

抑郁障碍患者楔前叶功能连接与抗抑郁药物 早期疗效的相关性

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【摘要】 背景 默认网络内楔前叶功能活动与抗抑郁药物的疗效有关。然而,楔前叶功能网络与抗抑郁药物早期疗效的关系仍不清楚。目的 探索抑郁障碍患者楔前叶功能连接(FC)与抗抑郁药物早期疗效的关系,以期寻找预测抗抑郁药物早期疗效的神经生物标志物。方法 连续纳入2017年7月—2019年2月在四川大学华西医院心理卫生中心就诊的、符合《精神障碍诊断与统计手册(第5版)》(DSM-5)诊断标准的47例抑郁障碍患者。采集患者基线期静息态功能磁共振(rs-fMRI)数据及临床信息。患者接受2周抗抑郁药物治疗,根据治疗2周时16项抑郁症状快速自评量表(QIDS-SR16)评分减分率是否 $\geq 20\%$,将患者分为早期改善组($n=27$)和未改善组($n=20$)。以双侧楔前叶为种子点,计算楔前叶与全脑FC值,比较两组基线期楔前叶FC的差异。采用Pearson相关分析考查差异有统计学意义的脑区的FC值与QIDS-SR16评分及其减分率之间的相关性。结果 早期改善组左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回的FC值、右侧楔前叶与右侧梭状回的FC值均高于未改善组(GRF校正, $P < 0.01$)。抑郁障碍患者左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回的FC值、右侧楔前叶与右侧梭状回的FC值与QIDS-SR16总评分减分率均呈正相关($r=0.475, 0.297, P$ 均 < 0.05)。结论 基线期较低的左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回、右侧楔前叶与右侧梭状回的FC与较差的抗抑郁药物早期疗效有关,楔前叶FC可能是预测抗抑郁药物早期疗效的潜在指标。

【关键词】 抑郁障碍;抗抑郁药物治疗;早期疗效;楔前叶;功能连接

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Correlation between functional connectivity of the precuneus and early efficacy to antidepressant treatment in patients of major depressive disorder

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【Abstract】 **Background** The activity in precuneus within default mode network has been reported to be associated with antidepressant response, whereas the relationship between the functional network of precuneus and early response to antidepressant medications remains unclear. **Objective** To investigate the relationship between precuneus functional connectivity (FC) and early efficacy of antidepressant treatment in patients with major depressive disorder, so as to find a neurobiomarker to predict the early efficacy of antidepressants. **Methods** A consecutive sample of 47 patients with major depressive disorder who attended the Mental Health Center, West China Hospital of Sichuan University from July 2017 to February 2019 and fulfilled the diagnostic criteria of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fifth edition (DSM-5) were recruited. Baseline resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging scan findings and clinical assessments were recorded in participants. All patients treated with antidepressants for two weeks. Improvement was defined as 20% or greater reduction in baseline 16-item Quick Inventory of Depressive Symptoms Self-Report Scale (QIDS-SR16) by treatment exit, and patients were then classified into early improved group ($n=27$) and non-improved group ($n=20$). FC values of precuneus and whole brain were calculated using bilateral precuneus as seed region, and baseline precuneus FC values were compared between two groups. Pearson correlation analysis was utilized to explore the correlation between FC values in brain regions with statistically significant differences and QIDS-SR16 total scores and reduction rates. **Results** FC values between the left precuneus and left precentral gyrus and between the right precuneus and right fusiform

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gyrus in early improved group were both higher than those in non-improved group (GRF correction, $P < 0.01$). The FC values between the left precuneus and the left precentral gyrus and between the right precuneus and the right fusiform gyrus were positively correlated with QIDS-SR16 reduction rate ($r = 0.475, 0.297, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Weakened FC between the left precuneus and left precentral gyrus and between the right precuneus and right fusiform gyrus are related to poor early efficacy to antidepressant treatment, and FC of precuneus may be a potential predictor of early response to antidepressants. [Funded by the National Key Research & Development Program of China (number, 2016YFC1307204); Key Development Project of the Sichuan Provincial Science and Technology Plan (number, 2018SZ0131)]

【Keywords】 Major depressive disorder; Antidepressant treatment; Early efficacy; Precuneus; Functional connectivity

