

## · 临床研究 ·

# 发作性睡病患者自发性体动及体温昼夜特征分析

徐兴 吴惠涓 庄建华 赵忠新

**【摘要】目的** 探讨发作性睡病患者自发性体动及深部体温昼夜节律特点。**方法** 共14例发作性睡病患者和14例性别、年龄相匹配的正常对照者,行夜间多导睡眠图监测和次日多次睡眠潜伏期试验(MSLT),体动记录仪连续监测自发性体动1~2周并每日记录睡眠日记,于昼夜20个时间点测量深部体温。**结果** 与对照组相比,发作性睡病组患者夜间卧床时间增加( $P = 0.008$ ),睡眠效率降低( $P = 0.001$ ),入睡后觉醒次数增加( $P = 0.000$ )、觉醒时间延长( $P = 0.000$ ),易出现睡眠始发的快速眼动睡眠(SOREMP, $P = 0.002$ );MSLT试验中平均睡眠潜伏期缩短( $P = 0.000$ ),SOREMPs次数增加( $P = 0.000$ );夜间总活动量和活动度增加(均 $P = 0.000$ ),白天总活动量和活动度减少(均 $P = 0.000$ ),夜间与白天总活动量和活动度比值升高(均 $P = 0.000$ )。两组受试者深部体温呈现明显昼夜节律变化,其中值、振幅和峰值相位差异均无统计学意义( $P = 0.177, 0.730, 0.488$ )。**结论** 尽管发作性睡病患者存在明显的睡眠-觉醒节律和自发性体动的昼夜节律紊乱,但其对深部体温的影响并不显著,提示发作性睡病患者体温中枢的调节能力相对保留。

**【关键词】** 发作性睡病; 运动活动; 体温变化; 多道睡眠描记术

## Circadian characteristics of spontaneous physical activity and body temperature in narcoleptic patients

XU Xing, WU Hui-juan, ZHUANG Jian-hua, ZHAO Zhong-xin

Department of Neurology, Changzheng Hospital, the Second Military Medical University of Chinese PLA, Shanghai 200003, China

Corresponding authors: WU Hui - juan (Email: huijuan.w@163.com); ZHAO Zhong - xin (Email: zhaozx@medmail.com.cn)

**【Abstract】** **Objective** To assess circadian characteristics of spontaneous physical activity and deep body temperature in narcoleptic patients. **Methods** Fourteen narcoleptic patients and 14 healthy age- and sex-matched control subjects were enrolled. Nocturnal polysomnography (PSG) was recorded, followed by standard multiple sleep latency test (MSLT). Then all subjects were required to wear the actigraphy (actiwatch) at home with continuous monitoring of spontaneous physical activity for 1–2 weeks and complete the daily sleep record. All subjects' deep body temperatures were measured at 20 time points. **Results** In comparison with control subjects, PSG data suggested narcoleptic patients had significantly longer time in bed at night ( $P = 0.008$ ), decreased sleep efficiency ( $P = 0.001$ ), increased awakenings ( $P = 0.000$ ), extended wake time after sleep onset ( $P = 0.000$ ) and sleep onset rapid eye movement period (SOREMP,  $P = 0.002$ ). MSLT data suggested decreased average sleep latency ( $P = 0.000$ ) and increased SOREMPs ( $P = 0.000$ ). Actigraphy data suggested increased nocturnal activity and nocturnal activity per hour ( $P = 0.000$ , for all), decreased daytime activity and daytime activity per hour ( $P = 0.000$ , for all) and increased nocturnal activity per hour/daytime activity per hour ( $P = 0.000$ , for all). The deep body temperature in both groups showed significant circadian rhythms. The differences in mesor, amplitude and peak phase of deep body temperature between 2 groups had no statistical significance ( $P = 0.177, 0.730, 0.488$ ). **Conclusions** Narcoleptic patients are characterized by impaired circadian rhythm of sleep-wake and spontaneous physical activity. The limited effects on deep body temperature suggest the relative conservation of thermoregulation in narcolepsy.

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2016.07.010

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(项目编号:81171252);国家自然科学基金青年科学基金资助项目(项目编号:81100990);国家科技部“十二五”重大专项课题(项目编号:2011ZXJ09202-015)

作者单位:200003 上海,第二军医大学附属长征医院神经内科

通讯作者:吴惠涓(Email:huijuan.w@163.com);赵忠新(Email:zhaozx@medmail.com.cn)

**【Key words】** Narcolepsy; Motor activity; Body temperature changes; Polysomnography

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 81171252), the National Natural Science Foundation of China for Young Scientists (No. 81100990), and "Twelfth Five-Year" Major Foundation by the Ministry of Science and Technology of China (No. 2011ZXJ09202-015).

