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难治性胃食管反流病发病机制研究进展

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Progress in research of pathogenesis of refractory gastroesophageal reflux disease

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Abstract

Refractory gastroesophageal reflux disease (rGERD) is a common clinical disease with many pathogenic factors, complex mechanisms, and increasing incidence. At present, scholars believe that the pathogenesis of rGERD is closely related to intra- and extra-esophageal factors. Elucidating the mechanism of rGERD can contribute to the diagnosis and treatment of the disease. This paper summarizes the current progress in the research of the pathogenesis of rGERD, and puts forward our own thoughts and prospects for the disease, in order to provide ideas for the in-depth study of the pathogenesis of rGERD.

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Key Words: Refractory gastroesophageal reflux; Pathogenesis; Intraesophageal factors; Extraesophageal factors

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摘要

难治性胃食管反流病(refractory gastroesophageal reflux disease, rGERD)是一种发病因素繁多, 机制复杂, 发病率逐年攀升的临床常见疾病。目前认为其发病机制多与食管内因素以及食管外因素密切相关。对rGERD机制深入研究有助于该病的诊断以及治疗, 本文通过文献检索, 在总结rGERD发病机制研究现状基础上提出对该病的思考及展望, 以期为rGERD发病机制的深入研究提供思路。

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关键词: 难治性胃食管反流; 发病机制; 食管内因素; 食管外因素

核心提要: 本文通过文献检索, 以“refractory gastroesophageal reflux disease”、“gastroesophageal reflux disease”和“Pathophysiology”为主题词, 在PubMed、Scopus、GeenMedical、知网、万方等数据库中查阅了近五年关于难治性胃食管反流病发病机制相关文献, 从食管内因素与食管外因素总结论述该病发病机制。

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0 引言

胃食管反流病(gastroesophageal reflux disease, GERD)是指上消化道内容物反流至食管引起烧心、反酸等症状的疾病。GERD治疗首选质子泵抑制剂(proton pump inhibitors, PPIs), 而经双倍剂量PPIs治疗8 wk, 烧心和(或)反流症状仅部分缓解或完全无缓解则为难治性胃食管反流病(refractory gastroesophageal reflux disease, rGERD)^[1]。据报道^[2], GERD全球患病率为8%-33%, 我国患病率高达3.7%-10.19%, 其中rGERD患病率约占20%-42%^[3]。胃食管反流病的诊断技术虽逐渐完善, 然该病的诊断手段仍存在一定的局限性。由于患者进行24 h-pH监测时无法完全复刻患者疾病发作时的状态, 与患者主观意愿相关, 存在一定误差, 误诊率虽有所降低但仍趋高。加之rGERD患者因长期存在相关反流症状, 严重影响个人生活, rGERD的诊断以及治疗一直是临床上的难题, 是对临床工作的一大挑战。

近年来, 对于难治性胃食管反流病的发病机制研究取得了一定进展, 本文通过文献检索, 以“refractory gastroesophageal reflux disease”、“gastroesophageal reflux disease”和“Pathophysiology”为主题词, 在PubMed、Scopus、GeenMedical、知网、万方等数据库中查阅了近五年关于难治性胃食管反流病发病机制相关文献, 认为该病发病机制可分为食管内因素(食管抗反流屏障受损; 食管廓清能力减弱; 括约肌收缩障碍; 酸袋; 十二指肠胃食管反流; 胃排空障碍^[4-7]; 其他食管疾病)以及食管外因素(抑酸不充分、漏诊; 患者代谢PPI基因型差异; 体脂分数异常、生活方式、血糖代谢异常等因素)。

