

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.20.036

枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊联合泮托拉唑对 UC 患者炎症因子、肠黏膜功能及外周血 Th17、CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞表达的影响*

杨默媛¹ 安 泽² 孙宇涵³ 马晓明³ 李金平^{3Δ}

(1 中国人民解放军总医院第八医学中心药剂科 北京 100093; 2 中国人民解放军总医院第八医学中心检验科 北京 100093;
3 中国人民解放军总医院第八医学中心消化科 北京 100093)

摘要 目的: 观察枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊联合泮托拉唑对溃疡性结肠炎(UC)患者炎症因子、肠黏膜功能及外周血 Th17、CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞表达的影响。**方法:** 研究对象选择 2014 年 7 月~2018 年 9 月期间来我院香山门诊部接受诊治的 80 例 UC 患者, 随机分为联合组(枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊联合泮托拉唑治疗)、对照组(泮托拉唑治疗), 各 40 例。对比两组的疗效、炎症因子、肠黏膜功能及外周血中 Th17 及 CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞表达。记录两组治疗期间不良反应发生情况。**结果:** 联合组的临床总有效率为 92.50%(37/40), 对照组为 70.00%(28/40), 两组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率对比无差异($P>0.05$)。联合组治疗 6 个月后血清白介素-8(IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)水平均明显比对照组低($P<0.05$)。联合组治疗 6 个月后血清 D-乳酸含量、二胺氧化酶(DAO)水平均明显比对照组低($P<0.05$)。联合组治疗 6 个月后外周血中 Th17 细胞表达比对照组低, CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞表达比对照组高($P<0.05$)。**结论:** 枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊联合泮托拉唑治疗 UC 患者, 可有效改善肠道环境, 使外周血中的 Th17 细胞表达降低, CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞表达增加, 并缓解炎症状态, 临床效果满意且安全性好。

关键词: 枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊; 泮托拉唑; 溃疡性结肠炎; 炎症因子; 肠黏膜功能; Th17 细胞; Treg 细胞

中图分类号: R574.62 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1673-6273(2020)20-3965-04

Effects of Bacillus Subtilis Enteric Coated Capsules Combined with Pantoprazole on Inflammatory Factors, Intestinal Mucosal Function and Expression of Th17 and Treg Cells in Peripheral Blood of Patients with UC*

YANG Mo-yuan¹, AN Ze², SUN Yu-han³, MA Xiao-ming³, LI Jin-ping^{3Δ}

(1 Department of Pharmacy, The Eighth Medical Center of PLA General Hospital, Beijing, 100093, China;

2 Department of Clinical Laboratory, The Eighth Medical Center of PLA General Hospital, Beijing, 100093, China;

3 Department of Gastroenterology, The Eighth Medical Center of PLA General Hospital, Beijing, 100093, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the effect of Bacillus subtilis enteric coated capsules combined with pantoprazole on inflammatory factors, intestinal mucosal function and expression of Th17, Treg cells in peripheral blood of patients with ulcerative colitis (UC). **Methods:** 80 patients with UC who came to Xiangshan Road outpatient department of our hospital from July 2014 to September 2018 were selected, and were randomly divided into control group (pantoprazole) and combination group (Bacillus subtilis enteric coated capsules combined with pantoprazole), 40 cases in each group. The efficacy, inflammatory factors, intestinal mucosal function and the expression of Th17 and CD4⁺CD25⁺ Treg cells in peripheral blood were compared between the two groups. The incidence of adverse reactions in the two groups was recorded. **Results:** The clinical total effective rate of the combination group was 92.50% (37 / 40), and that of the control group was 70.00% (28/40), the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The levels of serum interleukin-8 (IL-8), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), C-reactive protein (CRP) of the combination group at 6 months after treatment were significantly lower than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum D-lactic acid and diamine oxidase (DAO) of the combination group at 6 months after treatment were significantly lower than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). 6 months after treatment, expression of Th17 in the combination group was lower than that of the control group, and the expression of CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg cells in the combination group were higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Bacillus subtilis enteric coated capsules combined with pantoprazole in the treatment of patients with UC can effectively improve the intestinal environment, reduce the expression of Th17 cells in peripheral blood, increase the

* 基金项目: 全军保健科研专项课题(16BJZ05)

作者简介: 杨默媛(1982-), 女, 本科, 主管药师, 研究方向: 药学与临床应用, E-mail: yangmoyuan1110@163.com

Δ 通讯作者: 李金平(1978-), 男, 硕士, 副主任医师, 研究方向: 消化内科, E-mail: lijinpings1978123@126.com

(收稿日期: 2020-05-25 接受日期: 2020-06-21)

expression of CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg cells, and reduce the inflammatory state. The clinical effect is satisfactory and the safety is good.

