

• 专题研究:神经精神疾病 •

帕金森病患者抑郁与认知障碍相关性的纵向研究

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[摘要] 目的:探索帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)患者抑郁和认知障碍的纵向变化规律及其影响因素,检验两者的双向预测关系,初步分析药物对抑郁和认知障碍的修饰作用。方法:纳入86例初诊未治疗的特发性PD患者,并在初诊(基线)和随访时接受运动症状和非运动症状评估,包括统一帕金森病评定量表第3部分用于评估运动症状、汉密尔顿抑郁量表用于评估抑郁症状、蒙特利尔认知评估量表用于评估认知功能。采用Spearman相关性分析初步筛选与PD患者抑郁症状和认知障碍有关的临床特征,通过广义线性模型分析认知障碍与抑郁症状纵向变化之间的关联。结果:PD患者运动症状加重,抑郁症状呈现出动态转换的特征。运动症状和其他非运动症状(焦虑、睡眠)在不同抑郁程度组间的差异有统计学意义,轻度认知障碍患者主要表现在视空间与执行功能及延迟记忆方面的损害。多巴胺能药物治疗对抑郁和认知功能的影响不具有统计学意义。认知障碍和抑郁症状具有同向变化的特征,且存在双向预测效应。结论:PD患者的抑郁症状呈现动态转变,焦虑和睡眠障碍可能是PD抑郁筛查的重要指标,认知障碍与抑郁症状具有双向预测效应。多巴胺能药物治疗对认知和抑郁症状未表现出改善作用。

[关键词] 帕金森病;抑郁;认知障碍;纵向研究

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A longitudinal study on the correlation between depression and cognitive impairment in patients with Parkinson's disease

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To explore the longitudinal patterns and influencing factors of depression and cognitive impairment in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD), verify their bidirectional predictive relationship, and preliminarily analyze the modifying effects of medication on depression and cognitive impairment. **Methods:** A total of 86 de novo drug-naïve patients with idiopathic PD were enrolled and assessed for motor and non-motor symptoms at initial consultation (baseline) and follow-up, including the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale part III for motor symptoms, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale for depressive symptoms, and Montreal Cognitive Assessment for cognitive function. Spearman correlation analysis was used to preliminarily screen clinical characteristics associated with depressive and cognitive impairment in PD, and generalized linear models were used to analyze the associations between longitudinal changes in cognitive impairment and depressive symptoms. **Results:** Patients' motor symptoms significantly deteriorated, while depressive symptoms exhibited dynamic conversion characteristics. Motor symptoms and other non-motor symptoms (anxiety, sleep disturbances) demonstrated statistically significant differences across groups stratified by varying degrees of depression severity. Patients with mild cognitive impairment primarily exhibited impairments in visuospatial and executive functions and delayed memory. Dopaminergic medication showed no significant effects on depression or cognitive function. Cognitive impairment and depressive symptoms showed synchronous changes and had bidirectional predictive effects. **Conclusion:** Depressive symptoms in PD patients exhibit dynamic progression patterns. Anxiety and sleep disturbances may serve as critical indicators for depression screening in PD. There exists a bidirectional predictive relationship between cognitive impairment and depressive

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symptoms. Dopaminergic drug therapy fails to improve cognitive function and depressive symptoms.

[Key words] Parkinson's disease; depression; cognitive impairment; longitudinal study

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帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)是最常见的运动障碍疾病,年龄标准化患病率为138.6/10万,且全球疾病负担呈上升趋势,增长迅速^[1]。近年来,研究视野已从运动症状(如静止性震颤、运动迟缓等)拓展至非运动症状领域。抑郁与认知障碍是PD中尤为突出的非运动症状,两者密切相关^[2],显著加速功能障碍进程,降低生活质量^[3],加重照料者负担^[4],且两者与运动功能恶化共同加剧不良预后^[5-6]。

