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重复经颅磁刺激联合盐酸帕罗西汀对抑郁症患者生活质量及血清 NPY、BDNF 与 5-HT 水平的影响*

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摘要 目的: 探讨重复经颅磁刺激 (rTMS) 联合盐酸帕罗西汀治疗抑郁症患者的临床疗效及对患者生活质量和血清神经肽 Y (NPY)、脑源性神经营养因子 (BDNF)、5-羟色胺 (5-HT) 水平的影响。**方法:** 选取 2017 年 2 月~2019 年 3 月期间北京回龙观医院收治的 91 例抑郁症患者,按数表法将患者随机分为对照组 (n=45) 和研究组 (n=46),对照组给予盐酸帕罗西汀治疗,研究组在对照组的基础上联合 rTMS 治疗,比较两组患者临床疗效、生活质量、汉密尔顿抑郁量表 (HAMD) 评分、血清相关指标及不良反应。**结果:** 治疗 4 周后,研究组临床总有效率较对照组升高 ($P<0.05$)。两组治疗 4 周后 HAMD 量表评分均下降,且研究组低于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。两组治疗 4 周后躯体角色、社会功能、情感职能、精力、精神健康、一般健康、躯体疼痛、躯体机能评分均升高,且研究组高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。两组治疗 4 周后血清 NPY、BDNF、5-HT 水平均升高,且研究组高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率比较无统计学差异 ($P>0.05$)。**结论:** rTMS 联合盐酸帕罗西汀治疗抑郁症疗效显著,可改善患者的临床症状、生活质量以及血清 NPY、BDNF、5-HT 水平,安全性较好,具有一定的临床应用价值。

关键词: 重复经颅磁刺激; 盐酸帕罗西汀; 抑郁症; 生活质量; 神经肽 Y; 脑源性神经营养因子; 5-羟色胺

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Effects of Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Combined with Paroxetine Hydrochloride on Quality of Life and Serum Levels of NPY, BDNF and 5-HT in Patients with Depression*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) combined with paroxetine hydrochloride in the treatment of depression and its effects on the quality of life and serum levels of neuropeptide Y (NPY), brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) in patients with depression. **Methods:** 91 patients with depression who were admitted to Huilongguan Hospital of Beijing from February 2017 to March 2019 were selected, they were divided into control group (n=45) and study group (n=46) according to random number table method. The control group was treated with paroxetine hydrochloride, and the study group was treated with rTMS on the basis of the control group. The clinical efficacy, quality of life, Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD) score, serum related indicators and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results:** 4 weeks after treatment, the total clinical effective rate of the study group was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). 4 weeks after treatment, the scores of HAMD scale of both groups decreased at 4 weeks after treatment, and that in the study group was lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). 4 weeks after treatment, the scores of physical role, social function, emotional function, energy, mental health, general health, physical pain and physical function in both groups increased, and the scores in the study group were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). Serum levels of NPY, BDNF and 5-HT were increased in both groups at 4 weeks after treatment, and that in the study group were higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** The rTMS combined with paroxetine hydrochloride is effective in the treatment of depression. It can improve the clinical symptoms, quality of life and serum levels of NPY, BDNF and 5-HT. It is safe, and it has certain clinical application value.

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Key words: Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation; Paroxetine hydrochloride; Depression; Quality of life; Neuropeptide Y; Brain-derived neurotrophic factor; 5-hydroxytryptamine

