

肠道细菌和真菌在肠易激综合征中的研究进展

艾燕, 刘澳, 叶进, 楚慧款*

华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院消化内科 湖北武汉

【摘要】 肠易激综合征 (irritable bowel syndrome, IBS) 是一种常见的功能性肠病, 其特征是反复发作的腹痛或腹胀, 伴随大便次数和性状改变。最近的研究表明肠道菌群在调节宿主免疫及炎症性疾病的发生和发展中起着重要作用, 低水平的炎症会促进真菌定植, 而真菌定植则会促进进一步的炎症。免疫激活和炎症反应在 IBS 的病理机制中十分重要。有研究发现白色念珠菌可以通过念珠菌溶素激活宿主免疫反应、影响紧密连接蛋白的表达、破坏细胞, 致使上皮通透性增加和屏障功能被破坏。现阶段 IBS 治疗方法局限, 并且其相关症状显著影响患者的生活质量, 因此阐明 IBS 的机制十分重要。本文综述了近年来国内外对肠道细菌和真菌与 IBS 关系的研究, 旨在为进一步明确 IBS 的发病机制及找到有效的干预方法提供理论基础。

【关键词】 肠易激综合征; 肠道真菌; 白色念珠菌; 炎症反应

The role of Intestinal bacteria and fungi in irritable bowel syndrome

Yan Ai, Ao Liu, Jin Ye, Huikuan Chu*

Division of Gastroenterology, Union Hospital Affiliated to Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China

【Abstract】 Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a common functional bowel disease characterized by recurrent abdominal pain or bloating, accompanied by changes in the frequency and characteristics of bowel movements. Recent studies have shown that the intestinal microbiome plays an important role in regulating host immunity and the occurrence and development of inflammatory diseases. Low-level inflammation promotes fungal colonization, and it promotes further inflammation. Immune activation and inflammation are very important in the pathogenesis of IBS. Studies have found that *Candida albicans* can activate the host immune response through candidalysin, affect the expression of tight junction proteins, and destroy cells, resulting in increased epithelial permeability and destruction of barrier function. At this stage, the treatment of IBS is limited, and its related symptoms significantly affect the quality of life of patients, so it is very important to clarify the mechanism of IBS. This article reviews recent studies on the relationship between intestinal bacteria/fungi and IBS in China and the other countries, aiming to provide a theoretical basis for further clarifying the pathogenesis of IBS and finding effective intervention methods.

【Keywords】 Irritable Bowel Syndrome; Intestinal Fungal Flora; Inflammation; *Candida Albicans*

肠易激综合征是一种常见的功能性肠病, 其患病率和表型根据地理位置存在显著的差异, 其全球患病率约为 11.2%, 在亚洲为 9.6%, 拉丁美洲为 17.5%^[1]。根据粪便的性状可以将 IBS 分为腹泻型 (IBS - D)、便秘型 (IBS - C)、混合型 (IBS - M) 和未分化型 (IBS - U), 我国以 IBS - D 多见。目前 IBS

的发病机制尚未明确, 但大量的研究提示可能与肠道菌群失调、肠上皮屏障功能改变、内脏高敏感、肠道感染后炎症反应激活等有关。除了反复发作的腹痛或腹胀, 腹泻或便秘外, 其还有许多肠外症状, 如严重的疲倦、睡眠障碍、沮丧、焦虑、关节痛、肌肉痛、经前和月经期紧张等^[2], IBS 患者的焦虑

*通讯作者: 楚慧款

和抑郁水平明显高于对照组^[3]。由于治疗方法局限, 这些症状反复发作会降低工作学习效率, 显著影响生活质量, 给个人及社会带来了巨大的经济负担。

1 肠道菌群概述

肠道菌群包括细菌、真菌和病毒等, 肠道内的微生物数量在 10^{14} 以上, 是人类细胞数量的 10 倍。胃肠道菌群的组成反映了宿主变量, 例如分娩、饮食、酒精摄入、环境暴露和药物等。微生物组的扰动可能会引起炎症、自身免疫和恶性疾病。目前有大量研究表明肠道菌群失调与 IBS 相关, 但是主要集中在细菌菌群失调, 尤其是小肠细菌过度生长 (small intestinal bacterial overgrowth, SIBO), 关于肠道真菌与 IBS 的研究较少。

