

## 双相障碍患者社会认知功能损害的研究进展

赵栋 王育梅 王学义

050081 石家庄市第八医院失眠科(赵栋); 050031 石家庄, 河北医科大学第一医院精神科 河北医科大学精神卫生研究所(王育梅、王学义)

通信作者: 王育梅, Email: wangyumei19771021@hotmail.com

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6574.2018.08.016

**【摘要】** 双相障碍患者普遍存在社会功能水平的下降, 影响患者回归社会。现对双相障碍社会认知功能损害的主要特点、神经机制及目前干预措施进行综述。

**【关键词】** 双相情感障碍; 社会认知; 综述

**基金项目:** 国家自然科学基金面上项目(81771463); 河北省人事厅课题(C2013005008); 河北省医学科学研究重点课题(20181082)

**Research progress of social cognitive impairment in bipolar disorder patients** Zhao Dong, Wang Yumei, Wang Xueyi

Insomnia Department, the Eighth Hospital of Shijiazhuang, Shijiazhuang 050081, China(Zhao D); Psychiatry Department, the First Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Institute of Mental Health, Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050031, China(Wang YM, Wang XY)

Corresponding author: Wang Yumei, Email: wangyumei19771021@hotmail.com

**【Abstract】** Patients with bipolar disorder generally have a decline in social functioning, affecting patients' return to society. This article reviews the main characteristics, neural mechanisms and current interventions of social cognitive impairment in bipolar disorder.

**【Key words】** Bipolar disorder; Cognition-socialcognition; Review

**Fund Programs:** National Natural Science Foundation of China (81771463); Program of Hebei Provincial Personnel Office (C2013005008); Key Program of Hebei Medical Science Research (20181082)

双相障碍已经成为严重的医学和社会问题。调查表明, 64% 的双相障碍患者存在人际关系问题, 处于失业状态<sup>[1]</sup>, 75% 的双相障碍患者不能恢复到病前的功能水平<sup>[2]</sup>, 社会功能水平的下降与社会认知功能损害关系密切<sup>[3]</sup>。本文以双相障碍社会认知功能损害的主要特点、神经机制及目前干预措施进行综述, 为加深对双相障碍疾病的认识, 促进双相障碍患者社会职业康复提供理论基础。

### 一、双相障碍社会认知功能损害的主要特点

Adolphs<sup>[4]</sup>认为社会认知是在社会活动中, 理解他人的心理状态, 预测他人的想法, 判断他人的行为, 并指导自身社会行为的高级认知过程。社会认知包括情绪认知、心理理论和归因偏向。近来, 社会认知功能损害被认为是精神疾病的核心特征<sup>[5]</sup>, 在疾病的急性期及缓解期持续存在<sup>[3]</sup>, 对患者的社会心理和社会功能产生重大的负面影响<sup>[6]</sup>, 成为患者职业功能康复中的关键性障碍。现从社会认知的 3 大领域阐述其损害的特点。

1. 情绪认知(emotion recognition): 是认识和辨别面部情绪的能力, 被认为是社会认知的重要组成部分<sup>[7]</sup>。在双相躁狂急性发作期, 患者对所有表情识别均较健康对照组差, 尤其是对恐惧和厌恶表情的识别差, 即对中立、积极情绪的识别优于对消极情绪的识别<sup>[8]</sup>, 而抑郁状态患者对消极情绪的识别优于对积极情绪的识别, 倾向于识别消极灰暗的事物。这与患者的行为具有一致性, 过度地识别他人的厌恶情绪, 导致易激惹和冲动行为<sup>[9-10]</sup>。对恐惧情绪识别障碍, 可能会对恐惧面孔的人采取持续亲近行为而不是回避, 可能产生人际关系问题。Demirel 等<sup>[11]</sup>将缓解期双相障碍患者分为违法行为组和无违法行为组, 发现违法行为组情绪面孔识别较差, 尤其是对恐惧和愤怒表情识别低, 导致社会问题。在缓解期, 双相障碍患者对恐惧、愤怒和厌恶的识别正确率仍较健康对照组低, 并且对高兴、厌恶、惊讶和中性情绪识别反应时间延长<sup>[12-13]</sup>。一项 Meta 分析显示, 缓解期情绪面孔识别存在轻到中度的损害<sup>[14]</sup>, 并且与

