

研究报告

首发重性抑郁症患者肠道菌群组成及与胃肠道症状的相关性

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摘要:【背景】重性抑郁症(major depressive disorder, MDD)是一种常见的重大精神疾病, MDD患者多伴有胃肠道症状, 但很少有研究关注MDD患者胃肠道症状发生的机制。【目的】探索首发未治疗MDD患者肠道菌群的特征及其与炎症标志物和胃肠道症状的相关性, 为MDD的治疗提供理论依据。【方法】募集符合入组和排除标准的91例首发未服药MDD患者和105名健康对照者(healthy controls, HCs)。采用16S rRNA基因测序技术和生物信息学分析评估粪便菌群组成。采用酶联免疫吸附试验(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)检测外周血高敏C反应蛋白(high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)、白细胞介素-1β(interleukin-1β, IL-1β)、白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、白细胞介素-10(interleukin-10, IL-10)和肿瘤坏死因子-α(tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α); 采用胃肠道症状评定量表(gastrointestinal symptom rating scale, GSRS)和汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton depression scale, HAMD)分别评估胃肠道症状和抑郁症状的严重程度。【结果】所有MDD患者都伴有胃肠道症状, 食欲下降、早饱感、恶心呕吐的发生率均高于70%。与HCS相比, MDD患者外周血中hs-CRP水平明显升高($P<0.05$); 两组受试者肠道菌群α多样性和β多样性存在明显差异($P<0.05$)。在属水平上, MDD组中地嗜皮菌属、异斯卡多维亚菌属、双歧杆菌属、布洛特菌属、钩丝菌属、红长菌属、马赛菌属、嗜血杆菌属、*Candidatus Xiphinema*和*bacter*、*Chthoniobacter*的相对丰度较高, 拟杆菌属、副拟杆菌属、SMB53、厌氧菌属、梭菌属、毛梭菌属、罗斯氏菌属、粪杆菌属、瘤胃球菌属、小杆菌属、考拉杆菌属和萨特氏菌属的相对丰度较低。相关性分析发现罗斯氏菌属、萨特氏菌属、副拟杆菌属的相对丰度与hs-CRP、HAMD-17总分、GSRS总分及GSRS部分条目呈负相关($P<0.05$)。【结论】MDD患者外周血hs-CRP升高, 紊乱的肠道菌群与hs-CRP、抑郁症状和胃肠道症状密切相关。

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关键词：重性抑郁症；胃肠道症状；肠道菌群；肠-脑轴；高敏 C 反应蛋白(hs-CRP)

Gut microbiota in patients with first-episode major depressive disorder: composition and correlations with gastrointestinal symptoms

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Abstract: [Background] Major depressive disorder (MDD) is a common major mental disorder and most MDD patients have gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms. However, little is known about the occurrence mechanisms of GI symptoms in MDD. [Objective] To explore the gut microbiota composition and its correlations with inflammation markers and GI symptoms in the patients with first-episode MDD, providing a theoretical basis for the treatment of MDD. [Methods] The participants included 91 first-episode, drug-naive MDD patients and 105 healthy controls (HCs). The 16S rRNA gene sequencing and bioinformatics tools were employed to reveal the composition of fecal microbiota. The levels of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 β), IL-6, IL-10, and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α) in the peripheral blood were measured via enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Gastrointestinal symptom rating scale (GSRS) and Hamilton depression scale (HAMD) were used to evaluate the severity of GI symptoms and depression symptoms, respectively. [Results] All the MDD patients were accompanied by GI symptoms, and the incidence of anorexia, early satiety, nausea, and vomiting was higher than 70%. Compared with HCs, MDD patients had elevated level of hs-CRP and showed different alpha diversity and beta diversity of gut microbiota ($P<0.05$). Linear discriminant analysis effect size (LEfSe) showed that MDD patients had higher relative abundance of *Geodermatophilus*, *Alloscardovia*, *Bifidobacterium*, *Blautia*, *Leptothrix*, *Rubrivivax*, *Massilia*, *Haemophilus*, *Candidatus Xiphinematobacter*, and *Chthoniobacter* and lower relative abundance of *Bacteroides*, *Parabacteroides*, *SMB53*, *Anaerostipes*, *Clostridium*, *Lachnospira*, *Roseburia*, *Faecalibacterium*, *Ruminococcus*, *Dialister*, *Phascolarctobacterium*, and *Sutterella*. Furthermore, the correlation analysis revealed that the relative abundance of *Roseburia*, *Sutterella*, and *Parabacteroides* were negatively correlated with hs-CRP, total score of HAMD-17, and the total score and some item scores of GSRS ($P<0.05$). [Conclusion] This study demonstrates that compared with HCs, MDD patients showed elevated hs-CRP. The altered gut microbiota is closely associated with hs-CRP and depression and GI symptoms in MDD patients.

