

肠道菌群对代谢相关性脂肪肝的影响及运动干预研究进展

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摘要: 大量研究表明, 肠道菌群与神经退行性疾病和代谢性疾病等多种疾病的发生和发展息息相关, 菌群的种类和数量会受到遗传、饮食习惯、运动等因素的影响。在代谢相关脂肪性肝病中, 肠道菌群的部分代谢物通过增加肝脏脂肪变性、改变肠道黏膜通透性等方式对疾病的发展起到促进作用, 菌群的种类和数量变化与病情进展的关系也被广泛研究, 但是两者发生的先后顺序仍不十分明确。运动可以增加肠道有益菌群的种类和数量, 同时改善高脂饮食导致的肠道菌群紊乱, 并有效缓解代谢相关脂肪性肝病的病情, 肠道菌群也能对机体的运动能力产生影响, 但运动是如何通过肠道菌群来改善代谢相关脂肪性肝病的机制尚不十分明确。本文通过综述三者的相互关系来阐述肠道菌群和运动在代谢相关脂肪性肝病中发挥的重要作用。

关键词: 代谢相关脂肪性肝病; 运动; 肠道菌群

Effect of gut microbiota on metabolism-associated fatty liver disease and research progress of exercise intervention

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Abstract: A large number of studies have demonstrated that gut microbiota is closely related to the occurrence and development of a variety of diseases such as neurodegenerative diseases and metabolic diseases. The species and number of bacteria are affected by genetic factors, dietary habits, exercise and

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other factors. In metabolism-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD), some metabolites of gut microbiota promote the progression of the disease by increasing hepatic steatosis and changing intestinal mucosal permeability. The relationship between the changes in the species and number of bacteria and the progression of disease has also been extensively studied. However, the casual relationship between them remains unclear. Exercise can increase the species and number of beneficial gut microbiota and alleviate the gut microbiota disorders caused by high-fat diet to mitigate MAFLD. On the other side, gut microbiota can regulate the exercise capacity of the body. However, the mechanism of how exercise alleviates MAFLD through gut microbiota remains to be studied. This paper elaborates the important roles of gut microbiota and exercise in MAFLD by reviewing the relationship between the three.

Keywords: metabolism-associated fatty liver disease; exercise; gut microbiota

代谢相关脂肪性肝病(metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD)的诊断标准是基于肝脏脂肪积聚(肝细胞脂肪变性)的组织学(肝活检)、影像学及血液生物标志物证据,同时合并以下3项条件之一:超重/肥胖、2型糖尿病、代谢功能障碍^[1]。MAFLD发病机制复杂,是一种由遗传易感性、代谢功能、炎症、肠道微生物和环境因素引起的多因素并发症,主要表现为肝细胞内脂质的异常储存(肝脂肪变性)和炎症进展^[2]。MAFLD是世界范围内肝病的主要病因,其患病率估计为25%,疾病的流行病学和人口学特征在世界范围内各不相同,通常与肥胖症的流行程度平行^[3-4]。2017年,与肝脏相关的死亡人数达到214万人,自2012年以来增长了11.4%,尽管肝疾病导致死亡的最常见原因仍然是病毒性肝炎,但导致其死亡率和发病率增长最快的因素是MAFLD^[5]。疾病不断发展导致的非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH)和肝纤维化给患者和社会医疗系统带来了巨大的负担。截至目前,除了通过饮食和锻炼改变生活方式外,尚无其他被批准的治疗MAFLD的方法^[6]。因此,尽快明确MAFLD的发病机制、制定相关治疗方案并研发相关特效药物至关重要。