Key words: Bacillus subtilis enteric coated capsules; Pantoprazole; Ulcerative colitis; Inflammatory factors; Intestinal mucosal function; Th17 cells; Treg cells

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R574.62 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)20-3965-04

前言

溃疡性结肠炎(UC)为病因未明的慢性非特异性肠道炎症反应,临床多表现为腹痛、腹泻、血便,同时还可累及末端回肠及全结肠,病情严重者甚至引起结肠穿孔、下消化道出血等严重并发症,给患者生命安全带来严重威胁^[1-3]。泮托拉唑为质子泵抑制剂,既往常用于 UC 的治疗,可获得一定的治疗效果^[4]。但仍有部分患者存在症状改善不明显、长期用药不良反应大、停药后易复发等情况^[5]。近年临床研究发现^[6],肠道菌群失调现象在 UC 发病机制中起着重要作用,故临床尝试将益生菌用于 UC 的治疗中。枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊属于益生菌的一种,可有效调节肠道菌群失调^[7]。本研究探讨枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊联合泮托拉唑对 UC 患者的治疗效果,以期临床提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

研究对象选择 2014 年 7 月~2018 年 9 月期间来我院香山路门诊部接受诊治的 80 例 UC 患者,纳入标准:(1)均符合《中国炎症性肠病诊断治疗规范的共识意见》^[8]中 UC 诊断标准;经结肠镜、病理学检查确诊;(2)患者及其家属知情本研究且签署了同意书;(3)患者心肝肾等脏器功能无异常;(4)对本次研究药物无禁忌者。排除标准:(1)妊娠或哺乳期妇女;(2)感染性结肠炎、克罗恩病、缺血性肠炎、结肠癌等;(3)肠梗阻、肠穿孔者;(4)依从性差、未能遵从医嘱用药者;(5)患有精神疾病,无法配合沟通者。以上患者随机分为对照组、联合组,各 40 例。联合组男 23 例,女 17 例,平均年龄(36.28±3.72)岁;平均病程(1.26±1.19)年;病情严重程度:轻度 15 例,中度 14 例,重度 11 例。对照组男 22 例,女 18 例,平均年龄(36.71±4.59)岁;平均病程(1.39±1.27)年;病情严重程度:重度 9 例,中度 15 例,轻度 16 例。两组一般资料相比无差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。研究方案经我院伦理学委员会批准。

1.2 方法

对照组口服泮托拉唑钠肠溶片(杭州中美华东制药有限公司,国药准字 H19990166,规格:40 mg)治疗,晨起服用,40 mg/次,1 次/d。联合组在对照组的基础上联合枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊(北京韩美药品有限公司,国药准字 S20030087,规格:250 mg/粒)治疗,500 mg/次,3 次/d。两组均连续治疗 6 个月。

1.3 观察指标

(1)治疗 6 个月后对比两组临床疗效。其中显著好转:腹痛、腹泻、血便等临床症状消失,结肠镜检查发现肠黏膜基本恢复正常,大便常规检查无白细胞、红细胞。好转:结肠镜检查可见假息肉或肠黏膜炎症反应减轻,腹痛、腹泻、血便等临床症状有所改善。无效:症状未见改善甚至加重,结肠镜检查无改变。总有效率=显著好转率+好转率^[9]。(2)采集两组治疗前、治疗 6 个月后的空腹肘静脉血 6 mL,分为两管,一管经离心处理(离心半径 20 cm,3800 r/min 离心 15 min)后保存冰箱中待检。血清 D-乳酸含量、二胺氧化酶(DAO)采用改良酶学分光光度法测定,白介素-8(IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、C 反应蛋白(CRP)采用酶联免疫吸附法检测,均严格遵守试剂盒(上海晶抗生物工程有限公司)说明书步骤进行操作。另一管采用 Ficoll 密度梯度离心法制备外周血单个核细胞,采用美国库尔特公司生产的 EPICS XL 流式细胞仪检测外周血中 Th17 及 CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞表达。(3)记录两组不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学方法

