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益生菌干预治疗对非小细胞肺癌化疗患者肠道菌群、免疫功能及相关并发症的影响*

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摘要 目的: 研究观察益生菌干预治疗对非小细胞肺癌化疗患者肠道菌群、免疫指标及相关并发症的影响。**方法:** 选取自 2016 年 1 月 -2018 年 12 月赤峰学院附属医院收诊的 80 例非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)需要化疗患者作为观察对象,将其随机分为益生菌给药组及安慰剂对照组,每组各 40 例。测量两组患者化疗前后体格指标,观察患者化疗相关并发症的发生情况,定量检测治疗前后双歧杆菌属、乳酸杆菌属、大肠杆菌和肠球菌属,血清 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺T 细胞水平,粪便悬浮液中的粪便 SIgA 含量的变化。**结果:** 化疗后,益生菌给药组患者的 BMI、WHR 均显著高于安慰剂对照组($P<0.05$);益生菌给药组的双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌含量及粪便 SIgA 含量与安慰剂对照组相比显著增加,肠球菌、大肠杆菌的含量显著减少($P<0.05$);化疗后,益生菌给药组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺T 细胞比例显著增加($P<0.05$),CD8⁺T 细胞比例显著下降($P<0.05$),安慰剂对照组无明显改善($P>0.05$);益生菌给药组的 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 比例与安慰剂对照组相比较显著升高($P<0.05$)。**结论:** 益生菌干预能调节 NSCLC 化疗患者的肠道菌群失衡,提高其免疫功能,并减少患者化疗期间相关并发症。

关键词: 益生菌;非小细胞肺癌;化疗;肠道菌群;免疫指标

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Effect of Probiotic Intervention on the Intestinal Flora, Immune Indexes and Related Complications in Patients with Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Undergoing Chemotherapy*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the effect of probiotic intervention on intestinal flora, immune indexes and related complications in patients with non-small cell lung cancer undergoing chemotherapy. **Methods:** 80 patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who needed chemotherapy from January 2016 to December 2018 in affiliated hospital of Chifeng university were selected as the subjects of observation. They were randomly divided into probiotics group and placebo control group with 40 patients in each group. The physical indexes of each group were measured before and after chemotherapy. The occurrence of complications related to chemotherapy was observed. *Bifidobacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococcus* were detected quantitatively. The levels of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺ T cells in serum and SIgA in fecal suspension were measured. **Results:** After chemotherapy, the BMI and WHR of the probiotics group were significantly higher than those of the placebo group ($P<0.05$). The contents of *bifidobacteria*, *lactobacillus* and fecal SIgA in the probiotics group were significantly increased compared with the placebo group, and the contents of *enterococci* and *escherichia coli* were significantly reduced ($P<0.05$). After chemotherapy, the proportion of CD3⁺ and CD4⁺T cells in the probiotics group increased significantly ($P<0.05$), while the proportion of CD8⁺T cells decreased significantly ($P<0.05$), and there was no significant improvement in the placebo group ($P>0.05$). The ratio of CD4⁺/CD8⁺ in the probiotics group was significantly higher than that in the placebo group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The balance of intestinal flora in NSCLC patients was destroyed after chemotherapy. Probiotics intervention can regulate the imbalance of intestinal flora, improve the immune status of patients, and reduce the complications during chemotherapy.

Key words: Probiotics; NSCLC; Chemotherapy; Intestinal flora; Immune indicators

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前言

肺癌是世界范围内最常见的恶性肿瘤,其死亡率在男性、女性中均居于首位^[1-3]。其中,非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)约占 85%,

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大多数 NSCLC 患者确诊时已处于中晚期,如若无 EGFR、ALK 等阳性基因突变或无相关靶向药物进行治疗时,通常只能选择含铂双药为基础的化疗方案^[1-3]。在化疗过程中,胃肠道上皮细胞的增殖受到抑制,黏膜屏障遭到破坏,造成胃肠道黏膜炎,破坏肠道微生物的平衡,从而引起肠道菌群失调,并伴随腹泻、恶心、呕吐,食欲下降等一系列相关并发症,严重影响 NSCLC 患者的生活质量,甚至导致化疗终止^[4-7]。

