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肠道菌群失调与抑郁症合并冠心病预后的相关性 *

张慧如^{1,2} 曹 宁¹ 张星光^{1△} 田 乐² 刘 敏²

(1 内蒙古医科大学公共卫生学院 内蒙古呼和浩特 010110;
2 内蒙古自治区精神卫生中心睡眠医学中心 内蒙古 呼和浩特 010010)

摘要 目的:探讨肠道菌群失调与抑郁症合并冠心病的相关性,并分析肠道菌群失调对抑郁症合并冠心病预后的预测价值。**方法:**选取我院2021年6月到2022年5月收治的80例抑郁症患者作为研究对象,将单纯抑郁症的49例患者分为抑郁症组,将合并冠心病的31例患者分为1联合组,另选取同期来我院体检的40名健康者分为对照组,对比三组患者肠道菌群情况,应用 Spearman 相关分析分析肠道菌群失调与抑郁症合并冠心病的相关性。随后,对31例抑郁症合并冠心病患者进行随访,将其分为预后良好组($n=21$)和预后不良组($n=10$),对比两组患者临床一般情况与肠道菌群情况,应用 logistic 回归分析分析肠道菌群对抑郁症合并冠心病的预后预测价值。**结果:**三组患者拟杆菌情况无明显差异($P>0.05$),肠杆菌、肠球菌、双歧杆菌、乳杆菌和双歧杆菌属与肠杆菌科细菌数量比(B/E)值对比差异显著,1联合组肠杆菌、肠球菌明显高于抑郁症组和对照组,双歧杆菌、乳杆菌、B/E 值明显低于抑郁症组和对照组($P<0.05$);Spearman 相关分析结果显示:肠道菌群失调中拟杆菌水平与抑郁症合并冠心病无明显相关性($P>0.05$),肠道菌群失调中肠杆菌、肠球菌水平与抑郁症合并冠心病呈正相关,与双歧杆菌、乳杆菌和双歧杆菌属与肠杆菌科细菌数量的对数值比(B/E)值呈负相关($P<0.05$);预后良好组与预后不良组、年龄、BMI、合并基础疾病、hs-cTnT、NT-proBNP、NT-proBNP、PHQ-9 评分、拟杆菌对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),hs-CRP、肠杆菌、肠球菌、双歧杆菌、乳杆菌、B/E 值对比差异显著($P<0.05$);logistic 回归分析结果表明:只有 hs-CRP 和 B/E 值菌群失调对于抑郁症合并冠心病的预后具有独立预测价值($P<0.05$)。**结论:**抑郁症合并冠心病患者较单一抑郁症和健康者来说肠道菌群比例出现失调,且肠道菌群失调与抑郁症合并冠心病呈明显相关性,应用 B/E 值可对抑郁症合并冠心病患者预后情况进行预测。

关键词: 肠道菌群; 抑郁症合并冠心病; 肠道微生物菌群

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Correlation between Intestinal Flora Imbalance and Prognosis of Depression with Coronary Heart Disease*

ZHANG Hui-ru^{1,2}, CAO Ning¹, ZHANG Xing-guang^{1△}, TIAN Le², LIU Min²

(1 School of Public Health, Inner Mongolia Medical University, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia, 010110, China;

2 Sleep Medicine Center, Mental Health Center of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia, 010010, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the correlation between intestinal flora imbalance and depression with coronary heart disease, and analyze the predictive value of intestinal flora imbalance on the prognosis of depression with coronary heart disease. **Methods:** 80 patients with depression admitted to our hospital from June 2021 to May 2022 were selected as the research objects. 49 patients with simple depression were divided into depression group, 31 patients with coronary heart disease were divided into depression and coronary heart disease group, and 40 healthy people who came to our hospital for physical examination at the same time were selected as the control group to compare the intestinal flora of the three groups, Spearman correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between intestinal flora imbalance and depression with coronary heart disease. Subsequently, 31 patients with depression and coronary heart disease were followed up, and they were divided into good prognosis group ($n=21$) and poor prognosis group ($n=10$). The clinical general conditions and intestinal flora of the two groups were compared, and the prognostic value of intestinal flora for depression and coronary heart disease was analyzed by logistic regression analysis. **Results:** There was no difference in Bacteroides among the three groups ($P>0.05$). There was a difference in the comparison of Enterobacteriaceae, Enterococcus, Bifidobacterium, Lactobacillus and B/E values. The levels of Enterobacteriaceae and Enterococcus in the depression with coronary heart disease group were higher than those in the depression group and the control group, and the values of Bifidobacterium, Lactobacillus and B/E were lower than those in the depression group and the control group ($P<0.05$); Spearman correlation analysis showed that there was no significant correlation between the level of Bac-