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前言

抑郁症为心境障碍、情感障碍的多发类型,以显著而持久的心境低落为主要特征,病情严重者甚至可出现妄想、幻想等精神病性症状^[1]。据调查统计^[2],全球抑郁障碍患者的终身患病率为3.0%~16.0%。随着生活节奏的加快和社会的发展,人们自外界感受的压力日益增加,抑郁症的发病率亦呈逐年递增趋势^[3]。相关组织预测^[4],截止至2020年,抑郁症的全球负担将上升为仅次于心脏病的第二位。目前临床针对抑郁症的治疗尚无特效方案,多以改善患者临床症状、阻止病情进展为主^[5]。盐酸帕罗西汀属于5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)再摄取抑制剂类抗抑郁药物,是治疗抑郁症的常用药物^[6],但单用盐酸帕罗西汀治疗多需数周才能使病情平稳,且存在停药后易复发、长期使用不良反应大等缺陷。近年来,非药物辅助治疗抑郁症取得了不错的进展,重复经颅磁刺激(Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, rTMS)是指通过刺激大脑皮质,引起局部或远部神经元兴奋性变化,进而引起大脑皮层功能改变的一种治疗措施^[7]。本研究通过探讨抑郁患者经rTMS联合盐酸帕罗西汀治疗后的临床效果,以期为其临床治疗提供数据支持,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取北京回龙观医院于2017年2月~2019年3月收治的91例抑郁症患者,此次研究已获得北京回龙观医院伦理学委员会批准。纳入标准:(1)抑郁症的诊断标准参考《精神障碍诊断统计手册(DSM-IV)》^[8];(2)汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton Depression Scale, HAMD)评分^[9]≥18分;(3)参与本次研究前1个月内未使用过其他药物治疗者;(4)患者知情本次研究且签署了同意书;(5)无rTMS治疗禁忌症。排除标准:(1)伴有心肝肾等脏器功能障碍者;(2)合并恶性肿瘤者;(3)合并严重性基础病并控制不良者;(4)妊娠及哺乳期妇女;(5)对本次研究用药存在禁忌症者;(6)装有心脏起搏器者;(7)依从性差,中途退出治疗者。根据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(n=45)和研究组(n=46),其中对照组男22例,女23例,年龄26~49岁,平均(35.46±5.08)岁;病程1~3年,平均(2.13±0.43)年;体质指数20.8~25.6 kg/m²,平均(23.19±0.88)kg/m²。研究组男21例,女25例,年龄25~52岁,平均(35.92±6.38)岁;病程0.8~3年,平均(2.19±0.46)年;体质指数20.9~26.5 kg/m²,平均(23.22±0.98)kg/m²。两组一般资料比较无差异(P>0.05),具有可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

入院后患者均给予常规心理干预,并提高患者家属对患者的病情认知度。在此基础上,对照组给予盐酸帕罗西汀[北京万生药业有限责任公司,国药准字H20133084,规格:20 mg(按C₁₉H₂₀FNO₃计)]治疗,早餐后口服,10~20 mg/次,根据患者病情适当调节药量,1次/d,连续服用1个月。研究组在对照组基础

上给予rTMS,操作如下:选取CCY-IA型rTMS仪(武汉依瑞德公司生产)为治疗设备,治疗时患者体位取卧位或半卧位,紧闭双眼,将磁刺激线圈对准左侧背外侧前额叶,线圈直径12 cm,刺激频率1 Hz,每串刺激10次,每次10s,共160串。以60%为最大刺激强度,患者额叶部位(双刺)为刺激位点,每次刺激时持续30次,连续刺激4周。相关操作步骤由北京回龙观医院电生理室专业人员完成。

1.3 观察指标

(1)观察两组患者治疗4周后的临床疗效。疗效以HAMD减分率评判^[9],HAMD减分率=(治疗后HAMD评分-治疗前HAMD评分)/治疗前HAMD评分×100%。具体如下:痊愈:心境低落、失眠、易疲劳、食欲差等临床症状消失,HAMD减分率>75%;显效:心境低落、失眠、易疲劳、食欲差等临床症状基本消失,HAMD减分率为50%~75%;有效:心境低落、失眠、易疲劳、食欲差等临床症状有所缓解,HAMD减分率为25%~49%;无效:心境低落、失眠、易疲劳、食欲差等临床症状未见改善甚至加重,HAMD减分率<25%。总有效率=有效率+显效率+痊愈率。(2)于治疗前、治疗4周后采用HAMD量表评估患者抑郁情况。HAMD量表^[9]共24个条目,采用0~4级评分法,分数越高,抑郁情况越严重。(3)于治疗前、治疗4周后抽取患者6 mL清晨空腹静脉血,离心半径10 cm,3800 r/min离心12 min,分离血清,置于-60℃冰箱中待测。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清神经肽Y(Neuropeptide Y, NPY)、脑源性神经营养因子(Brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)、5-HT水平,严格遵守试剂盒(上海信裕生物科技有限公司)说明书进行操作。(4)于治疗前、治疗4周后采用健康调查简表(Health Survey Brief Form-36, SF-36)^[10]评价患者生活质量,其中SF-36量表包括躯体角色、社会功能、情感职能、精力、精神健康、一般健康、躯体机能、躯体疼痛8个维度,各维度范围为100分,评分越高则生活质量越好。(5)记录不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学方法

