

· 非自杀性自伤专题 ·

HPA轴失调与青少年抑郁症非自杀性自伤的研究进展

白羽洁 郭茜 胡昊 刘晓华

200030 上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心

通信作者: 刘晓华, Email: drliuxiaohua@gmail.com

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6574.2024.12.004

【摘要】 非自杀性自伤行为在青少年抑郁症患者中较常见,也被认为是自杀行为的最强预测因素。新近研究表明,下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(HPA)轴失调在该行为中发挥重要作用。本文综述HPA轴与青少年抑郁症非自杀性自伤的研究现状,并从免疫炎症、相关脑区及神经环路等方面阐述了可能的神经生物学机制,以期为青少年抑郁症非自杀性自伤提供新的诊疗思路。

【关键词】 青少年; 抑郁症; 非自杀性自伤; HPA轴; 皮质醇; 综述

基金项目: 上海市公共卫生体系建设三年行动计划(GWV-10.2-XD28); 上海申康医院发展中心临床培育项目(SHDC12019X09)

The research progress of HPA axis dysregulation and non-suicidal self-injury in adolescents with depressive disorder

Bai Yujie, Guo Qian, Hu Hao, Liu Xiaohua

Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200030, China

Corresponding author: Liu Xiaohua, Email: drliuxiaohua@gmail.com

【Abstract】 Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is common among adolescent depression patients and is also considered the strongest predictor of suicidal behavior. Recent research suggests that hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis dysregulation may play an essential role in NSSI. This article reviews the research progress of the relationship between HPA axis and NSSI in adolescents with depression and describes potential mechanisms of inflammation, brain functions and neural circuits, hoping to provide a new diagnosis and treatment idea for NSSI of adolescent depression.

【Key words】 Adolescent; Depressive disorder; Non-suicidal self-injury; HPA axis; Cortisol; Review

Fund programs: Three Year Action Plan for the Construction of Shanghai's Public Health System (GWV-10.2-XD28); Clinical Research Project of Shanghai Shenkang Hospital Development Center (SHDC12019X09)

青春期是个体生长发育的关键塑造期,也是大脑、认知和情感的关键发展时期^[1]。我国居民心理健康调查结果显示,约14.8%的青少年存在不同程度的抑郁风险,其中4.0%的青少年属于重度抑郁风险群体,青少年抑郁风险高于成年群体^[2]。青少年抑郁症主要表现为情绪低落、愉快感丧失、感到疲劳无力、食欲改变、失眠或嗜睡、自我价值感低等^[3]。有证据表明,青春期抑郁症对其认知、社交以及学业都有负面影响,同时是非自杀性自伤(non-suicidal self-injury, NSSI)和自杀等不良行为的重要预测因素^[4]。

NSSI是指在没有自杀意图的情况下故意反复伤害自己身体的行为,包括刀割伤、抓伤、烫伤、咬伤、针刺、拽头发等直接伤害身体组织的行为,也包括绝食、酗酒、药物滥用等间接行为^[5]。NSSI除

了引起身体损伤外,也是自杀行为的最强预测因素^[6],已被WHO确认为青少年面临的五大健康威胁之一^[7]。华西医院的一项研究显示,患抑郁症的青少年NSSI发生率为44.8%^[8]。加拿大的一项报告发现,抑郁症状较重的青少年在6个月内的NSSI行为发生风险增加40%^[9]。青少年抑郁症是NSSI最常见的风险因素^[3],NSSI可能在抑郁症患者的情绪反应和自杀风险中起中介作用^[11]。青少年抑郁症中NSSI的发生率较高,致残率较高,涉及生物因素和心理社会因素的复杂相互作用^[12]。既往研究指出,青少年抑郁症患者NSSI的发生与患者不良家庭环境、负性生活事件、社会支持度低相关^[13]。目前,引起青少年NSSI的心理社会因素机制已经得到相对完善的解释,并依此指导开发针对自伤有效的