Keywords: major depressive disorder; gastrointestinal symptoms; gut microbiota; gut-brain axis; high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP)

重性抑郁症(major depressive disorder, MDD)是最常见的精神疾病之一, 在中国MDD的发病率为3.4%^[1]。除情感和认知症状外, MDD患者常常伴有胃肠道症状, 如食欲不振、腹痛、腹胀和便秘等, 且胃肠道症状与焦虑和抑郁的严重程度密切相关^[2]。研究发现超过70%的MDD患者伴有胃肠道症状, 并且胃肠道症状的发作频率与自杀意念、自杀行为、焦虑、抑郁、失眠和易激惹的风险增加呈正相关^[3]。同样地, 胃肠道疾病患者更容易出现抑郁症状^[4]。一项临床研究发现, 抑郁症在肠易激综合征(irritable bowel syndrome, IBS)和腹痛患者中更常见^[5]。由此可见, 抑郁症状与胃肠道症状密切相关。有证据表明, 抑郁症患者的抑郁和胃肠道症状可能具有共同的病理生理机制, 其机制可能涉及神经内分泌、神经免疫、肠道菌群和神经可塑性等^[6]。

近年来, 越来越多的证据表明, 肠道微生物在精神障碍的发生和发展中发挥着重要作用^[7-8]。肠道菌群的改变被推测为MDD的潜在病因, 可以通过“肠-脑轴”影响宿主的脑功能和行为^[9-10]。一个重要机制是肠道菌群失调可能会激活外周和中枢炎症反应^[11]。同样地, 肠道菌群紊乱被认为与许多胃肠道疾病和胃肠道症状有关^[4]。然而, 目前尚无研究探索MDD患者中失调肠道微生物是否与激活的炎症反应和胃肠道症状相关。

本研究探讨了首发未治疗的MDD患者肠道菌群的特征, 进一步分析了改变的肠道菌群是否与炎症标志物和胃肠道症状相关, 以期为基于微生物组的MDD患者的抑郁症状和胃肠道症状治疗提供了依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

募集2019年12月-2022年4月在山西医科

大学第一医院精神卫生科就诊的符合入排标准的MDD受试者91例。

入选标准: (1) 符合美国精神障碍诊断与统计手册第4版(Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition, DSM-IV)重性抑郁障碍诊断标准; (2) 首发未治疗; (3) 18岁≤年龄≤50岁; (4) 汉密尔顿抑郁量表17项(Hamilton depression scale-17, HAMD-17)总分>17分^[12]。

排除标准: (1) 患有其他精神疾病; (2) 患有其他躯体疾病, 尤其胃肠道疾病; (3) 有严重自杀倾向者; (4) 有酒或其他物质依赖或滥用证据者; (5) 家族史: 双相障碍、精神分裂症等精神疾病家族史; (6) 治疗史: 最近1个月内接受过抗生素、益生菌、免疫抑制剂等治疗; (7) 生育史: 妊娠或哺乳期女性; (8) 在过去90 d内已经参加过一项临床试验或在过去1年内参加过2项及以上临床试验。

通过在社区张贴招募广告招募健康对照者(healthy controls, HCs)105名。排除标准同MDD组。两组参与者在参与试验前均签署了书面知情同意书。本研究获得山西医科大学第一医院研究伦理委员会批准(K-K004)。

OMEGA Soil DNA Kit, OMEGA Bio-Tek公司; 高敏C反应蛋白(high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, hs-CRP)、白细胞介素-1β(interleukin-1β, IL-1β)、白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、白细胞介素-10(interleukin-10, IL-10)和肿瘤坏死因子-α(tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)的酶联免疫吸附试验(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)检测试剂盒, 江莱生物科技有限公司。酶标分析仪, Rayto公司; NanoDrop One分光光度计, ThermoFisher公司。

1.2 胃肠道症状评估

采用胃肠道症状评定量表(gastrointestinal

symptom rating scale, GSRS)评估胃肠道症状的严重程度。GSRS 常用于评估胃肠道疾病的常见症状^[13]。包含 15 个条目，每个条目采用 0–3 分的 4 级分法，相应分数对应的症状程度为：0 为无症状；1 为轻度，偶发的症状；2 为中度，频发的症状；3 为重度，症状持续存在。该研究中我们对 GSRS 做了一些小的修改，即去除原量表中的第 4 项上腹部紧抽感，增加了食欲下降和早饱感 2 项，使其更适合评估 MDD 的胃肠道症状。