2 肠道细菌菌群失调能引发 IBS 相关症状

SIBO 参与 IBS 的发病已被证实^[4], 它与 IBS 患者的腹痛、腹胀和腹泻等症状相关。研究表明, 在 IBS 患者中发现 SIBO 的频率为 4%-78%, 而对照组为 1%-40%^[5], 并且通过呼吸测试确定 SIBO 的降低与临床试验中 IBS 患者症状的改善相关。肠道细菌的异常发酵和产气可为 IBS 患者餐后腹胀的病因提供统一的假设。便秘导致了甲烷的过量产生, 发酵过程中散发出的甲烷气体又可能会影响肠蠕动^[6], 肠道中的产甲烷菌与 IBS-C 密切相关。此外, 过量的氢气产生与 IBS-D 有关^[7]。感染性腹泻可以导致肠道通透性增加^[8], 益生菌的共生能力下降, 而肠杆菌科的数量则会增加。有研究表明抗菌治疗后念珠菌数量显著增加^[9], 肠道念珠菌数量的调节方式与肠道细菌类似。宿主介导的炎症破坏了肠道菌群, 可通过长期的低度炎症水平、肠通透性增加和自身免疫的变化, 最终导致 IBS^[10]。

研究发现吸收不良的碳水化合物与引发 IBS 症状有关, 尤其是可发酵的低聚糖、二糖、单糖和多元醇 (FODMAP), 通过肠道细菌对短链脂肪酸的快速发酵以及相关的气体产生而影响结肠功能^[11], 低 FODMAP 饮食可以改善 IBS 患者的腹痛和腹胀, 并且能导致细菌丰度减少和某些细菌比例降低 (如双歧杆菌), 但精制碳水化合物饮食似乎未影响念珠菌数量^[12]。

2.1 肠道细菌菌群失调引起 IBS 发生的可能机制

IBS 患者中微生物与宿主相互作用, 共生菌群

的改变会改变肠道通透性、增加肠道炎症、调节肠道蠕动、调节脑肠轴功能及肠道分泌功能来加重 IBS。

肠上皮屏障破坏会促进促炎因子释放和细胞脱落而导致通透性增加^[13], 也会干扰局部和全身免疫反应的调节^[14]。肠道微生物改变紧密连接蛋白的表达、定位或功能而损害上皮屏障的完整性, 导致肠道通透性增加^[15], 进而菌群易位打破保护性和致病性肠道菌群之间的平衡。紧密连接蛋白的改变可能与 IBS 的启动有关, 并导致内脏超敏反应^[16]。

免疫激活可能与某种低度炎症有关, 食物成分和抗原会通过渗漏的上皮屏障, 导致肥大细胞浸润和激活, 从而导致 IBS 症状。肥大细胞会释放多种介质, 包括丝氨酸蛋白酶, 它们会引起神经元过度兴奋, 这是功能性症状如疼痛产生的主要因素^[17], 此外释放促炎因子增加肠道通透性。Toll 样受体 (TLR) 介导宿主与微生物群之间的相互作用, 从而促进炎症过程和体内平衡过程^[18]。微生物群决定了 TLR2 在结肠中的表达^[19], TLR 配体可直接影响胃肠蠕动, 这暗示微生物群组成的破坏可能导致肠蠕动的改变^[20]。

肠上皮屏障由厚粘液层和单层肠上皮细胞 (IEC) 组成, 它们将共生细菌与粘膜下层分开, 是共生菌群与宿主相互作用的关键组成部分。肠道微生物群也有助于生产粘液, 研究表明粘液层在无菌小鼠的肠道显著降低^[21]。IBS 患者的肠道内分泌细胞密度降低, 可能是由于遗传因素、饮食、肠道菌群和低度炎症干扰了控制肠道干细胞克隆形成和分化活性的调控信号所致。此外, 据推测, 这种减少的内分泌细胞是造成 IBS 患者内脏超敏反应, 胃肠道蠕动紊乱和肠道分泌异常的原因。

此外, 肠道菌群失调还会影响中枢和神经系统的发育和功能以及神经肌肉功能, 从而解释了脑肠轴的改变^[22]。IBS 中的神经信号紊乱可能表现为自主神经功能紊乱, 内脏超敏反应, 原发传入者敏化, 中枢疼痛放大和中枢神经系统反应增强。内分泌途径还可能通过应激诱导的促肾上腺皮质激素释放因子 (CRF), 皮质醇和胰高血糖素样肽 1 的产生而促进 IBS 的病理生理^[23]。对家族聚集和双胞胎的研究已经证实了 IBS 的遗传性。

