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盐酸丁螺环酮联合利培酮改善首发精神分裂症患者 认知功能效果研究*

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摘要:目的 探讨盐酸丁螺环酮联合利培酮改善首发精神分裂症患者认知功能的临床效果。方法 选取陕西省西安市精神卫生中心2018年5月至2020年6月收治的首发精神分裂症患者100例,按随机数字表法分为研究组和对照组,各50例。两组患者均予利培酮治疗,研究组患者加用盐酸丁螺环酮。治疗前、治疗8周末及治疗12周末,采用精神分裂症认知功能成套测验共识版(MCCB)评估认知功能,以阳性和阴性症状量表(PANSS)评估临床症状,以副反应量表(TESS)评估不良反应。结果 研究组失访1例、存在顾虑2例,对照组肝功能异常1例、视物不清1例,均予以剔除。与治疗前相比,治疗8周末和治疗12周末,研究组患者的所有认知维度评分均明显改善($P < 0.05$),对照组患者仅信息处理速度评分和所有维度总分均明显改善($P < 0.05$);与治疗8周末相比,治疗12周末研究组患者除工作记忆及语言学习外,其他认知维度评分均明显改善($P < 0.05$),对照组患者仅信息处理速度评分和所有维度总分均明显改善($P < 0.05$);与对照组相比,治疗8周末和治疗12周末,研究组患者仅注意/警觉评分明显改善($P < 0.05$);与治疗前相比,治疗8周末和治疗12周末,两组患者的阳性症状、阴性症状和一般精神症状评分均明显下降($P < 0.05$),但治疗12周末研究组仅阳性症状评分明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$);治疗前、治疗8周末、治疗12周末,研究组患者的注意/警觉与阳性症状评分间均无相关性($r = -0.38, -0.19, -0.47, P > 0.05$)。治疗期间,研究组和对照组患者不良反应发生率相当(17.02%比22.92%, $P > 0.05$)。结论 盐酸丁螺环酮联合利培酮改善首发精神分裂症患者的认知功能效果显著,尤其在注意/警觉和阳性症状评分方面优于单用利培酮。

关键词:利培酮;盐酸丁螺环酮;首发精神分裂症;认知功能

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Effect of Buspirone Hydrochloride Combined with Risperidone on Cognitive Function in Patients with First-Episode Schizophrenia

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the effect of buspirone hydrochloride combined with risperidone on cognitive function in patients

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with first-episode schizophrenia. **Methods** A total of 100 patients with first-episode schizophrenia admitted to the Xi'an Mental Health Center from May 2018 to June 2020 were selected and divided into the study group and the control group by the random number table method, 50 cases in each group. The patients in the two groups were treated with risperidone, on this basis, the patients in the study group were treated with buspirone hydrochloride. Before treatment, at the end of the 8th week and the 12th week of treatment, the patients' cognitive function was assessed by the MATRICS Consensus Cognitive Battery (MCCB), the patients' clinical symptoms were assessed by the Positive and Negative Symptom Scale (PANSS), and the adverse drug reactions were assessed by the Treatment Emergent Symptom Scale (TESS). **Results** One case was lost to follow-up and two cases had apprehension in the study group, one case of abnormal liver function and one case of unclear vision in the control group, all of them were excluded. Compared with those before treatment, the scores of all cognitive dimensions in the study group were significantly improved at the end of the 8th and 12th weeks of treatment ($P < 0.05$), while only the score of information processing speed and total score of all cognitive dimensions in the control group were significantly improved ($P < 0.05$). Compared with those at the end of the 8th week of treatment, the scores of cognitive dimensions except working memory and language learning in the study group were significantly improved ($P < 0.05$), while only the score of information processing speed and total score of all cognitive dimensions in the control group were significantly improved ($P < 0.05$). Compared with those in the control group, the score of attention/alertness of patients in the study group was significantly improved at the end of the 8th and 12th weeks ($P < 0.05$). Compared with those before treatment, the scores of positive symptoms, negative symptoms and general mental symptoms in the two groups decreased significantly at the end of the 8th and 12th weeks of treatment ($P < 0.05$), but only the score of positive symptoms in the study group was significantly lower than that in the control group at the end of the 12th weeks of treatment ($P < 0.05$). There was no correlation between attention/alertness and positive symptom scores in the study group before treatment, at the end of the 8th and 12th weeks of treatment ($r = -0.38, -0.19, -0.47, P > 0.05$). During the treatment, the incidence of adverse reactions in the study group was similar to that in the control group (17.02% vs. 22.92%, $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Buspirone hydrochloride combined with risperidone can significantly improve cognitive function in patients with first-episode schizophrenia, which was superior to risperidone alone in improving the patients' attention/alertness and positive symptom score.

