

· 综述 ·

精神分裂症糖脂代谢紊乱与睡眠障碍关系的研究进展

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【摘要】 精神分裂症是一种严重的精神疾病, 具有高发病率、高致残率及高病死率的特点。越来越多的研究发现, 精神分裂症糖脂代谢紊乱与睡眠障碍相关, 病理生理机制尚不明确。目前研究提出, 睡眠障碍作为精神分裂症患者常见的临床症状, 可能通过神经内分泌系统、肠道微生物等影响精神分裂症糖脂代谢紊乱的发生和发展。文章着重从失眠、中枢性嗜睡症、昼夜节律睡眠-觉醒障碍、阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停四个方面对精神分裂症伴糖脂代谢紊乱的相关研究进展进行综述, 为精神分裂症患者心血管疾病的防治提供思路。

【关键词】 精神分裂症; 睡眠障碍; 糖脂代谢紊乱; 代谢综合征; 综述

Research progress on the relationship between glycolipid metabolism disorders and sleep disorders in schizophrenia

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【Abstract】 Schizophrenia is a serious mental disease with high incidence, high disability rate and high mortality. A growing body of research has found that the glycolipid metabolism disorder in schizophrenia is related to sleep disorders, and the pathological and physiological mechanisms are not yet clear. At present, research suggests that sleep disorders, as a common clinical symptom in patients with schizophrenia, may affect the occurrence and development of glycolipid metabolism disorders in schizophrenia through the neuroendocrine system, intestinal microbiota, and other factors. The paper focuses on summarizing the research progress of schizophrenia with glycolipid metabolism disorders from four aspects, including insomnia, central disorder of hypersomnolence, circadian sleep-wake disorder, and obstructive sleep apnea, providing new recommendations for the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases in patients with schizophrenia.

【Key words】 Schizophrenia; Sleep disorders; Glycolipid metabolism disorders; Metabolic syndrome; Review

精神分裂症(schizophrenia, SCZ)是一种以认知、意志、行为及情感活动紊乱为主的慢性疾病, 终身患病率约1%^[1]。研究表明, SCZ患者的预期寿命较健康人群缩短了20~25年, 而心血管疾病是其最主要的死亡原因^[2]。为早期识别和干预心血管疾病风险增加的患者, 代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MS)的概念被引入。MS是一组以糖脂代谢紊乱为核心症状的代谢性疾病, 主要包括中心性

肥胖、胰岛素抵抗、血脂异常等临床症候群^[3]。欧美及亚洲部分国家的研究显示, SCZ患者MS患病率为22.8%~42.0%, 我国SCZ患者MS患病率为19.2%~43.9%^[4]。鉴于糖脂代谢紊乱发病的风险随病程和年龄增加而增加, 同时认知功能会随着糖脂代谢紊乱向MS的发展而恶化, 《精神分裂症患者代谢综合征管理的中国专家共识》^[4]建议加强对糖脂代谢紊乱的患病人群、高风险人群及临界人群代谢

指标进行筛查和监测。影响SCZ糖脂代谢的因素有多种,可能与抗精神病药物的使用、下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal, HPA)轴功能紊乱、睡眠障碍等有关^[5],其中睡眠是非常重要的可控行为因素。

调查发现高达30%~80%的SCZ患者共病各种睡眠障碍,以失眠、嗜睡、阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(obstructive sleep apnea, OSA)及昼夜节律紊乱为主^[6]。因此本文从失眠、中枢性嗜睡症、昼夜节律睡眠-觉醒障碍、OSA共4个方面,探讨SCZ糖脂代谢紊乱与睡眠障碍的相关性,以期预防SCZ患者发生MS,同时为改善SCZ患者的躯体及精神转归、生活质量提供初步依据。