精神分裂症患者社会认知功能损害程度差异不大,有交叉重叠部分<sup>[15]</sup>。因此,有学者提出,情绪认知障碍是双相障碍的特质性症状<sup>[13]</sup>。而陀柠瑜等<sup>[16]</sup>研究发现,双相障碍患者情绪识别能力缓解期和亲属组低于对照组,但差异无统计学意义,因此指出情绪识别障碍只是双相障碍的状态性指标。由于研究较少及研究中存在的异质性,使我们很难得到确切的结论,许多因素影响双相障碍患者社会认知功能,如年龄、教育水平、物质滥用、自杀企图次数<sup>[13,17]</sup>,吸烟和精神病家族史<sup>[18]</sup>及锂盐和多巴胺拮抗剂的使用<sup>[19]</sup>。此外,有研究指出,在控制神经认知障碍影响因素后,患者组和健康对照组之间的面部表情识别的差异没有统计学意义<sup>[20]</sup>,神经认知功能的异常可能导致社会认知功能的缺损。此外,Thaler等<sup>[21]</sup>认为,情绪认知功能可对伴有精神病性症状的患者技能功能有预测作用,对临床工作具有指导意义。双相障碍情绪认知可能随着时间的推移趋于稳定<sup>[22]</sup>,因此,针对双相障碍社会认知的干预应早期进行。

2. 心理理论(theory of mind):是指个体凭借一定的知识系统对自身或他人的心理状态进行推测,并据此对行为做出因果性解释与预测的能力。一项Meta分析指出,在不同的任务测试下,双相障碍患者在抑郁或躁狂急性发作期及缓解期心理理论均较健康对照组差,且急性发作期受损最为严重,受损程度可能与神经认知功能和躁狂症状有关<sup>[23]</sup>。精神病性症状对心理理论的影响报道较少,研究表明,精神病性症状对双相障碍患者社会认知影响最为密切,与精神分裂症谱系社会认知障碍重叠<sup>[24]</sup>。缓解期患者存在心理理论受损,说明患者理解、推测他人观点的能力较差,这可能与双相障碍患者以自我为中心,较难从他人的角度看待问题有关<sup>[25]</sup>,从而导致人际关系问题和社会职业功能受损<sup>[26]</sup>,被认为是双相障碍患者特质性特征<sup>[27]</sup>。而有学者认为,在缓解期双相障碍组和健康对照组心理理论差异无统计学意义,与神经认知功能相关,可能反映心理理论为潜在的认知功能障碍,而不是代表疾病的特质性标记<sup>[28]</sup>。

3. 归因偏向(attribution bias):是指个体解释生活事件的倾向性。美国心理学家Abramson等<sup>[29]</sup>提出抑郁症患者倾向于将负性事件归因为内部的、稳定的、全面的因素,当经历负性事件时,具有这种消极归因方式的人比积极归因方式(将负性事件归为外部的、暂时的和具体的原因)的人更容易产生抑郁。有研究比较双相障碍患者与单相抑郁患者的归因模式,发现双相障碍患者无论在发作期还是在缓解期,

都存在与单相抑郁患者相似的消极心理认知模式<sup>[30]</sup>,存在较明显的敌意认知趋势<sup>[31]</sup>。

## 二、双相障碍认知功能损害的神经机制

目前,对社会认知功能损害的神经机制还不十分清楚。功能性磁共振成像(functional magnetic resonance imaging, fMRI)检查发现,双相障碍患者在识别负性情绪面孔时,楔叶/楔前叶<sup>[32]</sup>、右额下回<sup>[33]</sup>激活较健康对照降低。研究发现情绪面孔识别功能下降可能与右侧扣带回中部灰质体积的减小<sup>[34]</sup>及前扣带回的调节异常有关<sup>[35]</sup>。Turchi等<sup>[36]</sup>认为,双相障碍患者在进行情绪面孔识别时前额叶(特别是背外侧前额叶)活动下降,而杏仁核的活动增加,认为这些脑区是情绪环路的基础<sup>[37]</sup>。Hafeman等<sup>[38]</sup>认为,双相障碍患者情感处理异常和杏仁核-腹侧前额叶皮质功能链接异常有关。

Willert等<sup>[39]</sup>指出,双相障碍患者在执行心理理论任务时,双侧颞顶连接激活降低,额-颞顶连接功能消失,心理理论功能可能和内侧前额叶皮层与颞顶连接<sup>[40]</sup>有关。Grant等<sup>[41]</sup>研究发现,在心理理论任务下,双相障碍患者在额中回、扣带回、前扣带回和颞上回激活降低。目前针对归因偏向模式的机制研究尚缺。因此,前额叶-边缘系统功能失调,可能破坏认知网络,导致双相障碍的认知损害<sup>[36]</sup>。此外,除了这些神经机制外,在社会认知的每个领域中都有许多结构和环路,这些环路相互作用的方式可能是下一步研究的关注点。