发作性睡病(narcolepsy)是一种严重的睡眠-觉醒障碍性疾病,主要表现为白天反复发作无法遏制的睡眠和夜间睡眠障碍,伴或不伴猝倒发作<sup>[1-2]</sup>。特征性病理改变是下丘脑外侧区分泌的Hypocretin(Hcrt,亦称Orexin)特异性缺失<sup>[3-4]</sup>。Hcrt是一种具有多重生理功能的神经肽,不仅参与睡眠-觉醒周期的调控,还参与调节进食、能量代谢、控制自主神经张力、调节运动等。动物实验表明,Hcrt通过调节棕色脂肪组织(BAT)的生热活动以调节体温平衡,Hcrt缺乏可能导致能量失衡<sup>[5-7]</sup>,而有关发作性睡病患者体温变化的研究结果却不尽一致。在本研究中,我们采用体动记录仪(activwatch)监测14例发作性睡病患者和14例性别、年龄相匹配的健康志愿者的自发性体动特点,并动态监测深部体温变化,通过对自发性体动和深部体温的昼夜特征进行分析,研究发作性睡病对体动和体温昼夜节律的影响。

## 资料与方法

### 一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)发作性睡病的诊断均符合第3版睡眠障碍国际分类(ICSD-3)标准<sup>[1]</sup>:存在白天难以遏制的困倦和睡眠发作,持续时间≥3个月;多次睡眠潜伏期试验(MSLT)显示平均睡眠潜伏期(SL)≤8 min,且出现≥2次睡眠始发的快速眼动睡眠(SOREMP),夜间多导睡眠图(PSG)出现的SOREMP可以替代1次白天MSLT试验出现的SOREMP;白天过度嗜睡(EDS)和(或)MSLT试验结果无法用其他睡眠障碍解释。(2)未服用药物或停药≥3周。(3)本研究获第二军医大学附属长征医院生物医学研究伦理委员会审核批准,所有受试者或其监护人均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 发热、低体温或体温调节异常;特发性嗜睡症、睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(SAHS)、不宁腿综合征(RLS)等其他睡眠障碍性疾病;睡眠不足、轮班工作或倒时差致睡眠过多;药物滥用致睡眠过多;合并其他神经、精神、内科疾病(尤其是糖尿病、甲状腺疾病)。

3. 一般资料 (1)发作性睡病组:选择2015年7~9月在第二军医大学附属长征医院神经内科就诊的发作性睡病患者14例,男性9例,女性5例;年龄8~17岁,平均( $13.43 \pm 2.62$ )岁;体重指数(BMI) $20.94 \sim 30.47 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ,平均为( $25.60 \pm 3.00$ ) $\text{kg/m}^2$ ;病程5~96个月,中位病程 $52.00(25.50, 63.75)$ 个月;伴猝倒13例、睡眠瘫痪5例、入睡前幻觉9例;入院时Epworth嗜睡量表(ESS)评分9~17分,平均( $13.50 \pm 2.74$ )分;腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查Hcrt水平 $10.00 \sim 72.30 \text{ pg/ml}$ ( $> 110 \text{ pg/ml}$ ),中位值13.24( $10.00, 53.08$ ) $\text{pg/ml}$ 。(2)正常对照组(对照组):选择同期在我院进行体格检查的健康志愿者14例,男性9例,女性5例;年龄11~16岁,平均( $13.00 \pm 1.41$ )岁;体重指数 $19.23 \sim 24.62 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ,平均为( $21.81 \pm 1.79$ ) $\text{kg/m}^2$ ;入院时ESS评分3~6分,平均( $5.00 \pm 1.11$ )分。两组受试者性别和年龄差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ ),发作性睡病组患者体重指数和入院时ESS评分均高于对照组( $P = 0.001, 0.000$ ;表1)。

### 二、研究方法

1. 睡眠监测 所有受试者均于睡眠监测室进行夜间多导睡眠图监测和次日MSLT试验,要求睡眠监测室隔光、隔音,通风状况良好,室温保持在( $22 \pm 1$ ) $^\circ\text{C}$ ,相对湿度控制在75%~85%。多导睡眠图监测采用加拿大Xltek公司生产的Trex HD型动态脑电睡眠记录仪,监测指标包括脑电图(EEG)、双侧眼电图(EOG)、下颌和胫前肌肌电图(EMG)、心电图(ECG)、鼾声记录、口鼻气流、胸腹部运动和动脉血氧饱和度( $\text{SaO}_2$ )。睡眠分期和判断依据美国睡眠医学学会(AASM)标准<sup>[8]</sup>,分为清醒期、非快速眼动睡眠1期(NREM1)、非快速眼动睡眠2期(NREM2)、非快速眼动睡眠3期(NREM3)和快速眼动睡眠期(REM)。

2. 自发性体动试验 所有受试者均在指导下佩戴体动记录仪于非优势侧手腕。采用美国ActiGraph公司生产的wActiSleep-BT型体动记录仪,记录频率32 Hz,采集受试者活动强度,分析数

**表1** 两组受试者临床资料的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of clinical data between 2 groups

Item	Control (N = 14)	Narcolepsy (N = 14)	t value	P value
Sex [case (%)]			—	1.000
Male	9 (9/14)	9 (9/14)		
Female	5 (5/14)	5 (5/14)		
Age ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , year)	13.00 ± 1.41	13.43 ± 2.62	0.538	0.596
BMI ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	21.81 ± 1.79	25.60 ± 3.00	4.061	0.001
ESS ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , score)	5.00 ± 1.11	13.50 ± 2.74	10.764	0.000