1 食管内因素

1.1 食管抗反流屏障损伤 一项通过前瞻性数据库分析存在病理性食管酸暴露的研究得出^[8]抗反流屏障功能及解剖学改变在病理性胃食管反流中起重要作用。有动物研究表明^[9], 发生胃食管反流病的病理变化为食管上皮长期暴露于反流物质中, 产生组织损伤和(或)相关临床症状。保护食管的第一道屏障为覆着在其表面的黏液层, 当中存在具有特定保护机制的黏蛋白^[10], 一种蛋白结构(mucin 2, MUC2)为分泌型, 可通过食管上皮细胞根尖膜中释放, 在细胞表面形成一种保护性凝胶, 原本存在GERD的患者经过长时间强酸、胃蛋白酶及其他有害物质侵袭, 食管黏膜下腺体结构易发生改变, 进一步引起MUC2型黏蛋白分泌受损, 导致食管上皮细胞脱离屏障庇护受腐蚀, 细胞膜进一步解离, 内部器质成分遭破坏, 致使细胞间隙扩张而发为难治性GERD; 食管上皮的完整性依附于细胞之间的机械性粘合是否紧密, 因此, 上皮细胞内扩张的细胞间隙(expanded intercellular space, DIS)通常被认为是食管黏膜完整性呈现早期损伤的结构标志^[11]。

除此之外, 食管鳞状上皮细胞之间存在紧密连接的复合体蛋白是第二道保护防线, 即在食管上皮顶端膜表达并与之结合的跨膜结合型黏蛋白(MUC1), 该复合体蛋白具有封闭细胞旁干预通路功能, 可形成细胞旁离子和溶质的通道并充当转运蛋白, rGERD患者常存在食管括约肌压力偏低而反酸频发, 该复合体对酸性物质敏感性高, 易受影响造成复合体定位失敏致黏膜损伤, 发为rGERD。体外细胞培养实验表明^[9], 酸性和酸性胆汁盐可通过浓度剂量积累效应降低跨上皮阻力(transepithelial resistance, TER), 并借助于调节通道特异性靶点通路数量增加酸性物质通透性损伤黏膜屏障致病, 有关具体黏蛋白的作用机制及信号通路, 可通过模型构造模拟相似环境, 通过干预性试验论证, 以此验证说明rGERD发病的确切因素。

1.2 食管廓清能力下降 食管廓清功能是疾病进一步发生发展尤为重要的预防过程, 此过程包含蠕动以及吞咽唾液等通过上消化道的碳酸氢盐物质; 源于食管下括约肌出现一过性或功能性松弛^[12], rGERD患者经食管测压及24 h-pH阻抗监测多存在食团清除时间延长、食管括约肌压力降低或松弛, 结果, 本存在于胃中的酸性物质、胆汁以及胃蛋白酶和胰酶的反流加速, 食管容量清除阶段受限; 抑或由于饮食等因素造成食管下括约肌压力异常, 食物排除因重力作用向下运动因素外, 食管自主蠕动带动食物等进入胃的过程阻力增加^[13], 速度减慢, 导致食管黏膜损伤促进诱发rGERD。另外, 相关研究^[14]

提出唾液分泌降低可延长酸清除时间, 这与吞咽频率密切相关, 由于唾液分泌增加时, 吞咽次数明显提升, 这一过程带动食管蠕动, 加快物质进入胃内的运动速度, 促进胃酸分泌, 缩短胃酸清除时间。此外, 唾液pH值约7.8-8.0, 吞咽唾液的过程同样是完成食管酸清除及中和恢复食管正常酸碱度的过程; 无效食管运动影响食管化学清除率^[15], 而rGERD患者食管测压多数存在明确命名的食管运动障碍, 无效食管运动位居rGERD食管运动障碍分类首位; 患者一旦出现睡眠期间或之前的唾液分泌减少, 则会导致酸清除时间明显延长, rGERD经24 h-pH监测多存在食团清除时间延长、病理性酸反流等现象, 极易导致食管黏膜长期暴露于酸环境致病。研究证实中医治疗本病具有的优势, 能较好改善rGERD患者的临床症状、食管黏膜炎症和生活质量, 安全性更高。因此该病的病因以及机制深入研究亟需优化。

