

安脑丸联合丙戊酸钠对老年躁狂抑郁症患者的治疗效果及GSK3活性、炎症状态、认知功能的影响

王 敏¹, 彭代辉²

1. 焦作市第四人民医院 心理科, 河南 焦作 454000

2. 上海市精神卫生中心 心境障碍科, 上海 200000

摘要: **目的** 探究安脑丸联合丙戊酸钠对老年躁狂抑郁症的临床效果及对患者糖原合成酶激酶3 (GSK3) 活性、炎症状态、认知功能的影响。**方法** 前瞻性选取焦作市第四人民医院2018年2月—2020年9月收治的老年躁狂抑郁症患者92例作为研究对象, 按照随机数字表法分为对照组和试验组, 每组各46例。对照组服用丙戊酸钠缓释片治疗, 初始剂量为每次500 mg, 每天1次; 1周内可根据患者病情、耐受情况增加至每天1 000~1 500 mg。试验组在对照组基础上加用安脑丸, 初始剂量为每次6 g, 每天2次; 2周后调整药物剂量为每次3 g, 每天1次。两组药物均为口服, 均持续治疗8周。比较两组治疗总有效率, 分别于治疗前及治疗8周后采用贝克-拉范森躁狂量表 (BRMS) 及汉密尔顿抑郁量表 (HAMD) 评价两组患者的躁狂症状和抑郁症状, 检测两组患者外周血单个核细胞 (PBMC) 中 GSK3 相关蛋白及血清炎症因子肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1 (IL-1)、白细胞介素-10 (IL-10) 等水平, 采用元认知问卷 (MCQ-30) 评分评估患者认知功能, 观察并记录两组患者不良反应发生情况。**结果** 治疗8周后, 试验组总有效率为93.48%, 显著高于对照组的78.26% ($P < 0.05$)。治疗8周后两组BRMS、HAMD评分较治疗前下降 ($P < 0.05$), 试验组低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 治疗8周后两组PBMC中pSer21-GSK3 α 、pSer9-GSK3 β 、total-GSK3 α 、total-GSK3 β 、血清IL-10水平较治疗前升高 ($P < 0.05$), 试验组高于对照组, 血清TNF- α 、IL-1水平低于治疗前 ($P < 0.05$), 试验组低于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 治疗8周后两组MCQ-30量表认知自信、自我认知意识、积极信念、控制思维的倾向、失控和危机感评分较治疗前升高 ($P < 0.05$), 试验组高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$); 试验组不良反应发生率与对照组比较无明显差异 ($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 安脑丸联合丙戊酸钠治疗老年躁狂抑郁症能显著提高疗效, 减轻患者躁狂与抑郁程度, 还可下调GSK3活性、炎症因子表达水平, 改善认知能力, 且不增加药物不良反应。

关键词: 安脑丸; 丙戊酸钠; 躁狂抑郁症; 糖原合成酶激酶3; 炎症状态; 认知功能

中图分类号: R971 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1674-6376 (2022) 02-0343-07

DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.1674-6376.2022.02.021

Therapeutic effects of Annao Pill and sodium valproate in treatment of elderly patients with manic depression and its influence on GSK3 activity, inflammatory state and cognitive function

WANG Min¹, PENG Daihui²

1. Department of Psychology, Jiaozuo Fourth People's Hospital, Jiaozuo 454000, China

2. Department of Mood Disorders, Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai 200000, China

Abstract: Objective To explore the clinical effect of Annao Pill combined with sodium valproate in the treatment of senile manic depression and its effect on glycogen synthase kinase 3 (GSK3) activity, inflammatory state and cognitive function. **Methods** A total of 92 elderly patients with manic depression treated in Jiaozuo Fourth People's Hospital from February 2018 to September 2020 were prospectively selected as the research objects. They were randomly divided into control group and experimental group, with 46 cases in each group. Patients in the control group were treated with Sodium Valproate Sustained-Release Tablets, with an initial dose of 500 mg once a day, within one week, it can be increased to 1 000—1 500 mg per day according to the patient's condition and tolerance. On the basis of the control group, patients in the experimental group were added with Annao Pill, with an initial dose of six g each time, twice a day, after two weeks, the dosage was adjusted to three g each time, one time a day. Both groups were treated