## 三、双相障碍认知功能损害的干预

1. 药物治疗:目前关于药物对社会认知功能影响的研究较少,尚无治疗社会认知功能障碍的金标准药物。研究发现第二代抗精神病药物(如奥氮平、氯氮平)可以改善非社会认知功能如视觉处理,但对社会认知功能的影响较第一代抗精神病药物(如奋乃静、氟哌啶醇)无明显的差异<sup>[42]</sup>。Bilderbeck等<sup>[19]</sup>研究发现,锂盐和多巴胺拮抗剂可能会降低双相障碍患者对愤怒情绪的加工处理。Rock等<sup>[43]</sup>指出,喹硫平可能对情绪面孔识别没有显著的影响。有研究发现神经肽缩宫素能够降低精神分裂症患者识别恐惧情绪时杏仁核的活性,增加识别高兴情绪杏仁核的活性,从而提高社会认知功能<sup>[44]</sup>,可用于精神分裂症患者社会认知训练的补充治疗<sup>[45]</sup>,因此神经肽缩宫素可能为社会认知障碍的潜在治疗药物<sup>[46]</sup>。但尚缺乏对双相障碍患者社会认知功能影响的研究。

2. 非药物治疗:对社会认知障碍的非药理学干预已经在精神分裂症患者中得到了测试和发展,而在双相障碍的研究中则很少。(1)重复经颅磁刺激治疗(repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, rTMS)。

对健康人的研究发现, rTMS 能影响社会认知中的情绪加工处理, 能使健康人对他人的意向性敌意减少<sup>[47]</sup>, 能够削弱健康人对负性面孔情绪(如愤怒)的加工过程<sup>[48]</sup>。最近有研究表明, 前额叶 10 Hz rTMS 治疗可改善精神分裂症患者的情绪面孔识别功能<sup>[49]</sup>。然而, 对双相障碍患者社会认知的治疗尚缺乏研究。(2)心理治疗。心理治疗包括认知矫正疗法(cognitive remediation therapy, CRT)、家庭聚焦疗法、人际关系和社会节律治疗、团体心理教育、系统护理管理和功能修复疗法。目前多数研究主要集中在认知矫正和技能训练方面, 关于其他心理治疗方法的研究甚少, 有待于进一步探讨。CRT 在双相障碍患者中研究较少, 但研究表明可以改善精神分裂症患者的心理理论<sup>[50]</sup>。社会认知互动训练是一个近期发展的针对社会认知障碍的团体心理治疗, 包含技能培训和技能练习, 这种治疗对改善心理理论、情绪认知有效, 并且在减少敌意归因偏见方面也有显著的效果<sup>[51-52]</sup>。一项 Meta 分析结果表明, 社会认知训练对精神分裂症患者的情绪面孔识别和心理理论有轻到中度的改善作用, 对归因偏向的影响不大<sup>[53]</sup>。社区社会心理治疗即个案管理和社区俱乐部对精神分裂症患者的社会认知和社会功能远期疗效明显<sup>[54]</sup>。

综上所述, 由于双相障碍时相复杂, 目前关于其社会认知功能研究较少, 且研究结果尚不统一, 尤其是针对社会认知的干预尚缺乏大样本纵向性研究, 社会认知干预的有效性和可行性尚缺乏定论, 今后的工作中应加强对双相障碍患者社会认知功能损害的相关研究, 加深对双相障碍疾病本质的认识, 提高临床指导意义, 为疾病的治疗和康复提供理论基础。