—, Fisher exact probability, Fisher确切概率法。BMI, body mass index, 体重指数; ESS, Epworth Sleepiness Scale, Epworth嗜睡量表

**表2** 两组受试者睡眠指标的比较**Table 2.** Comparison of PSG and MSLT indexes between 2 groups

Item	Control (N = 14)	Narcolepsy (N = 14)	t or Z value	P value
PSG				
TIB ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , min)	432.17 ± 86.28	520.71 ± 77.65	2.854	0.008
TST ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , min)	412.88 ± 83.57	443.43 ± 90.48	0.928	0.362
SE ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , %)	95.54 ± 1.88	84.99 ± 9.34	-4.141	0.001
SL [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , min]	9.40 (7.70, 11.70)	3.00 (1.18, 4.60)	-4.459	0.000
REM-SL	98.20	11.60	-3.033	0.002
[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , min]	(69.58, 107.55)	(5.30, 72.45)		
SOREMP [case (%)]	0 (0/14)	8 (8/14)	—	0.002
Wake	18.00	60.65	-4.228	0.000
[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , min]	(13.60, 25.78)	(41.65, 98.93)		
NREM1	17.80	49.50	-4.367	0.000
[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , min]	(13.68, 25.20)	(38.38, 80.25)		
NREM2 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , min)	202.34 ± 38.44	179.00 ± 49.01	-1.402	0.173
NREM3 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , min)	97.63 ± 24.31	108.96 ± 34.79	0.999	0.327
REM ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , min)	94.11 ± 23.27	90.61 ± 39.95	-0.284	0.779
Awakening ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , times)	2.86 ± 1.35	29.57 ± 9.22	10.725	0.000
WASO	5.90	57.45	-4.320	0.000
[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , min]	(2.45, 17.58)	(37.33, 98.00)		
MSLT				
SL [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , min]	14.31 (13.25, 20.00)	1.43 (0.96, 2.67)	-4.510	0.000
SOREMPs	0.00	2.50	-4.745	0.000
[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , times]	(0.00, 0.00)	(2.00, 3.00)		

—, Fisher exact probability, Fisher确切概率法。Mann-Whitney U test for comparison of SL, REM-SL, Wake, NREM1 and WASO in PSG and MSLT data, and two-independent-sample t test for comparison of others. PSG, polysomnography, 多导睡眠图; TIB, time in bed, 卧床时间; TST, total sleep time, 总睡眠时间; SE, sleep efficiency, 睡眠效率; SL, sleep latency, 睡眠潜伏期; REM, rapid eye movement, 快速眼动睡眠期; SOREMP, sleep onset REM period, 睡眠始发的快速眼动睡眠; NREM, non-rapid eye movement, 非快速眼动睡眠期; WASO, wake time after sleep onset, 入睡后觉醒时间; MSLT, Multiple Sleep Latency Test, 多次睡眠潜伏期试验

值变化加速度, 将每30秒加速度进行整合并记录。受试者熟悉体动记录仪使用注意事项后, 按照规定

在家中自行测定, 按平时生活规律安排作息时间, 尽量保持与以往作息时间一致, 并每日记录睡眠日记, 包括睡眠和觉醒时间, 以及白天和夜间自发性活动量和活动度, 1~2周后返回医院进行随访。

3. 深部体温测量 所有受试者均于0、2、4、6~22时共20个时间点在睡眠监测室进行深部体温测量。受试者屈膝仰卧位, 充分暴露臀部, 由测试者将肛温表(上海宝隆医疗用品公司)汞端用石蜡油润滑后插入肛门内约5 cm处并适当固定, 留置5~10 min后取出, 读取数值并记录。受试者测量体温前30 min不可进食、饮热水或冰水、洗澡、剧烈运动等。试验期间可在房间内自由活动, 按平时生活规律安排作息, 尽量保持与以往作息时间一致。

### 三、统计分析方法

采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示, 采用Fisher确切概率法。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示, 行两独立样本的t检验; 呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ] 表示, 采用Mann-Whitney U检验。两组受试者24 h内不同时间点深部体温的比较采用重复测量设计的方差分析; 深部体温昼夜节律变化采用余弦分析软件(苏州大学生理教研室)获取节律性参数, 并经振幅F检验确定是否存在昼夜节律: 用于拟合的余弦方程为  $F(t) = M + A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ , 其中M为中值(mesor), 即体温涨落变化的中线; A为节律振荡振幅(amplitude), 即体温波动的幅度;  $\varphi$ 为峰值相位, 即振荡达峰值的时刻, 可根据 $\omega$ 角速度( $360^\circ/24\text{ h}$ )将其换算成具体时间点。以  $P \leq 0.05$  为差异具有统计学意义。