1.3 粪便和血液样本收集

收集受试者粪便样本 2 mg，并立即冷冻至 -80 °C 冰箱，用于肠道微生物检测。于清晨 6:30–7:30 采集空腹肘静脉血 10 mL，置于 10 mL 抗凝管中，以 3 500 r/min 的转速离心 10 min 分离得到血浆，放于 -80 °C 冰箱保存，通过 ELISA 检测炎症因子 hs-CRP、IL-1 β 、IL-6、IL-10 和 TNF- α 。

1.4 粪便样本 DNA 提取、16S rRNA 基因测序及生物信息学数据分析

按照说明书使用 OMEGA Soil DNA Kit 提取总基因组 DNA 样本，并在 -20 °C 下保存。然后使用 NanoDrop One 分光光度计定量 DNA，并使用 0.8% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳测量 DNA 样品的完整性和大小。以细菌 16S rRNA 基因的 V3–V4 可变区序列为靶标，以 338F (5'-ACTCCTACGG GAGGCAGCA-3') 和 806R (5'-GGACTACHVGG GTWTCTAAT-3') 为引物，使用 Illumina NovaSeq PE250 进行 PCR 扩增和测序文库的制备。PCR 反应体系(25 μ L): 5×buffer 5 μ L, dNTPs (2.5 mmol/L) 2 μ L, 上、下游引物(10 μ mol/L)各 1 μ L, DNA 模板 1 μ L, ddH₂O 14.75 μ L, FastPfu DNA polymerase (5 U/ μ L) 0.25 μ L。PCR 反应条件: 98 °C 5 min; 98 °C 30 s, 53 °C 30 s, 72 °C 45 s, 25 个循环; 72 °C 5 min。

采用 QIIME 2 软件(V2019.1)^[14]对测序序列

进行质控及操作分类单元(operational taxonomic unit, OTU)聚类，OTU 代表序列与 Greengenes 数据库进行比对分析，获取 OTU 对应的分类单元(包括门纲目科属种)及其相应的丰度信息。

使用 QIIME 2 (V2019.1)计算 α 和 β 多样性指标。 α 多样性指数分别为 Shannon 指数、Simpson 指数、observed species 指数、Chao1 指数、Faith 指数、Pielous 均匀度指数和 Goods 覆盖度指数。采用基于 Jaccard 非相似度的非度量多维尺度 (non-metric multidimensional scaling, NMDS)方法进行 β 多样性分析。采用线性判别分析(linear discriminant analysis effect size, LEfSe)鉴定 MDD 和 HCs 之间差异菌属，使用 Spearman 相关系数构建差异菌属、细胞因子、抑郁症状和胃肠道症状之间的相关矩阵。使用 GenesCloud 程序 (<https://www.genescloud.cn/chart/CorHeatmap>)生成相关矩阵的热图。

1.5 统计分析

所有分析均使用 SPSS23 软件完成。采用独立样本 t 检验分析两组间年龄、受教育年限、HAMD-17 总分和胃肠道症状分数差异。采用卡方检验比较两组间性别差异。 $P<0.05$ (双尾) 表示差异有统计学意义。采用 Pearson 或 Spearman 方法对差异肠道菌属、炎性因子、临床症状进行相关分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 一般人口学资料、炎性指标及临床症状

两组受试者之间年龄、性别、体重指数差异无统计学意义，但 MDD 患者的平均受教育年限明显少于 HCs ($P<0.001$)。MDD 组的 HAMD-17 和 GSRS 总分明显高于 HCs 组($P<0.001$)。MDD 患者外周血 hs-CRP 水平也明显高于 HCs ($P<0.001$)，但两组间 IL-1 β 、IL-6、IL-10 和 TNF- α

差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$) (表 1)。

所有的 MDD 患者都伴有胃肠道症状, 在 16 个胃肠道症状中, 排名前 5 的有食欲下降、

早饱感、恶心呕吐、排便不畅感和腹胀, 其发生率分别为 82.42%、74.73%、70.33%、52.75% 和 43.96% (表 2)。

表 1 MDD 患者和 HCs 一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information between MDD patients and HCs

Basic information	MDD (n=91)	HCs (n=105)	t/ χ^2	P
Gender, male/female	57/34	63/42	0.143	0.705 ^a
Age (years)	22.30±7.04	23.74±3.31	1.880	0.062 ^b
Level of education completed (years)	12.86±3.45	16.70±2.08	9.558	0.001 ^{b*}
Body mass index	21.17±3.22	21.72±3.38	1.173	0.242 ^b
HAMD-17	24.80±6.18	2.21±3.98	33.817	0.001 ^{b*}
GSRS	9.40±6.29	1.58±2.34	11.832	0.001 ^{b*}
hs-CRP (ng/mL)	131.75±22.96	99.50±21.96	9.550	0.001 ^{b*}
IL-1 β (pg/mL)	183.89±39.34	179.44±36.15	0.784	0.434 ^b
IL-6 (pg/mL)	119.24±27.09	120.35±24.76	0.285	0.776 ^b
IL-10 (pg/mL)	160.17±27.52	161.25±29.11	0.254	0.800 ^b
TNF- α (pg/mL)	473.25±114.78	486.12±102.14	0.788	0.432 ^b

^a: 卡方检验; ^b: 两样本 t 检验; *: 有统计学差异

^a: P value for chi-square test; ^b: P values for two-sample t-test; *: Significant difference.