一、SCZ糖脂代谢紊乱与睡眠障碍的相关性

1. 失眠与SCZ糖脂代谢紊乱的关系:我国睡眠障碍患者的就诊率整体呈逐年上升趋势,其中以失眠障碍(47.9%)居多,而慢性SCZ与失眠的共患率为23.2%,且失眠症状影响SCZ患者的社会功能及生活质量^[7-8]。Miller等^[9]对540例受试者的调查表明,接受奥氮平治疗的SCZ患者,其基线失眠症状是高甘油三酯血症的预测因子。Zhu等^[10]的研究提出,女性SCZ患者的失眠患病率高于男性(女性26.3%,男性17.3%);在女性患者中,失眠症状与高载脂蛋白B水平独立相关;而在男性SCZ患者中,失眠症状与高水平的低密度脂蛋白独立相关。Zhang等^[11]也发现SCZ合并失眠症状者发生中心性肥胖、胰岛素抵抗、高三酰甘油的风险更高,可能与SCZ患者内分泌系统紊乱有关。失眠症状会改变褪黑素水平,激活交感神经系统和HPA轴,而褪黑素分泌减少及儿茶酚胺和皮质醇分泌增加会引起糖耐量异常、胰岛素抵抗及体重增加^[12]。Yan等^[13]对164例SCZ患者的研究显示,合并代谢障碍者(仅满足1或2个MS标准)在睡眠时间、主观睡眠质量、睡眠潜伏期方面的得分高于非代谢障碍者,采用偏相关分析控制年龄、性别、体重指数、吸烟等混杂因素后,高密度脂蛋白水平与睡眠潜伏期和睡眠效率呈负相关,空腹血糖与睡眠潜伏期呈正相关,主观睡眠质量和睡眠潜伏期与代谢障碍相关的潜在机制可能与不良进食行为有关,情绪性进食和认知限制进食在睡眠质量和体重指数之间有中介作用。睡眠质量差的患者更可能用食物来应对消极情绪,而认知限制进食倾向反过来又可能加剧患者的消极情绪,从而形成对体重产生消极影响的恶性循环,进一步增加了SCZ患者发生糖脂代谢紊乱的风险^[14]。此外,Yan^[13]等的研究发现,睡眠时间的差异未通过Bonferroni校正(Bonferroni $P=0.05/19 < 0.003$);然

而目前关于健康人群的研究普遍认为睡眠时间与MS之间呈U型关联^[14]。对此的解释是研究的样本量不同、抗精神病药物的使用掩盖了睡眠的作用,且长期住院的SCZ患者通常接受定期体检,能够及时发现并治疗MS,因此研究结果与健康人群之间存在差异。

2. 中枢性嗜睡症与SCZ糖脂代谢紊乱的关系:中枢性嗜睡症是以主诉日间嗜睡为特征的一组疾病,主要包括发作性睡病、特发性睡眠增多、Kleine-Levin综合征及睡眠不足综合征^[15]。一项来自美国研究数据库的研究发现,嗜睡症与精神疾病存在高共病率,SCZ患者的嗜睡症患病率为3.4%^[16],其中1型发作性睡病合并SCZ的患病率为5%~13%^[17-18]。1型发作性睡病患者体重指数多高于同龄人,通常 $\geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$,且可在发病1年内出现体重急剧增加,可能与神经递质系统紊乱、基础代谢率下降和体力活动减少有关^[19]。由于发作性睡病症状发作和诊断之间存在延迟,使得SCZ合并1型发作性睡病患者的抗精神病药物不良反应如日间嗜睡、体重增加更明显。Huang等^[17]的研究发现,同时患有SCZ和1型发作性睡病的患者较仅患有SCZ或1型发作性睡病的患者的肥胖率和抑郁率更高,而一项关于青少年SCZ共病1型发作性睡病的前瞻性病例对照研究也提出相似观点,即共病患者较单独诊断SCZ或1型发作性睡病患者有更高的肥胖率及代谢风险^[20]。Berry等^[21]对1544例SCZ患者的研究发现,超过1/3的患者存在日间嗜睡,35%的患者体重指数 $> 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$,日间嗜睡被认为是SCZ患者心血管疾病的独立危险因素,但该研究未对SCZ患者的用药情况进行描述和分类,无法判断日间嗜睡是抗精神病药物抑或是共病睡眠障碍导致;且研究未发现SCZ的心血管事件风险增加与长睡眠时间($\geq 9 \text{ h}$)之间的相关性。然而,Dashti等^[22]的孟德尔随机化分析发现,长睡眠时间与SCZ、体脂、2型糖尿病呈正相关,研究还提出长睡眠时间与SCZ风险增加具有双向因果关系,且睡眠时间延长1h,会使SCZ的发病风险增加69.6%。研究结果之间的差异性可能与睡眠时间的分层标准不一致、未严格控制抗精神病药物的使用以及睡眠对代谢的影响存在个体差异有关。

