

## 癫痫共病抑郁障碍相关机制研究进展

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DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6574.2021.12.008

**【摘要】** 抑郁障碍是癫痫疾病最常见的共病之一, 目前该领域取得了一定的研究结果, 但临床上的重视程度仍有待提高, 癫痫患者共病情绪障碍未得到充分的识别及诊治, 生活质量明显下降。研究表明, 癫痫和抑郁障碍存在共同的发病机制, 其中包括神经递质调控机制、神经免疫调节机制、脑网络相关机制、遗传相关机制, 现对癫痫共病抑郁障碍相关机制研究进展作一综述。

**【关键词】** 癫痫; 抑郁障碍; 共病现象; 发病机制; 综述

**基金项目:** 国家自然科学基金项目(81660227)

**Research progress on the related mechanism of depressive disorder in epilepsy comorbid** Wang Shen, Wei Nian, Xu Zucui

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**【Abstract】** Depressive disorder is one of the most common co-diseases of epilepsy. At present, the research in this field is in the ascendant, but the degree of clinical attention still needs to be improved. Patients with epilepsy have not been fully identified and diagnosed, and the quality of life declines. Studies have shown that epilepsy and depression have a common pathogenesis, including neurotransmitter regulation mechanism, neuro-immune regulation mechanism, brain network related mechanism and genetic related mechanism. This article reviews the research progress on the related mechanism of epilepsy comorbid depression.

**【Key words】** Epilepsy; Depressive disorder; Comorbidity; Pathogenesis; Review

**Fund program:** National Natural Science Foundation of China (81660227)

癫痫是神经系统常见疾病之一, 全球约有7000万例患者<sup>[1]</sup>, 我国1990—2015年癫痫患病人数增加了两倍多, 已近1000万<sup>[2]</sup>。近年来, 患者除癫痫发作本身的伤害之外, 其他的神经共病(如偏头痛、睡眠障碍、运动障碍、脑卒中、痴呆及多发性硬化)、躯体共病(如心脏疾病、消化道溃疡、哮喘、高血压病及慢性阻塞性肺疾病)和精神共病(如抑郁障碍、焦虑障碍、注意缺陷多动障碍、孤独症谱系障碍、双向情感障碍、精神病性障碍及心因性非痫发作)所导致的影响也越来越受关注<sup>[3]</sup>, 上述共病中, 精神共病领域越来越受到关注, 值得进一步研究, 而其中与社会功能及日常生活关系最密切的是抑郁障碍<sup>[4]</sup>。国外研究调查18~80岁的癫痫患者发现9.3%伴有抑郁障碍, 在我国癫痫患者中约有16.5%伴有重度抑郁<sup>[5]</sup>。有研究认为癫痫与抑郁障碍存在是相同的作用机制<sup>[6]</sup>, 从而导致了癫痫患者的自杀率明显高于普通人群。

55岁以下与癫痫有关的死亡病例中, 近一半的死亡原因是自杀导致的<sup>[7]</sup>。癫痫共病抑郁障碍患者的生活质量明显下降, 但癫痫共病抑郁的发病机制目前仍不明确。现从癫痫共病抑郁障碍的相关机制最新研究进展作一综述。

### 一、神经递质调控机制

研究发现5-羟色胺(5-HT)能系统、多巴胺能系统及谷氨酸能系统在癫痫及抑郁障碍的发病中都扮演着重要角色<sup>[8]</sup>。癫痫共病抑郁的核心致病机制与5-HT在突触间传递异常以及与5-HT能系统效能下降有关<sup>[9]</sup>, 5-HT活性降低和5-HT受体亲和力下降与癫痫共病抑郁密切相关。动物实验研究发现癫痫小鼠脑内5-HT含量明显下降, 而5-HT的减少引起抑郁行为的小鼠比例明显增加<sup>[10]</sup>。使用PET研究发现癫痫伴抑郁患者在其颞叶皮层5-HT<sub>1</sub>突触受体分布较单纯癫痫患者明显减少<sup>[11]</sup>。下丘脑-垂体-