Key words: risperidone; buspirone hydrochloride; first-episode schizophrenia; cognitive function

认知功能障碍为精神分裂症患者的核心症状,且该症状与患者总体认知功能转归密切相关,非典型抗精神病药物、胆碱能药物和5-羟色胺(5-HT)受体类药物(5-HT_{1A}激动剂和5-HT_{2A}拮抗剂)对改善其认知功能有一定作用^[1-4],部分5-HT_{1A}激动剂如盐酸丁螺环酮和坦度螺酮备受关注。本研究中探讨了盐酸丁螺环酮联合利培酮改善首发精神分裂症患者认知功能的临床效果。现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

纳入标准:符合《精神障碍诊断与统计手册(第五版)》精神分裂症诊断标准;首发精神分裂症;近2周内未规律口服任何抗精神病药物;年龄18~40岁;阳性和阴性症状量表(PANSS)评分 ≥ 60 分;理解测试内容,可配合完成认知测验。本研究方案经医院医学伦理委员会批准,患者家属签署知情同意书。

排除标准:精神发育迟滞;合并其他精神障碍;既往脑外伤或其他中枢神经系统相关器质性疾病;严重或不稳定躯体疾病;物质依赖或滥用、精神活性物质所致精神障碍;存在明显自杀、自伤或伤害他人的风险。

病例选择与分组:以差异性检验计算样本量(Power=0.8011)^[5-6],共需86例患者,考虑脱落、退出等情

况,选取陕西省西安市精神卫生中心2018年5月至2020年6月收治的首发精神分裂症患者100例,按随机数字表法分为研究组和对照组,各50例。两组患者一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。详见表1。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较($n=50$)

Tab. 1 Comparison of the patients' general data between the two groups ($n=50$)

组别	性别 (男/女,例)	年龄 ($\bar{X} \pm s$,岁)	受教育年限 ($\bar{X} \pm s$,年)	病程 ($\bar{X} \pm s$,年)	基线 PANSS 评分 ($\bar{X} \pm s$,分)
研究组	11/39	32.12 $\pm$ 8.49	13.10 $\pm$ 3.18	2.32 $\pm$ 1.35	103.62 $\pm$ 10.42
对照组	10/40	30.00 $\pm$ 6.45	12.56 $\pm$ 4.32	1.97 $\pm$ 1.27	105.60 $\pm$ 7.21
χ^2/t 值	0.09	1.34	0.69	1.30	-1.08
P 值	0.76	0.17	0.49	0.20	0.28

1.2 方法

根据患者的病情和耐受情况,两组患者均口服利培酮片(江苏恩华药业股份有限公司,国药准字H20050160,规格为每片1mg),每次1mg,每日2次,2周内加量至2~6mg/d。研究组患者加服盐酸丁螺环酮片(江苏恩华药业股份有限公司,国药准字H19991024,规格为每片5mg),每次5mg,每日3次;1周后每次10mg,每日3次;2周后每次20mg,每日2次。期间不允许合用其他抗精神病、抗抑郁、抗焦虑(镇静催眠药物

除外)、抗痴呆药物、心境稳定剂等,禁止合用无抽搐电休克治疗。严重失眠者可服用镇静催眠药物,发生锥体外系反应者可服用苯海索片,但认知功能测试需在用药12 h后进行。

1.3 观察指标

治疗前、治疗8周末及治疗12周末,采用精神分裂症认知功能成套测验共识版(MCCB)评估患者的认知功能^[7-8],评估内容包括信息处理速度、工作记忆、语言学习、视觉学习、推理及问题解决、注意/警觉和社会认知7项认知功能维度,测试内容包括语义流畅性、连线、符号编码、空间广度、言语记忆、视觉记忆、迷宫、持续操作及情绪管理9项;采用PANSS评估临床症状,包括阳性症状、阴性症状、一般精神症状;采用副反应量表(TESS)评估不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0统计学软件分析。计数资料以率(%)表示,行 χ^2 检验;计量资料以 $\bar{X} \pm s$ 表示,行 t 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