抑郁症是PD最重要的非运动症状之一,据国内研究报道,约30.70% PD患者合并抑郁^[7],在另一项研究中甚至高达57.95%^[8],即使在PD前驱期,抑郁发病率已达25.53%^[9]。非运动症状中认知障碍同样普遍,PD患者比正常人群更有可能发展为痴呆^[10],PD患者初次就诊时约有25.8%已存在轻度认知功能障碍(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)^[11],住院的PD患者MCI患病率更高,达45.40%^[12]。在抑郁症状对运动症状的影响中,认知功能可能起部分中介作用^[8,13]。纵向研究为理解二者的动态关系提供了重要证据。采用随机截距交叉滞后模型分析发现,认知功能可以预测抑郁症状的变化,而反向效应不明确^[14],但在另一项纵向观察性研究中,显示出双向效应^[13]。

尽管现有研究已证实PD患者抑郁与认知障碍存在统计学关联,但既往研究成果大多源于横断面设计或单一症状的孤立分析^[10,12],难以揭示二者的时序关系和动态演变规律,且在临床实践中常忽略了药物对病情发展的影响,尤其是多巴胺能药物对情绪和认知具有复杂且双向的作用^[15-16]。

本研究旨在对初诊未服药的PD患者进行纵向追踪及药物影响分析,重点关注PD患者抑郁和认知障碍的连续变化;在控制人口学及临床变量的基础上,研究认知功能对抑郁症状变化的预测价值,探索抑郁症状与认知功能是否存在双向预测关系;初步探讨多巴胺能药物对抑郁-认知关联的潜在修饰效应,为揭示PD患者抑郁与认知障碍可能存在的共同神经病理机制提供临床线索。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

纳入本研究的患者为南京医科大学附属脑科

医院PD专病数据库的PD患者,PD患者初次诊断时间定为基线。本研究分析了86例初诊时Hoehn-Yahr分期(H-Y分期)为1.0~2.5期的未经治疗的PD患者,由至少2名有经验的神经内科医生根据英国PD学会的Brain Bank标准进行诊断。所有患者签署知情同意书。纳入标准:①根据英国PD学会的Brain Bank标准诊断为PD;②初次诊断时H-Y分期<3期;③无原发性抑郁、精神分裂症等神经精神疾病史,认知障碍诊断史,无严重躯体疾病,检查合作。排除标准:①非典型性或继发性的帕金森综合征;有明确脑卒中、脑炎等病史;②严重的慢性疾病,合并严重心肝肾肺及造血系统疾病,如心力衰竭、肾功能衰竭等;③有酒精/药物依赖史;④经研究者判定为无临床意义的极端异常值受试者。本项研究已经获得南京医科大学附属脑科医院医学伦理委员会批准(2023-KY033-01),所有患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

采用统一帕金森病评定量表第3部分(unified Parkinson's disease rating scale part III, UPDRS III)评估PD运动症状。H-Y分期评估病程分级。采用汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton depression rating scale, HAMD)和汉密尔顿焦虑量表(Hamilton anxiety rating scale, HAMA)作为抑郁症状和焦虑症状的评估量表,根据HAMD-24评分,将患者分为无抑郁(HAMD评分<8分)、可能有抑郁(HAMD评分8~19分)、肯定有抑郁(HAMD评分≥20分)。使用简易精神状态检查量表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)和蒙特利尔认知评估量表(Montreal cognitive assessment, MoCA)作为认知障碍的评估量表,根据MoCA评分,将患者分为无认知障碍(MoCA评分≥26分)、轻度认知障碍(MoCA评分21~25分)、痴呆(MoCA评分≤20分)^[17]。使用帕金森病睡眠障碍量表(Parkinson's disease sleep scale, PDSS)评估PD患者睡眠状况。计算PD患者左旋多巴等效剂量(levodopa equivalent dose, LED)^[18]。

1.3 统计学方法

所有数据分析均使用SPSS 27.0和R4.4.1完成。使用Shapiro-Wilk检验以确定数据的正态性。

本研究的连续变量呈非正态分布,因此连续变量以中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,分类变量以频数(百分比)表示,采用Tukey法识别异常值。采用Wilcoxon符号秩检验比较基线与随访连续变量的差异,分类变量采用McNemar配对卡方检验;在不同抑郁程度及认知障碍程度的PD患者之间进行组间比较时,连续变量采用Kruskal-Wallis秩和检验,分类变量采用卡方检验。使用Spearman相关性分析探讨初诊时和随访时的临床数据与HAMD、MoCA评分之间的关系,并且通过广义线性模型(generalized linear model, GLM)来分析认知评分与HAMD评分纵向变化之间的关系,将人口学因素、受教育水平、病程、随访时间及因变量的基线值设置为协变量。此外,检验了时间间隔的非线性效应(加入平方项),并使用秩转换进行稳健性分析。在

