

艾司唑仑联合经颅磁刺激治疗老年慢性失眠的单中心前瞻性随机对照研究

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摘要: **目的** 探讨艾司唑仑联合经颅磁刺激 (rTMS) 治疗老年慢性失眠的临床效果。**方法** 前瞻性选取2018年10月—2020年10月遂宁市中心医院收治的148例老年慢性失眠患者为研究对象, 随机数字表法将患者分为药物组 ($n=49$)、rTMS组 ($n=49$)、联合组 ($n=50$), 药物组给予艾司唑仑片, 晚上入睡前口服1 mg, 每天1次; rTMS组给予低频rTMS, 应用YRD CCY-1型经颅磁刺激器, 取坐位, 将其安放于四神聪、安眠、本神、百会、神庭穴位, 刺激频率1 Hz, 刺激时间每个序列选定50 s, 间歇5 s, 连续治疗1 500次脉冲, 每天1次; 联合组给予艾司唑仑片+低频rTMS, 艾司唑仑片用法用量同药物组, 低频rTMS具体步骤同rTMS组。3组均治疗1个月。对比3组临床疗效和不良反应情况, 对比3组患者治疗前后匹兹堡睡眠质量指数 (PSQI)、多导睡眠图 (PSG) 相关指标 [睡眠潜伏期 (SOL)、睡眠效率 (SE)、快速眼动期 (REM)]、情景记忆指标 [听觉词语记忆测验 (AVMT), 包括短延迟回忆、长延迟回忆、即刻记忆]、焦虑自评量表 (SAS)、抑郁自评量表 (SDS)、神经递质 [γ -氨基丁酸 (GABA)、5-羟色胺 (5-HT)、去甲肾上腺素 (NE)] 水平。**结果** 治疗1个月后, 联合组治疗总有效率为92.00%, 药物组和rTMS组治疗总有效率分别为75.51%和71.43%, 联合组总有效率显著高于药物组和rTMS组 ($P<0.05$), 药物组和rTMS组治疗总有效率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。治疗前3组患者睡眠质量指标PSQI评分、SOL、SE、REM比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 治疗1个月后3组患者睡眠质量指标PSQI评分、SOL、SE、REM均较治疗前明显改善 ($P<0.05$); 治疗1个月后联合组PSQI评分显著低于药物组和rTMS组 ($P<0.05$), SOL显著短于药物组和rTMS组 ($P<0.05$), SE、REM显著高于药物组和rTMS组 ($P<0.05$); 治疗1个月后药物组SOL显著短于rTMS组, SE、REM显著高于rTMS组 ($P<0.05$)。治疗前3组AVMT评分比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 治疗1个月后3组AVMT评分各项水平均较治疗前显著提高 ($P<0.05$); 治疗1个月后联合组短延迟回忆、长延迟回忆、即刻记忆评分均高于药物组和rTMS组 ($P<0.05$), 且rTMS组各项指标显著高于药物组 ($P<0.05$)。治疗前3组患者SAS、SDS评分比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$); 治疗1个月后3组患者SAS、SDS评分均较治疗前显著降低 ($P<0.05$); 治疗1个月后联合组患者SAS、SDS评分显著低于药物组和rTMS组 ($P<0.05$), 治疗1个月后药物组和rTMS组患者SAS、SDS评分比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。治疗前3组患者血清GABA、5-HT、NE水平比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$); 治疗1个月后3组患者血清GABA、5-HT水平均较治疗前显著升高 ($P<0.05$), NE水平较治疗前显著降低 ($P<0.05$); 治疗1个月后联合组患者血清5-HT、GABA水平显著高于药物组和rTMS组 ($P<0.05$), NE水平显著低于药物组和rTMS组 ($P<0.05$); 治疗1个月后药物组和rTMS组血清5-HT、GABA、NE水平比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。3组不良反应总发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。**结论** 艾司唑仑联合rTMS治疗老年慢性失眠效果确切, 有利于调节神经递质水平, 改善睡眠质量, 减轻焦虑、抑郁程度, 提高记忆功能, 且安全性高。

