

• 专题研究:抑郁 •

事件相关电位在抑郁障碍诊疗中的潜力与前景

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[摘要] 抑郁障碍作为一种常见的精神障碍,给患者和社会带来了沉重的负担,然而其早期诊断和精准治疗依然面临诸多挑战,亟需寻找客观、可重复的神经标志物。近年来,事件相关电位作为一种时间分辨率高、低成本、非侵入性的神经电生理工具,为抑郁障碍的诊疗提供了新的研究方向。文章综述了事件相关电位各成分在抑郁障碍研究中的最新进展,重点探讨了其在抑郁障碍诊断、鉴别诊断以及疗效评估中的应用潜力与面临的挑战,旨在为事件相关电位作为抑郁障碍诊断与疗效评估的神经标志物的相关研究与应用提供思路 and 参考。

[关键词] 抑郁障碍;事件相关电位;诊断;治疗效果

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Potential and prospects of event - related potentials in the diagnosis and treatment of depressive disorders

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[Abstract] Depressive disorder, as a common mental health condition, imposes a significant burden on both patients and society. However, its early diagnosis and precise treatment remain challenging, highlighting the urgent need for objective and reproducible neural biomarkers. In recent years, event - related potentials (ERPs), as a neurophysiological tool characterized by high temporal resolution, cost-effectiveness, and non-invasiveness, have opened new avenues for the diagnosis and treatment of depressive disorders. The article reviews the latest advances in the research of various ERP components in depressive disorders, with a particular focus on their potential applications and current challenges in the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and treatment outcome evaluation of depressive disorders. The aim is to provide insights and references for future research and application of ERPs as neurobiological markers in the diagnosis and therapeutic evaluation of depressive disorders.

[Key words] depression disorder; event-related potentials; diagnosis; treatment efficacy

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抑郁障碍是一种常见且严重的精神障碍,主要表现为情绪低落、兴趣减退、精力下降,同时常伴随认知功能减退、睡眠障碍、自罪自责甚至自杀。全

世界有超过2.8亿人患有抑郁障碍,预计到2030年,抑郁障碍将成为全球疾病负担最高的疾病^[1]。目前抑郁障碍的诊断主要基于模式化的临床问诊以及精神科医师的主观经验判断,因此确定客观、结果可重复的抑郁障碍标志物是亟待解决的问题^[2]。既往研究已经对抑郁障碍潜在的标志物进行了探索,如炎症因子、神经递质、代谢物等,但研究结果并不一致^[3]。

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事件相关电位(event-related potential, ERP)是大脑对某一特定刺激(如声音、光线、语言等)的电生理反应,可以直接反映大脑活动,具有时间分辨率高、成本低、非侵入性的优势^[4]。由于抑郁障碍与脑活动和神经认知过程的异常密切相关,ERP被认为是一种具有前景的识别抑郁障碍的工具^[5]。既往研究表明,抑郁障碍患者在多种ERP成分上表现出显著异常。例如,P300波幅降低、潜伏期延长,提示患者在注意力分配、工作记忆和执行功能等认知领域存在明显损伤^[5];失匹配负波(mismatch negativity, MMN)波幅的降低则反映了患者在感知和预测听觉环境变化方面的缺陷^[6]。近年来,荟萃分析进一步验证了ERP在抑郁障碍诊断、病情评估及疗效预测中的应用潜力,尤其是在单相抑郁障碍(unipolar depression, UD)与双相情感障碍(bipolar disorder, BD)的鉴别诊断中,ERP成分的变化特征表现出较高的灵敏度和特异度^[7]。然而,目前不同研究的结果仍不一致。因此,进一步整合和分析ERP的多种成分特征,将有助于提升其在抑郁障碍精准诊断中的可靠性和应用价值。本综述围绕ERP成分P300、MMN等在抑郁障碍诊断、鉴别诊断、疗效评估等方面的研究进行总结与归纳,以期对抑郁障碍的诊疗提出科学建议。

1 P300的相关研究

1.1 P300概述

P300是一种正向波,通常由Oddball范式诱发,在300~400 ms达到峰值,与认知信息处理密切相关,涉及工作记忆、注意力和执行功能等认知过程^[8]。P300的发生主要位于颞叶、顶叶和海马体。其中,颞叶负责信息处理和认知评估,顶叶参与注意力的分配,海马体则在情景记忆的处理过程中起到关键作用^[9]。P300由P3a和P3b两部分组成(图1)。P3a通常由新奇或预期外的刺激引发,反映了无意识情况下的注意力捕获能力;而P3b则与任务决策、记忆的更新与存储等认知活动密切相关^[10-11]。P300的波幅和潜伏期分别反映了信息处理的不同方面,波幅与神经动力学或认知资源的使用有关,而潜伏期则反映了神经传导速度或大脑的工作效率^[7]。

