

• 专题研究:神经精神疾病 •

帕金森病患者血浆神经病理性蛋白及炎症因子与便秘的相关性

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[摘 要] 目的: 探讨帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)患者血浆神经病理性蛋白及炎症因子与便秘的相关性。方法: 连续收集就诊于淮安市第一人民医院神经内科的88例PD患者, 通过统一帕金森病评定量表(unified Parkinson disease rating scale, UPDRS)、汉密尔顿焦虑量表(Hamilton anxiety scale, HAMA)、汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton depression scale, HAMD)等评估运动和非运动症状, 根据Wexner便秘评分将PD患者分为PD伴便秘(PD with constipation, PD-C)组和PD不伴便秘(PD without constipation, PD-NC)组。同期选择年龄、性别匹配的健康对照者30例作为健康对照(healthy control, HC)组。利用ELISA技术检测受试者血浆 α -突触核蛋白(α -synuclein, α -syn)、磷酸化- α -syn (phosphorylated α -syn, p- α -syn)、胶质纤维酸性蛋白(glial fibrillary acidic protein, GFAP)、S100钙结合蛋白B(S100 calcium binding protein B, S100B)、神经丝轻链(neurofilament light chain, NFL)、肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)- α 及白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-18、IL-1 β 水平。使用SPSS 29.0及R软件进行统计分析, 采用 t 检验及Mann-Whitney U 检验比较两组间临床资料和各生物学指标的差异, 使用Logistic回归分析PD伴便秘发生的危险因素, 基于GFAP的不同生物标志物组合预测PD便秘发生的受试者工作特征曲线。结果: PD-C组血浆GFAP、S100B、TNF- α 、IL-18、IL-1 β 水平均高于PD-NC组, 差异有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.05)。在校正年龄与生活方式后, 多因素分析结果显示GFAP、S100B和IL-1 β 是PD患者发生便秘的独立危险因素。基于此构建的联合预测模型具有良好的诊断效能。结论: PD患者便秘的发生可能与外周神经胶质细胞激活介导的炎症反应相关。

[关键词] 帕金森病; 便秘; 胶质纤维酸性蛋白; S100钙结合蛋白B; 白细胞介素-1 β ; 神经胶质细胞

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Correlation of plasma neuropathological proteins and inflammatory factors with constipation in Parkinson's disease patients

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To explore the correlation between plasma neuropathological proteins and inflammatory factors with constipation in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD). **Methods:** A total of 88 patients with PD were recruited from the Department of Neurology at the Affiliated Huai'an No. 1 People's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University. Motor and non-motor symptoms were assessed using the unified Parkinson's disease rating scale (UPDRS), the Hamilton anxiety scale (HAMA), the Hamilton depression scale (HAMD), and other validated scales. According to the Wexner constipation score, PD patients were divided into PD patients with constipation (PD-C) and PD patients without constipation (PD-NC). During the same period, 30 healthy individuals matched in age and sex were enrolled as the control group (HC). Plasma levels of α -synuclein (α -syn), phosphorylated α -syn (p- α -syn), neurofilament light chain (NFL), glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), S100 calcium-binding protein B (S100B), tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α , interleukin (IL)-18, and IL-1 β were measured by ELISA. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 29.0 and R software. Group differences were compared using t -tests and Mann-Whitney U tests. Binary Logistic regression was used to identify risk factors for constipation, and receiver operating characteristic curves were constructed to evaluate the predictive performance of biomarker combinations based on GFAP. **Results:** Plasma levels of GFAP, S100B, TNF- α , IL-18, and IL-1 β were significantly higher in the PD-C

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group(all $P < 0.05$). After adjusting for age and lifestyle, multivariate analysis identified GFAP, S100B, and IL-1 β as independent risk factors for constipation in PD. The combined predictive model based on these factors exhibited favorable diagnostic performance.

Conclusion: Constipation in PD patients may be related to inflammatory reaction mediated by activation of peripheral neuroglial cells.