关键词: 慢性失眠; 老年患者; 艾司唑仑; 经颅磁刺激; γ -氨基丁酸; 5-羟色胺; 去甲肾上腺素

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A single-center prospective randomized controlled study of estazolam combined with repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation in treatment of elderly patients with chronic insomnia

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the effect of estazolam combined with repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) in treatment of elderly patients with chronic insomnia. **Methods** A total of 148 elderly patients with chronic insomnia treated in

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Suining Central Hospital from October 2018 to October 2020 were prospectively selected as the research objects. The patients were randomly divided into drug group ($n = 49$), rTMS group ($n = 49$) and combined group ($n = 50$). Patients in the drug group were given Estazolam Tablets, 1 mg orally before going to sleep at night, once a day. Patients in the rTMS group were given low-frequency rTMS and applied YRD CCY-1 transcranial magnetic stimulator. The sitting position was taken and placed at the acupoints of Sishencong, Anmian, Benshen, Baihui and Shenting. The stimulation frequency was 1 Hz. The stimulation time was selected for 50 s in each sequence, with an interval of 5 s. 1 500 pulses were treated continuously, once a day. Patients in the combined group were given Estazolam Tablets + low-frequency rTMS. The usage and dosage of Estazolam Tablets were the same as those in the drug group, and the specific steps of low-frequency rTMS were the same as those in the rTMS group. All three groups were treated for one month. The clinical efficacy and adverse reactions of the three groups were compared. Before and after treatment, Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI), polysomnography (PSG) related indexes [sleep latency (SOL), sleep efficiency (SE), rapid eye movement (REM)], episodic memory indexes [auditory word memory test (AVMT), including short delayed memory, long delayed memory, immediate memory], self rating anxiety scale (SAS), self rating depression scale (SDS), neurotransmitters [γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA), 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT), norepinephrine (NE)] levels. **Results** After one month of treatment, the total effective rate of the combined group was 92.00%, and that of the drug group and rTMS group were 75.51% and 71.43% respectively. The total effective rate of the combined group was significantly higher than that of the drug group and rTMS group ($P < 0.05$). There was no statistical difference between the drug group and rTMS group ($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in PSQI score, SOL, SE and REM among the three groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). One month after treatment, the PSQI score, SOL, SE and REM of the three groups were significantly improved compared with those before treatment ($P < 0.05$). One month after treatment, the PSQI score of the combined group was significantly lower than that of the drug group and rTMS group ($P < 0.05$), the SOL was significantly shorter than that of the drug group and rTMS group ($P < 0.05$), and the SE and REM were significantly higher than that of the drug group and rTMS group ($P < 0.05$). After one month of treatment, SOL in the drug group was significantly shorter than that in the rTMS group, and SE and REM were significantly higher than those in the rTMS group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in AVMT scores between the three groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). After one month of treatment, the AVMT scores of the three groups were significantly higher than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$). One month after treatment, the scores of short delayed memory, long delayed memory and immediate memory in the combined group were higher than those in the drug group and rTMS group ($P < 0.05$), and the indexes in rTMS group were significantly higher than those in the drug group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in SAS and SDS scores among the three groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). After one month of treatment, the scores of SAS and SDS in the three groups were significantly lower than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$). After one month of treatment, the scores of SAS and SDS in the combined group were significantly lower than those in the drug group and rTMS group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between the drug group and rTMS group ($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in serum GABA, 5-HT and NE levels among the three groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). One month after treatment, the levels of serum GABA and 5-HT in the three groups were significantly higher than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$), and the level of NE was significantly lower than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$). After one month of treatment, the levels of serum 5-HT and GABA in the combined group were significantly higher than those in the drug group and rTMS group ($P < 0.05$), and the levels of NE were significantly lower than those in the drug group and rTMS group ($P < 0.05$). After one month of treatment, there was no significant difference in the levels of serum 5-HT, GABA and NE between the drug group and rTMS group ($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the total incidence of adverse reactions among the three groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Estazolam combined with rTMS is effective in the treatment of chronic insomnia in the elderly. It is beneficial to regulate the level of neurotransmitters, improve sleep quality, reduce the degree of anxiety and depression, improve memory function, and has high safety.