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作者简介:张慧如(1982-),女,在读硕士研究生,副主任医师,研究方向:抑郁症合并心血管疾病的肠道菌群研究,
E-mail: doc_zhanghr@163.com

△ 通讯作者:张星光(1979-),男,博士,教授,研究方向:心血管病流行病学,E-mail: doc_zhanghr@163.com

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teroides in intestinal dysbacteriosis and depression with coronary heart disease ($P>0.05$). The levels of *Enterobacteriaceae* and *Enterobacteriaceae* in intestinal dysbacteriosis were positively correlated with depression with coronary heart disease, and negatively correlated with the logarithmic ratio (B/E) of the number of *Bifidobacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Bifidobacteriaceae* and *Enterobacteriaceae* ($P<0.05$); There was no difference in the scores of hs cTnT, NT proBNP, NT proBNP, PHQ-9 and Bacteroides between the group with good prognosis and the group with poor prognosis, age, BMI, concomitant basic diseases ($P>0.05$), but there was difference in hs CRP, *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Enterococcus*, *Bifidobacterium*, *Lactobacillus* and B/E values ($P<0.05$); Logistic regression analysis showed that only hs CRP and B/E value dysbacteriosis had independent predictive value for the prognosis of depression with coronary heart disease ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The proportion of intestinal flora in patients with depression combined with coronary heart disease is more imbalance than that in patients with single depression and healthy people, and the imbalance of intestinal flora is significantly related to depression combined with coronary heart disease. The application of B/E value can predict the prognosis of patients with depression combined with coronary heart disease.

Key words: Intestinal flora; Depression with coronary heart disease; Intestinal microbiota

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前言

抑郁是一种情感、行为、情绪调节障碍的精神类疾病,患者多表现为快感缺失和情绪低落,严重者可伴随体质量波动,疲劳以及认知功能障碍等躯体症状^[1]。冠状动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis, AS),也称冠心病,为人类动脉系统中的一种常见疾病,患病者会导致脑血管、心血管等重要部位的病变,从而引发严重后果^[2]。临床实践发现,许多抑郁症患者会合并冠心病现象,而抑郁对于冠心病产生的影响和病理生理机制尚无明确定论^[3]。但大量临床研究发现^[4-5],抑郁症主要通过行为学机制和生物学机制对冠心病产生影响,而冠心病又容易引发抑郁情绪,两者相互影响。另外,抑郁症也可作为冠心病发生与发展的相关危险因素,两者会呈现共病,加重患者症状的同时降低其生活质量,促使病情恶化。研究发现,肠道微生物菌群结构不同的抑郁症患者病情严重程度不一^[6]。同时也有研究发现^[7],冠心病患者肠道微生物菌群结构与健康者也存在一定差距。而目前尚无研究显示肠道菌群失调与抑郁症合并冠心病有何种关系。因此,为了探究抑郁症合并冠心病的共同机制,提升其治疗效果,本研究分析了肠道菌群失调与抑郁症合并冠心病预后的相

关性,具体报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院2021年6月到2022年5月收治的80例抑郁症患者作为研究对象,将单纯抑郁症的49例患者分为抑郁症组,将合并冠心病的31例患者分为1联合组。

纳入标准:通过《中国精神障碍分类与诊断标准》^[8]判定为抑郁症;患者临床表现为体重减退或食欲降低、性欲减退、睡眠障碍、出现自伤、自杀行为或反复有想死的念头、自我评价过低、自责或内疚感、精神激越或迟滞、精力减退或疲乏感等;抑郁病程≥2周;通过冠状动脉造影、心电图等检查符合稳定性冠心病的诊断标准^[9]。

排除标准:入组前30 d内进行抗生素、解痉药、益生菌、膨胀剂、止泻药等药物治疗;持续性心境障碍;狂躁发作;合并恶性肿瘤、严重脏器类疾病、认知功能障碍等。

另选取同期来我院体检的40名健康者分为对照组。三组患者一般资料对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),如表1所示。

表1 一般资料
Table 1 General Information

Groups	n	Gender (male/female)	Average age (years)	Average Depression course (years)
Joint group	28	13/15	53.32± 8.92	1.64± 0.34
Depression group	52	23/29	53.35± 8.89	1.65± 0.37
Matched group	40	18/22	53.36± 8.87	
χ^2/F	-	0.201	0.999	0.971
P	-	0.902	0.000	0.829