收稿日期: 2021-09-02

第一作者: 王 敏, 女, 本科, 副主任医师。Tel: 13938185707 E-mail: minw2021@126.com

orally for eight weeks. The total effective rates of the two groups were compared. The manic symptoms and depressive symptoms of the two groups were evaluated by Bech-Rafaelsen Mania Rating Scale (BRMS) and Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD) before and eight weeks after treatment. The levels of the GSK3 related protein in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) and serum inflammatory factor tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-1 (IL-1) and interleukin-10 (IL-10) were detected. Cognitive function were evaluated by Metacognitive questionnaire (MCQ-30), and the adverse reactions of the two groups were observed and recorded. **Results** After eight weeks of treatment, the total effective rate in the experimental group was 93.48%, which was significantly higher than 78.26% in the control group ($P < 0.05$). After eight weeks of treatment, the scores of BRMS and HAMD in the two groups decreased compared with those before treatment ($P < 0.05$), and the scores in the experimental group were lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The levels of pSer21-GSK3 α , pSer9-GSK3 β , total-GSK3 α , total-GSK3 β in PBMC and serum IL-10 of the two groups after eight weeks of treatment were higher than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$), and the levels in the experimental group were higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The level of serum TNF- α and IL-1 of the two groups after eight weeks of treatment were lower than that those before treatment ($P < 0.05$), and the levels in the experimental group were lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). After eight weeks of treatment, the scores of MCQ-30 scale cognitive self-confidence, self-awareness, positive belief, tendency to control thinking, out of control and sense of crisis in the two groups were higher than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$), and those in the experimental group were higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the experimental group and the control group ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The combination of Annao Pill and sodium valproate in the treatment of senile manic depression can significantly improve the curative effect, reduce the degree of mania and depression, reduce the activity of GSK3 and the expression level of inflammatory factors, improve cognitive ability, and do not increase adverse drug reactions.

Key words: Annao Pill; sodium valproate; manic depression; glycogen synthase kinase 3; inflammatory state; cognitive function

躁狂抑郁症属于临床常见的精神障碍性疾病,无明确发病原因,以兼有躁狂与抑郁2种状态为主要表现,可间歇性交替反复发作,严重影响患者身心健康及生活质量^[1]。丙戊酸钠为抗癫痫药,也可用于精神分裂症等治疗,其不仅能够稳定情绪,还具有较为显著的抗抑郁作用^[2]。但国内外研究均证实,丙戊酸钠单独应用于躁狂抑郁症患者难以达到理想效果^[3-4]。安脑丸是一种中成药,具有豁痰开窍、镇惊熄风、清热解毒之功效,临床研究表明其在脑卒中后焦虑抑郁治疗中具有良好辅助治疗作用^[5]。研究显示,糖原合成酶激酶3(glycogen synthase kinase 3, GSK3)参与双相情感障碍发生发展过程,其活性升高会加速病情进展^[6]。同时,相关报道显示,躁狂抑郁症患者机体内伴有炎症状态^[7]。但目前国内外尚缺乏关于安脑丸与丙戊酸钠联合治疗躁狂抑郁症患者临床效果的研究,有待补充循证依据。基于此,本研究尝试探究安脑丸与丙戊酸钠联用治疗老年躁狂抑郁症患者的临床效果及对患者GSK3活性、炎症状态、认知功能的影响,为临床老年躁狂抑郁症的治疗提供用药依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

前瞻性选取焦作市第四人民医院2018年2月—2020年9月收治的老年躁狂抑郁症患者92例作为研究对象,其中男58例,女34例;年龄60~78岁,平

均年龄(66.52 ± 4.86)岁;病程1~5年,平均病程(2.95 ± 0.62)年;疾病类型:双相情感障碍I型42例,双相情感障碍II型50例。按照随机数字表法采用电脑随机生成数字表进行分组,分为对照组和试验组,每组各46例。本研究经焦作市第四人民医院伦理委员会审批通过(审批编号:H180125)。