统计分析软件为SPSS 23.0,实验中所获得的计数资料以%表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料以均数±标准差表示,采用t检验。检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 临床疗效比较

研究组治疗4周后临床总有效率较对照组升高(P<0.05),详见表1。

2.2 HAMD量表评分比较

对照组治疗前HAMD量表评分为(29.01±3.52)分,研究组治疗前HAMD量表评分为(28.38±3.40)分,两组HAMD量表评分比较差异无统计学意义(t=0.868, P=0.387);对照组治疗4周后HAMD量表评分为(19.72±2.69)分,研究组治疗4周后HAMD量表评分为(11.73±1.71)分,研究组HAMD量表评

分低于对照组($t=16.948, P=0.000$)。

2.3 生活质量比较

两组治疗前躯体角色、社会功能、情感职能、精力、精神健康、一般健康、躯体疼痛、躯体机能评分比较差异无统计学意义

($P>0.05$);两组治疗 4 周后躯体角色、社会功能、情感职能、精力、精神健康、一般健康、躯体疼痛、躯体机能评分均升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表 2。

表 1 两组临床疗效比较[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Recovery	Markedly effective	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Control group(n=45)	7(15.56)	12(26.67)	10(22.22)	16(35.56)	29(64.44)
Study group(n=46)	10(21.74)	15(32.61)	14(30.43)	7(15.22)	39(84.78)
χ^2					4.982
P					0.026

表 2 两组生活质量比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Table 2 Comparison of quality of life between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, scores)

Groups	Time	Physical role	Social function	Emotional function	Energy	Mental health	General health	Physical pain	Physical function
Control group (n=45)	Before treatment	56.84± 9.68	60.79± 9.57	58.14± 7.38	54.67± 8.33	61.97± 10.42	59.80± 8.17	59.94± 8.90	62.15± 11.27
	4 weeks after treatment	67.08± 8.64*	68.06± 10.52*	68.17± 9.41*	63.28± 8.27*	73.47± 10.53*	71.10± 10.24*	68.31± 11.34*	71.24± 11.95*
	Before treatment	56.77± 10.48	60.42± 8.49	57.34± 8.67	55.16± 9.13	62.54± 9.62	59.42± 9.53	61.98± 10.31	61.64± 9.87
Study group (n=46)	4 weeks after treatment	79.24± 10.57**	78.63± 9.38**	79.09± 11.53**	71.21± 8.07**	81.38± 9.92**	79.45± 9.50**	75.22± 9.04**	79.47± 12.91**

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$; compared with the control group, ** $P<0.05$.

2.4 血清 NPY、BDNF、5-HT 水平比较

两组治疗前血清 NPY、BDNF、5-HT 水平比较无差异($P>0.05$);

两组治疗 4 周后血清 NPY、BDNF、5-HT 水平均升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表 3。

表 3 两组血清 NPY、BDNF、5-HT 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of serum levels of NPY, BDNF and 5-HT between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	NPY(ng/L)		BDNF(μg/L)		5-HT(ng/mL)	
	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment	Before treatment	4 weeks after treatment
Control group (n=45)	128.21± 12.59	148.15± 13.52*	5.67± 0.63	9.13± 0.82*	188.39± 22.05	204.27± 21.36*
Study group(n=46)	127.83± 10.61	194.03± 12.54*	5.69± 0.58	13.06± 1.37*	187.16± 23.07	237.15± 21.82*
t	0.156	16.789	0.158	16.558	0.260	7.262
P	0.877	0.000	0.875	0.000	0.796	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

