

## · AD的基础和临床研究专题 ·

### 运动认知功能减退综合征的血液生物标志物及影像学研究进展

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**【摘要】** 随着人口老龄化,痴呆发病率居高不下。痴呆不仅能降低患者的个人生活质量,也为家庭及社会带来了沉重的负担,因此关于痴呆的治疗及预防一直是人们关注的焦点。近年来,运动认知功能减退综合征作为一个重要的研究模型,利用步速减慢对个体认知能力的下降进行评估,了解由痴呆前状态发展为痴呆的病理生理机制。现对与运动认知功能减退相关的血液生物标志物及影像特点进行综述,现加深对其发生的生物学机制的理解。

**【关键词】** 运动认知功能减退综合征; 生物标志物; 影像学; 综述

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**Progressions in blood biomarkers and imaging studies of motoric cognitive risk syndrome** Zhang Weiyi, Li Fang

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**【Abstract】** As the population aging, the prevalence of dementia remains high. Dementia will deteriorate patients' quality of life, but also bring a heavy burden to the family and society. Therefore, the treatment and prevention of dementia have always been the focus of scientists' attention. In recent years, motoric cognitive risk syndrome (MCR), as an important research model, can be used to evaluate the decline of individual cognitive ability with reduced walking speed, to understand the pathophysiological mechanism of developing from pre-dementia stage to dementia stage. The purpose of this review was to summary the blood biomarkers and imaging characteristics of MCR, to enhance the understanding of the biological mechanism of MCR.

**【Key words】** Motoric cognitive risk syndrome; Biomarker; Imaging; Review

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运动认知功能减退综合征(motoric cognitiverisk syndrome, MCR)指无残疾或痴呆的老年人同时存在有主观记忆减退(subjective memory impairment, SMI)及步速减慢<sup>[1]</sup>,被认为是一种痴呆前状态。MCR的临床诊断基于Verghese等<sup>[1]</sup>于2013年提出的4个标准,具体为:(1)根据阿尔茨海默病联合登记处(CERAD)问卷调查测评存在SMI;(2)步速减慢,定义为较同年龄、性别人群正常值低至少1个标准差;(3)存在独立行走能力;(4)未达痴呆标准。在老年人中,MCR发病率约为9.6%,随着年龄的增加而升高,无明显性别差异。

近年来,关于MCR的发病机制探讨愈发深入,一些学者认为,MCR可作为一个重要的研究模型,利用步速减慢对个体认知能力的下降进行评估,了解由痴呆前状态发展为痴呆的病理生理机制,但关

于MCR的识别目前尚无统一的方法。目前,有部分学者通过研究MCR的血液生物标志物、影像特点,以期对MCR发生的生物学机制进行解释,但研究结果较为分散,研究结果包括炎症相关因子变化、脂质代谢障碍、线粒体功能障碍、氨基酸成分变化等,并通过静息态功能性MRI、正电子发射断层扫描检测对MCR患者进行评估。本文旨在对MCR、SMI及步速减慢相关的血液生物标志物及影像特点进行综述,加深对MCR发生的生物学机制的理解。

#### 一、血液生物标志物

1.与步速减慢相关的血液生物标志物:(1)炎症反应。在老年人中,与年龄相关的炎症状态很常见,其特征是血液循环中细胞因子和急性期蛋白水平的增加。加拿大的一项研究纳入1 320名65~74岁的老年人,发现血浆中CRP的升高与慢步速有关<sup>[2]</sup>。

