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## 癫痫患者睡眠障碍特点及失眠症状与认知功能、焦虑抑郁的关系研究 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨癫痫患者的睡眠障碍特点,分析失眠症状与认知功能、焦虑抑郁的关系。**方法:**纳入我院2018年2月至2020年6月收治的120例癫痫患者为研究对象(癫痫组),依据失眠严重指数量表(ISI)总分将其分为失眠组(ISI总分≥15分)与无失眠组(ISI总分<15分)。另选取50例健康体检者为健康对照组,探讨癫痫患者睡眠障碍特点,分析失眠症状与认知功能和焦虑抑郁的关系。**结果:**癫痫组匹兹堡睡眠质量指数量表(PSQI)评分(4.45±1.26)分、ISI评分(12.35±5.63)分、Epworth嗜睡量表(ESS)评分(6.32±3.54)分均高于健康对照组的(3.11±1.03)分、(9.62±5.14)分、(5.12±3.06)分,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。癫痫失眠者占19.17%(23/120),无失眠者占80.83%(97/120)。失眠组病程、ISI评分、发作类型与无失眠组比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。失眠组蒙特利尔认知评估量表(MoCA)总分低于无失眠组,贝克抑郁量表第2版(BDI-II)评分、贝克焦虑量表(BAI)评分高于无失眠组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。Pearson相关分析显示:癫痫患者ISI总分与MoCA总分呈负相关( $P<0.05$ ),与BDI-II评分、BAI评分呈正相关( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**癫痫患者多存在睡眠障碍,且认知功能、焦虑抑郁症状与失眠症状密切相关。

**关键词:**癫痫;睡眠障碍;认知功能;抑郁;焦虑

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## Study on the Relationship between the Sleep Disorder Characteristics, Insomnia Symptoms and Cognitive Function, Anxiety and Depression in Patients with Epilepsy\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the sleep disorders characteristics in patients with epilepsy, and to analyze the relationship between insomnia symptoms and cognitive function, anxiety and depression. **Methods:** A total of 120 patients with epilepsy who were admitted to our hospital from February 2018 to June 2020 were included as the research subjects (epilepsy group), and they were divided into insomnia group (ISI score ≥ 15 scores) and non-insomnia group (ISI score < 15 scores) according to the total score of insomnia severity index scale (ISI). Another 50 healthy subjects were selected as the healthy control group, the characteristics of sleep disorders in epilepsy patients were discussed, and the relationship between insomnia symptoms and cognitive function and anxiety and depression was analyzed. **Results:** The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Scale (PSQI) score (4.45±1.26) scores, ISI score (12.35±5.63) scores and Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS) score (6.32±3.54) scores in epilepsy group were higher than those in healthy control group (3.11±1.03) scores, (9.62±5.14) scores and (5.12±3.06) scores, the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). The patients with epilepsy with insomnia accounted for 19.17% (23/120), and without insomnia accounted for 80.83% (97/120) respectively. There were significant differences in the disease course, ISI score and seizure type between the epilepsy with insomnia group and without insomnia group ( $P<0.05$ ). The Montreal cognitive assessment scale (MoCA) total score in epilepsy with insomnia group was lower than that in the without insomnia group, Beck depression inventory Edition 2 (BDI-II) score, Beck anxiety inventory (BAI) score were higher than those in the without insomnia group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). Pearson correlation analysis showed that the total ISI score of epilepsy patients was negatively correlated with the total MOCA score ( $P<0.05$ ), and the BDI-II score, BAI score were positively correlated ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Most patients with epilepsy have sleep disorder, and cognitive function, anxiety and depression symptoms are closely related to insomnia symptoms.