1 代谢相关脂肪性肝病与肠道菌群

肠道菌群作为一种“虚拟代谢器官”,与许多肠外器官(如脑、肝脏和骨骼系统)形成了轴,如最近的研究发现,肠道菌群产生的代谢物4-乙基苯基硫酸盐(4-ethylphenyl sulfate, 4EPS)在被吸收入血液后经循环到达大脑,通过影响少突胶质细胞成熟和髓鞘形成,引发小鼠的焦虑行为,这表明肠-脑轴在疾病发展中起到了重要作用,而肠-肝轴近年来也受到越来越多的关注^[7-8]。肠道与肝脏在解剖学和生物学上存在紧密联系,肝脏70%-75%的血液通过起源于肠道毛细血管的门静脉,而肠道中产生的细菌及其代谢物可通过门静脉到达肝脏,使肝脏成为肠道细菌及其衍生物最容易接触的器官之一^[9-10]。肠-肝轴指肠道及其微生物群与肝脏之间的双向关系,由饮食、遗传和环境因素产生的信号相互作用而产生,这种相互作用是通过门静脉将肠源性产物输送到肝脏的血管通道,以及肝脏将胆汁和抗体分泌到肠道的反馈通道来建立的;肠-肝轴双向关系发生的基础是肠道黏膜屏障,其由肠道上皮细胞构成,通过分离肠道微生物群和宿主免疫细胞来维持肠道内环境的稳定^[11]。因此,肠道黏膜屏障的紊乱能使细菌及其产物进入肝脏,从而导致一系列肝病的发生。

随着人们生活方式的多样化, 肠道菌群组成和功能的改变逐渐成为一种世界性的现象^[12]。疾病的发生和发展与肠道菌群的变化密切相关, 在阿尔茨海默症(Alzheimer's disease, AD)、MAFLD、酒精性肝损伤及肥胖症等患者身上, 肠道菌群的种类和数量都发生了明显的变化^[13-16]。在疾病的康复过程中, 肠道菌群也扮演了重要的角色, 在一种带有淀粉样蛋白和神经原纤维缠结的转基因 AD 小鼠模型中, 健康小鼠粪便微生物的移植能改善淀粉样蛋白 β 斑块和神经原纤维缠结的形成, 改善胶质细胞的反应性和认知功能障碍^[13]。在高脂饮食(high fat diet, HFD)诱导的 MAFLD 大鼠中, 益生菌 Jlus66 通过调节肠道菌群, 减轻氧化应激和炎症来改善 MAFLD^[15]。一项荟萃分析也发现, 益生菌/合生菌的使用与肝脏炎症和脂肪变性相关的特异性标志物的改善有关^[17], 但是肠道菌群参与疾病发展及改善的具体机制仍不十分明确。

1.1 肠道菌群对代谢相关脂肪性肝病的介导作用

临床研究表明, 肠道菌群在 MAFLD、肝脏纤维化和肝硬化中可能成为未来肝病诊断或预后的无创性生物标志物, 它们产生的代谢物, 如三甲胺氮氧化物(trimethylamine N-oxide, TMAO)和胆碱等都可以对 MAFLD 的发生和发展产生影响^[18]。有研究发现, 人体肠道微生物群中过度生长的内毒素产生菌是 MAFLD 发生的致病因子, 而且不同内毒素活性水平的革兰氏阴性菌在 HFD 喂养的无菌小鼠中诱导 MAFLD 的能力不同^[19], 这表明肠道菌群的变化参与了 MAFLD 的发生。将肝脏脂肪变性患者的粪便微生物群移植到正常小鼠肠道中, 2 周后发现甘油三酯在肝脏中大量累积^[20], 表明来自人类供体的脂肪变性相关微生物群促进了小鼠肝脏

脂质的堆积。此外, Kaden-Volynets 等^[21]发现给成年野生型和无菌小鼠饲喂西式饲料后, 野生型小鼠的肝脏重量、甘油三酯含量较正常小鼠均显著升高, 但在无菌小鼠身上均无明显升高; 在无菌小鼠中, 不论是西式饮食还是正常饮食后, 肠黏膜屏障相关基因总是低水平表达, 这表明肠道菌群在肠道黏膜屏障的改变上发挥了至关重要的作用。最近的一项实验, 将单纯性非酒精性脂肪肝(nonalcoholic fatty liver, NAFL)患者和健康人的肠道菌群移植到小鼠肠道中, 整个实验过程中小鼠摄入的能量完全相同, 但与移植健康菌群组相比, 移植 NAFL 患者肠道菌群的小鼠体重增加更多, 肝脏脂肪变性更加明显, 而且 NAFL 接种物与健康接种物相比诱导了小鼠盲肠黏膜闭合蛋白(occludin)的过度表达^[22]。在之前的研究中也发现, 将 HFD 喂养小鼠的粪便微生物群移植到无特定病原体的受体体内会导致肠道血管屏障损伤, 而肠道血管屏障控制着进入门静脉循环和肝脏的通道^[23]。由此可见, 肠道菌群通过改变肠道黏膜通透性、增加肝脏脂肪变性等方式参与了 MAFLD 的发病过程, 但究竟是肠道菌群失衡导致 MAFLD 抑或 MAFLD 的发病导致肠道菌群紊乱, 仍需进一步研究。

