



益生菌抑制幽门螺杆菌的作用机制及研究进展

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摘要: 幽门螺杆菌在胃部疾病的发病过程中起着重要作用, 是导致胃炎、胃溃疡, 甚至胃癌的关键因素之一。随着胃部疾病患者幽门螺杆菌阳性检出率的不断升高, 人们对于胃病和幽门螺杆菌的相关性研究也有了一定进展。如今, 对于幽门螺杆菌阳性患者根除治疗的必要性, 以及抗生素治疗耐药性等问题已引起广泛关注。在这种情况下, 益生菌作为相对安全的天然微生物, 在抑制幽门螺杆菌并促进胃部健康的益生功能方面具有重要的研究潜力。本综述对幽门螺杆菌的致病机理、不同基因分型的致病程度等方面进行了总结, 并对益生菌抑制幽门螺杆菌的机制进行了探讨。建议在治疗幽门螺杆菌感染时, 应与常规的治疗手段结合应用, 不仅会增加幽门螺杆菌的根除率, 还能减少治疗相关的副作用。

关键词: 幽门螺杆菌; 致病机制; 益生菌; 抑菌

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Research progress in the mechanism of probiotics inhibiting *Helicobacter pylori*

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Abstract: *Helicobacter pylori* (Hp) plays a role in the pathogenesis of gastric diseases and is one of the key factors leading to gastritis, gastric ulcer, and even gastric cancer. With the continuous increase in the positive detection rate of Hp in patients with gastric diseases, scientists have achieved certain progress in the research on the association between gastric diseases and Hp. The eradication therapy for Hp-positive patients and the antibiotic resistance of Hp have attracted increasing attention. Probiotics, as relatively safe natural microorganisms, have great research potential and significance for their functions of inhibiting Hp and improving gastric health. This review summarizes the pathogenic mechanism of Hp and the pathogenicity of different genotypes, and then elaborates the mechanism of probiotics inhibiting Hp. It is recommended that the treatment of Hp infection should combine probiotics with conventional therapies, which will not only increase the eradication rate of Hp but also reduce the side effects associated with treatment.

Keywords: *Helicobacter pylori*; pathogenic mechanism; probiotics; antibacterial mechanism

1 幽门螺杆菌及其研究现状

幽门螺杆菌(*Helicobacter pylori*, Hp)是一种革兰氏阴性、微需氧细菌,其属于螺杆菌属,一般定植于胃黏液层和胃窦黏膜上皮细胞之间,因其生存于胃部及十二指肠而获名^[1]。1982年,澳大利亚科学家鲁宾·华伦和巴利·马歇尔首次分离获得Hp,并验证了其与其胃部疾病的关系^[2]。1994年,幽门螺旋杆菌被世界卫生组织(WHO)确定为第I类致癌因子^[3],自此彻底改变了人们对胃部疾病的防控措施。2021年,美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)再次确定Hp为第I类致癌物。

通过Hp抗原、抗体以及尿素酶代谢产物等检测方法^[4-5],流行病学家曾在全球开展过Hp感染的流行病学调查,研究发现,世界超过50%人口罹患Hp感染。目前普遍认为,Hp主

要通过口-口、粪-口或胃-口传播^[6],这种特殊的传播模式解释了Hp流行感染的特征:卫生条件稍逊的发展中国家以及有共餐习惯的民族Hp感染率更高,而发达国家Hp感染率较低。据统计,Hp感染人数最高的地区是非洲(70.1%),南美洲(69.4%)和西亚(66.6%),超过一半的人口患有Hp感染,Hp患病率最低的地区是大洋洲(24.4%),西欧(34.3%)和北美(37.1%),近三分之一的人口感染了Hp^[7]。相关数据表明,在日本,50年代之前出生的人群幽门螺杆菌感染率高达90%,之后感染程度呈现下降趋势,直到2000年后出生的人感染率已经不到2%^[8]。这种广泛分布的感染可能与生活方式和环境因素有关,而且具有较高社会地位和教育水平的人群显示更低的幽门螺杆菌感染致病率,饮食条件也是不容忽视的因素之一。

对于全球现存Hp分离株的全基因组序列

分析发现,不同地区人群感染的 Hp 基因分型具有特殊的地域特征^[9],微生物学家发现, Hp 的分型还具有评估其致病风险的作用。根据其进化特征, Hp 可被分为东亚型、亚洲型、欧洲型、非洲型、新非洲型以及美洲 II 型^[10]。目前在全球不同地方,上述亚型不单以全球各大洲大洋命名,亦是对应区域主要的 Hp 流行株,不同流行株的致病能力不同,其中东亚型的致病性最强。本文作者针对广州地区胃黏膜样本进行分离,结果显示,几乎全部幽门螺杆菌分离株的亚型都是东亚型,也就是说广州地区,甚至全中国感染的都是致病性最强的一种 Hp^[11]。

