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尿毒症患者消化道病变机制研究进展

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近年来随着肾脏替代治疗技术的发展,尿毒症患者的生存率有了明显提高。但这类人群常合并有心力衰竭、难治性高血压、贫血、骨代谢紊乱、营养不良、皮肤瘙痒、消化道病变、心理障碍等多个并发症,严重影响生活质量。目前就尿毒症患者消化道病变的研究越来越多,其中与肠道菌群、脑肠轴及下丘脑-

垂体-肾上腺轴之间的关系备受重视,本文就尿毒症患者胃肠道病变机制综述如下。

1 尿毒症患者消化道病变的临床表现

消化道症状是尿毒症患者最常见、最早、最突出的临床表现,形式多样,如食欲下降、恶心、呕吐、腹泻、腹胀、腹痛、便秘、

呕血、黑便等。Urganci 等^[1]对 19 例长期腹膜透析患者进行电子胃十二指肠镜检查,发现内镜下存在消化道病变的占 73.6%,其中出血性胃炎 31.5%,出血性胃十二指肠炎 26.3%,结节性胃炎 10.5%,息肉 10.5%。Hosoe 等^[2]对 56 例尿毒症患者进行胶囊内镜检查,发现胃肠道病变的发生率为 64.8%,其中胃黏膜损伤 60.0%,血管病变 29.0%,二者同时存在的占 11.0%,提示这类患者普遍存在胃肠道病变。

2 尿毒症患者消化道病变的发生机制

尿毒症患者消化道病变的机制复杂。其主要机制有:(1)高浓度毒素作用。尿毒症患者体内尿素等毒素排除障碍,使肠道屏障紧密连接受损,屏障功能下降导致出血、糜烂;Vaziri 等^[3]将健康人结肠细胞放在含有尿毒症患者透析前血浆的培养基中,发现较对照组其跨细胞电阻明显下降,紧密连接蛋白分解增多。Vaziri 等^[4]进一步对尿毒症小鼠胃肠道活检并行蛋白质印迹,发现实验小鼠较对照组肠道紧密连接的关键蛋白明显减少,其原因推测为尿毒症小鼠胃肠道内淤积的尿素及其副产物,在肠道细菌尿素酶的分解下,产生氢氧化铵(NH₄OH),而后者可以分解肠道上皮细胞之间紧密连接的主要组成蛋白,导致肠道屏障功能失调。予口服木炭吸附剂后尿毒症小鼠上皮紧密连接数量有恢复,这间接说明了毒素对胃肠道的影 响。(2)局部血供障碍。尿毒症患者常合并有动脉硬化^[5]及贫血,均会影响胃黏膜局部的血液供应,导致其屏障功能下降。(3)胃肠道动力异常。Furgala 等^[6]通过检测尿毒症患者胃肌电活动,证明该类人群胃动力障碍。因此不能及时清除胃肠道内残渣、病原微生物、毒素等从而影 响胃肠道功能。(4)胃泌素异常。肾衰竭导致对胃泌素的降解减少,同时血氨增加中和胃酸促进胃泌素的分泌^[7];另外由于钙磷代谢紊乱继发甲状旁腺功能亢进^[8],协同引起胃泌素水平升高。而高胃泌素刺激胃黏膜壁细胞,增加胃酸的分泌,从而引起胃黏膜的糜烂、出血。(5)肠道菌群失调。使其失去正常菌群的保护作用,并可能出现定植菌的大量繁殖,导致胃肠道动力异常、肠道屏障功能下降、局部炎症甚至全身炎症反应。

3 尿毒症患者肠道菌群失调

正常肠道菌群对人体是有益的,某些因素如抗菌药物使用、饮食结构改变、精神压力等均可引起肠道内菌群的改变,甚至转变为病理组合,对人体产生危害。有研究表明,慢性肾衰竭患者存在肠道菌群失调,需氧菌过度生长,打破肠道正常菌群组合。Vaziri 等^[9]研究发现尿毒症患者肠道内肠杆菌科、盐单胞菌科、假单胞菌科等均较健康对照组增加。

尿毒症本身引起肠道菌群失调的原因有很多,其主要的机制有:(1)体内尿素、尿酸等毒性代谢废物淤积、饮食限制及药物干扰等^[10],改变了肠道菌群生长的微环境;胡白瑛^[11]研究发现尿毒症患者的血肌酐达到 6~8 mg/dL 时出现肠道内细菌过度生长,而且细菌的种类和数量明显高于健康人;对尿毒症患者的粪便进行培养,培养出多达 8 种细菌,其中肺炎克雷伯菌、福氏志贺菌、普通变形杆菌均为致病菌,提示尿毒症患者肠道容纳了外籍菌,已转为病理组合。(2)肠道功能下降,肠道内未分解的食物残渣堆积,为细菌酶促反应提供充足底物^[12],导致大肠杆菌等大量繁殖,从而出现肠道菌群失调。(3)抗菌药物使用,由于机体免疫功能紊乱,抵抗力下降,感染发生率升高,抗菌药物使用导致肠道内敏感细菌被抑制,未被抑制的细菌便大量繁殖,从而引起肠道菌群失调。Aguileras 等^[13]实验过程中发现抗菌药物可以减少 2.5 倍的肠道细菌总数,诱导特定的菌群失调及细菌定植。(4)尿毒症患者面临多种挑战,如长期透析治疗、不同的生活方式的适应、饮食的限