1.2 纳入及排除标准

1.2.1 纳入标准 (1)符合躁狂抑郁症相关诊断标准^[8];贝克-拉范森躁狂量表(Bech-Rafaelsen Mania Rating Scale, BRMS)评分 ≥ 18 分;汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton Depression Scale, HAMD)评分 ≥ 20 分;(2)患者及家属均知情,签订知情承诺书。

1.2.2 排除标准 (1)参与本研究前4周内接受其他相关药物或电休克治疗者;(2)因激素、器质性病变、物质依赖而致的躁狂抑郁症者;(3)伴有重要脏器严重功能异常者;(4)合并人格障碍、精神分裂症者;(5)对本研究相关药物过敏者。

1.3 方法

对照组服用丙戊酸钠缓释片[赛诺菲(杭州)制药有限公司,国药准字H20010595,规格:每片0.5 g,批号:BHG0286、8HG0402、AHG0255]治疗,初始剂量为每次500 mg,每天1次;1周内可根据患者病情、耐受情况增加至每天1 000~1 500 mg。试验组在对照组基础上加用安脑丸(哈尔滨蒲公英药业有限公司,国药准字Z23020126,规格:每丸3 g,批号:

20171107、20190106),初始剂量为每次6 g,每天2次;2周后调整药物剂量为每次3 g,每天1次。两组药物均为口服,均持续治疗8周。

1.4 观察指标

1.4.1 疗效评定标准 BRMS及HAMD评分下降幅度75%以上为显效;BRMS及HAMD评分下降幅度50%~75%为有效;BRMS及HAMD评分下降幅度50%以下为无效。

总有效率=(显效+有效)例数/总例数

1.4.2 临床症状变化情况 分别于治疗前及治疗8周后进行BRMS^[9]及HAMD^[10]评分,其中BRMS评分<5分为无躁狂症状;5~10分为有躁狂症状;11~22分为有明显躁狂症状;>22分为有严重躁狂症状;HAMD评分<8分为正常;8~19分为可能存在抑郁症;20~35分为一定存在抑郁症;>35分为存在严重抑郁症。两者分数越高,提示临床症状越严重。

1.4.3 外周血单个核细胞(PBMC)中GSK3相关蛋白水平比较 分别于治疗前、治疗8周后采集清晨空腹静脉血3 mL,置于抗凝管中,提取PBMC,制备总蛋白,采用蛋白免疫印迹法检测GSK3相关蛋白pSer21-GSK3 α 、pSer9-GSK3 β 、total-GSK3 α 、total-GSK3 β 水平,以细胞骨架蛋白(β -tubulin)作为内参,采用目的蛋白灰度值与 β -tubulin灰度值比值表示蛋白相对表达量。

1.4.4 炎症状态指标水平比较 分别于治疗前、治疗8周后采集清晨空腹静脉血3 mL,置于离心管,3 000 r·min⁻¹离心10 min,取上清液,保存于-80℃恒温冰箱内,待检。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1(IL-1)、白细胞介素-10(IL-10)水平,试剂盒购自法国梅里埃公司,所有操作步骤严格遵循试剂盒说明书。

1.4.5 认知功能评价 分别于治疗前、治疗8周后采用元认知问卷(Metacognition questionnaire-30, MCQ-30)评分^[11]评估患者认知功能,包括认知自信、自我认知意识、积极信念、控制思维的倾向、失控和危机感等5个方面,每个方面0~30分,分值越高,提示认知功能越好。

1.4.6 不良反应发生情况 于治疗过程中观察记录两组患者与药物相关的不良反应发生情况。

1.5 统计学方法

采用统计学软件SPSS 22.0处理数据,计量资料采取Bartlett方差齐性检验与夏皮罗-威尔克正态性检验,均确认具备方差齐性且近似服从正态分

布,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 描述,采用独立样本 t 检验;计数资料用例或百分率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 表明差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者基线资料比较及病例脱落情况