Key words: chronic insomnia; elderly patients; eszolam; transcranial magnetic stimulation; γ -aminobutyric acid; 5-hydroxytryptamine; norepinephrine

失眠属临床常见睡眠障碍,据调查,失眠在美国发病率22.1%,法国发病率15%~20%,中国发病率约10%,以老年人居多^[1-2]。研究表明,70%伴失眠症状患者1年后仍有失眠症状,50%患者3年后仍有失眠症状,可见失眠症状呈慢性化进展,若未

采取有效治疗措施,极易继发焦虑、抑郁等病症,加重失眠症状,给正常生活与工作带来严重影响^[3]。老年慢性失眠治疗方案多样,涉及药物、物理疗法等,其中艾司唑仑为苯二氮草类药物,具有镇静、催眠、抗焦虑作用,适用于多种类型失眠的治疗;经颅

磁刺激(repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, rTMS)是一种无痛、无创的治疗方案,现有资料证实,1 Hz的低频rTMS对失眠症具有良好疗效^[4]。目前艾司唑仑和rTMS单纯治疗失眠症的相关研究已有报道^[5-6],两者联合应用治疗老年慢性失眠的临床效果少有报道,因此本研究从睡眠质量、情景记忆指标、神经递质等多个方面分析两者联用的治疗效果,为临床老年慢性失眠的治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料与分组

采用样本量粗略估算方法估算:样本量可取变量数的1~5倍。本研究预计纳入6个变量,每一个变量选取22个样本,考虑到10%脱落病例,本研究所需样本量为 $N=6 \times 22(1+10\%) \approx 145$ 例。前瞻性选取2018年10月—2020年10月遂宁市中心医院收治的老年慢性失眠患者148例为研究对象,其中男68例,女80例;年龄60~80岁,平均(71.71±3.25)岁;病程6~18个月,平均(11.91±1.84)个月,每日睡觉时间4~10 h,平均(6.04±0.32)h, Schnohr体力活动^[6]:低等52例、中等75例、高等21例。本研究通过遂宁市中心医院伦理委员会审核(伦理审批号:2018-10-43)。采用随机数字表法分组,遵循1:1:1分配原则,按照就诊顺序排序1~148,每位患者赋予1位随机数,依次排序,1~49号者入单用艾司唑仑组(简称药物组),50~98号者入单用rTMS治疗组(简称rTMS组),99~148号入艾司唑仑联合rTMS治疗组(简称联合组)。

1.2 纳入标准与排除标准

1.2.1 纳入标准 (1)符合慢性失眠诊断标准^[7];(2)持续时间>6个月;(3)年龄60~80岁;(4)失眠严重指数量表(ISI)≥8分;(5)匹兹堡睡眠质量量表(PSQI)>7分;(6)均伴有焦虑及抑郁程度,焦虑自评量表(SAS)总分>50分,抑郁自评量表(SDS)总分>53分;(7)患者及家属知晓并签署知情同意书。

1.2.2 排除标准 (1)其他病因所致继发性失眠者;(2)体质敏感者;(3)重要脏器器质性病变者;(4)近1个月内参与其他临床药物试验者;(5)近1个月内接受抗抑郁药、苯二氮草类受体激动剂、食欲素受体拮抗剂等助眠药物者;(6)患有精神疾病者。

1.3 方法

3组患者入组前2周均停用治疗睡眠的药物。药物组给予艾司唑仑片(上海上药信谊药厂有限公

司,国药准字H31021534,规格:每片1 mg,生产批号20171007、20190712),晚上入睡前口服1 mg,每天1次;rTMS组给予低频rTMS,应用中国武汉依瑞德医疗设备新技术有限公司YRD CCY-1型经颅磁刺激器,取坐位,常规消毒,佩戴治疗帽,保持头部静止不动,将其安放于四神聪、安眠、本神、百会、神庭穴位,刺激频率1 Hz,选取震动模式,刺激时间每个序列选定50 s,间歇5 s,连续治疗1 500次脉冲,每天1次;联合组给予艾司唑仑片+低频rTMS,艾司唑仑片用法用量同药物组,低频rTMS具体步骤同rTMS组。3组均治疗1个月。

1.4 疗效评价标准^[8]