1.2 P300在抑郁障碍中的特征

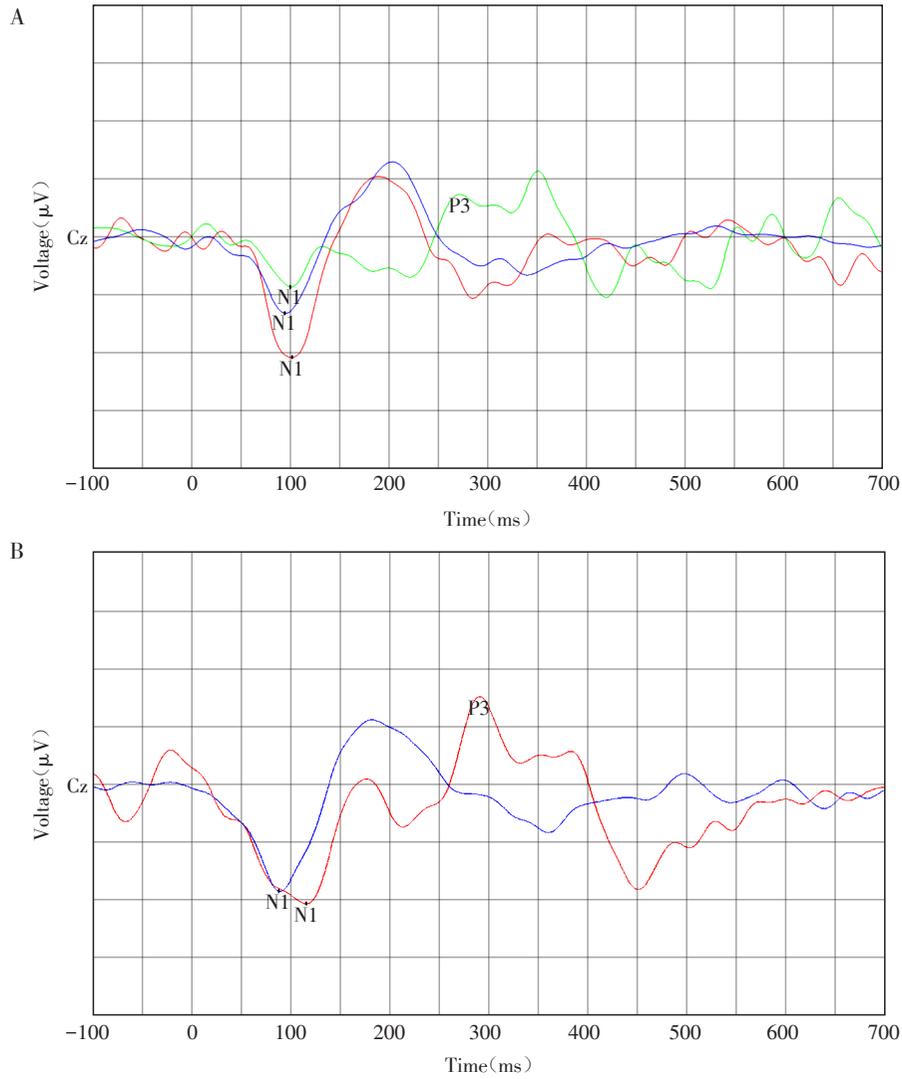
既往多项研究发现抑郁障碍患者相较健康对照组,P300波幅显著降低,潜伏期显著延长^[5,12]。一项荟萃分析汇总了UD和BD的P300研究,结果发现抑郁障碍患者的P300潜伏期较健康对照组显著延

长,且P300波幅显著降低^[7]。Chen等^[13]报告了P300在抑郁障碍不同阶段的结果,在复发的抑郁障碍患者中,P3a波幅较健康对照组显著降低,潜伏期显著延长;然而,在首次发作的抑郁障碍患者中,并未观察到明显差异。这种差异可能归因于复发性抑郁障碍过程中累积的神经功能损伤、认知能力的逐步衰退以及较长病程对大脑造成的深远影响。此外,还有研究报道了抑郁障碍患者P300波幅较健康对照组升高,可能的原因是纳入的抑郁障碍患者合并有焦虑和自杀观念,导致认知功能出现紊乱^[14]。

