

代谢相关脂肪性肝病肝纤维化的中医药治疗进展

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摘要: 代谢相关脂肪性肝病(MAFLD)已成为全球最常见的慢性肝病之一,其进展至肝纤维化是影响患者预后和并发症风险的关键节点。近年来,选择性甲状腺激素受体 β 激动剂、胰高血糖素样肽-1受体激动剂、成纤维细胞生长因子21类似物等新型药物在MAFLD肝纤维化治疗中取得初步进展,但整体疗效仍有限,尚缺乏覆盖不同病程阶段的理想治疗策略。中医药凭借其多靶点、系统调节等特点,在该领域展现出独特的干预优势。本文系统梳理了近年来中药复方及其活性成分在基础与临床研究中的抗肝纤维化作用机制,重点涉及肝星状细胞激活、脂质代谢紊乱、氧化应激、免疫炎症及肠-肝轴功能障碍等关键环节。同时,指出当前研究中存在如机制阐释不清、评价体系不统一、临床证据质量有待提升等问题。未来应重视中药制剂的标准化与质量可控性,并结合组学分析、类器官模型和真实世界数据等新兴技术,推动中医药干预MAFLD肝纤维化向机制明确、路径清晰、证据坚实的方向发展。中医药有望在MAFLD肝纤维化的多维靶向干预与分期管理中发挥重要作用,为慢性肝病精准治疗提供新思路与整合性解决方案。

关键词: 代谢相关脂肪性肝病; 肝纤维化; 抗肝纤维化药(中药); 治疗学

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Advances in traditional Chinese medicine treatment of liver fibrosis in metabolic associated fatty liver disease

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Abstract: Metabolic associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) has become one of the most prevalent chronic liver disease worldwide, and its progression to liver fibrosis is a key influencing factor for prognosis and the risk of complications. In recent years, novel drugs, such as selective thyroid hormone receptor- β agonists, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists, and fibroblast growth factor 21 analogs, have shown preliminary efficacy in the treatment of MAFLD-related liver fibrosis; however, such drugs have limited overall effectiveness, and there is still a lack of ideal therapeutic strategy to address the disease across its different stages. Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), with its characteristics of multiple targets and systemic regulation, has shown unique advantages in this field. This article systematically reviews the basic and clinical research on the anti-fibrotic mechanisms of compound TCM prescriptions and their active components in recent years, focusing on the key processes including

hepatic stellate cell activation, lipid metabolism disorders, oxidative stress, immune inflammation, and gut-liver axis dysfunction. Meanwhile, it is pointed out that there are still certain issues in current research, including ambiguities in the clarification of mechanisms, a lack of standardized evaluation systems, and the need to improve the quality of clinical evidence. Future research should emphasize the standardization and quality control of TCM herbal preparations and integrate emerging technologies, such as omics analysis, organoid models, and real-world data, to advance TCM intervention of MAFLD-related liver fibrosis toward well-defined mechanisms, clear therapeutic pathways, and robust scientific evidence. TCM is expected to play a vital role in the multi-dimensional targeted intervention and stage-specific management of MAFLD-related liver fibrosis, in order to provide new perspectives and comprehensive solutions for the precise treatment of chronic liver diseases.

Key words: Metabolic Associated Fatty Liver Disease; Hepatic Fibrosis; Anti-Hepato Fibrosis Agents (TCD); Therapeutics

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代谢相关脂肪性肝病 (metabolic associated fatty liver disease, MAFLD) 是一种由肥胖、胰岛素抵抗等代谢紊乱所驱动的肝脏疾病。近年来,该命名正逐渐取代“非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)”这一传统名称,因其更能准确反映疾病的病理本质^[1-2]。20%~30%的 MAFLD 患者可能进展至肝纤维化;而进展性肝纤维化及肝硬化与肝细胞癌是全球慢性肝病相关死亡的主要驱动因素之一^[3]。研究表明,肝纤维化程度相较于单纯肝脂肪变性,对患者预后的预测价值更为重要^[4]。