SPSS 25.0 进行数据分析。计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验。计数资料以例(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。所有统计均采用双侧检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 疗效对比

联合组的临床总有效率为 92.50%(37/40),对照组为 70.00%(28/40),两组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。如表 1 所示。

表 1 两组疗效对比 [例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of curative effect between the two groups [n(%)]

Groups	Significant improvement	Improvement	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group(n=40)	9(22.50)	19(47.50)	12(30.00)	28(70.00)
Combination group(n=40)	15(37.50)	22(55.00)	3(7.50)	37(92.50)
χ^2				6.646
P				0.010

2.2 两组炎症因子指标对比

两组治疗 6 个月后血清 IL-8、TNF- α 、CRP 水平均明显比治疗前低($P<0.05$),同时联合组治疗 6 个月后血清 IL-8、

TNF- α 、CRP 水平均明显比对照组低($P<0.05$)。如表 2 所示。

2.3 两组肠黏膜功能指标对比

两组治疗 6 个月后血清 D-乳酸含量、DAO 水平均明显比

治疗前低($P<0.05$),同时联合组治疗 6 个月后血清 D-乳酸含量、DAO 水平均明显比对照组低($P<0.05$)。如表 3 所示。

表 2 两组炎症因子指标对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of inflammatory factors between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	IL-8(pg/mL)		TNF- α (ng/mL)		CRP(ng/mL)	
	Before treatment	6 months after treatment	Before treatment	6 months after treatment	Before treatment	6 months after treatment
Control group(n=40)	30.51 $\pm$ 3.49	19.51 $\pm$ 3.49*	37.15 $\pm$ 4.35	24.69 $\pm$ 5.63*	42.67 $\pm$ 5.63	29.35 $\pm$ 4.41*
Combination group(n=40)	30.42 $\pm$ 4.15	12.45 $\pm$ 2.24*	37.86 $\pm$ 5.11	13.24 $\pm$ 3.49*	42.02 $\pm$ 6.19	21.26 $\pm$ 3.35*
t	0.105	10.767	0.669	10.932	0.496	9.239
P	0.917	0.000	0.505	0.000	0.652	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

表 3 两组肠黏膜功能指标对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of intestinal mucosal function indexes between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	D--lactic acid(mmol/L)		DAO(U/L)	
	Before treatment	6 months after treatment	Before treatment	6 months after treatment
Control group(n=40)	5.24 $\pm$ 0.35	3.95 $\pm$ 0.28*	8.23 $\pm$ 1.31	7.44 $\pm$ 1.15*
Combination group(n=40)	5.29 $\pm$ 0.32	3.04 $\pm$ 0.21*	8.28 $\pm$ 1.24	5.83 $\pm$ 0.97*
t	0.667	16.444	0.175	6.768
P	0.507	0.000	0.861	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组外周血中 Th17 及 CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞表达对比

两组治疗 6 个月后外周血中 Th17 细胞表达比治疗前低, CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞表达比治疗前高($P<0.05$),同时联合组治

疗 6 个月后外周血中 Th17 细胞表达比对照组低, CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞表达比对照组高($P<0.05$)。如表 4 所示。

表 4 两组外周血中 Th17 及 CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞表达对比($\bar{x}\pm s, \%$)Table 4 Comparison of Th17 and CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg cells expression in peripheral blood of two groups($\bar{x}\pm s, \%$)

Groups	Th17		CD4 ⁺ CD25 ⁺ Treg cell	
	Before treatment	6 months after treatment	Before treatment	6 months after treatment
Control group(n=40)	2.62 $\pm$ 0.39	2.05 $\pm$ 0.33*	2.63 $\pm$ 0.28	4.82 $\pm$ 0.33*
Combination group(n=40)	2.67 $\pm$ 0.41	1.47 $\pm$ 0.29*	2.68 $\pm$ 0.25	6.25 $\pm$ 0.46*
t	0.559	8.350	0.842	15.975
P	0.578	0.000	0.402	0.000