幽门螺杆菌作为在全球范围内流行程度最高的致病菌之一,其感染会引起很多胃肠疾病,如慢性活动性胃炎、胃十二指肠溃疡、胃黏膜相关淋巴组织淋巴瘤、胃癌等消化系统疾病^[12-15]。相关数据显示,10%–20%的 Hp 感染者在感染后会发展为消化性溃疡,1%–2%将发展为胃癌。多项临床前瞻性队列研究证实,根除 Hp 是防治消化系统疾病的重要措施,也可以降低人群胃癌的发生率,对促进胃部健康具有重要意义。

目前根除 Hp 标准的一线治疗是一个为期一周的“三联疗法”,即组成为质子泵抑制剂联合抗生素克拉霉素和阿莫西林^[16-17]。临床上联合铋剂或 PPI 的抗生素治疗不仅会导致患者肠胃不适、恶心呕吐等副作用,还存在耐药性增强的风险,研究发现,抗菌药物对于 Hp 的根除率正在逐年下降^[18]。不仅如此,我们的研究表明,有的 Hp 分离株甚至对多种抗生素同时耐药,针对这种高毒力多药耐药株,普通的临床治疗手段已经不能够达到明显的治疗效果^[11,19]。近年来,益生菌作为相对安全的微生物,在调节人体健康状况方面显现出了较大的优势,也因此引起了人们的广泛关注。益生菌能够抑制 Hp 的研究报道增多,由于其不会出现耐药性

增强等生物安全隐患,在体内、体外和临床中的探索逐渐成为研究的重点,具有极大的开发潜能。

益生菌(probiotics)是一类促进宿主健康、改善体内生态平衡的有益活性微生物的总称^[20]。它源于宿主并促进宿主健康,通过产生细菌素等抗菌代谢物,对微生物区系的组成和微生态的平衡起调节作用,在一定程度上抑制致病微生物的生长和定殖^[21]。用口服益生菌的方法代替或者减少抗生素治疗,不仅能够减少幽门螺杆菌在胃部的定殖量,缓解胃部炎症^[22],还能提高患者依从性,减少副作用,在治疗感染的老人和儿童方面具有更加突出的优势。

2 幽门螺杆菌的致病机制研究

幽门螺杆菌能够分泌尿素酶^[23],上调周围环境的 pH 值,从而在胃部酸性环境中存活。它运动能力和黏附能力很强,研究发现, Hp 能够穿透胃黏膜的上皮细胞并与其紧密结合。目前认为, Hp 的致病性除了其本身的毒力相关因素如鞭毛、分泌毒素外,亦与其引起胃部微生态紊乱密切相关。

2.1 幽门螺杆菌通过黏附发挥其致病作用

幽门螺杆菌有鞭毛结构,该结构能够介导 Hp 从胃黏膜上皮层向 pH 接近 7 的基底层运动,对于 Hp 在胃中的定殖至关重要,而且任何运动和趋化系统相关的基因突变都会破坏幽门螺杆菌感染胃部和建立定殖的能力(图 1)。研究表明,当感染运动性强的 Hp 时一般会出现细菌感染密度增加较快的现象,会触发更高的炎症反应和严重的病理反应^[24]。

在 Hp 感染初期,上皮细胞会释放大量尿素,和 Hp 的化学受体 TipB 能相互吸引,导致 Hp 产生大量的尿素酶,生成氨,中和胃酸,提高胃部 pH 值,使自身能够在胃中存活(图 1)。