尽管近年来多种新型候选药物不断涌现,但目前仅有瑞司美替罗 (Resmetirum) 获得批准用于代谢相关脂肪性肝炎 (metabolic associated steatohepatitis, MASH) 的治疗,且其疗效较为有限^[5]。肝纤维化作为 MAFLD 病程进展中的关键环节,尚缺乏靶向明确、安全有效的干预策略^[6]。近年来,中医药因具有多通路作用、低毒性以及整体调节的优势,在 MAFLD 及相关肝纤维化治疗领域的潜力日益受到关注。大量研究表明,中药复方及其活性成分能够通过多靶点干预方式改善 MAFLD 相关肝纤维化进程^[7]。然而,现有证据多集中于临床前阶段,缺乏针对 MAFLD 背景下中医药干预机制及其临床转化价值的系统综述。

本文旨在聚焦“代谢背景下的肝纤维化”阶段,梳理近年来代表性中药复方、单味药及活性成分的研究进展,探讨其干预机制、评价体系与研究瓶颈,为 MAFLD 分期治疗和中医药的现代化转化提供理论支撑与实践参考。

1 MAFLD 肝纤维化的中医病机与治法概述

中医认为,MAFLD 虽病位在肝,实则源于“脾虚生湿、肝郁化火、湿热瘀阻”,属“本虚标实”之范畴^[8]。其病理演变以“肝脾两虚”为起始,继而“痰瘀互结”“湿热毒盛”,最终导致“络阻瘀结、脂聚成核”,与肝纤维化的渐进过程相吻合^[9]。该演变过程在临床上常表现为从“肝脾两虚”向“肝郁脾湿”再至“湿热瘀毒”之证候递进。在治法方面,临证常根据病程分期施治,早期重在健脾疏肝,中期着眼化瘀清热,晚期则辅以软坚解毒^[10]。值得关注的是,中医“辨证施治”的整体观与个体化特征,天然契合现代精准医学理念。特别是在 MAFLD 患者多病并存 (如肥胖、2 型糖尿病、血脂异常、高血压等) 这一临床背景下,中医药以其多靶点调控优势,展现出良好协同潜力。近期研究进一步尝试融合舌象、代谢组学与影像学数据开展早期分型与疗效预测,为中医特色诊疗在该领域的深度融入提供了初步路径^[11]。

2 MAFLD 肝纤维化的基础研究进展

近年来,围绕中医药干预 MAFLD 肝纤维化的基础研究逐渐从“方药有效”走向“靶点明确、通路清晰”的现代化解析。多项研究证实,中药复方、单味药及其活性成分可通过多靶点、多通路协同干预肝纤维化形成过程,涉及肝星状细胞 (hepatic stellate cell, HSC)、细胞外基质 (extracellular matrix, ECM) 沉积、脂质代谢紊乱、氧化

应激、肠-肝轴调节等层面^[7]。已有研究系统总结了源自中药药食同源植物的多酚类活性物质在MAFLD及肝纤维化中的潜在作用机制,如白藜芦醇、绿原酸等通过腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)、转化生长因子 β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β)等通路抑制HSC活化、改善肝脂毒性与氧化应激等^[12]。笔者前期也系统综述了针对湿热型MAFLD的中药复方、单味药及其活性成分的基础研究进展^[13]。本文侧重于中药干预MAFLD发展至肝纤维化阶段的治疗潜力,重点梳理了在明确肝纤维化程度分级前提下的相关实验研究进展(表1)。

2.1 靶向HSC激活与ECM沉积的干预机制 HSC激活及ECM沉积是MAFLD肝纤维化的关键环节,中医药干预在此过程中展现出多靶点、多通路的调控优势。相关研究证实,抗纤软肝胶囊^[18]、灯盏乙素^[14]、虫草素^[15]、加味桃核承气汤^[19]等代表性方药及成分可通过调控TGF- β /Smad信号通路、MAPK、Wnt信号通路及 β -catenin等,抑制 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白、I型胶原 $\alpha 1$ 链等肝纤维化标志物表达,阻断HSC活化进程并调节ECM的合成与降解。多组学研究亦支持逍遥散^[20]、芪甲柔肝方^[22]等复方通过协同调控脂质代谢、氧化应激与TGF- β 信号,实现对肝纤维化进程的系统性干预。