抑郁障碍是一种以情绪低落和快感缺失为主要症状的常见精神疾病,全球约 3.5 亿人受到抑郁障碍的困扰,是造成精神疾病负担的主要原因^[1]。抗抑郁药物是目前临床治疗抑郁障碍的一线方案,但临床医生往往需要 4~6 周的治疗时间才能判断抗抑郁药物的治疗效果,以确定是否需要更换治疗方案^[2]。研究显示,抗抑郁药物治疗前两周的症状改善能够预测最终的临床缓解率^[3-4]。因此,将治疗决策点提前至治疗两周时,且若能在治疗前对抑郁症状的早期改善进行预测,有助于为抑郁障碍患者尽早选择合适的治疗方案,进而提高缓解率。目前,尚缺乏预测抗抑郁药物早期疗效的客观标志物。

静息态功能磁共振(resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging, rs-fMRI)是一种最常用的快速、无创的活体脑功能检测技术。rs-fMRI 研究表明,抑郁障碍患者存在脑网络间及脑网络内的功能连接(functional connectivity, FC)改变,其中默认网络 FC 异常与抑郁障碍的病理生理机制密切相关^[5-7],抑郁障碍患者默认网络 FC 增强,且与思维反刍等症状有关^[8-9]。楔前叶是默认网络的关键节点^[10],其通过认知控制(如视空间、情景记忆和自我相关的信息处理)在心理整合过程中发挥关键作用^[11]。既往研究显示,抑郁障碍患者存在楔前叶 FC 异常^[12-13],且楔前叶 FC 降低与抑郁障碍患者过度的自传体记忆有关^[14]。楔前叶功能活动也与抗抑郁药物的早期疗效有关,如 Shen 等^[15]研究显示,抑郁障碍患者左侧楔前叶的度中心性与治疗 2 周后的汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton Depression Scale, HAMD)评分减分率呈负相关。此外,与治疗有效的抑郁障碍患者相比,治疗无效者双侧楔前叶的体素镜像同伦连接(voxel-mirrored homotopic connectivity, VMHC)更低^[16]。在情绪处理过程中,楔前叶的失活可预测抑郁障碍患者早期的抗抑郁药物治疗效果^[17]。默认网络内楔前叶功能活动与抗抑郁药物早期疗效密切相关,而楔前叶功能网络与早期疗效

的关系仍不清楚。因此,本研究以楔前叶为感兴趣区域,探讨基线期楔前叶静息态 FC 与抗抑郁药物早期疗效的关系,以期寻找预测抗抑郁药物早期疗效的潜在生物标志物。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

连续纳入 2017 年 7 月—2019 年 2 月在四川大学华西医院心理卫生中心就诊的抑郁障碍患者为研究对象。入组标准:①年龄 18~65 岁;②符合《精神障碍诊断与统计手册(第 5 版)》(Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fifth edition, DSM-5)抑郁障碍诊断标准,通过简明国际神经精神访谈(The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview, MINI)中文版进行筛查;③本次发作未接受系统的抗抑郁药物治疗或近 14 天累积使用抗抑郁药物治疗不超过 7 天;④ 16 项抑郁症状快速自评量表(16-item Quick Inventory of Depressive Symptoms Self-Report Scale, QIDS-SR16)评分 ≥ 11 分;⑤右利手。排除标准:①既往诊断为双相情感障碍、精神分裂症、分裂情感性精神障碍、其他疾病伴发的精神障碍以及伴有精神病性症状的抑郁障碍;②有酒精或药物依赖、急性中毒史者;③双相情感障碍和精神分裂症家族史阳性者;④妊娠期或哺乳期患者;⑤有磁共振扫描禁忌者,如植入心脏起搏器、接受胰岛素泵治疗、幽闭恐惧症等。符合入组标准且不符合排除标准共 48 例。本研究通过四川大学华西医院医学伦理会批准,伦理审批号:2017 年审(185)号。所有受试者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 资料采集与量表评定

收集患者基本资料,包括年龄、性别、受教育程度、用药种类以及用药剂量。

于基线期及治疗 2 周后,采用 QIDS-SR16 评定抑郁症状^[18-19]。QIDS-SR16 的 16 个条目分为 9 个症状领域,采用 0~3 分 4 级评分,总评分为 9 个症状领

域评分之和,总评分范围0~27分,评分越高表明抑郁症状越严重。参考既往文献,QIDS-SR16可分为情绪因子、睡眠因子和非典型症状因子^[20]。将治疗2周后QIDS-SR16评分减分率 $\geq 20\%$ 定义为早期改善,减分率=(基线期评分-治疗后评分)/基线期评分 $\times 100\%$ 。本研究中,该量表Cronbach's α 系数为0.633。