在英国一项纵向随访10年的老年人运动相关研究中发现,CRP水平持续较低的受试者较CRP水平持续较高的受试者步速更快<sup>[3]</sup>。一些研究表明,IL-6水平升高预示着步速的下降和运动障碍的增加,Einstein Aging研究通过随访4.29年发现较高的血清IL-6与较慢的步速相关,且为慢步速的独立预测因子;IL-6水平处于上四分位数的受试,较处于下四分位数受试的步速慢1.75 cm/(s·年)<sup>[4]</sup>。也有一些研究显示出不一致的结论,例如MacArthur Studies of Successful Aging研究纳入880名年龄≥65岁的老年人,发现慢步速与基线血清IL-6升高显著相关,但与CRP无关,并且随访7年后,血清IL-6和CRP水平均不能预测步速的下降,这可能与后者研究纳入的多为积极锻炼的身体功能更好的老年人有关<sup>[5]</sup>。可溶性血管细胞黏附分子-1(soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule-1, sVCAM-1)被认为是内皮功能障碍的标志。一项研究结果表明,在有高血压病史的老年人中,sVCAM-1的升高与慢步速(<0.6 m/s)有关<sup>[6]</sup>。InCHIANTI研究<sup>[7]</sup>纳入621名年龄≥70岁的老年人,结果显示血清TNF受体1浓度高可以预测受试者6年后无法完成行走400 m。(2)线粒体功能障碍。一些学者对2488名受试者进行线粒体DNA测序,发现m.12705C>T,ND5变异与步速减慢显著相关<sup>[8]</sup>。生长分化因子15(growth and differentiation factor 15, GDF-15)是转化生长因子β家族的一个成员,近期被认为与衰老相关线粒体功能障碍以及肌肉萎缩、恶病质有关<sup>[9]</sup>。有研究表明,GDF-15升高与步速缓慢相关<sup>[10]</sup>。(3)脂质代谢障碍。美国一项研究应用液相色谱串联质谱对504名年龄≥50岁的成年人进行靶向代谢分析,发现其中己糖、鞘磷脂16:1、鞘磷脂18:0、鞘磷脂18:1、溶血卵磷脂(LPC)17:0、LPC 18:1和LPC 18:2的减低与慢步速相关,并且在纵向随访中,LPC 18:2减低可独立预测步速随时间的下降<sup>[11]</sup>。

2.与SMI相关的血液生物标志物:(1)炎症反应。系统性炎症已被证明可以预测成年人认知下降<sup>[12]</sup>,但目前鲜有大型研究表明SMI和血液炎症性生物标志物之间存在关系。(2)氨基酸成分。有研究表明,氨基酸成分的变化与认知障碍有关,将受试者分为正常对照组、SMI组、轻度认知障碍(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)组及AD组,结果发现,从正常对照组到AD组,受试者体内谷氨酸、天冬氨酸和苯丙氨酸逐渐减少,而瓜氨酸、精氨酸琥珀酸和高瓜氨酸逐渐增加,且与正常对照组相比,有SMI的受试

者体内的酪氨酸、蛋氨酸和琥珀酰丙酮显著降低<sup>[13]</sup>。(3)其他因子。有报道显示,黄斑厚度变薄是AD的特征生物标志物<sup>[14]</sup>,这引起了人们对黄斑厚度与痴呆前期是否相关的兴趣。一项研究利用光学相干断层扫描比较了24例SMI、33例MCI患者和25名健康对照受试者的黄斑厚度,发现与健康对照相比,SMI和MCI患者的黄斑厚度显著降低<sup>[15]</sup>。还有一些研究提示SMI与血红蛋白、铁蛋白降低相关<sup>[16]</sup>,这可能与既往研究显示铁缺乏可导致老年人认知障碍,且贫血可作为AD的一个危险因素有关。关于APOE ε4等位基因与SMI之间的关系尚不明确<sup>[17]</sup>,一些研究表明APOE ε4等位基因之间存在显著关系,另一些研究则认为两者之间联系不明确。

3.与MCR相关的血液生物标志物:一项研究纳入4915名年龄≥65岁的老年人进行多基因检测,并计算多基因评分(polygenic scores, PGS),后者是疾病相关等位基因的加权和,反映罹患某种疾病的风险。研究发现,MCR与BMI和腰围的PGS相关<sup>[18]</sup>,与IL-10的基因多态性相关<sup>[19]</sup>。一些研究报道,MCR与高血压、心血管疾病、糖尿病、卒中、骨质疏松有关<sup>[20-21]</sup>。国内一项研究在校正年龄、慢性病共病等混杂因素后,提示肥胖和抑郁症状仍为MCR发生的危险因素<sup>[22]</sup>。迄今为止,关于与MCR相关的蛋白质组学或代谢组学方面的研究尚欠缺。