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

2.5 两组不良反应发生率对比

治疗期间,对照组有 1 例口干、1 例皮疹、1 例嗜睡,不良反应发生率为 7.50%(3/40);联合组有 2 例口干、1 例皮疹、1 例嗜睡,不良反应发生率为 10.00%(4/40);两组比较无差异($\chi^2=0.157, P=0.692$)。不良反应经停药处理后消失。

3 讨论

UC 具有病程长、复发率高、易迁延等特点,同时该病也属于结肠癌的癌前病变,UC 患者患癌风险显著高于正常人,严重影响患者日常生活,需及时给予积极有效治疗^[10]。相关流行病学报道结果显示^[11],西方国家 UC 发病率高达 10~15/105。近年来国内报告亦日渐增多,累计超过 12 万例次/年,已成为临

床慢性腹泻和消化系统疾病的主要病因^[12]。UC 的具体发病机制尚不十分明确,多认为与肠道菌群失调引发的黏膜免疫功能受损密切相关^[13]。正常肠道菌群在致病因素影响下被打乱,肠道微生态平衡失调,诱发易感宿主肠道黏膜发生免疫反应,引发炎症介质大量释放,致使肠道出现级联反应引发肠道黏膜损伤^[14-16]。因此,改善肠道菌群环境、减轻炎症反应、提高机体免疫耐受已成为 UC 的主要治疗目标。泮托拉唑在胃壁细胞酸性条件下可被激活并转化为环次磺胺,并与 H⁺-K⁺-ATP 酶上巯基相结合,进而发挥减少胃酸分泌、减轻黏膜损害的作用^[17,18]。但罗丽红^[19]等学者的研究则指出,泮托拉唑治疗 UC 虽近期疗效尚可,但不良反应大,且易复发。考虑到肠道菌群平衡失调在 UC 疾病进展中的重要性,笔者尝试将枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊

用于 UC 的辅助治疗中。枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊含有枯草杆菌和粪肠球菌,是临床上用以改善肠道菌群平衡的常用药物^[20]。

本研究结果显示,联合组的临床总有效率高于对照组,提示枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊联合泮托拉唑治疗 UC 患者,临床效果确切。枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊口服后可使肠道内菌群恢复正常,抑制致病菌在人体内繁殖,而泮托拉唑在促进胃肠道功能恢复的同时,还有利于肠道对枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊的快速吸收,二者联合应用有效提高 UC 的疗效^[21,22]。本研究结果显示,联合组治疗 6 个月后血清 IL-8、TNF- α 、CRP、D-乳酸含量、DAO 水平以及外周血中 Th17 细胞表达均明显比对照组低,CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞表达比对照组高。提示枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊联合泮托拉唑治疗可改善机体免疫功能及肠粘膜功能,缓解体内炎症反应。既往研究结果显示^[23],Th17 细胞产生的细胞因子可作用于肠道内皮细胞,使其产生多种促炎效应介质如 IL-8、TNF- α 、CRP 等,上述促炎因子可介导肠黏膜病理损伤,诱发 UC 的肠粘膜反应。CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞具有抑制自身反应性 T 细胞、维持自身免疫耐受以及阻止自身免疫性疾病的发生等功能^[24]。D-乳酸是细菌代谢和裂解的产物,DAO 可反映小肠粘膜结构和功能,当肠粘膜屏障功能受损时,肠粘膜通透性增加,细菌移位致使 D-乳酸、DAO 大量产生^[25]。枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊通过胃酸屏障到达肠道崩解后释放活菌,可暂时定植于肠道内,发挥生物夺氧作用,促使氧还原电位及局部氧浓度降低,肠道保护屏障恢复,提高内源性保护屏障,从而形成适合正常优势菌群生长的环境,增强肠道免疫能力^[26,27]。同时枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊可诱导免疫耐受,防止炎症反应的发生,减少 IL-8、TNF- α 、CRP 等炎症介质的释放,恢复肠道免疫平衡^[28,29]。既往有研究结果显示^[30],采用益生菌可恢复肠道菌群平衡系统,有效缓解临床症状,提高抵抗力。与本研究结果大致类似。临床实践中泮托拉唑易引起口干、皮疹、嗜睡等不良反应,本研究中两组不良反应发生率对比无统计学差异,可见治疗方案均安全性较好。本次研究样本量偏少,且未进行随访研究观察两组患者复发情况,有待进一步的大样本量、增加随访考察的研究。