于基线期,使用广泛性焦虑障碍量表(Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale-7 item, GAD-7)评定焦虑症状^[21]。该量表共7个条目,采用0~3分4级评分,总评分范围0~21分。总评分0~4分表示不具有临床意义的焦虑,5~9分为轻度焦虑,10~14分为中度焦虑, ≥ 15 分为重度焦虑。本研究中,该量表Cronbach's α 系数为0.875。

由经过一致性培训的四名精神科医生在无干扰的心理测评室进行量表评定。所有量表均为自评量表,评估前,通过统一指导语告知患者填写注意事项,并要求其根据实际情况作答。在问卷作答过程中,若患者对题目不理解,施测人员予以中性释疑。量表评定耗时约20 min。

1.3 药物治疗

患者均接受为期2周的抗抑郁药物治疗,由临床医生根据经验选用艾司西酞普兰或度洛西汀。艾司西酞普兰起始剂量为10 mg/d,2周内可加量至最大剂量20 mg/d;度洛西汀起始剂量为30~60 mg/d,2周内可加量至最大剂量120 mg/d。治疗期间,不联用其他抗精神病药、心境稳定剂、抗抑郁药或心理治疗。

1.4 磁共振图像采集及数据处理

使用飞利浦3.0T磁共振成像系统进行图像采集,采用8通道头部线圈。扫描时,嘱患者闭眼平卧、保持头部和身体不动。采用平面回波成像(echo planar imaging, EPI)序列采集rs-fMRI数据,扫描参数如下:重复时间2 000 ms,回波时间30 ms,体素3.75 mm \times 3.75 mm \times 4 mm,重建矩阵64 \times 64,层数38,层厚4 mm,层间距0.4 mm,扫描时间为8 min 6 s。通过3D扰相梯度回波序列获得3D-T1图像,扫描参数:重复时间8.2 ms,回波时间3.8 ms,视野256 mm \times 256 mm,体素1 mm \times 1 mm \times 1 mm,重建矩阵256 \times 256,层数188,层厚=1 mm,翻转角度7°。

在Matlab2013b(The Mathworks Inc, USA)平台,采用Data Processing Assistant for Resting-State fMRI (DPARSF_V4.3; <http://rfmri.org/DPARSF>)^[22]进行数据处理。首先去除前10个时间点,将余下230个图

像纳入分析,进行层间时间校正和头动校正,剔除头动在x、y、z轴平移大于1.5 mm或旋转移动大于1.5°的图像。此外,将平均框架位移大于0.25的时间点^[23-24]以及脑脊液和脑白质信号回归。将重新校准的功能图像标准化到蒙特利尔神经病学研究所(Montreal Neurological Institute, MNI)标准空间进行空间标准化,对标准化后的图像进行高斯平滑,平滑核半高宽为6 mm。最后进行带通滤波(0.01~0.1 Hz)。

1.5 全脑功能连接分析

使用基于种子点的感兴趣区域方法计算楔前叶与其他大脑区域之间的静息态FC值。从Harvard-oxford模板中提取双侧楔前叶为种子点,计算每个种子点的时间序列与全脑时间序列的相关系数,通过Fisher $r-z$ 转换将每个体素的相关系数进行近似正态性变换,得到单独的FC图并进行分析。

1.6 统计方法

采用SPSS 26.0进行统计分析。计数资料以 $[n(\%)]$ 表示,组间比较采用Fisher检验;符合正态分布的计量资料以 $(\bar{x}\pm s)$ 表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料以 $[M(Q_1\sim Q_3)]$ 表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。运用DPABI(<http://rfmri.org/dpabi>)对预处理后的rs-fMRI数据进行统计分析,比较早期改善组与未改善组FC的差异,并将年龄、性别、受教育程度以及头动作为协变量,使用GRF法对结果进行多重比较校正,单个体素 $P<0.001$,团块水平 $P<0.01$ (双尾)。提取差异有统计学意义的脑区的FC值,分别与抑郁障碍患者QIDS-SR16总评分和各因子评分及其减分率进行Spearman相关分析。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结 果

2.1 基本资料

在48例抑郁障碍患者中,1例因头动过大被剔除,共47例患者的数据纳入分析。基线期,患者QIDS-SR16评分为 $[17.00(13.00\sim 20.00)]$ 分。治疗2周后,患者QIDS-SR16评分为 (12.11 ± 5.11) 分,减分率为 $(27.52\pm 28.52)\%$ 。根据QIDS-SR16评分减分率分组:早期改善组27例,未改善组20例。两组性别、年龄、受教育程度、用药种类、用药剂量以及GAD-7评分比较,差异均无统计学意义(P 均 >0.05)。见表1。