1.2 代谢相关脂肪性肝病肠道菌群的变化

在 MAFLD 中, 肠道菌群的紊乱已被反复观察到, 并发现了一些具有 MAFLD 特性的菌群变化, 表 1 列举了不同实验对象中 MAFLD 相关的肠道菌群在门、科和属水平的变化。由表 1 可以发现, 患有 MAFLD 的 Wistar 大鼠、C57BL/6 小鼠、儿童及成人的肠道菌群变化虽然不完全相同, 但仍有部分菌群有着相同的改变趋势: 门水平上, 在 MAFLD 小鼠、大鼠和成人肠道中, 变形菌门(*Proteobacteria*)的丰度升高, 在 MAFLD 小鼠、儿童及成人肠道中, 拟杆

表 1 MAFLD 相关肠道菌群的研究

Table 1 Study on MAFLD-associated gut microbiota

实验对象 Test object	肠道菌群变化 Changes in gut-microbiota	参考文献 References
Male Wistar rat	Phylum: <i>Firmicutes</i> ↓, <i>Bacteroidetes</i> ↑, <i>Proteobacteria</i> ↑, <i>Fusobacteria</i> ↑ Family: <i>Lachnospiraceae</i> ↓, <i>Lactobacillaceae</i> ↓, <i>Ruminococcaceae</i> ↓, <i>Helicobacteraceae</i> ↑ Genus: <i>Oscillibacter</i> ↓, <i>Ruminococcus</i> ↓, <i>Fusobacterium</i> ↑, <i>Lactobacillus</i> ↓, <i>Escherichia</i> ↑	[15]
Male C57BL/6 mouse	Phylum: <i>Firmicutes</i> ↓, <i>Actinobacteria</i> ↓, <i>Proteobacteria</i> ↑, <i>Bacteroidetes</i> ↓ Family: <i>Lachnospiraceae</i> ↑, <i>Lactobacillaceae</i> ↓, <i>Helicobacteraceae</i> ↑, <i>Desulfovibrionaceae</i> ↑ Genus: <i>Desulfovibrio</i> ↑, <i>Helicobacter</i> ↑, <i>Lactobacillus</i> ↓, <i>Oscillospira</i> ↑, <i>Bifidobacterium</i> ↓, <i>Enterococcus</i> ↑, <i>Alistipes</i> ↑	[24-28]
Pediatric (MAFLD)	Phylum: <i>Actinobacteria</i> ↑, <i>Bacteroidetes</i> ↓ Family: <i>Rikenellaceae</i> ↓ Genus: <i>Oscillospira</i> ↓, <i>Dorea</i> ↑, <i>Ruminococcus</i> ↑	[29]
Human feces	Phylum: <i>Bacteroidetes</i> ↓, <i>Proteobacteria</i> ↑, <i>Fusobacteria</i> ↑ Family: <i>Lachnospiraceae</i> ↑, <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> ↑, <i>Streptococcaceae</i> ↑, <i>Ruminococcaceae</i> ↓, <i>Prevotellaceae</i> ↓ Genus: <i>Prevotella</i> ↓, <i>Blautia</i> ↑	[30]