3. 昼夜节律睡眠-觉醒障碍与SCZ糖脂代谢紊乱的关系:睡眠-觉醒周期紊乱是SCZ的常见特征,日本一项对105例门诊SCZ患者的调查发现,约18%的SCZ患者存在昼夜节律睡眠-觉醒障碍^[23]。目前研究发现,与清晨型相比,睡眠模式为夜晚型的SCZ患者其睡眠质量下降的风险增加了约9.5倍,且睡眠模式紊乱会增加SCZ患者高血

压病、心血管疾病和代谢性疾病的患病风险^[24]。然而,夜晚型偏好有更高的代谢风险可能并非由基因所驱动,而是与可改变的行为风险因素有关。研究表明,夜晚型睡眠模式的SCZ患者表现出更差的饮食行为、更低的体力活动水平、更晚的睡眠和起床时间,引起体重增加、腹部脂肪异位沉积、胰岛素抵抗等代谢紊乱^[25]。Seney等^[26]对46例SCZ患者和46名健康成年人背外侧前额叶皮层组织进行了转录组学分析,发现SCZ患者中708个昼夜节律基因发生变化,且主要与氧化磷酸化和线粒体功能信号相关。而时钟基因突变个体通常表现出肥胖或糖尿病表型,且在胰岛素分泌和糖异生等核心代谢途径中存在缺陷^[27]。Johansson等^[28]分别对11例慢性SCZ患者和11名健康对照者皮肤样本的成纤维细胞进行培养,发现SCZ患者的成纤维细胞中 $CRY1$ 和 $PER2$ 等核心昼夜节律基因表达缺失,首发SCZ患者的单核细胞中 $CLOCK$ 、 $PER2$ 和 $CRY1$ 的表达降低。而缺乏 $PER11$ 和 $PER2$ 的小鼠表现出糖耐量异常,其中抑制 $BMAL1-CLOCK$ 功能的生物钟基因 $PER2$ 还同时控制核受体 $PPAR\gamma$ 的脂肪生成活性^[29-30]。此外,还有研究显示,每日的糖皮质激素水平与明暗信号不同步会导致小鼠机体中的神经肽Y水平紊乱,使小鼠在不活跃阶段的食欲增加,且活动量和能量消耗减少^[31],提示共病睡眠-觉醒周期紊乱的SCZ患者可能通过影响核心昼夜节律基因的转录、破坏正常的食欲调节及不良的生活饮食习惯等途径加剧机体糖脂代谢紊乱。

4. OSA与SCZ糖脂代谢紊乱的关系:目前,Meta分析显示SCZ患者中OSA的患病率为13.5%~57.1%^[32]。一项基于全国人群的队列研究提出,在调整了性别、年龄、合并症和抗精神病药物的使用时长之后,SCZ患者OSA的患病风险高于非SCZ对照组;研究还提出男性、肥胖、高血压病、高脂血症、糖尿病等是SCZ共病OSA的危险因素^[33]。Myles等^[34]进一步提出男性SCZ患者中严重OSA的高患病率主要与抗精神病药物诱导的肥胖有关。这可能与肥胖患者颈围增加导致上气道狭窄及腹部脂肪堆积造成肺容量降低有关^[35]。此外,Rohatgi等^[36]对43例SCZ和重度抑郁症患者研究发现,OSA、腰围和空腹血糖增加了MS的风险,其中服用第二代抗精神病药物患者的MS是由OSA所介导,而与体重指数及腰臀比无关。以上研究表明,在SCZ群体中,OSA与糖脂代谢紊乱之间可能存在双向关系。OSA的特征性间歇低氧可引起高血糖、高胰岛素血症和胰岛素抵抗;OSA相关睡眠片段化与低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平独立相关,导致体重快速增加^[37]。随着体重