制、经济的压力及可能的寿命缩短、认知功能下降等带来的精神压力,均可以导致肠道菌群的失调。Bailey 等^[14]为制造社会应激模型小鼠,使用 PCR 法测定其肠道菌群 DNA,发现实验小鼠肠道微生物的多样性及丰富性均下降。Bailey 等^[14]认为肠道菌群及应激之间潜在的联系与胃肠道紊乱症状有关,表现为感觉和分泌异常,而没有结构上的改变。Zareie 等^[15]发现避水应激压力可引起小鼠肠道菌群移位至肠系膜淋巴结,而对对照组及经益生菌预处理后接受避水应激的小鼠则无此现象,提示应激对肠道菌群的影响。同样,Knowles 等^[16]实验证明压力环境会改变人类肠道菌群的组成。

4 尿毒症患者精神状况与消化道病变密切相关

2002 年世界胃肠病学大会时提出了心因性动力病这一概念,强调了心理因素在胃肠道病变的重要作用。脑与胃肠道之间可以双向调节,从而保持机体内分泌、免疫、神经功能的平衡,这一系统既往被称为脑肠轴,但随着对肠道菌群研究的深入,对肠道微生物的种类、功能等有更多的了解,而扩展到包括肠道微生物在内的脑-肠-微生物轴。

脑-肠-微生物轴包括中枢神经系统、胃肠道微生物、免疫系统、神经内分泌系统、自主神经系统、局部肠神经系统^[17],在这二者之间通过传递神经信号、内分泌激素(下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺,HPA 轴)、免疫因子及神经递质将胃肠道微生物与中枢神经系统联系起来^[18]。尿毒症患者,由于体内的微炎症状态、菌群失调、长期心理-社会压力等原因使尿毒症患者较其他人 群更易发生脑-肠-微生物轴平衡失调。

尿毒症患者的微炎症状态发生机制复杂,其中肠道菌群失调是其原因之一。Wang 等^[19]通过使用 PCR 方法检测尿毒症小鼠血液、肝脾、肠系膜淋巴结及肠道菌群 DNA,同时测量 C-反应蛋白、IL-6 及二乙三胺五醋酸测定肠黏膜屏障通透性,发现部分尿毒症小鼠存在肠道菌群失调及肠道菌群移位,同时伴有炎症因子的升高,推测尿毒症患者肠道微炎症状态与菌群失调有关。Wang 等^[20]同样通过测量尿毒症患者血液中细菌及反应肠道屏障通透性指标乳酸盐及超敏 C-反应蛋白,证明了此类人群肠道菌群移位的存在,并证明了与患者体内微炎症的发生有关联。Al-Sadi 等^[21]研究发现促炎因子与抗炎因子共同管理肠道上皮屏障的紧密连接,当炎症因子增多时肠道上皮间的紧密连接遭到破坏,肠道通透性增加,导致肠道内致病菌及毒素如内毒素入侵,进一步激活免疫细胞、神经内分泌细胞。升高的炎症因子如 IL-1、IL-6 刺激垂体前叶释放促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)^[22],HPA 轴功能亢进,出现疲惫、抑郁、内脏感觉如痛觉等更敏感。HPA 轴功能亢进是目前普遍认可的精神紊乱的发病机制之一。可见尿毒症患者肠道菌群失调可以诱发抑郁、焦虑等精神异常。

尿毒症患者 HPA 轴长期功能亢进,高血皮质酮刺激胃酸分泌、减少胃黏液分泌,导致对胃黏膜的破坏。遭受母婴隔离的小鼠体内促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素(CRH)释放增加^[23],直接刺激结肠细胞的胆碱能递质分泌,使离子分泌减少、水分分泌动力异常、肠道通透性增加,使肠道黏膜表面的有毒物质清除减少,而且肠道屏障通透性增加则导致肠道菌群的移位,进一步形成菌血症等。

因此,慢性肾衰竭患者肠道菌群失调与长期应激之间形成恶性循环,相互影响,加重病情。

5 尿毒症肠道病变的治疗现状

对于尿毒症患者的胃肠道病变治疗难度大,主要针对多个靶点进行治疗。(1)充分的透析及药物治疗以排除体内淤积的毒素,减轻其对肠道屏障的破坏及恢复肠道内环境。(2)积

极纠正贫血,增加胃肠道局部的血液供应。(3)纠正甲状旁腺功能亢进,减少胃泌素的分泌,从而减少其对胃黏膜的刺激损伤作用。(4)合理使用抗菌药物,不滥用广谱抗菌药物;应尽量使用致病菌敏感的抗菌药物,减少口服抗菌药物抗感染对肠道菌群的干扰。(5)调节胃肠动力,增加肠道代谢废物的清除。(6)使用微生物制剂恢复肠道菌群的生态平衡是目前比较新颖的方法,但其临床远期效果有待进一步证实。目前最常用的方法有口服各种益生菌、合生元和粪便微生物移植。Guida 等^[24]研究合生元治疗尿毒症患者,发现治疗前后血中对甲酚浓度明显下降,尽管患者的消化道症状没有明显缓解,但肠道菌群明显恢复,从而减少对甲酚等有毒物质的来源。特别在早期慢性肾脏病患者中,可以延缓甚至遏制肾功能恶化。

长久以来,胃肠道尤其是肠道菌群处于被忽视地位,但是肠道菌群对于人体健康至关重要,肠道菌群失调可以引起全身微炎症状态,加速肾脏病的进展^[25],并可引起此类患者精神异常。因此,在今后的临床工作中,应重视对尿毒症患者胃肠道的管理。

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