**利益冲突** 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

**作者贡献声明** 资料收集和论文撰写为赵栋, 文章设计为王育梅, 论文修订为王育梅, 审校为王学义

### 参 考 文 献

- [1] Kupfer DJ, Frank E, Grochocinski VJ, et al. Demographic and clinical characteristics of individuals in a bipolar disorder case registry [J]. *J Clin Psychiatry*, 2002, 63(2): 120-125.
- [2] Harvey PD, Wingo AP, Burdick KE, et al. Cognition and disability in bipolar disorder: lessons from schizophrenia research [J]. *Bipolar Disord*, 2010, 12(4): 364-375. DOI: 10.1111/j.1399-5618.2010.00831.x.
- [3] Temmerman A, Sabbe B, Morrens M. Social cognition in bipolar disorder [J]. *Tijdschr Psychiatr*, 2015, 57(6): 405-414.
- [4] Adolphs R. Social cognition and the human brain [J]. *Trends Cogn Sci*, 1999, 3(12): 469-479.
- [5] Billeke P, Aboitiz F. Social cognition in schizophrenia: from social stimuli processing to social engagement [J]. *Front Psychiatry*, 2013, 4: 4. DOI: 10.3389/fpsy.2013.00004.
- [6] Depp CA, Mausbach BT, Bowie C, et al. Determinants of occupational and residential functioning in bipolar disorder [J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2012, 136(3): 812-818. DOI: 10.1016/j.jad.2011.09.035.
- [7] Vierck E, Porter RJ, Joyce PR. Facial recognition deficits as a potential endophenotype in bipolar disorder [J]. *Psychiatry Res*, 2015, 230(1): 102-107. DOI: 10.1016/j.psychres.2015.08.033.
- [8] Lembke A, Ketter TA. Impaired recognition of facial emotion in mania [J]. *Am J Psychiatry*, 2002, 159(2): 302-304. DOI: 10.1176/appi.ajp.159.2.302.
- [9] Hoertnagl CM, Muehlbacher M, Biedermann F, et al. Facial emotion recognition and its relationship to subjective and functional outcomes in remitted patients with bipolar I disorder [J]. *Bipolar Disord*, 2011, 13(5/6): 537-544. DOI: 10.1007/s40211-013-0096-0.
- [10] Yalcin-Siedentopf N, Hoertnagl CM, Biedermann F, et al. Facial affect recognition in symptomatically remitted patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder [J]. *Schizophr Res*, 2014, 152(2/3): 440-445. DOI: 10.1016/j.schres.2013.11.024.
- [11] Demirel H, Yesilbas D, Ozver I, et al. Psychopathy and facial emotion recognition ability in patients with bipolar affective disorder with or without delinquent behaviors [J]. *Compr Psychiatry*, 2014, 55(3): 542-546. DOI: 10.1016/j.comppsy.2013.11.022.
- [12] de Brito Ferreira Fernandes F, Gigante AD, Berutti M, et al. Facial emotion recognition in euthymic patients with bipolar disorder and their unaffected first-degree relatives [J]. *Compr Psychiatry*, 2016, 68: 18-23. DOI: 10.1016/j.comppsy.2016.03.001.
- [13] Iakimova G, Moriano C, Farruggio L, et al. Socio-demographic and Clinical Correlates of Facial Expression Recognition Disorder in the Euthymic Phase of Bipolar Patients [J]. *Can J Psychiatry*, 2016, 61(10): 633-642. DOI: 10.1177/0706743716639927.
- [14] Samamé C, Martino DJ, Strejilevich SA. An individual task meta-analysis of social cognition in euthymic bipolar disorders [J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2015, 173: 146-153. DOI: 10.1016/j.jad.2014.10.055.
- [15] Bora E, Pantelis C. Social cognition in schizophrenia in comparison to bipolar disorder: A meta-analysis [J]. *Schizophr Res*, 2016, 175(1-3): 72-78. DOI: 10.1016/j.schres.2016.04.018.
- [16] 陀柠瑜, 刘铁榜, 杨海晨, 等. 双相障碍患者社会认知功能的比较研究 [J]. *中华精神科杂志*, 2013, 46(6): 330-333. DOI: 10.3760/ema.j.issn.1006-7884.2013.06.003.  
Tuo NY, Liu TB, Yang HC, et al. Preliminary study of social cognition in patients with bipolar disorder [J]. *Chin J Psychia*, 2013, 46(6): 330-333.
- [17] Iakimova G, Moriano C, Farruggio L, et al. Socio-demographic and Clinical Correlates of Facial Expression Recognition Disorder in the Euthymic Phase of Bipolar Patients [J]. *Can J Psychiatry*, 2016, 61(10): 633-642. DOI: 10.1177/0706743716639927.
- [18] Ospina LH, Russo M, Nitzburg GM, et al. The effects of cigarette smoking behavior and psychosis history on general and social cognition in bipolar disorder [J]. *Bipolar Disord*, 2016, 18(6): 528-538. DOI: 10.1111/bdi.12420.
- [19] Bilderbeck AC, Atkinson LZ, Geddes JR, et al. The effects of medication and current mood upon facial emotion recognition: findings from a large bipolar disorder cohort study [J]. *J Psychopharmacol*, 2017, 31(3): 320-326. DOI: 10.1177/0269881116668594.
- [20] Martino DJ, Strejilevich SA, Fassi G, et al. Theory of mind and