肾上腺轴(HPA轴)过度兴奋在癫痫共病抑郁中起到了重要的作用,HPA轴的过度活跃导致血液中皮质醇的升高是抑郁发作的机制之一;通过激活海马中IL-1 $\beta$ 信号,可使HPA轴兴奋,血浆中增加的皮质类固醇使5-HT受体的结合力下降,从而导致患者的抑郁发作<sup>[12]</sup>。抑郁发生也与谷氨酸的代谢水平相关,单纯抑郁患者谷氨酸代谢水平下降,而由于谷氨酸分解酶和谷氨酰胺合成酶在癫痫患者的星形胶质细胞中减少,使脑内谷氨酸含量增多<sup>[13]</sup>,由于谷氨酸分解酶和谷氨酰胺合成酶的减少导致内侧颞叶癫痫小鼠反复发作期间出现快感缺乏等抑郁表现,提示谷氨酸的代谢与抑郁的发生有关<sup>[14]</sup>。许多试验研究已证实抑郁患者血浆谷氨酸水平明显升高。引起谷氨酸增多的原因主要有两种,一种是在应激状态下海马中的谷氨酸水平升高,导致了N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(N-Methyl-D-aspartic acid, NMDA)受体的过度激活,从而引起神经毒性的兴奋;另一种为神经胶质细胞对谷氨酸的清除作用减弱,使得谷氨酸累积在突触间隙<sup>[15]</sup>。 $\gamma$ 氨基丁酸(gamma-aminobutyric acid, GABA)是中枢神经系统抑制性神经递质,现有研究结果表明共病抑郁障碍的颞叶癫痫患者脑脊液和血浆中GABA含量下降<sup>[16-17]</sup>。

多巴胺能递质传递在癫痫患者中存在异常,颞叶癫痫患者的大脑皮层的多巴胺受体1(dopamine receptor1, DA1R)表达增多而多巴胺受体2(DA2R)表达降低,此外,在抑郁患者中DA1R在双侧纹状体中表达减少,而在颞叶皮层中DA2R表达增多<sup>[18]</sup>。神经肽Y(neuropeptide Y, NPY)是在神经细胞体内合成的一种多肽类物质,在突触间也有神经递质功能,NPY能调控神经元的兴奋性,参与并影响癫痫和抑郁的发生<sup>[19]</sup>。对儿童以及青少年癫痫患者的研究表明,部分患者癫痫发作后,生长激素水平下降可影响生长发育,而生长激素的减少,可导致患者癫痫后抑郁的发作<sup>[20-21]</sup>。

近些年来对水通道蛋白-4(aquaporin-4, AQP-4)的研究日益增多,AQP-4主要表达在哺乳动物脑内血管周围星形胶质细胞足突膜上,主要调节血液和脑脊液中水双向流动,维持离子浓度。AQP-4下降可导致离子调节功能障碍而诱发癫痫,AQP-4表达缺失同时伴有星形胶质细胞减少及海马神经细胞再生障碍,可加重抑郁症状<sup>[22]</sup>。

## 二、神经免疫调节机制

白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-1、IL-2、IL-6、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (tumor necrosisfactor  $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )、干扰素(interferon, IFN)及血清可溶性白细胞介素2受

体(soluble interleukin-2 receptor, Sil-2R)等参与了癫痫的发病<sup>[23]</sup>。而在应激情况下,小胶质细胞可释放IL-1、IL-6、IL-8、TNF及IFN8等细胞因子,参与抑郁的发病;免疫反应使癫痫的易感性增加,炎性介质IL-1 $\beta$ 可阻断糖皮质激素的作用,从而致使HPA轴功能亢进,同时5-HT轴紊乱,导致癫痫共病抑郁的发生<sup>[21]</sup>。此外,动物实验发现,抗免疫炎症反应药物可减轻癫痫小鼠抑郁行为<sup>[24]</sup>。细胞炎性因子还可通过抑制边缘系统中脑源性神经营养因子(brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)的表达,直接损伤神经细胞<sup>[25]</sup>。BDNF结合酪氨酸激酶受体B(TrkB)参与调控神经元的分化成熟程度及突触可塑性,从而保护神经元<sup>[26]</sup>。有研究发现,抑郁患者海马中BDNF表达下降,而BDNF和TrkB表达程度降低,神经细胞功能损伤,可诱导癫痫发作,也可引发抑郁情绪<sup>[27]</sup>。最新研究发现癫痫伴发抑郁的大鼠Olig2/lingo-1调节异常和Ca<sup>2+</sup>稳态紊乱可能是发病的潜在分子机制之一,2019年Ma等<sup>[28]</sup>经匹鲁卡品诱导大鼠自发性反复癫痫发作,通过反复强迫游泳实验建立抑郁行为,发现表现出抑郁行为的癫痫大鼠模型转录因子Olig2减少,lingo-1跨膜蛋白表达增多,二者调节失调和钙稳态紊乱促进了慢性癫痫大鼠抑郁共病的发生。