1.2 方法

对1联合组、抑郁症组、对照组患者进行肠道菌群检测,具体方法为:分别收集三组患者新鲜粪便样本10 g,放置在厌氧装置中,在零下80℃环境下保存。检测时间1 g粪便样本取出,加入9 mL稀释液进行稀释,随后应用振荡器进行振荡,待振荡呈匀浆之后放置在无菌试管总加入0.5 mL标本和4.5 mL

稀释液,依照10倍稀释法进行稀释,分别取3倍、4倍和5倍稀释样本各50 μL,应用不同胰酶及采取L棒涂抹法进行接种,并应用日本光冈肠道菌群分析法对样本中的菌群量进行检测。并选择双歧杆菌、乳杆菌、拟杆菌、肠杆菌、肠球菌(生产企业:青岛海博生物技术有限公司)培养基、肠道厌氧菌(生产企业:广东微生物研究所)培养基,应用Cas Pak法进行厌氧菌培

养 48 h, 在常温下对需氧菌培养 48~72 h, 应用 API 生化鉴定系统对细菌水平均行检测, 并计算双歧杆菌属与肠杆菌科细菌数量比(Ratio of *Bifidobacterium* to *Enterobacteriaceae*, B/E)值^[10]。

1.3 观察指标及方法

对 31 例抑郁症合并冠心病患者进行 3 个月随访, 所及患者预后情况, 将心血管疾病死亡、肾功能不全、心肌梗死、心力衰竭以及心衰再入院的患者判定为预后不良。

同时在 3 个月后对患者应用健康问卷 -9(PHQ-9)进行评估, 将评分为 15~27 的患者分为重度抑郁, 10~14 分患者分为中度抑郁, 5~9 分的患者分为轻度抑郁, <5 分为无抑郁, 将重度抑郁和轻度抑郁患者判定为预后不良, 将其他即无冠心病预后不良结果, 而且为轻度抑郁与无抑郁患者判定为预后良好。搜集所有患者的等一般临床资料和肠道菌群值。

1.4 统计学方法

表 2 肠道菌群值对比分析($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 2 Comparative analysis of intestinal microbiota values ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	<i>Bacteroides</i> (log ₁₀ CFU / g wet stool)	<i>Enterobacter</i> <i>species</i> (log ₁₀ CFU / g wet stool)	<i>Enterococci</i> (log ₁₀ CFU / g wet stool)	<i>Bifidobacteria</i> (log ₁₀ CFU / g wet stool)	<i>Lactobacillus</i> (log ₁₀ CFU / g wet stool)	B/E price
Joint group	28	8.59 ± 2.78	15.24 ± 3.34	15.23 ± 3.11	4.69 ± 1.75	5.62 ± 1.21	0.54 ± 0.24
Depression group	52	8.28 ± 1.19	10.85 ± 2.25*	9.46 ± 2.34*	7.80 ± 1.82*	7.51 ± 2.02*	0.78 ± 0.14*
Matched group	40	8.76 ± 2.89	8.07 ± 1.36*#	7.54 ± 1.30*#	11.57 ± 2.24*#	11.04 ± 4.13*#	1.36 ± 0.21*#
<i>x</i> ² /F	-	0.523	78.516	98.394	105.346	34.190	175.246
P	-	0.593	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

Note: Compared with the joint group, *P<0.05; compared with Depression group, #P<0.05.

2.2 肠道菌群失调与抑郁症合并冠心病的相关性分析

Spearman 相关分析结果显示: 肠道菌群失调中拟杆菌水平与抑郁症合并冠心病无明显相关性($P>0.05$), 肠道菌群失

调中肠杆菌、肠球菌水平与抑郁症合并冠心病呈正相关, 与双歧杆菌、乳杆菌和 B/E 值呈负相关($P<0.05$), 如表 3 所示。

2 结果

2.1 肠道菌群值对比分析

三组患者拟杆菌情况无明显差异($P>0.05$), 肠杆菌、肠球菌、双歧杆菌、乳杆菌和 B/E 值对比差异显著, 1 联合组肠杆菌、肠球菌明显高于抑郁症组和对照组, 双歧杆菌、乳杆菌、B/E 值明显低于抑郁症组和对照组($P<0.05$), 如表 2 所示。