## 结 果

### 一、睡眠指标的比较

夜间多导睡眠图显示, 与对照组相比, 發作性睡病组患者夜间卧床时间增加( $P = 0.008$ ), 而实际总睡眠时间并未减少( $P = 0.362$ ), 夜间睡眠效率降低( $P = 0.001$ ), 平均睡眠潜伏期缩短( $P = 0.000$ ), 快速眼动睡眠期潜伏期缩短( $P = 0.002$ ), 易出现SOREMP( $P = 0.002$ ), 入睡后觉醒次数增加( $P = 0.000$ )、觉醒时间延长( $P = 0.000$ , 表2)。分析各期睡眠结构显示, 与对照组相比, NREM1期睡眠时间延长( $P = 0.000$ ), NREM2期( $P = 0.173$ )、NREM3期( $P = 0.327$ )和快速眼动睡眠期( $P = 0.779$ )睡眠时间

**表3** 两组受试者自发性体动指标的比较**Table 3.** Comparison of spontaneous physical activity parameters between 2 groups

Item	Control (N = 14)		Narcolepsy (N = 14)		t or Z value	P value
Nocturnal TIB ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , h)	8.43 ±	0.86	9.66 ±	1.69	6.190	0.000
Time during the day ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , h)	15.64 ±	1.14	14.38 ±	1.81	-5.220	0.000
Nocturnal activity [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , mm/s <sup>2</sup> ]	52 602.27 ( 36 854.68, 58 094.88)		154 421.39 ( 111 684.11, 215 093.21)		-9.155	0.000
Daytime activity [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , mm/s <sup>2</sup> ]	2 446 420.61 ( 2 029 659.51, 2 893 834.29)		1 599 180.90 ( 1 327 134.92, 1 969 210.20)		-6.201	0.000
Nocturnal activity per hour ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , /h)	5 940.39 ±	1 663.17	18 844.58 ±	8 902.63	16.888	0.000
Daytime activity per hour ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , /h)	155 719.93 ±	31 165.65	116 864.16 ±	36 485.59	-5.840	0.000
Nocturnal TIB/time during the day ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.54 ±	0.09	0.69 ±	0.20	6.693	0.000
Nocturnal activity/daytime activity [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	0.02 ( 0.02,	0.03)	0.10 ( 0.07,	0.14)	-9.205	0.000
Nocturnal activity per hour/daytime activity per hour ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.04 ±	0.01	0.17 ±	0.08	19.212	0.000

Mann-Whitney U test for comparison of nocturnal activity, daytime activity and nocturnal activity/daytime activity, and two-independent-sample t test for comparison of others. TIB, time in bed, 卧床时间

**表4** 两组受试者24 h内不同时间点深部体温的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , °C)**Table 4.** Comparison of deep body temperature within 24 h between 2 groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , °C)

Time	Control (N = 14)	Narcolepsy (N = 14)	Time	Control (N = 14)	Narcolepsy (N = 14)
0:00	37.09 ± 0.48	36.96 ± 0.43	13:00	37.23 ± 0.32	37.20 ± 0.35
2:00	36.89 ± 0.45	36.91 ± 0.44	14:00	37.28 ± 0.37	37.24 ± 0.29
4:00	36.69 ± 0.38	36.84 ± 0.52	15:00	37.25 ± 0.37	37.29 ± 0.31
6:00	36.74 ± 0.42	36.89 ± 0.39	16:00	37.36 ± 0.35	37.31 ± 0.30
7:00	36.95 ± 0.38	36.96 ± 0.35	17:00	37.31 ± 0.28	37.31 ± 0.22
8:00	37.01 ± 0.37	36.99 ± 0.31	18:00	37.29 ± 0.33	37.29 ± 0.32
9:00	37.01 ± 0.35	37.24 ± 0.27	19:00	37.28 ± 0.32	37.24 ± 0.37
10:00	37.06 ± 0.42	37.18 ± 0.31	20:00	37.32 ± 0.28	37.24 ± 0.37
11:00	37.20 ± 0.40	37.19 ± 0.26	21:00	37.34 ± 0.36	37.17 ± 0.40
12:00	37.26 ± 0.40	37.21 ± 0.32	22:00	37.17 ± 0.41	37.08 ± 0.38

无明显变化(表2)。MSLT试验显示,与对照组相比,发作性睡病组患者平均睡眠潜伏期缩短( $P = 0.000$ ),SOREMPs次数增加( $P = 0.000$ ,表2)。

### 二、自发性体动昼夜特征分析

与对照组相比,发作性睡病组患者夜间卧床时间延长( $P = 0.000$ ),白天起床后时间缩短( $P = 0.000$ ),夜间总活动量( $P = 0.000$ )和活动度(单位时间活动量, $P = 0.000$ )增加,白天总活动量( $P = 0.000$ )和活动度( $P = 0.000$ )减少,夜间卧床时间与白天起床后时间比值升高( $P = 0.000$ ),夜间与白天总活动量比值升高( $P = 0.000$ ),夜间与白天活动度比值升高( $P = 0.000$ ,表3)。

### 三、深部体温昼夜特征分析

两组受试者深部体温变化差异无统计学意义( $P = 0.990$ ),而不同时间点深部体温差异有统计学意义(校正 $P = 0.000$ ),但处理因素与时间因素之间

