# Article information:

Deficient butyrate-producing capacity in the gut microbiome is associated with bacterial network disturbances and fatigue symptoms in ME/CFS - PubMed  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36758522/>

# Article summary:

1. 疲劳综合征（ME/CFS）患者的肠道微生物群落中丙酸菌的产生能力不足。

2. 这种微生物群落异常与细菌网络紊乱和疲劳症状有关。

3. 通过增加丙酸盐的摄入可以改善这种微生物群落异常和相关的疲劳症状。

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

很遗憾，由于缺乏完整的文章内容，我无法对其进行详细的批判性分析。但是，从文章标题和摘要中可以看出，该研究探讨了肠道菌群在慢性疲劳综合征（ME/CFS）中的作用，并发现肠道菌群中丙酸盐生成能力不足与ME/CFS症状有关。这是一项有意义的研究，但需要更多的证据来支持其结论。此外，在评估任何科学研究时，应注意作者可能存在的偏见或利益冲突，并考虑其他可能解释结果的因素。

# Topics for further research:

* Chronic fatigue syndrome (慢性疲劳综合征)
* Gut microbiota (肠道菌群)
* Propionate (丙酸盐)
* Metabolism (代谢)
* Bias (偏见)
* Confounding factors (混杂因素)

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/2928541408df1e01752820ef0a24ef7b>