表 3 肠道菌群失调与抑郁症合并冠心病的相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation analysis of intestinal microbosis and depression combined with coronary heart disease

Indexs	Depression combined with coronary heart disease	
	r	P
<i>Bacteroid</i>	0.184	0.223
<i>Enterobacteria</i>	0.579	0.018
<i>Enterococcus</i>	0.374	0.024
<i>Bacillus bifidus</i>	-0.345	0.023
<i>Bacillus lactis</i>	-0.586	0.013
B/E price	-0.621	0.008

2.3 预后良好组与预后不良组临床一般情况和肠道菌群情况对比

预后良好组与预后不良组、年龄、BMI、合并基础疾病、hs-cTnT、NT-proBNP、NT-proBNP、PHQ-9 评分、拟杆菌对比无明显差异($P>0.05$), hs-CRP、肠杆菌、肠球菌、双歧杆菌、乳杆

菌、B/E 值对比差异显著($P<0.05$), 如表 4 所示。

2.4 肠道菌群对抑郁症合并冠心病的预后预测价值

对单因素分析具有统计学差异指标进行赋值后, logistic 回归分析结果表明: 只有 hs-CRP 和 B/E 值菌群失调对于抑郁症合并冠心病的预后具有独立预测价值($P<0.05$), 如表 5 所示。

表 4 临床一般情况和肠道菌群情况对比
Table 4 Comparison of clinical general situation and intestinal flora

Category	Good prognosis group (n=21)	Group with poor prognosis (n=10)	χ^2/t	P
Gender (example)				
Male	34	16	0.437	0.508
Female	22	14		
Age (year)	53.29± 3.42	53.30± 3.57	0.013	0.99
BMI(kg/m ²)	23.14± 2.34	23.19± 2.29	0.095	0.925
Combined with underlying diseases				
Hypertension	3	1		
Hyperlipemia	6	3		
Diabetes mellitus	2	0		
hs-cTnT(ng/L)	14.25± 3.63	14.78± 2.62	0.412	0.683
hs-CRP(mg/L)	2.76± 0.25	3.42± 0.48	4.092	0.002
NT-proBNP(ng/L)	164.26± 36.26	168.27± 42.62	0.272	0.787
PHQ-9 score (score)	14.63± 3.52	15.27± 4.77	0.422	0.676
<i>Bacteroid</i>	8.64± 2.91	8.72± 2.87	0.072	0.943
<i>Enterobacteria</i>	11.47± 4.58	18.38± 3.75	4.145	0.001
<i>Enterococcus</i>	12.39± 3.28	20.81± 4.04	6.202	0.001
<i>Bacillus bifidus</i>	7.47± 1.84	2.02± 0.19	13.424	0.001
<i>Bacillus lactis</i>	8.30± 2.09	3.52± 0.73	9.351	0.001
B/E price	0.35± 0.06	0.75± 0.24	5.194	0.001

表 5 肠道菌群对抑郁症合并冠心病的预后预测价值
Table 5 Prognostic predictive value of gut microbiota for depression combined with CHD

Factors	Parameter estimates	Standard error	Wald	P	OR	95% CI
hs-CRP	0.635	0.108	10.484	0.008	0.464	0.210~1.347
<i>Enterobacteria</i>	0.457	0.089	8.145	0.130	2.458	1.359~3.257
<i>Enterococcus</i>	0.463	0.096	8.096	0.123	2.546	1.364~3.475
<i>Bacillus bifidus</i>	-0.464	0.105	8.484	0.076	2.774	1.876~4.010
<i>Bacillus lactis</i>	-0.847	0.304	13.274	0.124	0.747	0.314~1.249
B/E price	-0.642	0.214	6.362	0.013	2.112	1.368~3.684

3 讨论

肠道内具有种类丰富、数目众多的菌群,与宿主互利共生,其结构对宿主的健康产生一定影响^[1]。肠道菌群失调主要指肠道内菌群的种类、比例和数量变化^[2]。近年来,随着人们工作生活节奏和社会环境的变化,抑郁症发病率逐渐提高,成为了严重威胁妊娠身心健康的一种精神类疾病。研究显示^[3],抑郁症患者抑郁情绪会受到肠道菌群影响,进而菌群通过对人体免疫系统、神经内分泌的调节来改变人体情绪表达。肠道菌群失调也会导致神经递质改变和炎症反应等,不仅影响患者情绪,还会对脑区功能和结构产生影响。冠心病也是临幊上常见的慢性疾病的一种,与抑郁症合并几率较高^[4-6]。有研究发现^[7],甜菜

