

重复经颅磁刺激或无抽搐电休克治疗联合抗抑郁药物对重度抑郁障碍的疗效和安全性

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【摘要】 背景 重度抑郁障碍是致残性最强的精神疾病之一,目前对该病的治疗多采用药物联合物理治疗和心理治疗,关于物理治疗之间的对照研究较少,药物联合物理治疗的对照研究更少。目的 探讨重复经颅磁刺激(rTMS)和无抽搐电休克治疗(MECT)分别联合抗抑郁药物对重度抑郁障碍的疗效和安全性,以期为重度抑郁障碍患者提供更优的治疗方案。方法 连续选取2019年1月1日—2023年4月30日在山东省戴庄医院住院治疗的、符合《国际疾病分类(第10版)》(ICD-10)诊断标准的重度抑郁障碍患者($n=335$)。入院后,患者根据病情接受 MECT 联合药物治疗($n=141$)或 rTMS 联合药物治疗($n=194$)。于基线期及治疗第1、2、3、4周末,采用汉密尔顿抑郁量表24项版(HAMD-24)评定抑郁症状,阅读患者病程记录,了解不良反应发生情况。结果 两组 HAMD-24 评分的时间效应有统计学意义($F=3.081, P=0.042$),组间效应无统计学意义($F=1.023, P=0.313$),时间与组间的交互效应无统计学意义($F=1.642, P=0.191$)。治疗后各时点,两组显效率及痊愈率比较,差异均无统计学意义(P 均 >0.05)。在整个治疗过程中,MECT 联合药物组中,有 58 人(41.13%)出现近记忆力受损,74 人(52.48%)出现头痛或颈部肌肉痛;rTMS 联合药物组中,27 人(13.92%)出现头痛或头皮不适。结论 rTMS 联合抗抑郁药物与 MECT 联合抗抑郁药物治疗重度抑郁障碍的效果相当,rTMS 联合抗抑郁药物的安全性更高。

【关键词】 重度抑郁障碍;重复经颅磁刺激;无抽搐电休克;疗效;安全性

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与作者在线交流

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):

中图分类号:R749.4

文献标识码:A

doi:10.11886/scjsws20230917002

Efficacy and safety profile of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation versus modified electroconvulsive therapy in combination with antidepressants in patients with major depressive disorder

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【Abstract】 **Background** Major depressive disorder is one of the most disabling mental diseases. Currently, medication in combination with physiotherapy and psychotherapy remains the most commonly used treatment modality for the disease, whereas only a few randomized controlled studies have been conducted on physiotherapy, and even fewer studies have focused on medication combined with physiotherapy. **Objective** To explore the efficacy and safety profile of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) versus modified electroconvulsive therapy (MECT) in combination with antidepressants in the treatment of major depressive disorder, so as to provide an optimized treatment plan for patients with major depressive disorder. **Methods** Patients with major depressive disorder ($n=335$) hospitalized in Shandong Daizhuang Hospital from January 1, 2019 to April 30, 2023 were included, all of whom met the diagnostic criteria of the International Classification of Diseases, tenth edition (ICD-10). Depending on their disease condition, patients were subjected to either MECT in combination with drugs ($n=141$) or rTMS in combination with drugs ($n=194$) after admission. Depressive symptoms were assessed using Hamilton Depression Scale-24 item (HAMD-24) at the baseline and the end of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th week of treatment, and the adverse reactions were documented in patient's medical records. **Results** Analysis of variance on HAMD-24 revealed a significant effect of time ($F=3.081, P=0.042$), but no effect of group ($F=1.023, P=0.313$), and the interaction effect between the time and the groups was not statistically significant ($F=1.642, P=0.191$). No statistical difference was reported between two groups in response rate and full remission rate ($P>0.05$). Throughout the course of treatment, 58 cases (41.13%) of recent memory impairment and 74 cases (52.48%) of headache or neck muscle pain occurred in

MECT combined with drugs group, and 27 cases (13.92%) in rTMS combined with drugs group experienced headache or head skin discomfort. **Conclusion** Antidepressants in combination with rTMS or MECT show equivalent efficacy in the treatment of major depressive disorder, while rTMS combined with antidepressants demonstrates a superior safety profile compared to MECT.