抑郁障碍患者的P300波幅与临床症状的严重程度密切相关。一项前瞻性研究显示,初次就诊时P300波幅低的患者,在9个月后随访时具有更严重的抑郁症状^[15]。P3a波幅越低,患者的抑郁症状越严重,抑郁复发的次数也越高^[13]。研究发现,抑郁障碍患者的P300波幅显著减小,并且这一波幅减小与抑郁障碍的严重程度呈负相关,这些结果提示P300波幅可能成为评估抑郁障碍严重性的潜在神经标志物^[16-18]。P300波幅还可以预测抑郁障碍患者对行为治疗的依从性,未完成治疗的患者P300波幅显著低于完成治疗的患者^[19]。

将P300和脑源定位技术结合,如标准化低分辨率电磁断层成像(standardized low resolution electromagnetic tomography, sLORETA)、功能磁共振成像(functional magnetic resonance imaging, fMRI),可以将抑郁障碍患者ERP受损的脑区定位,从而更好地了解抑郁障碍ERP各成分的神经机制。例如,Zhou等^[5]结合sLORETA探索P300成分的激活起源,发现抑郁障碍患者的P300波幅降低,P300潜伏期延长,并且右侧额叶、顶叶、颞叶、边缘系统和岛叶在P300波段的源激活减少,提示右侧半球功能障碍可能参与抑郁障碍的病理生理。Fang等^[20]则通过P300和fMRI联合测试抑郁障碍缓解期患者,发现这些患者的P300波幅较健康对照组有升高趋势,但在右侧后中央回、顶叶小叶、双侧枕叶区域、左侧下额回和杏仁核等区域的源激活减少。

Santopetro等^[21]的研究也证实了抑郁障碍患者P300波幅降低,且发现P300波幅与高奖赏正波均可独立预测抑郁状态,二者联合应用可提高抑郁障碍诊断的准确率。通过结合P300波幅与其他脑电生理指标(如听觉诱发电位的响度依赖性反应),研究者能够较为准确地地区分抑郁障碍患者与健康对照,准确率可高达94.52%^[14]。这些发现提示,多指标联合应用在抑郁障碍的临床诊断中具有较大的



A: P3a waveform. The red line represents the waveform evoked by a 2 000 Hz deviant stimulus, the blue line represents the waveform evoked by a 1 000 Hz standard stimulus, and the green line represents the waveform evoked by a dog bark stimulus. B: P3b waveform. The red line represents the waveform evoked by a 2 000 Hz target stimulus, while the blue line represents the waveform evoked by a 1 000 Hz non-target stimulus. N1: N100; P3: P300; Cz: central vertex. The characteristics of the P300 waveform in the ERP of healthy individuals, with data recorded at the Cz point. Figure source: Guangzhou Runjie Medical Equipment Co., Ltd.

图1 P300波形示意图
Figure 1 Schematic of the P300 waveform

潜力(表1)。

综上所述,多数研究证实抑郁障碍患者表现出P300波幅降低和潜伏期延长的特征,并且波幅的降低与病情严重程度呈负相关。作为一种潜在的神经生物标志物,P300波幅在抑郁障碍的早期诊断、病情评估以及治疗反应预测中具有重要应用潜力。随着脑电技术的不断进步,未来结合神经影像学的多模态研究,有望进一步阐明抑郁障碍的神经机制。此外,多指标联合分析可能显著提升抑郁障碍诊断的准确性,助力于实现精准诊疗与个体化管理目标。