1.3 食管运动障碍 食管运动障碍包括以下几种类型: 因食道中组织病变异常增生隆起使通道狭窄的原发性流出通道梗阻者; 因膈肌痉挛等原因运动亢进者和顺行蠕动减弱运动不足者^[16]; 有研究表明^[17], 超过73%的GERD患者食管测压结果显示为正常运动或未分类的运动障碍, rGERD患者多表现为食管体部蠕动减弱或无效食管运动, 或仅表现为上和(或)下食管括约肌压力偏低而无明确命名的食管运动障碍。根据人体解剖构造, 在吞咽过程中, 下食管括约肌(lower esophageal sphincter, LES)处于放松状态, 保证食团通过食管胃交界区域(esophagogastric junction, GEJ)^[18], LES相当于单向压力开关阀门, 仅允许食团由食道进入胃而禁止胃内容物反流至食道, 最终防线即为GEJ。相关神经生理学研究证明^[19], 下食管括约肌所属区域存在迷走神经传入与传出通路, 其一过性松弛属于一种内脏反射; 当胃内容物出现排空延迟, 酸性胃内物质则会通过刺激胃近端控制收缩与舒张的受体加速排空, 该信号传递可经由通路传递, 诱发短暂性下食管括约肌松弛(transient relaxation of lower esophageal sphincter, TLESR)^[20], 当机体因食管运动障碍延长胃排空时间则更易诱发rGERD。食管正常运动依赖于其粘膜肌层与外肌层收缩^[21], 当食团进入食道顺行蠕动时, 靠近食团的环形肌层收缩以防止发生倒流, 远端环形肌层扩张降低食团运动阻力, 同时伴随食团周围纵向环肌收缩推动其运动。然而, 在高应变下, 部分黏膜变硬, 食团经过时肌层收缩和(或)扩张受限, UES和(或)LES压力降低, 长期刺激诱发抗反流屏障功能减弱而致rGERD^[22]。

1.4 十二指肠胃食管反流、胃排空障碍 十二指肠胃食管反流(duodenal gastroesophageal reflux, DGER)是指十二指肠内容物经过胃反流进入食管, 与rGERD之间存在显著

关联, 研究表明^[23], 约88%rGERD患者存在DGER。主要反流物质胆汁酸可能通过弱酸性或非酸性回流在rGERD中发挥作用。pH值在4-7范围内的弱酸在rGERD症状中作用突出, 研究发现^[24], 暴露于弱酸会诱导食管上皮细胞释放与胃灼热症状相关的前列腺素。Nikolic等^[25]研究提出未接受PPIs治疗的症状性反流通常因酸反流引起, 而接受PPIs疗法后的反流多为弱酸反流, 即弱酸反流是大多数反流发作的基础^[26]。最主要因素为食管黏膜及固有层存在酸敏感神经末梢, 该末梢上附着有作为酸诱导感受传感器的受体, 可将胃灼热及胸痛等感觉传递至中枢神经, 实验证明弱酸刺激亦可激活部分化学受体并使其增敏, 诱发食管症状; 非酸性物质如胃蛋白酶被证实可损伤黏膜, 胆盐可通过破坏脂质膜释放胞内如组胺类的介质, 均具有引起食道敏感的作用^[27]。

胃排空障碍引起的反流可由以下三种因素导致^[28], 首先, 当摄入食物过量以及胃动力不足致胃充盈时间过久, 食物与胃酸融合后清除延迟; 第二, 胃有效容积缩小, 胃顺应性降低, 而排空胃需增加压力, 当胃内压力高于LES, 压力失衡, 反流产生; 第三, 胃内压力增加除了可利用的酸物质回流量以外, 还可通过胃扩张, 与此同时, 反流发生率亦上升。

