

粪菌移植治疗重症酒精性肝炎研究进展*

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酒精性肝炎(alcoholic hepatitis, AH)也称酒精相关肝病(alcohol associated liver disease, ALD)。AH患者终末期肝病模型(MELD)评分>20分即可诊断为重症酒精性肝炎(severe alcoholic hepatitis, SAH)。研究报道,SAH患者28 d病死率高达30%~40%,是ALD治疗的一大难点^[1]。SAH的基础治疗包括戒酒和营养支持等,部分患者可考虑皮质激素联合N-乙酰半胱氨酸治疗,但对于患者远期生存的改善作用有待进一步验证^[2]。虽然肝移植能提高患者生存率,但由于肝源稀缺等原因限制了其在治疗SAH患者方面的应用。因此,临床上亟需寻找一种安全、有效治疗SAH的方案。SAH的发生与过量饮酒、肠道微生态改变、乙醇和乙醛毒性作用、脂代谢紊乱和氧化应激损伤等因素密切相关。其中肠道微生态紊乱在SAH发生发展过程中起到至关重要的作用^[3, 4]。从纠正肠道微生态紊乱的角度出发,粪菌移植(fecal microbiota transplantation, FMT)作为近年来新兴的治疗方法,在艰难梭菌感染、炎症性肠病和肝性脑病(hepatic encephalopathy, HE)等疾病治疗方面已展示出良好的疗效和安全性^[5-7]。近年来,关于探索FMT治疗SAH患者的疗效和安全性的研究越来越多,并初步显示出较好的应用前景。

1 SAH发生发展过程中肠道菌群失调

人体肠道微生态是复杂且动态变化的体系,包括细菌、病毒和真菌等多种微生物。肠道菌群在人体内物质的消化和吸收、免疫调节以及肠道屏障的构建等方面发挥重要作用^[8]。长期饮酒会导致肠道微生态异常和肠黏膜屏障功能破坏,特别是会引起小肠细菌过度生长。过量饮酒的模型小鼠肠道微生态研究提示其小肠和大肠部分肠道菌群过度生长^[9, 10]。研究表明,ALD患者小肠部分细菌同样过度生长^[11]。酒精可以导致肠道菌群组成的改变。对长期酒精饲养的小鼠进行肠道菌群分析发现,酒精不仅改变了肠道菌群的多样性和组成,而且还可促进肺炎克雷伯菌定植于肠道^[12, 13]。酒精处理小鼠结肠拟杆菌属相对丰度增加,而芽孢杆菌属相对丰度降低^[10]。另一项研究显示对长期饲养酒精的小鼠肺炎克雷伯菌增多,而此菌可使肝脏发生脂肪变性^[13]。对酒精性肝硬化患者肠道微生物 α 多样性降低和肠道菌群,如瘤胃球菌科数量增加^[14]。同样,在SAH患者也有相似的变化^[15]。过度饮酒还可以引起肠道菌群等变化进一步导致肠道免疫功能异常。大量乙醇处理可导致肠道菌群失调,通过降低肝脏免疫球蛋白超家族的补体受体对粪肠球菌的清除能力降低,也可通过降低芳烃受体的活化进一步降低白介素-22(IL-22)表达^[16-18]。大量饮酒除导致肠道细菌异常外,还可导致肠道真菌等病原体异常增多。ALD患者肠道真菌物种丰富度和多样性较低^[19]。在酒精应用障碍(alcohol use disorder, AUD)患者和AH患者肠道发现白色念珠菌溶血素增多^[20]。在AUD患者粪便也发现真菌的存在,观察到马拉色菌属与肝损伤程度有关^[21]。与细菌相比,对真菌、病毒和古生物菌的研究还较少,但四者之间

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存在一定的联系,其在 ALD 发生发展过程中的作用还需进一步研究。

2 FMT 改善肠道菌群失调的机制

FMT 是将健康供体的粪便经过处理后将微生物群体和代谢产物等通过灌肠、消化道内镜或者胶囊等方式移植入受试者的消化道,帮助受者重塑紊乱的肠道微生态,以实现多种疾病的治疗。具体就 FMT 治疗 SAH 而言,FMT 可以通过恢复肠道菌群稳态和肠道屏障功能两方面改善 SAH。