按随机方法将患者分为对照组和试验组,每组各46例。对照组男30例,女16例;年龄60~78岁,平均年龄(66.89 $\pm$ 4.71)岁;病程1~5年,平均病程(2.87 $\pm$ 0.53)年;疾病类型:双相情感障碍I型22例,双相情感障碍II型24例。试验组男28例,女18例;年龄60~76岁,平均年龄(66.15 $\pm$ 4.03)岁;病程1~5年,平均病程(3.02 $\pm$ 0.59)年;疾病类型:双相情感障碍I型20例,双相情感障碍II型26例。两组患者年龄、性别、病程、疾病类型等一般资料均衡可比($P > 0.05$)。两组入选患者均完成治疗,治疗期间无病例脱落。

2.2 两组治疗效果比较

试验组治疗总有效率为93.48%,显著高于对照组的78.26%($P < 0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组治疗效果比较

Table 1 Comparison of therapeutic effects between two groups

组别	n/例	显效/例	有效/例	无效/例	总有效率/%
对照	46	17	19	10	78.26
试验	46	25	18	3	93.48*

与对照组比较: * $P < 0.05$

* $P < 0.05$ vs control group

2.3 两组治疗前后临床症状变化情况

两组治疗前BRMS、HAMD评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗8周后两组BRMS、HAMD评分较本组治疗前下降($P < 0.05$),治疗后试验组BRMS、HAMD评分显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$),见表2。

2.4 两组治疗前后PBMC中GSK3相关蛋白表达水平

治疗前两组患者PBMC中pSer21-GSK3 α 、pSer9-GSK3 β 、total-GSK3 α 、total-GSK3 β 蛋白表达水平差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗8周后两组患者PBMC中pSer21-GSK3 α 、pSer9-GSK3 β 、total-GSK3 α 、total-GSK3 β 蛋白表达水平均较本组治疗前显著升高($P < 0.05$),且治疗后试验组高于对照组($P < 0.05$),见表3。

2.5 两组治疗前后炎症指标比较

治疗前两组血清TNF- α 、IL-1、IL-10水平差异

表2 两组治疗前后临床症状变化情况 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Changes of clinical symptoms of two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n/例	BRMS 评分		HAMD 评分	
		治疗前	治疗8周后	治疗前	治疗8周后
对照	46	26.63±3.29	10.89±2.51 [*]	30.58±3.87	15.72±3.34 [*]
试验	46	27.25±3.14	8.36±2.04 ^{*#}	31.22±4.39	12.36±3.02 ^{*#}

与同组治疗前比较: ^{*} $P < 0.05$; 与对照组治疗前比较: [#] $P < 0.05$ ^{*} $P < 0.05$ vs same group before treatment; [#] $P < 0.05$ vs control group after treatment表3 两组治疗前后PBMC中GSK3相关蛋白表达水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of GSK3 related protein levels in PBMC between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n/例	时间	蛋白相对表达水平			
			pSer21-GSK3 α	pSer9-GSK3 β	total-GSK3 α	total-GSK3 β
对照	46	治疗前	74.63±15.78	54.92±12.88	80.49±20.15	55.80±12.36
		治疗8周后	93.56±17.35 [*]	76.23±15.32 [*]	107.05±21.68 [*]	74.20±20.55 [*]
试验	46	治疗前	73.50±13.26	54.08±10.47	81.13±18.63	55.05±11.77
		治疗8周后	108.42±20.07 ^{*#}	95.34±21.44 ^{*#}	123.57±25.11 ^{*#}	102.13±23.80 ^{*#}

与同组治疗前比较: ^{*} $P < 0.05$; 与对照组治疗前比较: [#] $P < 0.05$ ^{*} $P < 0.05$ vs same group before treatment; [#] $P < 0.05$ vs control group after treatment

无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 治疗8周后两组血清TNF- α 、IL-1水平低于本组治疗前($P < 0.05$), 且试验组显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$); 治疗8周后两组血清IL-10水平高于本组治疗前, 且试验组高于对照组($P < 0.05$), 见表4。

2.6 两组治疗前后认知功能变化情况

治疗前两组MCQ-30量表各维度评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 治疗8周后两组MCQ-30量表

