

# 针灸治疗帕金森病便秘的机制研究现状及展望

李奕萱<sup>1,2</sup>, 韩家浩<sup>3</sup>, 李苗苗<sup>4</sup>, 张涛<sup>1,5</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>首都医科大学附属北京中医医院, 针灸神经调控北京市重点实验室, 北京 100010; <sup>2</sup>北京市海淀区上庄镇社区卫生服务中心中医科, 北京 100053; <sup>3</sup>首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院中西医结合中心, 北京 100069; <sup>4</sup>北京市门头沟区中医医院中医科, 北京 102300; <sup>5</sup>北京中医医院内蒙古医院脑病消渴病科, 内蒙古自治区巴彦淖尔 015099)

**【摘要】** 帕金森病(PD)便秘一定程度上可加速PD的进展。治疗便秘能够明显改善PD患者的生活质量,并可能延缓PD的进展。目前,针灸治疗PD便秘的机制研究尚处于起步阶段,主要围绕神经体液因子、肠道菌群及细菌发酵产物、肠道炎症反应等方面进行研究,存在研究干预方法单一、研究思维局限、学科间合作不足等问题。本文通过系统梳理针灸治疗PD便秘的机制研究进展,以为后续研究提供参考。

**【关键词】** 帕金森病;便秘;针灸;机制研究进展

**【中图分类号】** R246.1 **【文献标志码】** A **【DOI】** 10.13702/j.1000-0607.20230276

## Research status and prospect on the mechanisms of acupuncture and moxibustion treatment for constipation of Parkinson's disease

LI Yi-xuan<sup>1,2</sup>, HAN Jia-hao<sup>3</sup>, LI Miao-miao<sup>4</sup>, ZHANG Tao<sup>1,5</sup> (<sup>1</sup>Beijing Key Laboratory for Acupuncture-Moxibustion Neuro-modulation, Beijing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine Affiliated to Capital Medical University, Beijing 100010, China; <sup>2</sup>Department of Chinese Medicine, Community Healthcare Center of Shangzhuang Town, Haidian District, Beijing 100053; <sup>3</sup>Centre of Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine, Beijing You'an Hospital Affiliated to Capital Medical University, Beijing 100069; <sup>4</sup>Department of Chinese Medicine, Beijing Mentougou District Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing 102300; <sup>5</sup>Department of Brain Disease and Diabetics, Inner Mongolia Hospital Affiliated to Beijing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Bayannur, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region 015099)

**【ABSTRACT】** Constipation may accelerate the progression of Parkinson's disease (PD). The quality of life in PD patients can be significantly improved when constipation is treated, hence the disease progression may be delayed. At present, the mechanism research is still at the initial stage for acupuncture in treatment of PD, focusing on neurohumoral factors, intestinal flora, bacterial fermentation products and intestinal inflammation; and there are the problems such as single intervention, thinking limitation and insufficient cooperation among disciplines. This paper systematically reviews the mechanism research progress of acupuncture for the treatment of constipation in PD so as to provide the references for the subsequent studies.

**【KEYWORDS】** Parkinson's disease; Constipation; Acupuncture-moxibustion; Progress of mechanism research

帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)是一种多发于中老年群体的神经系统退行性病变,临床症状可分为运动症状和非运动症状(non-motor symptoms, NMS)两种。便秘是PD患者最常见的NMS,包括排便频率减少和排便困难,易受到忽视<sup>[1-3]</sup>。相关研究<sup>[4]</sup>显示,PD便秘在上海市PD患者中的发病率为54.10%,同时60%的PD便秘患者存在结肠运输延迟和肛门直肠功能障碍<sup>[5]</sup>。研究<sup>[6]</sup>显示,便秘是

罹患PD的重要危险因素,常在运动症状之前出现,且一定程度上可以加速PD的恶化。忽略PD患者的NMS而将治疗主要集中于运动症状可能导致诊疗计划的不足,从而使治疗效果产生偏差<sup>[7]</sup>。因此,对PD相关NMS的诊疗应贯穿PD临床管理的始终,治疗PD便秘一方面可以直接改善患者的生活质量,另一方面对于PD本身的治疗具有积极的意义。

项目来源:国家自然科学基金青年基金项目(No.82004443);北京市科学技术协会2021-2023年度青年人才托举工程

第一作者:李奕萱,主治医师,医学硕士,研究方向:针灸优势病种的相关研究。E-mail: liyixuan@bucm.edu.cn

通信作者:张涛,副主任医师,医学博士,研究方向:针灸临床疗效评价及标准化研究。E-mail: zhangtao@bjzhongyi.com

目前,西医治疗PD便秘的疗效欠佳,只能在一定程度上改善患者的临床症状,不能阻止病情的进展。一方面多种抗PD药物(如多巴胺受体激动剂)对胃肠动力具有明显的抑制作用,可加重PD患者的便秘症状;另一方面PD便秘的药物治疗以泻剂及胃肠动力药物对症处理为主,其循证证据级别低,且患者常因胃肠功能紊乱和电解质紊乱等不良反应而被迫停药<sup>[1-3]</sup>。