[Keywords] Major depressive disorder; Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation; Modified electroconvulsive therapy; Efficacy; Safety

重度抑郁障碍是常见的精神疾病,是导致自杀死亡的主要原因,对个人及社会造成重大影响^[1-2]。目前,重度抑郁障碍的治疗有药物治疗、物理治疗及心理治疗^[3-4],其中,物理治疗包括多种,如重复经颅磁刺激(repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, rTMS)、无抽搐电休克治疗(modified electroconvulsive therapy, MECT)、深部经颅磁刺激(deep transcranial magnetic stimulation, dTMS)等^[5]。rTMS是一种操作简便、无痛、非侵入性的物理疗法,通过对大脑局部神经元进行磁刺激,改善大脑皮层的新陈代谢和血流量^[5]。MECT是利用一定量的电流刺激大脑,达到无抽搐发作从而治疗精神疾病的方法^[6]。在药物治疗方面,选择性5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂(selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, SSRIs)与5-羟色胺和去甲肾上腺素再摄取抑制剂(serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, SNRIs)为抑郁障碍的一线用药^[7]。SSRIs主要包括艾司西酞普兰、氟西汀、舍曲林等^[8],其中艾司西酞普兰对急性期抑郁障碍的疗效及患者的耐受性均优于其他抗抑郁药^[9];SNRIs主要包括文拉法辛和度洛西汀等,其中文拉法辛与度洛西汀疗效相当^[8]。在临床工作中,SSRIs中的艾司西酞普兰和SNRIs中的度洛西汀使用频率最高。

在当前的临床实践中,rTMS或MECT联合抗抑郁药物的应用较多^[10],且有研究显示,MECT或rTMS联合抗抑郁药物比单纯药物治疗对重度抑郁障碍的效果更好^[11-12]。既往曾有单用rTMS和MECT的对照研究,但样本量较小^[10,13-15]。本研究严格筛选并纳入较大样本量的重度抑郁障碍患者为研究对象,采用MECT和rTMS分别联合抗抑郁药物进行治疗,通过回顾性病例对照研究,比较两种联合治疗方式对重度抑郁障碍的疗效及安全性,以便为抑郁障碍患者选择疗效更佳、安全性更好的治疗方式。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

连续选取2019年1月1日—2023年4月30日在山东省戴庄医院住院的重度抑郁障碍患者为研究对象。入组标准:①符合《国际疾病分类(第10版)》(International Classification of Diseases, tenth edition,

ICD-10)重度抑郁障碍诊断标准,且在住院期间经三级医师查房明确诊断;②年龄16~70岁;③汉密尔顿抑郁量表24项版(Hamilton Depression Scale-24 item, HAMD-24)评分≥35分;④住院资料完整;⑤入院后1周内即接受物理治疗(MECT或rTMS)联合药物治疗(艾司西酞普兰或度洛西汀),治疗时间为4周,且MECT治疗次数为10~12次、rTMS治疗次数为26~28次。排除标准:①精神分裂症后抑郁、分裂情感性精神病以及成瘾物质所致情感障碍;②诊断为双相情感障碍,目前为重度抑郁发作;③抑郁障碍继发于严重躯体疾病或慢性神经系统疾病;④精神活性物质滥用导致的抑郁障碍;⑤合并恶性肿瘤、重要脏器功能不全、免疫系统疾病等严重躯体疾病;⑥联合其他抗抑郁药物治疗。符合入组标准且不符合排除标准共335例。入院后根据病情采取MECT或rTMS联合药物治疗,其中MECT联合药物治疗者141例,rTMS联合药物治疗194例。本研究经山东省戴庄医院伦理委员会审查(伦理号:2022科研第24号-202207KS-1)。

1.2 治疗方法

草酸艾司西酞普兰(百适可,山东京卫制药有限公司,生产批次:1910204)起始剂量为10 mg/d,在1~2周内根据患者病情及耐受性逐渐加量,可调整至最大剂量40 mg/d。盐酸度洛西汀肠溶片(奥思平,上海上药中西制药有限公司,生产批次:190154)起始剂量为20 mg/d,在1~2周内根据患者病情及耐受性逐渐加量,可调整至最大剂量120 mg/d。

rTMS:采用武汉依瑞德医疗设备新技术有限公司生产的重复经颅磁刺激仪器(YRD CCY-II)。患者取舒适放松的体位,刺激靶点为左侧背外侧前额叶^[16-19],将“8字”线圈刺激中心放置于左侧背外侧前额叶皮层区,线圈紧贴头皮,刺激强度为100%~120%运动阈值(MT),刺激频率为10 Hz、1 290脉冲/次,治疗每天1次,每次20 min,连续4周为一个疗程。

MECT:采用索麦克斯有限责任公司生产的电痉挛治疗仪器。治疗期间原有抗精神病药物种类和剂量维持不变。治疗前禁食水6小时。患者取

平卧位,给予静脉注射阿托品 0.5 mg,然后静脉注射丙泊酚(1.5~2.5 mg/kg),待睫毛反射消失、眼球固定,静脉注射肌肉松弛剂 0.2% 氯化钠琥珀胆碱 50~80 mg(0.8~1.2 mg/kg)。当患者处于完全麻醉状态时,将涂有导电胶的电极紧贴患者两颞侧,治疗能量由精神科医师根据患者年龄等体征指标进行选择,以呈现充分癫痫发作为本次治疗成功^[20]。MECT 治疗每周三天(每周一、三、五),连续治疗 4 周。