研究组失访1例、存在顾虑2例,对照组肝功能异常1例、视物不清1例,均予以剔除。结果见表2至表5。

表3 两组患者PANSS总分及各因子评分比较($\bar{X} \pm s$,分)

Tab. 3 Comparison of total score of PANSS and scores of each dimension between the two groups($\bar{X} \pm s$, point)

组别	PANSS总分			阳性症状评分			阴性症状评分			一般精神症状评分		
	治疗前	治疗8周末	治疗12周末	治疗前	治疗8周末	治疗12周末	治疗前	治疗8周末	治疗12周末	治疗前	治疗8周末	治疗12周末
研究组($n=47$)	103.62 $\pm$ 10.42	66.00 $\pm$ 9.30*	56.80 $\pm$ 5.78**	32.50 $\pm$ 5.30	19.60 $\pm$ 2.55*	13.20 $\pm$ 3.05**	25.80 $\pm$ 6.60	15.90 $\pm$ 3.70*	15.52 $\pm$ 2.31**	51.72 $\pm$ 5.67	29.47 $\pm$ 5.83*	25.36 $\pm$ 5.93**
对照组($n=48$)	105.60 $\pm$ 7.21	65.37 $\pm$ 8.50*	57.42 $\pm$ 7.89*	28.23 $\pm$ 14.72	16.93 $\pm$ 9.79*	14.43 $\pm$ 2.82*	24.71 $\pm$ 5.85	16.29 $\pm$ 3.25*	14.82 $\pm$ 2.57*	52.82 $\pm$ 6.58	30.61 $\pm$ 4.48*	27.61 $\pm$ 5.89*
t 值	-1.08	0.34	-0.44	1.87	1.81	-2.04	0.85	-0.55	1.40	-0.87	-1.07	-1.86
P 值	0.28	0.73	0.66	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.40	0.59	0.17	0.39	0.32	0.07

表4 患者注意/警觉与阳性症状评分 Pearson 相关性分析($\bar{X} \pm s$,分)

Tab. 4 Pearson correlation analysis between patients' attention/alertness and positive symptom scores($\bar{X} \pm s$, point)

时间	阳性症状评分	注意/警觉评分	r 值	P 值
治疗前	30.06 $\pm$ 4.66	33.24 $\pm$ 5.23	-0.38	0.14
治疗8周末	18.29 $\pm$ 3.53	37.18 $\pm$ 6.12	-0.19	0.45
治疗12周末	14.53 $\pm$ 3.29	41.06 $\pm$ 7.68	-0.47	0.06

表5 两组患者不良反应发生情况比较[例(%)]

Tab. 5 Comparison of the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups[case(%)]

组别	肝功能异常	QTc延长	锥体外系反应	合计
研究组($n=47$)	3(6.38)	3(6.38)	2(4.26)	8(17.02)
对照组($n=48$)	2(4.17)	1(2.08)	8(16.67)	11(22.92)
χ^2 值	0.23	1.01	0.30	0.52
P 值	0.63	3.88	0.05	0.47

表2 两组患者认知功能评分比较($\bar{X} \pm s$,分)

Tab. 2 Comparison of cognitive function scores between the two groups($\bar{X} \pm s$, point)