表 1 早期改善组与未改善组基本资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of basic data between early improved group and non-improved group

| 项 目 | 早期改善组 (n=27) | 未改善组 (n=20) | t/Fisher/ Z | P |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$, 岁) | 37.30±11.03 | 34.55±11.04 | 0.844 | 0.403 |
| 性别[n(%)] | | | | |
| 女性 | 21(77.78) | 15(75.00) | - | 1.000 |
| 男性 | 6(22.22) | 5(25.00) | | |
| 受教育程度[n(%)] | | | | |
| 小学及以下 | 1(3.70) | 2(10.00) | - | 0.934 |
| 初中 | 2(7.41) | 1(5.00) | | |
| 高中 | 11(40.74) | 6(30.00) | | |
| 本科 | 12(44.44) | 11(55.00) | | |
| 研究生及以上 | 1(3.70) | 0(0) | | |
| 用药种类[n(%)] | | | | |
| 艾司西酞普兰 | 19(70.37) | 17(85.00) | - | 0.411 |
| 度洛西汀 | 8(29.63) | 3(15.00) | | |
| 用药剂量 [M(Q ₁ ~Q ₃), mg/d] | 22.00 (21.50~28.50) | 22.00 (22.00~22.00) | -0.269 | 0.788 |
| GAD-7 评分 [M(Q ₁ ~Q ₃), 分] | 12.00 (6.00~16.00) | 10.00 (7.25~17.50) | -0.324 | 0.746 |

注:在用药剂量比较中,将两种药物剂量换算成氟西汀剂量,10 mg/d 艾司西酞普兰转换为 22 mg/d 氟西汀,30 mg/d 度洛西汀转换为 10 mg/d 氟西汀^[25-26];GAD-7,广泛性焦虑障碍量表

表 2 早期改善组与未改善组 QIDS-SR16 评分比较[($\bar{x}\pm s$)/M(Q₁~Q₃),分]

Table 2 Comparison of QIDS-SR16 scores between early improved group and non-improved group

| 组 别 | 基线期 QIDS-SR16 评分 | | | | 治疗 2 周后 QIDS-SR16 评分 | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | 总评分 | 情绪因子 | 睡眠因子 | 非典型症状因子 | 总评分 | 情绪因子 | 睡眠因子 | 非典型症状因子 |
| 早期改善组 (n=27) | 19.00(14.00~20.00) | 10.19±2.53 | 5.85±2.35 | 3.70±2.18 | 9.11±3.59 | 4.85±2.47 | 3.44±2.36 | 2.00(1.00~3.00) |
| 未改善组 (n=20) | 16.50±8.00 | 9.85±3.00 | 5.65±2.21 | 3.50(3.00~5.75) | 16.15±3.96 | 9.00(7.25~10.00) | 4.50±1.93 | 4.50±2.26 |
| t/Z | -0.801 | 0.415 | 0.299 | -0.327 | -6.265 | -4.597 | -1.634 | -3.421 |
| P | 0.423 | 0.680 | 0.766 | 0.744 | <0.010 | <0.010 | 0.109 | <0.010 |

注:QIDS-SR16,16 项抑郁症状快速自评量表

表 3 早期改善组与未改善组 QIDS-SR16 评分减分率比较[($\bar{x}\pm s$)/M(Q₁~Q₃),分]

Table 3 Comparison of QIDS-SR16 reduction rate between early improved group and non-improved group

| 组 别 | QIDS-SR16 评分减分率(%) | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 总评分 | 情绪因子 | 睡眠因子 | 非典型症状因子 |
| 早期改善组(n=27) | 41.20(30.00~65.00) | 49.34±25.79 | 40.00(14.30~57.10) | 40.00(0.00~71.40) |
| 未改善组(n=20) | 5.45(-6.58~10.00) | 8.10(-9.38~16.70) | 16.70(0.00~50.00) | 0.00(-38.33~19.18) |
| Z | -5.811 | -0.475 | -1.573 | -2.244 |
| P | <0.010 | <0.010 | 0.116 | 0.025 |