综上所述,枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊联合泮托拉唑治疗 UC 患者,可促进肠道功能恢复,减轻机体炎性反应,并使外周血中的 Th17 细胞表达降低,CD4⁺CD25⁺Treg 细胞表达增加,临床效果满意且安全性好。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Sandborn WJ, Baert F, Danese S, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Vedolizumab Subcutaneous Formulation in a Randomized Trial of Patients With Ulcerative Colitis [J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2020, 158(3): 562-572.e12
- [2] Kakiuchi N, Yoshida K, Uchino M, et al. Frequent mutations that converge on the NFKBIZ pathway in ulcerative colitis [J]. *Nature*, 2020, 577(7789): 260-265
- [3] Johnson CM, Linzay CD, Dassopoulos T. Maneuvering Clinical Pathways for Ulcerative Colitis [J]. *Curr Gastroenterol Rep*, 2019, 21(10): 52
- [4] Yu L, Sun LN, Zhang XH, et al. Comparison of the gastric acid inhibition function among lansoprazole, pantoprazole, and their respective stereoisomers in healthy Chinese subjects [J]. *Int J Clin Pharmacol*

- Ther*, 2019, 57(11): 552-560
- [5] Kuzin M, Schoretsanitis G, Haen E, et al. The Effects of Co-prescription of Pantoprazole on the Clozapine Metabolism [J]. *Pharmacopsychiatry*, 2020, 53(2): 65-70
- [6] Wang C, Li W, Wang H, et al. *Saccharomyces boulardii* alleviates ulcerative colitis carcinogenesis in mice by reducing TNF- α and IL-6 levels and functions and by rebalancing intestinal microbiota[J]. *BMC Microbiol*, 2019, 19(1): 246
- [7] Kobayashi K, Ikemoto Y. Biofilm-associated toxin and extracellular protease cooperatively suppress competitors in *Bacillus subtilis* biofilms[J]. *PLoS Genet*, 2019, 15(10): e1008232
- [8] 中华医学会消化病学分会炎症性肠病协作组. 中国炎症性肠病诊治治疗规范的共识意见[J]. *中华内科杂志*, 2008, 47(1): 73-79
- [9] 黄娟. 解毒祛湿愈疡汤联合西药治疗溃疡性结肠炎的疗效观察[J]. *中国中医药科技*, 2020, 27(3): 478-479
- [10] 张静, 宫爱霞, 赵亚静, 等. 美沙拉秦对缓解期溃疡性结肠炎患者血清炎症因子的影响 [J]. *现代生物医学进展*, 2017, 17(28): 5520-5523
- [11] Dong C, Metzger M, Holsbø E, et al. Systematic review with meta-analysis: mortality in acute severe ulcerative colitis [J]. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 2020, 51(1): 8-33
- [12] 何琼, 李建栋. 炎症性肠病流行病学研究进展 [J]. *实用医学杂志*, 2019, 35(18): 2962-2966
- [13] Yao D, Dong M, Dai C, et al. Inflammation and Inflammatory Cytokine Contribute to the Initiation and Development of Ulcerative Colitis and Its Associated Cancer [J]. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*, 2019, 25(10): 1595-1602
- [14] Nahar S, Hokama A, Fujita J. Clinical significance of cytomegalovirus and other herpes virus infections in ulcerative colitis [J]. *Pol Arch Intern Med*, 2019, 129(9): 620-626
- [15] Pantavou K, Yiallourou AI, Piovani D, et al. Efficacy and safety of biologic agents and tofacitinib in moderate-to-severe ulcerative colitis: A systematic overview of meta-analyses[J]. *United European Gastroenterol J*, 2019, 7(10): 1285-1303
- [16] Gajendran M, Loganathan P, Jimenez G, et al. A comprehensive review and update on ulcerative colitis [J]. *Dis Mon*, 2019, 65(12): 100851
- [17] Remes-Troche JM, García García FD, Rojas-Loureiro G, et al. Intra-gastric pH effect of 20mg of levo-pantoprazole versus 40mg of racemic pantoprazole the first seven days of treatment in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease. Efecto sobre el pH intragástrico de 20mg de levopantoprazol versus 40mg de pantoprazol racémico durante los primeros 7 días de tratamiento en pacientes con enfermedad por reflujo gastroesofágico [J]. *Rev Gastroenterol Mex*, 2020, 85(1): 48-55
- [18] Eghbali A, Khalilpour A, Taherahmadi H, et al. Pantoprazole reduces serum ferritin in patients with thalassemia major and intermedia: A randomized, controlled study[J]. *Therapie*, 2019, 74(5): 507-512
- [19] 罗丽红, 谢伟波, 李阳. 自拟溃结汤联合泮托拉唑治疗慢性非特异性溃疡性结肠炎临床观察[J]. *河北医药*, 2013, 35(22): 3495-3496
- [20] 张煦, 王沁易. 地衣芽孢杆菌活菌胶囊联合枯草杆菌二联活菌肠溶胶囊治疗溃疡性结肠炎对患者氧化应激水平和肠黏膜功能的影响[J]. *湖南师范大学学报(医学版)*, 2019, 16(6): 86-89