2.2 调控脂质代谢紊乱与氧化应激损伤 脂质代谢紊乱与氧化应激损伤是MAFLD进展至肝纤维化的重要发病机制之一。肝细胞内脂滴堆积、线粒体功能障碍及活

性氧过度生成可加重肝实质损伤,诱导HSC激活和炎症级联反应。中医药通过调控脂质代谢与氧化应激相关通路,有望从源头延缓肝纤维化发生。

现有研究表明,黄芪、丹参等中药可通过激活AMPK、SIRT1/PGC-1 α (沉默信息调节因子1/过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ 共激活因子1 α)以及Nrf2/HO-1信号通路,改善能量代谢与抗氧化能力,显著提高肝组织中超氧化物歧化酶、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶活性,降低丙二醛水平,减轻肝细胞脂毒性与活性氧负荷^[7]。槲皮素、茯苓多糖等成分也被证实可上调Nrf2及其下游抗氧化因子HO-1、NAD(P)H醌氧化还原酶1的表达,阻断氧化链反应^[13]。虫草素等来源于药食同源材料的活性成分,不仅改善肝细胞脂质代谢,还可协同调节HSC代谢状态与炎症反应,呈现“调脂-抗炎-抗纤维化”三重干预效应^[15]。总体而言,中医药通过多通路干预代谢应激状态,具有从代谢源头阻遏肝纤维化进程的潜力,为MAFLD早期干预提供了重要的靶点补充与机制支持。

2.3 修复肠-肝屏障与调控免疫炎症 肠-肝轴功能障碍与免疫炎症失衡在MAFLD进展为肝纤维化过程中发挥关键作用。肠道屏障破坏后,内毒素更易通过门静脉进入肝脏,激活Kupffer细胞,诱导TLR4/NF- κ B通路活化,促进TNF- α 、IL-6等炎症因子分泌,进而推动HSC激活与肝组织损伤。研究证实,中医药干预可通过增强肠屏障完整性、调节肠道菌群稳态及抑制免疫过度炎症反应发挥作用^[27]。如当归芍药散^[26]通过增加双歧杆菌属

表1 中医药干预MAFLD肝纤维化的基础研究总结

Table 1 Summary of basic research on traditional Chinese medicine interventions for liver fibrosis in MAFLD

方药/成分	模型类型	主要靶点通路	主要作用
灯盏乙素 ^[14]	HFD, MCD	TGF- β /TAK1/MAPK	抗炎、抗纤维化
虫草素 ^[15]	HFD, MCD, HFHC	AMPK, 脂质代谢通路	调脂、抗应激
黄芩-黄连药对 ^[16]	HFD	Nrf2/FXR, 胆汁酸通路	抗氧化、调代谢
葛根素、地黄多糖 ^[17]	CCl ₄	ZO-1/Occludin, TLR4/NF- κ B	维护屏障、抗炎
抗纤软肝胶囊 ^[18]	HFD	TGF- β 1/Smad2/3, PI3K/Akt	抑制HSC活化、抗纤维化
加味桃核承气汤 ^[19]	HFD	NF- κ B, TNF- α /IL-6	抗炎、抗纤维化
逍遥散 ^[20]	HFD+CCl ₄	TGF- β /Smad, Wnt/ β -catenin	调脂、抗纤维化
甘塘益方 ^[21]	HFD	NLRP3炎症小体, IL-1 β	抗炎、抑制肝损伤
芪甲柔肝方 ^[22]	HFD	PTEN/PI3K/Akt	抑制HSC活化、调脂
清脂调肝汤 ^[23]	HFD	Nrf2/HO-1, SREBP-1c	抗氧化、调脂
姜黄素 ^[24]	HFD, MCD	NF- κ B/STAT1	促进巨噬细胞向抗炎修复型M2极化
川陈皮素 ^[25]	HFD	激活PPAR γ /STAT6	抑制HSC激活
当归芍药散 ^[26]	HFD	PI3K/Akt, 肠道菌群调节	改善胰岛素抵抗、抗炎