[Key words] Parkinson's disease; constipation; glial fibrillary acidic protein; S100 calcium-binding protein B; interleukin-1 β ; neuroglial cell

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帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)是第2常见的神经退行性疾病,PD的运动症状包括静止性震颤、肌强直、运动迟缓,其非运动症状包括胃肠道功能障碍(吞咽困难、胃排空延迟和便秘)、嗅觉减退、情感障碍和睡眠障碍等。便秘是PD患者最常见的非运动症状,可先于PD运动症状数年发生,贯穿于疾病全程;而且,随着疾病进展逐渐加重。PD患者便秘发生的病因和发病机制尚未阐明,临床药物治疗效果欠佳,严重影响患者生活质量。有研究显示,PD患者血清肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)- α 等促炎细胞因子水平较正常对照者升高,而炎症引起的氧化应激和细胞因子依赖性毒性可导致黑质多巴胺能神经元变性而加速PD的疾病进展^[1];事实上,越来越多的研究显示炎症在PD发生发展中发挥重要作用^[2]。PD患者的肠组织活检结果显示肠神经胶质细胞(enteric glial cell, EGC)标志物胶质纤维酸性蛋白(glial fibrillary acidic protein, GFAP)、促炎因子TNF- α 及白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-1 β 表达水平显著增高^[3],表明PD患者肠道局部存在炎症反应。更重要的是,这种肠道炎症可通过破坏肠道屏障和血-脑屏障促进PD脑区的 α -突触核蛋白(α -synuclein, α -syn)病理形成^[4],进而在PD发生发展中发挥重要作用^[5-6]。此外,原发性便秘患者外周血炎症因子水平也明显升高^[7],但PD患者外周血病理性蛋白和炎症因子水平与便秘发生之间的关系鲜有报道。本研究通过比较PD伴便秘(PD with constipation, PD-C)患者和PD不伴便秘(PD without constipation, PD-NC)患者血浆内神经病理性蛋白 α -syn、磷酸化- α -突触核蛋白(phosphorylated α -synuclein, p- α -syn)、神经丝轻链(neurofilament light chain, NfL)、GFAP、S100钙结合蛋白B(S100 calcium binding protein B, S100B)及炎症因子TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-18水平,探讨PD患者便秘发生的潜在机制。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

连续收集2022年9月—2024年10月就诊于南京医科大学附属淮安第一医院神经内科门诊及住院的PD患者88例,其中男46例,女42例,年龄(65.33 ± 10.11)岁,中位病程3(1, 5)年,Hoehn-Yahr(H-Y)分期中位数2.5(1.5, 3.0)级,PD评定量表(united Parkinson's disease rating scale, UPDRS)评分中位数30(16, 35)分。入选患者均符合2015年国际运动障碍协会制定的PD诊断标准。排除标准:继发性帕金森综合征及帕金森叠加综合征;心肺疾病、肿瘤等慢性消耗性疾病患者;急慢性炎性疾病、服用抗炎药物治疗患者;消化道肿瘤及肠道手术史患者。同期选择年龄、性别匹配的健康志愿者30例作为健康对照(healthy control, HC)组,其中男16例,女14例,年龄(62.56 ± 5.92)岁。两组年龄($t = -1.854$)、性别构成比($\chi^2 = 1.219$)差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。本研究通过南京医科大学附属淮安第一医院伦理委员会批准(批准文号:KY-2022-085-01),所有患者及其家属均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 临床资料收集和量表评估

由2位经过专业培训的神内科医师对纳入的PD患者进行运动症状及非运动症状的评估,所有PD患者均在停药12 h后进行量表评估。收集纳入人群的人口学特征等一般资料,采用统一UPDRS评分和H-Y分期评估患者运动障碍程度,并进行简易精神状态检查量表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)、蒙特利尔认知评估量表(Montreal cognitive assessment, MoCA)、汉密尔顿焦虑量表(Hamilton anxiety scale, HAMA)、汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton depression scale, HAMD)、疲劳严重程度量表(fatigue severity scale, FSS)、帕金森病睡眠

