

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2021.23.020

艾司西酞普兰联合唑吡坦对失眠障碍患者睡眠质量、 焦虑抑郁状态及血清神经递质的影响*

董秋艳¹ 白智华² 刘 鹏³ 樊丽娟⁴ 段 枫^{5Δ}

(1 中国人民武装警察部队北京市总队医院内一科 北京 100621;

2 中国人民武装警察部队北京市总队第三支队卫生队 北京 100621;

3 中国人民解放军总医院第六医学中心老年医学科 北京 100142;

4 北京市怡德医院脑电图室 北京 100097; 5 中国人民解放军总医院第六医学中心神经内科 北京 100142)

摘要 目的:探讨艾司西酞普兰联合唑吡坦对失眠障碍患者睡眠质量、焦虑抑郁状态及血清神经递质的影响。**方法:**选取 2018 年 1 月~2020 年 12 月期间我院收治的失眠障碍患者 100 例为研究对象。根据随机数字表法分为对照组(唑吡坦治疗, n=50)和研究组(对照组的基础上联合艾司西酞普兰治疗, n=50), 比较两组患者睡眠质量、焦虑抑郁状态、血清神经递质及不良反应情况。**结果:**治疗 4 周后, 研究组睡眠效率高于对照组, 睡眠总时间长于对照组, 醒觉时间、入睡时间短于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗 4 周后, 研究组匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(PSQI)、汉密顿抑郁评估量表(HAMD)、汉密顿焦虑评估量表(HAMA)低于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗 4 周后, 研究组 5-羟色胺(5-HT)、 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)水平高于对照组, 去甲肾上腺素(NE)水平低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率比较无差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**失眠障碍患者接受唑吡坦、艾司西酞普兰联合治疗, 可有效改善患者焦虑抑郁状态、睡眠质量以及血清神经递质水平, 安全性较好。

关键词:艾司西酞普兰; 唑吡坦; 失眠障碍; 睡眠质量; 焦虑抑郁; 神经递质

中图分类号:R395; R493 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2021)23-4496-04

Effects of Escitalopram Combined with Zolpidem on Sleep Quality, Anxiety and Depression State and Serum Neurotransmitters in Patients with Primary Insomnia*

DONG Qiu-yan¹, BAI Zhi-hua², LIU Peng³, FAN Li-juan⁴, Duan Feng^{5Δ}

(1 First Department of Internal Medicine, Beijing General Hospital of Chinese People's Armed Police Force, Beijing, 100621, China;

2 Health Team of the Third Detachment, Beijing General Brigade of Chinese People's Armed Police Force, Beijing, 100621, China;

3 Department of Geriatrics, The Sixth Medical Center of People's Liberation Army General Hospital, Beijing, 100142, China;

4 EEG Room, Beijing Yide Hospital, Beijing, 100097, China; 5 Department of Internal Medicine-Neurology,

The Sixth Medical Center of People's Liberation Army General Hospital, Beijing, 100142, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of escitalopram combined with zolpidem on sleep quality, anxiety and depression state and serum neurotransmitter in patients with primary insomnia. **Methods:** 100 cases of primary insomnia admitted to our hospital from January 2018 to December 2020 were selected as the study object. The above patients were divided into control group (treated with zolpidem, n=50) and study group (treated with escitalopram on the basis of the control group, n=50,) according to the random number table method. The sleep quality, anxiety and depression state, serum neurotransmitter and adverse reactions of the two groups were compared. **Results:** 4 weeks after treatment, the sleep efficiency of the study group were higher than those of the control group, the total sleep time were longer than those of the control group, while the wake-up time and sleep time of the study group were shorter than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). 4 weeks after treatment, the pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI), hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAMD) and hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAMA) of the study group were lower than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). 4 weeks after treatment, the levels of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT), γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) in the study group were higher than those in the control group, and the levels of norepinephrine(NE) in the study group were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no difference in adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Escitalopram combined with zolpidem can effectively improve the sleep quality, anxiety and depression of patients with primary insomnia, and improve the serum 5-HT, NE, CRH, with good safety.