便秘属于中医针灸治疗的优势病种,相关临床研究<sup>[8-11]</sup>、机制研究<sup>[12]</sup>及系统评价<sup>[13-14]</sup>均证实针灸治疗便秘有效。随着脑-肠轴理论研究的深入,研究者提出PD的发病机制可能始于肠道,而非大脑,早期对PD便秘进行干预可延缓PD病程的进展<sup>[15-16]</sup>。目前,针灸治疗PD已成为国内外针灸研究的热点<sup>[17-18]</sup>。其中,针灸治疗PD便秘的临床研究较为深入,主要采用普通手针或结合电针围绕阳明经和腹部腧穴开展治疗<sup>[19-20]</sup>,尤其是天枢单穴得到了广大研究者的关注<sup>[21-23]</sup>。同时可检索到少量艾灸<sup>[24]</sup>或特殊针法或针具(如耳针<sup>[25]</sup>、皮内针<sup>[26]</sup>、穴位埋线<sup>[27]</sup>、岐黄针<sup>[28]</sup>等)的相关干预性研究,具有积极的意义。同时,针灸治疗PD便秘的机制研究亦取得一定的进展,本文将研究现状综述如下。

## 1 调节神经体液因子

### 1.1 抑制 $\alpha$ -突触核蛋白( $\alpha$ -synuclein, $\alpha$ -Syn)异常聚集

PD的主要病理特征是黑质中多巴胺能神经元的缺失及 $\alpha$ -Syn包涵体的出现。最早且最常受 $\alpha$ -Syn影响的结构是肠神经系统(enteric nervous system,ENS)和副交感神经系统,而ENS的病变可引起便秘<sup>[29-30]</sup>。在PD患者的ENS中可发现聚集的 $\alpha$ -Syn,而ENS中路易小体的数量与神经元计数呈负相关,与便秘呈正相关<sup>[31]</sup>。 $\alpha$ -Syn的异常积累可能过度激活迷走神经,减缓肠蠕动,引发便秘。迷走神经是 $\alpha$ -Syn的主要传递途径。

Zhao等<sup>[32]</sup>研究显示,针刺阳陵泉、足三里和太冲可以通过抑制 $\alpha$ -Syn的产生、加速 $\alpha$ -Syn的清除并减少 $\alpha$ -Syn的异常积累,从而改善PD便秘。Yeo等<sup>[33]</sup>研究显示针刺“阳陵泉”“太冲”可上调血清糖皮质激素调节激酶1并抑制 $\alpha$ -Syn的产生。Tian等<sup>[34]</sup>观察到微管相关蛋白1轻链3II和溶酶体相关膜蛋白1减少,黑质致密部中超过50%的 $\alpha$ -Syn被清除,提示针刺“阳陵泉”可增强 $\alpha$ -Syn的降解和自噬体的清除。李亚楠等<sup>[35]</sup>证实电针“风府”“太冲”和“足三

里”可减少PD小鼠中脑黑质和肠组织中 $\alpha$ -Syn聚集,调控胆碱乙酰转移酶(choline acetyltransferase,ChAT)、酪氨酸羟化酶(tyrosine hydroxylase,TH)、神经型一氧化氮合酶(neuropathic nitric oxide synthase,nNOS)表达,从而改善PD小鼠的便秘症状。

### 1.2 调节神经递质

一氧化氮(nitric oxide,NO)是ENS中一氧化氮合酶(nitric oxide synthase,NOS)神经元分泌的一种抑制性神经递质,可调节平滑肌功能、维持正常结肠运动、促进排便。NOS是NO生成的关键限速酶。研究<sup>[36]</sup>显示,PD动物模型中NOS的丢失会损害抗氧化基因的表达,导致NO合成过少,增加ENS中 $\alpha$ -Syn的异常聚集,从而明显抑制胃肠道平滑肌的自主收缩活动,引发胃肠动力障碍和便秘。付艺<sup>[37]</sup>研究显示针刺“神庭”“天枢”和“上巨虚”能够降低PD大鼠胃内食物残留率,提高小肠推进率和粪便含水率,但胃肠组织细胞内NO含量却异常降低,其原因有待进一步研究。此外,NO也参与结肠中多巴胺(dopamine,DA)的合成<sup>[36]</sup>。陆春霞<sup>[38]</sup>提出电针“百会”“太阳”“天枢”“足三里”能整体调节nNOS,明显改善PD大鼠肠道的DA活性,且早期干预比晚期干预作用更显著。

血管活性肠肽(vasoactive intestinal peptide,VIP)支配着整个小肠和大肠的黏膜,其直接通过与胃肠平滑肌上的VIP受体结合,激活腺苷酸环化酶,使细胞内环磷酸腺苷水平增高,从而活化蛋白激酶A,引起平滑肌超极化,从而舒张平滑肌、减缓结肠运动<sup>[39]</sup>。Giancola等<sup>[40]</sup>研究表明,PD患者神经元VIP表达降低,可限制结肠运输和分泌肠液,导致肠舒张功能障碍和肠蠕动消失,从而引发便秘。杨磊等<sup>[41]</sup>的研究提示电针“足三里”可使大鼠血浆中VIP的水平明显升高,肠道微血管扩张,从而使肠道微循环功能障碍得到改善。

胆碱能神经元是ENS中最丰富的神经元,其释放的神经递质之一乙酰胆碱(acetylcholine,ACh)可刺激肠道平滑肌上的毒蕈碱受体和神经节细胞上的烟碱受体,刺激肠蠕动反射,从而影响胃肠道运动<sup>[42]</sup>。当发生PD时,结肠神经ChAT丢失、ACh减少,结肠电活动兴奋从而导致结肠转运率降低,粪便排出量受损,引发便秘。李亚楠等<sup>[35]</sup>的研究提示电针刺激“风府”“足三里”和“太冲”,亦可调控肠道中ChAT、nNOS和TH的mRNA表达水平,进而改善PD小鼠的便秘情况。