心理治疗^[14],但NSSI背后的生物学机制尚未完全阐明。近年来,NSSI神经-内分泌-免疫功能失调越来越得到学者关注^[15],尤其是人体的核心应激系统下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal, HPA)轴的失调可能是青少年抑郁症患者发生NSSI行为的关键机制^[16]。本文主要对HPA轴失调在青少年抑郁症NSSI中的作用机制进行综述,以期为其早期识别与诊疗提供思路。

一、HPA轴的功能及正常调节

HPA轴在协调应激反应中起关键作用,是中枢神经系统和内分泌系统介导应激反应的关键枢纽。HPA轴存在着复杂的正负反馈调节机制,参与人体一系列生理过程,如激素分泌、免疫应答和应激反应等^[17]。经受生理或心理压力刺激后,大脑皮质传递信号至下丘脑室旁核,释放促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素(corticotropin releasing hormone, CRH)刺激垂体前叶分泌促肾上腺皮质激素(adrenocorticotrophic hormone, ACTH)。ACTH刺激肾上腺分泌皮质醇,进而引起交感神经系统的各种生理反应^[18]。

皮质醇水平随昼夜节律而变化,常在觉醒后的前45 min迅速增加,这种生理现象称为皮质醇觉醒反应。皮质醇在大脑的多个区域如海马、杏仁核、前额叶皮层等发挥作用,影响情绪、认知和行为,参与调节情绪反应如恐惧、焦虑以及情绪记忆的形成和巩固,帮助个体适应压力环境^[19]。当皮质醇水平升高时,其可以抑制下丘脑和垂体的活动,并抑制CRH和ACTH的进一步释放,减少皮质醇释放,发挥负反馈调节作用^[20]。有证据表明,青春期HPA轴仍在发育,神经元可塑性和成熟性增强,情感、认知和应激系统功能也趋近成熟^[21]。随着青春期的增长,基线皮质醇水平会有所增加。这种增加在女孩中尤为明显,可能与青春期的性激素变化有关^[22]。在这个时期,HPA轴对压力的反应性也会发生变化。长期或慢性压力可导致HPA轴过度活跃,持续的皮质醇高水平会损伤大脑,抑制海马区神经元功能,引起HPA轴负反馈调节异常。相关研究提示,压力诱导的HPA轴失调可能与抑郁症的发生密切相关^[23]。

二、青少年抑郁症NSSI的HPA轴特点

既往大多数关于HPA轴在抑郁症中的作用研究集中于成年群体^[24],研究普遍认为成年抑郁症患者HPA轴功能过度活跃,如皮质醇分泌过多、血浆ACTH基础水平升高、CRH升高等^[25]。目前越来越多的研究表明儿童和青少年抑郁症患者中也存在类

似的机制。研究发现,与健康对照相比,青少年抑郁症患者夜间尿游离皮质醇水平明显升高,反映了青少年抑郁症患者的HPA轴夜间过度活跃^[26]。目前,一项对青少年抑郁症皮质醇水平的荟萃分析发现,患有抑郁症的青少年面临压力后皮质醇水平较无抑郁症的青少年高,但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)^[27]。

然而,关于NSSI的研究则有不同发现,研究人员使用了一种经过充分验证的压力范式,即特里尔社会压力测试(Trier Social Stress Test, TSST)^[28],结果显示伴NSSI行为的抑郁症患者的血液、唾液皮质醇水平在完成TSST后及创伤访谈后显著下降^[16]。另一项青少年研究应用社会压力范式也显示相似的结果,即与不伴NSSI的抑郁症组相比,伴有NSSI患者的唾液皮质醇水平更低,伴NSSI的抑郁症患者在社会压力测试下唾液皮质醇水平更低且反应更慢^[29],皮质醇的反应性和恢复反应的斜率也显著小于对照组,表明伴NSSI的抑郁症患者在急性压力下HPA轴反应迟钝。目前,关于NSSI基础皮质醇的研究并未得出一致结论,一项对青少年的研究发现NSSI组的头发皮质醇水平显著高于对照组^[30];但另一项研究发现NSSI抑郁症患者的血液皮质醇水平显著低于非NSSI抑郁症患者^[31],且皮质醇水平和情感忽视之间存在负相关。而Reichl等^[32]研究发现,NSSI青少年与对照组的头发皮质醇水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但NSSI的青少年皮质醇觉醒反应增加,表现出明显陡峭的日皮质醇斜率,表明伴NSSI青少年的HPA轴在早晨激活,可能需要更高的皮质醇水平调节预期的压力。