* 基金项目:北京市科技重大专项(Z171100000417049)

作者简介:董秋艳(1975-),女,本科,主治医师,研究方向:神经内科疾病、失眠症, E-mail: don197508@163.com

Δ 通讯作者:段枫(1974-),女,博士,副主任医师,研究方向:神经内科疾病, E-mail: 18611633828@163.com

(收稿日期:2021-03-27 接受日期:2021-04-24)

Key words: Escitalopram; Zolpidem; Primary insomnia; Sleep quality; Anxiety and depression; Neurotransmitter

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R395; R493 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2021)23-4496-04

前言

睡眠是保证机体恢复正常的生理状态及体力的生理活动之一,当机体处于适宜的睡眠环境,且具备足够的睡眠时间时,却无法正常入睡,则会引起失眠障碍^[1,2]。失眠障碍可导致机体心理焦虑、抑郁和紧张,据统计^[3],失眠障碍患者约占全球总人口的30%,对患者的生活质量和身体健康带来严重影响。现临床针对失眠障碍的治疗尚无统一方案,多以对症治疗为主。唑吡坦是一种镇静催眠药物,可在一定程度上缓解患者失眠现象^[4,5],但单纯的使用催眠类药物无法彻底治愈,且突然停用更易诱发失眠复发甚至加重^[6]。艾司西酞普兰是临床常用于治疗抑郁焦虑情绪的药物,近年来已逐渐尝试将其用于失眠障碍的治疗中^[7,8]。本研究通过对我院收治的失眠障碍患者给予唑吡坦、艾司西酞普兰联合治疗,疗效可靠,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

纳入我院于2018年1月~2020年12月间收治的100例失眠障碍患者。纳入标准:(1)参考《中国失眠障碍诊断和治疗指南》中的相关诊断标准^[9];(2)对唑吡坦、艾司西酞普兰无过敏症者;(3)均签署好书面治疗同意书;(4)匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(PSQI)^[10]总分在8分以上;(5)近一个月内未服用过抗抑郁、焦虑情绪等药物。排除标准:(1)既往有滥用药物史者;(2)妊娠或哺乳期妇女;(3)合并有严重心脑血管疾病者;(4)各类精神疾病引起的继发性失眠,严重精神疾病者;(5)合并有严重呼吸系统疾病者。以随机数字表法分为对照组(唑吡坦治疗,n=50)和研究组(对照组的基础上联合艾司西酞普兰治疗,n=50),其中对照组男性患者、女性患者分别为31例、19例,年龄最小者24岁,最大者49岁,平均年龄(33.67±3.45)岁;病程最短者2个月,最长者18个月,平均病程(10.16±1.45)个月;体质指数(BMI)20.3~26.5 kg/m²,平均(23.34±0.91)kg/m²。研究组男性患者、女性患者分别为28例、22例,年龄最小者23岁,最大者48岁,平均年龄(34.12±4.25)岁;病程最短者3个月,最长者17个月,平均病程(10.54±1.28)个月;BMI 20.9~26.8 kg/m²,平均(23.48±0.82)kg/m²。两组一般资料比较对比无差异($P>0.05$)。本研究已获得医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 方法

两组均接受相关检查,给予失眠障碍疾病睡眠健康教育,并给予适当的心理干预。对照组给予唑吡坦治疗,唑吡坦规格:10 mg,国药准字:J20130015,采购自赛诺菲(杭州)制药有限公司。初始剂量为1天1次,每次5 mg,口服,如无明显不适2周内逐渐加至1天1次,每次10 mg,口服,连续治疗4周。研究组在对照组的基础上联合艾司西酞普兰治疗,艾司西酞普兰规格:10 mg,国药准字:H20080788,采购自四川科伦药业股份有限公司。初始剂量为1天1次,每次10 mg,口服,如无明显不适2周内加至1天1次,每次20 mg,连续治疗4周。

1.3 观察指标

(1)于治疗前、治疗4周后采用PSQI、汉密顿焦虑评估量表(HAMA)^[11]、汉密顿抑郁评估量表(HAMD)^[12]评价两组患者睡眠、焦虑及抑郁状况。其中HAMA共14个项目,总分56分,分数越高,焦虑情况越严重。HAMD包括17个项目,总分52分,分数越高,抑郁症状越严重。PSQI包括7个项目,总分21分,睡眠质量与总分成反比。(2)于治疗前、治疗4周后采用多导睡眠图(PSG)监测患者睡眠情况,包括睡眠总时间(入睡至最后觉醒时间)、入睡时间(熄灯至慢波睡眠s1期出现的时间)、睡眠效率(睡眠总时间与总记录时间之比)、醒觉时间(睡眠开始至最后觉醒前的觉醒时间)。(3)于治疗前、治疗4周后采集患者空腹静脉血3 mL,经离心处理后保存待测,采用酶联免疫吸附法(试剂盒购自武汉益普生物科技有限公司及武汉菲恩生物科技有限公司)检测分析患者血清神经递质5-羟色胺(5-HT)、去甲肾上腺素(NE)以及 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)水平。(4)观察两组用药安全性。