- facial emotion recognition in euthymic bipolar I and bipolar II disorders [ J ]. *Psychiatry Res*, 2011, 189(3): 379-384. DOI: 10.1016/j.psychres.2011.04.033.
- [ 21 ] Thaler NS, Sutton GP, Allen DN. Social cognition and functional capacity in bipolar disorder and schizophrenia [ J ]. *Psychiatry Res*, 2014, 220(1/2): 309-314. DOI: 10.1016/j.psychres.2014.08.035.
- [ 22 ] Martino DJ, Samamé C, Streljevič SA. Stability of facial emotion recognition performance in bipolar disorder [ J ]. *Psychiatry Res*, 2016, 243: 182-184. DOI: 10.1016/j.psychres.2016.06.026.
- [ 23 ] Bora E, Bartholomeusz C, Pantelis C. Meta-analysis of Theory of Mind (ToM) impairment in bipolar disorder [ J ]. *Psychol Med*, 2016, 46(2): 253-264. DOI: 10.1017/s0033291715001993.
- [ 24 ] Hawken ER, Harkness KL, Lazowski LK, et al. The manic phase of Bipolar disorder significantly impairs theory of mind decoding [ J ]. *Psychiatry Res*, 2016, 239: 275-280. DOI: 10.1016/j.psychres.2016.03.043.
- [ 25 ] Cusi A, Macqueen GM, McKinnon MC. Altered self-report of empathic responding in patients with bipolar disorder [ J ]. *Psychiatry Res*, 2010, 178(2): 354-358. DOI: 10.1016/j.psychres.2009.07.009.
- [ 26 ] Konstantakopoulos G, Ioannidi N, Typaldou M, et al. Clinical and cognitive factors affecting psychosocial functioning in remitted patients with bipolar disorder [ J ]. *Psychiatriki*, 2016, 27(3): 182-191.
- [ 27 ] Zarrabipour H, Tehrani-Doost M, Shahrivar Z. Theory of Mind in Adolescents with Bipolar Disorder in Euthymic Phase: Using the Strange Stories Test [ J ]. *Iran J Psychiatry*, 2016, 11(3): 133-139.
- [ 28 ] Ioannidi N, Konstantakopoulos G, Sakkas D, et al. The relationship of Theory of Mind with symptoms and cognitive impairment in bipolar disorder: a prospective study [ J ]. *Psychiatriki*, 2015, 26(1): 17-27.
- [ 29 ] Abramson LY, Seligman ME, Teasdale JD. Learned helplessness in humans: critique and reformulation [ J ]. *J Abnorm Psychol*, 1978, 87(1): 49-74.
- [ 30 ] Scott J, Pope M. Cognitive styles in individuals with bipolar disorders [ J ]. *Psychol Med*, 2003, 33(6): 1081-1088.
- [ 31 ] Lahera G, Herrera S, Reinares M, et al. Hostile attributions in bipolar disorder and schizophrenia contribute to poor social functioning [ J ]. *Acta Psychiatr Scand*, 2015, 131(6): 472-482. DOI: 10.1111/acps.12399.
- [ 32 ] Tesli M, Kauppi K, Bettella F, et al. Altered Brain Activation during Emotional Face Processing in Relation to Both Diagnosis and Polygenic Risk of Bipolar Disorder [ J ]. *PLoS One*, 2015, 10(7): e0134202. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0134202.
- [ 33 ] Hafeman DM, Bebko G, Bertocci MA, et al. Abnormal deactivation of the inferior frontal gyrus during implicit emotion processing in youth with bipolar disorder: attenuated by medication [ J ]. *J Psychiatr Res*, 2014, 58: 129-136. DOI: 10.1016/j.jpsychres.2014.07.023.
- [ 34 ] Neves Mde C, Albuquerque MR, Malloy-Diniz L, et al. A voxel-based morphometry study of gray matter correlates of facial emotion recognition in bipolar disorder [ J ]. *Psychiatry Res*, 2015, 233(2): 158-164. DOI: 10.1016/j.psychres.2015.05.009.
- [ 35 ] Deveney CM, Brotman MA, Thomas LA, et al. Neural response during explicit and implicit face processing varies developmentally in bipolar disorder [ J ]. *Soc Cogn Affect Neurosci*, 2014, 9(12): 1984-1992. DOI: 10.1093/scan/nsu014.