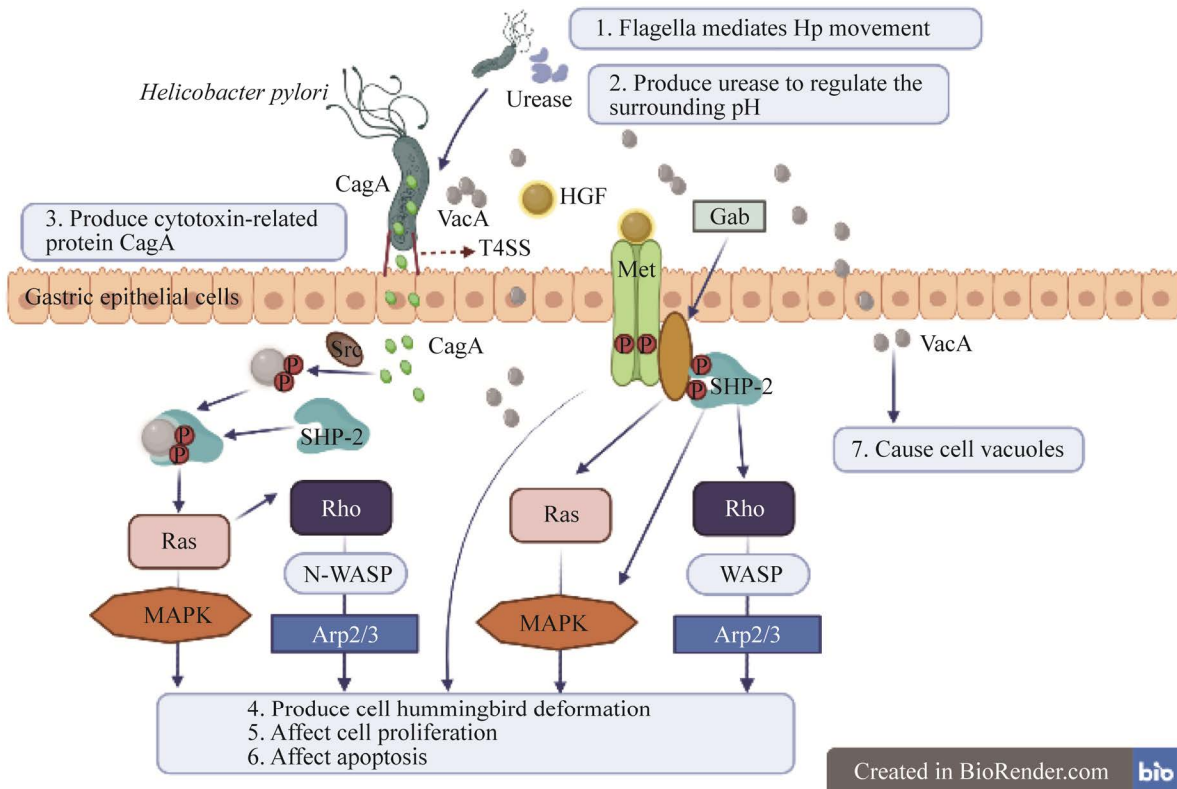


图 1 幽门螺杆菌的致病机制^[35]

Figure 1 Pathogenic mechanism of *Helicobacter pylori*^[35]. These mechanisms are divided into two parts: *Helicobacter pylori* colonization and toxin production. 1: Hp uses flagella movement to adhere to the basal layer of the stomach; 2: produce urease, which increases the pH value around Hp, improves its survival rate in the stomach, and affects the normal microecological balance of the stomach; 3: CagA is produced and injected into host cells, tyrosine phosphorylated CagA has similar functions to Gab protein, can bind to SHP-2, and activate MAP kinase (MAPK) cascade in both an Ras-dependent and Ras-independent manner; SHP-2 also regulates the Rho family of small G proteins and thus regulates the activity of Arp2/3 complexes, causing cell deformation, cell proliferation and apoptosis abnormalities (4–6 in Figure 1); 7: VacA is produced, resulting in cell vacuoles.

当 Hp 定殖在胃上皮的黏膜层上后,细菌黏附素与细胞受体的相互作用能够保护细菌不受蠕动和胃排空等的影响而离开胃,然后 Hp 利用代谢底物和营养物质来生长并释放毒素损害宿主细胞。其中血液抗原结合蛋白 A (BabA)和唾液酸结合黏附素(SabA)是研究较多的黏附素,但这两种黏附素并非在所有的 Hp 菌株中都表达^[25–26]。

2.2 幽门螺杆菌产生毒素直接危害宿主健康

2.2.1 幽门螺杆菌分泌的 CagA 与其致病机制

细胞毒素相关蛋白(CagA)是一种高免疫原

性蛋白,它是 Hp 能导致癌症的重要诱因。CagA 蛋白能诱发慢性炎症,上调 IL-8、IL-6、IL-1 β 和 TNF- α 、活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)、8-oxodG 的表达,同时相关 DNA 的高甲基化会使 DNA 修复机制受阻,增加胃上皮细胞的突变率^[27]。经过细胞实验和动物实验的验证,我们发现,当细胞和动物感染 Hp 并作用一段时间后,会引起某些促炎症因子的表达量增多,这种变化有可能就是引起细胞蜂鸟形变或动物胃炎的原因之一。cagA 致病岛全称为细

胞毒素相关基因致病岛，其外源基因簇能发挥致病性^[28-29]，编码 Hp 的 IV 型分泌系统并作用于宿主细胞。CagA 蛋白通过 IV 型分泌系统注入到宿主细胞，通过 Src 家族激酶进行酪氨酸磷酸化。SHP-2 蛋白的基因突变已在多种人类恶性肿瘤中被发现，SHP-2 信号的改变最终导致基因工程小鼠胃腺癌的发生^[30]，表明 SHP-2 在胃癌中起着重要作用，而 CagA 能够与这种靶分子进行相互作用。酪氨酸磷酸化的 CagA 与 SHP-2 结合，以依赖性酪氨酸磷酸化的方式使 SHP-2 磷酸酶活性增强，刺激 Ras 通路，进而引起 MAP 激酶(MAPK)级联^[31]。也有研究发现，SHP-2 可以不通过 Ras 通路，直接激活 MAP 激酶(MAPK)级联，所以，这种磷酸酶可以通过依赖 Ras 和不依赖 Ras 的途径促进细胞增殖^[32]。

