

·短篇论著·

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

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收稿日期

2018-11-22

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关键词 甜梦口服液;抑郁性失眠;疗效观察

中图分类号 R741;R749.053;R749.4 **文献标识码** A **DOI** 10.16780/j.cnki.sjssngcj.2019.09.018

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.

随着经济水平和社会竞争程度增加,精神压力导致抑郁症患病率不断增长^[1]。据世界卫生组织调查显示抑郁症患病率达4.3%,我国高达7.1%,抑郁症已成为临床最常见的精神类疾病^[2]。失眠是早中期抑郁症常见的并发症,相关流行病学调查发现61.8%的患者首发临床症状为睡眠障碍^[3],镇静催眠类药物是主要治疗手段,但不良反应明显,长期服用易产生药物依赖,因此近年来不作为轻中度患者的首选方案。艾司西酞普兰属新型5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂,在抗抑郁同时对失眠有一定的疗效^[4]。甜梦口服液能养心安神、滋阴生津、清心除烦,治疗失眠有独到功效,但其联合艾司西酞普兰的作用尚不明确。本研究进行对比分析,评价甜梦口服液联合艾司西酞普兰治疗抑郁性失眠的疗效。

选取2017年1月至2018年1月在我院就诊的抑郁性失眠患者,纳入标准:年龄>18岁;符合抑郁诊断标准^[5],同时汉密尔顿抑郁量表17项(Hamilton Depression Scale, HAMD)评分 ≥ 17 分;匹兹堡睡眠质量指数量表(Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, PSQI)评分>10分^[6];7 d内未曾服用过镇静、催眠类药物;了解研究内容并自愿签署知情同意书。排除标准:有严重自杀倾向或行为;近期已服用其他抗抑郁药物;处于哺乳期和妊娠期的妇女;对甜梦口服液或草酸艾司西酞普兰过敏;因语言功能或智力障碍无法配合研究;合并严重内科疾病。共纳入患者126例,采用随机数字表法分为2组各63例:①单药组,男41例,女22例;年龄(46.14 \pm 6.72)岁;平均病程(3.27 \pm 1.15)年;②联合组,男42例,女21例;年龄(44.31 \pm 6.55)岁;平均病程(3.54 \pm 1.22)年。2组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

给予2组控制血压、血糖和心理指导等常规治疗。2组均予草酸艾司西酞普兰片(四川科伦药业股份有限公司制造,10 mg/片),10 mg/次,1次/d,晨服,根据患者病情调整剂量,最大剂量不超过20 mg/d。联合组同时予甜梦口服液(购于荣昌制药有限公司,10 mL/支)进行治疗,(1~2)支/d。2组均持续治疗3月。3月内对比2组的疗效及不良反应。利用副反应量表(Treatment Emergent Symptom Scale,

TESS)来评定2组副反应。利用HAMD来评定抑郁症疗效:HAMD减分率>80%为痊愈,减分率50%~80%为显效,减分率30%~50%为有效;减分率<30%为无效^[5]。利用PSQI评分评定失眠症状疗效:PSQI减分率>75%为痊愈,减分率50%~75%为显效,减分率25%~50%为有效,减分率<25%为无效^[6]。同时进行治疗12周后对2组进行多导睡眠(polysomnogram, PSG)监测,观察总记录时间(total record time, TRT)、睡眠时间(sleep time, ST)、睡眠效率(sleep efficiency, SE)、睡眠潜伏期(sleep latency, SL)、醒觉次数(number awakening, NW)、醒觉时间(awake time, AT),S1、S2、慢波睡眠(slow wave sleep, SWS)睡眠时间,快速眼动睡眠(rapid-eye-movement, REM)睡眠时间,REM睡眠潜伏期(REM latency, RL),REM活动度(REM activity, RA),REM密度(REM density, RD)和REM强度(REM intensity, RI)^[7]。总共分为3周、6周、9周、12周4个疗程进行评定,总体治疗有效率=痊愈率+显效率+有效率。采用SPSS 20.0软件处理数据,计量资料以(均数 \pm 标准差)表示, t 检验,计数资料以率(%)表示, χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

单药组痊愈17例(26.98%),显效16例(25.40%),有效19例(30.16%),无效11例(17.46%),总体有效52例(82.54%);联合组痊愈34例(53.97%),显效18例(28.57%),有效9例(14.29%),无效2例(3.17%),总体有效61例(96.83%)。联合组的总体治疗有效率高于单药组,有显著性差异($\chi^2=6.948, P=0.008$)。2组治疗前HAMD、PQSI评分差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),治疗后均明显下降,其中联合组在治疗6周、9周和12周后HAMD评分均低于单药组,治疗3周、6周、9周和12周后PQSI低于单药组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。治疗12周后2组TRT、S1比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),联合组的RI、RA、RD、SL、AT、NW和S2均低于单药组($P<0.05$),SE、ST、SWS、RL和REM睡眠时间高于单药组($P<0.05$),见表2。2组主要不良反应为头昏、乏力和嗜睡,治疗期间TESS评分逐渐降低,联合组在治疗6周、9周

