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盐酸多奈哌齐联合综合康复训练对老年痴呆患者认知功能、事件相关电位及血清 BDNF、IGF-1 的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨盐酸多奈哌齐联合综合康复训练对老年痴呆患者认知功能、事件相关电位及血清脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)、胰岛素样生长因子1(IGF-1)的影响。**方法:**选取2017年3月~2020年3月期间来我院接受治疗的120例老年痴呆患者,根据随机数字表法分为对照组(n=60,盐酸多奈哌齐治疗)和联合组(n=60,盐酸多奈哌齐联合综合康复训练治疗)。对比两组疗效,治疗前、治疗3个月后的认知功能评分、事件相关电位、血清BDNF和IGF-1水平变化,以及治疗期间不良反应发生情况。**结果:**联合组的临床总有效率为91.67%,高于对照组的70.00%(P<0.05)。两组治疗3个月后日常生活能力评估量表(ADL)、临床痴呆量表(CDR)评分降低,且联合组低于对照组(P<0.05);简易精神状态量表(MMSE)评分升高,且联合组高于对照组(P<0.05)。两组治疗3个月后N1潜伏期、P2潜伏期均缩短,P3波幅均升高,且联合组治疗3个月后P2潜伏期短于对照组,P3波幅高于对照组(P<0.05);两组治疗3个月后N1潜伏期比较未见统计学差异(P>0.05)。联合组治疗3个月后BDNF水平高于对照组(P<0.05);两组治疗3个月后IGF-1水平比较未见统计学差异(P>0.05)。对照组与联合组不良反应发生率对比无统计学差异(P>0.05)。**结论:**老年痴呆患者在盐酸多奈哌齐基础上联合综合康复训练,认知功能可得到明显改善,同时还可调节患者事件相关电位及血清BDNF、IGF-1水平。

关键词:盐酸多奈哌齐;综合康复训练;老年痴呆;认知功能;事件相关电位;BDNF;IGF-1

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Effects of Donepezil Hydrochloride Combined with Comprehensive Rehabilitation Training on Cognitive Function, Event-Related Potential and Serum BDNF, IGF-1 in Patients with Senile Dementia*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of donepezil hydrochloride combined with comprehensive rehabilitation training on cognitive function, event-related potential and serum brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) in patients with senile dementia. **Methods:** 120 patients with senile dementia who were treated in our hospital from March 2017 to March 2020 were selected, they were divided into control group (n=60, donepezil hydrochloride treatment) and combination group (n=60, donepezil hydrochloride combined with comprehensive rehabilitation training treatment) according to random number table method. The efficacy, cognitive function scores, event-related potential and serum BDNF, IGF-1 before and 3 months after treatment, and the occurrence of adverse reactions during treatment of the two groups were compared. **Results:** The total effective rate of the combination group was 91.67%, which was higher than 72.92% of the control group ($P<0.05$). The scores of activities of daily living (ADL) assessment scale, clinical dementia rating (CDR) in both groups decreased, and the combination group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$), the scores of Mini Mental State Scale (MMSE) increased, and the combination group was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). N1 latency and P2 latency shortened, P3 amplitude increased in the two groups at 3 months after treatment, and the P2 latency in the combination group was shorter than that in control group at 3 months after treatment, P3 amplitude was higher than that in control group ($P<0.05$), there was no significant difference in N1 latency between the two groups at 3 months after treatment ($P>0.05$). The level of BDNF in the combination group at 3 months after treatment was significantly higher than that in control group ($P<0.05$), there was no significant difference in IGF-1 level of the two groups at 3 months after treatment ($P>0.05$). There was no statistical difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between control group and combination group ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Combined with comprehensive rehabilitation training on the basis of donepezil hydrochloride, the cognitive function of patients with senile dementia can be significantly

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improved. At the same time, it can also adjust the event-related potential and the levels of serum BDNF and IGF-1.