研究表明益生菌是一种调节机体肠道微生物的食物补充剂^[8],既往研究表明其可有效调节结肠癌患者化疗后肠道菌群的分布,降低并发症的发生风险^[9,10]。而益生菌对 NSCLC 化疗患者的影响目前鲜有报道。因此,本研究主要探讨了益生菌干预对于 NSCLC 患者化疗期间的肠道菌群及免疫力及相关并发症的影响,以期改善 NSCLC 患者预后提供参考依据,现将结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取自 2016 年 1 月 -2018 年 12 月赤峰学院附属医院收治的 80 例 NSCLC 需要化疗患者作为观察对象,经细胞、组织、病理学检测确诊为非小细胞肺癌,既往未接受过含铂双药方案化疗,近 1 个月未使用过抗生素,无免疫系统疾病、消化系统疾病、肥胖、糖尿病等代谢相关性疾病。其中,男 47 例,女 33 例,年龄范围:62-78 岁,将其随机双盲分为益生菌给药组及安慰剂对照组,每组 40 例,化疗前均无恶心、呕吐、腹泻、食欲下降等症状,且两组患者 ECOG 评分 ≤ 2 。两组患者的性别、年龄、病程比较均无统计学差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。此研究经本院伦理委员会批准实行。

1.2 方法

所有满足条件的 NSCLC 患者均给予培美曲塞 + 顺铂方案进行化疗,治疗方案如下:500 mg/m² 的培美曲塞稀释于 100 mL 0.9%生理盐水中,静滴 10 min;75 mg/m² 的顺铂稀释于 500 mL

0.9%生理盐水中,静滴 4 h;以上方案每 3 周循环 1 次。益生菌干预组在上述化疗基础上口服给予双歧三联活菌胶囊(规格:210 mg/粒,国药准字:S10950032,上海信谊药厂有限公司)840 mg/次,2 次/d,至化疗结束后为止。安慰剂对照组同法给予安慰剂。

1.3 观察指标

1)测量记录患者化疗前、化疗结束后的体格指标,包括身高、体重、腰围、臀围等,并计算体重指数(BMI)、腰臀比(WHR),BMI=体重(kg)/身高(m)²。腰臀比:WHR=腰围/臀围。2)化疗前、化疗结束后,收集两组患者的新鲜粪便 4~6 g,30 min 内送检,根据需要选择合适的培养基板进行检查,根据菌群的需氧和厌氧特点,严格进行培养,然后鉴别各菌落,并计算粪便稀释液中的细菌量,结果以 log₁₀N 表示每克粪便湿重中的双歧杆菌属、乳酸杆菌属、肠球菌和大肠杆菌的数量。并采用放射免疫法测定粪便悬浮液中的分泌型免疫球蛋白 A(SIgA)含量。3)化疗前、化疗结束后,采集患者清晨空腹静脉血各 5 mL,用流式细胞仪检测血清中 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺T 细胞水平。4)两组患者开始化疗后,观察患者化疗相关并发症恶心、呕吐、腹泻、食欲下降的发生情况。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 19.0 统计软件分析数据,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用 t 检验,以 n(%)表示计数资料,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者化疗前后的体格指标比较

化疗前,益生菌给药组、安慰剂对照组患者的 BMI、WHR 比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);化疗后,两组患者的 BMI、WHR 出现了一定程度下降,益生菌给药组患者的 BMI、WHR 均显著高于安慰剂对照组($P<0.05$)(如表 1 所示)。

表 1 两组患者化疗前后的体格指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the body parameters before and after chemotherapy between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	BMI(kg/m ²)		WHR	
		Chemotherapy before	After chemotherapy	Chemotherapy before	After chemotherapy
Probiotics group	40	22.48 \pm 2.24	20.53 \pm 1.34* [#]	0.91 \pm 0.05	0.88 \pm 0.04* [#]
Placebo control group	40	22.56 \pm 2.20	18.86 \pm 2.10*	0.89 \pm 0.06	0.74 \pm 0.05*
t		0.161	4.240	1.620	13.835
P		0.8724	<0.001	0.110	<0.001

注:与化疗前相比,* $P<0.05$;与安慰剂对照组相比,[#] $P<0.05$ 。

Note: * $P<0.05$, compared with that before chemotherapy; Compared with the placebo group, [#] $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组患者化疗前后肠道菌落的比较