- [ 36 ] Turchi F, Amodeo G, Favaretto E, et al. Neural basis of social cognition in bipolar disorder [ J ]. *Riv Psichiatr*, 2016, 51(5): 177-189. DOI: 10.1708/2476.25886.
- [ 37 ] Perlman SB, Almeida JR, Kronhaus DM, et al. Amygdala activity and prefrontal cortex-amygdala effective connectivity to emerging emotional faces distinguish remitted and depressed mood states in bipolar disorder [ J ]. *Bipolar Disord*, 2012, 14(2): 162-174. DOI: 10.1111/j.1399-5618.2012.00999.x.
- [ 38 ] Hafeman D, Bebko G, Bertocci MA, et al. Amygdala-prefrontal cortical functional connectivity during implicit emotion processing differentiates youth with bipolar spectrum from youth with externalizing disorders [ J ]. *J Affect Disord*, 2017, 208: 94-100. DOI: 10.1016/j.jad.2016.09.064.
- [ 39 ] Willert A, Mohnke S, Erk S, et al. Alterations in neural Theory of Mind processing in euthymic patients with bipolar disorder and unaffected relatives [ J ]. *Bipolar Disord*, 2015, 17(8): 880-891. DOI: 10.1111/bdi.12352.
- [ 40 ] Plichta MM, Schwarz AJ, Grimm O, et al. Test-retest reliability of evoked BOLD signals from a cognitive-emotive fMRI test battery [ J ]. *Neuroimage*, 2012, 60(3): 1746-1758. DOI: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2012.01.129.
- [ 41 ] Grant K, Hassel S, Bohn JA, et al. A novel task for examining the neural basis of Theory of Mind deficits in bipolar disorder [ J ]. *Psychiatry Res Neuroimaging*, 2018. DOI: 10.1016/j.psychres.2018.06.001.
- [ 42 ] Kucharska-Pietura K, Mortimer A, Tylec A, et al. Social cognition and visual perception in schizophrenia inpatients treated with first- and second-generation antipsychotic drugs [ J ]. *Clin Schizophr Relat Psychoses*, 2012, 6(1): 14-20. DOI: 10.3371/CSRP.6.1.2.
- [ 43 ] Rock PL, Goodwin GM, Wulff K, et al. Effects of short-term quetiapine treatment on emotional processing, sleep and circadian rhythms [ J ]. *J Psychopharmacol*, 2016, 30(3): 273-282. DOI: 10.1177/0269881115626336.
- [ 44 ] Shin NY, Park HY, Jung WH, et al. Effects of Oxytocin on Neural Response to Facial Expressions in Patients with Schizophrenia [ J ]. *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 2015, 40(8): 1919-1927. DOI: 10.1038/npp.2015.41.
- [ 45 ] Davis MC, Green MF, Lee J, et al. Oxytocin-augmented social cognitive skills training in schizophrenia [ J ]. *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 2014, 39(9): 2070-2077. DOI: 10.1038/npp.2014.68.
- [ 46 ] Gumley A, Braehler C, Macbeth A. A meta-analysis and theoretical critique of oxytocin and psychosis: prospects for attachment and compassion in promoting recovery [ J ]. *Br J Clin Psychol*, 2014, 53(1): 42-61. DOI: 10.1111/bjc.12041.
- [ 47 ] Giardina A, Caltagirone C, Oliveri M. Temporoparietal junction is involved in attribution of hostile intentionality in social interactions: an rTMS study [ J ]. *Neurosci Lett*, 2011, 495(2): 150-154. DOI: 10.1016/j.neulet.2011.03.059.
- [ 48 ] Balconi M, Bortolotti A. Detection of the facial expression of emotion and self-report measures in empathic situations are influenced by sensorimotor circuit inhibition by low-frequency rTMS [ J ]. *Brain Stimul*, 2012, 5(3): 330-336. DOI: 10.1016/j.brs.2011.05.004.
- [ 49 ] Wolwer W, Lowe A, Brinkmeyer J, et al. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) improves facial affect recognition in schizophrenia [ J ]. *Brain Stimul*, 2014, 7(4): 559-563. DOI: 10.1016/j.brs.2014.04.011.