以上发现揭示了抑郁症HPA轴的异质性,与成人抑郁症中HPA轴功能亢进相比,伴NSSI行为的青少年抑郁症在社会压力测试下具有较低的皮质醇水平且反应较慢^[16, 29, 33],伴NSSI的青少年抑郁症可能是一个独特的亚群。然而抑郁症青少年中NSSI亚群与基础皮质醇表达水平的研究并未得出一致结论^[31-32],仍待进一步研究。

三、HPA轴失调与青少年抑郁症发生NSSI的可能机制

1. 免疫炎症失调:皮质醇具有抗炎和免疫抑制作用^[34],还可诱导免疫细胞如T淋巴细胞、中性粒细胞、嗜碱性粒细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞的凋亡。皮质醇与免疫细胞上的糖皮质激素受体(glucocorticoid receptor, GR)结合下调炎症反应,人类长期或慢性应激可导致GR不敏感,这意味着免疫细胞中的GR

无法“听到”糖皮质激素的抑制信号^[35],可能导致炎症加剧,产生的炎性介质会进一步触发HPA轴的激活^[36]。一种假说认为,HPA轴被激活后,循环系统中高水平的皮质醇会抑制神经发生,大脑区域中新神经元减少进而导致抑郁症状^[37]。免疫系统直接或间接的激活可能是NSSI行为的生物学机制之一。韩国一项研究表明,情绪障碍NSSI行为、行为冲动性增加均与炎症加剧有关,与非NSSI组相比,NSSI组的促炎细胞因子如TNF- α 增加,且与脑电活动中的额叶 θ 功率相关。另一项研究也表明,炎症反应与NSSI患者额叶功能障碍相关,可能增加患者的行为冲动性^[38-39]。Kindler等^[40]的研究发现,在NSSI女性青少年中可以检测到免疫激活,白细胞绝对数量、白细胞/皮质醇比值(衡量社会压力的一种方法)高于健康对照组,NSSI群体中儿童期虐待得分高且与白细胞/皮质醇比值呈正相关。儿童期虐待与NSSI的病理生理机制尚未明确,但有研究发现创伤诱导慢性免疫激活,进而影响大脑的发育和功能^[41]。综上所述,HPA轴通过皮质醇的释放,将心理压力和免疫系统联系起来^[36]。反之亦然,HPA轴可被促炎细胞因子激活,如巨噬细胞产生的IL-6^[42]。在NSSI青少年中检测到免疫激活^[38,40],如白细胞数量、白细胞/皮质醇比值、促炎细胞因子增加,可能与大脑神经元功能的异常、冲动控制减弱相关。

2. 相关脑区及神经环路异常:青少年HPA轴的长期激活和相关皮质醇的释放会影响与情绪调节相关的大脑区域(海马、前额叶等),这些脑区发育异常可能反过来导致HPA轴功能障碍^[1]。前额叶在调节神经内分泌、自主和行为应激反应中起作用,特别是腹内侧前额叶(ventromedial prefrontal cortex, vmPFC)可调节HPA轴活性并在调节负性情绪中起主要作用^[43]。研究证明,杏仁核过度活跃与抑郁症有关。杏仁核体积、代谢和对情绪刺激的激活都显示出与抑郁症患者的皮质醇水平呈正相关^[44-45]。在啮齿类动物和非人灵长类动物中进行的研究确定了从vmPFC到杏仁核内抑制性中间神经元的直接投射,人体功能成像研究为这一模型提供了支持,表明在负性情绪如恐惧的调节中vmPFC的激活可抑制杏仁核活动进而调节负性情绪^[43]。有2项研究使用任务功能磁共振成像技术揭示了伴NSSI的抑郁症患者的大脑激活模式,发现与对照组相比,伴NSSI的抑郁症患者的腹外侧前额叶皮层和腹内侧前额叶的大脑激活增强^[12]。2017年Westlund Schreiner等^[46]通过对杏仁核网络的静息