量表(Parkinson's disease sleep scale, PDSS)评估。PD-C通过Wexner便秘评分定义,8个项目被赋值评分:排便频率、每次排便时间、疼痛评估、辅助形式、完整性、24 h尝试排便失败次数、腹痛及病史,总分为各项得分之和,评分越高便秘程度越重,在此次研究中总分 ≥ 15 分定义为便秘^[8],据此,将PD患者分为PD-C组和PD-NC组。高纤维饮食定义为每日膳食纤维摄入量 ≥ 25 g^[9],电话问询日常饮食情况进行评估。

1.2.2 血浆生物标志物水平测定

所有研究对象于清晨空腹状态下进行血样采集。采用含有乙二胺四乙酸(ethylene diamine tetracetic acid, EDTA)的试管收集5 mL静脉血,在4 h内完成离心操作,常温下3 000 r/min离心15 min,离心完成后取上清液,于-80 ℃冷冻备用。采用ELX 800型全自动微粒子化学发光免疫分析仪和ELISA法检测外周血浆 α -syn、p- α -syn、NfL、GFAP、S100B、TNF- α 、IL-18、IL-1 β 水平。 α -syn、p- α -syn、NfL、GFAP、S100B、TNF- α 、IL-18、IL-1 β 试剂盒由上海江莱生物科技公司生产,按照产品说明书进行操作。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 29.0软件对数据进行统计学分析,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验;非正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用卡方检验。为探讨PD患者发生便秘的危险因素,采用二元Logistic回归进行分析。首先将单因素分析中差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)的变量纳入单因素Logistic回归模型,计算各因素的比值比(odds ratio, OR)及其95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI)。随后基于单因素分析结果及临床意义计算方差膨胀因子

(variance inflation factor, VIF),选择自变量构建多因素Logistic回归模型,校正潜在混杂因素识别PD伴发便秘的独立危险因素。为评估不同生物标志物对PD伴发便秘的预测价值,基于多因素分析确定的独立危险因素,构建了多个联合预测模型,并绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线。通过比较曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)来评价各模型的区分能力。所有ROC曲线分析及可视化绘图均在R软件(版本4.3.0)中完成。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 HC组与PD组临床资料比较

HC组与PD组的年龄及性别组成差异均无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05)。PD组血浆TNF- α 、IL-18、IL-1 β 、GFAP、S100B水平均显著高于HC组(P 均 < 0.05 ,表1)。

2.2 PD-C组与PD-NC组临床资料比较

PD-C组与PD-NC组的年龄、性别组成、病史(高血压、糖尿病)、病程、服用的左旋多巴等效日剂量(levodopa equivalent daily dose, LEDD)、抗胆碱能药物使用、H-Y分期、UPDRS评分、MMSE、MoCA、HAMA、HAMD、PDSS评分差异无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05)。PD-C组与PD-NC组的FSS评分及饮食习惯差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表2)。

2.3 PD-C组与PD-NC组血浆炎症因子比较

PD-C组TNF- α 、IL-18、IL-1 β 水平均高于PD-NC组,差异有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.05 ,表3)。

2.4 PD-C组与PD-NC组血浆病理性蛋白比较

PD-C组与PD-NC组血浆中 α -syn、p- α -syn、NfL差异无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05),而两组血浆GFAP和S100B水平存在差异,PD-C组血浆GFAP和

表1 HC组与PD组临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between the HC group and PD group