1.4 统计学方法

以SPSS25.0进行统计分析。计数资料如性别构成、不良反应发生率用例数或率描述,采用 χ^2 检验。PSG、HAMA、HAMD等计量资料经正态性检验符合正态分布,采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)描述,采用配对t检验或成组t检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组 PSG 指标变化

两组治疗前睡眠总时间、入睡时间、睡眠效率、醒觉时间比较无差异($P>0.05$);两组治疗4周后睡眠效率升高,睡眠总时间延长,醒觉时间、入睡时间缩短($P<0.05$);与对照组相比,研究组治疗4周后的改变效果更为明显($P<0.05$);详见表1。

2.2 两组各项量表评分变化

治疗前两组PSQI、HAMD、HAMA评分比较无差异($P>0.05$);治疗4周后两组PSQI、HAMD、HAMA评分均降低,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表2。

2.3 两组 5-HT、NE、GABA 变化分析

两组治疗前5-HT、NE、GABA水平比较统计学无差异($P>0.05$);治疗4周后,两组5-HT、GABA水平均升高,NE水平降低($P<0.05$);与对照组相比,研究组治疗4周后的改变效果更为明显($P<0.05$);详见表3。

2.4 不良反应情况比较

对照组不良反应发生率为14.00%(7/50),研究组为8.00%(4/50),比较未见统计学差异($P>0.05$);详见表4。

3 讨论

失眠主要是由于睡眠始发和维持出现了一定的障碍,导致患者睡眠质量与人体正常能量需求出现失衡^[12-14]。失眠障碍的早期症状主要表现为入睡困难、时寐时醒或醒后无法入睡,随

表 1 PSG 指标变化($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Changes of PSG indicators ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Total sleep time(min)		Sleep latency(min)		Sleep efficiency(%)		Awake time(min)	
	Before treatment	After 4 weeks of treatment	Before treatment	After 4 weeks of treatment	Before treatment	After 4 weeks of treatment	Before treatment	After 4 weeks of treatment
Control group (n=50)	289.78±15.23	341.03±17.32*	46.23±6.45	37.32±7.38*	67.01±7.85	75.83±8.05*	174.03±13.12	136.97±15.73*
Study group (n=50)	288.12±17.16	395.12±18.82*	47.02±7.31	26.31±6.25*	68.43±6.93	86.09±7.42*	173.61±14.52	86.73±14.81*
t	0.512	-14.954	-0.573	8.050	-0.959	-6.627	0.152	16.443
P	0.610	<0.001	0.678	<0.001	0.340	<0.001	0.880	<0.001

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

表 2 各项量表评分变化($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Table 2 Changes of scores of each scale ($\bar{x} \pm s$, scores)

Groups	PSQI		HAMD		HAMA	
	Before treatment	After 4 weeks of treatment	Before treatment	After 4 weeks of treatment	Before treatment	After 4 weeks of treatment
Control group (n=50)	13.37±1.22	8.79±1.33*	18.69±2.03	12.27±1.89*	37.61±4.88	28.44±5.78*
Study group(n=50)	13.06±1.61	4.02±1.42*	18.23±2.11	7.84±1.13*	37.15±6.92	21.72±4.21*
t	1.085	17.336	1.111	14.255	0.384	6.645
P	0.281	<0.001	0.269	<0.001	0.702	<0.001

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

表 3 5-HT、NE、GABA 变化分析($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/mL)

Table 3 Changes of 5-HT, NE and GABA ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/mL)

Groups	5-HT		NE		GABA	
	Before treatment	After 4 weeks of treatment	Before treatment	After 4 weeks of treatment	Before treatment	After 4 weeks of treatment
Control group (n=50)	10.76±2.35	15.13±2.76*	47.33±5.12	27.82±5.03*	6.45±3.07	8.72±3.22*
Study group(n=50)	10.84±2.30	20.34±2.55*	48.05±5.24	20.16±4.95*	6.49±3.11	11.15±3.17*
t	-0.191	-2.235	-0.218	2.107	-0.194	-4.745
P	0.849	0.028	0.828	0.038	0.846	<0.001

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

表 4 不良反应情况比较【例(%)】

Table 4 Comparison of adverse reactions[n(%)]