痊愈:失眠症状消失,睡眠率≥75%;显效:失眠症状显著缓解,睡眠率65%~74%;有效:失眠症状明显缓解,睡眠率55%~64%;无效:失眠症状无明显变化,睡眠率≤54%。

睡眠率=实际入睡时间/上床至起床总时间

总有效率=(痊愈例数+显效例数+有效例数)/总例数

1.5 观察指标

(1)分别于治疗前及治疗1个月后评价3组患者睡眠质量。应用PSQI量表从睡眠质量、催眠药物、入睡时间、睡眠时间、睡眠障碍、睡眠效率、日间功能等7个维度评估,总分21分,分值越高睡眠质量越高;舒适、安静、无干扰独立监测室内,应用美国飞利浦伟康公司生产的Alice6多导睡眠监测系统收集患者睡眠监测数据,即睡眠潜伏期(SOL)、睡眠效率(SE)、快速眼动期(REM),连续监测2晚,第1晚为适应环境,尽量消除首夜效应,第2晚正式监测。(2)分别于治疗前及治疗1个月后评价3组患者情景记忆指标。应用听觉词语记忆测验(AVMT)^[9]评估,其中即刻记忆总分36分,短延迟记忆总分12分,长延迟记忆总分12分,分值越高情景记忆越好。(3)分别于治疗前及治疗1个月后评价3组患者焦虑及抑郁程度。应用SAS及SDS进行评估^[10],均采用4级评分法,分值越高焦虑及抑郁程度越高。(4)分别于治疗前及治疗1个月后评价3组患者神经递质水平。取3 mL肘静脉血,3 000 r·min⁻¹离心15 min,取上清液,低温环境保存。以酶联免疫吸附法(ELISA)测定血清γ-氨基丁酸(GABA)、5-羟色胺(5-HT)、去甲肾上腺素(NE)水平。试剂盒均购自武汉赛培生物科技有限公司,完全参照试剂盒说明书操作。(5)观察治疗过程中3组患者不良反应的发生情况,包含乏力、口干、头晕等。

1.6 统计学处理

应用SPSS 22.0处理数据,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,行 t 检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较用SNK- q 检验,计数资料以例数或百分率表示,行 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 表明差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组患者一般资料比较

采用随机数字表法将148例患者分为药物组、rTMS组和联合组,3组患者性别、年龄、病程、每日平均睡眠时间、Schnohr体力活动分级等临床资料均衡可比($P > 0.05$),见表1。

2.2 3组疗效比较

治疗1个月后,联合组治疗总有效率为92.00%,药物组和rTMS组治疗总有效率分别为75.51%和71.43%,联合组总有效率显著高于药物组和rTMS组($P < 0.05$),药物组和rTMS组治疗总有效率比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 3组患者睡眠质量比较

治疗前3组患者睡眠质量指标PSQI评分、SOL、SE、REM比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),治疗1个月后3组患者睡眠质量指标PSQI评分、SOL、SE、REM均较治疗前明显改善($P < 0.05$);治疗1个月后联合组PSQI评分显著低于药物组和rTMS组($P < 0.05$),SOL显著短于药物组和rTMS组($P < 0.05$),SE、REM显著高于药物组和rTMS组($P < 0.05$);治疗1个月后药物组SOL显著短于rTMS组,SE、REM显著高于rTMS组($P < 0.05$)。见图1。

2.4 3组患者AVMT评分比较

治疗前3组AVMT评分比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),治疗1个月后3组AVMT评分各项水平均较治疗前显著提高($P < 0.05$);治疗1个月后联合组短延迟回忆、长延迟回忆、即刻记忆评分均高于药物组和rTMS组($P < 0.05$),且rTMS组各项指标显著高于药物组($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

2.5 3组患者焦虑、抑郁程度比较

治疗前3组患者SAS、SDS评分比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗1个月后3组患者SAS、SDS评分均较治疗前显著降低($P < 0.05$);治疗1个月后联合组患者SAS、SDS评分显著低于药物组和rTMS组($P < 0.05$),治疗1个月后药物组和rTMS组患者SAS、SDS评分比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表4。