DA也是结肠运动的关键神经递质,广泛分布

于肠道中。同时,DA受体(dopamine receptors, DAR)功能障碍可影响胃肠道运动,PD便秘大鼠结肠中DAR表达显著降低<sup>[43]</sup>。PD便秘患者的神经影像数据显示,尾状DA转运体(dopamine transporter, DAT)明显减少<sup>[44]</sup>。DAT是一种膜蛋白,其作用为从突触空间中移除DA,使之沉积到周围的细胞中,并终止神经递质的信号。Gao等<sup>[45]</sup>使用0、2、100 Hz的电针应用于单侧被6-羟基多巴胺损伤大鼠的“足三里”“阳陵泉”和“三阴交”,观察到与非电针组相比,100 Hz电针时纹状体中DAT蛋白表达增加了253.78%,高频电针可诱导纹状体D1受体的mRNA和蛋白水平分别增加81.88%和62.62%。此外,DA本身也可调节胃肠道转运。Zhao等<sup>[32]</sup>研究显示,针刺阳陵泉可通过类多巴胺能药物的效用补充DA,从而产生类DAR激动剂作用保护DA能神经元。

## 2 平衡肠道菌群及细菌发酵产物

PD患者易出现肠道菌群失衡,使得粪便中拟杆菌和普雷沃菌属减少,肠杆菌增多<sup>[46-47]</sup>,导致神经递质分泌失调、微生物代谢产物增加,产生运动功能障碍、胃肠道损伤和结肠运输减缓等临床表现<sup>[48]</sup>。

针灸对肠道菌群具有双向调节的作用,可改善肠道菌群的多样性及有益菌群的含量,维持肠道菌群的稳态<sup>[49]</sup>。研究<sup>[50]</sup>显示针刺“足三里”“阳陵泉”可改善PD小鼠的运动功能,保护多巴胺能神经元的功能,调节肠道菌群。王顺等<sup>[51]</sup>运用调神针法刺激“百会”透“太阳”,以及“中脘”“气海”“神门”“太冲”“三阴交”等穴位,可明显调节大鼠肠道菌群,改善PD便秘大鼠的大便情况,其疗效优于常规取穴“太冲”“足三里”“上巨虚”。Nazarova等<sup>[52]</sup>通过电针刺激百会、风池、关元、中脘、天枢、足三里、三阴交、合谷、丰隆、太冲等穴位,使PD便秘患者的帕金森病评分量表、NMS评分量表、睡眠质量、肠道菌群失调情况均得到显著缓解,但大便情况无明显改变,其原因及机制有待进一步探索。

短链脂肪酸(short-chain fatty acid, SCFA)是膳食纤维或糖基化宿主蛋白质细菌发酵的主要产物。SCFA作为结肠细胞的能量来源,在调节肠道屏障、影响炎症反应、提高神经元存活率和促进肠道神经发育方面发挥着重要作用<sup>[53-54]</sup>。因此,SCFA对维持肠道微生物群的稳态至关重要。研究<sup>[55-56]</sup>显示,PD患者粪便中SCFA浓度显著降低,肠道通透性增加,调节性T细胞下调,加速神经系统的神经炎性

反应从而导致胃肠道运动障碍。陈新华<sup>[57]</sup>的研究显示电针刺激“肺俞”“脾俞”“肾俞”“合谷”“足三里”“三阴交”和“太冲”可增加糖尿病小鼠肠道菌群代谢产物SCFA中最重要的终末产物——乙酸、丁酸的含量,降低丙酸的含量,但戊酸含量变化不明显。但是,关于SCFA与针刺治疗PD便秘的相关机制研究仍然有待开展。

## 3 减轻肠道炎症反应

PD患者结肠中炎症细胞和胶质细胞的表达水平显著升高,表明胃肠道炎症反应与PD相关。由此诱发的炎症介质可促进中性粒细胞和巨噬细胞渗入平滑肌层并产生NO,导致平滑肌细胞收缩能力降低。在肠道炎症反应中,环氧合酶-2(cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2)的表达增加可导致腹腔内前列腺素显著增加,从而加剧胃肠平滑肌的收缩功能障碍并引发便秘<sup>[58]</sup>。王述菊等<sup>[59]</sup>研究显示,电针“风府”“太冲”可明显增加PD大鼠中脑黑质区TH含量,降低COX-2含量,从而减轻炎症反应。马雪等<sup>[60]</sup>观察到电针“神庭”“曲池”“天枢”和“上巨虚”对PD小鼠的胃肠功能和运动功能均有良好的调节作用,可通过减轻肠道炎症反应、促进肠屏障修复和减少结肠中 $\alpha$ -Syn沉积以减轻神经炎症反应和神经损伤,从而促进胃肠道转运功能的恢复。汪瑶等<sup>[61]</sup>证实电针刺激“风府”“太冲”和“足三里”可调节细胞核因子- $\kappa$ B/白细胞介素-6表达水平,抑制肠道炎症反应,修复PD小鼠肠道屏障功能,增强TH活性,并改善PD小鼠的行为学表现。