态及任务态功能磁共振成像综合研究发现,杏仁核-前额叶的低连接状态在青少年NSSI行为实施者中似乎是一种普遍的缺陷,这可能代表着其在调节负面情绪刺激方面的困难以及对将自我伤害作为自我安慰策略的依赖。另一项关于青少年的研究显示,在压力下皮质醇分泌水平低的青少年表现出杏仁核-vmPFC的低功能连接状态,这类青少年更有可能出现抑郁症状、NSSI和自杀意念^[47]。总之,NSSI中的HPA轴和杏仁核-vmPFC连接异常,鉴于vmPFC在情绪调节中的作用,vmPFC和HPA轴在青少年面对应激反应时的反向协调可能会干扰压力应对,负性情绪调节困难,导致出现适应性较差的策略,如自伤自杀^[47]。

四、总结与展望

综上所述,NSSI常发生在青少年抑郁症患者中,是一种复杂且危险的病理心理行为,涉及生物因素和心理社会因素的相互作用,现有研究表明HPA轴失调在其生理机制中发挥重要作用。伴有NSSI行为的青少年抑郁症患者在急性压力下HPA轴反应迟钝,压力应对能力下降,然而基础皮质醇的研究未得出一致结论,仍有待进一步研究。在NSSI中,HPA轴失调可能与免疫系统直接或间接的激活、相关脑区及神经环路异常如mPFC激活增强且杏仁核-vmPFC连接降低相关。目前的研究多关注其中的某一个系统,并且大多是横断面研究,尚未探究HPA轴与炎症、相关脑区三者青少年抑郁症NSSI中的关联。因此,未来研究需要用更大的样本量将多个系统结合起来进行纵向研究,探究HPA轴的变化是否能作为抑郁症青少年NSSI的生物标志物,进而帮助进一步阐明NSSI机制,进行个体化诊断和治疗。

利益冲突 文章所有作者共同认可无利益冲突

作者贡献声明 构思与设计为白羽洁、郭茜、胡昊、刘晓华,论文撰写为白羽洁,论文修订为郭茜、胡昊,刘晓华审校

参 考 文 献

- [1] Lupien SJ, McEwen BS, Gunnar MR, et al. Effects of stress throughout the lifespan on the brain, behaviour and cognition[J]. *Nat Rev Neurosci*, 2009, 10(6): 434-445. DOI: 10.1038/nrn2639.
- [2] 傅小兰, 张侃, 陈雪峰, 等. 中国国民心理健康发展报告(2021—2022) [M]. 北京: 社会科学文献出版社, 2023.
- [3] Lu B, Lin L, Su X. Global burden of depression or depressive symptoms in children and adolescents: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2024, 354: 553-562. DOI: 10.1016/j.jad.2024.03.074.

