

· 抑郁症专题 ·

抑郁症客观评估方法的研究进展

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DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6574.2020.05.008

【摘要】 抑郁症的发病机制尚未明确,目前症状评估以精神科医师主观评判为主,缺乏客观的指标。随着研究者对客观指标不断深入的探索,为客观评估症状提供了更多的可能。现对近些年来免疫炎症、神经影像学、神经电生理等方面客观参数的研究状况展开系统分析。

【关键词】 抑郁症; 客观评估方法; 心率变异性; 语音声学; 神经影像学; 神经电生理; 综述

基金项目: 北京市科技计划项目(Z181100001718124)

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【Abstract】 The pathogenesis of depression is not clear yet. At present, the evaluation of symptoms is mainly based on the subjective evaluation of psychiatrists, and there is a lack of objective indicators. As researchers continuously explore biological indicators, they provide more possibilities for objective assessment of symptoms. In this paper, the research status of objective parameters of immunoinflammation, neuroimaging, and neuroelectrophysiology in recent years are systematically analyzes.

【Key words】 Depressive disorder; Objective assessment method; Heart rate variability; Speech acoustics; Neuroimaging; Neuroelectrophysiology; Review

Fund program: Beijing Municipal Science and Technology Project (Z181100001718124)

抑郁症主要临床特征为持久显著的情绪低落,并伴有认知与行为异常,呈现出高患病率、高复发率及规范化治疗率低的特点。国内外诊疗指南均指出抑郁症应开展基于评估的全病程综合干预,实现症状评估从定性描述向定量分析的转化^[1],多维度的评估有利于提高规范化治疗水平^[2]。由于发病机制尚未明确,目前症状评估以精神科医师的精神检查和量表为主,缺乏客观指标。随着研究者不断深入探索抑郁症的生物指标,为症状评估带来更多可能性,现对近年免疫炎症、神经影像学、电生理等方面的研究状况展开系统分析。

一、免疫炎症指标

1. 中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞的比值(neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, NLR): 文献报道抑郁症患者的炎性反应水平明显升高^[3], Fisher等^[4]研究发现压力和抑郁可能导致白细胞和中性粒细胞数量增加以及淋

巴细胞减少。外周血常规的NLR为炎症状态的良好指标^[5],目前虽不能明确NLR与抑郁症的因果关系,但发现抑郁症患者的NLR高于健康对照,且与抑郁症之间存在相关性^[6-9]。两项研究结果显示成人抑郁症患者的NLR值与汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)评分呈正相关^[6,10]; Özyurt和Binici^[11]针对青少年抑郁症的研究也显示NLR显著高于健康对照,且与贝克抑郁量表(BDI)评分呈正相关; Adhikari^[12]的研究显示男性抑郁症的NLR与蒙哥马利-阿斯伯格抑郁量(MADRS)表评分呈正相关,女性患者无明显相关性;而国内一项研究显示NLR水平与女性抑郁患者Zung抑郁自评量表呈正相关,提示NLR可能存在性别差异^[13]。文献还指出抗抑郁治疗前后NLR存在变化, Demircan等^[14]的研究发现抑郁症患者NLR值基线高于健康对照,经舍曲林治疗3个月后,抑郁症患者NLR降低,和健康对照间的差异消除,提示

NLR值随着症状缓解而变化,不同严重程度患者的NLR可能存在差异;另一项针对急性缺血性脑卒中后抑郁患者的研究也得出同样结果,研究发现NLR经过3个月治疗后显著下降,同时NLR值与HAMD评分呈正相关。基于上述结果,提示NLR在一定程度上能反映出抑郁的严重程度,可能为症状评估提供依据。