## 4 不足与展望

PD便秘作为NMS中最常见的问题,目前仍缺少有效的治疗方法。便秘对PD患者的影响不仅局限于消化系统,亦可导致包含精神行为异常在内的更大范围的负面影响,甚至加快PD进程。便秘与PD运动症状及其他NMS的发生、发展相互影响,应给予其贯穿PD病程始终的综合治疗。根据PD患者临床表现的复杂性与多样性,强调“个体化、精准化”的多学科协作治疗,以及疾病的全程管理日益受到临床医生的重视<sup>[7]</sup>。而中医理论基于整体观念和辨证论治的治疗原则,其优势在于多症兼顾,相关临床研究一定程度上证明了针灸对PD便秘患者的大便情况及全身整体情况的改善作用,并探索了其潜在机制,是对西医治疗本病的有效补充。但是,目前关于针灸治疗本病的机制研究尚处于起步阶段,具有一定的局限性。

#### 4.1 研究干预方法单一

目前,针灸治疗PD便秘的临床研究已经取得一定的进展,但机制研究中治疗方法及穴位仍然比较单一,主要围绕普通手针或结合电针的阳明经和腹部腧穴开展研究。为进一步丰富针灸治疗PD便秘的中医内涵,可在完善相关高质量临床研究的前提下,进一步完善不同针灸干预方法的机制研究,从而指导临床。值得注意的是,既往教材将PD归属为“颤病”范畴,以“阴虚动风”“血虚动风”及“痰热动风”等病机为主,很少提及“阳虚动风”。文献检索发现,10%~20%的PD患者在疾病早期甚至整个病程中无肢体震颤,而以运动迟缓为主要表现。同时,越来越多的研究及相关指南提出PD中后期多存在阳虚表现,需以温阳为要。2021年PD中医临床诊疗专家共识<sup>[62]</sup>重新将PD的中医诊断进行了系统的分类与定义:以静止性震颤为主者可拟诊为“颤病”,以肌肉紧张拘挛、运动迟缓为主者可拟诊为“拘病”,二者皆明显者可拟诊为“颤拘病”。近年PD中西医诊治专家共识<sup>[63]</sup>逐渐将“阳虚风动”列为PD的核心病机之一,尤其在中晚期“阳虚”证型日益凸显,并以“肾阳虚”为主要表现。相关临床研究<sup>[64]</sup>也证实了“肾阳亏虚”在PD便秘中的重要地位。符文彬教授课题组<sup>[65]</sup>经过多年的临床总结,提出PD的主要病机为阳气虚弱、经脉失养,因而注重扶阳,重用灸法,遵循“一针二灸三巩固”的治疗原则,获得了良好的临床疗效。《素问·生气通天论篇》曰:“阳气者,若天与日,失其所,则折寿而不彰”,表明了阳气的重要性。因此,“温补肾阳”可从病因病机上改善PD便秘“阳虚动风”的病理状态,也是未来开展研究的关注点<sup>[66-67]</sup>,如从足太阳膀胱经和督脉腧穴入手,或以温针灸、艾灸等具有温阳作用的疗法开展相关研究。

#### 4.2 研究思维局限

当前,针灸治疗PD便秘的研究主要集中于便秘病情的改善上,而对于其他系统如神经系统、消化系统等多个系统的影响机制关注尚不充分,缺乏整体思想,研究思维局限。这导致我们对于针灸治疗PD便秘的整体机制认识有限,也不能全面理解针灸治疗的效果和机制。因此,在未来研究中,应更加注重研究深度及广度,建立更理想的符合中医整体辨证思维的动物模型,一方面进一步进行不同针刺方式的优效性或非劣效性的相关机制研究,如不同穴位、不同穴位配伍、不同干预时机,甚或同一穴位的不同针刺角度、针刺深度、留针时间等效应

差异的相关机制研究;另一方面从整体上、多维度探讨不同系统、不同通路间针灸治疗本病的效应机制,从而更有利于研究结果向临床转化。

#### 4.3 学科间合作不足

PD作为临床疑难病,以目前的医疗手段,无论药物或手术,只能改善症状,不能阻止病情的发展,更无法治愈,这带给临床医生更大的挑战,需联合神经内科、功能神经外科、神经心理、康复乃至社区全科医生等多学科团队的多学科协作治疗,并进行全程管理,以期长期获益<sup>[63]</sup>。但目前关于针灸治疗PD便秘的相关研究,以及PD疾病本身的相关研究主要集中于针灸科室或者中医科室,跨学科、多学科间合作不足,思维受限,未来需要更加积极主动地寻求跨学科、多学科合作,对PD便秘、NMS及PD本身的多方面问题进行更深一层的机制研究。

综上,针灸治疗PD便秘的机制主要围绕神经体液因子、肠道菌群及细菌发酵产物、肠道炎症反应等方面进行研究,再次证实了针灸治疗多途径、多靶点的优势。随着研究的深入,针灸治疗本病的机制将日益明确,同时也将为针灸治疗PD便秘提供更加精准的方法和理论基础。