注:QIDS-SR16,16 项抑郁症状快速自评量表

2.2 QIDS-SR16 评定结果

基线期,早期改善组和未改善组 QIDS-SR16 总评分及各因子评分比较,差异均无统计学意义(P均>0.05)。治疗 2 周后,早期改善组 QIDS-SR16 总评分、情绪因子以及非典型症状因子评分均低于未改善组,差异均有统计学意义(t/Z=-6.265、-4.597、-3.421,P均<0.01),早期改善组 QIDS-SR16 总评分减分率、情绪因子以及非典型症状因子评分减分率均高于未改善组,差异均有统计学意义(Z=-5.811、-0.475、-2.244,P<0.05 或 0.01)。见表 2、表 3。

2.3 早期改善组与未改善组楔前叶 FC 比较

早期改善组左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回以及右侧楔前叶与右侧梭状回的 FC 值均高于早期未改善组(GRF 校正,体素水平 P<0.001,团块水平 P<0.01)。见表 4、图 1、图 2。

2.4 相关分析

抑郁障碍患者左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回的 FC 值与 QIDS-SR16 评分减分率、情绪因子评分减分率以及非典型症状因子评分减分率均呈正相关(r=0.475、0.437、0.353,P均<0.05),与治疗 2 周时 QIDS-SR16 总评分呈负相关(r=-0.289,P<0.05)。右侧楔前叶与右侧梭状回的 FC 值与 QIDS-SR16 总评分减分率呈正相关(r=0.297,P<0.05)。见表 5。

表 4 早期改善组与未改善组楔前叶 FC 存在差异的脑区
Table 4 Brain regions with statistically different FC values in early improved group and non-improved group

| 感兴趣区域 | 差异脑区 | MNI 坐标 | | | 体素数 | t | P |
|-------|--------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| | | x | y | z | | | |
| 左侧楔前叶 | 左侧中央前回 | -51 | 0 | 39 | 78 | 4.890 | <0.01 |
| 右侧楔前叶 | 右侧梭状回 | 30 | -81 | -15 | 54 | 4.500 | <0.01 |

注: MNI, 蒙特利尔神经病学研究所

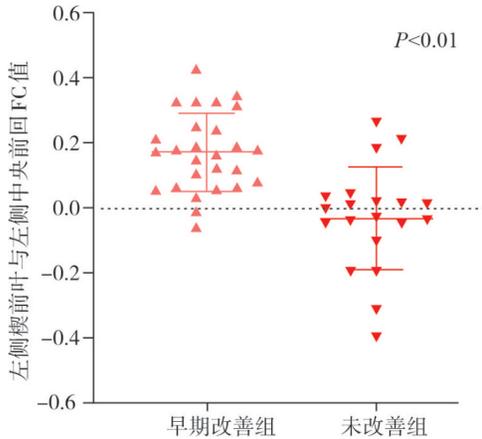


图 1 两组左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回的 FC 值比较
Figure 1 Comparison of FC values between the left precuneus and the left precentral gyrus between two groups

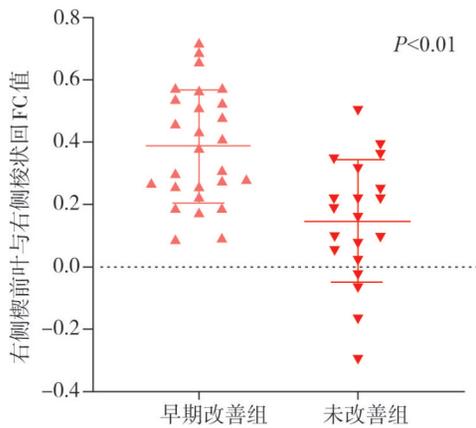


图 2 两组右侧楔前叶与右侧梭状回的 FC 值比较
Figure 2 Comparison of FC values between the right precuneus and the right fusiform gyrus between two groups

3 讨 论

本研究结果显示,接受抗抑郁药物治疗 2 周后,早期改善组左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回的 FC 值以及右侧楔前叶与右侧梭状回的 FC 值均高于未改善组,且患者左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回的 FC 值以及右侧楔前叶与右侧梭状回的 FC 值与治疗 2 周后 QIDS-SR16 总评分减分率均呈正相关。此外,左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回的 FC 值与 QIDS-SR16 情绪因子和非典型症状因子评分减分率均呈正相关。提示基线期左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回、右侧楔前叶与右侧梭状回的 FC 与抗抑郁药物早期疗效相关。