最后, 肠道微生物还可以调节胆汁酸代谢影响

IBS 的发生, 研究发现胆汁酸吸收不良可能会触发某些 IBS-D 患者的症状, 对 17 项研究的系统评价发现 IBS-D 患者中有三分之一存在中度胆汁酸吸收不良^[24]。过量的胆汁酸会对结肠产生广泛影响, 包括增加水和电解质的分泌, 加速结肠转运和刺激肠内分泌细胞^[25]。

3 肠道真菌菌群失调能引发 IBS 相关症状

健康人类皮肤、口腔、胃肠道及泌尿生殖道都存在真菌, 主要为念珠菌属。其中以白色念珠菌最常见, 它是条件致病菌^[26], 天然定植于健康人类的胃肠道, 可以孢子、假菌丝、菌丝 3 种形式生长, 其致病力与孢子转换为菌丝相关^[27]。念珠菌溶素是白色念珠菌的关键致病毒素, 能够破坏上皮屏障功能、损伤细胞和激活宿主免疫反应^[28], 缺乏这种毒素的白色念珠菌不会破坏上皮细胞^[29]。1985 年有研究将肠道念珠菌属的存在与 IBS 相关联, 其认为酵母菌有利于变态反应和假性变态反应的发展^[30]。酵母菌的代谢产物, 酵母抗原可能是肠易激综合症的诱因^[31]。IBS-D 患者与健康对照之间的粪便真菌特征完全不同, 粪便真菌显示出与 IBS 症状的显著相关性, 尤其是霉菌、曲霉, 它们被认为有可能将 IBS-D 与健康对照区分开。与健康对照相比, IBS-D 中细菌-真菌相互作用显著下降, 其中念珠菌与细菌之间从负相关变为正相关^[32]。有报道证实 IBD 患者存在肠真菌失调, 其粪便中酿酒酵母菌的比例降低, 白色念珠菌的比例增加^[33]。酿酒酵母菌为肠道有益菌株, 念珠菌为条件致病菌株。并且 IBS 患者体内白色念珠菌含量升高, 酿酒酵母可改善 IBS 患者腹痛和腹胀^[34], 黏液曲霉相对丰度与 IBS 患者腹痛减轻成负相关^[35]。

3.1 肠道真菌加重 IBS 的可能机制

肠道真菌菌群失调可以影响肠上皮屏障功能。研究发现白色念珠菌的溶细胞毒素念珠菌溶素对肠上皮细胞的损害至关重要, 并且是随后真菌易位的关键因素, 有效的真菌转运需要菌丝形成, 高于最低阈值水平的屏障破坏和上皮完整性降低^[36]。研究表明, 上皮细胞与白色念珠菌接触时, 会触发两个 E-钙粘蛋白裂解事件: 细胞内裂解产生 γ -分泌酶的底物, 而细胞外裂解则与紧密连接受损、上皮完整性破坏和单层渗透性增加相关^[37]。此外, 肠道真菌菌群失调可以影响内脏敏感性, 近期研究发现大

鼠肠道真菌失调与肠易激综合征的内脏高敏感性相关, 使用抗真菌剂能使避水应激诱导的内脏高敏感减轻, 而内脏高敏感是 IBS 的特征之一^[38]。

肠道真菌通过调节免疫和炎症反应在 IBS 发生起着重要作用。真菌细胞壁含有激活免疫反应的多糖和脂质部分, 白色念珠菌的外细胞壁由糖蛋白组成, 该糖蛋白通过甘露糖受体和 TLR-4 诱导炎症反应^[39], 其中 β -1,3 葡聚糖可以帮助白色念珠菌逃逸抗真菌药物。念珠菌定植会延迟炎症病变的愈合, 而炎症会促进定植, 炎性肠病和胃肠道念珠菌定植均与促炎细胞因子 IL-17 水平升高有关^[40]。Dectin-1 识别真菌 β -葡聚糖并通过激活转录因子核因子 κ B (NF- κ B) 和丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶 RAF1 诱导抗真菌 Th-17 反应^[41], 并且念珠菌溶素被认为是中性粒细胞募集和 Th-17 型免疫的关键驱动因素^[42]。Th17 淋巴细胞产生并分泌促炎因子 IL-17 和 IL-22, 诱导上皮细胞产生 β -防御素, β -防御素能够限制定植的白色念珠菌的繁殖。有研究表明白色念珠菌可以减少胃酸分泌并增强 IL-1 β 和 TNF- α 的表达和释放来延迟炎症病变愈合^[43,44]。