Characteristics	HC($n=30$)	PD($n=88$)	$t/\chi^2/Z$	P
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	62.56 $\pm$ 5.92	65.33 $\pm$ 10.11	-1.854	0.070
Sex[$n(\%)$]			1.219	0.270
Male	16(53.3)	46(52.3)		
Female	14(46.7)	42(47.7)		
TNF- α [pg/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	62.95(55.25, 83.91)	187.70(50.80, 241.38)	-2.762	0.006
IL-18[pg/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	18.93(16.99, 21.23)	917.81(37.33, 1 826.99)	-7.078	<0.001
IL-1 β [pg/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	6.36(5.98, 6.89)	353.42(12.87, 734.52)	-6.991	<0.001
GFAP[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	0.58(0.45, 0.73)	0.79(0.65, 0.98)	-4.169	<0.001
S100B[pg/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	49.22(40.69, 75.36)	803.66(244.25, 1 495.56)	-6.634	<0.001

HC: healthy controls; PD: Parkinson's disease; TNF- α : tumor necrosis factor- α ; IL-18: interleukin-18; IL-1 β : interleukin-1 β ; GFAP: glial fibrillary acidic protein; S100B: S100 calcium-binding protein B.

表2 PD-C组与PD-NC组临床资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical data between the PD-C group and PD-NC group

Characteristics	PD-NC(<i>n</i> =40)	PD-C(<i>n</i> =48)	<i>t</i> / χ^2 / <i>Z</i>	<i>P</i>
Age[years, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	65.50(58.00, 69.75)	68.00(59.00, 74.00)	0.592	0.352
Sex[<i>n</i> (%)]			1.856	0.170
Male	18(45.0)	28(58.3)		
Female	22(55.0)	20(41.7)		
Hypertension[<i>n</i> (%)]			0.030	0.863
Yes	11(27.5)	14(29.3)		
No	29(72.5)	34(70.7)		
Diabetes[<i>n</i> (%)]			0.094	0.759
Yes	5(12.5)	5(10.4)		
No	35(87.5)	48(89.6)		
High-fiber diet[<i>n</i> (%)]			4.714	0.030
Yes	28(70.0)	20(41.7)		
No	12(30.0)	28(58.3)		
Disease duration[years, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	3.5(1.0, 5.0)	3.0(2.0, 5.0)	0.437	0.662
LEDD(mg/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	488.71 $\pm$ 147.25	520.11 $\pm$ 162.98	0.799	0.427
Anticholinergic medication use[<i>n</i> (%)]			0.021	0.886
Yes	3(7.5)	4(8.3)		
No	37(92.5)	44(91.7)		
H-Y stage[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	2.5(1.5, 3.0)	2(2.0, 3.0)	0.077	0.939
UPDRS- I [<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	3.0(1.0, 5.3)	4.0(2.0, 5.0)	0.298	0.766
UPDRS- II [<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	11.5(7.0, 15.0)	10.0(6.0, 17.0)	0.420	0.674
UPDRS- III [<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	27.0(15.5, 34.0)	29.0(17.5, 34.5)	0.234	0.815
MMSE score($\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.37 $\pm$ 6.22	25.55 $\pm$ 5.38	0.122	0.903
MoCA score[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	24(20.0, 28.0)	24(21.0, 27.0)	0.311	0.841
FSS score($\bar{x} \pm s$)	33.80 $\pm$ 15.31	41.94 $\pm$ 13.43	2.248	0.028
HAMA score[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	6.0(3.0, 13.0)	7.0(3.5, 12.5)	0.954	0.340
HAMD score[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	9.0(4.0, 11.5)	8.0(5.0, 14.0)	0.997	0.319
PDSS score[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	7.0(4.0, 9.5)	4.0(2.5, 9.0)	1.289	0.197

LEDD: levodopa equivalent daily dose; H-Y stage: Hoehn and Yahr stage; UPDRS: unified Parkinson's disease rating scale; MMSE: mini-mental state examination; MoCA: Montreal cognitive assessment; FSS: fatigue severity scale; HAMA: Hamilton anxiety scale; HAMD: Hamilton depression scale; PDSS: Parkinson's disease sleep scale.