2.5 不良反应比较

对照组治疗期间出现 1 例恶心呕吐、1 例嗜睡、3 例便秘、2 例视物模糊,不良反应发生率为 15.56%(7/45),研究组出现 2 例嗜睡、1 例恶心呕吐、4 例便秘、3 例视物模糊,不良反应发生率为 21.74%(10/46),两组不良反应发生率比较无统计学差异($\chi^2=0.573, P=0.479$)。

3 讨论

抑郁症具有病程长、发病率高、治疗困难、停药后易复发等特征,同时也具有极高的致残率和自杀率^[1]。据相关研究报道^[2],全球每年因抑郁症死亡的人数则高达 100 万,其中抑郁症患者的自杀率高达 15%。抑郁症的发病机制复杂,多数观点认为抑郁症的产生与脑内单胺递质系统的异常有关,涉及代谢异常、5-HT 含量变化以及受体功能下降的影响,或许还与中脑边缘系统的多巴胺及其受体异常有关^[13-15]。5-HT 再摄取抑制剂类药物与中枢乙酰胆碱受体间的亲和力较低,抑制多巴胺的作用较

轻微,同时对去甲肾上腺素再摄取的影响也较轻,因而在抑郁症中的治疗得到了广泛应用^[16]。盐酸帕罗西汀为 5-HT 再摄取抑制剂的代表性药物,但不少临床实践证实,单纯使用盐酸帕罗西汀治疗抑郁症,起效较慢,且停药后易复发,严重影响患者生活质量^[17,18]。rTMS 是近年来常用于改善大脑皮层功能的新技术,该项技术中的磁信号可穿透颅骨,进而对脑神经产生刺激性作用^[19,20]。

本研究结果中,研究组治疗后的 HAMD 量表评分、临床总有效率均优于对照组,可见抑郁症患者经 rTMS 联合盐酸帕罗西汀治疗后,临床症状得到显著改善,疗效进一步提升。盐酸帕罗西汀进入人体后可对突触前神经元再摄取 5-HT 产生抑制作用,降低突触间隙中 5-HT 浓度,发挥良好的抗抑郁作用^[21]。rTMS 经脉冲磁场作用于中枢神经系统,产生可调节神经细胞动作电位的感应电流,使皮质局部或远处的神经元产生兴奋性,刺激神经干细胞及祖细胞的分化、增殖,则抑郁缓解^[22,23]。BDNF 作为常见的神经营养因子,可维持神经细胞生存及增强突触可塑性,同时还参与着神经系统神经元生长发育及生存、分化过程^[24]。5-HT 属于单胺类神经递质之一,主要存在于脑干,其所发出轴突需经丘脑下部、放射冠区、大脑皮层、基底节等部位,当病灶于上述部位累积时,则会对 5-HT 神经传导产生影响,导致其水平减少,进而减慢海马齿状回神经发生速度,引发抑郁^[25]。NPY 为临床常见多肽物质,广泛分布于周围和中枢神经系统,参与机体情绪、神经内分泌、行为等多种生理功能的调节^[26]。本研究中两组治疗 4 周后血清 NPY、BDNF、5-HT 水平均有效改善,而 rTMS 联合盐酸帕罗西汀治疗的改善效果更佳,这可能是因为 rTMS 可通过刺激线圈脉冲电流,电流所产生的磁场使相应部位产生感应电流,进而调节脑部神经元功能^[27]。rTMS 还可改善人体生物周期及睡眠节律,促进大脑额叶代谢及血液循环,进而改善相关神经递质类水平^[28]。此外,本研究中两组治疗后生活质量均得到显著改善,且盐酸帕罗西汀联合 rTMS 治疗改善效果更佳,这是因为联合治疗方案的临床效果更好,缓解了患者与家属的心理负担,并通过促进大脑额叶代谢及血液循环加强身体机能,最终提高生活质量^[29,30]。两组不良反应发生率比较无统计学差异,可见盐酸帕罗西汀联合 rTMS 治疗抑郁症,安全性较好,不会增加不良反应发生率。

综上所述,盐酸帕罗西汀联合 rTMS 治疗抑郁症的疗效确切,可提升患者的生活质量,同时还可改善机体血清 NPY、BDNF、5-HT 水平,安全性较好,具有一定的临床应用价值。

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