- [4] Pozuelo JR, Desborough L, Stein A, et al. Systematic review and Meta-analysis: depressive symptoms and risky behaviors among adolescents in low- and middle-income countries[J]. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry*, 2022, 61(2): 255-276. DOI: 10.1016/j.jaac.2021.05.005.
- [5] Plener PL, Schumacher TS, Munz LM, et al. The longitudinal course of non-suicidal self-injury and deliberate self-harm: a systematic review of the literature[J]. *Borderline Personal Disord Emot Dysregul*, 2015, 2: 2. DOI: 10.1186/s40479-014-0024-3.
- [6] Law BM, Shek DT. A 6-year longitudinal study of self-harm and suicidal behaviors among Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong[J]. *J Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol*, 2016, 29(1 Suppl): S38-S48. DOI: 10.1016/j.jpag.2015.10.007.
- [7] Kaess M, Hooley JM, Klimes-Dougan B, et al. Advancing a temporal framework for understanding the biology of non-suicidal self-injury: an expert review[J]. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev*, 2021, 130: 228-239. DOI: 10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.08.022.
- [8] 沈晓玲, 董再全, 罗珊霞, 等. 伴非自杀性自伤行为青少年抑郁患者述情和家庭教育方式研究[J]. *神经疾病与精神卫生*, 2020, 20(2): 101-105. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6574.2020.02.005.
Shen XL, Dong ZQ, Luo SX, et al. A study on parenting style and alexithymia of depressive adolescent with non-suicidal self-injury behavior[J]. *Journal of Neuroscience and Mental Health*, 2020, 20(2): 101-105.
- [9] Asbridge M, Azagba S, Langille DB, et al. Elevated depressive symptoms and adolescent injury: examining associations by injury frequency, injury type, and gender[J]. *BMC Public Health*, 2014, 14: 190. DOI: 10.1186/1471-2458-14-190.
- [10] Lim KX, Rijdsdijk F, Hagenaars SP, et al. Studying individual risk factors for self-harm in the UK Biobank: a polygenic scoring and Mendelian randomisation study[J]. *PLoS Med*, 2020, 17(6): e1003137. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1003137.
- [11] Wang L, Cui Q, Liu J, et al. Emotion reactivity and suicide risk in patients with depression: the mediating role of non-suicidal self-injury and moderating role of childhood neglect[J]. *Front Psychiatry*, 2021, 12: 707181. DOI: 10.3389/fpsy.2021.707181.
- [12] Wu B, Zhang H, Chen J, et al. Potential mechanisms of non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) in major depressive disorder: a systematic review[J]. *Gen Psychiatr*, 2023, 36(4): e100946. DOI: 10.1136/gpsych-2022-100946.
- [13] 李雅兰, 冉柳毅, 艾明, 等. 青少年抑郁症患者非自杀性自伤的系统性评价[J]. *中华行为医学与脑科学杂志*, 2020, 29(6): 567-571. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn371468-20200415-01259.
Li YL, Ran LY, Ai M, et al. Systematic evaluation of non-suicidal self-injury in adolescent depressive patients[J]. *Chin J Behav Med Brain Sci*, 2020, 29(6): 567-571.
- [14] Kothgassner OD, Goreis A, Robinson K, et al. Efficacy of dialectical behavior therapy for adolescent self-harm and suicidal ideation: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Psychol Med*, 2021, 51(7): 1057-1067. DOI: 10.1017/S0033291721001355.
- [15] Wu X, Dai B, Yan F, et al. Serum cortisol, nesfatin-1, and IL-1 β : potential diagnostic biomarkers in elderly patients with treatment-resistant depression[J]. *Clin Interv Aging*, 2022, 17: 567-576. DOI: 10.2147/CIA.S361459.