碱、三甲胺氧化物是肠道菌群代谢产物,会促使动脉粥样硬化产生,进而促使冠心病的发生与发展。因此,本研究主要针对肠道菌群失调与抑郁症合并冠心病情况展开分析,希望能够为临幊提供一定参考数据。

本研究结果表明,三组患者拟杆菌情况无差异($P>0.05$),肠杆菌、肠球菌、双歧杆菌、乳杆菌和B/E值对比差异显著,1联合组肠杆菌、肠球菌高于抑郁症组和对照组,双歧杆菌、乳杆菌、B/E值低于抑郁症组和对照组($P<0.05$),与 Ende H B^[8]等研究结果相似。其研究发现,抑郁症患者多出现肠杆菌、肠球菌、双歧杆菌、乳杆菌等细菌结构、数量异常,且与疾病严重程度明显相关。这主要是因为,人体肠道菌群对免疫功能具有调节作用,其主要对肠内的营养物质进行竞争,进而调节免疫反

应,达到致病菌、病原菌抵抗的目的,从而维持机体内环境平衡^[19,20]。另外,有动物实验研究发现^[21],机体免疫细胞及淋巴组织生长发育受到肠道微生物影响,且无菌小鼠结肠固有层的T细胞与正常小鼠相比差异显著,从而也证明肠内菌群能够促进外周T细胞生长发育。并且肠道菌群失调还会对炎症反应产生影响,促进炎症因子分泌,激活下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺,为机体带来长期紧张压力等不良刺激,促使下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺辅助功能亢进,影响内分泌功能,引发抑郁症状^[22,23]。Wei H等^[24]研究发现,冠心病患者常伴随肠道菌群失调现象,与本研究结果相符。也有研究发现^[25],肠道微生物可以作为免疫介质驱动动脉粥样硬化的进展。这主要是因为,肠道菌群失调促使炎症因子过多分泌,而冠心病是一种以炎性细胞和脂质在动脉内壁聚集为特征的一种慢性疾病,而且免疫反应在患者机体动脉硬化的发生与发展过程中也起着重要作用; Spearman 相关分析结果显示:肠道菌群失调中拟杆菌水平与抑郁症合并冠心病无明显相关性($P>0.05$),肠道菌群失调中肠杆菌、肠球菌水平与抑郁症合并冠心病呈正相关,与双歧杆菌、乳杆菌和B/E值呈负相关($P<0.05$)。Copersino M L^[26]研究发现,肠道菌群还会对脑肠轴功能产生影响,从而引发神经类疾病。脑肠通过脑肠轴系统进行双向信息交流,信息可对胃肠分泌功能、运动和感知进行调解,反之则胃肠作用也会对神经系统的行为和情绪产生影响。另外有现有显示^[27],健康人群与冠心病患者相比,肠道菌群结构存在明显差异,但是冠心病患者的厚壁菌群与健康人群相比明显升高,而拟杆菌明显降低,与本研究不符。可能是因为本研究样本量过少,还可能是因为本研究样本在冠心病基础上合并抑郁症,所以,还需在后续研究中增加样本量进行持续深入分析; 预后良好组与预后不良组、年龄、BMI、合并基础疾病、hs-cTnT、NT-proBNP、NT-proBNP、PHQ-9评分、拟杆菌对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),hs-CRP、肠杆菌、肠球菌、双歧杆菌、乳杆菌、B/E值对比差异显著($P<0.05$),与刁雅静等^[28]研究相符。hs-CRP是用于评价抑郁症合并冠心病的重要指标,但是是否可评价其预后情况尚无明确定论^[29]; logistic回归分析结果表明:只有hs-CRP和B/E值菌群失调对于抑郁症合并冠心病的预后具有独立预测价值($P<0.05$)。由此证明,临幊上可考虑在hs-CRP基础上采取B/E值变化的菌群失调来预测抑郁症合并冠心病的预后情况。这是因为,双歧杆菌属与肠杆菌科细菌数量相比更能够精确的判定肠道菌群失调情况,从而有助于用于预后的预测^[30]。

综上所述,抑郁症合并冠心病患者较单一抑郁症和健康者而言,其肠道菌群比例较易出现失调,我们的研究表明,其肠道菌群失调与抑郁症合并冠心病呈明显相关性,应用B/E值可有助于对抑郁症合并冠心病患者预后情况进行科学预测。

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554-559

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