表3 PD-C组与PD-NC组血浆TNF-α、IL-18、IL-1β比较

Table 3 Comparison of plasma TNF-α, IL-18, and IL-1β levels between the PD-C group and PD-NC group

Variable	PD-NC(<i>n</i> =40)	PD-C(<i>n</i> =48)	<i>t</i> / χ^2 / <i>Z</i>	<i>P</i>
TNF-α	69.22(43.42, 218.84)	221.71(66.44, 249.18)	2.590	0.010
IL-18	68.64(30.23, 1 650.68)	1 810.09(544.24, 1 841.43)	3.076	0.002
IL-1β	22.75(10.02, 657.29)	723.90(126.64, 736.56)	2.684	0.007

S100B水平明显高于PD-NC组(*P*均<0.05,表4)。

2.5 PD患者发生便秘的单因素及多因素二元Logistic回归分析

以PD患者便秘发生与否(未发生=0、发生=1)为因变量,TNF-α、IL-1β、IL-18、S100B及GFAP为自

变量进行单因素二元Logistic回归分析,结果显示IL-1β、IL-18、S100B、GFAP均是PD发生便秘的危险因素(OR均>1,且*P*均<0.05)。IL-1β的VIF=12.34, IL-18的VIF=11.87,提示存在严重多重共线性,将IL-1β纳入多因素模型进行分析。以PD患者便秘发

表4 PD-C组与PD-NC组血浆生物标志物比较

Table 4 Comparison of plasma biomarkers between the PD-C group and PD-NC group

Variable	PD-NC(n=40)	PD-C(n=48)	<i>t</i> / χ^2 / <i>Z</i>	<i>P</i>
α -syn(ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.37 $\pm$ 2.36	4.82 $\pm$ 2.34	-0.759	0.451
p- α -syn[ng/mL, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	8.35(1.29, 13.08)	9.69(1.65, 19.03)	-1.424	0.154
NfL[pg/mL, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	111.42(66.22, 705.42)	746.41(96.00, 1 066.50)	-1.810	0.070
GFAP[ng/mL, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	0.72(0.57, 0.89)	0.85(0.72, 1.06)	-2.251	0.024
S100B[pg/mL, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	411.15(183.74, 784.21)	1 208.36(707.84, 1 658.75)	-2.869	0.004

生与否(未发生=0、发生=1)为因变量, 将 IL-1 β 、S100B、GFAP 分别校正年龄、饮食习惯进行多因素二元 Logistic 回归分析, 结果显示 IL-1 β 、S100B、GFAP 均是 PD 患者发生便秘的独立危险因素(*P*均< 0.05, 表 5)。

2.6 血浆 IL-1 β 、S100B、GFAP 对 PD 患者发生便秘的预测价值

为系统评估生物标志物对 PD 患者发生便秘的

表5 PD患者发生便秘的单因素及多因素二元Logistic回归分析

Table 5 Univariate and multivariate binary logistic regression analysis of constipation in PD patients

Variable	<i>B</i>	SE	Wald χ^2	OR	95%CI	<i>P</i>
Univariate						
IL-1 β	0.770	0.275	7.85	2.16	1.26-3.70	0.005
S100B	0.806	0.297	7.34	2.23	1.25-4.01	0.038
GFAP	0.817	0.397	4.24	2.26	1.04-4.93	0.039
Multivariate						
IL-1 β	0.765	0.297	6.62	2.15	1.20-3.85	0.007
S100B	0.699	0.318	4.85	2.02	1.08-3.75	0.039
GFAP	0.799	0.398	3.94	2.20	1.01-4.80	0.048

预测价值, 构建了以 GFAP 为核心的多种预测模型, 并绘制 ROC 曲线。结果显示, 模型的预测效能随纳入生物标志物的增加而逐步提升。单一指标中, GFAP 的预测效能较低(AUC=0.666), 当 GFAP 与 S100B(AUC=0.725)或 IL-1 β (AUC=0.767)分别组合后, 模型效能均得到改善。最终, 包含 IL-1 β 、S100B 和 GFAP 的联合模型展现了最高的诊断效能, 其 AUC 为 0.782(95% CI: 0.667~0.896, 图 1)。