线性回归分析之前,进行了共线性诊断测试。为量化药物暴露,使用LED作为连续变量纳入分析,以控制药物剂量对抑郁改善的潜在影响。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 一般特征

应用纳排标准后,共有86例PD患者纳入分析。所有患者随访时间为(2.72±0.95)年(1.33~5.00年),中位随访时间为2.58年。在初诊时,PD患者的年龄36~74岁,中位数为59.0(54.8, 66.0)岁,发病年龄34~72岁,中位数为57.5(52.0, 64.0)岁,其中45例(52.3%)为男性。受教育年限为0~19年,中位时间10.0(8.0, 12.1)年。随访时UPDRS III评分升高,H-Y分期增加,提示病情加重(表1)。

表1 PD患者的基线和随访特征
Table 1 Baseline and follow-up characteristics of PD patients

Variable	Baseline(<i>n</i> =86)	Follow-up(<i>n</i> =86)	<i>Z</i> / χ^2	<i>P</i>
Disease duration[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.0(1.0, 3.0)	4.7(3.5, 5.8)	-8.056	<0.001
Complication[<i>n</i> (%)]				
Depression	40(46.5)	40(46.5)	0.667	0.716
No depression	46(53.5)	46(53.5)		
LED[mg, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	-	332(225, 475)	-8.057	<0.001
MMSE[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	28.0(27.0, 29.0)	28.0(26.0, 29.3)	-1.611	0.107
MoCA[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	24.0(21.0, 26.0)	24.0(21.0, 28.0)	-1.251	0.211
HAMD[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	7(4, 12)	6(3, 12)	-1.338	0.181
HAMA[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	5.5(3.0, 9.3)	5.0(2.0, 9.0)	-0.339	0.734
PDSS[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	131.0(118.8, 143.3)	129.0(119.8, 141.0)	-0.449	0.654
UPDRS III[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	18(13, 25)	22(16, 30)	-2.645	0.008
Hoehn-Yahr[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.5(1.0, 2.0)	2.0(1.5, 2.5)	-4.293	<0.001
Stage 1.0(%)	36.0	14.0		
Stage 1.5(%)	25.6	19.8		
Stage 2.0(%)	29.1	39.5		
Stage 2.5(%)	9.3	14.0		
Stage 3.0(%)	0	11.6		
Stage 4.0(%)	0	1.2		

Comparisons were performed using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test; MMSE: mini-mental state examination; MoCA: Montreal cognitive assessment; HAMD: Hamilton depression rating scale; HAMA: Hamilton anxiety rating scale; PDSS: Parkinson’s disease sleep scale; UPDRS III: unified Parkinson’s disease rating scale part III (Motor Examination); Hoehn-Yahr: Hoehn and Yahr stage.

本研究观察到PD患者抑郁状态在抗PD治疗期间呈现动态转换模式。在初诊时合并抑郁的40例PD患者中,随访时仍有72.5%持续抑郁,27.5%抑郁缓解(HAMD评分<8分);而在初诊无抑郁的PD患者中,随访时有23.9%合并抑郁。尽管个体层面存在明确的状态转换,但整体抑郁分布保持稳定。这

种“动态平衡”模式提示PD患者抑郁具有复杂的、多因素决定的波动性特征。按抑郁程度分组分析显示,HAMA、PDSS评分以及H-Y分期在不同抑郁程度组间的差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表2),随着抑郁程度加重,HAMA评分、H-Y分期呈逐渐升高趋势,PDSS评分呈逐渐降低趋势。经Bonferroni校

正后,HAMA和PDSS评分在无抑郁组和可能有抑郁组、肯定有抑郁组之间的差异仍然存在;而H-Y分期在各组间差异均无统计学意义(调整后 $\alpha'>0.017$)。