和12周后 TESS 评分低于单药组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表3。

抑郁症患者常伴情绪低落、意志消沉等表现,其中多巴胺、5-羟色胺和去甲肾上腺素等脑内神经递质减少是病理生理学基础^[8]。艾司西酞普兰能结合位于神经突触前膜的5-羟色胺再摄取通道,抑制5-羟色胺再摄取,维持突触间隙5-羟色胺含量而缓解抑郁症状^[9,10]。艾司西酞普兰能提高患者睡眠质量、改善日间情绪,作用机制不详^[11]。本研究中艾司西酞普兰单药治疗12周后HAMD评分已出现明显下降,与既往报道基本一致。甜梦口服液含刺五加、马钱子碱、山药、陈皮、茯苓、半夏、枸杞、桑葚、黄精等多种成分,具有补肾益气、养心健脑等功效,可通过调节中枢神经系统、内分泌系统和免疫系统功能,平衡兴奋-抑制过程,起到镇静安神的效果^[12],本组结果中联合组抗抑郁效果明显优于单药组,再次印证甜梦口服液的疗效。另一方面,大多数选择性5-羟色胺抑制剂等抗抑郁药有抑制REM睡眠的不良反应,可

加重睡眠障碍^[13],而大剂量镇静催眠药虽然能加速患者入睡,但次日可出现深睡眠不足的疲乏感,并且造成镇静药物依赖。PSG含有眼电图、脑电图和心电图等多种生理信号,是研究睡眠、梦境的主要手段。S1、S2属于浅睡眠状态,此阶段人体意识逐渐消失,S1或S2睡眠时相增加表示睡眠进程的表浅;SWS是深度睡眠,此时期不易被唤醒,当SWS时相减少时,睡眠质量则变差^[14]。本研究中联合组的SWS高于单药组,S2低于单药组,同时睡眠效率和时间均有增加,表明甜梦口服液联合艾司西酞普兰有助于增加患者深度睡眠时间。大部分抑郁症患者睡眠潜伏期延长,慢波睡眠较健康人群少,导致其睡眠相转换频繁,便难以维持深度睡眠;同时其快相睡眠的活动度、密度、周期增加,与中枢神经系统5羟色胺/去甲肾上腺素神经传递减少、胆碱能传递增加有关^[15]。因此,抑郁症患者REM异常主要包括REM潜伏期缩短和REM时间、强度、活动度、密度增加,其中REM密度是最敏感的指标^[16]。联合组的SE、ST、SWS、RL和

表1 2组HAMD、PQSI评分比较(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	HAMD评分				
		治疗前	治疗3周	治疗6周	治疗9周	治疗12周
单药组	63	36.5±3.3	27.7±3.6	24.4±2.6	16.7±3.0	12.4±0.9
联合组	63	36.4±3.8	27.1±3.4	19.3±2.7	11.1±2.4	7.0±0.5
t值		0.16	0.96	10.81	11.57	41.54
P值		0.87	0.34	0.001	0.001	0.001

组别	例数	PQSI评分				
		治疗前	治疗3周	治疗6周	治疗9周	治疗12周
单药组	63	15.72±2.03	15.31±1.71	14.66±1.63	13.70±1.48	11.03±1.70
联合组	63	15.44±2.22	14.32±2.41	13.85±2.18	11.74±2.37	8.72±1.33
t值		0.74	2.66	2.36	6.26	8.49
P值		0.46	0.009	0.019	0.001	0.001

表2 2组PSG指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	TRT/min	ST/min	SE/%	SL/min	NW/次	AT/min	S1/min
单药组	63	441.5±29.8	380.4±27.4	64.0±2.5	59.6±3.8	5.9±1.6	129.6±19.3	81.8±6.0
联合组	63	432.5±24.5	411.3±22.0	79.3±1.4	27.7±2.8	3.4±0.6	81.3±16.2	79.1±5.2
t值		1.85	6.37	42.38	53.61	11.63	15.21	1.683
P值		0.07	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.094

组别	S2/min	SWS/min	RL/min	REM睡眠时间/min	RA/U	RD/%	RI/%
单药组	200.5±12.2	25.2±2.3	55.6±2.2	37.8±2.9	27.9±3.0	60.1±1.7	7.4±0.4
联合组	187.4±14.5	30.6±1.9	83.1±3.1	41.6±3.7	16.6±3.4	42.2±0.8	4.3±0.3
t值	5.49	14.36	57.41	7.95	19.79	75.53	49.21
P值	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

表3 2组TESS评分比较(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	治疗3周后	治疗6周后	治疗9周后	治疗12周后
联合组	63	2.37±0.19	1.94±0.33	1.59±0.41	1.11±0.31
单药组	63	2.40±0.22	2.19±0.28	1.96±0.44	1.75±0.37
t值		0.82	4.59	4.88	10.53
P值		0.41	0.001	0.001	0.001

REM增加,RI、RA、RD、SL、AT、NW低于单药组,客观反映患者慢波睡眠的时程和强度均有改善,显示联合组治疗失眠症状的效果优于单药组。治疗6~12周后,联合组的TESS评分更低,进一步明确联合用药的治疗优势。

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(本文编辑:王晶)

(上接第478页)

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(本文编辑:王晶)