

低频rTMS联合帕罗西汀治疗对惊恐障碍患者临床症状和社会功能的影响

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【摘要】目的:观察低频重复经颅磁刺激(rTMS)联合帕罗西汀治疗对惊恐障碍(PD)患者临床症状和社会功能的影响。**方法:**将90例PD患者随机分为观察组和对照组,每组45例。观察组采用低频rTMS联合帕罗西汀进行治疗,对照组仅用帕罗西汀治疗,均持续治疗6周。于治疗前后,采用PD严重程度量表(PDSS)、汉密尔顿焦虑量表(HAMA)对患者临床症状进行评估,观察其临床疗效;采用大体功能评定量表(GAF)、领悟社会支持量表(PSSS)对患者进行社会功能的评价。观察患者治疗期间不良反应发生情况。**结果:**治疗4周及6周后,观察组患者的PDSS和HAMA评分均低于对照组($F_{\text{时间}}=566.213, 533.124, P<0.05$; $F_{\text{组间}}=13.211, 4.466, P<0.05$)。观察组患者的GAF和PSSS评分均高于对照组($F_{\text{时间}}=486.312, 497.112, P<0.05$; $F_{\text{组间}}=62.601, 123.510, P<0.05$)。观察患者治疗4周和6周后有效率分别为80.00%和91.11%,均高于对照组的60.00%和71.11%($P<0.05$)。观察组总不良反应发生率与对照组比较无统计学意义(22.22% vs 17.78%, $P>0.05$)。**结论:**PD患者应用低频rTMS联合帕罗西汀可有效改善其临床症状,缓解焦虑情绪,提高临床疗效,改善患者社会功能,且具有一定的安全性,较仅用帕罗西汀受益。

【关键词】惊恐障碍;低频重复经颅磁刺激;帕罗西汀;临床症状;社会功能

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Effects of low-frequency rTMS combined with paroxetine on clinical symptoms and social abilities in patients with panic disorder

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Abstract: Objective To explore the effects of the combination of low-frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) and paroxetine on clinical symptoms and social abilities in patients with panic disorder. Methods A total of 90 patients with panic disorder were randomly divided into observation group ($n=45$, low-frequency rTMS combined with paroxetine) and control group ($n=45$, paroxetine alone). All were continuously treated for 6 weeks. The clinical symptoms were evaluated with panic disorder severity scale (PDSS) and Hamilton anxiety scale (HAMA) for assessing the therapeutic effect; and the social abilities were evaluated with global assessment function (GAF) and perceived social support scale (PSSS). The occurrence of adverse reactions during treatment was recorded. Results After 4 and 6 weeks of treatment, compared with control group, observation group had lower PDSS score and HAMA score ($F_{\text{time}}=566.213, 533.124, P<0.05$; $F_{\text{between-group}}=13.211, 4.466, P<0.05$), and higher GAF score and PSSS score ($F_{\text{time}}=486.312, 497.112, P<0.05$; $F_{\text{between-group}}=62.601, 123.510, P<0.05$). After 4 and 6 weeks of treatment, the response rates in observation group were 80.00% and 91.11%, higher than 60.00% and 71.11% in control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in total incidence of adverse reactions between observation group and control group (22.22% vs 17.78%, $P>0.05$). Conclusion The combination of low-frequency rTMS and paroxetine can effectively relieve anxiety, improve clinical symptoms, therapeutic effect and social abilities in patients with panic disorder, with certain safety and bringing more benefits as compared with paroxetine alone.