注: HFD, 高脂饮食; MCD, 蛋氨酸胆碱缺乏饮食; HFHC, 高脂高糖饮食; CCl₄, 四氯化碳; TAK1, 转化生长因子 β 激活激酶1; MAPK, 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶; Nrf2, 核因子E2相关因子2; FXR, 法尼醇X受体; ZO-1, 紧密连接蛋白1; TLR4, Toll样受体4; NF- κ B, 核因子- κ B; Smad, SMAD蛋白家族; PI3K, 磷脂酰肌醇3激酶; Akt, 蛋白激酶B; TNF- α , 肿瘤坏死因子 α ; IL-6, 白细胞介素6; Wnt, Wnt信号通路; β -catenin, β -连环蛋白; NLRP3, NLR家族吡啶结构域蛋白3; IL-1 β , 白细胞介素1 β ; PTEN, 磷酸酶和张力蛋白同源物; HO-1, 血红素氧合酶1; SREBP-1c, 固醇调节元件结合蛋白1c; STAT1, 信号转导与转录激活因子1; PPAR γ , 过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ ; STAT6, 信号转导与转录激活因子6。

(*Bifidobacterium*)丰度、减少韦荣氏球菌属(*Veillonella*)比例,重塑菌群结构,促进短链脂肪酸生成与胆汁酸代谢重构,从而改善系统性炎症状态。此外,研究表明,姜黄素^[24]与川陈皮素^[25]等活性成分在动物实验中能够诱导巨噬细胞向M2型极化,并抑制NF- κ B/STAT1活化,从而延缓免疫介导的纤维化进程。

综上所述,中医药通过调控HSC激活、脂质代谢紊乱、氧化应激损伤、免疫炎症反应及肠-肝屏障等多重机制,在MAFLD相关肝纤维化的基础研究中展现出多靶点、系统性、低毒性的干预优势,构建“代谢-炎症-纤维化”疾病进程的多维调控网络。代表性方药与活性成分的作用通路及临床指标改善趋势逐步对应,为中医药干预机制的现代化解读奠定了坚实基础。

然而,现阶段研究主要集中于细胞与动物模型。目前常用的MAFLD肝纤维化动物模型多通过HFD联合化学诱导,如HFD联合CCl₄模型、胆碱缺乏氨基酸定义饮食模型(choline-deficient amino acid-defined diet, CDAA)等^[28]。尽管此类模型可在一定程度上模拟代谢紊乱与纤维化进展,但难以全面反映MAFLD患者的炎症、脂毒性、肠道屏障破坏与免疫失衡并存的复杂病理过程,尤其缺乏对代谢异常驱动的纤维化亚型的精准模拟,限制了基础机制研究的临床转化与外推价值。未来应加强机制建模、关键靶点验证及评价体系标准化,同时借助组学平台、三维类器官、人工智能等工具,推动中医药从“有效”走向“可证”。

3 中医药干预MAFLD肝纤维化的临床研究现状与转化路径

尽管目前MAFLD肝纤维化的临床管理仍以西医为主,但近10年中医药在该阶段的干预研究逐步积累,涵盖随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial, RCT)、前瞻性队列与真实世界分析等,初步显示其在改善肝酶、代谢指标、纤维化评分等方面的潜在优势。已有14项代表性临床试验(2014—2025年)共纳入超过1500例受试者,干预形式包括中药复方(如丹芍疏肝颗粒、健脾疏肝方等)、活性成分(如小檗碱、磷脂姜黄素、大豆异黄酮)及植物组合制剂、针灸等,干预周期8~72周^[29-42]。