研究发现白色念珠菌菌丝的致病由细胞延长程度基因 ECE1 所调控^[45], ECE1 基因编码的氨基酸序列由八个肽片段组成, ECE1-III62-93 为其活性肽, 是由 ECE1 基因三号片段编码的一种溶细胞毒素, 即念珠菌溶素^[46]。念珠菌溶素是一种两性 α -螺旋肽, 可轻易插入宿主细胞脂质双层膜, 从而发挥溶细胞能力^[47]。念珠菌溶素仅由白色念珠菌的致病菌丝形式分泌, 对于粘膜和全身感染至关重要, 并且是宿主细胞活化和中性粒细胞募集的关键驱动因素^[48]。念珠菌溶素可以通过表皮生长因子受体激活先天性上皮免疫反应^[49], 还可能通过钾外排激活 NLRP3/caspase1/GSDMD 经典细胞焦亡途径, 进而促进巨噬细胞释放 IL-1 β ; 此外, 它也是白色念珠菌感染后巨噬细胞和树突状细胞非炎性小体依赖性细胞溶解的关键驱动因素^[50]。在免疫应答的初始阶段, 巨噬细胞识别白色念珠菌的病原相关分子模式 (PAMP), 巨噬细胞将其内吞后它仍有形成菌丝的能力, 菌丝伸长至一定程度会破膜将吞噬细胞杀死^[51]。

4 IBS 的治疗

研究证明改善生活方式和心理干预是有效的

[52]。IBS-D 患者还可以用阿片类药物、解痉药、抗抑郁药、5-HT 受体拮抗剂、肠道特异性抗生素利福昔明及益生菌等药物治疗。

布拉氏酵母菌可以改善胃肠道功能^[53], 抑制病原微生物的生长, 刺激小鼠分泌针对梭状芽胞杆菌毒素的抗体, 并且其与美沙拉嗪合用可显著改善 IBS-D 患者的症状^[54]。通过对个体施用包括枯草芽孢杆菌、凝结芽孢杆菌和粪肠球菌的益生菌组合物, 可治疗肠易激综合症。益生菌可以恢复微生物群的失衡并改善 IBS 患者的生活质量^[55]。并且益生菌混合物可部分逆转小肠通透性的变化, 改善粘膜屏障功能^[56]。此外, 给以抗生素清除有害细菌后, 患者 IBS 症状也得到明显改善。对于 IBS-C 患者, 除了膳食纤维和泻药外, 益生菌也有明显的治疗效果。

新霉素和利福昔明同时进行的抗生素试验表明, 腹泻型患者的整体 IBS 症状改善与呼气试验正常化有关。利福昔明组中有更多的患者在治疗的前四周缓解了整体 IBS 症状^[57], 利福昔明短期疗程可改善全球 IBS 症状。IBS 患者新霉素治疗后显著减轻 IBS 症状, 肠道正常化百分比为 35.3%, 而安慰剂为 13.9%^[58]。IBS 症状的治疗可能会受益于某些抗生素, 但是抗生素甚至可能有助于 IBS 症状的初始发作^[59]。

5 展望

目前的研究已证实肠道微生物失调是 IBS 发展中的重要一环。鉴于 IBS 的合并症和症状表现的变异性, 不可能一种途径改善所有症状。但是可以通过对肠道真菌菌群的研究, 探寻肠道真菌菌群加重 IBS 的机制, 通过对关键通路的干预, 寻找改善 IBS 的新靶点, 此外, 还可以通过对不同人群菌群的研究, 探寻有效的针对特殊菌群的特异性治疗方案, 实现精准医疗。

参考文献

[1] Sperber A D, Dumitrascu D, Fukudo S, et al. The global prevalence of IBS in adults remains elusive due to the heterogeneity of studies: a Rome Foundation working team literature review[J]. *Gut*,2017,66(6):1075-1082.

[2] Quigley E M, Abdel-Hamid H, Barbara G, et al. A global perspective on irritable bowel syndrome: a consensus statement of the World Gastroenterology Organisation

Summit Task Force on irritable bowel syndrome[J]. *J Clin Gastroenterol*,2012,46(5):356-366.