Keywords: panic disorder; low-frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation; paroxetine; clinical symptom; social ability

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前言

惊恐障碍(Panic Disorder, PD)是以无诱因的突然惊恐发作为主要临床表现的焦虑障碍,涉及呼吸、心血管、神经及消化等多个系统的异常反应^[1]。此疾病多反复发作,但临床识别率较低,治疗效果不佳,患者身心受创,生活质量明显下降^[2]。临床治疗多以缓解患者的焦虑惊恐症状为主,帕罗西汀属于5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)再摄取抑制剂,是治疗PD的常用药物,可有效提高神经突触间隙内5-HT浓度,从而达到抑制患者焦虑情绪、改善临床惊恐症状的目的^[3-4],但仍有部分患者药物应答不佳。近年来,物理治疗在精神疾病中受到关注。重复经颅磁刺激(Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, rTMS)是一种新型物理治疗手段,其通过反复刺激脑部神经元,调节脑部神经电活动,达到恢复神经元功能作用的目的^[5]。因rTMS操作便捷,且无创,临床应用广泛,但对PD的临床观察较少。本研究观察低频rTMS联合帕罗西汀治疗对PD患者临床症状和社会功能的影响,以期为临床提供循证依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2020年1月~2021年12月间梧州市第二人民医院收治的90例PD患者,其中男39例,女51例。纳入标准:①符合PD诊断标准^[6];②年龄>18岁;③系首诊患者,此前未接受过治疗者;④汉密尔顿焦虑量表(Hamilton Anxiety Scale, HAMA)^[7]评分在14分及以上。排除标准:①存在其他精神疾病者;②在本次治疗前接受过系统性心理或物理治疗者;③对本研究所采取治疗方案禁忌者;④存在严重器质性或躯体疾病者;⑤女性处于哺乳期或妊娠期者;⑥不能配合完成本研究者。

以随机奇偶编号分组,将奇数纳入观察组($n=45$),偶数纳入对照组($n=45$)。观察组中男18例,女27例,年龄19~42岁,平均(30.48±5.29)岁,平均病程(3.45±1.12)年;对照组中男21例,女24例,年龄19~41岁,平均(29.95±5.08)岁,平均病程(3.52±1.09)年。两组患者基线资料比较无显著差异,具有可比性。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组予以单独盐酸帕罗西汀片(厂家:浙江华海药业股份有限公司,批号:国药准字H20031106)口服,开始剂量为10 mg/d,根据患者病情以每周增加10 mg为阶梯逐步递增,治疗剂量范围为20~50 mg/d,分次口服。药片勿咀嚼直接吞服,持续6周。

观察组予以盐酸帕罗西汀片联合低频rTMS治

疗。采用低频脉冲磁场刺激仪(深圳英智科技有限公司,型号:M-30 Ultimate),患者取坐位,保持放松状态,将线圈置于患者右前额部与头皮相切,设置刺激频率为1 Hz,强度为80% MT。刺激线圈为环形线圈,序列刺激时间为8 s,间隔4 s,125次为一大循环,每次共8个循环,5次/周,持续6周。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 临床症状 于治疗前、治疗4周及6周后,采用PD严重程度量表(Panic disorder Severity Scale, PDSS)、汉密尔顿焦虑量表(HAMA)对患者临床症状进行评估,观察其临床疗效^[8-9]。PDSS包含5个核心症状(惊恐发作频率、惊恐发作时苦恼、预期焦虑、场景害怕/回避、感觉害怕/回避)以及工作、社交功能障碍各1条目,共7个条目,每个条目评分0~4分,分数越高,说明症状越严重,以7个条目总分为评估标准。HAMA共含14项条目,每个条目评分0~4分,分数越高,说明症状越严重,以14个条目总分为评估标准。临床疗效:以PDSS和HAMA评分均下降50%及以上为有效,反之均为无效。

1.3.2 社会功能 于治疗前、治疗4周及6周后,采用大体功能评定量表(Global Assessment Function, GAF)^[10]、领悟社会支持量表(Perceived Social Support Scale, PSSS)^[11]对患者进行社会功能的评价。GAF包含心理、社会、职业功能3个维度,总分为1~90分,分数越高,说明患者功能损害程度越轻。PSSS包含家庭支持、朋友支持和他人支持等3个维度,共12条目,总分为12~84分,总分越高,说明个体社会支持越高。