超过2/3的研究在ALT、AST、胰岛素抵抗、脂质代谢等指标方面显示出统计学意义的改善;部分试验还结合了磁共振质子密度脂肪分数(magnetic resonance imaging-proton density fat fraction, MRI-PDFF)、氢质子磁共振波谱(proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy, ¹H-

MRS)以及肝活检等评估手段,提示中医药可能对逆转早期肝纤维化具有干预潜力。其机制集中于AMPK-SIRT1、Nrf2/HO-1、法尼醇X受体-成纤维生长因子15(farnesoid X receptor-fibroblast growth factor 15, FXR-FGF15)、TLR4/NF- κ B等通路,构建了“调脂-抗氧-抗炎-抗纤维化”的协同干预模式,为后续机制-标志物双验证与大样本RCT提供了循证基础(表2)。

3.1 中药复方干预研究:从“辨证施治”到“标准化转化” 在近年的MAFLD临床干预研究中,中药复方作为“整体调理、辨证施治”的核心实践形式,展现出稳定的治疗潜力。代表性药物如丹芍疏肝颗粒^[35]、健脾疏肝方^[36]、祛湿化痰方^[30]等,均源自经典理论并基于“肝郁脾虚”“湿热瘀阻”等病机展开配伍优化。相关临床研究多采用RCT设计,干预周期为12~24周,在ALT、AST、TG、GGT等指标改善方面优于对照组,同时部分研究伴有MRI-PDFF或FibroScan等客观影像学数据支持。在纳入246例MAFLD患者的随机对照研究中,祛湿化痰方干预组较对照组在转氨酶与肝脂肪含量方面均显著改善,且疗效与肠道菌群结构的重塑密切相关^[30]。类似地,健脾疏肝方^[36]、苓桂术甘汤^[37]等通过调节肠道菌群、改善代谢紊乱、调控脱氧核糖核酸甲基化等机制缓解MAFLD。整体而言,标准化中药复方在实现个体化治疗基础上,亦具有现代评价体系支持的转化潜力,是未来深入机制验证与大样本研究的重要方向。

3.2 单味中药与天然活性成分干预:探索“有效物质基础” 在“有效物质基础”研究的推动下,近年来多项临床试验相继开展,重点探索单味中药及其活性成分在MAFLD肝纤维化干预中的作用及机制。在一项72周的随机试验中,经肝活检证实磷脂姜黄素能够改善炎症与纤维化程度,其机制涉及Nrf2与PPAR α 通路的协同激活作用^[29]。临床研究表明,源自药食两用植物蛇葡萄的主要活性成分二氢杨梅素可显著改善NAFLD患者的肝酶水平(ALT、AST、GGT)、胰岛素抵抗(HOMA-IR)及血脂代谢(LDL-C、载脂蛋白B),同时下调炎症因子TNF- α 和肝细胞凋亡标志物CK-18、FGF21表达,提升脂联素水平,其抗肝纤维化作用可能与改善胰岛素抵抗和调节炎症凋亡通路密切相关^[41]。大豆异黄酮则表现出良好的调脂与抗氧化作用,在短期内降低TG和LDL-C水平,提示其在早期干预中具有辅助潜力^[32]。肉桂亦可以改善MAFLD患者的胰岛素抵抗水平^[42]。此类研究多采用RCT设计,干预方式标准化程度高、依从性良好。相较复方,活性成分作用路径更清晰、靶点更明确,具备新药

表2 MAFLD/MASH 人群的中医药与天然活性物干预研究

Table 2 Clinical studies on traditional Chinese medicine and natural active compounds for intervention in MAFLD/MASH populations