2.6 3组患者血清神经递质水平比较

治疗前3组患者血清GABA、5-HT、NE水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗1个月后3组患者血清GABA、5-HT水平均较治疗前显著升高($P < 0.05$),NE水平较治疗前显著降低($P < 0.05$);治疗1个月后联合组患者血清5-HT、GABA水平显著高于药物组和rTMS组($P < 0.05$),NE水平显著低于药物组和rTMS组($P < 0.05$);治疗1个月后药物组和rTMS组血清5-HT、GABA、NE水平比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表5。

2.7 3组不良反应比较

3组不良反应总发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表6。

表1 3组临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data among three groups

组别	n/例	性别/例 (男性/女性)	年龄/岁	病程/月	每日平均睡眠时间/h	Schnohr体力活动分级/例		
						低等	中等	高等
药物	49	25/24	72.08±2.96	11.68±1.71	6.05±0.30	19	25	5
rTMS	49	20/29	72.15±2.89	12.13±1.55	5.97±0.34	16	24	9
联合	50	23/27	70.93±3.45	11.92±2.33	6.11±0.26	17	26	7

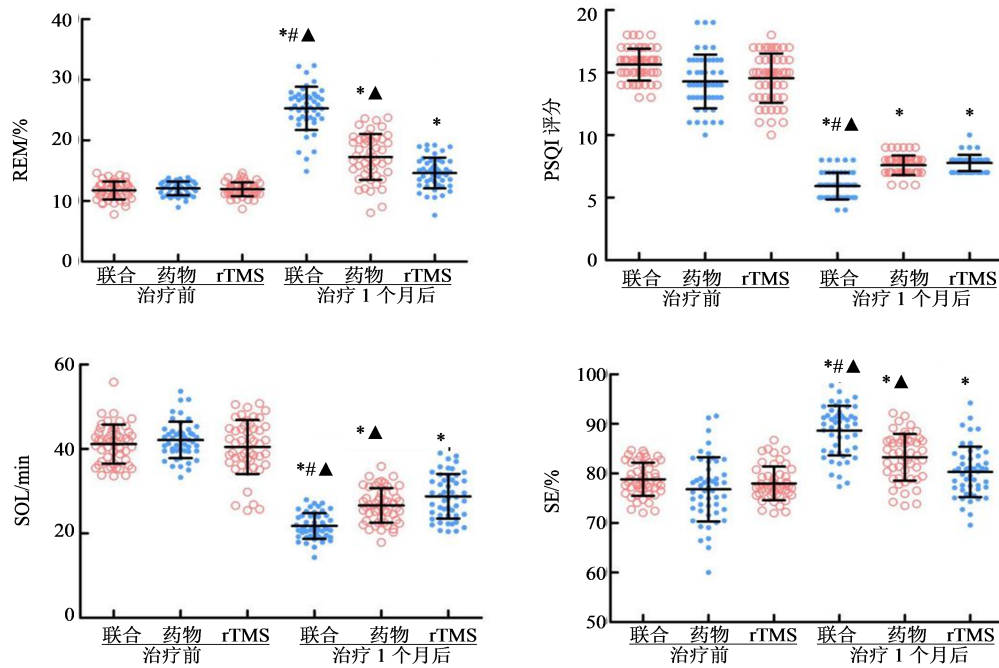
表2 3组疗效比较

Table 2 Comparison of curative effect among three groups

组别	n/例	痊愈/例	显效/例	有效/例	无效/例	总有效率/%
药物	49	8	16	13	12	75.51
rTMS	49	6	17	12	14	71.43
联合	50	12	19	15	4	92.00*

与药物组或rTMS组比较: * $P < 0.05$

* $P < 0.05$ vs drug group or rTMS group



与同组治疗前比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与药物组治疗后比较: # $P < 0.05$; 与rTMS组治疗后比较: ▲ $P < 0.05$
 $^*P < 0.05$ vs same group before treatment; # $P < 0.05$ vs drug group after treatment; ▲ $P < 0.05$ vs rTMS group after treatment