## 二、影像学特点

1.与步速减慢相关的影像学特点:一项针对非痴呆老年人的横断面研究提示,缓慢的步速与壳核、枕叶皮层、楔前叶和扣带回前部β-淀粉样蛋白(Aβ)沉积有关<sup>[23]</sup>。另一项研究显示,下肢功能下降(包括步速下降、行走400 m时间延长等)与大脑早期的运动规划区域Aβ沉积有关,例如壳核、前额叶背外侧皮质、外侧颞叶和楔前叶<sup>[24]</sup>。很多研究证实脑小血管病与步速减慢相关,尤其是腔隙性脑梗死与脑白质疏松,且步速减慢程度与白质病变严重程度相关,白质病变越严重,步速越慢<sup>[25-26]</sup>。老年人步速减慢还与较低的脑容量、小脑灰质体积、灰质总体积和海马体积<sup>[27]</sup>有关。一项关于18-氟脱氧葡萄糖正电子发射计算机断层显像(<sup>18</sup>F-FDG-PET)与步态的研究发现,额叶前部、扣带回后部和顶叶皮层的局部脑葡萄糖代谢降低与最快步速的下降相关,而与正常行走速度的下降无关<sup>[28]</sup>。

2.与SMI相关的影像学特点:神经影像学研究表明,有SMI的老年人,其颞叶内侧、海马、额颞叶和新皮层区域、内嗅皮层、扣带回后部、顶叶下部皮

层的皮质萎缩更严重<sup>[29-30]</sup>。PATH研究表明,海马萎缩与SMI显著相关。因此建议在认知测评量方面增加对SMI敏感的筛查工具<sup>[31]</sup>。利用FDG-PET的研究显示,有SMI的受试者其顶叶、颞叶和海马旁回的葡萄糖代谢率降低<sup>[32]</sup>。Chetouani等<sup>[33]</sup>利用基于全脑体素的FDG-PET和弥散张量磁共振成像(DTI)对60例有SMI但无客观认知障碍的受试者进行研究(平均年龄70岁)用表观扩散系数(ADC)代表在整体白质体积,并与灰质分布的葡萄糖代谢率进行相关研究,研究发现ADC在个体间存在差异,且主要与AD密切相关的脑区的葡萄糖代谢率降低相关,例如颞叶内侧区、扣带回后部以及岛盖区,提示整体白质结构的横断面变化与AD相关皮质区域的代谢有关。Jeong等<sup>[34]</sup>使用FDG-PET对24例平均年龄70岁、有SMI的女性进行了脑葡萄糖代谢研究,结果表明脑葡萄糖代谢率在左侧颞上回、右侧扣带回、左侧海马旁回、右侧舌回和右侧角回显著下降。研究显示,SMI与内嗅皮层厚度减少相关<sup>[35]</sup>。一项应用MRI体积和DTI联合研究SMI和海马、内嗅皮层的研究显示,内嗅皮层体积减小与SMI有关,并且SMI患者在海马和嗅皮层下白质中出现DTI参数变化,表现为更低的各向异性分数和更高的平均弥散系数<sup>[36]</sup>。另一项研究利用DTI针对存在SMI的受试者的记忆编码及后续记忆效应进行研究,即在DTI扫描前后进行记忆测试,扫描后的测试打乱顺序,测试结果为记住或忘记,并与DTI扫描前的测试结果相比,为后续记忆效应,结果表明后续记忆效应较差的SMI受试者的枕叶、顶叶上部和扣带回后部皮层激活较少<sup>[37]</sup>。Li等<sup>[38]</sup>通过静息态功能性MRI、PET、脑脊液淀粉样蛋白和tau蛋白评估SMI个体的内在连接网络及其与AD相关病理的关系,使用点度中心性(degree centrality, DC)和特征向量中心性检测整个大脑的局部和整体功能连接,结果发现SMI组的双侧海马、左侧梭状回及顶叶下部的DC值均高于对照组,而双侧海马和左侧梭状回的DC值与总tau蛋白和磷酸化tau蛋白呈正相关,表明SMI受试者存在脑内局部内在连接网络受损。