3 讨论

便秘是 PD 患者最常见的非运动症状之一, 研究表明肠道炎症在 PD 患者便秘的发生中发挥重要作用^[10]。本研究结果显示 PD-C 患者血浆炎症因子 IL-1 β 、TNF- α 及 IL-18 水平均明显高于 PD-NC 患者; 同时, 本研究结果显示 PD-C 患者血浆 S100B 和 GFAP 水平高于 PD-NC 患者; 相关分析显示, PD-C 的发生与血浆 IL-1 β 、GFAP、S100B 水平升高均密切相关, 鉴于 GFAP、S100B 可来源于 EGC, 推测外周神经胶质细胞介导的炎症反应很有可能参与了 PD 患者便秘的发生。

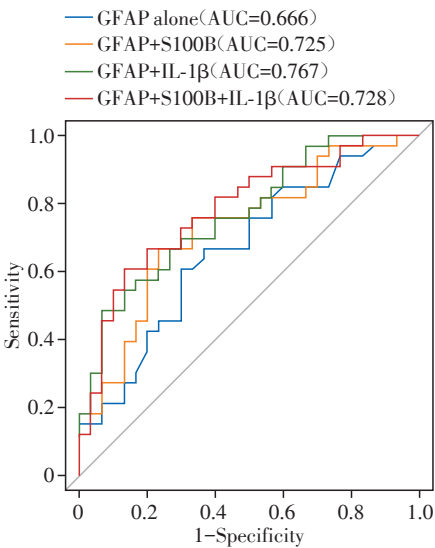


图1 不同生物标志物组合预测PD患者便秘发生的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curves of different biomarker combinations for predicting constipation in PD patients

前期, 动物研究显示脑内星形胶质细胞活化介导的NOD样受体家族含Pyrin结构蛋白3(NOD-like receptor family Pyrin domain-containing 3, NLRP3)炎

症小体激活促进PD脑内 α -syn病理形成^[11]。近期,国内一项临床研究显示PD患者全身性NLRP3炎症小体激活^[12]。事实上,大量体内外研究显示NLRP3炎症小体通路激活在PD发生和发展中发挥了至关重要的作用^[13],靶向NLRP3炎症小体被认为是PD治疗的一个重要策略^[14],而且已进入临床试验阶段。IL-1 β 、IL-18是NLRP3炎症小体下游最重要的效应因子^[15]。既往研究显示,血浆IL-1 β 和TNF- α 等炎症因子水平升高与功能性便秘的发生密切相关^[7]。进一步的机制研究显示肠神经系统内的IL-1 β 可调节肠道通透性和影响肠道活动^[16-17]。本研究显示PD-C患者血浆IL-1 β 和TNF- α 高于PD-NC患者,进一步的单因素和多因素回归分析显示血浆IL-1 β 水平升高与PD患者便秘的发生密切相关,提示外周炎症反应很有可能参与了PD患者便秘的发生。值得注意的是,一项临床研究显示,PD患者血浆内IL-1 β 水平升高与PD患者H-Y分期和UPDRS评分呈正相关^[12,18];因此,PD患者血浆内IL-1 β 水平升高不但与PD运动症状相关,而且与PD非运动症状相关,表明IL-1 β 介导的炎症通路在PD发生和发展中发挥重要作用;因此,PD患者血浆内IL-1 β 有望成为反映PD病情严重程度度的生物标志物。