#### 参考文献

- [1] 中华医学会神经病学分会帕金森病及运动障碍学组, 中国医师协会神经内科分会帕金森病及运动障碍学组. 帕金森病非运动症状管理专家共识(2020)[J]. 中华医学杂志, 2020, 100(27): 2084-2091.  
Parkinson's Disease and Movement Disorders Group of Neurology Branch of Chinese Medical Association, Parkinson's Disease and Movement Disorders Group of Neurology Branch of Chinese Medical Doctor Association. Expert consensus on management of non-motor symptoms of Parkinson's disease (2020) (in Chinese)[J]. National Medical Journal of China, 2020, 100(27): 2084-2091.
- [2] ARMSTRONG M J, OKUN M S. Diagnosis and treatment of Parkinson disease: a review[J]. JAMA, 2020, 323(6): 548-560.
- [3] SEPPI K, RAY CHAUDHURI K, COELHO M, et al. Update on treatments for nonmotor symptoms of Parkinson's disease: an evidence-based medicine review[J]. Mov Disord, 2019, 34(2): 180-198.
- [4] GAN J, WAN Y, SHI J J, et al. A survey of subjective constipation in Parkinson's disease patients in Shanghai and literature review[J]. BMC Neurol, 2018, 18(1): 29.
- [5] PABLO-FERNÁNDEZ E D, PASSANANTI V, ZÁRATE-LÓPEZ N, et al. Colonic transit, high-resolution anorectal manometry and MRI defecography study of constipation in Parkinson's disease[J]. Parkinsonism Relat Disord, 2019, 66: 195-201.
- [6] 孙百花, 王涛, 乔晋. 帕金森病患者伴发便秘的临床特征及

- 其对生活质量的影响[J]. 海南医学, 2021, 32(2): 148-152.
- SUN B H, WANG T, QIAO J. Clinical characteristics of Parkinson's disease patients with constipation and its effect on quality of life (in Chinese) [J]. Hainan Medical Journal, 2021, 32(2): 148-152.
- [7] 中国医师协会神经内科医师分会帕金森病及运动障碍学组, 中华医学会神经病学分会帕金森病及运动障碍学组. 建立帕金森病及相关运动障碍病三级全程化管理模式的方案[J]. 中华老年医学杂志, 2021, 40(7): 813-821.
- Professional Committee on Parkinson's Disease and Movement Disorders of Chinese Medical Doctor Association, Group of Parkinson Disease and Movement Disorder of Neurology Branch of Chinese Medical Association. Establishment of a three-level whole process management model for Parkinson's disease and other related movement disorders (in Chinese) [J]. Chinese Journal of Geriatrics, 2021, 40(7): 813-821.
- [8] LEE H Y, KWON O J, KIM J E, et al. Efficacy and safety of acupuncture for functional constipation: a randomised, sham-controlled pilot trial [J]. BMC Complement Altern Med, 2018, 18(1): 186.
- [9] ZHENG H, LIU Z S, ZHANG W, et al. Acupuncture for patients with chronic functional constipation: a randomized controlled trial [J]. Neurogastroenterol Motil, 2018, 30(7): e13307.
- [10] ZHOU J, LIU Y, ZHOU K H, et al. Electroacupuncture for women with chronic severe functional constipation: subgroup analysis of a randomized controlled trial [J]. Biomed Res Int, 2019, 2019: 7491281.
- [11] XU X H, ZHANG M M, WU X, et al. Efficacy of electroacupuncture in treatment of functional constipation: a randomized controlled trial [J]. Curr Med Sci, 2020, 40(2): 363-371.
- [12] 曹洋, 钟峰, 文钱, 等. 基于胶质细胞源性神经营养因子甲基化修饰探讨电针改善慢传输型便秘大鼠肠动力的作用机制[J]. 针刺研究, 2022, 47(2): 141-147, 153.
- CAO Y, ZHONG F, WEN Q, et al. Effect of electroacupuncture on gastrointestinal motility in rats with slow transit constipation based on GDNF methylation modification (in Chinese) [J]. Acupuncture Research, 2022, 47(2): 141-147, 153.