年份/PMID	试验类型	纳入对象及干预时间	主要干预方式	肝纤维化相关指标	作用机制
2025/38809154 ^[29]	随机双盲	MASH 52例, 72周	磷脂姜黄素 1 g/d	随访活检示炎症、纤维化级别双下降, NAS降低	可能经Nrf2/PPAR α 协同
2024/38788390 ^[30]	RCT	MAFLD 246例, 24周	祛湿化痰方 vs 当飞利肝宁	ALT、AST、CAP 均优于当飞利肝宁组, 肠道 <i>Veillonella</i> 丰度下降	调控TLR4/FXR-FGF15轴
2024/38879879 ^[31]	双盲安慰剂	NAFLD 121例, 24周	由水飞蓟宾、葛根素和丹参酸组成, 分别为23.0 mg、11.4 mg和10.9 mg	肝脂肪分数下降趋势; CRP降低, ALDH活性增强	提高ALDH相关醛代谢能力, 减轻脂质过氧化与下游炎症通路
2024/38773414 ^[32]	RCT	MAFLD 46例, 12周	大豆异黄酮 100 mg/d	TG、LDL-C、TC下降; 腰围减小	PPAR γ 激活
2023/36799355 ^[33]	双盲	MASH 30例, 12周	姜黄素 1 g+胡椒碱 10 mg	ALT、AST、TC、FBG、SBP降低	调控NF- κ B/AMPK通路
2023/36829229 ^[34]	随机假针	MASH 60例, 12周	电针(肝俞-足三里)	MRI-PDFF、ALT降低	肠-脑-肝轴神经调节
2023/35999630 ^[35]	多臂平行	MAFLD 260例, 16周	丹芍疏肝颗粒 \pm 水飞蓟宾	超声脂肪评分、TC、TG、AST、GGT均改善	疏肝活血, 清肝解毒
2022/36743913 ^[36]	RCT	MAFLD 82例, 12周	健脾疏肝方+生活方式	ALT、HOMA-IR降低; <i>Bifidobacterium</i> 丰度增加	PI3K-Akt/菌群-胆汁酸互作
2022/35471471 ^[37]	双盲	超重MAFLD 243例, 12周	苓桂术甘汤 9 g/d	改善胰岛素抵抗; 介导ATG3与PPP1R3A的m ⁶ A修饰重塑	自噬-糖原通路
2020/32507446 ^[38]	RCT	MAFLD 54例, 8周	姜黄素 1.5 g/d	近端MLH1、MSH2启动子甲基化水平降低; TG下降	DNA修复-表观调控
2019/30895694 ^[39]	对照	NAFLD 54例, 8周	马齿苋籽粉 10 g/d	FBG、HOMA-IR、LDL-C降低	调控AdipoR1-AMPK通路
2017/28932090 ^[40]	三臂剂量	NAFLD 74例, 12周	厚朴提取物 200/400 mg	400 mg组肝脂肪含量下降	调控FXR/LXR通路
2015/26032587 ^[41]	RCT	MAFLD 60例, 12周	二氢杨梅素胶囊 150 mg, 2次/d	ALT、AST、GGT、HOMA-IR、CK-18、TNF- α 、FGF21均下降, 脂联素水平升高	改善胰岛素抵抗, 抑制炎症因子与细胞凋亡
2014/24461315 ^[42]	RCT	MAFLD 80例, 12周	肉桂 1.5 g/d	HOMA-IR、TC降低; AST下降趋势	调控IR/IRS-1-Akt通路

注: NAS, NAFLD活动度评分; CAP, 受控衰减参数; CRP, C反应蛋白; ALDH, 乙醛脱氢酶; TG, 甘油三酯; LDL-C, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; TC, 总胆固醇; FBG, 空腹血糖; SBP, 收缩压; FibroScan, 瞬时弹性成像; HOMA-IR, 胰岛素抵抗指数; ATG3, 自噬相关蛋白3; PPP1R3A, 蛋白磷酸酶1调节亚基3A; m⁶A, N⁶-甲基腺苷修饰; MLH1/MSH2, 错配修复基因; AdipoR1, 脂联素受体1; LXR, 肝X受体; IR/IRS-1, 胰岛素受体/胰岛素受体底物1。