## 三、脑网络相关机制

虽然癫痫患者抑郁的各个方面与脑功能障碍之间的联系是复杂的,利用神经影像技术可以帮助我们发现癫痫患者共病情感障碍的相关联系。对癫痫患者精神共病的脑生物标志物已经进行了相关研究,并对抑郁症和焦虑症的神经生物学基础做出了重大贡献<sup>[29]</sup>。虽然到目前为止还没有证据支持利用影像学来诊断癫痫患者的精神障碍,但是已经有研究显示特定大脑区域的成像异常与抑郁和焦虑症状之间存在关联,研究分析显示情绪与非偏侧化的额下区之间存在交互作用<sup>[30]</sup>。这些结果与之前人类和其他灵长类动物对情绪功能和边缘网络连通性的研究是一致的<sup>[31]</sup>。磁共振成像(MRI)研究显示,癫痫共病抑郁患者的异常主要为颞叶海马部位萎缩<sup>[32]</sup>。有报道显示,在原发性重度抑郁患者中,双侧海马体积减小10%~20%<sup>[33-34]</sup>,其幅度与抑郁状态的持续时间相关。研究发现与癫痫患者相比较,癫痫共病抑郁障碍患者存在脑灰质体积的明显下降,主要集中在双侧颞叶、额叶区域以及左侧丘脑<sup>[35]</sup>。杏仁核的结构异常更多地与情绪障碍有关,通过PET发现,癫痫患者抑郁严重程度与杏仁核的体积改变密切相关<sup>[36]</sup>。此外,通过静息态功能磁共振检查研究发现,癫痫和抑郁障碍有着重叠的功能和认知网络<sup>[37]</sup>。

在抑郁症患者中存在功能连接性改变,主要是默认网络的额叶和顶叶之间的分离,而癫痫的额叶和顶叶之间功能连接性降低<sup>[38]</sup>,最新研究显示额叶癫痫患者皮层下高阶认知网络的功能作用被破坏。辅助运动区的灰质和皮层下之间的全脑功能网络连接(functional network connectivity, FNC)减弱,右侧辅助运动区的灰质体积与抑郁症的严重程度和抑郁症状呈负相关,研究结果表明额叶癫痫患者中存在不同 FNC 模式<sup>[36]</sup>。癫痫和抑郁存在相同的脑网络机制可能解释癫痫发作间期出现心理和情绪障碍这一问题。

#### 四、遗传相关机制

尽管抑郁症在普通人群中具有相当大的遗传性<sup>[39]</sup>,对于癫痫患者抑郁障碍的遗传研究未得到充分的肯定,一项小型病例对照研究确定了 3 个具有相似基因突变的精神分裂症、癫痫和认知障碍的组合病例,然而,考虑到这些病例的数量很少,并且缺乏对抑郁的正确评估,很难概括出三者之间的遗传相关性<sup>[40]</sup>。另一项研究调查了一组患有癫痫的患者及其家属中与抑郁有关的基因:结果显示常染色体显性部分癫痫伴听觉特征,这与富含亮氨酸胶质瘤失活 1 基因(LGI1)的突变有很强的相关性<sup>[41]</sup>。在更大的癫痫和抑郁症患者样本中还没有关于任何基因的明确发现<sup>[42]</sup>,目前仍然需要大量的基础和临床研究来证实癫痫共病抑郁障碍在遗传方面的相关机制。

#### 五、总结与展望

随着社会的发展,对于癫痫患者的精神共病越来越受到重视,其中近年来比较引人注目及研究较多的是癫痫共病抑郁障碍。大量的研究成果已经证实两者之间相互影响,存在共同的生物发病机制。各种神经递质的传递、炎症因子的免疫过程、脑网络结构的相互连接、遗传的相关性共同参与了癫痫共病抑郁的发病,但具体的发病机制仍不清楚,需进一步大量的临床和基础研究来证实。临床上需尽早评估癫痫患者共病抑郁障碍问题,针对性的调整治疗方案,改善患者的生活质量,减轻患者的心理负担以及改善预后,从而达到身心健康。然而,对于癫痫共病抑郁障碍仍需更多的高质量临床及基础研究,以期能更好地服务于临床。

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**作者贡献声明** 收集资料为王申、韦念,文章撰写为王申,修订、审校为徐祖才

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(收稿日期: 2021-06-02)

(本文编辑: 赵金鑫)