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三联活菌制剂调理肠道菌群改善帕金森病患者便秘、焦虑及睡眠

王少颖, 王莉迪, 曹玉娇, 李净兵, 赵璨, 刘翠青, 王青青

(河北省老年病医院神经内科, 石家庄 050000)

[摘要] 目的: 研究三联活菌制剂调理肠道菌群对帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)患者便秘症状及焦虑睡眠状态的改善作用。方法: 选取河北省老年病医院神经内科收治的39例PD患者, 随机分为对照组(常规治疗)19例和联合组(常规治疗+三联活菌制剂调理肠道菌群)20例。比较两组患者治疗前后统一帕金森病症状评分量表(Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale, UPDRS)-III、便秘患者临床评分量表(Cleveland Clinic Score, CCS)、汉密尔顿焦虑量表(Hamilton Anxiety Scale, HAMA)、汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton Depression Scale, HAMD)、简易精神状态评定量表(Mini-Mental State Examination, MMSE)、匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, PSQI)、日常生活活动能力(Activity of Daily Living Scale, ADL)评分及不良反应发生情况等差异。结果: 治疗后4个月, 两组患者UPDRS-III量表评分较治疗前均明显下降($P < 0.05$); 联合组治疗后4个月UPDRS-III量表评分较治疗前明显下降, 且联合组治疗后1, 4个月UPDRS-III评分较对照组均明显下降($P < 0.05$)。治疗后4个月, 对照组HAMD和PSQI评分较治疗前均明显下降, MMSE和ADL评分较治疗前均明显升高($P < 0.05$), CCS和HAMA评分与治疗前比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗后4个月, 联合组CCS, HAMA, HAMD及PSQI评分较治疗前均明显下降, MMSE和ADL评分较治疗前均明显升高($P < 0.05$); 相比对照组, 联合组治疗后4个月CCS, HAMA, HAMD及PSQI评分均明显下降($P < 0.05$)。两组患者不良反应发生率的比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论: 早期采取三联活菌制剂调理肠道菌群可明显减轻PD患者便秘症状, 缓解PD患者焦虑、抑郁等不良心理状态, 提高其睡眠质量, 从而提高患者的生活质量, 值得临床应用。

[关键词] 帕金森病; 三联活菌制剂; 肠道菌群; 便秘; 睡眠质量

Improvement of constipation, anxiety and sleep of Parkinson's disease patients by regulating intestinal flora with triple active bacteria preparation

WANG Shaoying, WANG Lidi, CAO Yujiao, LI Jingbing, ZHAO Can, LIU Cuiqing, WANG Qingqing

(Department of Neurology, Hebei Provincial Geriatrics Hospital, Shijiazhuang 050000, China)

Abstract Objective: To study the improvement of constipation, anxiety and sleep of Parkinson's disease (PD) patients by

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通信作者 (Corresponding author): 王少颖, Email: wswyww228@126.com

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regulating intestinal flora with triple viable agents. **Methods:** Eighty patients with PD were randomly divided into a control group (conventional treatment) and a combined group (conventional treatment + triple viable agents to regulate intestinal flora), 40 in each group. The unified Parkinson's disease rating scale (UPDRS)-III, Cleveland Clinic Score (CCS), Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAMA), Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD), Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI), Activity of Daily Living Scale (ADL) and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. **Results:** Two months after treatment, the UPDRS-III score of the two groups was significantly lower than that before treatment ($P<0.05$); the UPDRS-III score of the combined group was significantly lower than that before treatment, and the UPDRS-III score of the combined group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). Two months after treatment, the scores of HAMD and PSQI in the control group were significantly decreased in comparison of before treatment, MMSE and ADL were significantly higher than before treatment ($P<0.05$), CCS and HAMA scores showed no significant difference compared with before treatment ($P>0.05$). The scores of CCS, HAMA, HAMD and PSQI in the combined group were significantly decreased in comparison of those before treatment, and the scores of MMSE and ADL were significantly higher than those before treatment ($P<0.05$); compared with the control group, the scores of CCS, HAMA, HAMD and PSQI in the combined group were significantly lower in the two months after treatment ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Early treatment of intestinal flora with triple viable agents can significantly reduce constipation symptoms, relieve anxiety, depression and other adverse psychological states, improve sleep quality, thus help to improve the quality of life, so it is worth clinical application.

Keywords Parkinson's disease; triple viable agents; intestinal flora; constipation; sleep quality

帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)是国内外临床常见的一种神经系统退行性疾病, α -突触核蛋白可异常沉积于患者脑内、外多神经系统, 可引起肌肉强直、静止性震颤、动作迟缓等典型运动障碍症状, 亦可引起胃肠道蠕动减缓、吸收差及便秘等胃肠道症状^[1]。研究^[2]表明: 肠道菌群紊乱可促使大量 α -突触核蛋白沉积于人体肠道神经系统内, 同时可沿脑-肠轴上升迁移入脑内, 并在脑内大量沉积, 最终可引起PD的发病。由此推断, PD的早期发病可能与肠道菌群紊乱密切相关, 而由肠道菌群紊乱所致的PD非运动症状中以胃肠道症状最为常见。为此, 本研究试图从调节肠道菌群的角度, 研究三联活菌制剂调理肠道菌群对PD患者便秘症状及焦虑睡眠状态的改善作用, 旨在明确肠道菌群改变与PD发病的因果关系及作用机制。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