- [16] Plener PL, Zohsel K, Hohm E, et al. Lower cortisol level in response to a psychosocial stressor in young females with self-harm[J]. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 2017, 76: 84-87. DOI: 10.1016/j.psyneuen.2016.11.009.
- [17] DeMorrow S. Role of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis in health and disease[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2018, 19(4): 986. DOI: 10.3390/ijms19040986.
- [18] Nicolaidis NC, Charmandari E, Chrousos GP, et al. Recent advances in the molecular mechanisms determining tissue sensitivity to glucocorticoids: novel mutations, circadian rhythm and ligand-induced repression of the human glucocorticoid receptor[J]. *BMC Endocr Disord*, 2014, 14: 71. DOI: 10.1186/1472-6823-14-71.
- [19] Maheu FS, Joobor R, Beaulieu S, et al. Differential effects of adrenergic and corticosteroid hormonal systems on human short- and long-term declarative memory for emotionally arousing material[J]. *Behav Neurosci*, 2004, 118(2): 420-428. DOI: 10.1037/0735-7044.118.2.420.
- [20] Tang AL, Thomas SJ, Larkin T. Cortisol, oxytocin, and quality of life in major depressive disorder[J]. *Qual Life Res*, 2019, 28(11): 2919-2928. DOI: 10.1007/s11136-019-02236-3.
- [21] Gunnar MR, Wewerka S, Frenn K, et al. Developmental changes in hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal activity over the transition to adolescence: normative changes and associations with puberty[J]. *Dev Psychopathol*, 2009, 21(1): 69-85. DOI: 10.1017/S0954579409000054.
- [22] Klimes-Dougan B, Papke V, Carosella KA, et al. Basal and reactive cortisol: a systematic literature review of offspring of parents with depressive and bipolar disorders[J]. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev*, 2022, 135: 104528. DOI: 10.1016/j.neubiorev.2022.104528.
- [23] Deligiannidis KM, Clayton AH. Patient-specific considerations, the GABA pathway, and new clinical trial data on neuroactive steroids in MDD and PPD[J]. *J Clin Psychiatry*, 2023, 84(Suppl 1): SG22045SU1C [pii]. DOI: 10.4088/JCP.SG22045SU1C.
- [24] Kennis M, Gerritsen L, van Dalen M, et al. Prospective biomarkers of major depressive disorder: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Mol Psychiatry*, 2020, 25(2): 321-338. DOI: 10.1038/s41380-019-0585-z.
- [25] Staufenbiel SM, Penninx BW, Spijker AT, et al. Hair cortisol, stress exposure, and mental health in humans: a systematic review[J]. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 2013, 38(8): 1220-1235. DOI: 10.1016/j.psyneuen.2012.11.015.
- [26] Zhou L, Wang T, Yu Y, et al. The etiology of poststroke-depression: a hypothesis involving HPA axis[J]. *Biomed Pharmacother*, 2022, 151: 113146. DOI: 10.1016/j.biopha.2022.113146.
- [27] Zajkowska Z, Gullett N, Walsh A, et al. Cortisol and development of depression in adolescence and young adulthood - a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 2022, 136: 105625. DOI: 10.1016/j.psyneuen.2021.105625.
- [28] Kirschbaum C, Pirke KM, Hellhammer DH. The 'Trier Social Stress Test' - a tool for investigating psychobiological stress responses in a laboratory setting[J]. *Neuropsychobiology*, 1993, 28(1/2): 76-81. DOI: 10.1159/000119004.
- [29] Klimes-Dougan B, Begnel E, Almy B, et al. Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis dysregulation in depressed adolescents with non-suicidal self-injury[J]. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 2019, 102: 216-224. DOI: 10.1016/j.psyneuen.2018.11.004.