2 MMN的相关研究

2.1 MMN概述

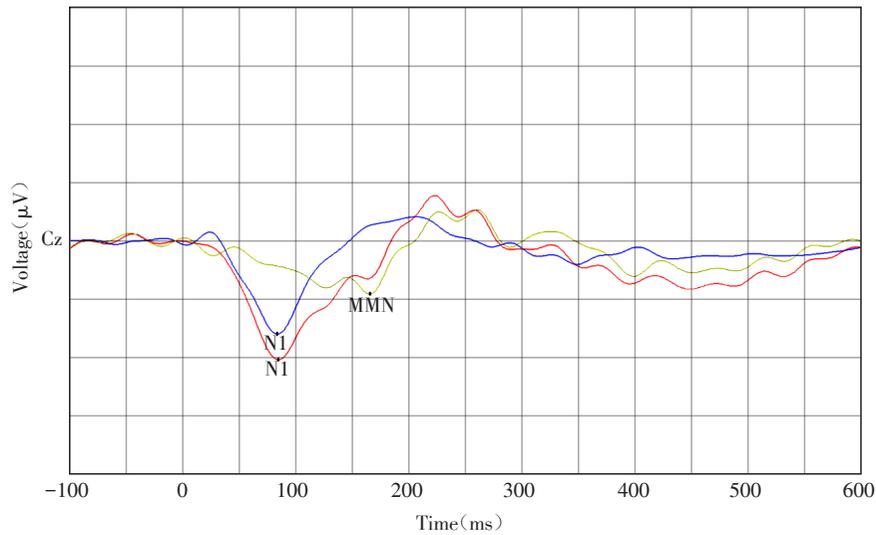
MMN是一种负波,通常由Oddball范式诱发,在听觉刺激后大约150~250 ms出现,MMN在无意识条件下测量,是大脑对听觉环境变化的最早可检测生理反应之一^[24]。MMN的产生主要依赖于初级听觉皮层和前额叶皮层,前者负责处理基本的听觉信息,后者则与注意力切换和行为调控相关(图2)。MMN的表现形式主要有两种:持续时间偏差的MMN(duration MMN, dMMN)和频率偏差的MMN

表1 P300波幅和潜伏期在抑郁障碍患者中的变化

Table 1 Changes of P300 amplitude and latency in patients with depressive disorders

Study	Participants(n)	Parameters	Antidepressant use	Major findings
Van Dinteren et al., 2015 ^[16]	MDD:1008; HC:336	P300, N100	Patients were randomized in a 1:1:1 ratio to receive treatment with escitalopram, sertraline, or venlafaxine	Patients with MDD exhibited significantly lower P300 amplitudes compared to HC. There were no significant differences in P300 changes among patients treated with the three different antidepressants, and P300 was not an effective predictor of treatment response
Chen et al., 2015 ^[13]	First-episode MDD: 45; Recurrent MDD: 40; HC: 46	P3a, MMN	Antidepressants acting on the serotonin system	In patients with recurrent MDD, the P3a amplitude was significantly reduced and the latency was significantly prolonged compared to HC. Additionally, the MMN amplitude was significantly reduced in patients with MDD compared to HC
Zhou et al., 2018 ^[5]	MDD:30; HC:30	P300	Five patients were medication-free, while twenty-five patients were receiving antidepressant treatment	Patients with MDD exhibited significantly reduced P300 amplitudes and prolonged P300 latencies compared to HC
Shim et al., 2019 ^[22]	MDD:67; HC:39	P300	Antidepressant treatment	Patients with MDD exhibited significantly reduced P300 amplitudes compared to HC
Li et al., 2020 ^[12]	MDD:60; HC:40	P300, MMN, P50	Patients with first-episode MDD who were drug-naïve	Patients with MDD exhibited significantly reduced P300 and MMN amplitudes and prolonged P300 and MMN latencies compared to HC. Furthermore, the S1 P50 amplitude was significantly lower in patients with MDD than in HC, while the S2 P50 amplitude was significantly higher
Santopetro et al., 2020 ^[15]	MDD:58	P300	Some patients were medicated, while others were drug-naïve	A reduction in P300 amplitude at the first visit in patients with MDD was associated with an increase in overall depressive symptoms at follow-up
Jang et al., 2021 ^[17]	MDD:33; HC:30	P300, N100	Twenty-seven patients were drug-naïve, while six patients received antidepressant treatment	Patients with MDD exhibited significantly reduced P300 and N100 amplitudes compared to HC
White et al., 2021 ^[19]	MDD:60; HC:40	P300, N200	Some patients were medicated, while others were drug-naïve	Patients with MDD exhibited significantly reduced P300 amplitudes compared to HC
Wen et al., 2021 ^[23]	MDD with Self-injury: 18; MDD without Self-injury: 21; HC: 24	P3a, P3b, N100, N200, P50	Patients with first-episode MDD who were drug-naïve	Patients with MDD exhibited significantly prolonged latencies of P3a, P3b, N100, N200, and P50 compared to HC
Santopetro et al., 2021 ^[21]	MDD:80; HC:43	P300	Forty-four patients were drug-naïve, while thirty-six patients received antidepressant treatment	Patients with MDD exhibited significantly reduced P300 amplitudes compared to HC
Fang et al., 2022 ^[20]	MDD:18; HC:20	P300, N200, N450	Some patients were medicated, while others were drug-naïve	Patients with MDD in remission exhibited significantly increased P300 amplitudes compared to HC
Jang et al., 2023 ^[14]	MDD:31; HC:31	P300	Patients with first-episode MDD who were drug-naïve	Patients with MDD exhibited significantly increased P300 amplitudes compared to HC

MMN: mismatch negativity; MDD: major depressive disorder; HC: healthy controls.