化疗前,两组患者肠道双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌、肠球菌、大肠杆菌的含量比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。化疗后,与安慰剂对照组相比,益生菌给药组的双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌含量显著增加,肠球菌、大肠杆菌的含量显著减少,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)(如表 2 所示)。

2.3 两组化疗前后粪便悬浮液中 SIgA 含量的比较

化疗前,益生菌给药组、安慰剂对照组患者粪便中 SIgA 的含量比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$);化疗后,且差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)(如表 3 所示)。

2.4 两组化疗前后 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺T 细胞水平的比较

化疗前,益生菌给药组、安慰剂对照组患者的 CD3⁺、

CD4⁺、CD8⁺T 细胞比例比较均无统计差异($P>0.05$);化疗后,益生菌给药组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺T 细胞比例显著增加($P<0.05$),CD8⁺T 细胞比例显著下降($P<0.05$),安慰剂对照组无明显改善($P>0.05$); 益生菌给药组的 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 比例显著升高,安慰剂对照组的 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 比例显著降低($P<0.05$);与安慰剂对照组相比较,益生菌给药组 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 比例显著升高($P<0.05$)。

表 2 两组患者化疗前后肠道菌落比较($\bar{x} \pm s, n=40$)

Table 2 Comparison of the intestinal bacterial colonies between the two groups before and after chemotherapy($\bar{x} \pm s, n=40$)

Groups	Time	bifidobacterium	Lactic acid bacteria	enterococcus	E. coli
Probiotics group	Chemotherapy before	7.06± 0.37	7.97± 0.84	9.92± 0.86	10.29± 0.89
	After chemotherapy	10.56± 0.29**	9.85± 0.97**	7.26± 0.91**	8.84± 0.87**
t		47.095	9.266	13.442	7.368
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Placebo control group	Chemotherapy before	7.09± 0.41	8.04± 0.82	9.73± 0.85	10.31± 0.83
	After chemotherapy	5.75± 0.30*	7.32± 1.04*	9.59± 0.74	10.43± 0.91
t		16.683	3.438	0.786	0.616
P		<0.001	<0.001	0.434	0.550

注:与化疗前相比,* $P<0.05$;与安慰剂对照组相比,** $P<0.05$ 。

Note: * $P<0.05$, compared with that before chemotherapy; Compared with the placebo group, ** $P<0.05$.

表 3 两组患者化疗前后粪便中 SIgA 的含量的比较($\bar{x} \pm s, n=40$)

Table 3 Comparison of the contents of SIgA in the feces between the two groups before and after chemotherapy($\bar{x} \pm s, n=40$)

Groups	Chemotherapy before(mg/g)	After chemotherapy(mg/g)
Probiotics group	0.85± 0.06	1.29± 0.19**
Placebo control group	0.84± 0.07	0.84± 0.06
t	0.686	14.281
P	0.495	<0.001

注:与化疗前相比,* $P<0.05$;与安慰剂对照组相比,** $P<0.05$ 。

Note: * $P<0.05$, compared with that before chemotherapy; Compared with the placebo group, ** $P<0.05$.

表 4 两组患者化疗前后 T 细胞亚群指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s, n=40$)

Table 4 Comparison of the T cell subsets between the two groups between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s, n=40$)

Groups	Time	CD3 ⁺ (%)	CD4 ⁺ (%)	CD8 ⁺ (%)	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺
Probiotics group	Chemotherapy before	53.98± 3.36	24.53± 2.42	27.89± 4.03	0.89± 0.26
	After chemotherapy	56.87± 2.29**	34.96± 2.23**	19.76± 3.05**	1.89± 0.24**
t		4.495	20.05	10.17	17.87
P		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Placebo control group	Chemotherapy before	52.63± 3.57	23.26± 2.73	26.84± 3.99	0.94± 0.38
	After chemotherapy	53.08± 3.29	22.68± 2.26	28.31± 3.38	0.81± 0.27*
t		0.5862	1.785	1.778	1.764
P		0.559	0.078	0.079	0.082

注:与化疗前相比,* $P<0.05$;与安慰剂对照组相比,** $P<0.05$ 。

Note: * $P<0.05$, compared with that before chemotherapy; Compared with the placebo group, ** $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