无交互作用(校正 $P = 0.249$ ;表4,5)。进一步采用余弦分析法获得对照组和发作性睡病组受试者深部体温的节律性参数:两组受试者深部体温中值分别为( $37.10 \pm 0.31$ )和( $36.65 \pm 1.12$ )°C,振幅分别为0.30(0.23,0.39)和0.27(0.18,0.50)°C,峰值相位分别为(-249.93 ± 30.70)°和(-239.78 ± 44.43)°,组间差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ,表6);振幅F检验显示,两组受试者深部体温均呈现明显昼夜节律变化(图1),其中波峰位于17:00和16:00,波谷位于5:00和4:00。

## 讨 论

本研究夜间多导睡眠图监测显示,发作性睡病患者夜间卧床时间增加,睡眠效率降低,入睡后觉醒次数增加、觉醒时间延长,易出现SOREMP,快速眼动睡眠期活动增加<sup>[9]</sup>,尽管夜间实际总睡眠时间

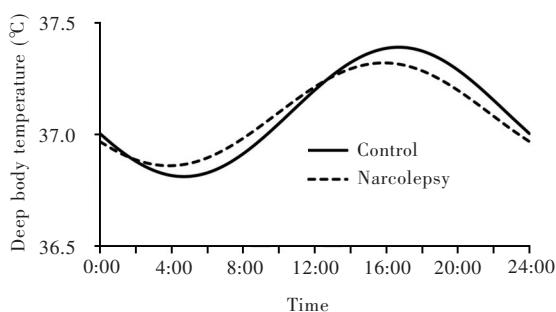
**表5** 两组受试者24 h内不同时间点深部体温的重复测量设计的方差分析表**Table 5.** ANOVA for repeated measurement design of deep body temperature within 24 h between 2 groups

Source of variation	SS	MS	df	df (corrected)	F value	P value	P value (corrected)
Treatment	0.000	0.000	1	—	0.000	0.990	
Time	15.635	2.328	19	6.715	16.327	0.000	0.000
Treatment × time	1.258	0.187	19	6.715	1.313	0.169	0.249
Error between groups	44.120	1.697	26	—			
Error within group	24.899	0.143	494	174.592			

**表6** 两组受试者深部体温指标的比较**Table 6.** Comparison of the mesor, amplitude and peak phase parameters of deep body temperature between 2 groups

Item	Control (N = 14)	Narcolepsy (N = 14)	t or Z value	P value
Mesor ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , °C)	37.10 ± 0.31	36.65 ± 1.12	-1.418	0.177
Amplitude [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ , °C]	0.30 (0.23, 0.39)	0.27 (0.18, 0.50)	-0.345	0.730
Peak phase ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , °)	-249.93 ± 30.70	-239.78 ± 44.43	0.703	0.488

Two - independent - sample t test for comparison of mesor and peak phase, and Mann-Whitney U test for comparison of amplitude

**图1** 两组受试者深部体温昼夜节律特征

**Figure 1** Comparison of the circadian characteristics of deep body temperature between narcoleptic patients and control subjects.

并未减少,但患者存在显著睡眠-觉醒节律紊乱。自发性体动的数据显示,患者夜间总活动量和活动度明显增加,白天总活动量和活动度明显减少,夜间与白天总活动量和活动度比值明显升高。24小时深部体温数据显示,发作性睡病患者深部体温与正常对照者无明显差异。

目前已证实发作性睡病患者睡眠-觉醒节律紊乱是下丘脑Hcrt神经元缺失所致。Hcrt神经元具有促进觉醒、抑制睡眠的作用,在睡眠-觉醒周期的调节中发挥重要作用。Hcrt神经元与促觉醒的单胺能神经元在蓝斑(LC)和中缝背核(DRN)之间形成一

条交互反馈回路<sup>[10-12]</sup>,单胺能神经元活性下降可以降低其对Hcrt神经元的抑制作用,而Hcrt神经元脱抑制又可以促进单胺能神经元活性增加,这样的动态平衡保持单胺能神经元的活性从而维持觉醒。在睡眠状态下,腺苷等睡眠物质<sup>[13-15]</sup>通过激活腹外侧视前区(VLPO)的睡眠活性神经元以抑制脑干和下丘脑单胺能神经元和Hcrt神经元<sup>[16-17]</sup>,从而抑制觉醒、维持睡眠。在睡眠-觉醒转换时,腹外侧视前区睡眠活性神经元、γ-氨基丁酸(GABA)能神经元发送终止信号至促觉醒核团——结节乳头体核(TMN)、蓝斑和中缝背核以结束觉醒状态,切换至睡眠状态<sup>[18]</sup>。一旦Hcrt神经元缺失,腹外侧视前区的睡眠活性神经元和单胺能神经元之间的相互抑制作用减弱,使得睡眠、觉醒状态的稳定性下降<sup>[19]</sup>,表现为发作性睡病症状。