的增加,患者颈部和腹部脂肪堆积,引起OSA程度加重,睡眠情况进一步恶化,从而进入恶性循环。

二、睡眠障碍影响SCZ患者糖脂代谢的潜在机制

1. 神经内分泌系统紊乱:(1)HPA轴亢进。目前研究认为SCZ患者普遍存在HPA轴过度活跃、皮质激素分泌异常增加的现象^[38]。共病睡眠不足的患者长期处于慢性应激状态,会进一步加重HPA轴的功能紊乱,皮质激素的分泌失去节律性,引起基线皮质醇水平升高^[39],引起高胰岛素血症和功能性高皮质醇血症,促进肝脏糖异生,抑制外周葡萄糖利用,并通过增加脂肪组织的脂解来增加循环游离脂肪酸水平,还可激活糖原合酶和糖原转移酶以刺激糖原的合成,同时降低葡萄糖转运蛋白在细胞的表达和转运,引起胰腺 α -细胞, β -细胞功能改变,此外皮质醇可调节骨骼肌细胞中胰岛素敏感性相关基因的表达和细胞内胰岛素信号传导,从而诱导胰岛素抵抗^[12]。睡眠障碍、糖脂代谢紊乱和SCZ的人群中均存在不同程度的应激障碍,提示3种复杂疾病由于基因-环境的相互作用可能有共享的病理生理学基础,而调节机体应激的HPA轴在其中扮演着重要角色^[40]。(2)神经递质变化。睡眠中断和昼夜节律紊乱可能导致大脑多巴胺通路过度激活,多巴胺水平升高,增加SCZ发作的易感性,而升高的多巴胺水平会导致睡眠障碍,从而形成正反馈回路,在健康人群中,这个回路会受到褪黑素和GABA的调节,通过抑制谷氨酸能和多巴胺能神经元的活动来改善睡眠^[41-42],然而许多SCZ患者表现为血清褪黑素、GABA浓度下降^[43-44],表明SCZ患者体内缺乏对GABA及褪黑素的稳态控制,导致兴奋性递质水平紊乱和睡眠障碍相互强化。此外,基底前脑区的谷氨酸能神经元在激活的状态下,会释放睡眠诱导因子腺苷,谷氨酸能神经元被破坏后,小鼠的清醒时间将增加^[45]。还有研究发现, $Tph2$ 基因敲除的小鼠(Tph 基因敲除后脑内不能合成5-HT)出现睡眠时间减少,特别是快速眼动睡眠的减少^[46]。而目前研究认为谷氨酸能、5-HT能系统紊乱可能是SCZ病理生理的基本组成部分,尸检结果显示SCZ患者谷氨酸神经元树突、棘密度和突触表达降低,额叶皮质 $5-HT_{2A}$ 受体表达下降, $5-HT_{1A}$ 受体结合能力下降^[47]。因此,SCZ患者脑内谷氨酸、5-HT水平的变化也与睡眠障碍密切相关^[48]。而多巴胺、褪黑素、谷氨酸等神经递质水平紊乱会干扰脑内正常的摄食与饱食中枢,增强食欲,引起碳水化合物及高脂肪食物的摄入量增加,减少能量消耗,外周葡萄糖稳态失衡,引起糖脂代谢异常^[49]。(3)食欲调节肽失衡。食欲