1.3.3 不良反应 观察患者治疗期间不良反应发生情况,如失眠、视物模糊、头晕头痛、恶心、心悸等明显症状。

1.4 统计学方法

以双人录入法进行数据整理和录入,采用SPSS 22.0统计学软件,入组患者平均年龄、病程、各量表评分、血清指标水平等计量资料均符合正态分布,以均数±标准差表示,含时间因素的组间差异以重复方差测量分析,趋势图利用GraphPad Prism 5软件制作,不含时间因素的组间差异以独立样本t检验;入组患者性别等计数资料用例(n)和百分比(%)表示,行 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者治疗前后PDSS和HAMA评分比较

治疗4周及6周后,观察组患者的PDSS和HAMA评分均低于对照组($F_{\text{时间}}=566.213$ 、 533.124 , $P<0.05$; $F_{\text{组间}}=13.211$ 、 4.466 , $P<0.05$),见图1。

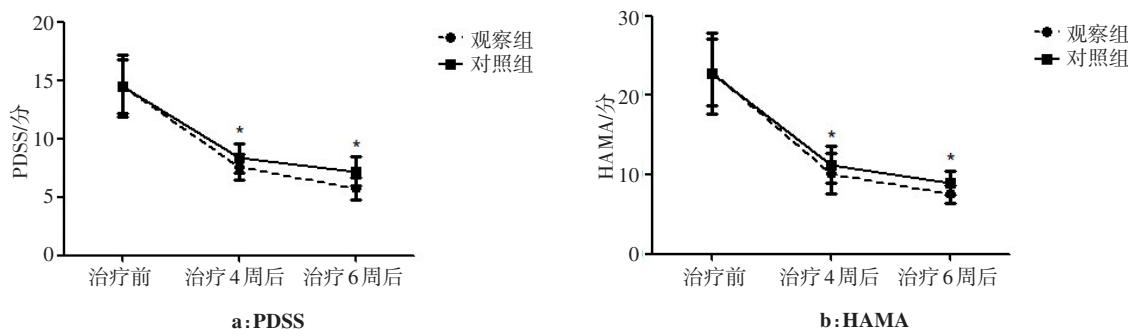


图1 两组患者治疗前后PDSS和HAMA评分比较

Figure 1 Comparison of PDSS and HAMA scores before and after treatment in two groups

*表示与对照组比较, $P<0.05$

2.2 两组患者治疗4周及6周临床有效率比较

观察患者治疗4周和6周后有效率分别为80.00% (36/45)和91.11% (41/45), 均高于对照组60.00% (27/45)和71.11% (32/45), 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。

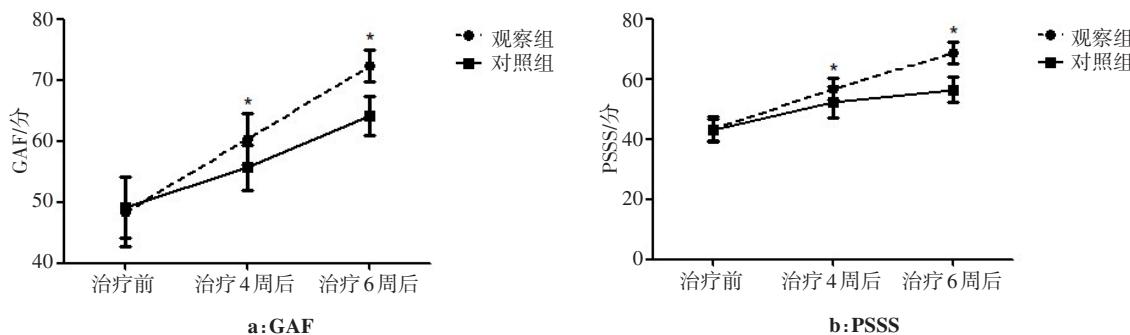


图2 两组患者治疗前后GAF和PSSS评分比较

Figure 2 Comparison of GAF and PSSS scores before and after treatment in two groups