- [13] ZHANG N, HOU L Y, YAN P J, et al. Electro-acupuncture vs. sham electro-acupuncture for chronic severe functional constipation: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. Complement Ther Med, 2020, 54: 102521.
- [14] YAO J P, CHEN L P, XIAO X J, et al. Effectiveness and safety of acupuncture for treating functional constipation: an overview of systematic reviews [J]. J Integr Med, 2022, 20(1): 13-25.
- [15] SAMPSON T R, DEBELIUS J W, THRON T, et al. Gut microbiota regulate motor deficits and neuroinflammation in a model of Parkinson's disease [J]. Cell, 2016, 167(6): 1469-1480.e12.
- [16] CRYAN J F, O'RIORDAN K J, SANDHU K, et al. The gut microbiome in neurological disorders [J]. Lancet Neurol, 2020, 19(2): 179-194.
- [17] 高曼, 刘扬, 徐俊, 等. 基于WOS的针刺研究发展现状与趋势计量分析[J]. 中国中医药图书情报杂志, 2022, 46(4): 17-21.
- GAO M, LIU Y, XU J, et al. Bibliometric analysis on development status and trend of acupuncture research based on WOS (in Chinese) [J]. Chinese Journal of Library and Information Science for Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2022, 46(4): 17-21.
- [18] 李淑华, 陈海波. 我国近十年帕金森病研究进展回顾与展望 [J]. 中国神经免疫学和神经病学杂志, 2023, 30(1): 3-9.
- LI S H, CHEN H B. Research advances and prospects of Parkinson's disease in China in the last decade (in Chinese) [J]. Chinese Journal of Neuroimmunology and Neurology, 2023, 30(1): 3-9.
- [19] LI K S, XU S F, WANG R P, et al. Electroacupuncture for motor dysfunction and constipation in patients with Parkinson's disease: a randomised controlled multi-centre trial [J]. EclinicalMedicine, 2023, 56: 101814.
- [20] 姜磊, 柯尚生, 靳晶, 等. 针灸治疗帕金森病功能性便秘的临床疗效观察 [J]. 神经损伤与功能重建, 2020, 15(12): 749-750.
- JIANG L, KE S S, JIN J, et al. Clinical observation on acupuncture treatment of functional constipation in Parkinson's disease (in Chinese) [J]. Neural Injury and Functional Reconstruction, 2020, 15(12): 749-750.
- [21] 李立红, 金肖青, 王晓颖, 等. 电针双侧天枢对帕金森病伴便秘患者肛门直肠动力学及UPDRS评分的影响 [J]. 浙江医学, 2018, 40(12): 1367-1370.
- LI L H, JIN X Q, WANG X Y, et al. Effect of electroacupuncture on bilateral Tianshu on anorectal dynamics and UPDRS score in Parkinson's disease patients with constipation (in Chinese) [J]. Zhejiang Medical Journal, 2018, 40(12): 1367-1370.
- [22] 朱莹. 针刺治疗便秘单穴与腧穴配伍临床疗效观察 [D]. 长春: 长春中医药大学, 2019.
- ZHU Y. Clinical observation on the combination of acupuncture and single points for constipation (in Chinese) [D]. Changchun: Changchun University of Chinese Medicine, 2019.
- [23] 黎丽群, 郑超伟, 宋庆增, 等. 不同深度针刺天枢穴治疗功能性便秘的疗效比较: 网状Meta分析 [J]. 亚太传统医药, 2019, 15(10): 173-178.
- LI L Q, ZHENG C W, SONG Q Z, et al. A network meta-analysis of different depth of acupuncture for functional constipation treatment (in Chinese) [J]. Asia-Pacific Traditional Medicine, 2019, 15(10): 173-178.
- [24] 彭婷婷, 刘从秀. 艾灸治疗帕金森病便秘的临床疗效研究 [J]. 中医药临床杂志, 2019, 31(9): 1702-1704.
- PENG T T, LIU C X. Clinical effect research of moxibustion in the treatment of Parkinson's disease constipation (in Chinese) [J]. Clinical Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2019, 31(9): 1702-1704.
- [25] 周首邦, 黄芳, 张旺琼, 等. 耳针联合麻仁软胶囊治疗帕金森病便秘30例 [J]. 陕西中医, 2012, 33(3): 342-344.
- ZHOU S B, HUANG F, ZHANG W Q, et al. Auricular ac-