关于发作性睡病患者自发性体动的昼夜节律紊乱,有研究认为是由于睡眠-觉醒节律紊乱所致<sup>[20]</sup>。患者因白天困倦、睡眠增多可致白天总活动量和活动度下降,而夜间觉醒频繁、觉醒时间延长和夜间肢体活动增多可导致夜间总活动量和活动度增加。而进一步研究发现,向蓝斑注射Hcrt可增加肌肉活动<sup>[21]</sup>;无论是正常动物还是发作性睡病动物,运动后其脑脊液Hcrt水平较非运动状态明显升高<sup>[22-23]</sup>。这些研究结果提示脑组织Hcrt水平可能与自发性体动程度之间存在交互调节模式,而这种调节可能独立于发作性睡病患者睡眠-觉醒障碍的严重程度。我们的研究发现发作性睡病组夜间活动度是对照组的3.17倍、白天活动度约为对照组的3/4、夜间与白天活动度比值为对照组的4.25倍,也高度提示发作性睡病患者自发性体动的昼夜节律损害可能较睡眠-觉醒节律损害更为严重。

有关发作性睡病患者的体温变化一直存有争议。有研究报道动物模型中Hcrt基因敲除小鼠的核心体温升高<sup>[24]</sup>,也有报道Hcrt-ataxin3转基因鼠(体内Hcrt神经元缺乏)的核心体温无变化<sup>[25-26]</sup>。Mosko等<sup>[27]</sup>发现发作性睡病患者核心体温升高,主要为夜间体温升高,认为可能是夜间觉醒次数增加所致;而Pollak和Wagner<sup>[28]</sup>、Grimaldi等<sup>[29]</sup>则认为患者核心体温无变化;Fronczek等<sup>[30]</sup>研究显示,患者近端、远端皮肤温度均升高,核心体温降低<sup>[31]</sup>;Mayer等<sup>[32]</sup>发现,患者清晨体温曲线升高幅度较小,其昼夜体

温振幅减小,峰值相位提前,体温最低点亦提前,且仅存在夜间SOREMP的患者体温下降与第1个快速眼动睡眠期睡眠周期密切相关,表明其体温相关缺陷可能是由快速眼动睡眠期触发。

人体体温受中枢神经系统的调控,同时也受体内多种激素和细胞因子所影响,包括Hcrt、瘦素、神经肽Y(NPY)、 $\alpha$ -促黑细胞素、黑色素聚集激素(MCH)、白细胞介素(IL)、热休克蛋白(hsp)等,体育运动也可使体温升高。此外,体温与睡眠密切相关,睡眠期由于代谢产热的减少<sup>[33]</sup>和周围血管扩张的增加<sup>[34-35]</sup>,机体核心体温下降,而体温下降通常先于睡眠,并有助于睡眠的发生<sup>[36]</sup>。Hcrt神经元广泛投射到许多体温调节区域,如下丘脑视前区、背内侧核、锥体旁区、中缝苍白核等<sup>[37]</sup>。其中,中缝苍白核交感神经节前运动神经元作用于棕色脂肪组织,与产热尤为相关<sup>[38]</sup>。Hcrt神经元通过调节中缝苍白核交感神经节前神经元活动和产热作用以调控体温平衡<sup>[5-7]</sup>,可能机制包括:(1)Hcrt神经元作用于交感神经节前运动神经元的突触后Hcrt受体,增强棕色脂肪组织对其他兴奋性输入的感应。(2)Hcrt神经元作用于谷氨酸末端的Hcrt受体,增强棕色脂肪组织谷氨酸的突触前膜释放。(3)Hcrt神经元作用于交感神经节前运动神经元,刺激内源性大麻素释放,从而抑制GABA释放。本研究结果显示,发作性睡病组与对照组患者深部体温中值、振幅和峰值相位差异均无统计学意义,认为Hcrt神经元对体温的调节有限,尚有其他机制参与调节。

综上所述,尽管发作性睡病患者存在明显的睡眠-觉醒节律和自发性体动昼夜节律紊乱,但其对深部体温的影响并不显著,患者体温中枢的调节能力相对保留,Hcrt神经元缺失可能并未造成其体温调节障碍。但本研究未能做到对深部体温的动态监测,且样本量较小,尚待扩大样本量进一步研究。