1.3 评定工具及评定方法

通过山东省戴庄医院电子病历系统及病案室收集患者病历资料,收集患者的基本资料,包括性别、年龄、受教育程度、发病情况(首发或复发)以及抗抑郁药使用情况。

采用 HAMD-24 评定患者抑郁症状严重程度。HAMD-24 大部分条目采用 0~4 分 5 级评分,少数条目采用 0~2 分 3 级评分,各条目之和为总评分,评分越高表明抑郁症状越严重^[21]。以 HAMD-24 评分减分率评定疗效,减分率=(治疗前评分-治疗后评分)/治疗前评分×100%。减分率 50%~75% 为显效,减分率>75% 为痊愈^[22~24]。本研究中,该量表 Cronbach's α 系数为 0.886。

阅读患者的病程记录,获取患者治疗过程中的不良反应发生情况,包括近记忆力受损、头痛或颈部肌肉痛、头痛或头皮不适等。

由经过一致培训的 3 名主治医师及以上职称的精神科医师提取患者资料,并交叉核对。

1.4 统计方法

运用 SPSS 21.0 进行统计分析。计数资料以 [n(%)] 表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;符合正态分布

的计量资料以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,部分组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;符合正态分布且满足方差齐性的连续变量,使用重复测量方差分析进行检验。若满足 Mauchly's 球形假设检验,结果以假设球形检验结果为准,若不符合球形假设检验,则行 Greenhouse-Geisser 校正。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结 果

2.1 患者基本资料比较

在 335 例重度抑郁障碍患者中,男性 125 例(37.31%),女性 210 例(62.69%);16~40 岁 161 例(48.06%),41~65 岁 163 例(48.66%),66~70 岁 11 例(3.28%);受教育程度初中及以下 175 例(52.24%),初中以上 160 例(47.76%);首发 175 例(52.24%),复发 160 例(47.76%);联用艾司西酞普兰 213 例(63.58%),联用度洛西汀 122 例(36.42%)。

rTMS 联合药物组与 MECT 联合药物组的人口学资料及临床资料比较,差异均无统计学意义(P 均>0.05)。见表 1。

2.2 两组 HAMD-24 评分比较

以基线期 HAMD-24 评分为协变量,对两组治疗后各时点 HAMD-24 评分进行重复测量方差分析。结果显示,两组 HAMD-24 评分的时间效应有统计学意义($F=3.081, P=0.042$),组间效应无统计学意义($F=1.023, P=0.313$),时间与组间的交互效应无统计学意义($F=1.642, P=0.191$)。见表 2。

2.3 两组疗效比较

治疗后各时点,两组显效率和痊愈率比较,差异均无统计学意义(P 均>0.05)。见表 3。

表 1 两组人口学资料及临床资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of demographic data and clinical data between two groups

项 目	rTMS 联合药物组($n=194$)	MECT 联合药物组($n=141$)	χ^2/t	P
性别[n(%)]	男性	65(33.51)	2.858	0.091
	女性	129(66.49)		
年龄分布[n(%)]	16~40岁	88(45.36)	5.678	0.058
	41~65岁	96(49.48)		
	66~70岁	10(5.16)		
受教育程度[n(%)]	初中及以下	100(51.55)	0.089	0.766
	初中以上	94(48.45)		
发病情况[n(%)]	首发	99(51.03)	0.270	0.604
	复发	95(48.97)		
联用艾司西酞普兰	剂量($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/d)	21.09±4.32	1.690	0.094
	人数[n(%)]	122(62.89)		
联用度洛西汀	剂量($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/d)	72.06±15.47	0.806	0.422
	人数[n(%)]	72(37.11)		

注:rTMS,重复经颅磁刺激;MECT,无抽搐电休克治疗;药物治疗中的“剂量”为最大日剂量

表 2 两组 HAMD-24 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)
Table 2 Comparison of HAMD-24 scores between two groups

组 别	HAMD-24 评分				
	基线期	治疗第 1 周末	治疗第 2 周末	治疗第 3 周末	治疗第 4 周末
rTMS 联合药物组($n=194$)	44.49±9.98	27.41±11.82	20.04±9.15	17.38±9.13	15.45±10.22
MECT 联合药物组($n=141$)	45.99±10.42	30.04±13.68	22.40±12.86	19.04±12.35	15.69±11.39