图1 3组睡眠质量比较

Fig. 1 Comparison of sleep quality among three groups

表3 3组AVMT评分比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of AVMT score among three groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n/例	时间	AVMT评分		
			短延迟回忆	长延迟回忆	即刻记忆
药物	49	治疗前	7.14±0.89	5.95±0.77	18.99±4.78
		治疗后	7.33±0.78*	6.32±0.89*	21.04±2.88*
rTMS	49	治疗前	6.88±1.24	6.04±0.62	19.95±4.11
		治疗后	7.65±0.80*#	6.94±0.93*#	23.42±3.56*#
联合	50	治疗前	6.95±1.03	5.74±0.88	20.78±3.04
		治疗后	8.92±0.83*#▲	7.75±0.91*#▲	26.75±3.31*#▲

与同组治疗前比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与药物组治疗后比较: # $P < 0.05$; 与rTMS组治疗后比较: ▲ $P < 0.05$

* $P < 0.05$ vs same group before treatment; # $P < 0.05$ vs drug group after treatment; ▲ $P < 0.05$ vs rTMS group after treatment

表4 3组焦虑、抑郁程度比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of anxiety and depression among three groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n/例	SAS评分		SDS评分	
		治疗前	治疗后1个月	治疗前	治疗后1个月
药物	49	53.26±4.71	45.33±3.38*	56.78±5.33	42.28±5.63*
rTMS	49	52.34±5.47	44.98±4.12*	53.42±4.28	42.30±5.59*
联合	50	51.62±5.88	40.41±4.34*#▲	53.35±4.47	35.56±5.11*#▲

与同组治疗前比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与药物组治疗后比较: # $P < 0.05$; 与rTMS组治疗后比较: ▲ $P < 0.05$

* $P < 0.05$ vs same group before treatment; # $P < 0.05$ vs drug group after treatment; ▲ $P < 0.05$ vs rTMS group after treatment

表5 3组神经递质水平比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 5 Comparison of neurotransmitter levels among three groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	n/例	时间	5-HT/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	GABA/($\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	NE/($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)
药物	49	治疗前	74.48±4.62	5.95±0.85	5.23±0.71
		治疗后	80.53±7.46 [*]	7.99±1.32 [*]	4.81±0.30 [*]
rTMS	49	治疗前	75.53±4.11	6.04±0.80	4.95±0.88
		治疗后	81.48±6.69 [*]	8.16±1.04 [*]	4.62±0.32 [*]
联合	50	治疗前	76.03±3.78	6.18±0.77	5.02±0.83
		治疗后	89.53±8.85 ^{*#▲}	10.85±1.53 ^{*#▲}	3.62±0.28 ^{*#▲}

与同组治疗前比较: * $P < 0.05$; 与药物组治疗后比较: # $P < 0.05$; 与rTMS组治疗后比较: ▲ $P < 0.05$

* $P < 0.05$ vs same group before treatment; # $P < 0.05$ vs drug group after treatment; ▲ $P < 0.05$ vs rTMS group after treatment

表6 3组不良反应比较

Table 6 Comparison of adverse reactions among three groups

组别	n/例	乏力/例	口干/例	头晕/例	总发生率/%
药物	49	2	2	0	8.16
rTMS	49	0	0	2	4.08
联合	50	3	1	1	10.00

3 讨论

近年我国老年人口预计至2050年将达4亿,约占总人口的25%,失眠症是老年人常见疾病,其发病率高达38.2%,长期失眠会引起焦虑、烦躁、认知功能受损,进而加速衰老,危及患者身心健康^[11]。需关注的是,目前尚无针对老年慢性失眠特异性治疗方案,仍需进一步研究探索。

苯二氮草类药物是当前治疗老年慢性失眠首选药物,如艾司唑仑,可结合苯二氮草类受体,增加氯离子通道开放频率,促使氯离子内流,强化GABA对睡眠中枢抑制作用,达到镇静、催眠的作用^[12]。本研究结果显示,艾司唑仑单纯治疗总有效率为75.51%,说明艾司唑仑在老年慢性失眠患者中具有一定应用价值。rTMS是一种新兴治疗手段,部分研究表明,低频rTMS较药物、精神疗法能更为全面改善患者睡眠效率,缓解日间疲劳水平,提高睡眠质量,与本研究结论相符^[13-14],考虑原因与低频rTMS可抑制过度兴奋大脑皮质,发挥镇静作用有关。但低频rTMS单纯治疗老年慢性失眠效果有限,本研究首次尝试将低频rTMS及艾司唑仑联合应用于老年慢性失眠患者,发现联合治疗能更为显著改善老年慢性失眠患者睡眠质量及记忆功能,提高整体治疗效果。从失眠质量方面来看,艾司唑仑口服给药后,可帮助患者于20~60 min入睡,短时间内治疗效果较低频rTMS明显。但需注意的是,