Groups	Nausea	Dizzy	Hyperhidrosis	Thirst	Constipation	Total incidence
Control group(n=50)	2(4.00)	1(2.00)	1(2.00)	2(4.00)	1(2.00)	7(14.00)
Study group(n=50)	1(2.00)	0(0.00)	2(4.00)	1(2.00)	0(0.00)	4(8.00)
χ^2						0.919
P						0.338

着病情进展,患者可出现彻夜不眠的现象^[15]。当机体长期处于失眠状态时,除了无法满足人体正常能量需求外,还会对人们日常生活、工作造成影响,引发抑郁焦虑情绪^[16,17]。唑吡坦是新一代非苯二氮卓类短效药,具有较强的镇静催眠、轻微的肌肉松弛、抗焦虑及抗惊厥作用,已被广泛使用于临床^[18],但单

用唑吡坦治疗一直存在停药后易复发、长期使用不良反应大、患者耐受性差等诸多不足^[19]。在《中国成人失眠诊断与治疗指南(2017 版)》^[20]中明确指出,抗失眠类药物联合联合抗抑郁药物治疗对于失眠障碍患者预后改善具有明显的促进作用。艾司西酞普兰是抗抑郁治疗的一线用药,其为西酞普兰的 S- 异

构体,已有研究证实其有助于患者抑郁焦虑情绪及认知状况的改善^[21,22]。

本次研究结果显示,两组患者睡眠质量、焦虑抑郁状态均有所改善,且研究组改善效果更佳,可见艾司西酞普兰联合唑吡坦治疗失眠障碍患者,可进一步提高治疗效果,改善患者预后。唑吡坦的主要作用机制为选择性的作用于脑部苯二氮类受体上,通过调节氯离子通道的开放时间抑制神经元激动,从而发挥中枢抑制作用^[23,24]。艾司西酞普兰可提高突触间隙内 5-HT 浓度,并抑制 5-HT 的重吸收,进而改善焦虑情绪、抵抗抑郁,增加患者慢波睡眠^[25]。两种药物可发挥协同作用,促进患者症状改善,这可能与两者不同的作用机制有关。本次研究结果还显示,两组血清 5-HT、NE、GABA 水平均有所改善,且研究组改善效果更为显著,提示艾司西酞普兰联合唑吡坦通过调节患者 5-HT、NE、GABA 等神经递质水平,进而实现对其睡眠状态的影响。5-HT 是中枢神经系统的传递物质,其可通过突触间隙作用于突触后膜的特殊受体在失眠、抑郁发病相关的过程中均发挥重要作用^[26];NE 可通过与肾上腺素能 α 受体和 β 受体结合刺激和增强皮层活动觉醒,NE 含量越高,兴奋性越高,机体失眠越严重^[27];失眠作为一种典型的内源性应激源,可影响神经内分泌系统的正常活动,而 GABA 是一种广泛存在于中枢神经系统中的抑制性氨基酸,GABA 水平可有效反映大脑机能的稳定程度^[28]。艾司西酞普兰是目前选择性最强的 5-HT 再摄取抑制剂,可促进患者单胺类神经递质、神经细胞因子合成释放,有效促进症状缓解^[29]。另两组不良反应发生率比较无差异,主要是因为艾司西酞普兰发挥良好的抗抑郁焦虑作用的前提下,对于人体神经元心血管系统、自主神经系统的生理功能的影响轻微,接近于无损伤,故而不会增加不良反应发生率,安全可靠^[30,31]。值得注意的是,本研究样本量偏小,且未考察患者脑神经递质水平的变化,有待在后续研究中给予改进。