近年来,研究显示外周血GFAP水平升高与阿尔茨海默病认知功能损害^[19]、PD运动亚型转换^[20]及PD疾病进展等均相关^[21]。传统观点认为GFAP作为Ⅲ型中间丝蛋白,是中枢神经系统星形胶质细胞活化的特异性标志物^[22]。作为中枢神经系统星形胶质细胞在外周的映射,肠神经系统中的EGC及周围有髓神经纤维的施万细胞均可表达该蛋白^[23],这一发现为GFAP的外周来源提供了新视角。事实上,既往研究显示,PD患者结肠内GFAP表达水平升高,且与炎症因子的表达相关^[3]。本研究发现PD-C组GFAP水平高于PD-NC组,进一步单因素及多因素回归分析均显示PD患者血浆GFAP水平升高与PD患者便秘发生相关。EGC通过调控肠神经递质释放、维持肠道屏障完整性及局部免疫稳态等机制参与肠道动力调节,其数量异常^[24]或信号转导缺陷^[25]可影响肠道传输速率,进而导致便秘的发生。当EGC发生反应性增生时,可能通过受损肠黏膜屏障或淋巴循环途径促使GFAP外渗入血。鉴于血浆GFAP可来源于EGC,而EGC与PD胃肠道功能障碍密切相关^[26];因此,推测PD-C患者血浆内升高的GFAP可能部分来源于EGC。值得注意的是,本研究同时检测了血浆内EGC的特异性标志蛋白S100B,发现PD-C患

者血浆S100B水平也明显高于PD-NC组,随后的单因素和多因素回归分析均显示血浆S100B水平升高与PD患者便秘的发生相关;活化的EGC会获得促炎表型,可释放多种促炎细胞因子,包括IL-1 β 、TNF- α 等,进而调节肠道免疫环境、影响肠屏障功能与肠道蠕动,然而目前哪些因素如何调控EGC尚未有一致共识。Kimono等^[27]研究报道,脂多糖处理小鼠可导致EGC表型发生促炎性转变,并通过经典NLRP3/caspase-1/IL-1 β 信号通路激活触发炎症过程,这证实了EGC介导的炎症过程可能至少部分依赖NLRP3炎症小体信号通路。本研究观察到PD-C患者血浆中GFAP、S100B与IL-1 β 同步升高,提示EGC激活及其介导的局部炎症反应可能共同参与了PD患者便秘的发生发展。

本研究通过比较PD-C患者和PD-NC患者的外周血浆GFAP、S100B及炎症因子TNF- α 、IL-1 β 、IL-18等水平,发现PD患者便秘的发生与外周血GFAP增高密切相关,暗示外周神经胶质细胞介导的炎症反应很有可能参与了PD患者便秘的发生,这为研究PD患者便秘发生的潜在机制及开发药物治疗靶点提供重要线索。但是,本研究也存在一定的局限性:首先,本研究为横断面研究,因此,本研究结果仅提示血浆GFAP、S100B及IL-1 β 水平与PD患者便秘存在关联,其因果时序关系及潜在机制仍需通过后期前瞻性队列研究进一步验证。其次,样本量较小,可能存在选择偏倚,而本研究在多因素回归分析中仅校正了年龄和饮食习惯,未能全面控制所有潜在的混杂因素。尽管补充分析显示多项潜在混杂因素在两组间均衡可比,但仍不能完全排除其影响,未来研究需进一步完善资料收集并采用更复杂的统计模型进行验证。再次,本研究缺少原发性便秘患者组,因此无法完全区分所观察到的变化是PD特异性、便秘特异性,还是两者叠加;此外,PD便秘的诊断标准目前尚未统一,本研究采用Wexner便秘评分 ≥ 15 分作为判断便秘的依据。尽管该量表本身在功能性便秘人群中具有良好的信效度,但目前仍缺乏专门针对PD人群的截断值验证研究。最后,外周血生物标志物水平虽具提示性,但无法完全等同或精确反映肠道局部的病理变化,未来研究结合肠道活检、粪便或肠道特异性影像学检查将更具说服力。

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Author's Contributions:

LI Tiantian was responsible for study design, data collection, data organization, statistical analysis, manuscript writing and revision. LIANG Xiaojing, YI Hongyan, and XU Fugui were responsible for data collection, scale assessment, and statistical analysis. WANG Lijun and OU Zhou were responsible for study supervision and manuscript guidance. TONG Qiang was responsible for study design, study supervision, manuscript revision, and funding support.

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