本研究为前瞻性、优效性研究, 选取2015年10月至2018年10月河北省老年病医院神经内

科收治的80例PD患者, 收治的39例患者, 按照随机数字表法分为对照组($n=19$)与联合组($n=20$)。其中, 对照组男10例, 女9例; 年龄55~72(63.07 ± 7.25)岁; 病程4~14(6.78 ± 1.03)年。联合组男10例, 女10例; 年龄58~75(64.13 ± 5.90)岁; 病程3~15(7.85 ± 2.25)年。两组患者性别、年龄和病程的比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。本研究内容已通过河北省老年病医院医学伦理部门审核批准。

纳入标准: 符合原发性PD的诊断标准^[3]; 年龄55~75岁; 神志清醒, 依从性良好; 无心、脑、肺、肝、肾等重要脏器疾病; 无药物过敏史或服药禁忌证; 获得研究对象及其家属知情同意。排除标准: 继发性PD或PD叠加综合征; 1个月内使用铋剂、质子泵抑制剂、抗生素等对幽门螺杆菌存在影响的药物; 伴有电解质紊乱、肿瘤、脑部手术史、先天性疾病、精神性疾病等。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 对照组

采取常规治疗, 口服美多芭(上海罗氏制药有限公司, 国药准字H10930198)125 mg, 3次/d, 餐

前0.5 h或餐后1.5 h服药。

1.2.2 联合组

在对照组常规治疗基础上, 给予三联活菌制剂(内蒙古双奇药业股份有限公司)以改善肠道菌群状况, 口服2片/次, 3次/d, 餐前0.5 h服药。

1.3 评价指标

记录两组治疗前和治疗后4个月统一帕金森病症状评分量表(unified Parkinson's disease rating scale, UPDRS)-III、便秘患者临床评分量表(Cleveland Clinic Score, CCS)、汉密尔顿焦虑量表(Hamilton Anxiety Scale, HAMA)、汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton Depression Scale, HAMD)、简易精神状态评定量表(Mini-Mental State Examination, MMSE)、匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, PSQI)、日常生活活动能力(Activity of Daily Living Scale, ADL)评分及不良反应发生情况。UPDRS-III量表由14个维度组成, 总分56, 评分越高说明患者运动症状越严重^[4]。CCS由6部分组成, 分别为排便困难、排便频次、排便时间、大便性状、胀感、下坠、不尽, 各部分评分0~3, 评分越高说明患者便秘症状越严重^[5]。HAMA评分0~56, 评分越高, 说明患者焦虑程度越严重^[6]。HAMD由17个条目组成, 以评分<7为正常, ≥7则认为可能有抑郁症, 评分越高说明患者抑郁程度越严重^[7]。MMSE量表评分0~30, 以27~30分为正常, <27分则认为有认知功能障碍^[8]。PSQI量表由9个条目组成, 评分0~21, 评分越高说明患者睡眠质量

越差^[9]。ADL量表由10个项目组成, 各项目评分0~10, 总分0~100, 评分越高说明患者日常生活活动能力越强^[10]。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0版统计学软件, 计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 采用 t 检验; 计数资料用例(%)表示, 采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者治疗前后运动症状改善情况的比较

治疗后4个月, 两组UPDRS-III量表评分较治疗前均明显下降($P < 0.05$); 联合组治疗后1个月UPDRS-III量表评分较治疗前明显下降, 且联合组治疗后1, 4个月UPDRS-III评分较对照组均明显下降($P < 0.05$, 表1)。

2.2 两组患者治疗前后心理状态和精神状态的比较

治疗后4个月, 对照组HAMD评分较治疗前明显下降, MMSE评分较治疗前明显升高($P < 0.05$), HAMA评分与治疗前比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。治疗后4个月, 联合组HAMA和HAMD评分较治疗前均明显下降, MMSE评分较治疗前明显升高($P < 0.05$)。相比对照组, 联合组治疗后2个月HAMA和HAMD评分均明显下降($P < 0.05$)。两组患者治疗后MMSE评分的比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表2)。

表1 两组患者治疗前后UPDRS-III量表评分的比较($n=40$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of UPDRS-III scores between the two groups before and after the treatment ($n=40$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	UPDRS-III量表评分		
	治疗前	治疗后1个月	治疗后4个月
对照组	46.97 ± 8.95	43.97 ± 7.20	36.07 ± 7.14*
联合组	44.86 ± 9.13	37.98 ± 5.24*	30.95 ± 6.82*
t	1.04	4.25	3.28
P	0.30	<0.01	<0.01

与本组治疗前比较, * $P < 0.05$ 。

Compared with the group before treatment, * $P < 0.05$.