艾司唑仑存在次日残留镇静作用,可影响其记忆力、注意力及认知功能,降低学习记忆效率^[15],而低频rTMS可募集参与记忆编码过程的代偿性神经网络,减少内外环境中不良因素,保护神经元和突触功能,以此改善老年慢性失眠患者记忆、认知功能,提高日常生活能力,减轻家属经济及心理压力,避免造成不必要医学资源浪费^[16]。

本研究还发现,治疗1个月后联合组SAS、SDS评分均低于药物组、rTMS组($P < 0.05$),可见艾司唑仑联合rTMS有助于缓解老年慢性失眠患者焦虑及抑郁程度。可能机制为:(1)艾司唑仑可作用于苯二氮草类受体,加强中枢神经系统GABA受体作用,影响边缘系统功能,发挥抗焦虑、抗抑郁作用;(2)研究指出,脑血流灌注不足是诱发老年患者情绪障碍(焦虑、抑郁)重要机制之一^[17],而低频rTMS可短时间内改善血流灌注,即减少健侧大脑中动脉血流量,增加患侧血流量,可提高血管舒缩反应,可协同改善老年慢性失眠患者情绪,促进睡眠。两者联合应用可从多个机制发挥治疗作用,减轻焦虑、抑郁状况,使患者保持愉悦精神状态,以积极乐观状态面对疾病与生活。

现有研究证实,脑内多种神经递质在睡眠-觉醒周期调节中扮演重要角色,平衡状态时提示机体维持正常睡眠-觉醒规律,失衡状态时不仅会导致失眠,还会诱发焦虑、抑郁等情绪障碍^[18-19]。5-HT是单胺类神经递质,当脑内5-HT不足时,边缘系统出现抑郁症,视交叉核出现睡眠位相提前,故抑郁症常伴有早醒症状,补充外源性5-HT则有助于改善抑郁症,产生觉醒减少、睡眠增加的生物学效应。NE是促进中枢觉醒重要神经递质,研究^[20-21]发现,NE在失眠患者中呈高表达,治疗后降低。GABA属脑内抑制性神经递质,已有研究表明,其水平变化随睡眠-觉醒周期变化而变化,睡眠时GABA水平升

高,抑制其水平降低可延长睡眠时间,改善失眠症状^[22]。蔡治国等^[23]指出,艾司唑仑可上调痰热内扰型失眠患者NE、5-HT、GABA水平,考虑原因为,艾司唑仑可强化脑内抑制性神经递质作用达到催眠、抗焦虑的目的。严年文等^[24]研究报道,低频rTMS可促进皮层神经元超级化,降低相应皮层新陈代谢及兴奋性,增加脑内神经递质含量,以此改善睡眠。但上述研究仅局限于艾司唑仑、rTMS对老年慢性失眠患者神经递质的影响,尚未见联合应用相关报道,笔者对此展开研究发现艾司唑仑联合rTMS可显著调节神经递质水平,缓解焦虑、失眠、抑郁等状态,为患者早日回归正常生活提供良好条件。

本研究结果表明,艾司唑仑联合rTMS治疗老年慢性失眠效果确切,二者联用有利于调节患者神经递质水平,改善睡眠质量,减轻焦虑、抑郁程度,提高记忆功能,且本研究两种治疗手段单用及联用所引起的不良反应没有统计学差异,安全性好。但本研究样本来源单一,样本量小,建议后续从多中心、多渠道选取样本,开展多中心、大样本前瞻性临床研究,进一步证实研究结果,为临床广大老年慢性失眠患者的治疗提供更高效、安全的用药选择。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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