认知维度	研究组($n=47$)			对照组($n=48$)		
	治疗前	治疗8周末	治疗12周末	治疗前	治疗8周末	治疗12周末
信息处理速度	39.67 $\pm$ 7.28	42.00 $\pm$ 12.45*	50.75 $\pm$ 14.26**	38.24 $\pm$ 6.85	43.31 $\pm$ 11.67*	48.26 $\pm$ 10.83**
注意/警觉	34.10 $\pm$ 4.64	38.70 $\pm$ 5.31**	45.60 $\pm$ 10.26**	35.68 $\pm$ 5.28	33.25 $\pm$ 8.82	35.57 $\pm$ 16.23
工作记忆	38.56 $\pm$ 8.24	45.60 $\pm$ 7.20*	46.30 $\pm$ 6.52*	38.59 $\pm$ 6.34	37.43 $\pm$ 5.53	38.25 $\pm$ 5.83
语言学习	36.74 $\pm$ 12.39	54.80 $\pm$ 12.65*	51.50 $\pm$ 7.60*	38.26 $\pm$ 16.21	42.45 $\pm$ 12.67	43.27 $\pm$ 11.28
视觉学习	39.00 $\pm$ 13.51	45.56 $\pm$ 9.52*	50.10 $\pm$ 9.73**	40.78 $\pm$ 14.57	45.24 $\pm$ 16.68	46.91 $\pm$ 17.28
推理及问题解决	38.00 $\pm$ 10.35	43.20 $\pm$ 6.73*	47.00 $\pm$ 8.69**	40.20 $\pm$ 11.29	44.32 $\pm$ 13.63	43.80 $\pm$ 10.27
社会认知	43.64 $\pm$ 9.04	45.68 $\pm$ 6.98*	46.60 $\pm$ 8.72**	43.62 $\pm$ 9.64	46.73 $\pm$ 10.13	48.20 $\pm$ 16.46
总分	30.80 $\pm$ 6.42	41.30 $\pm$ 9.42*	45.12 $\pm$ 11.54**	32.27 $\pm$ 10.31	40.21 $\pm$ 10.45*	44.82 $\pm$ 10.61**

注:与本组治疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与本组治疗8周末比较,** $P < 0.05$;与对照组治疗8周末比较,* $P < 0.05$;与对照组治疗12周末比较,** $P < 0.05$ 。表3同。

Note: Compared with those before treatment, * $P < 0.05$; compared with those at the end of the 8th week of treatment, ** $P < 0.05$; compared with those in the control group at the end of the 8th week of treatment, * $P < 0.05$; compared with those in the control group at the end of the 12th week of treatment, ** $P < 0.05$; as well as Tab. 3.

3 讨论

认知功能缺陷的严重程度与精神分裂症患者在社

会心理康复、社区适应及工作能力方面获得技巧的程度有关。因此,改善认知功能是减轻精神分裂症特征性的长期功能残疾的最好方法。

作为5-HT_{1A}受体激动剂,盐酸丁螺环酮具有激活5-HT_{1A}受体和D₃受体的拮抗作用,且5-HT_{1A}受体的刺激可改善精神分裂症认知障碍^[9-12]。盐酸丁螺环酮改善认知可能与以下作用机制有关:1)5-HT_{1A}受体在前额叶皮质高度表达,丁螺环酮通过激活该受体提高前额叶多巴胺水平以改善认知功能^[13];D₃受体在伏隔核和内侧前额叶皮质呈高度表达,盐酸丁螺环酮具有D₃受体拮抗作用,可改善精神分裂症患者的认知功能^[14-15]。有研究指出,盐酸丁螺环酮是否改善小鼠认知功能主要取决于D₃受体^[16]。2)海马神经是精神分裂症认知功能损害环路中的重要部分,采用坦度螺酮治疗可增加单位体积齿状回双皮质素阳性细胞数,表明部分5-HT_{1A}

受体激动剂将通过促进海马神经再生以改善认知功能^[17]。3) 5-HT_{1A}, 5-HT_{2A}, 5-HT_{2C}受体与认知功能有关, 5-HT_{1A}受体对认知的影响最明显, 且广泛分布于大脑皮层、海马神经和杏仁核认知相关区域, 激活后, 脑组织的谷氨酸、类胆碱、γ-氨基丁酸神经元的活动发生变化, 进而改变认知功能^[18]。

本研究结果显示, 与对照组相比, 研究组患者的阳性症状改善更显著, 且认知功能改善更明显, 尤其是注意/警觉方面。此外, 研究组患者注意/警觉和阳性症状分值间无相关性, 表明精神分裂症患者的认知功能损害并非继发于阳性症状。研究组的锥体外系反应发生率更低, 可能与盐酸丁螺环酮提高了黑质-纹状体通路中的多巴胺水平有关, 故刺激 5-HT_{1A}受体可改善抗精神病药物诱导的锥体外系反应^[19]。

综上所述, 盐酸丁螺环酮联合利培酮改善首发精神分裂症患者的认知功能效果显著, 尤其在注意/警觉和阳性症状方面优于单用利培酮。盐酸丁螺环酮可能是潜在的治疗精神分裂症患者认知功能障碍的药物, 但本研究样本量较小, 且观察时间仅 12 周, 后续研究应延长观察时间、增加样本量。

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