除了对有丝分裂的作用之外，SHP-2 还能调节 Rho 家族的小 G 蛋白，诱导散射表型。这是一种类似于 CagA 诱导的蜂鸟表型，无论是散射表型还是蜂鸟表型都需要 SHP-2 的参与。Rho GTPases 能够调节 Wiscott-Aldrich 综合征蛋白-Arp2/3 复合物的活性，影响肌动蛋白聚合以及基座的形成^[33-34] (肌动蛋白细胞骨架系统的动态变化对细胞的粘附、迁移和分裂起着至关重要的作用)，进而引起细胞形变。

HGF 同样能够刺激 Ras、MAPK 和 Rho 通路，进而诱导上皮细胞的散射表型。在 HGF 的刺激下，c-Met 发生自磷酸化，通过与酪氨酸磷酸化的对接蛋白 Gab 家族结合，激活 SHP-2 并与其结合形成复合物，该复合物刺激下游通路^[35] (图 1)。

幽门螺旋杆菌的毒力基因 *cagA* 的差异与位于基因 3'区的重复序列有关，不同地域来源的菌株其 3'区的结构有所不同^[35]。调查结果显示，东亚菌株和西方菌株中第二重复序列的数目差异与胃癌发病率有关，多个重复序列的菌

株更容易在酸性环境中存活，而感染了这种 Hp 的患者，其胃癌的发病概率更高^[36-37]。不仅如此，东亚型 Hp 具有更强的 SHP-2 结合活性和诱导上皮细胞形态学改变的能力^[38-39]。

2.2.2 幽门螺杆菌分泌的空泡毒素与其致病机制

细胞空泡毒素(VacA)是一种在真核细胞系中能诱导胞浆空泡的细胞毒素。除空泡作用外，VacA 还可诱导多种细胞活动，包括膜通道的形成、促进线粒体释放细胞色素 c 导致细胞凋亡、与细胞膜受体(RPTP α 或 β)结合并诱导促炎反应^[40-41]、特异性地抑制 T 细胞的活化和增殖^[42-44]等。VacA 可嵌入宿主细胞膜，向宿主细胞质中释放碳酸氢盐和有机阴离子，能够刺激第二信使的产生，进而使 AGS 细胞对胃蛋白酶原的分泌量增加，有利于 Hp 的侵染。VacA 还可以通过内吞作用进入核仁，将阴离子渗透到核仁中，从而导致弱碱的积累，然后通过水的涌入形成大的液泡(图 1)^[45-46]。此外，VacA 通过影响调节细胞周期的基因来破坏细胞增殖和死亡的平衡。它还可以通过诱导宿主细胞释放 IL-8 而引起急性炎症反应^[47]。流行病学和实验证据表明 VacA 的产生与体内组织损伤的发生有关^[48-50]，它通过增加宿主细胞中连接蛋白-43 的水平，然后结合自噬体标记物 LC3 启动凋亡^[51]。

不同的菌株之间空泡毒素活性有很大的差异，主要是由于信号区(s1 和 s2)和中间区(m1 和 m2)的 *vacA* 基因结构的不同。*vacA* 基因可能包含信号区和中间区类型的任何组合，但是 s2/m1 组合非常罕见^[52]。*vacA* s1 基因型与 *cagA* 基因相关，在 s1 基因型中，s1/m1 对上皮细胞的毒性比 s1/m2 大^[53]，胃癌患者通常是 s1/m1 型^[54-55]。*vacA* s2/m2 菌株几乎无毒^[56]，很少与疾病相关。*vacA* s1 型可进一步分为 s1a、s1b 和 s1c^[57]，m1

型可分为 mla、mlb 和 mlc^[58], 但亚型与临床结果之间的关系尚不清楚。最新研究显示, 在中间区和信号区之间还存在一个 i 区, 并被认为是空泡活性的第 3 个多态性决定因素^[59]。i 区有两种类型: i1 和 i2, 目前还没有发现 i 区基因型与临床结果之间的关联^[9]。

2.3 幽门螺杆菌造成胃部生态失调的作用及机制

人体胃部微生物群落由 Hp 和很多其他细菌共同构成, Hp 的感染会改变胃中微生态环境和微生物群落的分布^[60]。有研究表明, 胃部患有疾病的人群其胃部微生物的多样性随着 Hp 的增加而降低, 还发现胃癌患者胃中具有潜在致癌活性的细菌增加^[61]。不仅如此, Hp 还影响人体的远端器官, 由感染或饮食改变引起的微生物组的变化, 可以扰乱共生关系进而引发疾病, 包括癌症。胃部生理条件的改变会影响胃的生长, 胃泌素紊乱, 胃粘膜疏水性下降, 氧自由基积累, 胃局部出现黏膜炎症, 导致保护屏障受损^[62]。