素-A广泛表达于延髓腹外侧区投射的下丘脑背内侧核神经元^[50],调节神经内分泌和自主功能,导致能量消耗减少、血糖升高、食欲增加和热量摄入量增加^[51];此外,食欲素-A广泛投射于脑干的蓝斑核和结节核,这些部位参与睡眠调节,它也被视为睡眠-觉醒周期调节中的关键信号^[52]。研究发现,失眠患者体内胃饥饿素和食欲素-A增加,神经肽Y、瘦素水平降低^[53]。而在SCZ群体中,由于疾病特性及抗精神病药物的使用,普遍存在瘦素抵抗及食欲素-A水平升高^[54],且食欲素A、胃饥饿素水平与SCZ患者的体重、腰围及胰岛素抵抗呈正相关^[5,55]。而睡眠障碍是SCZ的主要临床症状之一^[56],表明SCZ共病睡眠障碍者发生糖脂代谢紊乱可能与食欲调节肽水平异常有关。(4)交感神经功能障碍。研究显示,SCZ及睡眠障碍患者体内均存在自主神经系统节律紊乱,以交感神经活动功能亢进为主^[57-58]。兴奋的交感神经纤维通过调控神经递质去甲肾上腺素、神经肽Y和ATP的分泌来调节脂肪组织的功能,引起游离脂肪酸和胆固醇水平的升高;同时抑制胰岛素分泌,减少胰岛素介导的葡萄糖摄取,引起胰岛素抵抗及糖耐量异常^[59]。

2. 肠道菌群失衡:睡眠障碍患者HPA轴过度活跃,机体出现肠道菌群紊乱,会导致肠道屏障功能障碍^[60],肠壁上皮细胞受损,肠壁通透性增加,肠道内脂多糖等细菌产物入血增加,产生内毒素血症,引起体内炎症因子水平升高,如IL-6、肿瘤坏死因子、瘦素、脂联素和CRP^[61],机体处于慢性低度炎症状态,促进内源性葡萄糖生成和糖耐量受损,导致胰岛素抵抗^[62]。同时,SCZ患者体内也普遍存在肠道微生物多样性下降、丰度改变^[63],而肠道菌群失衡不仅会引起慢性低级别炎症,还会导致短链脂肪酸合成减少、胆盐水解酶活性下降,促进血清胆固醇升高及胰岛素抵抗^[64],因此肠道菌群紊乱或许是SCZ共病睡眠障碍者发生代谢紊乱的重要潜在机制。

3. 其他因素:合并失眠的SCZ患者日间疲乏、过度午睡的程度更高,会引起体力活动和能量消耗减少、体重增加,进而增加糖脂代谢紊乱的风险^[65]。此外,Palmeo等^[66]发现严重失眠的SCZ患者夜间进食率更高,特别是碳水化合物、胆固醇及反式脂肪和饱和脂肪类食物的摄入量增加,导致糖脂代谢的异常。还有研究指出,睡眠剥夺父代精子中已存在*Lrp5*甲基化改变,且父代睡眠剥夺的子代小鼠Wnt通路多个基因甲基化水平较对照组升高,胰岛组织的*Lrp5*和下游多个基因的mRNA和蛋白水平减低,提示父代睡眠剥夺会导致子代雄性小鼠出现糖

耐量异常和胰岛功能受损^[67]。与此同时,在慢性睡眠剥夺的雄性大鼠中还检测到参与代谢、炎症途径等相关基因差异性表达^[68]。因此表观遗传改变也可能是将睡眠障碍与糖脂代谢紊乱联系在一起的重要生物学机制。