中认知自信、自我认知意识、积极信念、控制思维的倾向、失控和危机感评分较治疗前均明显升高($P < 0.05$), 且试验组高于对照组($P < 0.05$), 见表5。

2.7 两组不良反应发生情况

两组不良反应发生率差异不显著($P > 0.05$), 见表6。

3 讨论

躁狂抑郁症是一种以躁狂和抑郁的反复交替发作为典型表现的重性精神疾病, 据相关数据统计

表4 两组治疗前后炎症状态指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of inflammatory indexes between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n/例	时间	TNF- α /(pg·mL ⁻¹)	IL-1/(pg·mL ⁻¹)	IL-10/(pg·mL ⁻¹)
对照	46	治疗前	183.39±20.77	126.99±22.24	182.21±23.51
		治疗8周后	148.08±21.78 [*]	98.67±18.17 [*]	251.03±22.25 [*]
试验	46	治疗前	186.27±23.15	130.06±19.76	180.15±20.48
		治疗8周后	126.15±19.42 ^{*#}	82.01±15.23 ^{*#}	272.40±26.39 ^{*#}

与同组治疗前比较: ^{*} $P < 0.05$; 与对照组治疗前比较: [#] $P < 0.05$ ^{*} $P < 0.05$ vs same group before treatment; [#] $P < 0.05$ vs control group after treatment表5 两组治疗前后认知功能比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 5 Comparison of cognitive function between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n/例	时间	认知自信	自我认知意识	积极信念	控制思维的倾向	失控和危机感
对照	46	治疗前	12.21±2.06	12.12±1.53	12.62±1.66	14.02±1.42	12.26±1.75
		治疗8周后	14.59±2.37 [*]	13.84±1.85 [*]	13.90±1.81 [*]	15.67±1.55 [*]	13.78±1.47 [*]
试验	46	治疗前	12.75±2.18	12.08±1.74	12.40±1.95	14.19±1.68	12.11±1.97
		治疗8周后	17.38±3.03 ^{*#}	16.02±2.21 ^{*#}	15.93±2.06 ^{*#}	17.14±1.84 ^{*#}	15.66±2.10 ^{*#}

与同组治疗前比较: ^{*} $P < 0.05$; 与对照组治疗前比较: [#] $P < 0.05$ ^{*} $P < 0.05$ vs same group before treatment; [#] $P < 0.05$ vs control group after treatment

表6 两组不良反应发生情况比较
Table 6 Comparison of adverse reactions between two groups

组别	n/例	恶心厌食/例	头晕/例	失眠/例	总发生率/%
对照	46	2	1	1	8.70
试验	46	3	2	1	13.04

显示,人群终生患病率高达5.5%~7.8%,日益成为国内外广泛关注的严重精神卫生问题^[12]。同时,研究表明,躁狂抑郁症复发率较高、治疗有效率相对较低,需积极探索较为可靠、安全的治疗方案,以达到增强疗效、控制与改善病情、降低复发率的目的^[13]。

丙戊酸钠是临床常见的心境稳定剂,具有口服吸收良好、生物利用度80%以上等优势,可通过增强脑内 γ -氨基丁酸(γ -GABA)传递作用、提高突触间隙 γ -GABA水平、增加脑干、海马中去甲肾上腺素及纹状体-边缘系统5-羟色胺(5-HT)水平等作用机制,调节患者焦虑、抑郁、激惹状态,能够有效减少躁狂与抑郁频繁转换发作频次,还有利于改善睡眠情况^[14-15]。但梁春梅^[16]研究证实,丙戊酸钠单独应用于双相情感障碍治疗中虽可一定程度控制、减轻躁狂与抑郁症状,但无法取得理想疗效,且停药后复发风险较高。因此,需联合其他药物共同治疗。在上述研究基础上,本研究尝试采用安脑丸与丙戊酸钠联用治疗老年躁狂抑郁症,结果发现,两者联合治疗能显著提高疗效,减轻躁狂与抑郁程度。安脑丸是一种由珍珠、珍珠母、人工牛黄、猪胆汁粉、水牛角浓缩粉、郁金、黄连、黄芩、冰片等组成的中成药,其组方中珍珠具有宁心安神之效;珍珠母、郁金具有开窍明目、行气解郁之效;人工牛黄、猪胆汁粉、水牛角浓缩粉具有豁痰开窍之效;黄连、黄芩可清热燥湿、泻火解毒;冰片可开窍醒神,诸药合用,共奏开窍醒脑、行气解郁、镇惊熄风、清热解毒之效^[17]。因此,当安脑丸与丙戊酸钠联合应用时可从多靶点、多途径发挥抗抑郁、稳定心境等作用,从而达到增强疗效、减轻临床症状、控制病情的目的。同时,研究表明,TNF- α 、IL-1、IL-10属于与躁狂抑郁症相关的炎症因子,其中,TNF- α 、IL-1是促炎因子,IL-10是抑炎因子,均可反映机体炎症状态^[18-19]。本研究结果显示,治疗8周后两组血清TNF- α 、IL-1水平低于治疗前,试验组低于对照组,IL-10水平高于治疗前,试验组高于对照组,可见与丙戊酸钠单独