以含铂双药化疗为主的治疗方式是晚期 NSCLC 治疗手段之一,能杀死肿瘤细胞,但同时极易引起患者免疫力下降及胃肠道反应,如腹泻、恶心、呕吐、食欲下降等,严重影响了患者的生活质量^[12-14]。有研究表明^[15-18]化疗药物在杀伤肿瘤细胞的同时

会破坏肠道上皮细胞,致使肠道菌群异位,造成菌群失调。益生菌主要是由双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌等组成,能够抑制病原菌生长,调节肠道菌群,具有改善胃肠道及缓解腹泻的作用。此外,化疗导致患者发生身体疲乏、食欲下降,容易患感染性疾病等相关免疫力下降症状,甚至引起患者死。因此,如何降低化疗患者的肠道菌群失衡、提高机体免疫力具有十分重要的临床意义^[19-23]。

Gratz SW 等^[24]研究表明益生菌可对病原菌的生长起到抑制作用,改善动物肠道微生物种类,有效避免肠道菌群发生异位,且降低了细菌感染风险。

肿瘤患者化疗期间免疫力降低的临床症状为身体疲乏、食欲下降,患者易出现感染性疾病等,因此提升化疗患者免疫力是临床治疗期间的关键点^[25,26]。SIgA 是黏膜免疫过程中的主要效应因子,可以降低病原微生物在黏膜的附着,中和毒素,维持正常菌群在肠道内的平衡,在补充双歧杆菌时可以促进肠道分泌 SIgA。益生菌有利于调节体内 T 细胞,影响 T 细胞的数量和活性,进而提高免疫功能^[27]。Redman^[28]研究表明益生菌对机体 T 细胞数量及活性起到有效的调节作用,并对 T 细胞介导免疫应答造成直接影响,从而提升机体免疫功能。Rizzardini G^[29]等指出益生菌可显著增加血浆中抗体表达水平,从而提升机体的免疫能力。学者詹玉强^[30]的研究表明对结肠癌化疗患者服用双歧杆菌乳杆菌三联活菌片治疗后,患者食欲下降(36.6%)、恶心(19.5%)、腹泻(17.1%)以及呕吐(12.2%)发生率均显著的低于未服用组患者,且患者乳酸杆菌、双歧杆菌菌落总数显著高于未服用组,且肠球菌、大肠杆菌的细菌菌落总数显著的低于未服用组,提示结肠癌化疗患者服用双歧杆菌乳杆菌三联活菌片后肠道菌群分布得以有效调节。学者邵云娣^[1]对 90 例结肠癌化疗患者研究发现,服用双歧杆菌四联活菌片组患者 CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 比值 T 细胞水平显著高于未服用组,CD8⁺T 细胞比例显著低于未服用组($P<0.05$);且患者乳酸杆菌、双歧杆菌菌落总数显著高于未服用组;这表明益生菌可调整结肠癌化疗患者肠道菌群的平衡,增强患者免疫能力。

本研究结果显示安慰剂对照组化疗后双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌显著减少,与文献的所报道的化疗药物可导致肠道菌群失调一致^[27]。当益生菌干预时,化疗后,患者的双歧杆菌、乳酸杆菌水平较安慰剂对照组明显增加,而肠球菌、大肠杆菌的水平显著减少,进一步证实益生菌有利于调节化疗所导致的肠道菌群失调,可以保护患者的肠道,并减少与化疗相关胃肠道并发症的发生。且在化疗后,益生菌给药组与安慰剂对照组相比,CD8⁺T 比例显著下降,CD3⁺、CD4⁺T 细胞比例、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 比值、SIgA 水平显著升高,提示出益生菌有助于增加血清中抗体水平,提高部分体液免疫,从而提高化疗患者的免疫力,这与文献报道也相一致^[31,32]。

在本研究中,NSCLC 患者在铂类药物化疗后,肠道菌群的平衡遭到破坏,使用益生菌干预能调节化疗药物所致的肠道菌群失衡,还能提高患者的免疫状态,减少患者化疗期间相关并发症,改善患者生活质量。但本研究并未对化疗时菌群失调的机制及益生菌给药后的作用机制进行研究,且肠道菌群的个体差异性较大,容易受各种因素的影响,对益生菌的剂量以及用药时间还需进一步思考和探索。

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