3 益生菌拮抗幽门螺旋杆菌的机制研究

3.1 增强黏膜屏障

相关研究表明, 口服益生菌能够起到保护胃肠道黏膜的作用, 主要是通过增厚黏液层, 促进粘蛋白以及前列腺素 E2 的产量等机制实现的(图 2)。黏蛋白作为胃肠道屏障的重要组成部分, 主要由上皮细胞进行分泌, 这种大分子糖蛋白能够形成黏液凝胶, 对胃黏膜起到保护作用。黏蛋白分泌量的减少, 主要是因为感染的 Hp 能够降低 MUC5AC、MUC1 和 MUC 6 的表达^[63-64]。有研究显示, 植物乳杆菌^[65]和鼠李糖乳杆菌^[66]可以提高 MUC 2 和 MUC 3 的表达量, 改善黏蛋白产量低的情况。

相关研究显示, 幽门螺杆菌阳性患者在服用乳杆菌发酵制品 3 周和 16 周后, 其胃内 Hp 定殖量降低, 黏液层的损耗明显减小^[67]; 小鼠口服鼠李糖乳杆菌后, 前列腺素 E2 产量以及粘液层厚度增加, 从而降低了酒精等对胃黏膜的物理伤害^[68]。

3.2 益生菌抑制幽门螺杆菌的定殖

Hp 的黏附性是其定殖于胃黏膜组织以及发挥致病性的主要因素, 降低 Hp 黏附性是保护胃、十二指肠内腔免受炎症以及预防萎缩性胃炎的一个重要机制, 可降低其致病性。一些乳杆菌分泌的代谢产物可以发挥抗粘连活性^[69]。研究表明, Hp 通过抑制 MUC5AC、MUC1 基因表达, 从而使 Hp 感染患者的胃内黏附素合成减少^[63]。所以, 益生菌拮抗 Hp 等致病菌的机制, 可能是增加黏附素的产量, 保护胃黏膜屏障。相关研究显示, 罗伊氏乳杆菌和嗜酸乳杆菌能够在胃上皮细胞上黏附, 黏附性随乳杆菌浓度升高有增强的趋势, 在结合位点方面能够与 Hp 形成竞争^[70-71]。Sakarya 等^[72]的研究表明, 布拉酵母菌可以产生唾液酸苷酶, 通过清除唾液酸配体来减少 Hp 在细胞表面的黏附。我们对实验小鼠的胃组织切片进行革兰氏染色发现, 单纯灌胃 Hp 时, 其定殖很多, 进行测定后发现, 定殖量在 1 g 小鼠胃组织中可达 $10^{3.3}$ CFU。在感染 Hp 之前施加益生菌进行预防发现, Hp 的感染程度大大降低, 益生菌的定殖量较大^[73]。上述情况均说明, 益生菌能够通过自身的强粘性与 Hp 形成竞争, 进而抑制 Hp 的定殖(图 2)。

3.3 益生菌代谢产物抑制幽门螺杆菌生长

研究显示, 益生菌可通过分泌乳酸、短链脂肪酸^[74]、过氧化氢以及细菌素等代谢物质抑制 Hp 生长(图 2)^[75], 其中乳酸菌、粪肠球菌^[76]、枯草芽孢杆菌^[77]、双歧杆菌等都可以产生细菌素。Kim 等^[78]发现, 乳酸菌可以产生 7 种细菌