菌门(*Bacteroidetes*)的丰度降低; 科水平上, 在大鼠和成人肠道中, 瘤胃菌科(*Ruminococcaceae*)丰度降低, 在小鼠和成人肠道中, 毛螺菌科(*Lachnospiraceae*)丰度升高, 但在大鼠肠道其丰度降低; 属水平上, 在小鼠和大鼠肠道中, 乳杆菌属(*Lactobacillus*)丰度降低^[15,24-30]。有研究采用 16S rRNA 基因测序方法, 对 90 例 MAFLD 患者和 21 例健康对照者的粪便标本进行个体分类微生物组成分析发现, 拟杆菌门和瘤胃菌科的数量减少以及乳杆菌科(*Lactobacillaceae*)、韦荣球菌科(*Veillonellaceae*)和多尔氏菌属(*Dorea*)的丰度升高是 MAFLD 患者中最常见的变化^[31]; 而 NAFL 患者与健康对照组相比, 粪便中瘤胃菌科和链球菌科(*Tannerellaceae*)的丰度增加, 脱硫弧菌科(*Desulfovibrionaceae*)和理研菌科(*Rikenellaceae*)的丰度降低; 将患者菌群移植入 C57BL/6J 小鼠肠道中高脂高果糖喂养后发现, 拟杆菌科(*Bacteroidaceae*)的数量较少, 被更高比例的毛螺菌科取代, 而且随着时间推移这种趋势愈发明显^[22]。由此可见, 在动物和人体中, MAFLD 患者的肠道菌群多样性都会

降低, 但在菌群种类的改变上仍有一定的差异, 在人体 MAFLD 的发病过程中, 也会因为个体或病情所处阶段不同导致肠道菌群产生不同的变化。

在 MAFLD 发病过程中, 肥胖小鼠盲肠微生物群中拟杆菌门数量减少了 50%, 厚壁菌门的比例显著增加^[14], 在人体肠道中也发现肥胖者与正常人相比有更低丰度的拟杆菌门和更高丰度的厚壁菌门^[32]。然而, 在非肥胖的 MAFLD 患者和健康人中, MAFLD 患者的粪便微生物群与健康人相比多样性较低, 在门水平上表现为拟杆菌门数量增加 20%而厚壁菌门数量减少 24%^[33]。随着肝脏纤维化程度增加, 韦荣球菌科和肠杆菌科(*Enterobacteriaceae*)的丰度逐渐增加, 瘤胃菌科的丰度显著下降, 在肥胖受试者中表现为理研菌科丰度增加, 而且非肥胖型 MAFLD 患者较肥胖型在纤维化相关微生物群的改变上更加明显^[34]。在之前的 MAFLD 肠道菌群研究中, 随着肝脏纤维化程度的增加, 肠道菌群在门水平上无显著变化; 科水平上拟杆菌科丰度增加, 普雷沃氏菌科(*Prevotellaceae*)

丰度降低, 瘤胃菌科、肠杆菌科和理研菌科丰度有轻微降低, 韦荣球菌科丰度基本不变; 属水平上, 与无/轻微纤维化患者相比, 显著纤维化患者的拟杆菌属和瘤胃球菌属的数量较高, 普氏菌属的数量较低^[35]。由此可见, 从 MAFLD 的发病到症状不断加重的过程中, 肠道菌群的变化趋势并不稳定, 在不同物种、是否肥胖及病情进展等条件下, 其变化也不尽相同。

2 运动与肠道菌群的相互作用

众所周知, 运动是促进身心健康、改善诸多慢性疾病的重要方式和手段, 肠道菌群与许多疾病的发生和发展密切相关^[13-15]。有研究显示, 与正常饮食小鼠相比, HFD 诱导的肥胖小鼠粪便中有较低的拟杆菌门/厚壁菌门比率, 而 6 周高强度运动增加了粪便微生物群的 α 多样性和拟杆菌门/厚壁菌门比率, 抑制了肥胖相关微生物群的功能^[36]。在 HFD 诱导的骨性关节炎小鼠中也发现, HFD 导致小鼠肠道菌群多样性降低, 拟杆菌门/厚壁菌门的比率减少, 而运动可以增加 HFD 小鼠微生物群落丰度, 逆转这一比率, 同时改善小鼠软骨退化^[37]。人体实验表明, 在不经常运动的老年妇女肠道中, 8 周有氧加阻力运动能增加肠道内与抗炎相关细菌的数量, 减少与促炎相关细菌的数量^[38]。以上发现表明, 运动对肠道菌群的改善和疾病的治疗有着显著效果, 但不同的运动方式、运动强度也会对肠道菌群产生不同的影响。在自愿跑轮运动、强制跑步机运动和安静小鼠中, 肠道菌群在菌群多样性和结构上都出现了明显的不同, 跑轮运动使菌群在粪便微生物群和盲肠内容物中呈现出最低的物种丰富度^[39]。然而, 4 周高强度游泳运动使肠道微生物多样性呈现降低趋势, 并发现肝细胞空泡变性、脾小体萎缩等异