- puncture combined with Maren soft capsule in treating 30 cases of constipation in Parkinson's disease (in Chinese)[J]. Shaanxi Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2012, 33(3): 342-344.
- [26] 李立红, 张海峰, 陈晟, 等. 揸针对改善帕金森病患者便秘症状的作用[J]. 医学研究生学报, 2017, 30(7): 762-766.  
LI L H, ZHANG H F, CHEN S, et al. Evaluation on efficacy of press-needle in treating constipation Parkinson's disease (in Chinese)[J]. Journal of Medical Postgraduates, 2017, 30(7): 762-766.
- [27] 宋秋英, 何露, 刘海俊, 等. 穴位埋线治疗帕金森便秘疗效观察[J]. 上海针灸杂志, 2023, 42(7): 694-698.  
SONG Q Y, HE L, LIU H J, et al. Observations on the efficacy of acupoint catgut embedding for constipation in Parkinson disease (in Chinese)[J]. Shanghai Journal of Acupuncture and Moxibustion, 2023, 42(7): 694-698.
- [28] 宁启宏. 岐黄针疗法治疗帕金森便秘症状的临床研究[D]. 广州: 广州中医药大学, 2021.  
NING Q H. Clinical study on Qihuang needle therapy for the treatment of Parkinson's disease (in Chinese)[D]. Guangzhou: Guangzhou University of Chinese medicine, 2021.
- [29] XU J L, WANG L, CHEN X, et al. New understanding on the pathophysiology and treatment of constipation in Parkinson's disease[J]. Front Aging Neurosci, 2022, 14: 917499.
- [30] LI X P, WEI W, WANG Y, et al. Global trend in the research and development of acupuncture treatment on Parkinson's disease from 2000 to 2021: a bibliometric analysis[J]. Front Neurol, 2022, 13: 906317.
- [31] SIMON D K, TANNER C M, BRUNDIN P. Parkinson disease epidemiology, pathology, genetics, and pathophysiology[J]. Clin Geriatr Med, 2020, 36(1): 1-12.
- [32] ZHAO Y D, ZHANG Z C, QIN S R, et al. Acupuncture for Parkinson's disease: efficacy evaluation and mechanisms in the dopaminergic neural circuit[J]. Neural Plast, 2021, 2021: 9926445.
- [33] YEO S, LIM S. Acupuncture inhibits the increase in alpha-synuclein by modulating SGK1 in an MPTP induced Parkinsonism mouse model[J]. Am J Chin Med, 2019, 47(3): 527-539.
- [34] TIAN T, SUN Y H, WU H G, et al. Acupuncture promotes mTOR-independent autophagic clearance of aggregation-prone proteins in mouse brain[J]. Sci Rep, 2016, 6: 19714.
- [35] 李亚楠, 汪瑶, 张小蕾, 等. 电针对帕金森病小鼠便秘症状的影响[J]. 北京中医药大学学报, 2022, 45(1): 102-108.  
LI Y N, WANG Y, ZHANG X L, et al. Effect of electroacupuncture on constipation symptoms in Parkinson's disease mice (in Chinese)[J]. Journal of Beijing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2022, 45(1): 102-108.
- [36] SAMPATH C, KALPANA R, ANSAH T, et al. Impairment of Nrf2- and nitric-oxide-mediated gastrointestinal motility in an MPTP mouse model of Parkinson's disease[J]. Dig Dis Sci, 2019, 64(12): 3502-3517.
- [37] 付艺. “调神畅情”针法对PD胃肠功能障碍模型大鼠胃肠动力学及NO相关机制的研究[D]. 哈尔滨: 黑龙江省中医药科学院, 2020.
- FU Y. Effect of “Tiaoshenchangqing” acupuncture on the gastrointestinal dynamics and NO in PD rats with gastrointestinal dysfunction (in Chinese)[D]. Harbin: Heilongjiang Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, 2020.
- [38] 陆春霞. 电针对6-OHDA诱导的帕金森病模型胃肠功能的影响[D]. 南京: 南京中医药大学, 2016.  
LU C X. Effects of electroacupuncture on 6-OHDA-induced Parkinson's gastrointestinal function (in Chinese)[D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, 2016.
- [39] GRIDER J R. Interplay of VIP and nitric oxide in regulation of the descending relaxation phase of peristalsis[J]. Am J Physiol, 1993, 264(2): G334-G340.
- [40] GIANCOLA F, TORRESAN F, REPOSSI R, et al. Down-regulation of neuronal vasoactive intestinal polypeptide in Parkinson's disease and chronic constipation[J]. Neurogastroenterol Motil, 2017, 29(5).
- [41] 杨磊, 孙洁, 李滢, 等. 电针对IBS模型大鼠肠系膜微血管管径与血浆CGRP、VIP水平的影响[J]. 西部中医药, 2014, 27(3): 22-25.  
YANG L, SUN J, LI Y, et al. Influence of electroacupuncture on the levels of CGRP and VIP in the plasma and mesenteric microvascular caliber of IBS rat model (in Chinese)[J]. Western Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2014, 27(3): 22-25.
- [42] SUN X H, XUE L, WANG Z C, et al. Update to the treatment of Parkinson's disease based on the gut-brain axis mechanism[J]. Front Neurosci, 2022, 16: 878239.
- [43] LEVANDIS G, BALESTRA B, SIANI F, et al. Response of colonic motility to dopaminergic stimulation is subverted in rats with nigrostriatal lesion: relevance to gastrointestinal dysfunctions in Parkinson's disease[J]. Neurogastroenterol Motil, 2015, 27(12): 1783-1795.
- [44] 孙晓蓓, 孙忠人, 尹洪娜, 等. 针刺治疗帕金森病相关作用机制的研究进展[J]. 针刺研究, 2021, 46(11): 973-979.  
SUN X B, SUN Z R, YIN H N, et al. Progress of researches on mechanisms of acupuncture in treatment of Parkinson's disease (in Chinese)[J]. Acupuncture Research, 2021, 46(11): 973-979.
- [45] GAO R, ZHANG G J, WANG Y, et al. High frequency electroacupuncture enhances striatum DAT and D1 receptor expression, but decreases D2 receptor level in 6-OHDA lesioned rats[J]. Behav Brain Res, 2013, 237: 263-269.
- [46] VASCELLARI S, PALMAS V, MELIS M, et al. Gut microbiota and metabolome alterations associated with Parkinson's disease[J]. mSystems, 2020, 5(5): e00561-e00520.
- [47] SCHEPERJANS F, AHO V, PEREIRA P A, et al. Gut microbiota are related to Parkinson's disease and clinical phenotype[J]. Mov Disord, 2015, 30(3): 350-358.
- [48] CHEN Z J, LIANG C Y, YANG L Q, et al. Association of Parkinson's disease with microbes and microbiological therapy[J]. Front Cell Infect Microbiol, 2021, 11: 619354.
- [49] HAN Q Q, FU Y, LE J M, et al. Electroacupuncture may alleviate behavioral defects via modulation of gut microbiota in a mouse model of Parkinson's disease[J]. Acupunct Med, 2021, 39(5): 501-511.