应用相比,安脑丸与丙戊酸钠联用治疗老年躁狂抑郁症患者能更明显抑制机体炎症反应。现代药理研究表明,安脑丸具有抗炎作用,可有效抑制炎症反应,还可通过抑制核转录因子 κ B(NF- κ B)表达间接减轻机体炎症反应^[20-21]。故两者联用能更显著降低患者TNF- α 、IL-1水平,提高IL-10水平,改善炎症状态。

国内外学者相关研究均显示,GSK3作为具有多功能的丝/苏氨酸蛋白激酶,在多条通路信号传导和蛋白磷酸化中担任重要角色,在双相情感障碍中发挥重要作用^[22-23]。GSK3主要以活性状态存在于体内,其活性状态包括GSK3 α 与GSK3 β 两个亚型,当GSK3-3N-末端的丝氨酸(pSer21-GSK3 α 、pSer9-GSK3 β)被磷酸化后,其活性受到抑制。本研究数据表明,安脑丸与丙戊酸钠联用治疗老年躁狂抑郁症患者可显著提高pSer21-GSK3 α 、pSer9-GSK3 β 磷酸化水平,抑制GSK3活性,说明两者联用可能通过抑制GSK3活性减轻躁狂抑郁症临床症状与病情。本研究还发现,安脑丸与丙戊酸钠联用能显著改善躁狂抑郁症患者的认知功能,可能与安脑丸具有抑制炎症反应,减少神经细胞凋亡,加快神经元再生,保护脑组织,改善脑血液循环等作用有关^[24]。此外,本研究显示,两组不良反应发生率无显著差异,说明安脑丸与丙戊酸钠联用不增加药物不良反应,安全性良好。但本研究未进行随访,尚无法明确安脑丸与丙戊酸钠联用对老年躁狂抑郁症患者复发风险的影响,需做进一步分析与探讨。

本研究结果表明,安脑丸与丙戊酸钠联用治疗老年躁狂抑郁症患者能显著提高疗效,减轻躁狂与抑郁程度,还可下调GSK3活性、炎症因子表达水平,改善认知能力,且不增加药物不良反应,值得临床研究深入探讨。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

参考文献

- [1] Kendler K S, Klee A. Philipp Jolly and his 1913 "the heredity of psychosis": Homogeneity versus heterogeneity of familial transmission and an early look at Mendelian models for manic-depressive illness and dementia praecox [J]. Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet, 2021, 186(2): 90-100.
 - [2] 丁玲,肖开提·苏理旦.喹硫平或奥氮平联合丙戊酸钠缓释片治疗维族双相障碍精神病的疗效研究[J].药物评价研究, 2017, 40(5): 696-699.
- Ding L, Shawkati S. Effect of quetiapine or olanzapine combined with sodium valproate on treatment of Uighur