- [9] 杨栋,喻妍,杨萍,等.慢性应激抑郁模型大鼠海马 Trek-1、GFAP 表达情况及氟西汀的干预作用[J].中国临床心理学杂志, 2018, 26(1): 43-46
- [10] 徐波,杨丽娟,李占江.睡眠功能失调信念与态度量表中文版的信效度研究[J].首都医科大学学报, 2019, 40(5): 665-670
- [11] 胡旭强,钱敏才,林敏,等.斯奈思-汉密尔顿快感量表中文版测评抑郁患者的效度和信度 [J]. 中国心理卫生杂志, 2017, 31(8): 625-629
- [12] Kim JH, Suh SI, Lee HJ, et al. Cortical and subcortical gray matter alterations in first-episode drug-naïve adolescents with major depressive disorder[J]. Neuroreport, 2019, 30(17): 1172-1178
- [13] Herniman SE, Allott K, Phillips LJ, et al. Depressive psychopathology in first-episode schizophrenia spectrum disorders: a systematic review, meta-analysis and meta-regression [J]. Psychol Med, 2019, 49(15): 2463-2474
- [14] Woo J, Hong JP, Cho SJ, et al. Bidirectional Association between First-Episode Panic Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder in a Nationwide General Population Survey in Korea [J]. J Korean Med Sci, 2019, 34(26): e181
- [15] Charlson F, van Ommeren M, Flaxman A, et al. New WHO prevalence estimates of mental disorders in conflict settings: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Lancet, 2019, 394(10194): 240-248
- [16] 黄燕,程淑英,林亨.青少年游戏障碍共病抑郁症的研究进展[J].华北理工大学学报(医学版), 2019, 21(5): 407-413
- [17] 杨光远,郭玥,李闻天,等.武汉市青少年抑郁症患者家庭功能调查[J].医学与社会, 2019, 32(10): 107-110
- [18] 刘若楠,沈小琴,邹韶红,等.抑郁症自杀患者人格与应对方式的研究[J].新疆医学, 2019, 49(8): 754-756
- [19] 张笑欢,叶君荣,罗添云,等.抑郁症患者自杀行为与自杀意念及领悟社会支持相关性研究[J].临床心身疾病杂志, 2016, 22(6): 85-87
- [20] 赵菁,董毅,汪凯,等.精神分裂症患者面孔整体加工与执行功能的相关性[J].中华行为医学与脑科学杂志, 2014, 23(10): 897-900
- [21] 谢炫宇,杨聪财,罗晓玉,等.未经治疗的抑郁症患者注意力及执行功能研究[J].神经损伤与功能重建, 2018, 13(6): 279-281
- [22] 崔洪雨,施梅.首发抑郁症患者血清 IL-33 水平与认知功能的相关研究[J]. 精神医学杂志, 2019, 32(01): 15-17
- [23] Dabrowski A, Terauchi A, Strong C, et al. Distinct sets of FGF receptors sculpt excitatory and inhibitory synaptogenesis[J]. Development, 2015, 142(10): 1818-1830
- [24] 徐宇浩,于明,李月峰,等.首发抑郁症患者血清 FGF-22 水平测定及相关研究[J]. 中华神经医学杂志, 2017, 16(7): 697-700
- [25] Xu YH, Yu M, Wei H, et al. Fibroblast growth factor 22 is a novel modulator of depression through interleukin-1 beta[J]. CNS Neurosci Ther, 2017, 23(11): 907-916
- [26] Wang Q, Jie W, Liu JH, et al. An astroglial basis of major depressive disorder? An overview[J]. Glia, 2017, 65(8): 1227-1250
- [26] 李涛,胡晓科,范超望,等.首发抑郁症患者血清 GFAP、NSE、Hcy 水平与认知功能的关系 [J]. 检验医学与临床, 2017, 14(24): 3601-3604
- [27] 郭彦祥,胡建.首发抑郁症患者血清胶质纤维酸性蛋白浓度与认知功能的关系[J].临床精神医学杂志, 2015, 25(5): 326-328
- [28] Chandley MJ, Szebeni K, Szebeni A, et al. Gene expression deficits in pontine locus coeruleus astrocytes in men with major depressive disorder[J]. J Psychiatry Neurosci, 2013, 38(4): 276-284
- [29] 刘文学,张广芬,王菁,等.星形胶质细胞功能障碍在抑郁症发病中的作用研究进展[J].现代生物医学进展, 2016, 16(6): 1187-1190
- [30] Zhang XH, Huang SJ, Wang YY, et al. Effects of Kaixin Jieyu Decoction on behavior and glial fibrillary acidic protein expression in cerebral hippocampus of a rat vascular depression model [J]. Chin J Integr Med, 2015, 21(3): 223-228