三、改善睡眠对糖脂代谢的影响

临床上SCZ患者改善睡眠的药物主要包括苯二氮草类受体激动剂、褪黑素受体激动剂、具有镇静作用的抗抑郁药物及抗精神病药物,但是长期使用苯二氮草类药物有药物成瘾、戒断反应及认知功能损害的风险^[69],而作用于褪黑素能系统及食欲素能系统的新型药物可能为SCZ共病睡眠障碍的治疗打开了新窗口。研究表明,褪黑素的辅助治疗对SCZ患者的睡眠、代谢状态及迟发性运动障碍有一定的改善作用^[70]。一项荟萃分析将248例SCZ和双相情感障碍患者分为褪黑素/褪黑素激动剂组和安慰剂组,结果发现应用褪黑素/褪黑素激动剂治疗的患者,其空腹血糖、甘油三酯水平均低于安慰剂组^[71]。动物模型研究发现,双重食欲素受体拮抗剂可增加db/db小鼠快速眼动睡眠和非快速眼动睡眠时间,改善小鼠的糖耐量受损^[72]。莫达非尼是一种强效促觉醒药物,主要用于发作性睡病与OSA相关的日间嗜睡的对症治疗。Prasuna等^[73]将接受抗精神病药物治疗的患者分为两组,试验组接受莫达非尼和抗精神病药物治疗,而对照组接受抗精神病药物和安慰剂治疗。研究发现,莫达非尼治疗组患者从第3周到第12周的血清胆固醇水平下降。Myles等^[74]对SCZ共病严重OSA的患者进行了为期6个月的持续正压通气治疗,经治疗后患者的睡眠结构得到改善,平均快速眼动睡眠由4.1%升至31.4%,平均慢波睡眠从4.8%升至24%,体重平均减轻7.3 kg,体重指数平均减少2.5 kg/m²,腰围平均减少4.5 cm,研究表明治疗严重OSA对SCZ患者的代谢紊乱有改善作用。睡眠作为一种可控的生活方式,进行适当的睡眠干预可能有助于减轻SCZ患者的代谢风险。然而,目前针对睡眠干预对糖脂代谢的影响多建立在动物模型的研究基础上,具有一定的局限性,未来尚需要大队列临床试验来阐明SCZ群体中改善睡眠对糖脂代谢的影响及其作用机制。

四、总结与展望

SCZ患者由于抗精神病药物的使用、遗传易感性、HPA轴功能紊乱及睡眠障碍等因素,较普通人群更易出现糖脂代谢紊乱^[11]。其中睡眠障碍作为SCZ最常见的临床症状之一,可能通过神经内分泌系统、肠道菌群等途径加剧SCZ患者的糖脂代谢异常,引起认知功能损害、心血管疾病和自杀风险增加等临

床后果^[75]。因此睡眠干预可能是此类人群糖脂代谢紊乱管理和治疗的一个突破点,但目前面向这一疾病群体开展认知行为疗法仍面临很大挑战,尤其是SCZ患者的症状及体验对治疗的效果和依从性存在潜在影响,临床上患者大多选择应用精神类药物改善睡眠,其中食欲素受体抑制剂、褪黑素受体激动剂及莫达非尼由于对代谢紊乱具有改善作用,有望成为国内SCZ患者治疗失眠及日间嗜睡的新靶点药物,值得未来进一步关注。一方面,虽然国内外大部分临床研究与动物模型结果表明SCZ糖脂代谢紊乱与睡眠障碍之间具有相关性,且睡眠对机体的糖脂代谢具有调节作用,但目前研究样本量小,且睡眠时间的分层标准尚未统一,同时缺乏多导睡眠监测、活动记录仪等客观测量,而与一般人群相比,SCZ患者自我报告数据的可信度较低。另一方面,SCZ患者的大脑在睡眠障碍及代谢疾病中的功能变化及神经遗传机制尚不明确,且睡眠障碍和MS的特异性标志物和风险因素也未完全阐明,而目前大部分为横断面研究,不能进一步探讨SCZ患者睡眠障碍和糖脂代谢紊乱之间的因果关系,因此大部分研究结果存在一定的差异及局限性。未来需更多地对首发未用药的SCZ患者进行前瞻性研究,排除抗精神病药物对患者糖脂代谢和睡眠结构的影响,并综合考虑SCZ患者的年龄、性别和躯体共病情况,探讨睡眠障碍究竟是SCZ糖脂代谢紊乱发生和加重的关键因素,还是糖脂代谢紊乱进展中的自我强化症状,以确定SCZ患者糖脂代谢紊乱与睡眠障碍之间的作用机制,对减少SCZ患者心血管疾病的患病率、降低其死亡率具有重要意义。

利益冲突 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

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