The characteristics of the MMN waveform in the ERP of healthy individuals, with data recorded at the Cz point. The red line represents the waveform evoked by a 1 500 Hz deviant stimulus, the blue line represents the waveform evoked by an 800 Hz standard stimulus, and the yellow line represents the MMN difference waveform obtained by subtracting the standard stimulus waveform from the deviant stimulus waveform. N1: N100; MMN: mismatch negativity. Figure source: Guangzhou Runjie Medical Equipment Co., Ltd.

图2 MMN波形示意图

Figure 2 Schematic of the MMN waveform

(frequency MMN, fMMN)。dMMN反映了大脑对刺激持续时间变化的感知,涉及时间处理和认知调控;而fMMN则反映了大脑对刺激频率变化的感知,主要与声音处理和预测相关^[25]。

2.2 MMN在抑郁障碍中的特征

既往研究对首发抑郁障碍和复发抑郁障碍进行了比较,发现无论是首发抑郁障碍还是复发抑郁障碍,其MMN波幅均低于健康对照组,且两者之间未见显著差异^[13]。一些研究得出类似结论,发现抑郁障碍患者MMN波幅降低^[12, 26]。将MMN细化来看,近期的系统综述发现抑郁障碍患者的dMMN波幅普遍低于健康对照组,且dMMN潜伏期延长,但fMMN在抑郁障碍与健康人之间并无显著差异^[6]。MMN波幅变化可能与患者性别有关,Qiao等^[27]的研究则观察到女性抑郁障碍患者MMN波幅降低,男性患者MMN波幅与健康对照组无显著差异。有研究观察到相反的结果,Restuccia等^[28]发现首发未用药抑郁障碍患者相较健康对照组在高强度的声刺激(90 dB)下MMN潜伏期缩短,MMN波幅升高,这一现象可能跟抑郁障碍患者颞叶皮层兴奋性增加有关。另一项研究同样发现,抑郁障碍患者的MMN潜伏期显著缩短。这一现象可能源于患者大脑神经网络功能的重新调节或失衡,从而引发神经兴奋性的增强或感知信息处理的过度敏感性^[26]。Kuang等^[29]发现抑郁障碍患者在基线期MMN潜伏期较健

康对照组显著延长,艾司西酞普兰治疗6周后,抑郁障碍患者MMN潜伏期缩短,并显著短于健康对照组,提示艾司西酞普兰对抑郁障碍患者MMN潜伏期的缩短作用(表2)。

MMN波幅与抑郁症状严重程度和治疗效果的关系,目前研究结果并不一致。有些研究表明,抑郁症状越严重,MMN波幅越高^[24],而另一些研究则未发现MMN波幅与抑郁障碍严重程度之间存在显著相关性^[13]。Lee等^[30]探索了MMN波幅预测抗抑郁药物治疗效果的可能性,但结果未能发现高波幅组与低波幅组在治疗后抑郁评分间具有显著差异。

综上所述,抑郁障碍患者普遍表现出MMN波幅降低的特征。然而,关于MMN波幅与抑郁症状严重程度及治疗效果之间的关系,现有研究结果尚存争议。抗抑郁药物的使用可能会影响患者MMN变化,然而多数研究未控制抑郁障碍患者的抗抑郁药物使用情况。未来的研究需扩大样本量并控制用药情况,以进一步细化研究样本特征,并结合抑郁障碍病程阶段等关键变量,深入探讨MMN在抑郁障碍中的神经机制及其作为潜在生物标志物的应用前景。

3 ERP其他成分在抑郁障碍中的相关研究

3.1 P50

P50是一种正波,通常出现在听觉刺激后50 ms

表2 MMN波幅和潜伏期在抑郁障碍患者中的变化

Table 2 Changes of MMN amplitude and latency in patients with depressive disorders

