等方面具有重要作用,上述功能改变均与癫痫密切相关。尽管目前的临床研究均表明,癫痫患者肠道菌群结构和功能发生明显改变,但并未得出一致性变化的菌群。未来研究尚待扩大样本量,采用多组学方法如宏基因组测序、蛋白组学、代谢组学、转录组学等检测癫痫相关代谢、蛋白、基因转录通路。生酮饮食目前被证实通过肠道菌群产生抗癫痫作用,其他干预肠道菌群的方法(如抗癫痫发作药物、益生菌添加治疗、益生元、代谢产物、抗生素、粪菌移植等)能否减少癫痫发作频率、降低癫痫发作强度、提高癫痫发作阈值,对于了解调控肠道菌群能否作为癫痫治疗的潜在靶点至关重要。未来需要多种癫痫临床表型以探究肠道菌群对脑代谢、神经免疫炎症反应、神经元电活动影响的具体作用机制,以进一步揭示微生物群-肠道-脑轴在癫痫发病机制中的作用,为难治性癫痫提供新的治疗靶点。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(一)

- 阿尔茨海默病 Alzheimer's disease(AD)
- γ -氨基丁酸 γ -aminobutyric acid(GABA)
- γ -氨基丁酸受体 γ -aminobutyric acid receptor(GABAR)
- γ -氨基丁酸 A 型受体
 γ -aminobutyric acid receptor type A(GABA_AR)
- γ -氨基丁酸转运蛋白 1
 γ -aminobutyric acid transporter 1(GAT1)
- 氨基末端结构域 amino-terminal domain(ATD)
- α -氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异噁唑丙酸
 α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid (AMPA)
- α -氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异噁唑丙酸受体
 α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid receptor(AMPA)
- 半侧巨脑畸形 hemimegalencephaly(HM)
- UDP-半乳糖转运体 UDP-galactose transporter(UTR)
- 伴中央颞区棘波的非典型儿童癫痫
atypical childhood epilepsy with centrotemporal spikes (ACECTS)
- 背外侧前额皮质 dorsolateral prefrontal cortex(DLPFC)
- 哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白
mammalian target of rapamycin(mTOR)
- 哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白复合物 1
mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1(mTORC1)
- 部分各向异性 fractional anisotropy(FA)
- 苍白球内侧部 globus pallidus internus(GPi)
- 苍白球外侧部 globus pallidus externus(GPe)
- 长程视频脑电图
long-term video electroencephalography(LT-VEEG)
- 长时程抑制 long-term depression(LTD)
- 长时程增强 long-term potentiation(LTP)
- 超级难治性癫痫持续状态
super-refractory status epilepticus(SRSE)
- 持续性钠电流 persistent sodium current(INaP)
- 持续性姿势感知性头晕
persistent postural-perceptual dizziness(PPPD)
- 创伤后应激障碍 posttraumatic stress disorder(PTSD)
- 促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素
corticotropin releasing hormone(CRH)
- 单纯疱疹病毒性脑炎 herpes simplex encephalitis(HSE)
- 单核细胞趋化蛋白-1
monocyte chemoattractant protein-1(MCP-1)
- G 蛋白耦联受体 G-protein-coupled receptor(GPCR)
- 低频振荡振幅
amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation(ALFF)
- 癫痫持续状态 status epilepticus(SE)
- 癫痫患者生活质量问卷-89
Quality of Life in Epilepsy Inventory-89(QOLIE-89)
- 动态因果模型 dynamic causal model(DCM)
- 多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤
pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma(PXA)
- 儿童交替性偏瘫 alternating hemiplegia of children(AHC)
- 儿童良性局灶性癫痫
benign focal epilepsy of childhood(BFEC)
- 发热感染相关性癫痫综合征
febrile infection-related epilepsy syndrome(FIRES)
- 发作性运动诱发性运动障碍
paroxysmal kinesigenic dyskinesia(PKD)
- 反应性神经电刺激术
responsive neurostimulator system(RNS)
- 非癫痫性发作 non-epileptic seizure(NES)
- 非典型儿童良性部分性癫痫
atypical benign partial epilepsy of childhood(ABPE)
- 非惊厥性癫痫持续状态
non-convulsive status epilepticus(NCSE)
- 分数低频振荡振幅
fractional amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation(fALFF)
- 辅助性 T 细胞 17 helper T cell 17(Th17)
- 副肿瘤边缘性脑炎 paraneoplastic limbic encephalitis(PLE)
- 副肿瘤综合征 paraneoplastic syndrome(PNS)
- 富脯氨酸跨膜蛋白 2
proline-rich transmembrane protein 2(PRR2)
- 富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活基因 1
leucine-rich glioma-inactivated 1(LG11)
- 甘氨酸受体 glycine receptor(GlyR)
- 高精度经颅直流电刺激
high-definition transcranial direct current stimulation (HD-tDCS)