常现象, 这表明高强度运动或许会对机体产生负面影响^[40]。

肠道菌群能对机体的运动能力及运动损伤产生影响。马拉松比赛后, 选手肠道菌群中韦荣球菌属丰度增加, 从粪便中分离出一株非典型韦荣球菌, 移植到小鼠肠道中可显著增加其力竭跑步时间; 对优秀运动员进行宏基因组学分析发现, 运动后韦荣球菌属可以增加与乳酸代谢相关基因的丰度; 同位素标记表明, 血清乳酸可以穿过肠黏膜屏障进入肠腔, 这表明韦荣球菌可以通过将运动生成的乳酸代谢为丙酸而增强运动能力^[41]。最近的一项研究表明, 人参水提取物可以调节肠道微生物群, 重塑的肠道微生物生态系统随后触发多种分子和细胞信号通路(例如, 丁酸盐或 G 蛋白偶联受体信号)以达到改善运动疲劳的目的^[42], 表现了肠道菌群对运动导致的机体损伤的潜在治疗作用。因此, 肠道菌群与适度的运动之间可以相互作用, 形成良性循环, 对机体的健康产生良好的效果。对于两者的作用机制也需要进一步研究, 使肠道菌群成为一个促进机体健康的更成熟的靶点。

3 运动对代谢相关脂肪性肝病及其肠道菌群的影响

3.1 运动对代谢相关脂肪性肝病的调节

有研究显示, 运动增加 HFD 诱导的 MAFLD 小鼠肠道中有益菌群的种类和数量, 改善肝脏的自噬并有效地减轻 HFD 所致的肝脏基因表达紊乱, 从而使 MAFLD 小鼠病情得到有效缓解^[43-44]。之前的研究发现, 在 HFD 诱导的肥胖小鼠结肠组织中, 炎症介质肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)和环氧化酶-2 (cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2)的蛋白表达显著增

加, 运动可以通过上调过氧化物酶增殖活化受体- γ (peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor γ , PPAR- γ)活性来抑制增加的炎性介质^[45]。在 HFD 诱导的 MAFLD 小鼠肝脏中, 自噬蛋白的表达受到高度抑制, 脂滴面积增加, 游泳运动不仅可以促进微管相关蛋白质 1 轻链 3-I (microtubule associated protein1 light chain3-I, LC3-I)向 LC3-II (自噬体标记蛋白)的转化和溶酶体相关膜蛋白 1 (lysosome associated membrane protein 1, LAMP1)的表达, 使脂滴和自噬小体直接结合从而促进肝脏的脂噬^[46], 还可以通过降低脂肪酸结合蛋白 1 (fatty acid-binding protein 1, FABP1)的表达来促进自噬, 并通过恢复溶酶体功能显著增加自噬通量, 减轻肝脏脂肪变性^[47-48]。最近的一项研究表明, 运动通过自噬改善 MAFLD 的机制可能是: 锻炼刺激肌肉中成纤维细胞生长因子 21 (fibroblast growth factor 21, FGF21)的产生并促进其分泌到循环中, 通过腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)依赖的途径促进肝脏中的脂肪吞噬从而抑制肝脏脂质积累^[49]。HFD 会诱导大鼠肝细胞凋亡, 而运动可以降低肝脏组织中凋亡诱导蛋白 Bax 的表达, 介导肝细胞内质网应激信号通路肌醇需求酶(inositol-requiring enzyme 1, IRE1)/c-Jun 氨基末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)和真核翻译启动因子 2 α (eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2- α , eIF2 α)/C-EBP 同源蛋白(C-EBP homologous protein, CHOP)来抑制肝细胞凋亡; 运动对 MAFLD 大鼠的血脂和肝损伤均有改善作用, 能显著降低 HFD 诱导大鼠的甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)和丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)水平^[50]。Baker 等的荟萃分析发现, 运动对于肝脏脂肪的

改善是独立于饮食干预的^[51]。以上发现表明运动可以从多个方面改善 MAFLD, 肠道菌群及自噬和凋亡等通路均有作为防治 MAFLD 靶点的潜能, 但具体的分子机制仍需进一步深入研究。