**Key words:** Epilepsy; Sleep disorder; Cognitive function; Depression; Anxiety

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## 前言

癫痫是由卒中、头部损伤等不同因素所诱发的脑内神经元高度同步化异常放电引起的神经系统疾病<sup>[1-3]</sup>。以反复发作的瞬时性刻板姿势为临床表现,如感觉异常、昏厥、两眼发直、身体抽搐或痉挛等,可对患者生活质量造成严重影响,并增加其家庭负担<sup>[4-6]</sup>。据流行病学统计,每年我国癫痫的发病率约为35/10万<sup>[7]</sup>。癫痫患者存在多种形式的睡眠障碍,尤其癫痫发作前后睡眠模式发生显著改变,而睡眠模式改变或紊乱的同时也影响着癫痫发作形式及频率<sup>[8]</sup>。相关研究结果显示,睡眠障碍可造成患者人际交往、记忆、认知等方面产生障碍,并致使患者反应速度、视觉协调能力、注意力等功能下降,对患者日常交际能力、学习能力等方面产生影响,且可影响患者心境,从而使其产生焦虑、抑郁情绪<sup>[9]</sup>。基于以上研究背景,癫痫患者睡眠障碍与认知功能、抑郁、焦虑情绪或许存在某种关系。因此,本次研究重点评估癫痫患者睡眠障碍特点,探讨失眠症状与认知功能、焦虑抑郁的关系。报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

将我院2018年2月至2020年6月收治的120例癫痫患者纳入研究(癫痫组),依据失眠严重指数量表(ISI)总分将其分为失眠组(ISI总分≥15分)与无失眠组(ISI总分<15分)。纳入标准:(1)符合《癫痫(第二版)》中的癫痫诊断标准及分类<sup>[10]</sup>;(2)年龄18-80岁;(3)颅脑影像学检查证实无脑组织器质性损伤及病变;(4)能够正常沟通交流。排除标准:(1)合并对认知及睡眠有显著影响的慢性疾病;(2)存在引发睡眠障碍的原发性疾病,如周期性腿动、不宁腿综合征及发作性睡病;(3)参与本研究前3个月内服用过镇静催眠类药物。另选取50例健康体验者为健康对照组。受试对象知情本研究并签署知情同意协议。本研究经我院伦理委员会审查批准。

### 1.2 研究方法

(1)对比癫痫组与健康对照组人口统计学特征,并进行睡眠障碍分析。人口统计学特征包括年龄、性别、婚姻状况。睡眠障碍依据睡眠质量、失眠程度、白天过度嗜睡程度进行分析。以匹兹堡睡眠质量指数量表(PSQI)<sup>[11]</sup>评估受试者睡眠质量,总分0-21分,睡眠质量与总分成反比。以ISI评分<sup>[12]</sup>评估受试者近一个月失眠严重程度,总分0-28分,总分越高,受试者失眠程度越严重,总分≥15分被视为失眠。以Epworth嗜睡量表(ESS)<sup>[13]</sup>评估受试者白天过度嗜睡程度,总分范围0-24分,总分越高,白天嗜睡程度越严重。(2)对比无失眠组与失眠组的临床表现特点。(3)对比无失眠组与失眠组的认知功能、焦虑、抑郁症状。采用蒙特利尔认知评估量表(MoCA)评估认知功能,该量表包括注意、空间执行能力、语言流畅、命名、记忆、延迟记忆、抽象思维、定向力8个维度。总分30分,得分越高则认知功能越好<sup>[14]</sup>。采用贝克抑郁量表第2版(BDI-II)<sup>[15]</sup>评估患者抑郁症状,总分0-63分,评分越高,抑郁症状越严重。采用贝克焦虑量表(BAI)<sup>[16]</sup>评估患者焦虑症状,总分0-63分,评分越高,焦虑症状越严重。(4)分析癫痫患者失眠症状与认知功能、焦虑抑郁症状的相关性。

### 1.3 统计学方法

以SPSS20.0行数据分析。PSQI评分、年龄、ESS评分等计量资料经K-S检验符合正态分布,以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,予以t检验。婚姻状况、性别、发作类型等计数资料以比或例数表示,予以 $\chi^2$ 检验。经Pearson相关分析癫痫患者失眠症状与认知功能、焦虑抑郁症状的相关性。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 癫痫组与健康对照组人口统计学特征、睡眠障碍分析