从初诊到随访时,PD患者认知功能未发生有统计学意义的变化。按初诊时认知障碍严重程度分组分析显示,年龄、性别和病程在各组间的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),而受教育程度、MMSE、HAMD和H-Y分期在不同认知障碍程度组间的差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$,表3),经Bonferroni校正后,PD痴呆(PD with dementia,PDD)组的H-Y分期和HAMD评分仍高于PD-MCI组,而在无认知障碍(no cognitive

impairment,NCI)组和PD-MCI组、PDD组之间的差异消失(调整后 $\alpha'>0.017$),值得注意的是,校正后MMSE在PD-NCI和PD-MCI组差异无统计学意义。PDD患者的认知功能障碍表现为除命名功能以外的全方面衰退,而PD-MCI患者认知功能障碍主要体现在视空间、执行功能和延迟记忆方面(表4)。

2.2 PD患者抑郁症状的影响因素及与认知功能的相关性

Spearman秩相关分析显示,在基线时,MMSE、HAMA、PDSS和H-Y分期与HAMD评分之间的相关性具有统计学意义,越焦虑、睡眠越差提示抑郁症

表2 基于基线抑郁严重程度划分的PD患者基线特征
Table 2 Baseline characteristics of PD patients by depression severity

Variable	No depression(n=46)	Possible depression(n=32)	Definite depression(n=8)	H	P
Age[years, $M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	57.5(53.0,64.3)	62.5(56.3,67.5)	58.0(52.8,68.3)	2.711	0.258
Sex(n)					
Male	27	14	4	–	0.453
Female	19	18	4		
Disease duration[years, $M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	2.0(1.0,3.0)	2.0(1.0,3.0)	1.0(1.0,1.9)	2.189	0.335
Education[years, $M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	11.5(7.4,12.3)	10.0(8.0,12.0)	10.5(9.0,12.5)	0.080	0.961
MMSE[$M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	29.0(28,29.5)	28.0(25.3,29.0)	27.5(25.3,28.8)	5.458	0.065
MoCA[$M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	24.0(22.0,26.0)	23.0(21.0,25.0)	25.0(19.0,27.8)	3.000	0.223
HAMA[$M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	3.0(1.0,5.0)	7.5(6.0,10.0)	18.5(15.3,22.8)	45.636	<0.001
PDSS[$M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	142(135,148)	123(114,130)	87(78.0,109.5)	40.989	<0.001
UPDRSⅢ[$M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	18.5(12.0,22.8)	19.0(12.5,26.5)	18.0(15.5,25.8)	0.598	0.742
Hoehn-Yahr[$M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	1.5(1.0,1.5)	1.8(1.1,2.0)	2.0(1.3,2.5)	9.203	0.010*

Comparisons were performed using the Kruskal-Wallis signed-rank test.

表3 基于基线认知障碍严重程度划分的PD患者基线特征
Table 3 Baseline characteristics of PD patients by cognitive impairment severity

Variable	PD-NCI(n=26)	PD-MCI(n=46)	PDD(n=14)	H/χ^2	P
Age[years, $M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	57.5(49.8,65.3)	60.0(56.0,67.3)	61.5(54.5,69.3)	2.871	0.238
Sex(n)					
Male	15	23	7	0.430	0.806
Female	11	23	7		
Disease duration[years, $M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	2.0(1.0,3.0)	1.5(1.0,2.6)	2.0(1.0,3.0)	2.069	0.355
Education[years, $M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	13.0(11.8,16.0)	10.0(7.9,12.0)	8.0(5.8,9.0)	26.572	<0.001
MMSE[$M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	29.0(28.0,30.0)	28.0(27.0,29.3)	25.5(23.0,28.0)	16.963	<0.001
HAMD[$M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	6.0(3.8,16.8)	6.5(4.0,11.0)	12.5(6.8,19.8)	7.529	0.023
HAMA[$M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	5.5(2.0,10.0)	5.0(2.8,7.0)	6.5(3.0,12.8)	2.153	0.341
PDSS[$M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	135.5(122.8,143.8)	134.5(122.3,144.3)	120.0(100.8,142.0)	2.864	0.239
UPDRSⅢ[$M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	19.0(12.0,25.0)	18.0(12.8,24.0)	22.0(15.0,36.3)	2.737	0.254
Hoehn-Yahr[$M(P_{25},P_{75})$]	1.5(1.0,2.0)	1.5(1.0,2.0)	2.0(1.4,2.5)	7.717	0.021