表 2 MDD 患者中胃肠道症状发生率

Table 2 Incidence of GI symptoms in patients with MDD

Item	Severity degree (number of people)				Number of people with gastrointestinal symptoms	Incidence of gastrointestinal symptoms (%)
	Number	Occasional of short duration	Frequent and prolonged discomfort	Persistent severe discomfort		
Abdominal pain	56	28	7	0	35	38.46
Abdominal distension	51	28	7	5	40	43.96
Heartburn	64	21	3	3	27	29.67
Acid regurgitation	52	35	3	1	39	42.86
Nausea and vomiting	27	45	14	5	64	70.33
Anorexia	16	37	30	8	75	82.42
Early satiation	33	39	15	4	68	74.73
Eruption	61	20	8	2	30	32.97
Borborygmus	68	17	5	1	23	25.27
Increased flatus	55	28	7	1	36	39.56
Decreased passage of stools	56	28	3	4	35	38.46
Increased passage of stools	84	7	0	0	7	7.69
Loose stools	62	15	10	4	29	31.87
Hard stools	49	18	4	11	33	36.26
Urgent need for defecation	60	24	7	0	31	34.07
Feeling of incomplete evacuation	43	29	14	5	48	52.75

2.2 MDD 患者和 HCs 肠道菌群组成

α 多样性分析显示, MDD 患者的 Simpson 指数和 Pielous 均匀度指数均低于 HCs ($P<0.05$),

但两组间 Shannon 指数、observed_species 指数、Chao1 指数、Faith 指数和 Goods 覆盖度指数差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$) (图 1)。