- patients with bipolar disorder [J]. Drug Eval Res, 2017, 40(5): 696-699.
- [3] 李燕华, 蒋婉丽. 喹硫平或阿立哌唑联合丙戊酸钠治疗BPD抑郁发作疗效观察 [J]. 西南国防医药, 2018, 28(11): 1010-1012.
Li Y H, Jiang W L. Effects of quetiapine or aripiprazole combined with sodium valproate in treatment of depressive episode of BPD [J]. Med J Natl Defending Forces Southwest China, 2018, 28(11): 1010-1012.
- [4] Singh R K, Sinha V K, Chaudhury S. Effect size of lithium, carbamazepine, and sodium valproate in child and adolescent bipolar I disorder during manic phase: A prospective open-label study [J]. Ind Psychiatry J, 2019, 28(2): 185-197.
- [5] 易全民, 漆琼蔚, 蒋荣峰. 安脑丸联合奥氮平治疗脑梗死后焦虑抑郁患者临床疗效观察 [J]. 实用医院临床杂志, 2020, 17(5): 5-9.
Yi Q M, Qi Q W, Jiang R F. The clinical curative effect of Annao Pills combined with olanzapine in the treatment of patients with anxiety and depression after cerebral infarction [J]. Pract J Clin Med, 2020, 17(5): 5-9.
- [6] Munkholm K, Miskowiak K W, Jacoby A S, et al. Glycogen synthase kinase-3 β activity and cognitive functioning in patients with bipolar I disorder [J]. Eur Neuropsychopharmacol, 2018, 28(3): 361-368.
- [7] 黄桥生, 蔡楚兰, 徐止浩, 等. 清神醒脑汤联合丙戊酸镁缓释片治疗双相情感障碍躁狂发作疗效及对认知功能及炎性因子的影响 [J]. 中华中医药学刊, 2019, 37(1): 166-169.
Huang Q S, Cai C L, Xu Z H, et al. Effect of Qingshen Xingnao Decoction combined with magnesium valproate sustained release tablets on cognitive function and inflammatory factors in bipolar disorder patients with bipolar affective disorder [J]. Chin Arch Tradit Chin Med, 2019, 37(1): 166-169.
- [8] 中华医学会精神病学分会. 中国精神障碍分类与诊断标准第三版(精神障碍分类) [J]. 中华精神科杂志, 2001, 34(3): 184-188.
Psychiatric Branch of Chinese Medical Association. Chinese classification and diagnostic criteria for mental disorders, Third Edition (classification of mental disorders) [J]. Chin J Psychiatr, 2001, 34(3): 184-188.
- [9] Wciórka J, Schaeffer E, Switaj P, et al. Bech-Rafaelsen Mania Scale and Young Mania Rating Scale--comparison of psychometric properties of the two instruments for rating a manic syndrome [J]. Psychiatr Pol, 2011, 45(1): 61-78.
- [10] Obeid S, Abi Elias Hallit C, Haddad C, et al. Validation of the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS) and sociodemographic factors associated with Lebanese depressed patients [J]. Encephale, 2018, 44(5): 397-402.
- [11] Fergus T A, Bardeen J R. The Metacognitions Questionnaire-30: An examination of a bifactor model and measurement invariance among men and women in a community sample [J]. Assessment, 2019, 26(2): 223-234.
- [12] 徐文悦, 任燕, 崔晓红, 等. 新双相情感障碍患者静息态功能磁共振低频振幅Meta分析 [J]. 中国药物与临床, 2017, 17(8): 1155-1157.
Xu W Y, Ren Y, Cui X H, et al. Meta analysis of resting fMRI low frequency amplitude in patients with new bipolar disorder [J]. Chin Remedies Clin, 2017, 17(8): 1155-1157.
- [13] 吴霞民, 马宁, 王勋, 等. 2017年全国严重精神障碍患者管理治疗现状分析 [J]. 中华精神科杂志, 2019, 52(1): 82-88.
Wu X M, Ma N, Wang X, et al. Management and services for psychosis in people's republic of China in 2017 [J]. Chin J Psychiatry, 2019, 52(1): 82-88.
- [14] 陈洁, 葛梦娜. 丙戊酸钠与草酸艾司西酞普兰联合治疗特发性癫痫合并抑郁的临床疗效及安全性 [J]. 现代医学, 2018, 46(9): 997-1002.
Chen J, Ge M N. Clinical efficacy and safety of sodium valproate combined with escitalopram oxalate in the treatment of idiopathic epilepsy combined with depression [J]. Mod Med J, 2018, 46(9): 997-1002.
- [15] Huang W L, Ren X, Shen F, et al. Sodium valproate induced acute pancreatitis in a bipolar disorder patient: A case report [J]. BMC Pharmacol Toxicol, 2019, 20(1): 71.
- [16] 梁春梅. 丙戊酸镁、丙戊酸钠治疗双相情感障碍躁狂相的比较 [J]. 深圳中西医结合杂志, 2020, 30(15): 100-101.
Liang C M. Comparison of magnesium valproate and sodium valproate in the treatment of manic phase of bipolar disorder [J]. Shenzhen J Integr Tradit Chin West Med, 2020, 30(15): 100-101.
- [17] 汤光花, 韩亚琼, 李庆丽. 安脑丸治疗癫痫的临床疗效及对海马5-HT含量及IL-1 β 、IL-6基因表达的影响 [J]. 光明中医, 2019, 34(2): 230-233.
Tang G H, Han Y Q, Li Q L. The clinical effect of annao pills in treating epilepsy and its influence on Hippocampus 5-HT content and the expression of IL-1 β and IL-6 gene [J]. Guangming J Chin Med, 2019, 34(2): 230-233.
- [18] 张龙元, 谢勇, 刘鹄瑶. 富马酸喹硫平片联合碳酸锂缓释片对躁狂抑郁症治疗效果及认知功能的影响 [J]. 甘肃科学学报, 2019, 31(4): 74-78.
Zhang L Y, Xie Y, Liu M Y. The effect of quetiapine