- [50] JANG J H, YEOM M J, AHN S, et al. Acupuncture inhibits neuroinflammation and gut microbial dysbiosis in a mouse model of Parkinson's disease[J]. *Brain Behav Immun*, 2020, 89: 641-655.
- [51] 王顺, 付艺, 刘佳惠, 等. 调神畅情针灸对帕金森病伴便秘型大鼠肠道菌群AWCD值、Shannon指数的影响[J]. *中国中医药科技*, 2020, 27(4): 568-571.  
WANG S, FU Y, LIU J H, et al. Effect of Tiaoshen Changqing acupuncture on AWCD value and Shannon index of intestinal flora in rats with Parkinson's disease and constipation (in Chinese)[J]. *Chinese Journal of Traditional Medical Science and Technology*, 2020, 27(4): 568-571.
- [52] NAZAROVA L, LIU H, XIE H R, et al. Targeting gut-brain axis through scalp-abdominal electroacupuncture in Parkinson's disease[J]. *Brain Res*, 2022, 1790: 147956.
- [53] CIRSTE A M S, YU A C, GOLZ E, et al. Microbiota composition and metabolism are associated with gut function in Parkinson's disease[J]. *Mov Disord*, 2020, 35(7): 1208-1217.
- [54] WALLEN Z D, APPAH M, DEAN M N, et al. Characterizing dysbiosis of gut microbiome in PD: evidence for overabundance of opportunistic pathogens [J]. *NPJ Parkinsons Dis*, 2020, 6: 11.
- [55] UNGER M M, SPIEGEL J, DILLMANN K U, et al. Short chain fatty acids and gut microbiota differ between patients with Parkinson's disease and age-matched controls[J]. *Parkinsonism Relat Disord*, 2016, 32: 66-72.
- [56] 陈佳兴, 王宇辰, 毕文娟, 等. 短链脂肪酸对帕金森病作用机制的研究进展[J]. *神经解剖学杂志*, 2022, 38(4): 481-484.  
CHEN J X, WANG Y C, BI W J, et al. Advances in the mechanism underlying action of short-chain fatty acids in Parkinson's disease (in Chinese)[J]. *Chinese Journal of Neuroanatomy*, 2022, 38(4): 481-484.
- [57] 陈新华. “调脏通络”电针对糖尿病小鼠肠道菌群影响的研究[D]. 长春: 长春中医药大学, 2019.  
CHEN X H. Effect of “Tiao Zang Tong Luo” electroacupuncture therapy on gut microbiota in db/db mice (in Chinese) [D]. Changchun: Changchun University of Chinese Medicine, 2019.
- [58] CHEN Q Q, HAIKAL C, LI W, et al. Gut inflammation in association with pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease [J]. *Front Mol Neurosci*, 2019, 12: 218.
- [59] 王述菊, 方剑乔, 马骏, 等. 电针对鱼藤酮诱导的帕金森病模型大鼠黑质酪氨酸羟化酶、环氧合酶-2表达的影响[J]. *针刺研究*, 2013, 38(3): 198-201.  
WANG S J, FANG J Q, MA J, et al. Effect of electroacupuncture stimulation of “Fengfu” (GV16) and “Taichong” (LR3) on expression of COX-2 and tyrosine hydroxylase in substantia nigra in rats with Parkinson's disease (in Chinese) [J]. *Acupuncture Research*, 2013, 38(3): 198-201.
- [60] 马雪, 乔海法, 王强, 等. 电针对帕金森病小鼠结肠及黑质 $\alpha$ -syn表达的影响[J]. *针刺研究*, 2021, 46(5): 362-367.  
MA X, QIAO H F, WANG Q, et al. Effect of electroacupuncture on expression of  $\alpha$ -syn in colon and substantia nigra of Parkinson's disease mice (in Chinese)[J]. *Acupuncture Research*, 2021, 46(5): 362-367.
- [61] 汪瑶, 马骏, 王彦春, 等. 电针对帕金森病小鼠结肠核转录因子- $\kappa$ B/白细胞介素-6信号通路的调控作用[J]. *针刺研究*, 2022, 47(5): 449-454.  
WANG Y, MA J, WANG Y C, et al. Mechanism of electroacupuncture against intestinal inflammation in mice with Parkinson's disease by NF- $\kappa$ B/IL-6 pathway (in Chinese) [J]. *Acupuncture Research*, 2022, 47(5): 449-454.
- [62] 雒晓东, 李哲, 朱美玲, 等. 帕金森病(颤拘病)中医临床诊疗专家共识[J]. *中医杂志*, 2021, 62(23): 2109-2116.  
LUO X D, LI Z, ZHU M L, et al. Traditional Chinese medicine expert consensus on diagnosis and treatment of Parkinson's disease (tremor and spasm disease) (in Chinese) [J]. *Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, 2021, 62(23): 2109-2116.
- [63] 赵杨, 刘振国. 帕金森病自主神经功能障碍中西医结合诊治专家共识(2020)[J]. *南京中医药大学学报*, 2021, 37(1): 6-12.  
ZHAO Y, LIU Z G. Consensus among experts on the integration of Chinese and western medicine for autonomous neurofunctional disorders induced by Parkinson's disease(2020) (in Chinese)[J]. *Journal of Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, 2021, 37(1): 6-12.
- [64] 卢璐, 袁晓蕾, 张艳, 等. 帕金森病人便秘与运动症状以及中医证型分布的关系探讨[J]. *中西医结合心脑血管病杂志*, 2019, 17(21): 3299-3303.  
LU L, YUAN X L, ZHANG Y, et al. Study on the correlations between constipation and motor symptoms and TCM syndrome types in Parkinson's disease (in Chinese)[J]. *Chinese Journal of Integrative Medicine on Cardio-Cerebrovascular Disease*, 2019, 17(21): 3299-3303.
- [65] 李昭凤, 马瑞, 符文彬. 符文彬教授治疗帕金森病经验探析[J]. *中华中医药杂志*, 2015, 30(8): 2802-2804.  
LI Z F, MA R, FU W B. Professor FU Wen-Bin's clinical experience in treating Parkinson's disease (in Chinese) [J]. *China Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy*, 2015, 30(8): 2802-2804.
- [66] 陆艳, 徐成成, 黄小燕, 等. 帕金森病自主神经功能障碍的“阳虚风动”病机探索[J]. *世界科学技术-中医药现代化*, 2021, 23(11): 4285-4291.  
LU Y, XU C C, HUANG X Y, et al. Discussion on pathogenesis of autonomic dysfunction of Parkinson's disease from “stirring wind due to yang deficiency” (in Chinese)[J]. *Modernization of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Materia Medica-World Science and Technology*, 2021, 23(11): 4285-4291.
- [67] 刘振国, 李文涛. 帕金森病运动并发症中西医结合诊治专家共识(2020)[J]. *中国神经免疫学和神经病学杂志*, 2020, 27(4): 247-252.  
LIU Z G, LI W T. Expert consensus on integrated traditional Chinese and Western Medicine in the diagnosis and treatment of Parkinson disease with motor complications (2020) (in Chinese)[J]. *Chinese Journal of Neuroimmunology and Neurology*, 2020, 27(4): 247-252.