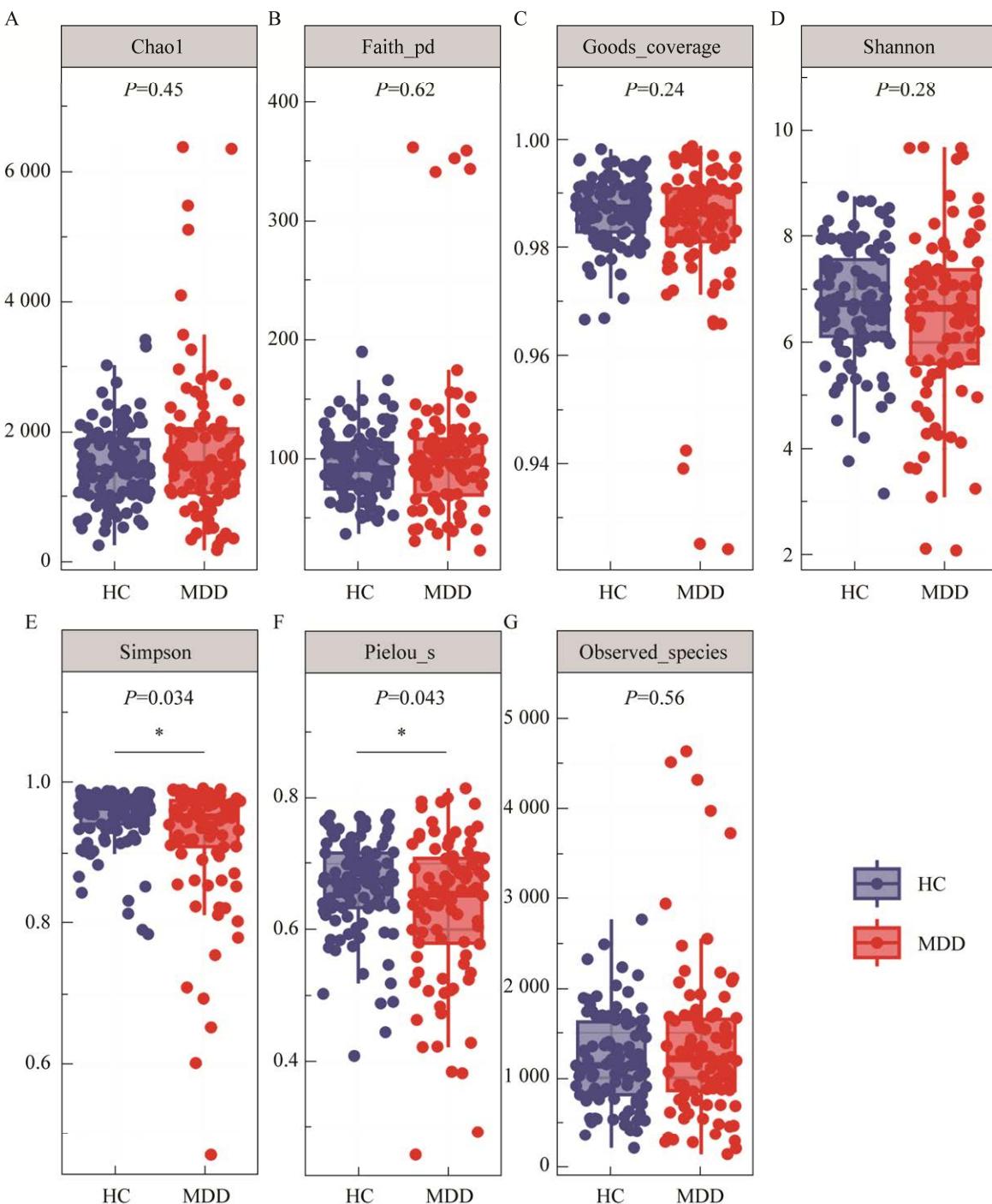


图 1 MDD 患者和 HCs 之间 α 多样性差异

Figure 1 Difference of alpha diversity between MDD patients and HCs. *: $P<0.05$.

基于 Jaccard 非相似度的 NMDS β 多样性分析发现 MDD 患者与 HCs 的肠道菌群分布存在显著差异(图 2)。

LEfSe 分析发现, 在属水平上, MDD 组中地嗜皮菌属、异斯卡多维亚菌属、双歧杆菌属、布洛特菌属、钩丝菌属、红长菌属、马赛菌属、嗜血杆菌属、*Candidatus Xiphinema**tobacter* 和 *Chthoniobacter* 相对丰度较高, 而拟杆菌属、副拟杆菌属、SMB53、厌氧菌属、梭菌属、毛梭菌属、罗斯氏菌属、粪杆菌属、瘤胃球菌属、小杆菌属、考拉杆菌属和萨特氏菌属的相对丰度降低(图 3)。

2.3 差异肠道菌群、hs-CRP、抑郁症状和胃肠道症状之间的相关性

为了确定关键致病菌属, 明确 MDD 患者的抑郁症状和胃肠道症状是否存在共同的病理生理机制, 本研究进行相关分析发现罗斯氏菌属、萨特氏菌属、考拉杆菌属和副拟杆菌属的相对丰度与 hs-CRP 浓度呈负相关($P<0.05$)。同时, 罗斯氏菌属、萨特氏菌属和副拟杆菌属的相对丰度与 HAMD-17 总分、GSRS 总分和 GSRS 部分条

目评分呈负相关($P<0.05$)。hs-CRP 浓度与 HAMD-17 总分、GSRS 总分和 GSRS 部分条目评分呈正相关($P<0.05$)。HAMD-17 总分与 GSRS 总分和 GSRS 中 14 个条目评分呈正相关($P<0.05$) (图 4)。

3 讨论

3.1 MDD 患者外周血 hs-CRP 升高

本研究发现, 与 HCs 相比, MDD 组 hs-CRP 浓度显著升高。抑郁症的神经免疫假说于 1995 年被首次提出^[15]。在过去的几十年里, 大量证据表明炎症与 MDD 的发生和发展密切相关^[16-17]。MDD 与促炎细胞因子增加有关, 如 IL-6、TNF- α 和 hs-CRP 等^[18-19]。考虑到各种炎症指标的稳定性、准确性和可用性, 美国疾病控制和预防中心(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC)与美国心脏协会(American Heart Association, AHA)推荐将 hs-CRP 作为临床和公共卫生实践中的炎症指标^[20]。因此 hs-CRP 是一个稳定的指标, 可以反映 MDD 患者机体的整体炎症状态。