- fumarate tablets and lithium carbonate extended release tablets on the treatment of manic depression and cognitive function [J]. J Gansu Sci, 2019, 31(4): 74-78.
- [19] 武红莉, 田瑞雪, 宁兰丁, 等. 慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者肺部感染的影响因素分析及血清炎症因子水平变化分析 [J]. 中华医院感染学杂志, 2018, 28(1): 25-28.
- Wu H L, Tian R X, Ning L D, et al. Risk factors for pulmonary infections in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and changes of levels of serum inflammatory factors [J]. Chin J Nosocomiology, 2018, 28(1): 25-28.
- [20] 岳丽萍, 郭雅明, 汪金涛. 安脑丸联合阿立哌唑治疗精神分裂症的临床研究 [J]. 现代药物与临床, 2018, 33(7): 1648-1651.
- Yue L P, Guo Y M, Wang J T. Clinical study on Annao Pills combined with aripiprazole in treatment of schizophrenia [J]. Drugs Clin, 2018, 33(7): 1648-1651.
- [21] 吴林, 黄晓丹, 陈炜, 等. 逐瘀安脑丸对高血压性脑出血患者临床疗效及炎症因子影响 [J]. 辽宁中医药大学学报, 2019, 21(1): 8-10.
- Wu L, Huang X D, Chen W, et al. Effects of Zhuyu annao pill on clinical efficacy and inflammatory factors in patients with hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage [J]. J Liaoning Univ Tradit Chin Med, 2019, 21(1): 8-10.
- [22] 魏艳艳, 陈景旭, 肖玲, 等. 海马 AKT/GSK3 β /CRMP2 信号通路改变对大鼠抑郁样行为及微管蛋白的影响 [J]. 中华行为医学与脑科学杂志, 2020, 29(8): 713-718.
- [23] Dandekar M P, Valvassori S S, Dal-Pont G C, et al. Glycogen synthase kinase-3 β as a putative therapeutic target for bipolar disorder [J]. Curr Drug Metab, 2018, 19(8): 663-673.
- [24] 莫肇. 安脑丸联合丙戊酸钠对癫痫部分性发作的疗效及认知功能的影响分析 [J]. 中国医学创新, 2017, 14(25): 108-111.
- Mo Z. Effect analysis of annao pill combined with sodium valproate on efficacy and cognitive function of partial epilepsy [J]. Med Innov China, 2017, 14(25): 108-111.

【责任编辑 刘东博】