表 5 相关分析

Table 5 Correlation analysis

| 项 目 | | 相关系数 | |
|---------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | 左侧楔前叶与 左侧中央前回的 | 右侧楔前叶与 右侧梭状回的 |
| | | FC 值 | FC 值 |
| 基线期 | QIDS-SR16 总评分 | 0.257 | 0.134 |
| | 情绪因子 | 0.223 | 0.118 |
| | 睡眠因子 | 0.090 | 0.038 |
| | 非典型症状因子 | 0.007 | 0.021 |
| 治疗 2 周时 | QIDS-SR16 总评分 | -0.289 ^a | -0.157 |
| | 情绪因子 | -0.252 | -0.106 |
| | 睡眠因子 | -0.089 | 0.030 |
| | 非典型症状因子 | -0.372 ^a | -0.190 |
| 减分率 | QIDS-SR16 总评分 | 0.475 ^a | 0.297 ^a |
| | 情绪因子 | 0.437 ^a | 0.227 |
| | 睡眠因子 | 0.137 | -0.013 |
| | 非典型症状因子 | 0.353 ^a | 0.203 |

注: FC, 功能连接; QIDS-SR16, 16 项抑郁症状快速自评量表; ^a $P < 0.05$

中央前回是任务正激活网络的一部分,主要参与运动控制和注意过程。既往研究表明,抑郁障碍患者左侧中央前回自发神经活动减少、功能连接密度降低^[27-28]。Tsuji 等^[29]研究显示,存在自杀企图的抑郁障碍患者左侧中央前回的激活程度低于无自杀企图者。伴精神运动迟滞的抑郁障碍患者初级运动皮质血流量减少,较低的左侧中央前回功能活动可能与抑郁障碍患者自杀企图及精神运动迟滞症状有关,而自杀企图和精神运动迟滞均与难治性抑郁症有关^[30-31]。中央前回功能活动也与抑郁障碍的疗效相关^[16],且中央前回与颞上回 FC 降低与舍曲林治疗效果有关^[32]。本研究中,左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回的 FC 值与 QIDS-SR16 总评分减分率呈正相关,提示左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回的 FC 值较低可能预示着抗抑郁药物的早期疗效较差。既往研究表明,与健康对照组相比,抑郁障碍患者楔前叶与中央前回的 FC 较低^[19]。楔前叶与中央前回之间的 FC 越低可能代表默认网络与任务正激活网络分离程度越高,抑郁障碍患者更难从默认网络向任务正激活网络转换,抑郁症状可能越严重。此外,也有研究表明,与非难治性抑郁症患者相比,难治性抑郁症患者在中央前回及左侧楔前叶磁化传递率较低^[33]。结合既往研究结果可知,左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回的 FC 较低可能是难治性抑郁症的特征性表现。

右侧梭状回是视觉识别网络的重要组成部分,视觉识别网络与面部情绪处理有关,其中梭状回主

要参与情感刺激的早期视觉处理^[34]。既往研究表明,抑郁障碍患者梭状回功能连接密度下降^[28],且对积极刺激的反应减少^[35],右侧梭状回的功能活动异常可能与抑郁障碍患者对负性情绪刺激的注意偏向有关^[36]。此外,梭状回的FC异常也与抑郁障碍患者的认知功能受损有关^[37]。rs-fMRI研究表明,难治性抑郁症患者梭状回低频振幅较低^[38-39],抗抑郁药物可通过作用于视觉皮层而发挥作用^[40]。本研究中,抑郁障碍患者右侧楔前叶与右侧梭状回的FC值与QIDS-SR16总评分减分率呈正相关。既往研究表明,与健康对照组相比,抑郁障碍患者楔前叶与梭状回静息态FC更低^[19],默认网络与视觉识别网络之间更低的FC可能提示患者在面部情绪处理任务中参与不足、对负性情绪信息的注意偏向以及认知功能受损更严重,以上均可能导致抑郁障碍患者更难从短期治疗中获益。

综上所述,抑郁障碍患者较高的基线期左侧楔前叶与左侧中央前回的FC以及右侧楔前叶与右侧梭状回的FC均与抗抑郁药物的早期疗效有关。提示基线默认网络内楔前叶静息态FC可能是预测抗抑郁药物早期疗效的潜在神经生物标志物。本研究局限性:仅探索了基线期楔前叶FC与抗抑郁药物早期疗效的关系,治疗后楔前叶FC是否改变以及不同抗抑郁药物对楔前叶FC的影响是否不同,有待今后进行进一步纵向研究。

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