Comparisons were performed using the Kruskal-Wallis signed-rank test; MoCA: Montreal cognitive assessment; HAMD: Hamilton depression rating scale; HAMA: Hamilton anxiety rating scale; PDSS: Parkinson’s disease sleep scale; UPDRSⅢ: unified Parkinson’s disease rating scale partⅢ (motor examination); Hoehn-Yahr: Hoehn and Yahr stage.

表4 基于基线MoCA评分分组的认知特征差异
Table 4 Cognitive profile differences across baseline MoCA-based subgroups

Variable	PD-NCI(<i>n</i> =26)	PD-MCI(<i>n</i> =46)	PDD(<i>n</i> =14)	<i>H</i>	<i>P</i>
Visuospatial/Executive functions[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	5.0(4.0, 5.0)	4.0(3.0, 4.0)	1.0(2.5, 3.0)	36.651	<0.001
Naming[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	3(3, 3)	3(3, 3)	3(2, 3)	3.039	0.219
Attention[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	6(6, 6)	6(5, 6)	5(4, 6)	13.729	<0.001
Verbal fluency[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	3.0(2.0, 3.0)	2.5(2.0, 3.0)	1.5(1.0, 2.0)	22.175	<0.001
Abstraction[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	2(2, 2)	2(1, 2)	0(0, 1)	24.004	<0.001
Delayed recall[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	3(3, 4)	1(1, 3)	0(0, 1)	37.318	<0.001
Orientation[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	6.0(6.0, 6.0)	6.0(6.0, 6.0)	6.0(4.8, 6.0)	11.645	0.003

Comparisons were performed using the Kruskal-Wallis signed-rank test.

状越严重。在随访时, MoCA 与 HAMD 评分出现统计学意义上的相关性, MMSE 评分、H-Y 分期与抑郁程度的关联在随访中减弱(表5)。结果提示焦虑、认知这些非运动症状可能是PD抑郁筛查的重要指标。

表5 各临床变量与HAMD评分的单变量Spearman相关性分析

Table 5 Univariate spearman correlation analysis between clinical variables and HAMD scores

Variable	Baseline		Follow-up	
	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>
Age	0.206	0.057	0.123	0.260
Age at onset	0.191	0.076	0.131	0.228
Disease duration	0.076	0.486	0.073	0.503
Education	−0.008	0.941	−0.162	0.137
MMSE	−0.282	0.009	−0.221	0.041
MoCA	−0.107	0.327	−0.427	<0.001
HAMA	0.747	<0.001	0.793	<0.001
PDSS	−0.643	<0.001	−0.573	<0.001
UPDRSⅢ	0.056	0.611	0.210	0.052
Hoehn-Yahr	0.312	0.003	0.200	0.065

广义线性模型分析显示, 性别、年龄、受教育水平、病程和随访时间与随访时的 HAMD 评分无关联, 控制了人口学因素、病程和随访时间后, 基线抑郁是随访抑郁的最强预测因子($\beta=0.601$, 95%CI: 0.368~0.835, $P<0.001$), 基线 MoCA 评分有预测随访抑郁症状的趋势($\beta=-0.498$, 95%CI: −1.001~0.004, $P=0.052$)。将随访时 LED 纳入协变量后, 基线抑郁症状预测随访抑郁的核心效应保持稳健($\beta=0.567$, 95%CI: 0.356~0.778, $P<0.001$), 提示基线抑郁与随访抑郁的关联独立于药物剂量水平。

2.3 PD患者认知障碍的影响因素及与抑郁症状的相关性

Spearman 秩相关分析显示, 在基线时, 年龄、受

教育水平与 MoCA 评分之间的相关性具有统计学意义。其中, 受教育水平与 MoCA 评分呈强正相关。在随访时, 年龄与 MoCA 评分的关联减弱, HAMD、HAMA 和 UPDRS Ⅲ 与 MoCA 评分出现负相关, PDSS 与 MoCA 评分出现正相关(表6)。