2. C反应蛋白(CRP)与超敏CRP(hs-CRP)^[15]: CRP与hs-CRP属于同一种参与炎症反应的蛋白,虽然二者评价躯体疾病的临床意义不完全相同,但测定的都是CRP,只是灵敏度、可测定的线性范围不同^[16]。探索抑郁症CRP、hs-CRP的研究发现它们之间具有一定的关联,提示炎症指标可能反映情绪状态。Valkanova等^[17]和Haapakoski等^[18]的Meta分析显示CRP水平与抑郁症状之间存在显著的相关性;随后Köhler-Forsberg等^[19]发现女性抑郁症患者CRP水平与MADRS评分呈正相关,较高的CRP水平与情绪、认知、兴趣活动和自杀的严重程度增加有关,男性患者没有显著关联,提示症状与CRP的关联可能存在性别差异。两项针对hs-CRP的研究显示抑郁症患者hs-CRP明显高于对照组,且与HAMD量表评分呈正相关^[20-21]。Hiles等^[22]的Meta分析表明经抗抑郁药治疗抑郁症患者的CRP水平显著降低,提示CRP可能随着症状的缓解发生变化,推测不同严重程度患者的CRP可能存在差异,上述研究说明CRP、hs-CRP具有一定症状评估的价值。

目前NLR、CRP的研究样本量普遍偏小,指标易受性别、药物等因素的影响,结果存在差异,未来需考虑抗抑郁药使用的种类及与其他疾病共病等因素来进行前瞻性的研究,进一步探索NLR、CRP评估症状的价值。

二、神经影像学

荟萃分析指出抑郁症患者在海马、内侧前额叶皮层(mPFC)、前扣带皮层(ACC)、杏仁核等区域存在结构和功能上的异常,并涉及多个神经回路大脑连接的改变,包括ACC-丘脑、ACC-岛叶和前额叶-边缘-丘脑等^[23],目前已开展大量脑影像学研究探索抑郁症的神经机制及应用于诊疗评估的意义。

脑结构方面,研究表明抑郁症患者的前额叶灰质、海马、杏仁核等结构与健康对照存在差异且结构改变程度与症状有一定关联^[24-28]。Peng等^[29]使用基于体素的分析手段对难治性抑郁症患者磁共振弥散张量成像(DTI)所示白质纤维改变展开分析,借助各向异性(FA)值对白质纤维结构的一致性与

完整性进行评估,发现左侧边缘叶的钩束、右小脑后叶、左额中回处FA值下降,这3个脑区的FA值与BDI总分呈负相关,表明白质纤维完整性受损状况同症状存在一定联系。Zhang等^[30]的研究发现杏仁核萎缩程度与抑郁症程度呈正相关。Yao等^[31]最新的研究同样发现抑郁症患者的海马体和杏仁核结构表面特征与HAMD评分呈显著正相关。另有文献报道前额叶、海马的皮质体积、厚度的改变与抑郁症状存在相关性,患者前额叶灰质的体积、厚度的增加与HAMD-17评分呈负相关^[24-28, 32]。故通过探索脑结构上的影像学变化可能获知抑郁症状的严重程度。

在脑功能方面,采用局部一致性(regional homogeneity, ReHo)、低频振幅(amplitude of low frequency fluctuation, ALFF)、比率低频振幅(rALFF)、图论方法-功能连接强度(FCS)和独立成分分析(independent component analysis, ICA)等方法对于静息态下的fMRI进行数据分析,建立脑功能连接和功能网络。抑郁症患者中异常的功能网络主要包括默认模式网络(DMN)、中央执行网络(CEN)和凸显网络(SN)。一项大样本研究发现抑郁症患者的眶额叶与海马旁回、楔前叶等其他重要脑区之间的功能连接降低且与HAMD评分显著相关,Johnston等^[33]经由强化学习任务态fMRI研究显示难治性抑郁症患者在未成功完成丢失-规避任务时,其海马区脑机能活动活跃度高于健康对照,并且此脑区过度活跃与患者的症状严重程度呈正相关;Gong等^[34]的研究表明重度抑郁症患者在默认模式网络中左海马区的点效率降低并与HAMD-17量表评分呈负相关。另外多项研究显示mPFC、ACC等脑功能和脑网络连接在药物或电休克治疗后发生改变,提示其可能随着症状的缓解发生变化,因此推测不同的严重程度患者的脑功能可能也存在差异^[35-38]。