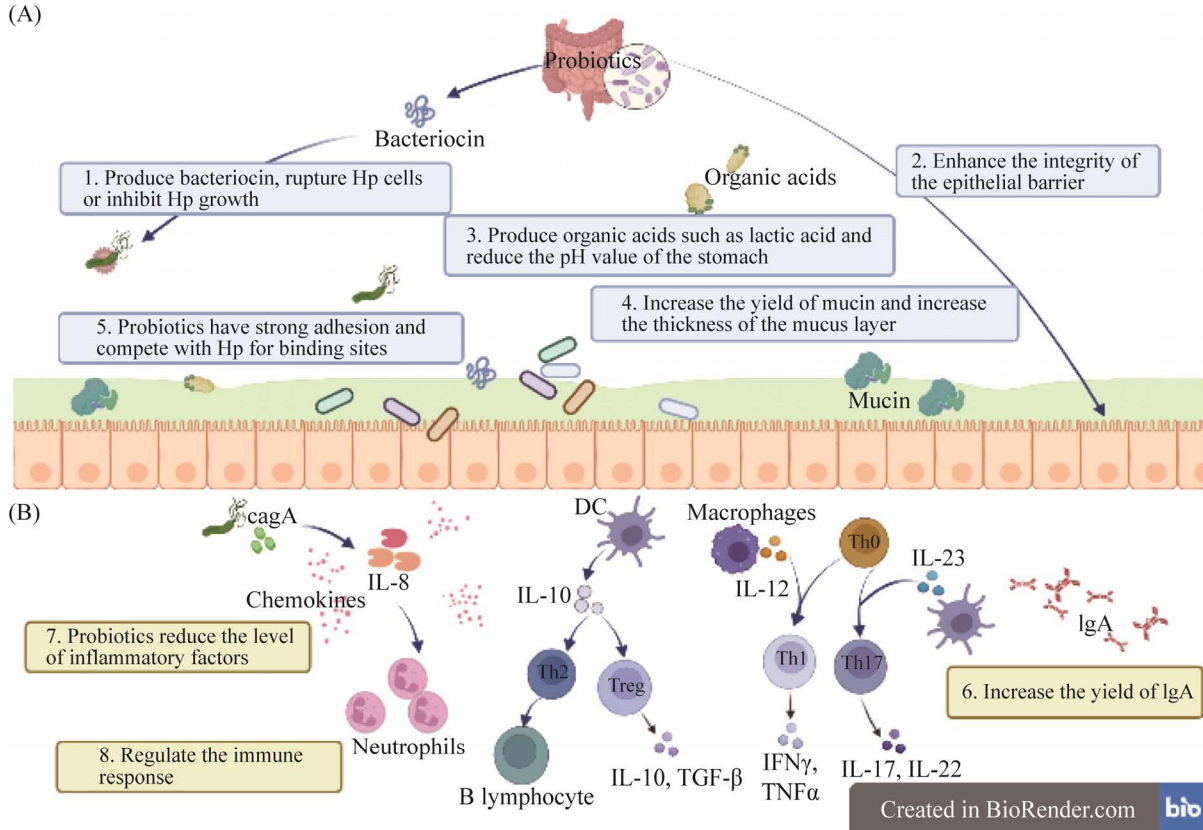


图 2 益生菌拮抗幽门螺杆菌的机制^[93]

Figure 2 Mechanism of probiotics inhibiting *Helicobacter pylori*^[93]. These mechanisms are divided into two parts: physiological/non-specific mechanisms and immune mechanisms. A: physiological/non-specific mechanisms include: 1: production of bacteriocins, lysis of Hp cells or inhibition of Hp growth; 2: enhancement of barrier function, enhancement of the integrity of the epithelial cell barrier; 3: production of organic acids, regulation of gastric pH value, inhibition of colonization of pathogenic bacteria; 4: increase of mucin yield, increase the thickness of mucus layer; 5: competition with pathogenic bacteria for gastric adhesion sites. B: immunomodulation: 6: probiotics stimulate dendritic cells to form anti-inflammatory pathways, thereby increasing the amount of IgA produced by B cells; 7–8: probiotics directly or indirectly affect the signaling pathways of epithelial cells and inhibit the production of inflammatory factors such as IL-8.

素，并能够对 4 种幽门螺杆菌产生拮抗作用；Lorca 等^[79]的实验说明，嗜酸乳杆菌的自溶会伴随幽门螺杆菌对数期增殖减少直至死亡，可以推测这种情况的出现可能与乳杆菌自溶素的释放有关；Francavilla 等^[80]的研究表明，罗伊氏乳杆菌的抑菌效果可能与其产生的罗伊氏菌素(reuterin)有关。此外，枯草芽孢杆菌产生的抗菌物质 amicoumacin A 不仅能够抑制志贺氏菌和空肠弯曲杆菌等，还能够对 21 种幽门螺杆菌

进行抑制^[77]。某些益生菌产生的乳酸还能调节胃部 pH 值，进而起到拮抗致病菌的作用^[81]。本文作者分离出一株植物乳杆菌，能够产生溶菌酶 M1，研究发现，这是除了有机酸以外另一种对 Hp 有拮抗作用的活性物质，推测其能够裂解 Hp 的细菌结构^[73]。

3.4 调节宿主免疫反应

有研究发现，益生菌能够通过调节机体对病原菌的免疫反应，提高抗 Hp 的功能。正常机

体中, Hp 的炎症反应是通过释放几种炎性介质如细胞因子和趋化因子来鉴定的。益生菌可以通过与上皮细胞相互作用来进行免疫反应调节, 从而改变抗炎作用剂的释放, 缓解胃炎的症状^[82-83]。

乳杆菌可降低 IL-1、IL-6、IL-8 以及肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)等炎性因子水平(图 2)^[84], 通过抑制 Smad7 通路、NF- κ B 通路或 JAK-SATA 通路减轻 Hp 引起的炎症反应^[85-86]。

Hp 感染小鼠模型口服植物乳酸菌后, 可以明显抑制血浆或胃黏膜内的 IL-8、TNF- α 和中性粒细胞趋化因子(CINC-1), 并可以抑制 NF- κ B 通路的激活^[87], 本文作者用分离到的植物乳杆菌进行重复实验, 得到同样的结论。Zhou 等^[88]、赵东等^[89]和刘翔等^[90]的研究显示, 乳酸杆菌可抑制 Hp 激活 TLR4 信号通路引起的炎性因子 IL-8 分泌增加, 降低干扰素- γ (IFN- γ)等炎性因子水平。有研究证实, 嗜酸乳杆菌产生的共轭亚油酸(CLA), 可以通过分解 IKK 和热休克蛋白 90 (Hsp90)抑制 NF- κ B 的活化及 IL-8 水平, 从而减轻 Hp 引起的炎症反应^[91]。体外研究表明, 约氏乳杆菌(La1)缓解因感染 Hp 所致的胃部炎症的主要机制是, 使产生的巨噬细胞炎症蛋白(MIP-2)和角质形成细胞衍生趋化因子(KC)减少, 同时减轻中性粒细胞及淋巴细胞的浸润^[92]。此外, 部分乳酸杆菌可以通过抑制淋巴细胞亚型(Th1 和 Th17)及其细胞因子的炎症功能, 刺激树突状细胞形成抗炎通路, 刺激 B 细胞产生 IgA^[93], 增强免疫屏障, 从而稳定黏膜功能^[94]。具体引起的免疫反应过程如图 2。

