

帕金森病患者日间过度嗜睡的研究进展

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摘要 帕金森病(PD)是常见的神经系统退行性疾病,睡眠障碍是PD最常见的非运动症状之一。睡眠障碍包括失眠、日间过度嗜睡(EDS)、昼夜节律紊乱、不宁腿综合征、睡眠期周期性肢体运动、快速眼动期行为障碍和阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停等。本文主要对PD患者EDS的流行病学、病理生理学机制、评估方法以及治疗等内容进行综述。

关键词 帕金森病;日间过度嗜睡;综述

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帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)是常见的神经系统退行性疾病,睡眠障碍是PD最常见的非运动症状之一。睡眠障碍包括失眠、日间过度嗜睡(excessive daytime sleepiness, EDS)、昼夜节律紊乱、不宁腿综合征、睡眠期周期性肢体运动、快速眼动期行为障碍和阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停等。本文主要对PD患者EDS的流行病学、病理生理学机制、评估方法及治疗等内容进行综述。

1 流行病学及相关因素

EDS定义为在白天的主要清醒阶段无法保持清醒和警觉性,导致不可抑制的睡眠需求或无意中陷入困倦或睡眠状态^[1],是PD患者常见的睡眠障碍之一。EDS重要的临床特征是“突然入睡”,在不活动或低活动时突然发生,但多数患者不能完全回忆,甚至意识不到自己的嗜睡^[2]。目前PD合并EDS的诊断标准尚未达成共识,绝大多数研究将Epworth嗜睡量表评分 ≥ 10 分定义为EDS^[3]。

EDS在PD患者中的患病率21%~76%,远高于一般人群^[2]。其发生与多种因素有关,包括性别、年龄、教育程度、饮酒、病程、运动症状、夜间睡眠障碍、不宁腿综合征、快速眼动期行为障碍、疲劳、抗PD药物使用等。Xiang Y等^[4]发现,PD合并EDS的患者比未合并EDS患者的发病年龄更大、病程更长、饮酒比例较高、文化程度较低。EDS也与男性、MDS-UPDRS III评分、MDS-UPDRS II评分、幻觉相关^[5]。姿势不稳和步态障碍亚型PD患者的Epworth嗜睡量表评分(Epworth Sleepiness Scale, ESS)明显高于震颤亚型PD患者^[6]。夜间睡眠障碍可能影响白天嗜睡的情况^[7]。另有研究发现伴不宁腿综合征、快速眼动期行为障碍的PD患者有更多的主观嗜睡^[8]。快速眼动期行为障碍严重影响患者睡眠质量,与帕金森病睡眠量表评分呈负相关^[9]。

Zhu K等^[10]发现,大剂量多巴胺受体激动剂(左旋多巴等效剂量平均值为275 mg/d)、降压药的使用均与较高的EDS评分相关。研究表明,多巴胺受

体激动剂的镇静作用与脑桥腹侧被盖区抑制性D2样自身受体受刺激有关,且可能具有剂量相关性,并与中枢性多巴胺能传导通路的功能状态有关^[11]。

而苯二氮卓类药物则与较低的EDS评分相关^[10];非选择性5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂、5-羟色胺去甲肾上腺素再摄取抑制剂或三环类抗抑郁药可导致PD患者睡眠结构的改变和睡眠质量的下降,从而加重EDS^[12]。

2 病理生理学机制

生物节律改变是PD合并EDS患者重要的发病机制。褪黑素作为关键的昼夜节律生物学标志物而备受关注,其由松果体产生,日落时分泌,夜间达到峰值,日出后降低,从而促醒^[13]。PD患者褪黑素节律和24 h褪黑素水平的降低与睡眠-觉醒节律异常相关^[14]。多巴胺治疗组出现褪黑素分泌异常与昼夜节律异常的人数是未治疗组的2倍多^[15],从而导致EDS。表达视黑质的视网膜特殊光感受器细胞接收光信息、产生视黑质,由视交叉上核进行整合,再通过神经和体液信号协调昼夜节律^[16,17],视网膜神经节细胞光感受器中的视黑质表达障碍,可影响睡眠觉醒周期,导致EDS^[18]。