表6 各临床变量与MoCA评分的单变量Spearman相关分析
Table 6 Univariate spearman correlation analysis between clinical variables and MoCA scores

Variable	Baseline		Follow-up	
	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>
Age	−0.216	0.045	−0.211	0.051
Age at onset	−0.186	0.086	−0.188	0.083
Disease duration	−0.014	0.896	−0.094	0.387
Education	0.577	<0.001	0.655	<0.001
HAMD	−0.107	0.327	−0.427	<0.001
HAMA	0.014	0.900	−0.356	<0.001
PDSS	0.128	0.240	0.381	<0.001
UPDRSⅢ	−0.197	0.070	−0.212	0.050
Hoehn-Yahr	−0.132	0.225	−0.183	0.092

广义线性模型分析显示, 年龄与随访时的 MoCA 评分不相关, 随访时间与随访时的 MoCA 评分呈负相关($\beta=-0.641$, 95%CI: −1.230~−0.052, $P=0.033$), 受教育水平、病程与随访时的 MoCA 评分呈正相关($\beta=0.495$, 95%CI: 0.271~0.719, $P<0.001$; $\beta=0.400$, 95%CI: 0.123~0.677, $P=0.005$)。控制了人口学因素、病程和随访时间后, 基线 HAMD 评分与随访时 MoCA 评分的关联无统计学意义, 基线 MoCA 评分是随访时 MoCA 评分的最强预测因子($\beta=0.456$, 95%CI: 0.243~0.670, $P<0.001$)。将随访时 LED 纳入协变量后, 基线 MoCA 评分预测随访 MoCA 评分的核心效应保持稳健($\beta=0.460$, 95%CI: 0.247~0.673, $P<0.001$), 提示基线认知功能与随访认知功能的强关联独立于药物剂量水平。特别是, 当控制了基线

MoCA、HAMD评分后,男性MoCA评分高于女性($B=1.213$, 95%CI: $-2.343 \sim -0.084$, $P=0.035$)。

2.4 PD患者认知障碍和抑郁症状纵向变化的相关性

在控制了基线认知功能、基线抑郁症状、病程、随访时长及人口学因素后,MoCA变化值(delta-MoCA)显著预测HAMD变化值(delta-HAMD)($\beta=-0.748$, 95%CI: $-1.103 \sim -0.392$, $P < 0.001$),与正向预测相比,抑郁症状变化对认知功能变化的预测效应存在但效应量较小($\beta=-0.188$, 95%CI: $-0.275 \sim -0.101$, $P < 0.001$,图1)。将LED纳入协变量后,上述关系保持稳健。秩转换稳健分析支持上述发现,且反向预测效应增强($\beta=-0.317$, 95%CI: $-0.516 \sim -0.116$, $P=0.002$)。值得注意的是,MMSE变化值对HAMD变化值的预测效应无统计学意义。

3 讨论

本研究以初诊未服药的PD患者为研究对象,纵向追踪其抑郁与认知障碍的动态变化,首次在初诊未服药的PD患者中分析二者的双向预测关系,弥补了既往横断面研究的不足。本研究观察到PD患者抑郁状态在随访期间呈现动态转换。稳定的抑郁患病率与另一项研究观察结果一致^[19],但本研究观察到的患病率更高。有研究发现持续性抑郁患者年龄较大,女性更多,病程更长,并且有更严重的运动障碍和认知障碍^[19]。另一项研究报道了PD患者抑郁症状严重程度呈现U型的特殊变化^[14]。

抑郁程度与多项临床指标相关。与先前研究相仿的是^[19],本研究也发现PD抑郁组的焦虑症状明显重于非抑郁组,睡眠障碍严重程度明显高于非抑郁组。随病程进展,认知水平(MoCA评分)与抑郁程度呈现负相关,这可能是由于早期PD患者脑白质微观结构有代偿性改变,随着疾病的进展,穹窿部病变加重^[20],且穹窿部病变与MoCA评分下降有关^[21],以上发现在PD前驱期就已有报道^[9],早期PD的非运动症状主要是睡眠障碍和精神症状^[22],提示PD非运动症状可能有共同的神经通路^[23]。控制混杂因素后,基线抑郁症状是随访抑郁症状的独立预测因子,高认知储备(高MoCA评分)可能具有保护趋势,需更大样本验证。当使用MMSE替代MoCA时,未观察到相同效应。综合来看,PD患者焦虑症状越严重、睡眠质量越差,其抑郁症状越严重,而基线认知功能可能成为抑郁症状的独立预测因子。