3.5 维持天然微生态平衡

人或动物的胃部存在大量的微生物菌群, 这些微生物和宿主相互作用, 共同维持胃部的微生态平衡。在正常胃液中, 益生菌作为在人类胃肠道中定殖的共生细菌, 对酸性条件具有

一定的抵抗力^[95], 它通过调节微生物菌群组成, 维护正常的微生态环境, 在胃部起到扶优去劣的作用, 具有抑制致病菌以及条件致病菌的功效^[96]。

人胃部的细菌群落组成主要是厌氧菌、兼性厌氧菌和需氧菌, 其中专性厌氧菌占 99%, 仅类杆菌和双歧杆菌就占 90%以上。由于胃分泌胃酸且蠕动节奏快, 所以含有的细菌种类和数量较少, 主要是革兰氏阳性菌, 如链球菌、葡萄球菌和乳酸杆菌等。大量研究证实, 菌群与胃肠道疾病的发生发展密切相关, 胃内菌群的紊乱甚至能够促进胃癌的发展, 所以, 在根除 Hp 的治疗过程中, 也应该将对胃肠道菌群平衡的影响降到最低^[97]。益生菌能够通过强黏附作用以及分泌抗菌物质来抑制 Hp 等致病菌的定殖和生长, 除此之外, 产生的有机酸也能够帮助胃部恢复到正常的 pH 值, 使很多不耐酸的致病菌难以存活。有研究表明, 外源摄入益生菌制品对胃部和肠道微生态平衡具有调节作用, 能够改善微生态失调的状况^[98-100]。

本文作者对实验小鼠的胃组织切片进行观察, 用益生菌进行预防后再感染 Hp 的分组, Hp 定殖量显著下降, 益生菌的占比增加, 胃部病理情况腺体萎缩、刷状缘明显、黏膜脱落严重, 转向炎症状态缓和^[73]。说明益生菌能够改善胃部微环境, 进而促进胃部健康。

4 讨论

由于 Hp 的高感染率及其感染后引发多种疾病的风险, 对于阳性感染患者是否应该进行根除治疗的问题受到越来越多人的关注。随着 Hp 耐药风险逐年增加, 我们急需寻找一种抗生素的替代或辅助疗法。由于益生菌安全性高, 不良反应发生率低, 在根除 Hp 等致病菌方面表现出色, 已经成为很多学者的研究热点。

研究显示, 益生菌对于胃肠道炎症有明显的改善效果, 如急性胃炎、过敏性肠炎以及幽门螺杆菌引起的相关胃部疾病等^[101]。大量文献报道^[102], 益生菌能抑制 Hp 定殖与生长, 减轻 Hp 相关性胃炎炎症程度。Masstricht-5 共识中相关内容表示, 其可能是通过释放抗菌产物或定殖于生存部位的竞争作用来抑制 Hp^[103]。相关研究表明^[104], 老年人的胃肠道比青壮年的胃肠道更加脆弱, 感染 Hp 等致病菌所致的胃炎、胃溃疡症状更加明显, 恶化成胃癌的风险更高。老年人机体的耐受程度差, 在进行抗生素治疗时, 更容易破坏原始的肠道菌群。儿童在生长发育、药物代谢和机体免疫方面都和成年人有一定区别, 抗生素治疗的种类选择相对较少, 副作用多、耐受性差。所以, 老年人和儿童在进行根除 Hp 治疗时, 具有一定的特殊性, 将益生菌用于 Hp 的治疗, 能够改善患者的临床症状并减少不良反应。国内临床研究发现^[105], 在针对儿童及老年 Hp 感染的治疗方面, 生态疗法相较于传统标准根除方案疗效显著, 且复发率和不良反应发生率更低, 在特殊人群的 Hp 感染治疗中具有一定的优越性。国外相关研究显示^[106-107], 在不使用抗生素的条件下, 单一的益生菌疗法治疗 Hp 的根除率能够超过 10%。虽然采用单一的益生菌产品治疗 Hp 感染难以达到标准临床效果, 但是将益生菌作为传统抗生素治疗的辅助用药, 能够有更显著的效果。有研究表明^[108], 在标准的三联治疗方案中加入益生菌作为佐剂, 能够使儿童的 Hp 根除率增加 10%, 同时可以减少恶心呕吐、腹泻、腹痛等不良症状的发生。钱小棋等^[109]、周垦横^[110]、王蕊蕊^[111]发现, 在进行四联和三联治疗的过程中, 分别以思连康双歧杆菌四联活菌片、双歧杆菌三联活菌胶囊和酪酸梭菌肠球菌三联活菌片等作为佐剂, 除了能够提高 Hp 的根除率,