## 参 考 文 献

- [1] American Academy of Sleep Medicine. International classification of sleep disorders. 3rd ed. Darien: American Academy of Sleep Medicine, 2014: 143-161.
- [2] Dauvilliers Y, Arnulf I, Mignot E. Narcolepsy with cataplexy. Lancet, 2007, 369:499-511.
- [3] Peyron C, Faraco J, Rogers W, Ripley B, Overeem S, Charnay Y, Nevsimalova S, Aldrich M, Reynolds D, Albin R, Li R, Hungs M, Pedrazzoli M, Padigaru M, Kucherlapati M, Fan J, Maki R, Lammers GJ, Bouras C, Kucherlapati R, Nishino S, Mignot E. A mutation in a case of early onset narcolepsy and a generalized absence of hypocretin peptides in human narcoleptic brains. Nat Med, 2000, 6:991-997.
- [4] Thannickal TC, Moore RY, Nienhuis R, Ramanathan L, Gulyani S, Aldrich M, Cornford M, Siegel JM. Reduced number of hypocretin neurons in human narcolepsy. Neuron, 2000, 27:469-474.
- [5] Sellayah D, Bharaj P, Sikder D. Orexin is required for brown adipose tissue development, differentiation, and function. Cell Metab, 2011, 14:478-490.
- [6] Morrison SF, Madden CJ, Tupone D. Central control of brown adipose tissue thermogenesis. Front Endocrinol (Lausanne), 2012, 3:ID00005.
- [7] Madden CJ, Tupone D, Morrison SF. Orexin modulates brown adipose tissue thermogenesis. Biomol Concepts, 2012, 3:381-386.
- [8] Berry RB, Brooks R, Gamaldo CE, Harding SM, Marcus CL, Vaughn BV; American Academy of Sleep Medicine. The AASM manual for the scoring of sleep and associated events: rules, terminology and technical specifications. Darien: American Academy of Sleep Medicine, 2012: 18-27.
- [9] Dong LL, Liu XQ, Sun HY, Huang Y. Study on characteristics of nocturnal sleep architecture in narcolepsy. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2006, 6:36-39. [董立羚, 刘秀琴, 孙鹤阳, 黄颜. 发作性睡病夜间睡眠结构特征的探讨. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2006, 6:36-39.]
- [10] Yamanaka A, Muraki Y, Tsujino N, Goto K, Sakurai T. Regulation of orexin neurons by the monoaminergic and cholinergic systems. Biochem Biophys Res Commun, 2003, 303: 120-129.
- [11] Yamanaka A, Muraki Y, Ichiki K, Tsujino N, Kilduff TS, Goto K, Sakurai T. Orexin neurons are directly and indirectly regulated by catecholamines in a complex manner. J Neurophysiol, 2006, 96: 284-298.
- [12] Muraki Y, Yamanaka A, Tsujino N, Kilduff TS, Goto K, Sakurai T. Serotonergic regulation of the orexin/hypocretin neurons through the 5-HT1A receptor. J Neurosci, 2004, 24:7159-7166.
- [13] Morairty S, Rainnie D, McCarley R, Greene R. Disinhibition of ventrolateral preoptic area sleep-active neurons by adenosine: a new mechanism for sleep promotion. Neuroscience, 2004, 123: 451-457.
- [14] Arrigoni E, Chamberlin NL, Saper CB, McCarley RW. Adenosine inhibits basal forebrain cholinergic and noncholinergic neurons in vitro. Neuroscience, 2006, 140:403-413.
- [15] Huang ZL, Qu WM, Eguchi N, Chen JF, Schwarzschild MA, Fredholm BB, Urade Y, Hayaishi O. Adenosine A2A, but not A1, receptors mediate the arousal effect of caffeine. Nat Neurosci, 2005, 8:858-859.
- [16] Yoshida K, McCormack S, España RA, Crocker A, Scammell TE. Afferents to the orexin neurons of the rat brain. J Comp Neurol, 2006, 494:845-861.
- [17] Sakurai T. Roles of orexins and orexin receptors in central regulation of feeding behavior and energy homeostasis. CNS Neurol Disord Drug Targets, 2006, 5:313-325.
- [18] Lu J, Bjorkum AA, Xu M, Gaus SE, Shiromani PJ, Saper CB. Selective activation of the extended ventrolateral preoptic nucleus during rapid eye movement sleep. J Neurosci, 2002, 22:4568-4576.
- [19] Saper CB, Chou TC, Scammell TE. The sleep switch: hypothalamic control of sleep and wakefulness. Trends Neurosci, 2001, 24:726-731.
- [20] Middelkoop HA, Lammers GJ, Van Hilten BJ, Ruwhof C, Pijl H, Kamphuisen HA. Circadian distribution of motor activity and immobility in narcolepsy: assessment with continuous motor activity monitoring. Psychophysiology, 1995, 32:286-291.
- [21] Kiyashchenko LI, Mileykovskiy BY, Lai YY, Siegel JM. Increased