综上所述,与单独应用唑吡坦相比,采用艾司西酞普兰联合唑吡坦治疗的失眠障碍患者,其睡眠质量更高,焦虑抑郁状态、血清神经递质改善情况更好,提示该用药方案具有一定临床应用价值。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Sato Y, Yoshihisa A, Hotsuki Y, et al. Associations of Benzodiazepine With Adverse Prognosis in Heart Failure Patients With Insomnia[J]. J Am Heart Assoc, 2020, 9(7): e013982
- [2] Salisbury-Afshar E. Management of Insomnia Disorder in Adults[J]. Am Fam Physician, 2018, 98(5): 319-322
- [3] 林炳岐,李峰,马捷,等.基于 GABA 能系统通路探讨失眠的机制[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2018, 18(3): 565-568
- [4] Fan X, Su Z, Nie S, et al. Efficacy and safety of Chinese herbal medicine Long Dan Xie Gan Tang in insomnia: A systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2020, 99(11): e19410
- [5] Rosenberg R, Murphy P, Zammit G, et al. Comparison of Lemborexant With Placebo and Zolpidem Tartrate Extended Release for the Treatment of Older Adults With Insomnia Disorder: A Phase 3 Randomized Clinical Trial [J]. JAMA Netw Open, 2019, 2 (12): e1918254
- [6] Ahlberg R, Skärberg K, Brus O, et al. Auricular acupuncture for substance use: a randomized controlled trial of effects on anxiety, sleep, drug use and use of addiction treatment services [J]. Subst Abuse Treat Prev Policy, 2016, 11(1): 24
- [7] 王娜,侯吉星,王文杰. 甜梦口服液联合艾司西酞普兰治疗抑郁性失眠的疗效观察[J]. 神经损伤与功能重建, 2019, 14(9): 484-486
- [8] Xiao M, Feng L, Wang Q, et al. The therapeutic effects and safety of bright light therapy combined with escitalopram oxalate on insomnia in patients with poststroke depression [J]. Int J Geriatr Psychiatry, 2021, 36(1): 182-189
- [9] 张斌. 中国失眠障碍诊断和治疗指南 [M]. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2016: 28-29
- [10] 王燕,李潇. 情志护理联合缩唇-腹式呼吸训练对难治性慢性心力衰竭伴睡眠障碍患者匹兹堡睡眠质量指数、不良情绪、心功能和生活质量的影响[J]. 现代中西医结合杂志, 2019, 28(34): 3858-3862
- [11] 李华芳. 精神药物临床研究常用量表第 2 版 [M]. 上海: 上海科技教育出版社, 2014: 112-114
- [12] Haynes J, Talbert M, Fox S, et al. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy in the Treatment of Insomnia[J]. South Med J, 2018, 111(2): 75-80
- [13] Perez MN, Salas RME. Insomnia. Continuum (Minneapolis) [J]. 2020, 26(4): 1003-1015
- [14] Riemann D, Baglioni C, Bassetti C, et al. European guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of insomnia [J]. J Sleep Res, 2017, 26(6): 675-700
- [15] Morin CM, Jarrin DC, Ivers H, et al. Incidence, Persistence, and Remission Rates of Insomnia Over 5 Years [J]. JAMA Netw Open, 2020, 3(11): e2018782
- [16] Wu P, Cheng C, Song X, et al. Acupoint combination effect of Shenmen (HT 7) and Sanyinjiao (SP 6) in treating insomnia: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial[J]. Trials, 2020, 21(1): 261
- [17] Kyle SD, Madigan C, Begum N, et al. Primary care treatment of insomnia: study protocol for a pragmatic, multicentre, randomised controlled trial comparing nurse-delivered sleep restriction therapy to sleep hygiene (the HABIT trial)[J]. BMJ Open, 2020, 10(3): e036248
- [18] 沈东,林勇,李亚玲,等. 阿戈美拉汀联合唑吡坦治疗失眠症 45 例 [J]. 医药导报, 2019, 38(10): 1283-1286
- [19] Wong CK, Marshall NS, Grunstein RR, et al. Spontaneous Adverse Event Reports Associated with Zolpidem in the United States 2003-2012[J]. J Clin Sleep Med, 2017, 13(2): 223-234
- [20] 中华医学会神经病学分会, 中华医学会神经病学分会睡眠障碍学组. 中国成人失眠诊断与治疗指南 (2017 版)[J]. 中华神经科杂志, 2018, 51(5): 324-335
- [21] 王静,胡艳丽,徐伟杰,等. 艾司西酞普兰治疗 40 例原发性失眠对患者的睡眠改善效果及不良反应研究[J]. 中华全科医学, 2016, 14 (4): 583-584, 628
- [22] Brunoni AR, Moffa AH, Sampaio-Junior B, et al. Trial of Electrical Direct-Current Therapy versus Escitalopram for Depression [J]. N Engl J Med, 2017, 376(26): 2523-2533
- [23] 康英梅. 枣仁安神胶囊联合唑吡坦治疗失眠症的临床研究 [J]. 现代药物与临床, 2019, 34(10): 2961-2965
- [24] Song Y, Liang B. Therapeutic efficacy of zolpidem combined with cognitive-behavioral therapy on primary insomnia [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2019, 98(39): e17122
- [25] 朱建军,张磊,李艳. 沈氏达郁汤加减方联合艾司西酞普兰对肝癌介入术后抑郁患者生活质量的影响 [J]. 中西医结合肝病杂志, 2017, 27(4): 217-219