2.1 FMT 有助于恢复 SAH 患者肠道菌群的稳态 肠道菌群通过与宿主之间的相互作用而调控肠道稳态。乙醇饲养的小鼠在加入植物乳杆菌后肠道类杆菌门和厚壁菌门丰度恢复、肿瘤坏死因子- α 和白介素-10 减少^[22]。对 AUD 患者粪便进行 16srRNA 测序分析发现杆菌属和嗜胆汁菌属相对丰度升高,肠道菌群多样性恢复并与瘤胃球菌科有关^[23]。SAH 患者经 FMT 治疗 3 个月后对其肠道菌群进行微生物群分析发现绒毛肠球菌属、长双歧杆菌属、埃氏巨球菌属、双歧杆菌属、拟杆菌属和柠檬酸杆菌属相对丰度显著增加,变形菌属和放线菌的相对丰度均得到改善,而致病菌,如肺炎克雷伯菌相对丰度降低^[24,25]。

2.2 FMT 有助于恢复 SAH 患者肠道屏障功能 肠道屏障由机械屏障、化学屏障、生物屏障和免疫屏障共同构成。不同的屏障发挥不同的生理功能并受到不同分子机制的调控。同时,又通过不同的信号通路结合在一起,共同防御有毒物质的侵袭。完整的肠道屏障能防止肠道内有害物质和病原体进入机体内环境,并维持机体内环境的稳定。然而,当肠道菌群失调后,部分微生物的代谢产物会破坏肠道屏障。肠道来源的细菌、真菌及其毒素,如脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS) 和 β -葡聚糖通过受损的肠道屏障转移到肝脏,促进 ALD 炎症和纤维化的进展^[26, 27]。因此,恢复酒精破坏的肠道屏障至关重要。

2.3 FMT 有助于恢复 SAH 患者肠道机械屏障 机械屏障又称物理屏障,是由完整的肠黏膜上皮细胞以及上皮细胞间的紧密连接等组成的肠道上皮结构。在正常情况下,少量的细菌或细菌组分与代谢产物,如 LPS 等进入肝脏,大部分被 Kupffer 细胞所清除。但乙醇会引起肠道菌群失调、破坏肠上皮细胞间紧密连接,肠道屏障功能受损,导致细菌等通过门静脉到达肝脏的风险升高。LPS 可结合到肝星形细胞、Kupffer 细胞和肝细胞表面上的 Toll 样受体,激活 NF- κ B 信号通路,产生炎性细胞因子和趋化因子,诱导肝细胞发生脂肪变性和炎症反应^[28, 29]。而酒精在

肠道代谢过程中会产生大量的活性氧,引起肠上皮细胞的氧化应激反应,激活肌球蛋白轻链激酶,紧密连接蛋白(如 ZO-1)和粘附连接蛋白(如 β -连环蛋白、闭合蛋白)被水解,破坏肠道屏障^[17, 30, 31]。FMT 或补充益生菌有助于肠黏膜机械屏障的恢复。枯草芽孢杆菌是一种分泌活性物质对致病菌产生抑制的肠道共生细菌,可通过影响 Notch 通路促进肠道干细胞分化,从而起保护肠道屏障的作用^[32]。枯草芽孢杆菌可抑制乙醇诱导的小鼠肠道紧密连接蛋白 ZO-1 和闭合蛋白水平下降,修复肠道屏障,缓解急性肝损伤^[32]。

2.4 FMT 有助于修复 SAH 患者肠道化学屏障 肠道化学屏障由肠黏膜上皮细胞分泌的黏液、消化液及肠腔内正常寄生菌产生的抑菌物质所构成。黏膜层含有分泌型免疫球蛋白 A 和抗菌肽。FMT 后促进肠道 IL-22 产生、上调抗菌肽基因表达和提高免疫球蛋白浓度^[17, 33, 34]。IL-22 通过 AhR/IL-22/Stat3 信号通路促进肠上皮细胞产生抗菌肽^[18]。与对照组比,长期用酒精饲养小鼠加用 IL-22 治疗后,丙氨酸氨基转移酶和天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶明显下降,能激活转录激活因子 3,上调抗菌基因表达,改善酒精诱导的肝损伤^[35]。FMT 治疗后的幼猪小肠黏膜 IgM 和 IgG 浓度升高,增强了肠道抵御病原体的抵抗力^[33]。