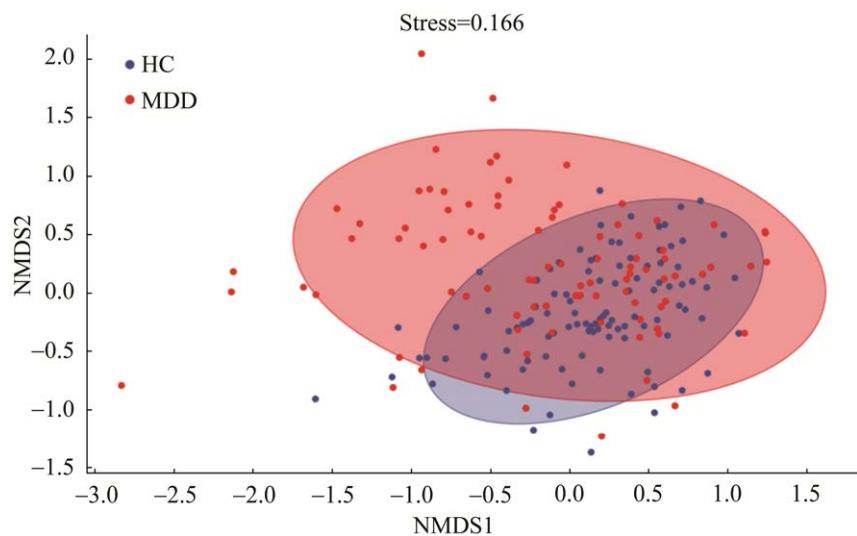


图 2 MDD 患者和 HCs 之间 β 多样性差异

Figure 2 Difference of beta diversity between MDD patients and HCs.