- inhibitor veliparib plus carboplatin or carboplatin alone to standard neoadjuvant chemotherapy in triple-negative breast cancer (BrighTNess): a randomised, phase 3 trial[J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2018, 19(4): 497-509
- [19] Yardley DA, Coleman R, Conte P, et al. nab-Paclitaxel plus carboplatin or gemcitabine versus gemcitabine plus carboplatin as first-line treatment of patients with triple-negative metastatic breast cancer: results from the tnAcity trial [J]. *Ann Oncol*, 2018, 29(8): 1763-1770
- [20] 陶智会, 全欣, 徐蔚杰, 等. 中药序贯联合化疗治疗非小细胞肺癌的减毒增效临床观察[J]. *世界中医药*, 2021, 16(3): 477-481, 486
- [21] 郭立文, 郑家平, 郝伟远, 等. 载药微球支气管动脉栓塞化疗治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌 10 例[J]. *介入放射学杂志*, 2021, 30(1): 24-28
- [22] Shirasu H, Ono A, Omac K, et al. CYFRA 21-1 predicts the efficacy of nivolumab in patients with advanced lung adenocarcinoma [J]. *Tumour Biol*, 2018, 40(2): 1010428318760420
- [23] Zhu X, Lang J. Soluble PD-1 and PD-L1: predictive and prognostic significance in cancer[J]. *Oncotarget*, 2017, 8(57): 97671-97682
- [24] Campos-da-Paz M, Dórea JG, Galdino AS, et al. Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) and Hepatic Metastasis in Colorectal Cancer: Update on Biomarker for Clinical and Biotechnological Approaches [J]. *Recent Pat Biotechnol*, 2018, 12(4): 269-279
- [25] Rudhart SA, Schultz JD, Gehrt F, et al. CYFRA 21-1: a suitable tumor marker in patients with head and neck cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma[J]. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol*, 2019, 276(12): 3467-3475
- [26] Clevers MR, Kastelijns EA, Peters BJM, et al. Evaluation of Serum Biomarker CEA and Ca-125 as Immunotherapy Response Predictors in Metastatic Non-small Cell Lung Cancer [J]. *Anticancer Res*, 2021, 41(2): 869-876
- [27] Schirmacher V. From chemotherapy to biological therapy: A review of novel concepts to reduce the side effects of systemic cancer treatment (Review)[J]. *Int J Oncol*, 2019, 54(2): 407-419
- [28] André T, Shiu KK, Kim TW, et al. Pembrolizumab in Microsatellite-Instability-High Advanced Colorectal Cancer[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2020, 383(23): 2207-2218
- [29] Ninomiya K, Hotta K. Pembrolizumab for the first-line treatment of non-small cell lung cancer [J]. *Expert Opin Biol Ther*, 2018, 18(10): 1015-1021
- [30] Kamath SD, Kalyan A, Benson AB 3rd. Pembrolizumab for the treatment of gastric cancer [J]. *Expert Rev Anticancer Ther*, 2018, 18(12): 1177-1187
- (上接第 4499 页)
- [26] Okaty BW, Commons KG, Dymecki SM. Embracing diversity in the 5-HT neuronal system[J]. *Nat Rev Neurosci*, 2019, 20(7): 397-424
- [27] Borderies N, Bornert P, Gilardeau S, et al. Pharmacological evidence for the implication of noradrenaline in effort [J]. *PLoS Biol*, 2020, 18(10): e3000793
- [28] Kim S, Jo K, Hong KB, et al. GABA and l-theanine mixture decreases sleep latency and improves NREM sleep [J]. *Pharm Biol*, 2019, 57(1): 65-73
- [29] Kim JS, Lee EJ, Chang DI, et al. Efficacy of early administration of escitalopram on depressive and emotional symptoms and neurological dysfunction after stroke: a multicentre, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled study[J]. *Lancet Psychiatry*, 2017, 4(1): 33-41
- [30] Urade CS, Mahakalkar SM, Tiple PG. A comparative study of the clinical efficacy and safety of agomelatine with escitalopram in major depressive disorder patients: A randomized, parallel-group, phase IV study[J]. *J Pharmacol Pharmacother*, 2015, 6(4): 198-203
- [31] Polychroniou PE, Mayberg HS, Craighead WE, et al. Temporal Profiles and Dose-Responsiveness of Side Effects with Escitalopram and Duloxetine in Treatment-Naïve Depressed Adults [J]. *Behav Sci (Basel)*, 2018, 8(7): 64