2.5 FMT 有助于恢复 SAH 患者肠道生物屏障功能 生物屏障即对外来菌株有定植抵抗作用的肠内正常寄生菌群。嗜黏蛋白阿克曼氏菌(*Akkermansia muciniphila*, AKK)是一种肠道共生菌,以杯状细胞分泌的黏蛋白作为能量来源,对其他细菌具有竞争性抑制作用,可保护肠道上皮细胞和黏液层的完整性,增强肠屏障功能^[36]。在高脂饮食诱导的脂肪肝小鼠观察到体内 AKK 数量下降,肠道通透性增加,肠道屏障功能失调^[37, 38]。AKK 产生的短链脂肪酸可提供有益菌生长所需的物质,补充 AKK 可提高双歧杆菌丰度并有效增强肠黏膜生物屏障,抑制炎症因子介导的肠道炎症^[39]。动物实验证明,AKK 可通过降低小鼠甘油三酯水平,抑制白介素-2、干扰素- γ 和白介素-12p40 等因子表达,上调抗菌肽的表达,增加杯状细胞数量,恢复肠道菌群多样性,改善肝损伤和肝脂质代谢紊乱,起到改善肝病的作用^[38]。

2.6 FMT 有助于恢复 SAH 患者肠道免疫屏障功能 免疫屏障由肠黏膜淋巴组织,包括肠系膜淋巴结、肝脏 Kupffer 细胞和肠道内浆细胞分泌型抗体构成。肠道菌群影响免疫系统发育,也影响肠道和肠外炎症性疾病^[40, 41]。肠道固有层存在天然免疫细胞和

适应性免疫细胞。长期酒精喂养小鼠微生物产物中 CD38⁺、CD4⁺ 和 CD8⁺ T 细胞数量增加,提示酒精诱导的肠道菌群失调与免疫激活有关^[42]。动物实验表明,肠道分泌的 IgA 限制细菌易位并可预防乙醇诱导小鼠所引起的 ALD^[43]。鼠李糖乳杆菌与肌苷联合通过减少 ALD 小鼠巨噬细胞浸润、Th1 细胞比例降低和恢复 Treg/Th1 细胞失调改善酒精诱导的小鼠肝损伤^[44]。

3 FMT 治疗 SAH 的临床疗效与安全性

近年来,FMT 治疗 SAH 的报道逐渐增多。一项 FMT 对照标准皮质激素方案治疗 SAH 患者的前瞻、随机对照试验表明,在纳入的 120 例 SAH 患者中,FMT 组 90 d 生存率显著高于皮质激素治疗组^[45]。该研究明确了 FMT 治疗 SAH 患者的价值。临床数据表明,FMT 可显著提高 ALD 患者的生存率、降低疾病复发率、延长患者的生存时间。FMT 治疗 ALD 在临床有一定应用价值,研究者们对 SAH 患者进行 FMT 治疗,随访期间发现患者酒精消耗复发率降低、复发时间延长、3 a 生存率提高、肝性脑病发生率降低^[46, 47]。对 SAH 患者行 FMT 治疗后高胆红素血症、凝血功能指标和腹水均有明显改善。Child-Turcotte-Pugh 评分、格拉斯哥酒精性肝炎评分(GAHS)和 MELD 评分显著下降,原因可能与致病微生物,如肺炎克雷伯菌的比例减少,以及有益菌,如绒毛肠球菌和长双歧杆菌的比例增加有关^[24, 48]。一项针对 AUD 和肝硬化患者的研究表明,在治疗后的 15 天,FMT 组与安慰剂组患者相比,尿葡萄糖醛酸乙酯/肌酐降低、对酒精的依赖性也有所下降^[23]。最近,FMT 在临床不同疾病的治疗上已大量开展,FMT 常见的不良反应包括过敏、发热、胃肠道症状等,但症状较轻,短期内多可自愈或对症处理后好转^[49]。在经 FMT 治疗的 247 例溃疡性结肠炎患者,只报告 1 例严重不良事件,为重症肌无力^[50]。重症肝病患者往往存在低蛋白血症和肠黏膜水肿。FMT 治疗的安全性一度备受关注,但现已开展的 FMT 治疗重症肝病患者,如 SAH 患者的研究也显示了良好的疗效和安全性。10 例患有肝性脑病的肝硬化患者在经过 FMT 治疗后,认知测试得到一定程度的改善、复发率显著减少^[51],其中 2 例出现急性肾损伤和胸痛,专业人士判断它们的发生与 FMT 治疗无关。针对供体的选择,须更加严格,对采取的样品进行定期检测和评估,尽量避免不良反应的发生。FMT 还可以显著降低患者的住院成本和住院时间,节约医疗资源。总体而言,FMT 是一个安全、有效治疗 ALD 的方法。

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