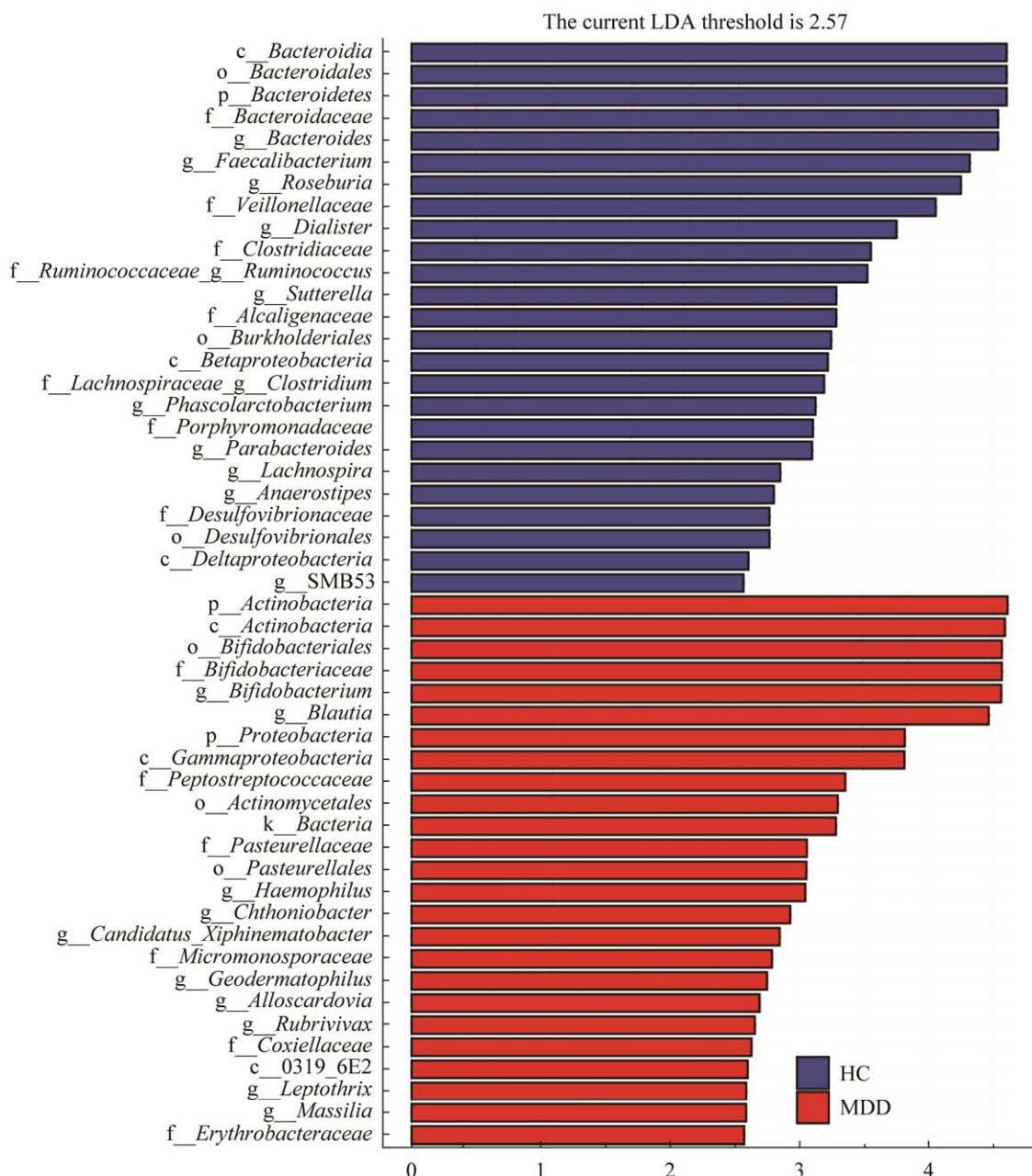


图 3 MDD 患者和 HCs 之间 LEfSe 分类生物标志物 横坐标的数字表示差异分类单元的 LDA 分析对数得分值

Figure 3 Taxonomic biomarkers found by LEfSe in MDD patients and HCs. Horizontal coordinate numbers represent the LDA scores for significantly different abundant taxa.

3.2 MDD 患者肠道菌群改变

肠道菌群分析发现 MDD 组和 HCs 之间的 α 多样性(Simpson 指数和 Pielous 均匀度指数)和 β 多样性都存在差异。 α 多样性降低被认为与一系

列慢性疾病有关^[21]。Huang 等^[22]研究表明, MDD 患者的 Shannon、Chao1 和 ACE 多样性指数降低。Liu 等^[23]基于 Bray-Curtis dissimilarity 和 UniFrac distance 发现 MDD 和 HCs 之间 β 多样性

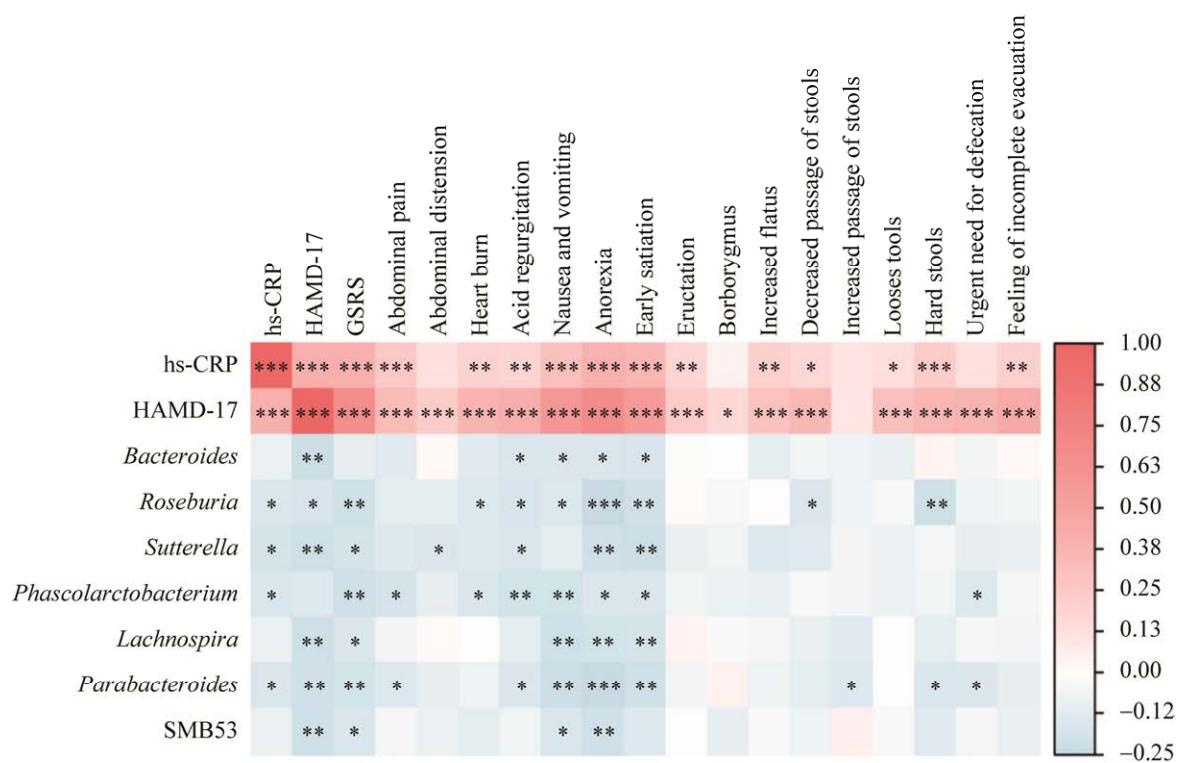


图 4 MDD 患者和 HCs 之间差异肠道菌属与 hs-CRP、HAMD-17、GSRS 总分及部分项目分数的 Spearman 相关系数矩阵热图

Figure 4 The heatmaps of Spearman correlation coefficient matrix between significant different gut bacteria genera and hs-CRP, the HAMD-17, the total score and some items of GSRS in all subjects. *: $P<0.05$, **: $P<0.01$, ***: $P<0.001$.