癫痫组与健康对照组的性别、年龄、婚姻状况比较未见显著性差异( $P > 0.05$ ),癫痫组PSQI评分、ESS评分、ISI评分均高于健康对照组( $P < 0.05$ )。见表1。

表1 癫痫组与健康对照组人口统计学特征、睡眠障碍分析

Table 1 Analysis of demographic characteristics and sleep disorders between epilepsy group and healthy control group

Indicators	Epilepsy group(n=120)	Healthy control group(n=50)	t/ $\chi^2$	P
Gender(male/female)	65/55	26/24	0.067	0.796
Age(years)	34.01±9.53	33.75±8.59	0.167	0.868
Marital status (unmarried/married/other)	50/70/0	22/28/0	0.079	0.779
PSQI score(scores)	4.45±1.26	3.11±1.03	6.648	0.000
ESS score(scores)	6.32±3.54	5.12±3.06	2.092	0.038
ISI score(scores)	12.35±5.63	9.62±5.14	2.953	0.004

### 2.2 无失眠组与失眠组的临床表现特点

癫痫失眠者19.17%(23/120),无失眠者80.83%(97/120)。无失眠组与失眠组性别、年龄、婚姻状况、抗癫痫药物数量比较无显著差异( $P > 0.05$ );失眠组病程、ISI评分、发作类型与无失眠组比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。见表2。

### 2.3 癫痫患者无失眠组与失眠组的认知功能、焦虑抑郁症状分析

失眠组MoCA总分低于无失眠组,BDI-II评分、BAI评分高于无失眠组,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。见表3。

### 2.4 癫痫患者失眠症状与认知功能、焦虑抑郁症状的相关性分析

Pearson相关分析显示,癫痫患者ISI总分与MoCA总分呈负相关( $r=-0.552, P=0.000$ ),与BDI-II评分、BAI评分呈正相关( $r=0.513, 0.521, P=0.000, 0.000$ )。

表 2 癫痫患者无失眠组与失眠组的临床表现特点

Table 2 Clinical characteristics of epilepsy patients without insomnia group and with insomnia group

Clinical characteristics	Without insomnia group(n=97)	With insomnia group(n=23)	t/ $\chi^2$	P
Gender(male/female)	51/46	14/9	0.515	0.473
Age(years)	33.81±9.12	34.85±9.25	0.490	0.625
Marital status(unmarried/married//other)	39/58/0	11/12/0	0.444	0.505
Disease course(years)	8.65±4.21	12.35±4.59	3.725	0.000
ISI score(scores)	11.32±2.95	16.71±1.24	8.563	0.000
Seizure type(partial seizures/general seizures)	30/67	16/7	11.741	0.001
Antiepileptic drugs quantity(single drug/multi-drug)	42/55	9/14	0.132	0.716

表 3 癫痫患者无失眠组与失眠组认知功能、焦虑抑郁症状分析(分,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )Table 3 Analysis of cognitive function, anxiety and depression symptoms in epilepsy patients without insomnia group and with insomnia group (scores,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	MoCA total score	BDI-II score	BAI score
Without insomnia group(n=97)	22.64±1.53	9.57±3.12	9.12±4.35
With insomnia group (n=23)	20.10±1.75	15.96±3.05	15.06±4.42
t	6.432	8.868	5.870
P	0.000	0.000	0.000

### 3 讨论

癫痫是一种常见的慢性脑部疾患,其发病机制复杂,目前主要认为其与神经递质失衡、中枢神经系统的抑制性与兴奋性失衡、神经胶质细胞、离子通道、免疫异常、遗传等因素有关<sup>[17,18]</sup>。癫痫患者日常生活面临许多问题,其中睡眠障碍是最常见的问题<sup>[19]</sup>。癫痫患者常忽视睡眠障碍的影响,也经常将其误认为过度疲劳,或认为是抗癫痫药物的不良反应<sup>[20,21]</sup>。癫痫与睡眠障碍之间可相互影响:一方面,患者睡眠结构可被癫痫发作扰乱,造成睡眠障碍;另一方面,睡眠障碍也会影响癫痫发作<sup>[22]</sup>。提示探讨癫痫患者睡眠障碍特点具有重要临床意义。