PD合并EDS患者相关的神经活动涉及多巴胺能、5-羟色胺能、胆碱能、去甲肾上腺素能等多个神经递质环路。黑质致密部多巴胺能神经元直接投射到丘脑-皮质回路,促进觉醒,并反馈到上行网状激活系统以及腹侧被盖区和腹侧导水管周围灰质。这些多巴胺能神经元的退化可能导致EDS^[19]。Iijima M等^[20]发现EDS的发生与蓝斑核去甲肾上腺素能系统觉醒功能输出减少、上行网状激活系统的胆碱能系统受损有关。有研究采用^{[11]C} DASB正电子发射断层扫描(PET)发现,有睡眠障碍的PD患者的尾状核、壳核、腹侧纹状体、丘脑、下丘脑和中缝核中的有效5-羟色胺转运体显著下降^[21]。

PD合并EDS患者的脑结构存在明显的病理学变化,包括局部核团的体积变化、路易小体的分布

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差异等。PD合并EDS患者右侧壳核和左侧苍白球体积增大^[22]；额叶、颞叶、枕叶、边缘叶灰质包括Meynert基底核明显萎缩^[23]。Abbott RD等^[24]通过尸检研究发现，PD患者Braak1-4期路易小体局限于嗅球、脑干和基底前脑时，EDS发生率为10%；Braak-5期路易小体累及前扣带回、脑岛、额中回、颞中回、顶叶皮质时，EDS发生率增加1倍；进一步累及到初级运动和感觉皮质时，EDS发生率增加3倍。

此外，PD合并EDS患者的磷酸二酯酶4(phosphodiesterase 4,PDE 4)、食欲素等水平亦有所改变。PDE4是一种胞内酶，在纹状体、丘脑、小脑、海马和皮质中高表达，可水解环磷酸腺苷(cyclic adenosine monophosphate,cAMP)，从而调节cAMP-蛋白激酶A-cAMP反应结合蛋白等信号传导通路。Wilson H等^[25]采用^{[11]C}rolipram(一种选择性PDE4放射性配体)PET和MR成像技术证实，EDS的发生及严重程度与睡眠调节区域的PDE4升高相关。脑脊液食欲素(一种神经肽)促进觉醒，其缺乏可能导致EDS^[26]。

遗传易感性可能解释PD合并EDS的风险。Adam O等^[3]采用横断面观察性研究发现，携带DQB1*06:02相关基因的PD患者在需要持续警觉的活动中发生EDS的可能性大约是未携带者的3倍，且存在多巴胺能药物剂量和类型依赖性。

3 EDS评估方法

ESS是最常用的主观评估工具，以10分为分界点将患者分为PD合并EDS组和PD未合并EDS组，被广泛用于评估主观的白天嗜睡，但没有提供特定时间的嗜睡水平和一天中短暂的持续波动的信息^[27]。

客观评估方法在以往的研究中应用较少，多次睡眠潜伏期试验(MSLT)、清醒维持测试(MWT)、日间动态多导睡眠图(PSG)、帕金森运动腕表(PKG)是常用的4种方法。多次睡眠潜伏期试验是在缺乏警觉因素的情况下测量入睡时间，平均睡眠潜伏期≤10 min通常被认为有EDS^[27]。清醒维持测试是将患者置于安静、黑暗的房间中，每间隔2 h测试1次，每次测试时间为40 min，评估其困倦状态下保持清醒的能力及补偿睡眠的能力^[27]。日间动态多导睡眠图可获取9:00至19:30时间段的额叶脑电图信号和单导联心电图，然后对数据进行分析，每隔30 s对睡眠状态进行1次评分，主要集中在N1-N3阶段(非快眼动睡眠期)^[28]。EDS患者的睡眠脑电表现为白天睡眠潜伏期缩短，觉醒维持时间缩短，甚至出现睡眠始发快速眼动时段^[29]。帕金森运动腕表是由澳大利亚研发的PD可穿戴评估设备，外形是一块可佩戴的腕表，内置的加速器和陀螺仪可以随时收集患者的运动信息，记录PD患者连续6个24 h时间段内的数据，每2分钟生成1次运动迟缓评分和异动症评分，运动迟缓评分≤-80时，提示患者完全不动(静止)，从而运算出静止时间、静止时间百分比(percent time immobile,PTI)，将静止时间≥2 min(图中以线条体现)设为患者处于瞌睡状态，这与日间动态PSG检测睡眠的一致率为85.2%^[28,30]。将9 am到6 pm期间的PTI(静止时间/总时长)作为评估EDS的量化指标^[30]。