开发与功能食品转化的现实基础。其在精准靶向、机制验证等方面为中医药现代化发展提供了重要支撑。

3.3 其他干预形式: 针灸与活性成分协同组合的探索尝试 除口服中药复方与活性成分外, 近年来针灸等中医外治法及植物活性成分组合疗法也被应用于MAFLD肝纤维化的临床探索。在一项针对MASH患者的RCT研究中, 电针干预12周可显著降低MRI-PDFF检测的肝脂肪含量, 提示其可能通过神经-内分泌-免疫轴调控肝脂代谢与炎症反应^[34]。此外, 植物来源的3种活性成分组合(23.0 mg水飞蓟宾、11.4 mg葛根素、10.9 mg丹参酸)虽在脂肪含量改善方面差异不显著, 但可显著降低CRP

水平并增强抗氧化酶活性, 提示其在抗炎和氧化应激调节方面具有生物学效应^[31]。马齿苋籽粉^[39]、姜黄素联合胡椒碱^[33]等组合干预也在调脂、降酶及抗炎等方面表现出协同作用的潜力。总体而言, 当前中医药在MAFLD肝纤维化的临床干预中已展现出多靶点、系统调节的优势, 初步建立起从复方到活性成分、从外治法到组合疗法的多元证据体系。尽管仍需更高质量的研究验证, 但其转化潜力与整合价值日益凸显。

4 总结与展望

近年来, 中医药在MAFLD及其肝纤维化进展过程中

的研究不断深入,逐步实现从传统经验向现代机制的转化。纵观整体证据,目前基础研究层面已建立了较为清晰的干预靶点网络,包括调脂、抗氧、抗炎及抗纤维化的多重作用,主要涉及 AMPK-SIRT1、Nrf2/HO-1、TGF- β /Smad、TLR4/NF- κ B 等关键信号通路。同时,在脂肪性肝病动物模型方面,较传统的 HFD 模型,肝毒性协同建模方案,如 CDAA、HFD+CCl₄ 等模型,更能模拟代谢紊乱背景下的肝纤维化进程,因此被广泛用于中药干预效应验证。在此基础上,一批中药复方及其活性成分已逐步完成从“药理验证”到“小样本临床试验”的过渡,提示中医药在改善代谢状态、延缓肝纤维化进程方面具有良好的转化潜力与应用前景。然而,综合当前研究现状,中医药在该领域的临床研究仍存在以下几个方面的提升空间:(1)多数临床研究终点集中于 ALT、AST、脂肪含量等指标,尚缺乏以肝纤维化分级逆转为核心评价终点的中长期循证数据;(2)部分复方药物在质量控制、成分稳定性及工艺标准化方面尚有进一步完善的需求;(3)基础机制研究多聚焦于特定靶点或通路,尚需通过多组学整合与因果验证方法进一步厘清“多成分-多靶点-多环节”的作用体系;(4)随着中医药与胰高血糖素样肽-1 受体激动剂、钠-葡萄糖协同转运蛋白 2 抑制剂等现代药物联合应用的增多,尚需加强对药物相互作用与安全性的系统评估。针对上述不足,建议未来从以下方面系统推进相关工作:(1)开展基于活检与影像学终点的多中心、长期随访临床研究,逐步建立中医药干预 MAFLD 肝纤维化的高等级证据体系;(2)推动中药制剂全周期质量标准建设,加强药材来源、剂量暴露与药效响应之间的定量关联;(3)充分利用空间组学、代谢组学、宏基因组学等新技术,探索中药在“肝-肠-免疫”网络中的调控模式,并结合循环或粪便标志物开展个体化精准治疗研究;(4)构建安全性监测与药物整合干预的真实世界数据平台,完善中西医协同治疗下的用药策略;(5)借助人工智能、可穿戴设备等数字化手段,提升证候识别与长期管理能力,推动中医药在慢性肝病精准分期管理中的融合应用。

总之,中医药在 MAFLD 肝纤维化干预中展现出系统调节、多靶点协同的独特优势。未来通过机制研究、质量控制与临床证据的不断强化,有望更好地融入全球代谢性肝病干预体系,助力构建中国特色与国际接轨的综合防治路径。

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