2.3 两组治疗前后便秘症状、睡眠质量及日常生活能力的比较

治疗后4个月, 对照组PSQI评分较治疗前明显下降, ADL评分较治疗前明显升高($P<0.05$); CCS评分与治疗前比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后4个月, 联合组CCS和PSQI评分较治疗前均明显下降, ADL评分较治疗前明显升高($P<0.05$); 相比对照组, 联合组CCS和PSQI评分均明显下降

($P<0.05$)。两组治疗后ADL评分差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$, 表3)。

2.4 安全性评价

治疗后8周复查血常规, 对照组出现丙氨酸氨基转移酶增高1例, 恶心1例; 联合组出现白细胞计数减少1例, 恶心、呕吐1例。两组不良反应发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

表2 两组患者治疗前后HAMA, HAMD及MMSE评分的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of HAMA, HAMD and MMSE scores between the two groups before and after the treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	HAMA	HAMD	MMSE
对照组	19			
治疗前		20.88 ± 4.04	16.98 ± 4.36	23.03 ± 2.15
治疗后4个月		19.96 ± 3.74	12.05 ± 2.10*	27.09 ± 2.30*
联合组	20			
治疗前		20.65 ± 5.16	17.23 ± 5.11	22.89 ± 2.38
治疗后4个月		14.06 ± 3.85**	9.23 ± 2.24**	27.56 ± 1.95*

与本组治疗前比较, * $P<0.05$; 与对照组治疗后4个月比较, # $P<0.05$ 。

Compared with the group before treatment, * $P<0.05$; comparison with the control group 4 months after treatment, # $P<0.05$.

表3 两组患者治疗前后CCS, PSQI及ADL评分的比较($n=40, \bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of CCS, PSQI and ADL scores between the two groups before and after treatment ($n=40, \bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	CCS	PSQI	ADL
对照组			
治疗前	9.89 ± 2.14	10.05 ± 2.85	45.86 ± 7.95
治疗后4个月	8.90 ± 2.27	7.83 ± 2.44*	57.98 ± 10.85*
联合组			
治疗前	9.99 ± 2.03	9.86 ± 2.66	46.13 ± 8.74
治疗后4个月	4.85 ± 1.29**	6.13 ± 2.17**	61.86 ± 9.13*

与本组治疗前比较, * $P<0.05$; 与对照组治疗后4个月比较, # $P<0.05$ 。

Compared with the group before treatment, * $P<0.05$; comparison with the control group 4 months after treatment, # $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

人体肠道中定植着大量细菌, 正常的菌群结构对维持人体免疫、内分泌及代谢等多种生理功能尤为重要, 但一旦菌群结构紊乱可导致中枢神经系统疾病、肥胖、糖尿病等多种疾病的发生^[11]。研究^[12]发现: 肠道微生物群落的变化可能导致细胞毒性反应、氧化应激反应及小肠炎性反应, 诱导 α -突触核蛋白的错误折叠, 并利用脑-肠

轴影响各级神经功能(包括自主神经、中枢神经、肠道周围神经), 且与PD患者运动症状、非运动症状均存在密切关系。

近年来, 肠道菌群在PD中的作用逐渐被认识, 但目前国内外关于这一研究结论的意见并非完全一致, 且国内外关于抗PD药物和肠道微生物之间的相互作用及其机制尚未完全明确。国外研究^[13-14]结论多倾向于肠道菌群失调诱发PD的发生和发展, 但目前国内研究^[15]多涉及肠道菌群与PD

患者运动症状的相关性, 对非运动症状的关注相对较少, 且治疗上并无彻底治愈或逆转病程的药物。因此, 在PD患者的治疗方面, 除关注运动症状的改善效果外, 如何更早、更好地治疗非运动症状, 预防疾病进展, 已成为当前PD治疗的重点和难点问题。

本研究采取双歧杆菌三联活菌调节肠道菌群, 目的在于了解肠道菌群改变与PD患者运动症状、非运动症状的关系, 并进一步证实两者是否具有相关性, 早期进行调节肠道菌群治疗, 了解是否可以改善患者临床症状, 甚至延缓PD患者病情进展。UPDRS-III量表可用于评估PD患者肌力、肌张力、姿势、震颤等运动症状。本研究发现: 在PD早期采取三联活菌制剂调理肠道菌群具有减轻患者运动症状的作用; 同时可有效减轻不良心理状态及患者的负性情绪。

在PD早期采取三联活菌制剂调理肠道菌群可在早期切断PD患者神经元损伤环路, 抑制神经元的变性, 阻止或延缓PD病程进展, 延缓PD患者病情恶化, 减少相关并发症的发生, 从而降低致残率。

综上所述, 在PD早期采取三联活菌制剂调理肠道菌群可明显减轻患者便秘症状, 缓解其焦虑、抑郁等不良心理状态, 提高其睡眠质量, 从而有助于提高患者生活质量, 因此值得临床推广应用。三联活菌制剂调理肠道菌群对PD患者便秘症状、心理状态及睡眠质量的改善作用可能与早期肠道菌群干预具有提升多巴丝肼制剂改善运动症状和非运动症状密切相关。但其远期疗效及安全性需今后进一步分析。

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