Study	Participants(n)	Parameters	Antidepressant use	Major findings
Restuccia et al.,2015 ^[28]	MDD:16;HC:10	MMN	Patients who were drug-naïve	Under high - intensity auditory stimulation, patients with MDD exhibited significantly increased MMN amplitudes and significantly shortened MMN latencies compared to HC
Qiao et al., 2015 ^[27]	MDD:30;HC:30	MMN	Patients with first-episode MDD who were drug-naïve	Female patients with MDD exhibited significantly reduced MMN amplitudes compared to HC, while no significant difference in MMN amplitude was observed between male patients and HC
Kuang et al., 2016 ^[29]	MDD:60;HC:30	MMN,P50	Patients were treated with escitalopram	The MMN latency in patients with MDD was significantly prolonged compared to HC. After six weeks of escitalopram treatment, MMN latency in MDD patients was shortened and became significantly shorter than that of the HC group
Hirakawa et al., 2017 ^[26]	MDD:20;HC:36	MMN	Three patients were drug-naïve, while seventeen patients received antidepressant treatment	Patients with MDD exhibited significantly lower MMN magnetic field power in the right hemisphere compared to HC, and MMN latency was significantly shortened
Bissonnette et al.,2020 ^[24]	MDD:16;HC:26	MMN	Some patients were medicated, while others were drug-naïve	Higher MMN amplitude in patients with MDD was associated with more severe depressive symptoms

左右,与听觉刺激的初步处理和感觉加工相关,可以一定程度上反映大脑皮层对无关刺激和信息的抑制功能^[12]。对比精神分裂症合并抑郁障碍和不合并抑郁障碍患者间P50的区别,发现了抑郁组S2段P50波幅明显升高^[31]。另一项研究显示,抑郁障碍患者S1段P50波幅明显低于健康对照组,但S2段P50波幅明显高于健康对照组^[12]。Kuang等^[29]的研究也证实了抑郁障碍患者S2段P50波幅的升高,并且这种升高可以经抗抑郁药物治疗后降低。P50在抑郁伴自伤与不伴自伤患者间的差异也进行了研究,结果在两者间未发现显著差异,但发现抑郁患者P50潜伏期较健康对照组显著延长^[23]。

3.2 P100

P100是一种正波,通常出现在视觉刺激后100ms左右,涉及视觉信息和感知加工的初步处理。P100波幅的大小和形态与个体的注意力状态、刺激的显著性及感知的敏感性密切相关,P100可以作为评估视觉加工过程中早期自动化反应的一个重要指标^[32]。抑郁障碍患者在处理不同情绪和强度的社会反馈时,表现出感知、预期的神经活动缺陷。Xie等^[33]发现抑郁障碍患者对负面社会反馈的P100波幅较健康对照组显著增大。有研究对比了

抑郁障碍不同阶段的信息加工模式,发现首发抑郁障碍在P100潜伏期阶段使用了不同的信息加工策略,以提高信息处理效率,首发抑郁障碍P100波幅也较复发抑郁障碍升高^[34]。抑郁障碍患者在对悲伤面孔的早期自动加工中表现出负向偏倚,具体表现为P100波幅升高,进一步证实了抑郁障碍患者对悲伤情绪的注意力偏向^[35]。Spironelli等^[36]的研究对比了抑郁障碍、BD、精神分裂症的P100数据,发现精神分裂症患者P100波幅最大,BD患者P100波幅最小,抑郁障碍患者P100波幅在两者之间,与健康对照组相近。

3.3 N100

N100是一种负波,通常出现在听觉刺激后100ms左右,反映大脑在接收到外部刺激时的早期反应,涉及感觉加工、注意力分配等过程^[37]。针对50例首发未用药的抑郁障碍患者的ERP测试结果表明,与健康对照组相比,抑郁障碍患者的N100潜伏期显著延长^[38]。还有研究发现抑郁障碍患者N100波幅较健康对照组显著降低,研究还发现对文拉法辛治疗无应答的男性患者N100波幅明显小于应答者,表明N100可能是男性抑郁障碍患者文拉法辛抗抑郁治疗反应的潜在预测因子^[16]。最近的一项研究发现,