注:HAMD-24,汉密尔顿抑郁量表 24 项版;rTMS,重复经颅磁刺激;MECT,无抽搐电休克治疗

表 3 两组显效率和痊愈率比较[n(%)]

Table 3 Comparison of response rate and full remission rate between two groups

组 别	显效率				痊愈率			
	治疗第 1 周末	治疗第 2 周末	治疗第 3 周末	治疗第 4 周末	治疗第 1 周末	治疗第 2 周末	治疗第 3 周末	治疗第 4 周末
rTMS 联合药物组($n=194$)	53(27.32)	100(51.55)	95(48.97)	89(45.88)	6(3.09)	22(11.34)	46(23.71)	67(34.54)
MECT 联合药物组($n=141$)	37(26.24)	60(42.55)	54(38.30)	50(35.46)	5(3.55)	21(14.89)	41(29.08)	63(44.68)
χ^2	0.048	2.647	3.765	3.649	0.053	0.922	1.223	3.539
P	0.826	0.104	0.052	0.056	0.818	0.337	0.269	0.060

注:rTMS,重复经颅磁刺激;MECT,无抽搐电休克治疗

2.4 两组不良反应比较

在治疗过程中,MECT 联合药物组中,有 58 人(41.13%)出现近记忆力受损,74 人(52.48%)出现头痛或颈部肌肉痛;rTMS 联合药物组中,有 27 人(13.92%)出现头痛或头皮不适,0 人出现近记忆力受损。

3 讨 论

为了使两组间疗效和安全性具有可比性,减少组间混杂因素的影响,本研究严格筛选治疗时间达到 4 周的重度抑郁障碍患者,并使 MECT 联合药物组符合一个完整的治疗疗程^[25-26],rTMS 联合药物组也符合其标准治疗疗程^[27-30]。本研究结果显示,MECT 联合药物组与 rTMS 联合药物组 HAMD-24 评分的时间效应比较,差异有统计学意义,两组 HAMD-24 评分均随时间变化而逐渐降低,提示 rTMS 或 MECT 联合抗抑郁药物均有助于改善重度抑郁障碍患者的抑郁症状,与既往研究结果一致^[11-12]。两组 HAMD-24 评分的组间效应及交互效应比较,差异均无统计学意义,且治疗第 1、2、3、4 周末,两组显效率及痊愈率比较,差异均无统计学意义,提示 MECT 联合药物与 rTMS 联合药物的疗效相当,与 Svensson 等^[13]研究结果一致。既往多项研究表明,单纯 MECT 对重度抑郁障碍的疗效优于单纯 rTMS 治疗^[10,14-15],与本研究结果不一致,分析其原因可能如下:本研究中的患者为重度抑郁障碍患者,而既往多数研究并未明确区分重度抑郁障碍和双相情感障碍中的重度抑郁发作。既往研究表明,rTMS 对重度抑郁障碍和双相

情感障碍重度抑郁发作的治疗效果相当^[31]。MECT 治疗重度抑郁障碍患者的缓解率明显高于双相情感障碍中的重度抑郁发作^[32]。

在不良反应方面,本研究结果显示,在整个治疗过程中,rTMS 联合药物组的不良反应更少,提示 rTMS 联合抗抑郁药物的安全性可能优于 MECT 联合抗抑郁药物。rTMS 联合药物治疗的不良反应较轻,多为头痛或头皮不适,几乎不会出现近记忆力受损等,与既往研究结果一致^[33-34]。MECT 联合药物治疗的不良反应除了头痛或颈部肌肉痛之外,还存在认知功能受损,如近记忆力受损,与既往研究结果一致^[35]。目前,关于 MECT 导致近记忆力受损的机制尚不明确,可能与 MECT 导致海马内谷氨酸浓度过度升高,引起一系列氧化应激有关^[36],也有报道显示,MECT 后丘脑磁共振成像第二序列升高与记忆力受损之间存在相关性^[37]。

综上所述,rTMS 联合抗抑郁药物与 MECT 联合抗抑郁药物治疗重度抑郁障碍的效果相当,且 rTMS 联合药物治疗的不良反应更少、安全性更高。本研究局限性:本研究为回顾性病例对照研究,存在一定的偏倚风险,无法完全控制混杂因素的影响,在联用 rTMS 的患者中,部分患者可能联用苯二氮草类药物,而接受 MECT 治疗的患者未联用此药物,由于此类药物非主要用药,研究中并未记录。因此,未来需要开展更大样本量的前瞻性随机对照试验,尽可能排除混杂因素的影响,进一步探讨物理治疗联合药物治疗对重度抑郁障碍的效果。

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(收稿日期:2023-09-17)

(本文编辑:陈霞)