既往研究表明许多脑区结构及功能的改变贯穿抑郁症全病程^[39-41],且和症状具有相关性^[42],因此脑影像学具有一定症状评估的价值。目前脑影像学的研究热点在集中探索抑郁症的病理、发病机制及辅助诊断,但结果存在明显异质性,未来需考虑年龄、性别、病史特征以及指标计算方法等因素开展纵向研究进一步探索疾病的发病机制,以提高脑影像学证据的一致性和可靠性。

三、语音声学特征

抑郁症患者往往具有语速慢、语调低等表现,研究者们通过提取语音信号中描述语音流畅性、韵

律特征、语音特征等方面的参数,来探索患者的情绪状态。韵律特征是指患者的音量、语速、语调,常提取的特征有能力参数(音量)、基频曲线以及停顿次数等,研究表明基频的方差、范围、曲线、均值皆同抑郁症的严重程度存在一定的相关性^[43]。另有研究提取共振峰,功率谱密度(PSD)、梅尔倒谱系(MFCC)以及声音质量特征方面的参数如频数微扰和振幅微扰、声门参数等^[44]。研究发现抑郁症患者声音频率改变减少,具体为能量、振幅与带宽等基频(F0)相关参数改变减少,并且基频与抑郁症的严重程度存在关联^[45-47]。Quatieri和Malyska^[48]的研究表明抑郁症患者语音频率微扰以及振幅微扰与抑郁严重程度呈正相关。Honig等^[49]学者的研究结论则为抑郁症患者语音振幅微扰与严重程度呈显著的负相关。另外研究还发现抑郁症状与语音能量变化呈低度负相关,与能量速度呈显著正相关^[47-48]。上述研究结果提示语音声学指标具有一定评估抑郁症的价值。

既往开展的抑郁症语音特征研究,主要通过机器学习算法得到相应指标来探索对疾病的识别与诊断,但目前研究在语音特征的提取、计算方法、试验范式和人群代表性方面仍存在一定的局限,未来在普遍适用性、语音数据库、相关代码和标准的抑郁症语音数据采集方法的建立方面仍需更加深入的研究和探讨。

四、心率变异性

心率变异性即相邻心跳间隙的微弱区别,指连续正常RR间期的变化情况。研究表明与健康个体相比,抑郁症患者存在交感神经反应提升、副交感神经反应下降的表现^[50-51],此类自主神经系统改变,能够经由部分心率变异性指标定量呈现,低频功率(LF)反映交感和迷走神经的双重调节,高频功率(HF)只反映迷走神经的调节,LF与HF之比体现自主神经系统(ANS)的平衡状态。抑郁患者总体心率变异率降低,重度抑郁更加显著^[52],且可能有症状变化有关^[53]。Wang等^[51]学者研究发现RR间期的标准差(SDNN)和LF/HF与抑郁自评量表(SDS)具有一定相关性。两项大样本研究发现HF、LF等指标与HAMD量表得分相关^[54-55]。另有文献报道LF和LH/HF仅与HAMD-17和MADRS量表中“失去兴趣/快乐”和“内疚”因子有关联^[56]。国内外的学者均发现抑郁症患者SDNN、相邻RR间之差的均方根(RMSSD)明显降低,与严重程度呈显著负相关^[56-57]。综上研究心率变异性与症状的关联或可为抑郁症严

重程度评得估提供新思路。

五、神经电生理

1.定量脑电图(QEEG):QEEG是一类借助计算机技术来定量化表达脑电曲线的新一代脑电诊断方法,将一般波幅、节律转换成功率谱的确切功率值,从而能够对比分析各节律^[58]。文献报道抑郁症患者QEEG与健康对照存在差异^[59-60],顾君等^[61]的研究显示单纯型精神分裂症组 δ 频段FP1、FP2、F3、F7功率值高于抑郁症组,提示QEEG指标对抑郁症及单纯型精神分裂症可起到鉴别诊断的作用。Cordance值是脑电波整合相关值,它是个体某些脑区 θ 波与对应脑区 β 波功率值的比值,能够反映该区域的抑制或兴奋程度^[62]。Hunter等^[63]研究发现抑郁症患者重复经颅磁刺激(rTMS)治疗第1周末结果显示大脑中央区Cordance值增加;翟杰^[64]研究发现rTMS治疗重度抑郁症过程中,Cordance值显著下降。基于以上结果推测不同症状严重程度的QEEG指标可能存在差异,对症状评估有一定的意义。