- [3] Fond G, Loundou A, Hamdani N, et al. Anxiety and depression comorbidities in irritable bowel syndrome (IBS): a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci*,2014,264(8):651-660.
- [4] Ghoshal UC, Shukla R, Ghoshal U. Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth and Irritable Bowel Syndrome: A Bridge between Functional Organic Dichotomy. *Gut Liver*. 2017;11(2):196-208.
- [5] Ghoshal U C, Srivastava D. Irritable bowel syndrome and small intestinal bacterial overgrowth: meaningful association or unnecessary hype[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2014,20(10):2482-2491.
- [6] Chatterjee S, Park S, Low K, et al. The degree of breath methane production in IBS correlates with the severity of constipation[J]. *Am J Gastroenterol*,2007,102(4):837-841.
- [7] Lupp C, Robertson M L, Wickham M E, et al. Host-mediated inflammation disrupts the intestinal microbiota and promotes the overgrowth of Enterobacteriaceae[J]. *Cell Host Microbe*, 2007, 2(2): 119-129.
- [8] Spiller RC, Jenkins D, Thornley JP, et al. Increased rectal mucosal enteroendocrine cells, T lymphocytes, and increased gut permeability following acute Campylobacter enteritis and in post-dysenteric irritable bowel syndrome. *Gut*. 2000;47(6):804-811.
- [9] Giuliano M, Barza M, Jacobus N V, et al. Effect of broad-spectrum parenteral antibiotics on composition of intestinal microflora of humans[J]. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*,1987,31(2):202-206.
- [10] Klem F, Wadhwa A, Prokop LJ, et al. Prevalence, Risk Factors, and Outcomes of Irritable Bowel Syndrome After Infectious Enteritis: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *Gastroenterology*. 2017; 152(5): 1042-1054.e1
- [11] De Giorgio R, Volta U, Gibson P R. Sensitivity to wheat, gluten and FODMAPs in IBS: facts or fiction?[J]. *Gut*,2016,65(1):169-178.

- [12] Weig M, Werner E, Frosch M, et al. Limited effect of refined carbohydrate dietary supplementation on colonization of the gastrointestinal tract of healthy subjects by *Candida albicans*[J]. *Am J Clin Nutr*, 1999, 69(6): 1170-1173.
- [13] Frese S A, Benson A K, Tannock G W, et al. The evolution of host specialization in the vertebrate gut symbiont *Lactobacillus reuteri*[J]. *PLoS Genet*, 2011, 7(2):e1001314.
- [14] Hyland N P, Quigley E M, Brint E. Microbiota-host interactions in irritable bowel syndrome: epithelial barrier, immune regulation and brain-gut interactions[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2014, 20(27):8859-8866.
- [15] Goto Y, Ivanov I I. Intestinal epithelial cells as mediators of the commensal-host immune crosstalk[J]. *Immunol Cell Biol*, 2013, 91(3):204-214.
- [16] Bertiaux-Vandaele N, Youmba S B, Belmonte L, et al. The expression and the cellular distribution of the tight junction proteins are altered in irritable bowel syndrome patients with differences according to the disease subtype[J]. *Am J Gastroenterol*, 2011, 106(12):2165-2173.
- [17] Barbara G, Wang B, Stanghellini V, et al. Mast cell-dependent excitation of visceral-nociceptive sensory neurons in irritable bowel syndrome[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2007, 132(1):26-37.
- [18] Abreu M T. Toll-like receptor signalling in the intestinal epithelium: how bacterial recognition shapes intestinal function[J]. *Nat Rev Immunol*, 2010, 10(2):131-144.
- [19] Wang Y, Devkota S, Musch M W, et al. Regional mucosa-associated microbiota determine physiological expression of TLR2 and TLR4 in murine colon[J]. *PLoS One*, 2010, 5(10):e13607.
- [20] Tattoli I, Petitta C, Scirocco A, et al. Microbiota, innate immune system, and gastrointestinal muscle: ongoing studies[J]. *J Clin Gastroenterol*, 2012, 46 Suppl:S6-S11.
- [21] Petersson J, Schreiber O, Hansson G C, et al. Importance and regulation of the colonic mucus barrier in a mouse model of colitis[J]. *Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol*, 2011, 300(2):G327-G333.
- [22] Gareau M G, Jury J, Macqueen G, et al. Probiotic treatment of rat pups normalises corticosterone release and ameliorates colonic dysfunction induced by maternal separation[J]. *Gut*, 2007, 56(11):1522-1528.
- [23] Buckley M M, O'Mahony S M, O'Malley D. Convergence of neuro-endocrine-immune pathways in the pathophysiology of irritable bowel syndrome[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2014, 20(27):8846-8858.
- [24] Wedlake L, A'Hern R, Russell D, et al. Systematic review: the prevalence of idiopathic bile acid malabsorption as diagnosed by SeHCAT scanning in patients with diarrhoea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome[J]. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 2009, 30(7):707-717.
- [25] Appleby R N, Walters J R. The role of bile acids in functional GI disorders[J]. *Neurogastroenterol Motil*, 2014, 26(8): 1057-1069.
- [26] Kumamoto C A. Inflammation and gastrointestinal *Candida* colonization[J]. *Curr Opin Microbiol*, 2011, 14(4): 386-391.
- [27] Pappas P G, Lionakis M S, Arendrup M C, et al. Invasive candidiasis[J]. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*, 2018, 4:18026.
- [28] Ho J, Yang X, Nikou SA, et al. Candidalysin activates innate epithelial immune responses via epidermal growth factor receptor. *Nat Commun*. 2019;10(1):2297.
- [29] Petitpierre M, Gumowski P, Girard J P. Irritable bowel syndrome and hypersensitivity to food[J]. *Ann Allergy*, 1985, 54(6):538-540.
- [30] Santelmann H, Howard J M. Yeast metabolic products, yeast antigens and yeasts as possible triggers for irritable bowel syndrome[J]. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2005, 17(1): 21-26.
- [31] Hong G, Li Y, Yang M, et al. Gut fungal dysbiosis and altered bacterial-fungal interaction in patients with diarrhea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome: An explorative study[J]. *Neurogastroenterol Motil*, 2020, 32(11):e13891.
- [32] Sokol H, Leducq V, Aschard H, et al. Fungal microbiota dysbiosis in IBD. *Gut*. 2017;66(6):1039-1048.
- [33] Spiller R, Pelerin F, Cayzeelle D A, et al. Randomized