Key words: Donepezil hydrochloride; Comprehensive rehabilitation training; Senile dementia; Cognitive function; Event-related potential; BDNF; IGF-1

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前言

老年痴呆以失语、视空间技能损害、记忆障碍、人格和行为改变以及执行功能障碍等全面性痴呆表现为特征，病因迄今未明，是临幊上常见的神经系统退行性疾病^[1]。老年痴呆通常伴冇认知功能下降和日常生活能力减弱，病情发展至后期还可出现精神症状或行为障碍。目前临幊上有关该病的治疗主要以阻止疾病进展、改善患者临床症状为主^[2]。盐酸多奈哌齐是治疗老年痴呆的常用药物^[3]，但近来临幊实践证实，盐酸多奈哌齐治疗老年痴呆患者认知功能方面效果有限^[4]。现临幊多提倡联合非药物治疗方式辅助干预，综合康复训练是针对患者临床症状进行改善的一种训练方式，有研究表明老年痴呆患者经综合康复训练后，认知功能可得到一定程度的改善^[5]。此次研究以盐酸多奈哌齐联合综合康复训练治疗老年痴呆患者，观察其疗效以及对患者认知功能、事件相关电位及血清脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)、胰岛素样生长因子1(IGF-1)的影响，旨在为老年痴呆的临幊治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2017年3月~2020年3月期间来我院接受治疗的120例老年痴呆患者，本研究为前瞻性研究，患者家属均知晓本研究方案且签署了同意书，此次研究经我院伦理学委员会批准进行。纳入标准：(1)参考《2018中国痴呆与认知障碍诊治指南(十)：痴呆精神行为症状鉴别诊断和治疗》^[6]，临床表现为不同程度的记忆障碍、视空间技能损害、执行功能障碍以及人格和行为改变等症状；(2)认知损害程度为轻度痴呆和中度痴呆；(3)年龄≥60岁；(4)对本研究治疗方案耐受者。排除标准：(1)近2个月内应用精神类药物治疗者；(2)合并心肝肾等脏器功能不全者；(3)合并精神类疾病；(4)未能完成本次研究，中途退出治疗者。所有患者根据随机数字表法分为联合组、对照组各60例，其中对照组男33例，女27例；病程1~5年，平均(3.07±0.82)年；年龄60~82岁，平均(72.16±3.92)岁。联合组男35例，女25例；病程10个月~6年，平均(3.22±0.94)年；年龄62~85岁，平均(72.38±4.72)岁。两组一般资料对比无差异($P>0.05$)。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组给予盐酸多奈哌齐片(国药准字H20183417，浙江华海药业股份有限公司，规格：按C₂₄H₃₁NO₃·HCl计5mg)治疗，口服，初始剂量为5mg/次，1次/d，服用1个月后剂量增加至10mg/次，1次/d。联合组则给予盐酸多奈哌齐联合综合康复训练治疗，盐酸多奈哌齐治疗方案同对照组。综合康复训练治疗方案具体如下：(1)评估：患者入院后由专业医师查阅患者病历资料，为患者制定个性化康复训练方案。(2)记忆力训练：采用定向力训练的方法，与患者一起回忆往事(1次/周)，使用

地图类辅助物让患者记忆所在位置并进行寻找(15 min/次)，采用上述方法增强患者对时间、地点、人物的认知概念。(3)注意力训练，增强患者对特定事物的关注度。(4)运动功能训练，30 min/次，3次/周。(5)语言功能训练，指导患者反复阅读、描述(60 min/次)。两组治疗时长均为3个月。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 疗效判定 总有效率=显效率+有效率。其中显效：记忆障碍、执行功能障碍以及人格和行为改变等临床症状消失，神智清醒，且能进行简单的社会活动；有效：基本能完成简单生活活动，但稍迟钝，上述临床症状显著缓解或消失；无效：病情未缓解，生活无法自理，症状未好转^[6]。

1.3.2 量表评分 采用日常生活能力评估量表(ADL)^[7]、CDR^[8]、简易精神状态量表(MMSE)^[9]评价两组患者治疗前、治疗3个月后的生括自理能力、痴呆症状以及认知功能。其中ADL包括躯体生括自理力量表、工具使用力量表，总分56分，分数越高生括自理能力越差。CDR为0~3分，其中重度痴呆为3分，中度痴呆为2分，轻度痴呆为1分，0分为健康。MMSE包含了5个维度，即定向力、记忆力、回忆能力、语言能力、注意力和计算力，分值0~30分，分数越高认知功能越好。