4 治疗

4.1 药物治疗

EDS相关治疗药物包括莫达非尼、司来吉兰、羟丁酸钠、索安非托、选择性多巴胺D1受体激动剂SKF38393、哌甲酯、咖啡因、伊曲茶碱、托莫西汀等。

停用新近加用的多巴胺能在一定程度上改善EDS症状。几乎所有的多巴胺都能导致EDS的发生^[31]。然而，C. Hyacinthe等^[32]的研究发现，选择性多巴胺D2受体激动剂喹啉对EDS无影响，而选择性多巴胺D1受体激动剂SKF38393有效缓解EDS，恢复快速眼动睡眠。

莫达非尼是一种新型促眠剂，对PD合并EDS有明显的疗效^[33]，可增加清醒期，减少非快眼动睡眠期，但对快眼动睡眠期无明显影响^[34]。

抗PD药物司来吉兰是一种B型单胺氧化酶抑制剂，可减轻入睡倾向和白天困倦感，源于司来吉兰的代谢物L-安非他命的的作用^[35]。

羟丁酸钠是一种强有力的中枢神经系统抑制剂，显著改善EDS^[36]。

索安非托对嗜睡症和阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停有促醒作用。有研究证明了索安非托在PD中的安全性和耐受性，其安全剂量为300 mg，可改善清醒维持测试的睡眠潜伏期^[37]。

哌甲酯是安非他命的哌嗪衍生物，可增加儿茶酚胺的释放并抑制儿茶酚胺的再摄取。研究发现哌甲酯可显著改善PD患者的EDS^[2]。

咖啡因是一种腺苷拮抗剂，可以减少一般人的嗜睡。在最近的一项研究中，咖啡因在前6个月对EDS有轻微的改善，临床效果随着时间的推移而减弱^[38]。

一项研究报道，PD患者经选择性腺苷A2A受体拮抗剂伊曲茶碱治疗2个月和3个月后明显改善EDS；其潜在机制可能是伊曲茶碱提高了警觉性，同时对睡眠没有负面影响^[39,40]。

托莫西汀是一种选择性去甲肾上腺素再摄取抑制剂，已被证明对PD合并EDS有益^[2]。

4.2 非药物治疗

EDS非药物治疗有光照疗法、认知行为疗法、经颅磁刺激等。

光照疗法已被广泛应用于改善昼夜节律失调、睡眠障碍等。Paus等^[41]研究中，PD患者每天睡醒1 h后接受30 min 7.500 lx的光照，连续治疗2周后，EDS有所改善。Videnovic等^[42]发现，与强度小于300 lx的暗红光治疗相比，每日2次1 h 10.000lx的光照治疗持续14 d后，EDS显著改善；停止光照疗法2周后，EDS的改善情况持续存在。Rahman SA等^[43]发现，在生物钟相位重置时暴露于明亮的单色蓝光(460 nm)比其他波长(如绿光555 nm)更有效，并抑制夜间松果体褪黑素的释放。因此，应根据PD患者的个体生物钟类型，相应地选择光照时间、光照强度、光照频率、特定光谱等，从而达到最佳的疗效。

认知行为疗法包括行为和心理的方法，可改变患者的行为和思维模式。研究发现，认知行为疗法联合光照疗法可使PD患者

的失眠严重程度、PD睡眠量表和临床整体表现都有所改善^[44],但认知行为疗法对PD合并EDS的有效治疗尚无充分证据。

高频经颅磁刺激(>5 Hz)增加皮质兴奋性,而低频经颅磁刺激(<1 Hz)则有相反的效果^[2]。1例PD患者的左侧背外侧前额叶皮质(DLPFC区)接受10 Hz经颅磁刺激治疗后,嗜睡样症状得到显著改善^[45]。但经颅磁刺激治疗PD相关睡眠障碍是否有效尚无定论,尚需进行更多的循证医学研究。

5 结论

EDS是PD常见的非运动症状之一,对生活质量有显著的影响,因此实现EDS早发现早治疗极其重要;其评估方法有多种,包括主观性评估和客观性评估,进一步比较评估方法之间的差异性,有助于提高识别EDS的灵敏度和特异度,从而实现EDS的早期治疗,延缓病情进展,提高患者生活质量。非药物治疗相对于药物治疗而言,副作用少,需对其进行深入研究,以提供最佳的治疗方案,提高临床疗效。

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升高^[24]。本实验通过免疫荧光技术检测到脑缺血后脑实质内NF崩解、紊乱,荧光变淡,而胡须刺激可逆转这一改变。

综上所述,本研究表明胡须刺激可促进脑梗死后神经功能缺损的恢复,可能的机制是通过调控NF、SYP-1和GAP-43等参与的神经可塑性。这为脑卒中的康复提供了新的思路。

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