- double blind placebo-controlled trial of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* CNCM I-3856 in irritable bowel syndrome: improvement in abdominal pain and bloating in those with predominant constipation[J]. *United European Gastroenterol J*, 2016,4(3):353-362.
- [34] Cruz-Aguliar R M, Wantia N, Clavel T, et al. An Open-Labelled Study on Fecal Microbiota Transfer in Irritable Bowel Syndrome Patients Reveals Improvement in Abdominal Pain Associated with the Relative Abundance of *Akkermansia muciniphila*[J]. *Digestion*, 2019, 100(2):127-138.
- [35] Allert S, Förster TM, Svensson CM, et al. *Candida albicans*-Induced Epithelial Damage Mediates Translocation through Intestinal Barriers. *mBio*. 2018; 9(3): e00915-18.
- [36] Sheil B, Mccarthy J, O'Mahony L, et al. Is the mucosal route of administration essential for probiotic function? Subcutaneous administration is associated with attenuation of murine colitis and arthritis[J]. *Gut*, 2004, 53(5): 694-700.
- [37] Botschuijver S, Roeselers G, Levin E, et al. Intestinal Fungal Dysbiosis Is Associated With Visceral Hypersensitivity in Patients With Irritable Bowel Syndrome and Rats[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2017, 153(4): 1026-1039.
- [38] Netea M G, Gow N A, Munro C A, et al. Immune sensing of *Candida albicans* requires cooperative recognition of mannans and glucans by lectin and Toll-like receptors[J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2006,116(6):1642-1650.
- [39] Kumamoto C A. Inflammation and gastrointestinal *Candida* colonization[J]. *Curr Opin Microbiol*, 2011, 14(4): 386-391.
- [40] Ford AC, Quigley EM, Lacy BE, Lembo AJ, Saito YA, Schiller LR, Soffer EE, Spiegel BM, Moayyedi P. Efficacy of prebiotics, probiotics, and synbiotics in irritable bowel syndrome and chronic idiopathic constipation: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2014 Oct;109(10):1547-61; quiz 1546, 1562.
- [41] Zeng J, Li Y Q, Zuo X L, et al. Clinical trial: effect of active lactic acid bacteria on mucosal barrier function in patients with diarrhoea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome[J]. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 2008, 28(8): 994-1002.
- [42] Pimentel M, Lembo A, Chey W D, et al. Rifaximin therapy for patients with irritable bowel syndrome without constipation[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2011,364(1):22-32.
- [43] Pimentel M, Chow E J, Lin H C. Normalization of lactulose breath testing correlates with symptom improvement in irritable bowel syndrome. a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study[J]. *Am J Gastroenterol*, 2003,98(2):412-419.
- [44] Richardson JP, Mogavero S, Moyes DL, et al. Processing of *Candida albicans* Ece1p Is Critical for Candidalysin Maturation and Fungal Virulence. *mBio*. 2018; 9(1): e02178-17.
- [45] Moyes D L, Wilson D, Richardson J P, et al. Candidalysin is a fungal peptide toxin critical for mucosal infection[J]. *Nature*, 2016,532(7597):64-68.
- [46] Wilson D, Naglik JR, Hube B. The Missing Link between *Candida albicans* Hyphal Morphogenesis and Host Cell Damage. *PLoS Pathog*. 2016;12(10):e1005867.
- [47] Naglik J R, Gaffen S L, Hube B. Candidalysin: discovery and function in *Candida albicans* infections[J]. *Curr Opin Microbiol*, 2019,52:100-109.
- [48] Ho J, Yang X, Nikou S A, et al. Candidalysin activates innate epithelial immune responses via epidermal growth factor receptor[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2019,10(1):2297.
- [49] Kasper L, Konig A, Koenig P A, et al. The fungal peptide toxin Candidalysin activates the NLRP3 inflammasome and causes cytolysis in mononuclear phagocytes[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2018,9(1):4260.
- [50] Verma AH, Richardson JP, Zhou C, et al. Oral epithelial cells orchestrate innate type 17 responses to *Candida albicans* through the virulence factor candidalysin. *Sci Immunol*. 2017;2(17):eaam8834.
- [51] Radziwon C D, Lackner J M. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for IBS: How Useful, How Often, and How Does It Work?[J]. *Curr Gastroenterol Rep*, 2017,19(10):49.