- [30] Reichl C, Brunner R, Bender N, et al. Adolescent nonsuicidal self-injury and cortisol response to the retrieval of adversity: a sibling study[J]. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 2019, 110: 104460. DOI: 10.1016/j.psyneuen.2019.104460.
- [31] Peng B, Li J, Liu H, et al. Childhood maltreatment, low serum cortisol levels, and non-suicidal self-injury in young adults with major depressive disorders[J]. *Front Pediatr*, 2022, 10: 822046. DOI: 10.3389/fped.2022.822046.
- [32] Reichl C, Heyer A, Brunner R, et al. Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, childhood adversity and adolescent nonsuicidal self-injury[J]. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 2016, 74: 203-211. DOI: 10.1016/j.psyneuen.2016.09.011.
- [33] Kaess M, Hille M, Parzer P, et al. Alterations in the neuroendocrinological stress response to acute psychosocial stress in adolescents engaging in nonsuicidal self-injury[J]. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 2012, 37(1): 157-161. DOI: 10.1016/j.psyneuen.2011.05.009.
- [34] Becker DE. Basic and clinical pharmacology of glucocorticosteroids[J]. *Anesth Prog*, 2013, 60(1): 25-31; quiz 32. DOI: 10.2344/0003-3006-60.1.25.
- [35] Sarno E, Moeser AJ, Robison AJ. Neuroimmunology of depression[J]. *Adv Pharmacol*, 2021, 91: 259-292. DOI: 10.1016/bs.apha.2021.03.004.
- [36] Bellavance MA, Rivest S. The HPA - immune axis and the immunomodulatory actions of glucocorticoids in the brain[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2014, 5: 136. DOI: 10.3389/fimmu.2014.00136.
- [37] Kalafatakis K, Russell GM, Lightman SL. Mechanisms in endocrinology: does circadian and ultradian glucocorticoid exposure affect the brain[J]. *Eur J Endocrinol*, 2019, 180(2): R73-R89. DOI: 10.1530/EJE-18-0853.
- [38] Kim JS, Kang ES, Bahk YC, et al. Exploratory analysis of behavioral impulsivity, pro-inflammatory cytokines, and resting-state frontal EEG activity associated with non-suicidal self-injury in patients with mood disorder[J]. *Front Psychiatry*, 2020, 11: 124. DOI: 10.3389/fpsy.2020.00124.
- [39] Maxfield BL, Pepper CM. Impulsivity and response latency in non-suicidal self-injury: the role of negative urgency in emotion regulation[J]. *Psychiatr Q*, 2018, 89(2): 417-426. DOI: 10.1007/s11126-017-9544-5.
- [40] Kindler J, Koenig J, Lerch S, et al. Increased immunological markers in female adolescents with non-suicidal self-injury[J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2022, 318: 191-195. DOI: 10.1016/j.jad.2022.08.125.
- [41] Danese A, J Lewis S. Psychoneuroimmunology of early-life stress: the hidden wounds of childhood trauma[J]. *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 2017, 42(1): 99-114. DOI: 10.1038/npp.2016.198.
- [42] Palma-Gudiel H, Prather AA, Lin J, et al. HPA axis regulation and epigenetic programming of immune-related genes in chronically stressed and non-stressed mid-life women[J]. *Brain Behav Immun*, 2021, 92: 49-56. DOI: 10.1016/j.bbi.2020.11.027.
- [43] Hiser J, Koenigs M. The multifaceted role of the ventromedial prefrontal cortex in emotion, decision making, social cognition, and psychopathology[J]. *Biol Psychiatry*, 2018, 83(8): 638-647. DOI: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2017.10.030.
- [44] Klimes-Dougan B, Eberly LE, Westlund Schreiner M, et al. Multilevel assessment of the neurobiological threat system in depressed adolescents: interplay between the limbic system and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis[J]. *Dev Psychopathol*, 2014, 26(4 Pt 2): 1321-1335. DOI: 10.1017/S0954579414001059.
- [45] Drevets WC, Wittenberg GM, Bullmore ET, et al. Immune targets for therapeutic development in depression: towards precision medicine[J]. *Nat Rev Drug Discov*, 2022, 21(3): 224-244. DOI: 10.1038/s41573-021-00368-1.
- [46] Westlund Schreiner M, Klimes-Dougan B, Mueller BA, et al. Multi-modal neuroimaging of adolescents with non-suicidal self-injury: amygdala functional connectivity[J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2017, 221: 47-55. DOI: 10.1016/j.jad.2017.06.004.
- [47] Bendezú JJ, Thai M, Wigglesworth A, et al. Adolescent stress experience-expression-physiology correspondence: links to depression, self-injurious thoughts and behaviors, and frontolimbic neural circuitry[J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2022, 300: 269-279. DOI: 10.1016/j.jad.2021.12.098.

(收稿日期: 2024-06-06)

(本文编辑: 赵金鑫)