本研究显示,癫痫组 PSQI 评分、ISI 评分、ESS 评分均高于健康对照组,癫痫患者达到失眠程度的比例则占 19.17%,提示癫痫患者多伴随睡眠障碍,与既往研究结果相近<sup>[23]</sup>。癫痫失眠患者病程长于无失眠者,发作类型与之比较也有统计学差异,有研究显示,癫痫病程较长的患者对抗癫痫药物治疗反应性较差,发作时难以控制,此类患者睡眠障碍更为严重。癫痫发作形式不同,对睡眠结构的干扰作用也有明显差异<sup>[24]</sup>。目前有研究认为,癫痫部分发作对睡眠影响更加明显,其原因可能与抗癫痫药物种类、样本选择有关<sup>[25]</sup>,但仍需进一步研究。

癫痫失眠者 MoCA 总分低于无失眠者,且癫痫患者失眠症状与 MoCA 总分有一定相关性。良好的睡眠质量是维持正常认知功能的重要条件之一。研究显示,睡眠功能障碍可显著降低患者个体注意力及反应力<sup>[26]</sup>。最新功能核磁共振研究也表明,长期慢性失眠会造成大脑前额叶、丘脑等脑区激活能力下降,而这些脑区与工作记忆有关,也是引起认知功能损害的重要基础,因此长期慢性失眠可引起注意力减退、警觉性降低、记忆力下降<sup>[27]</sup>。潘燕等人<sup>[28]</sup>的研究也显示,慢性失眠患者总体认知

功能、视空间、执行功能、延迟回忆等方面均存在一定受损。杜雪云等人<sup>[29]</sup>的研究进一步发现,慢性失眠伴焦虑抑郁患者存在一定认知功能障碍,并且比较了 3 组受试者在静息状态和认知负载状态下的脑电信号,结果显示左后额、左中央和左顶的γ 振荡缺失,并认为这可能是导致患者认知功能障碍的潜在作用机制之一。国外研究还发现,癫痫发作可视为睡眠节律在较短时间内浓缩式重现,其发作过程与睡眠周期脑电改变类似,但与生理性睡眠也有明显不同,这种异常的慢波形可损伤患者认知功能<sup>[30]</sup>。另外,还有研究证实,癫痫患者夜间出现睡眠障碍,或者睡眠过程中癫痫发作,可终止生理性慢波睡眠对认知功能的修复,并且还会进一步转变为造成空间执行力、注意力、记忆等认知功能损害的因素<sup>[31]</sup>。

近年来,癫痫患者共患焦虑、抑郁一直是临床研究的重点问题之一。癫痫失眠者抑郁症状、焦虑症状评分高于无失眠者,癫痫患者常合并有精神心理疾患,焦虑、抑郁发生率高。长期失眠伴抑郁,可导致患者工作效率降低、易激惹,心理情绪不稳定,进一步加重患者睡眠障碍。分析其原因为癫痫患者失眠易导致代谢功能紊乱,神经递质分泌被干扰,大脑缺氧,进一步造成脑血供及能量不足,导致患者认知功能下降,不良情绪焦虑、抑郁等产生<sup>[32]</sup>,Im HJ 等人<sup>[33]</sup>对 180 例成人癫痫患者的研究表明,焦虑、抑郁情绪均会对患者睡眠质量产生显著影响;Hansen BH 等人<sup>[34]</sup>对 94 例儿童癫痫患者进行研究发现,患儿的失眠情况与精神心理疾患如焦虑、抑郁呈显著的相关性,以上研究均佐证了本研究结果。提示当癫痫患者出现焦虑、抑郁等心理精神问题,临床应给予重视,采取积极有效措施进行干预,以期改善患者睡眠质量。

综上所述,癫痫患者多存在睡眠障碍问题,且失眠症状可导致其认知功能降低及产生焦虑抑郁症状,临床应予以重视。

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