不同的运动方式和运动强度对 MAFLD 的改善效果不同。尽管人体研究表明 4 个月的有氧运动和抗阻运动对降低 2 型糖尿病合并 MAFLD 患者的肝脂含量均有效果^[52], 而且两个运动组的肝内脂质降低幅度相近^[53], 但中等强度与低强度的体力活动相比更显著地改善了 MAFLD 患者的血清甘油三酯、转氨酶等^[54]。在 HFD 诱导的 MAFLD 大鼠中, 低强度、中等强度和递增强度 3 个运动组相比, 中等强度运动能提高机体抗氧化能力, 抑制肝细胞凋亡, 而低强度和递增强度的运动不能抑制肝细胞凋亡^[50]。不同的运动强度、运动类型为何会出现不同的结果仍缺乏具体的机制研究。

3.2 运动对代谢相关脂肪性肝病肠道菌群的作用

在 HFD 诱导的 MAFLD 大鼠中, 6 周的 HFD 增加了厚壁菌门的丰度, 降低了拟杆菌门的丰度, 厚壁菌门/拟杆菌门的比率明显增加, 而且类似的比例一直维持到实验结束(11 周), 但运动改善了 HFD 引起的微生物失衡, 通过降低厚壁菌门的丰度、增加拟杆菌门的丰度来改变二者的比例; 与未训练组相比, 正常饮食运动组和高脂饮食运动组的拟杆菌门、变形菌门的相对丰度分别显著高于其相应的未训练组; 在纲水平上, 6 周 HFD 导致梭菌纲(*Clostridia*)、 δ 变形菌纲(*Deltaproteobacteria*)、 γ 变形菌纲(*Gammaproteobacteria*)丰度显著增加, 拟杆菌纲(*Bacteroidia*)、芽孢杆菌纲(*Bacilli*)丰度显著减少, 运动训练显著增加了 HFD 组 δ 变形菌纲、 β 变形菌纲的丰度; 正常饮食运动组芽孢杆菌纲、疣微菌纲(*Verrucomicrobiae*)、产芽孢菌纲

(*Erysipelotrichi*)丰度降低^[36]。运动显著恢复了HFD引起的微生物群紊乱,并一定程度恢复了肠道黏膜屏障功能,部分肠道菌群的相对丰度达到了与正常大鼠相似的水平,在此期间运动还显著下调了肝脏X受体 α 和Cd36的基因表达,表明肝脏脂质代谢有所改善^[36]。在一项运动联合枸杞多糖的研究中也表明,有氧运动通过增加闭锁小带蛋白1(zonula occludens-1, ZO-1)和闭合蛋白的表达来恢复结肠和回肠的紧密连接,改善肠道黏膜的通透性,并下调肠源性脂多糖、肝脏脂多糖结合蛋白、炎症因子等相关指标^[55]。然而目前关于运动对MAFLD肠道菌群影响的研究相对较少,尽管动物实验已经表明运动能够通过重塑肠道菌群来改善MAFLD的症状,但是缺乏更多的临床试验来探究。

4 小结

在MAFLD的发病机制和改善过程中,肠道菌群都展现了至关重要的作用,而且益生菌及肠道菌群移植对MAFLD的改善作用表明肠道菌群的改变有望成为治疗MAFLD的重要靶点。随着对肠-肝轴研究的不断深入,我们发现在MAFLD中,肝脏自噬和凋亡等活动都发生了明显的变化,目前的研究认为这些活动可能与肠道菌群的变化存在关联,但与此相关的研究仍然较少。肠道菌群的丰度与MAFLD之间的关系被广泛研究,但是由于遗传及病情进展等因素,截至目前仍未对MAFLD的肠道菌群变化有一个明确的界定,两者发生的先后顺序也尚不十分明确。运动可以改善MAFLD的病情,还能与肠道菌群相互作用,但不同运动方式和强度对菌群结构的影响有着明显差异。因此,在MAFLD发病过程中,需要大量实验来探究运动与肠道菌群相互作用的具体机制。此

外,运动能调节肠道菌群,并通过肌肉介导肝脏自噬,但二者之间有何联系以及发生的先后顺序尚不明确,在将来的研究中需要进一步去探索论证。

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