(上接第 3968 页)

- [21] 汪莹,王晓辉,闫志辉,等.枯草杆菌联合标准三联疗法治疗幽门螺杆菌感染临床疗效[J].中国新药杂志, 2017, 26(9): 1038-1041
- [22] Sunderland A, Russ G, Sallustio B, et al. Effect of the proton-pump Inhibitor pantoprazole on MycoPhenolic ACid exposure in kidney and liver transplant recipients (IMPACT study): a randomized trial [J]. Nephrol Dial Transplant, 2020, 35(6): 1060-1070
- [23] Long Y, Zhao X, Xia C, et al. Upregulated IL-17A secretion and CCR6 co-expression in Treg subsets are related to the imbalance of Treg/Th17 cells in active patients with UC[J]. Scand J Immunol, 2020, 91(6): e12842
- [24] Xu T, Zhao J, Wang X, et al. CXCL4 promoted the production of CD4+CD25+FOXP3+Treg cells in mouse sepsis model through regulating STAT5/FOXP3 pathway [J]. Autoimmunity, 2020, 53(5): 289-296
- [25] Sasaki K, Sasaki D, Inoue J, et al. Bacillus coagulans SANK 70258 suppresses Enterobacteriaceae in the microbiota of ulcerative colitis in vitro and enhances butyrogenesis in healthy microbiota [J]. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol, 2020, 104(9): 3859-3867
- [26] Abrantes FA, Nascimento BB, Andrade MER, et al. Treatment with Bifidobacterium longum 51A attenuates intestinal damage and inflammatory response in experimental colitis [J]. Benef Microbes, 2020, 11(1): 47-57
- [27] Liwinski T, Casar C, Ruehlmann MC, et al. A disease-specific decline of the relative abundance of Bifidobacterium in patients with autoimmune hepatitis [J]. Aliment Pharmacol Ther, 2020, 51(12): 1417-1428
- [28] Hrdý J, Alard J, Couturier-Maillard A, et al. Lactobacillus reuteri 5454 and Bifidobacterium animalis ssp. lactis 5764 improve colitis while differentially impacting dendritic cells maturation and antimicrobial responses[J]. Sci Rep, 2020, 10(1): 5345
- [29] Sheng K, He S, Sun M, et al. Synbiotic supplementation containing Bifidobacterium infantis and xylooligosaccharides alleviates dextran sulfate sodium-induced ulcerative colitis[J]. Food Funct, 2020, 11(5): 3964-3974
- [30] 陈琨. 益生菌对轮状病毒肠炎患儿肠道菌群、免疫功能的影响分析[J].国际检验医学杂志, 2018, 39(15): 1914-1916