1.5 其他食管疾病

1.5.1 反流高敏感: 临床实践研究发现^[29], 随着内脏神经-电生理学等技术方面的发展, 人们逐步认识到反流高敏感性可能是引起rGERD又一因素。研究发现, 食管黏膜中存在很多酸敏蛋白酶受体; 主要包括TRPV1、酸敏离子通道及PAR2^[30], 易受化学、机械、压力等刺激食管神经末梢改变酸敏受体表达, 进而影响神经递质释放或食管黏膜电生理改变诱发反流症状。有研究结果显示^[31], 大部分GERD患者食管测压均存在上食管括约肌(upper esophageal sphincter, UES)压力偏低, 处于胃食管交界区或移行区的酸囊^[32]作为机体本身存在的一种生理现象, 更容易刺激食管黏膜反复诱发反流而致rGERD。

1.5.2 嗜酸性食管炎: 嗜酸性食管炎(eosinophilic esophagitis, EoE)^[33]是一种临床表现为食管功能障碍、反流清除障碍的慢性免疫介导疾病。GERD与EoE之间存在矛盾关系, GERD通过病理性反流损伤黏膜抗反流屏障, 借助细胞因子募集嗜酸性粒细胞而发生免疫反应致EoE^[34,35]; 而EoE表现为生理性反流清除障碍发为GERD。当GERD患者合并EoE时, 极易表现为具有明确食管运动障碍以及酸反流阳性的rGERD。

2 食管外因素

2.1 抑酸不充分 因内窥镜检查与常规阻抗pH监测诊断具有病理性反流的患者方面仍不完善, 因此仍存在

大部分患者虽有胃灼热等症状, 治疗却未重视. 除此之外, 在临床诊疗过程中虽以食管pH监测作为诊断GERD的金标准, 部分rGERD患者其参数指标如[Demeester评分、酸暴露时间(acid exposure time, AET)、反流次数、食团清除时间]未见异常, 对诊断及鉴别rGERD无法提供有效证据; 尽管最新临床共识指南提出, 借助于反映食管黏膜完整性反流指标的平均夜间基线阻抗值(mean nighttime baseline impedance, MNBI)可作为辅助诊断GERD的新指标, 当常规参数正常而MNBI异常时, 不排除rGERD的诊断, 以此说明可能存在食管黏膜屏障受损, 而一项回顾性研究证明^[36]仅29.2%难治性GERD患者可证实具有胃食管反流病, 由于诊出率偏低, 导致部分患者发病初期虽已出现咽部不适等轻微症状, 并未有意识选择进行正规抑酸治疗, 加之rGERD患者症状变化多端^[37], 并与众多疾病表现重叠, 仅凭症状鉴别诊断治疗较为困难, 当疾病发展至出现反酸、胸骨后烧灼感等明显临床症状时, 患者使用标准剂量抑酸多无效果. 诊断该病目前标准为双倍剂量PPI治疗8 wk后, 烧心和(或)反流症状仅部分缓解或完全无缓解. 据统计, 约10%-40%患者对标准剂量PPI反应不完全或完全无效^[38], 而根据目前临床上常用四种PPI, 不同PPI之间疗效差异的报告结果大相径庭, 鉴于药物和剂量的选择取决于医生的临床经验, 目前尚无证据支持标准治疗方案, 相关研究证明用药时间亦可左右治疗效果^[39], 加之部分患者服药期间依从性欠缺, 难以达到治疗效果. 因此对于该疾病的治疗可通过进行科普以及规范化用药指导解决依从性欠缺.

2.2 漏诊 目前针对于rGERD的检测技术存在一定的局限性, 错诊、漏诊率高占比同样影响治疗效果. 尽管监测时置入患者食道内的导管仅3 mm-4 mm, 但仍会存在咽部异物感; 加之检测过程中需限制患者饮食结构, 从而呈现非特征性的反流模式, 易增加假阴性结果^[40]. 一项随机对照试验表明^[41], 在进行标准食管测压后, 24 h多通道阻抗pH检测食道酸暴露灵敏度为70%-80%, 其中约55%的患者存在明显的咽部异物感和(或)胸痛, 因此患者主观临床症状或受检测仪器干扰. rGERD是一种长期反复的慢性疾病, 仅通过24-48 h动态监测患者食管内pH变化无法准确捕捉疾病典型特征, 检测手段的精准化是目前亟需解决的问题.