从基线到随访期间,患者认知功能未发生具有

统计学意义的变化。PD-MCI患者与认知正常的PD患者在年龄、性别方面的差异不显著,前者认知功能障碍主要体现在视空间、执行功能和延迟记忆方面。在另一项研究中,PD-MCI组的病程、运动症状评分、年龄、疾病分期和日间嗜睡状态高于PD-NCI组^[24]。同时本研究发现男性患者MoCA评分高于女性,MMSE评分具有相同趋势,受教育水平与基线MMSE评分呈弱正相关,与基线MoCA评分呈中等强度正相关。本研究还发现,随访时间与认知功能呈现负相关,即随访时间越长,MoCA评分越低,提示疾病发展伴随认知衰退。也有研究发现,PD诊断时年龄越大、男性越易发展为痴呆^[10],未来可能需要更大样本、更长随访时间的研究,进一步探讨认知功能及认知域的影响因素。

认知水平的纵向变化与抑郁症状的纵向变化有双向预测效应。MoCA变化值与HAMD变化值呈负相关,表明MoCA改善与抑郁改善同步,该发现与其他研究结果一致^[5],另一项研究也发现认知障碍与抑郁症状纵向加重有关^[19],抑郁症状的变化对认知功能同样具有预测价值,提示PD患者抑郁症状和认知功能改变具有共同的通路。要注意在老年人口中较高的抑郁症状与较差的记忆力和言语流畅性本就存在相关性,且抑郁症状与记忆力同步变化^[25],需要挖掘PD患者的特异关联通路。与上文提及的量表预测效应差异一致,MMSE变化值与HAMD变化值无统计学意义的相关性,这与MMSE评分量表的“天花板效应”有关^[26],其在检测MCI方面缺乏敏感性^[27],且MoCA在执行、视空间和记忆部分的敏感度较高^[28],在本研究中,MMSE评分在以MoCA评分划分的PD-NCI和PD-MCI组间不具有统计学差异,也证明了上述观点。

在本研究中,LED未对认知变化与抑郁变化之间的关联产生混杂或调节作用,该关联独立于多巴胺能药物剂量。需要强调的是,上述发现仅基于观察性数据的统计学推断,不能等同于“多巴胺能药物对认知或情绪无生物学效应”。LED仅反映多巴胺能治疗的总剂量,无法区分药物种类、用药时长、治疗反应个体差异等复杂因素。未来仍需采用严格设计的随机对照试验或药理学研究,以明确不同药物治疗方案对PD患者认知-抑郁共病变化的因果影响。事实上,有研究发现多巴胺能药物剂量与工作记忆期间的脑状态存在倒U型关系^[15],PD患者视空间、记忆及执行功能障碍与尾状核多巴胺耗竭有关^[29],多巴胺能药物能使认知控制回路中因果信