3. 与MCR相关的影像学特点: Beauchet等<sup>[39]</sup>对28例MCR受试者和健康对照者进行了脑成像检查,结果提示MCR受试者的总灰质、皮质总灰质、运动前皮质、前额叶皮质和前额叶背外侧皮质的体积更小。印度一项研究得出MCR与额叶腔隙性梗死相关<sup>[40]</sup>,但没有发现WMH和MCR之间的关联<sup>[41]</sup>。有学者认为, MCR的病理机制可能主要涉及神经

退行性变<sup>[42]</sup>。一项关于MCR相关的灰质体积(gray matter, GM)协方差网络的多队列MRI研究利用基于体素的形态测量学和基于多元协方差的统计识别与MCR相关的GM网络,结果发现MCR受试者中,主要辅助运动区、岛叶区和前额叶区的GM减少,提示MCR的发生机制可能涉及辅助运动区域、岛叶区域和前额叶皮层区域,表明MCR可能与控制步态相关的脑区GM萎缩有关,而不是与步态运动相关的脑区有关<sup>[43]</sup>。

### 三、总结与展望

因为MCR诊断主要由SMI和步速减慢组成,研究提示,SMI与客观认知损害密切相关,一半以上患者能被诊断为MCI或痴呆<sup>[44]</sup>,而步速减慢与认知下降之间也相互影响,大多数学者通过研究这两方面探讨MCR的病理机制,通过研究SMI与步速减慢之间的联系,可能为MCR潜在的病理生理学提供线索。

SMI和步速减慢存在一些共同的危险因素,如心血管疾病、糖尿病、异常的皮质醇谱、低维生素D水平、低维生素K水平、脑萎缩、尤其是海马体积减小和大脑中A $\beta$ 沉积增加等。有研究显示,炎症相关的生物标志物的增加与缓慢步速相关,这可能反映了更大的心血管疾病负担,而心血管疾病负担的增加与SMI和MCR相关。一些研究显示,血浆CRP和IL-6升高与老年人灰质体积和海马体积减小相关<sup>[45]</sup>,而灰质体积减小和海马萎缩与慢步速、SMI和MCR相关。步速缓慢与血浆LPC减低有关,虽然血浆LPC在SMI或MCR中的作用不明确,但值得注意的是,低血浆LPC与AD相关,且低血浆LPC 18:2为随访5年后进展为MCI或AD的预测因子之一<sup>[46]</sup>。既往研究提示血浆GDF-15的升高与缓慢步速有关,而较高的血清GDF-15与较低的处理速度、记忆力和执行功能相关<sup>[47]</sup>。因此可以得出这样的结论,即炎症参与了MCR发生、发展的不同阶段,积极控制炎症反应或可对远期不良预后产生干预效果。纵向研究的设计可能为寻找MCR特征性的生物标志物提供更有力的证据,而蛋白质组学和代谢组学方面检测技术的进步也为未来发现与MCR相关的新的生物标志物提供了巨大的希望。

一些学者认为,步态异常和记忆障碍存在一些共享的大脑区域和神经网络,例如辅助运动区、岛叶区和前额叶等,而这些共享区域可能容易受到神经退行性变和血管因素的共同影响,导致MCR的发生。然而,步速减慢不仅受到神经的控制,骨骼肌病理过程也可能参与其发病,如肌纤维再生能力的

丧失、蛋白平衡受损、衰老细胞的积累等,这对研究MCR的病理机制可能产生干扰。MCR模型提示对骨骼肌的康复训练有可能对促进认知神经网络的稳定起重要作用,这为认知康复提供了有利的科学依据。

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