存在显著差异。然而一些研究报道了不同的结论。Jiang 等^[24]报道, 与 HCs 相比, MDD 患者肠道微生物群的多样性增加。在一项包括 17 项研究的系统综述中, Knudsen 等^[25]发现大多数研究未发现 α 多样性的显著差异; 同样地, 在 β 多样性的分析中也发现了矛盾的结果。高微生物多样性对健康有潜在的好处, 但它很容易受到年龄、饮食和其他因素的影响^[26]。

进一步研究发现在属的水平上, MDD 组中地嗜皮菌属、双歧杆菌属、布洛特菌属、红长菌属、*Candidatus Xiphinema* 和 *Chthoniobacter* 等相对丰度较高, 而拟杆菌属、副拟杆菌属、梭菌属、毛梭菌属、罗斯氏菌属、粪杆菌属、瘤胃球菌属和考拉杆菌属等相对丰度

较低。一项包括了 36 名 MDD 患者与 38 名 HCs 的研究发现 MDD 患者中毛梭菌属、普氏粪杆菌和罗斯氏菌属的丰度降低^[27]。Liu 等^[23]发现在属水平上, MDD 组粪杆菌属、梭菌属和瘤胃球菌属的水平较低, 而拟杆菌属的丰度较高。Cheung 等^[28]分析了 6 项研究, 发现 MDD 患者 *Anaerostipes*、布洛特菌属、梭菌属、毛梭菌属、副拟杆菌属、考拉杆菌属和链球菌属相对丰度升高, 而双歧杆菌属、小杆菌属、粪杆菌属和瘤胃球菌属相对丰度降低。Sanada 等^[29]对 10 项研究进行了荟萃分析, 同样表明粪杆菌属、瘤胃球菌属、双歧杆菌属和埃希氏杆菌属在 MDD 患者中减少, 而 *Paraprevotella* 增加。总之, 并非所有的发现与本研究的结果一致, 一个可能的原因是

肠道是一个复杂的生态系统，可能受到各种因素的影响，如年龄、遗传、饮食和区域差异^[30]。此外，一些研究是横断面的，未评估抗精神病药物对肠道微生物群的影响^[31]。

3.3 紊乱的肠道菌群与 hs-CRP、抑郁症状和胃肠道症状的相关性

进一步研究发现罗斯氏菌属、萨特氏菌属和副拟杆菌属的相对丰度与 hs-CRP、HAMD-17 总分、GSRS 总分及 GSRS 部分条目呈负相关。罗斯氏菌属属于厚壁菌门梭菌纲梭菌目毛螺科^[32]，可以产生短链脂肪酸，如乙酸、丙酸和丁酸^[33]。短链脂肪酸具有抗炎的作用^[34]。萨特氏菌属属于 β 变形菌，革兰氏阴性菌，其与自闭症、唐氏综合征和代谢综合征有关^[35]。一些由溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)患者组成的临床队列研究显示，萨特氏菌属的丰度与宿主炎症细胞因子浓度呈负相关^[36-37]。副拟杆菌属为革兰氏阴性、无芽孢的专性厌氧菌^[38]。副拟杆菌属可以通过抑制 TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-17、IL-12 或干扰素- γ (interferon- γ , IFN- γ) 的释放来控制先天性免疫反应^[39]。此外，一些副拟杆菌具有通过抑制丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen activated protein kinases, MAPK)和核因子- κ B (nuclear factor- κ B, NF- κ B)信号通路来缓解肠道炎症的能力^[40]。综上所述，罗斯氏菌属、萨特氏菌属和副拟杆菌属水平的降低可能促进炎症反应，并进一步引起抑郁症状和胃肠道症状。

本研究首次探讨了首发未治疗的 MDD 患者紊乱的肠道菌群与炎性因子和胃肠道症状的关系，具有一定的创新性，但也存在局限性。首先，本研究使用的 16S rRNA 基因测序只能检测到属水平，所以在菌种或菌株水平上的关键微生物可能被忽视。其次，本研究使用的 GSRS 是经过修改的版本，虽然适合 MDD 患者胃肠道症状的评估，但其信度和效度未经过测评。再次，饮

食对肠道微生物群的组成和功能有显著影响，但本研究未对受试者的饮食结构进行评估，这可能会对本研究的结果产生影响。

4 结论

该研究表明，MDD 患者表现出肠道微生物群紊乱和 hs-CRP 水平升高。MDD 患者中改变的肠道菌群与 hs-CRP 水平、抑郁症状和胃肠道症状密切相关。

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