首发未用药的抑郁障碍患者相较于健康对照组 N100 强度依赖性反应增强, 并且与抑郁严重程度呈正相关^[39]。

3.4 N200

N200 是一种负波, 通常出现在听觉刺激后 200 ms 左右, 与反应选择有关, 并可能反映刺激分类过程^[40]。N200 可能是预测抑郁障碍患者轻度认知障碍的神经标志物, 与没有认知障碍的抑郁障碍相比, 轻度认知障碍患者 N200 潜伏期显著延长^[41]。N200 波幅通常与大脑对负面刺激的认知加工有关, 特别是在面孔识别中表现出较健康对照组更小的 N200 波幅, 研究还发现抑郁障碍患者 N200 潜伏期较健康对照组显著延长^[42]。既往研究发现抑郁障碍患者较健康对照组 N200 波幅减小, 可能的解释为抑郁障碍难以将呈现的刺激与参与刺激的内部表征自动匹配^[40]。

3.5 N400

N400 是一种负波, 在大约 350~500 ms 达到峰值, N400 与语义加工和语境适应密切相关。N400 的最大负波出现在大脑的中央顶叶区域^[43]。Wen 等^[23]的研究发现抑郁障碍患者 N400 潜伏期较健康对照组显著延长。N400 可以作为评估经颅直流电刺激治疗抑郁障碍疗效的神经标志物, 抑郁障碍患者在经颅直流电刺激治疗后, 抑郁症状发生改善, 并且 N400 的潜伏期明显缩短^[44]。未来的研究应聚焦于 N400 在评估物理方法, 如经颅磁刺激、无抽搐电休克、经颅电刺激等治疗抑郁障碍疗效的潜力。

4 ERP 在抑郁障碍鉴别诊断中的应用

4.1 用于鉴别 UD 与 BD

BD 和 UD 在临床上具有高度的相似性, 尤其是在抑郁发作期, 常导致 BD 被误诊为 UD。由于 BD 患者的躁狂症状可能在数年后才显现, 早期误诊不仅会导致治疗不当, 还可能加重病情、增加复发风险, 并增加患者的经济负担^[45]。因此, 及时区分 BD 与 UD 在抑郁期的表现, 对于优化治疗方案和提高诊断准确性具有重要临床意义。

近期的一项荟萃分析纳入了 8 项研究, 探讨 P300 在鉴别 UD 与 BD 中的作用。结果显示, BD 患者的 P300 潜伏期显著长于 UD 患者, 这一差异在抑郁发作期和缓解期均存在, 而 UD 患者的 P300 潜伏期通常在缓解期恢复至接近正常水平。此外, BD 患者的 P300 波幅较 UD 患者显著减小, 但波幅的差异不如潜伏期显著^[7]。在 MMN 成分方面, 研究显示, BD 患者的 MMN 波幅较 UD 患者显著减小, 且 BD 患者的双侧 MMN 磁场功率均减小, 而 UD 患者的 MMN 功率减小主要集中在右侧半球^[26]。这一差异可能反映了 BD 患者在听觉环境变化的感知和预测能力方面存在更为广泛的神经功能损伤。此外, BD 患者在 P50 的 S2 波幅和抑制率方面均显著高于 UD 患者^[46], 提示 BD 患者在感觉门控功能上可能存在特异性异常。同时, BD 患者较 UD 患者 N200 潜伏期显著延长, 波幅显著减小(表 3), 这些变化进一步支持 BD 患者在认知加工和反应选择方面的损伤更为严重。

表 3 抑郁障碍与双相抑郁障碍 ERP 的鉴别研究

Table 3 Differential study of ERP in depression and bipolar depression

Study	Participants(n)	Parameters	Major findings
Ren et al., 2016 ^[46]	UD: 57; BD: 63	P300, P50	The BD group exhibited significantly higher P50 S2 amplitudes than the UD group. Additionally, the BD group showed longer N200 and P300 latencies, and lower N200 and P300 amplitudes compared to the UD group
Kim et al., 2020 ^[47]	UD: 17; BD type I : 11; BD type II : 27.	MMN	MMN amplitude was lower in patients with bipolar disorder type I (BD I) than in those with UD
Barreirosa et al., 2020 ^[48]	Group 1: UD: 20; BD: 23; HC: 23. Group 2: UD: 19; BD: 17; HC: 19.	P300	The P300 amplitude in the BD group was significantly smaller compared to both the UD and HC groups, while there was no difference between the UD and HC groups
Donaldson et al., 2020 ^[49]	UD, BD: 75; HC: 248	MMN	MMN amplitude was reduced in patients with psychiatric disorders compared to individuals without psychiatric disorders; however, no significant differences were found among the different psychiatric disorder groups