- and decreased muscle tone with orexin (hypocretin) microinjections in the locus coeruleus and pontine inhibitory area. *J Neurophysiol*, 2001, 85:2008-2016.
- [22] Wu MF, John J, Maidment N, Lam HA, Siegel JM. Hypocretin release in normal and narcoleptic dogs after food and sleep deprivation, eating, and movement. *Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol*, 2002, 283:R1079-1086.
- [23] Kiyashchenko LI, Mileykovskiy BY, Maidment N, Lam HA, Wu MF, John J, Peever J, Siegel JM. Release of hypocretin (orexin) during waking and sleep states. *J Neurosci*, 2002, 22:5282-5286.
- [24] Mochizuki T, Klerman EB, Sakurai T, Scammell TE. Elevated body temperature during sleep in orexin knockout mice. *Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol*, 2006, 291:R533-540.
- [25] Zhang S, Zeitzer JM, Sakurai T, Nishino S, Mignot E. Sleep/wake fragmentation disrupts metabolism in a mouse model of narcolepsy. *J Physiol*, 2007, 581(Pt 2):649-663.
- [26] Schwimmer H, Stauss HM, Abboud F, Nishino S, Mignot E, Zeitzer JM. Effects of sleep on the cardiovascular and thermoregulatory systems: a possible role for hypocretins. *J Appl Physiol* (1985), 2010, 109:1053-1063.
- [27] Mosko SS, Holowach JB, Sassin JF. The 24-hour rhythm of core temperature in narcolepsy. *Sleep*, 1983, 6:137-146.
- [28] Pollak CP, Wagner DR. Core body temperature in narcoleptic and normal subjects living in temporal isolation. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*, 1994, 47:65-71.
- [29] Grimaldi D, Agati P, Pierangeli G, Franceschini C, Guaraldi P, Barletta G, Vandi S, Cevoli S, Plazzi G, Montagna P, Cortelli P. Hypocretin deficiency in narcolepsy with cataplexy is associated with a normal body core temperature modulation. *Chronobiol Int*, 2010, 27:1596-1608.
- [30] Fronczek R, Overeem S, Lammers GJ, van Dijk JG, Van Someren EJ. Altered skin-temperature regulation in narcolepsy relates to sleep propensity. *Sleep*, 2006, 29:1444-1449.
- [31] Fronczek R, Raymann RJ, Romeijn N, Overeem S, Fischer M, van Dijk JG, Lammers GJ, Van Someren EJ. Manipulation of core body and skin temperature improves vigilance and maintenance of wakefulness in narcolepsy. *Sleep*, 2008, 31:233-240.
- [32] Mayer G, Hellmann F, Leonhard E, Meier-Ewert K. Circadian temperature and activity rhythms in unmedicated narcoleptic patients. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*, 1997, 58:395-402.
- [33] Berger RJ, Palca JW, Walker JM, Phillips NH. Correlations between body temperatures, metabolic rate and slow wave sleep in humans. *Neurosci Lett*, 1988, 86:230-234.
- [34] Raymann RJ, Swaab DF, Van Someren EJ. Skin temperature and sleep-onset latency: changes with age and insomnia. *Physiol Behav*, 2007, 90(2/3):257-266.
- [35] Van Someren EJ. Mechanisms and functions of coupling between sleep and temperature rhythms. *Prog Brain Res*, 2006, 153:309-324.
- [36] Kräuchi K, Cajochen C, Werth E, Wirz-Justice A. Warm feet promote the rapid onset of sleep. *Nature*, 1999, 401:36-37.
- [37] Tupone D, Madden CJ, Cano G, Morrison SF. An orexinergic projection from perifornical hypothalamus to raphe pallidus increases rat brown adipose tissue thermogenesis. *J Neurosci*, 2011, 31:15944-15955.
- [38] Nakamura K, Matsumura K, Hübschle T, Nakamura Y, Hioki H, Fujiyama F, Boldogkői Z, König M, Thiel HJ, Gerstberger R, Kobayashi S, Kaneko T. Identification of sympathetic premotor neurons in medullary raphe regions mediating fever and other thermoregulatory functions. *J Neurosci*, 2004, 24:5370-5380.

(收稿日期:2016-06-13)

## · 小词典 ·

### 中英文对照名词词汇(五)

糖类抗原 72-4 carbohydrate antigen 72-4(CA72-4)  
 体感诱发电位 somatosensory-evoked potential(SEP)  
 体重指数 body mass index(BMI)  
 天冬氨酸转氨酶 aspartate aminotransferase(AST)  
 调节性T细胞 regulatory T cell(Treg)  
 同型半胱氨酸 homocysteine(Hcy)  
 微管相关蛋白 microtubule-associated protein(MAP)  
 无症状性神经认知损害 asymptomatic neurocognitive impairment(ANI)  
 腺苷脱氨酶 adenosine deaminase(ADA)  
 HIV-1 相关痴呆 HIV-1-associated dementia(HAD)  
 HIV 相关轻度神经认知障碍 HIV-associated mild neurocognitive disorder(HIV-MND)  
 HIV-1 相关神经认知障碍 HIV-1-associated neurocognitive disorder(HAND)  
 小脑前下动脉 anterior inferior cerebellar artery(AICA)  
 小脑上动脉 superior cerebellar artery(SCA)  
 性病研究实验室试验 venereal disease research laboratory(VDRL)

眼底荧光血管造影术 fundus fluorescein angiography(FFA)  
 胰岛素样生长因子-1 insulin-like growth factor-1(IGF-1)  
 隐球菌性脑膜炎 cryptococcal meningitis(CM)  
 荧光密螺旋体抗体吸收试验 fluorescence treponemal antibody absorption(FTA-ABS)  
 运动诱发电位 motor-evoked potential(MEP)  
 增强化学发光技术 enhanced chemiluminescence technology(ECT)  
 中缝背核 dorsal raphe nucleus(DRN)  
 中国国家卒中登记 Chinese National Stroke Registry(CNSR)  
 中国脑卒中医疗质量评估 Quality Evaluation of Stroke Care and Treatment(QUEST)  
 周期性单侧痫样放电 periodic lateralized epileptiform discharges(PLEDs)  
 椎动脉 vertebral artery(VA)  
 自然杀伤T细胞 natural killer T lymphocyte(NKT)  
 自旋回波序列 spin echo sequence(SE)  
 Miller Fisher 综合征 Miller Fisher syndrome(MFS)  
 Essen 卒中风险评分 Essen Stroke Risk Score(ESRS)