- [52] Choi CH, Jo SY, Park HJ, Chang SK, Byeon JS, Myung SJ. A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled multicenter trial of saccharomyces boulardii in irritable bowel syndrome: effect on quality of life [published correction appears in J Clin Gastroenterol. 2011 Oct; 45(9): 838]. J Clin Gastroenterol. 2011; 45(8): 679-683.
- [53] Bafutto M, Almeida JR, Leite NV, Costa MB, Oliveira EC, Resende-Filho J. Treatment of diarrhea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome with mesalazine and/or Saccharomyces boulardii. Arq Gastroenterol. 2013; 50(4): 304-309.
- [54] Thompson J R. Is irritable bowel syndrome an infectious disease?[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2016, 22(4): 1331-1334.
- [55] Zeng J, Li Y Q, Zuo X L, et al. Clinical trial: effect of active lactic acid bacteria on mucosal barrier function in patients with diarrhoea-predominant irritable bowel syndrome[J]. Aliment Pharmacol Ther,2008,28(8): 994-1002.
- [56] Pimentel M, Lembo A, Chey W D, et al. Rifaximin therapy for patients with irritable bowel syndrome without constipation[J]. N Engl J Med,2011,364(1):22-32.
- [57] Pimentel M, Chow E J, Lin H C. Normalization of lactulose breath testing correlates with symptom improvement in irritable bowel syndrome. a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study[J]. Am J Gastroenterol, 2003, 98(2):412-419.
- [58] Francino MP. Antibiotics and the human gut microbiome: Dysbioses and accumulation of resistances. Front Microbiol. 2015; 6: 1543.

收稿日期: 2022 年 1 月 18 日

出刊日期: 2022 年 4 月 22 日

引用本文: 艾燕, 刘澳, 叶进, 楚慧款, 肠道细菌和真菌在肠易激综合征中的研究进展[J]. 国际临床研究杂志, 2022, 6(2): 1-7.

DOI: 10.12208/j.ijcr.20220023

检索信息: RCCSE 权威核心学术期刊数据库、中国知网 (CNKI Scholar)、万方数据 (WANFANG DATA)、Google Scholar 等数据库收录期刊

版权声明: ©2022 作者与开放获取期刊研究中心 (OAJRC) 所有。本文章按照知识共享署名许可条款发表。<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



OPEN ACCESS