2.3 基因型差异 酸抑制剂PPIs经肝脏细胞色素内P450^[42]特异性同工酶(如CYP2C19、3A4等)代谢, 这种酶存在三种基因型: 广泛代谢、中等代谢、低代谢^[43]; 虽然患者之间基因型差异相对较小, 但该同工酶代谢PPIs的能力会根据遗传学发生变异^[44,45], 即PPIs代谢的速度改变. 其中PPIs的“快速代谢者”抑酸效果偏低或减弱, 表现为

胃酸缓慢下降, 因此PPIs有效率降低, 症状减轻不明显. 不同的是, 在“中等”或“低代谢者”中, PPIs的作用时间因代谢速度减慢而延长^[46]. 研究表明^[47], 三组基因型在GERD人群中PPIs平均应答率分别为52.2%、56.7%、61.3%, 此外, 相比较于低代谢者, 经标准剂量PPIs治疗后的广泛代谢者出现rGERD概率高达66%^[48], 证明PPIs代谢与rGERD发生相关.

3 其他因素

一项回顾性横断面研究证明^[49], 酸反流症状负担与体重指数(body mass index, BMI)呈正相关性. 因脂肪堆积, 胃食管交界区组织的形态发生改变并产生压力梯度^[50], 裂孔疝由此形成, 因交界区压力不均, 当胃内压力升高, 酸性胃内容物易反流并涌入贮存在裂孔疝, 增加反流负担; 另外, 腹部肥胖使腹压升高, 同时引起LES松弛^[51], rGERD患者通常表现为食管括约肌松弛或压力偏低, 腹压增高则更容易将食管黏膜暴露于酸性环境而致病. 临床研究证明^[52], 当人体摄入高脂肪、高胆固醇、过量饱和脂肪酸等物质容易加剧反流症状, 其致病机理与高BMI类似; 吸烟易引致唾液碳酸氢盐分泌减少^[53], rGERD患者因抗反流屏障损伤或酸清除障碍, 不良的生活方式容易影响食管酸清除能力, 减弱胃酸缓冲能力导致疾病反复. 有学者认为, 机体在饥饿状态下分泌大量胃饥饿素, 胃饥饿素是由胃底分泌的前胃泌素分解产生^[54], 该激素可激活胃酸分泌促进胃排空运动, 国外研究发现, 糖尿病相关并发症中, 食管功能障碍尤为常见, 这种功能障碍与自主神经病变延迟胃排空相关^[55], 当机体处于过度分泌胃酸失衡状态时, 加之食管功能障碍, 则更容易凸显胃灼热感、反酸症状, 提升rGERD患病率. 有关胃食管反流病影响因素研究显示^[56], 碳水化合物可以影响LES功能的介质, 其潜在机制为碳水化合物能够刺激肠道激素分泌, 尤其是胃泌素, 进而促进胃酸分泌, 降低LES压力致病.

4 结语

rGERD的产生与抑酸不充分、代谢基因型差异、抗反流屏障损伤、食管廓清能力下降、运动障碍以及持续性弱酸/非酸反流、胃排空障碍、合并食管其他疾病、不良生活方式等多因素相关, 胃食管反流病的病理变化为食管上皮长期暴露于反流物质中, 产生组织损伤和(或)相关临床症状. 由于rGERD诊断过程中需要患者配合改善食管功能, 修复抗反流屏障为主要治疗目的. 目前在反流性食管炎(reflux esophagitis, RE)的发生发展过程中与其相关的蛋白(如具有特定保护机制的黏蛋白MUC1-MUC6等)表达是研究热点, 其在修复抗反流屏障

中具有重要作用, 需要进一步探讨; 同时, rGERD检测手段的精准化也是需要密切关注的问题。

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