1.3.3 事件相关电位 采用NDI-092型事件相关电位仪(上海海神医疗电子仪器厂生产)检测两组患者治疗前、治疗3个月后的N1、P2潜伏期与P3波幅。

1.3.4 血清BDNF、IGF-1检测 采集两组患者的肘静脉血4mL，采血时间分别为治疗前、治疗3个月后的清晨，室温下静置30 min，4℃，离心半径12 cm，3500 r/min离心16 min，然后取上清液放入低温冰箱中冻存备用。采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫法检测BDNF、IGF-1水平，操作严格按说明书(美国R&D公司)进行。

1.3.5 安全性评价 记录期间两组患者治疗不良反应发生的情况。

1.4 统计学方法

此次研究所得数据应用SPSS 23.0软件来分析。计量资料如各量表评分等以均数±标准差表示，比较采用t检验。计数资料如性别等以例数及(%)表示，比较采用χ²检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组疗效比较

经过治疗，对照组有效26例、显效16例，临床总有效率为70.00%(42/60)；联合组经治疗，有效35例、显效20例，临床总有效率为91.67%(55/60)，联合组的临床总有效率高于对照组($P<0.05$)，详见表1。

2.2 两组ADL、CDR、MMSE评分比较

两组治疗前ADL、CDR、MMSE评分比较未见统计学差异

($P>0.05$)，两组治疗3个月后ADL、CDR评分降低，MMSE评分升高($P<0.05$)；与对照组相比，联合组治疗3个月后的ADL、

表1 两组疗效比较【例(%)】

Table 1 Comparison of curative effects between the two groups [n(%)]

Groups	Remarkable effect	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group(n=60)	16(26.67)	26(43.33)	18(30.00)	42(70.00)
Combination group(n=60)	20(33.33)	35(58.33)	5(8.33)	55(91.67)
χ^2		9.090		
P		0.003		

表2 两组ADL、CDR、MMSE评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$,分)Table 2 Comparison of scores of ADL, CDR and MMSE between the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$, scores)

Groups	ADL		CDR		MMSE	
	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	Before treatment	3 months after treatment
Control group (n=60)	34.57±4.41	23.96±4.45 ^a	1.67±0.22	1.31±0.24 ^a	21.32±0.54	23.82±0.63 ^a
Combination group (n=60)	33.95±5.36	12.91±3.21 ^a	1.63±0.25	0.98±0.17 ^a	21.28±0.49	24.59±0.54 ^a
t	0.619	13.953	0.893	13.485	0.425	-7.188
P	0.538	0.000	0.412	0.000	0.672	0.000

Note: a compared with before treatment, $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组事件相关电位指标比较

两组治疗3个月后N1潜伏期、P2潜伏期均缩短，P3波幅均升高，且联合组治疗3个月后P2潜伏期短于对照组，P3波

幅高于对照组($P<0.05$)，两组治疗3个月后N1潜伏期比较未见统计学差异($P>0.05$)，详见表3。

表3 两组事件相关电位指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of event-related potentials between the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	N1 latency(ms)		P2 latency(ms)		P3 amplitude(μV)	
	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	Before treatment	3 months after treatment
Control group (n=60)	105.70±9.95	98.83±7.87 ^a	284.51±17.88	247.31±13.56 ^a	5.46±0.43	9.43±0.41 ^a
Combination group (n=60)	105.38±10.69	97.95±10.74 ^a	285.63±15.92	211.29±14.25 ^a	5.52±0.32	13.25±0.39 ^a
t	0.152	0.458	0.324	12.687	0.776	46.771
P	0.880	0.648	0.747	0.000	0.440	0.000

Note: a compared with before treatment, $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组BDNF、IGF-1水平比较

两组治疗前BDNF、IGF-1水平比较未见统计学差异($P>0.05$)，两组治疗3个月后BDNF、IGF-1水平均升高($P<0.05$)，并且联合组治疗3个月后的BDNF水平较对照组高($P<0.05$)，但治疗3个月后的IGF-1水平在两组间未见统计学差异($P>0.05$)，详见表4。

2.5 两组不良反应发生率比较

联合组发生不良反应6例，包括腹泻2例，肌肉痉挛、乏力、恶心呕吐和失眠各1例。对照组则为7例，包括腹泻、肌肉痉挛各2例，乏力、恶心呕吐和失眠各1例。所有患者症状轻微，观察1-2 d后自行缓解。对照组(11.67%)、联合组(10.00%)