*表示与对照组比较, $P<0.05$

2.4 两组患者治疗期间不良反应比较

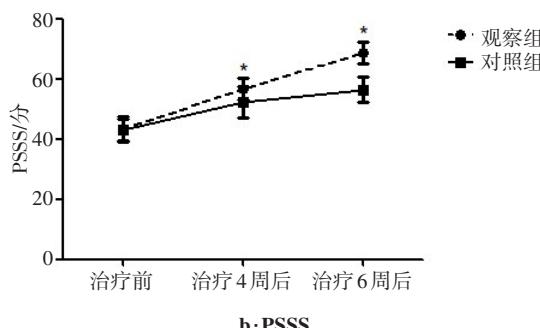
观察组总不良反应发生率为22.22% (10/45), 与对照组的17.78% (8/45)比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。

3 讨论

PD是一种与生物、心理、社会等多方面因素有关的精神性疾病, 临床特征以反复不可预期的惊恐发作为主, 发作时伴有强烈的濒死感和失控感, 对患者身心伤害较大^[12-13]。帕罗西汀是临床治疗PD的常用药物, 遵医嘱按时服用可有效缓解患者的临床症状^[14], 但仍有部分患者因药物应答不佳, 临床疗效不满意。rTMS是近年来一种新型物理神经刺激法, 已有学者在精神性疾病中开始应用且效果较好^[15-17]。本研究结果显示, 治疗后两组患者PDSS和HAMA评分均有下降趋势, 但观察组患者下降趋势更低, 说明观察组的惊恐发作和焦虑症状改善情况均优于对照

2.3 两组患者治疗前后GAF和PSSS评分比较

治疗4周及6周后, 观察组患者的GAF和PSSS评分均高于对照组 ($F_{\text{时间}}=486.312, 497.112, P<0.05$; $F_{\text{组间}}=62.601, 123.510, P<0.05$), 见图2。



组。与唐楷等^[18]研究部分相似。分析其原因可能是由于PD患者大脑两侧前额皮层均存在异常活化, 皮层兴奋性较高, 低频rTMS是一种非侵入性神经调控技术, 其利用高压储能电容充电, 产生的脉冲磁场透过头颅刺激脑神经, 调节脑神经活动, 降低皮层兴奋性, 以缓解患者临床症状^[19]。且本研究结果显示, 治疗后观察组的临床有效率高于对照组, 证实低频rTMS的有效性。

社会功能是心理应激与健康关系的重要因素之一, 可反映个体与社会联系的质量, 是个体在社会的立足之本。PD患者因常有预期焦虑和回避行为, 社会功能不佳。本研究结果显示, 治疗后观察组的GAF和PSSS评分均高于对照组, 这一结果说明观察组的社会功能改善程度较优, 分析其原因可能是PD患者发病与大脑部分区域过度兴奋有关, 其两侧前额皮层异常活化状态不一, 以右侧高于左侧, 致使脑

血流量和神经递质受体活动的异常,导致大脑功能紊乱,通过低频rTMS,患者大脑右侧活化状态可受到抑制,联合帕罗西汀可有效增强其抗焦虑药效,缓解患者焦虑状态,改善回避行为,提高社会功能。郭冀丹等^[20]提到降低患者焦虑状态可有效提高其社会功能。微小兴奋性突触后电流是神经元最重要的特征之一,与神经元突触可塑性有关,既往研究显示无论高低频rTMS均可影响微小兴奋性突触后电流下降^[21],故而认为rTMS也可能通过调节微小兴奋性突触后电流促进神经元正常工作,缓解PD患者的临床症状,但机制尚未明确。本研究还显示两组患者不良反应发生情况比较无差异,说明低频rTMS不会增加不良反应的发生风险,证实低频rTMS的安全性。

综上所述,PD患者应用低频rTMS联合帕罗西汀可有效改善其临床症状,缓解焦虑情绪,提高临床疗效,改善患者社会功能,且具有一定的安全性,较仅用帕罗西汀受益。

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