降低不良反应率, 还能保护肠道黏膜, 纠正长期慢性感染所致菌群失调, 调节胃肠道正常生理功能, 进而促进患者溃疡的愈合和修复。虽然益生菌疗法在疗效上存在一定局限性, 但是定期摄入适量益生菌, 能够防止 Hp 的定殖量增多, 使 Hp 的感染率维持在较低的水平。这种方法对于儿童、老年人以及存在严重胃部疾病的患者来说, 是较优的治疗选择。

有研究对市面上部分益生菌制剂进行了益生菌的分离, 如“思连康”中的嗜酸乳杆菌、婴儿双歧杆菌, “金双歧”中的长双歧杆菌、保加利亚乳杆菌、“常乐康”中的酪酸梭状芽孢杆菌, “整肠生”中的地衣芽孢杆菌, 台湾“亚芯”的唾液乳杆菌等, 以研究不同益生菌对于 Hp 的抑制作用^[112]。结果表明, “思连康”中的嗜酸乳杆菌和“金双歧”中的保加利亚乳杆菌都能减少 Hp 的定殖量, 后者还能通过激活 TLR4-NF- κ B 通路, 减少炎症因子 IL-8 的释放。同时, 发现地衣芽孢杆菌的上清液能抑制 Hp 的生长, 且与 pH 值无关。与此同时, 我们团队对于市售商品株副干酪乳杆菌 Shirota 以及“卫乐舒”中的约氏乳杆菌 MH-68 的抗 Hp 效果进行研究, 发现这两株益生菌的发酵上清液均能在体外抑制 Hp ATCC 43504 的生长, 对于 Hp 引起的细胞 IL-8 表达量增加有一定下调作用, 对实验小鼠的胃部炎症有所缓解^[73]。

尽管很多研究认为, 益生菌及其代谢产物能够在体外抑制或杀死幽门螺杆菌, 显著提高 Hp 的根除率, 但是仍有学者提出不同观点。Hurduc 等^[113]和 Goldman 等^[114]在采用标准三联疗法添加益生菌为佐剂的情况下, 对有症状的儿童进行 Hp 的根除治疗, 结果发现益生菌组并没有显示出更高的根除率。Lionetti 等^[115]的研究发现, 在补充罗伊氏乳杆菌 ATCC 55730 (SD2112) 的 20 名患者中, 有 17 名患者治疗成功, 而安

慰剂组 20 名患者中有 16 名治疗成功, 说明益生菌的添加与否, 并不能造成根除率的差异。在一项双盲安慰剂对照随机临床试验中, 补充鼠李糖乳杆菌 LGG 后, 其根除率相比于安慰剂组没有显著提高^[116]。另外一些临床研究也发现, 添加益生菌不能提高 Hp 根除率^[117-118]。同样地, 多项研究表明^[115,119], 益生菌可显著降低 Hp 根除治疗期间的不良反应, 但并非所有益生菌菌株都有效^[120-121], 这表明该功能有可能是菌株特异性的, 也有可能是因为使用的益生菌产品不同、浓度不同、剂量和使用时间不同以及特异性幽门螺杆菌菌株造成的^[122-123]。

5 结论与展望

回顾分析发现, 有些研究中的益生菌能够在根除 Hp 治疗中发挥积极作用, 有些研究中的益生菌没有什么疗效, 这种差异可能与很多因素有关。所以, 在 Hp 根除治疗期间, 益生菌作为辅助用药, 在选择和服用方法上提出以下建议: (1) 益生菌的种类, 尽量不选择含有肠球菌的益生菌制剂, 因为肠球菌更容易产生耐药性, 且容易通过质粒传递给 Hp 等致病菌, 进而影响 Hp 根除治疗的效果; (2) 益生菌的作用时间, Tong 等^[124]的 meta 分析表明, 2-4 周可能是较优的用药时间; (3) 益生菌与抗生素的相互作用, 建议益生菌与标准抗生素治疗用药时间间隔开, 以便益生菌能更好地定殖并发挥作用。益生菌的施加剂量、与宿主及不同的 Hp 菌株间的关系等, 仍需要大量的临床及基础研究去开发。在未来的临床研究中, 仍需注意 Hp 耐药菌株、宿主基因多态性等影响疗效的相关因素。

总的来说, 益生菌在一定程度上可以通过菌体本身或其发酵液抑制幽门螺杆菌, 主要是通过竞争结合位点、调节炎症因子和产生活性

抗菌物质等作用实现的, 但并非所有益生菌都具有减少治疗副作用和有效提高 Hp 根除率的作用。因此, 在拮抗幽门螺杆菌方面, 益生菌并不能作为单一药物用于治疗, 作为一种佐剂能够增加健康效益, 将益生菌用于 Hp 治疗具有良好的应用前景。

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