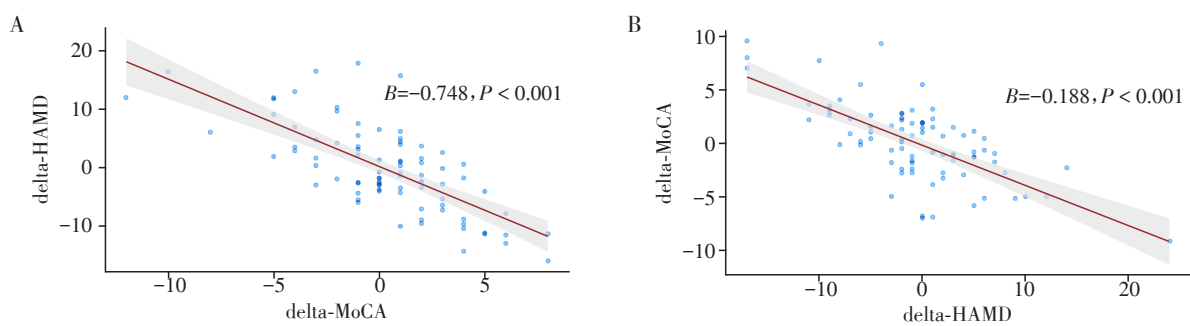


图1 MoCA变化值(A)与HAMD变化值(B)的广义线性模型分析

Figure 1 Generalized linear model analysis of MoCA changes(A) and HAMD changes(B)

号模式正常化,从而有助于改善认知功能^[30],且MCI与多巴胺激动剂使用比例的降低有关^[11]。一项为期5年的连续随访研究认为,较高的左旋多巴剂量是基线时未患抑郁症的PD患者未来发生抑郁症的独立预测因素^[19],药物作用可能掩盖了PD患者认知功能以及抑郁症状的自然变化。

值得注意的是,本研究基线-随访配对分析显示,非运动症状(MMSE、MoCA、HAMD、HAMA和PDSS评分)在PD群体水平上未发生单向性的整体恶化或改善,这一结果并非提示症状缺乏动态性,而是反映了个体变化方向的异质性^[31]。虽然基线-随访预测效应不明确,但变化值存在双向预测效应,这提示在PD非运动症状的研究中,仅关注群体水平的变化可能会掩盖个体内部症状间的动态交互关系,在未来研究中需要重点关注非运动症状之间的动态共变趋势。

本研究考察了PD抑郁状态的相关影响因素以及抑郁状态在PD进程中的转变,除横向研究外,本研究还重点分析了认知障碍与抑郁状态的纵向变化及二者关联,将多巴胺能药物治疗纳入研究范畴,考虑药物治疗对二者的共同影响。但本研究仍存在一些局限性:①样本量较少,随访时间不统一,可能无法全面观察评估PD抑郁和认知障碍的自然史;在按抑郁严重程度分组分析中,“肯定有抑郁”组样本量较少,尽管本研究选用非参数检验以减少数据分布对统计结果的影响,但样本量较少可能导致统计效能不足,增加Ⅱ类错误的风险。因此,应谨慎解读各临床指标在亚组分析时未检出统计学差异,这既可能反映这组量表区分病情严重程度的能力有限,也可能因样本量过小未能检出真实存在的差异。未来需扩大样本量,标准化随访时间,增加随访次数,进一步验证本研究结论;②各研究使用的评价量表不一致,这可能导致对同一症状的检

出率和严重程度判断产生偏倚,从而影响了不同研究结果间的可比性。未来研究应深入分析不同量表在评估PD非运动症状时的信效度及临床适用场景,形成标准化的评估方案,增强研究结果的科学性和可比性;③只考虑了多巴胺能药物治疗,忽略了其他治疗手段,如深部脑刺激是晚期PD患者出现运动并发症时的一种器械辅助治疗,这种治疗方式可能会导致认知衰退^[32];④在非PD患者中也发现抑郁症状与痴呆相关^[33],还需要非PD的抑郁患者对照,并探讨PD患者存在的这种关联性的特异病理机制;⑤PD非运动症状还与血清素能、去甲肾上腺素能神经元改变有密切关联^[34–35],并与抑郁症存在共基因问题^[36],这些因素在研究中未体现。

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林思旸负责数据分析、文章撰写与修改;许胤豪负责临床患者随访、数据采集与分析;严欣雨、陈孜昕参与数据分析、结果验证和文章修改;王杨婧、赖森烨参与文章审阅和修改;刘卫国负责研究选题和项目设计;胡晓负责文章审阅、修订和监督。

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LIN Siyang was responsible for data analysis, manuscript writing and revision; XU Yin hao was responsible for clinical patient follow - up, data collection and analysis; YAN Xinyu and CHEN Zixin participated in data analysis, result validation, and manuscript revision; WANG Yangjing and LAI Senye participated in manuscript review and revision; LIU Weiguo was responsible for study conception and project design; HU Xiao was responsible for manuscript review, revision, and supervision.

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