综上所述,ERP成分的变化特征在区分BD与UD中具有重要价值,其中BD患者通常表现为P300潜伏期显著延长、MMN波幅显著减小、N200潜伏期延长且波幅减小,提示认知功能损伤更为严重且广泛。这些特征不仅可用于鉴别抑郁障碍类型,还能指导个体化治疗策略。例如,BD患者的P300潜伏期延长,需优先选择改善认知功能的药物(如锂盐或抗精神病药物);MMN波幅减小提示听觉加工异常,可结合认知行为疗法改善功能。同时,应深入探讨不同临床亚型(如BD I型与BD II型)及疾病阶段(如急性期与缓解期)患者ERP成分的异质性特征,以期为精准诊断和个体化治疗提供更全面的神经电生理依据。

4.2 用于鉴别抑郁障碍和其他精神疾病

研究表明,首发精神分裂症患者的dMMN波幅明显减小,而抑郁障碍患者的dMMN波幅则保持正常,这一发现提示dMMN可能作为鉴别精神分裂症与抑郁障碍的神经标志物^[50]。Jang等^[17]的研究纳入了34例精神分裂症患者和33例抑郁障碍患者,结果发现精神分裂症患者的N100和P300波幅显著小于抑郁障碍患者,且该差异能够有效区分两者。抑郁障碍患者相较广泛性焦虑障碍患者具有更长的P300反应时间且P2-P3b波幅更小^[51]。强迫症患者在面对冲突情境时抑制机制受损,表现为较小的N200波幅,这一现象是强迫症的特征,与抑郁症状无关^[52]。Shim等^[22]的研究指出,创伤后应激障碍患者的P300波幅明显小于抑郁障碍患者,且潜伏期显著延长。这些研究表明,通过对特定ERP波形的分析,可以在神经生物学层面为抑郁障碍和其他精神疾病的鉴别诊断提供有力支持。

5 结论与展望

近年来,基于ERP的研究为抑郁障碍的诊断、鉴别诊断和疗效评估提供了新的思路。本综述系统梳理了ERP成分在抑郁障碍中的特异性变化,并深入探讨了ERP在UD与BD鉴别诊断中的差异,明确了P300潜伏期延长、MMN波幅减小等指标在BD患者中的特异性表现,为临床早期区分这两种障碍提供了重要的神经电生理学依据。此外,笔者进一步提出了ERP在评估抑郁障碍病情严重程度及预测治疗反应中的应用潜力,特别是P300波幅与临床症状严重程度之间的显著负相关性,为制定个体化治疗策略提供了科学支持与理论参考。

ERP作为抑郁障碍神经标志物的研究仍处于

探索阶段,面临一些亟待解决的问题。首先,尽管P300和MMN在多数研究与抑郁障碍表现出显著相关性,但由于研究样本、实验设计和数据分析方法的差异,部分研究结果不尽相同,ERP成分在抑郁障碍中的应用呈现较大的异质性和不一致性。其次,已有研究表明,ERP成分在抗抑郁药物治疗前后存在显著差异^[29]。因此,监测ERP成分的动态变化,能够为个体化治疗提供指导。然而,目前多数研究未对患者的抗抑郁药物使用情况进行严格控制,不同类别的抗抑郁药物(如单胺类抗抑郁药物和氯胺酮)对ERP的影响仍缺乏深入探讨,ERP变化与临床疗效之间的具体关联尚需进一步明晰。作为一种依赖特定测试标准和刺激方案的技术,ERP在个体差异和不同情境下的稳定性与可靠性仍需进一步验证。因此,未来的研究应着力于建立标准化的测试流程,减少个体差异对结果的干扰,提升其作为抑郁障碍标志物的诊断精度。除了P300和MMN,其他ERP成分(如P50、N200等)在抑郁障碍中的研究较为有限。未来的研究应深入探讨这些成分与抑郁障碍症状的关系,以及它们在不同抑郁亚型中的表现差异。通过对多种ERP成分的联合分析,可能为抑郁障碍的早期筛查、亚型分类及疗效预测提供更为全面的生物电生理标志物。ERP与其他生物标志物的结合,能够进一步提高抑郁障碍的诊断准确率及亚型划分的精度,具有广阔的应用前景。最后,尽管已有研究探讨了ERP在UD与BD的区分,以及抑郁障碍与其他精神疾病鉴别中的潜力,但仍缺乏大规模、多中心的临床研究来验证这些结果。总体而言,ERP有望成为一种可靠的临床诊断工具,为抑郁障碍的早期发现和精准治疗提供有力支持。

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