当前开展的QEEG对疾病症状评估的研究较少,且脑电信号结果受颅骨、治疗方式等因素的影响,不管是在空间定位的精准度,还是在结果可重复性方面,都缺乏良好表现,因此未来可能需结合病理机制和神经影像学,进一步探索其评估抑郁症严重程度的价值。

2.事件相关电位(ERP):ERP属于诱发电位,指人在对客体进行加工时,于头颅表面记录到的同刺激在时间方面存在相对固定联系的定位。目前抑郁症患者的ERP特征以对P300成分研究居多,发现其与抑郁症状具有相关性。Karaaslan等^[65]的研究发现P300在抑郁症急性期降低,而在疾病缓解后恢复正常,因此推测不同抑郁严重程度的P300可能存在差异。周振和^[66]研究结果显示抑郁症患者基线水平HAMD-17分数与P300潜伏期呈正相关,与波幅呈负相关。Chen等^[67]的研究也显示P3a波幅与抑郁严重程度呈负相关。学者们还发现P3与治疗效果有关,且存在性别差异,女性较男性波幅更高^[68-69]。既往对ERP的研究发现此种技术评估抑郁症状的可能性,然而ERP检查不够直观,如能结合多种检查手段或影像学开展动态研究以得出准确度更高的结果,将在抑郁症的症状评估中起到更重要的作用。

3.眼动追踪设备:抑郁障碍普遍存在负性注意偏向,在认知过程中倾向选择负性信息,加工和处理也具有负性倾向^[70]。眼动仪采用情绪刺激材料设计相关任务或程序,通过眼动设备追踪眼球的运

动轨迹、注视时间、注视点、反应时等指标反映患者注意偏向。国内外研究使用情绪面孔为刺激材料居多^[71],常用的标准化情绪表情图片系统以国际情绪图片系统(IAPS)、Nim-stim面部表情图片、中国情绪图片系统(CAPS)为主。采用的范式包括点探测范式、线索-靶子范式、视觉搜索范式、Garner范式等。

不同范式的研究均显示,抑郁患者处理图片物理特性和感觉特征的能力与健康对照不同^[72-73],表现为对负性图片的优先注意、注视时间更长及凝视点数更多^[64],同时眼动指标与抑郁症的严重程度有一定关联。一项病例对照研究用注意点数计算注意偏向分数,结果显示负性注意偏向分数与HAMD-24总分呈正相关^[74];Li等^[75]在视角任务中发现注视次数、跳视次数、扫视路径与HAMD-24量表总分呈负相关,平均注视时间与HAMD-24总分呈正相关;Carvalho等^[76]发现反扫视眼跳的错误率(ER)增加和潜伏期(RT)延长均与受试者的抑郁严重程度有一定关联。故便捷、直观的眼动指标在评估抑郁严重程度方面具有一定价值。

既往已开展大量抑郁症的眼动研究,包括诊断识别和疗效预测等,但其局限性制约了在临床诊疗评估中的应用。眼动设备的刺激材料、指标单一,试验范式反映的注意成分维度单一,因此未来需提高情绪刺激材料、任务的生态效度,优化指标以获得更好效应度的指标。

六、小结

目前免疫炎症、影像、神经电生理等方面的指标已被广泛应用到抑郁症诊疗评估和疗效预测的相关研究中,但因各种局限尚未应用于临床。例如免疫炎症性指标的特异性不高,语音信号、心率变异率易受药物、饮食、采集方法等因素影响临床广泛推广;定量脑电图和ERP操作繁琐结果受传导性影响大、直观的眼动指标维度相对单一、影像检查费用昂贵因此均未被广泛使用。未来需进一步探索抑郁症的病理生理及神经机制,优选效应度高且存在内在关联的指标构建指标体系,开展动态研究,满足对患者进行客观症状评估的需求,辅助诊疗决策。

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(收稿日期: 2020-04-10)

(本文编辑: 戚红丹)