不良反应发生率对比无统计学差异($\chi^2=0.086, P=0.769$)。

3 讨论

随着我国人口老龄化进程的加快，老年痴呆的发病率呈递增趋势。据以往报道研究结果表明^[10]，65岁以上的老年群体中老年痴呆的发病率约为2%~5%，而在85岁以上的老年群体中老年痴呆的发病率高达50%。老年痴呆发病机制复杂，在众多发病原因中，大脑中枢胆碱能神经系统受到严重损害在老年痴呆的发病过程中发挥重要作用^[11-13]。而胆碱能神经系统又与人的学习、记忆功能密切相关，当其受到严重损害时会导致患者认知功能障碍，无法顺利进行正常的社交、学习活动^[14-16]。基础^[17]

表 4 两组 BDNF、IGF-1 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of BDNF and IGF-1 levels between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	BDNF(ng/mL)		IGF-1(μg/mL)	
	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	Before treatment	3 months after treatment
Control group(n=60)	12.16±2.39	14.54±1.31 ^a	154.53±15.48	173.28±16.20 ^a
Combination group(n=60)	12.14±2.29	16.93±1.27 ^a	154.60±16.56	174.14±15.25 ^a
t	0.042	9.075	0.021	0.268
P	0.967	0.000	0.983	0.789

Note: a compared with before treatment, $P < 0.05$.

和临床试验^[18]均证明,盐酸多奈哌齐可改善老年痴呆的症状,提高学习记忆能力。主要是因为盐酸多奈哌齐具有抑制乙酰胆碱分解活动的特异性效果,从而使部分脑组织内的乙酰胆碱表达水平提高了。然而单独使用盐酸多奈哌齐治疗改善认知功能的效果有限,且长期应用药物治疗患者依从性差,故而不少学者提出联合应用非药物干预治疗老年痴呆。

本研究的综合康复训练是针对老年痴呆患者制定的一种康复训练方案,是依据患者具体情况进行的个性化治疗^[19,20]。本研究结果显示,相比于单纯的药物治疗,联合治疗在改善老年痴呆患者生活自理能力、痴呆症状以及认知功能方面效果更为显著。可能与综合康复训练可以从多方面刺激大脑损伤修复以及大脑的代偿功能,进而获得更好的治疗效果有关。事件相关电位是机体在受到刺激后大脑皮层出现的诱发性电位变化,其中P2潜伏期、N1潜伏期、P3波幅的变化完全依赖于刺激的物理性质,可反映神经传入这一整合过程,是表示大脑认知功能的客观性指标^[21]。本研究中盐酸多奈哌齐联合综合康复训练可有效调节患者事件相关电位,其中综合康复训练利用中枢神经系统的可塑性,通过不断加强训练将刺激传导至脑部神经,进行系统重建,促进患者神经功能恢复,进而有效调节患者事件相关电位^[22-23]。

BDNF是一种蛋白质,具有神经营养作用,其在神经细胞的存活以及修复、突触可塑性、神经细胞发生发展等方面优势显著^[24-26]。IGF-1又被称作生长调节素C,IGF-1可以使脑内Aβ的清除增加,减少神经元的凋亡^[27-29]。有动物研究表明,存在IGF-1过度表达的转基因小鼠其大脑体积明显增大,同时髓鞘、神经元含量也明显增加^[30]。本研究中联合组治疗3个月后BDNF水平高于对照组,但两组IGF-1水平比较未见统计学差异。提示盐酸多奈哌齐联合综合康复训练可有效提高血清中BDNF的含量,可能与患者神经功能恢复,机体可恢复BDNF的正常分泌有关,但有关该治疗方案对IGF-1的影响仍需进一步研究。

综上所述,老年痴呆患者在盐酸多奈哌齐基础上联合综合康复训练,其痴呆症状有所缓解、认知功能明显改善,治疗方案还可调节患者事件相关电位及血清BDNF、IGF-1水平。本研究尚存在样本量偏小、观察时间较短等不足,后续研究中将通过开展多中心调查、扩大样本量,延长观察时间等措施弥补不足,以期获取更为准确的数据。

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