

## · 脑静脉系统疾病和脑小血管病 ·

# 神经心理学测验联合听觉事件相关电位P300评价老年脑小血管病患者认知功能临床研究

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨神经心理学测验联合听觉事件相关电位P300对老年脑小血管病患者认知功能评价的临床价值。**方法** 共183例老年脑小血管病患者据头部MRI表现分为腔隙性梗死组(LACI组, 62例)、脑白质高信号组(WMH组, 60例)和二者兼有组(LACI+WMH组, 61例), 蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA)中文版评价认知功能, 检测听觉事件相关电位P300波幅和潜伏期。结果 LACI组、WMH组和LACI+WMH组MoCA量表总评分均低于对照组( $P=0.042, 0.015, 0.000$ ), LACI+WMH组亦低于LACI组和WMH组( $P=0.001, 0.042$ )。在MoCA量表8个认知域中, LACI+WMH组视空间能力和执行功能评分( $P=0.006, 0.041, 0.035$ )、延迟记忆评分( $P=0.006, 0.012, 0.048$ )、言语功能评分( $P=0.001, 0.032, 0.047$ )和计算力评分( $P=0.009, 0.001, 0.003$ )均低于对照组、LACI组和WMH组, LACI组延迟记忆评分低于对照组( $P=0.037$ ), WMH组延迟记忆评分( $P=0.005$ )和言语功能评分( $P=0.047$ )低于对照组。与对照组相比, LACI组、WMH组和LACI+WMH组P300波幅均降低( $P=0.025, 0.033, 0.000$ )、潜伏期均延长( $P=0.018, 0.000, 0.000$ ), LACI+WMH组P300波幅亦低于LACI组和WMH组( $P=0.041, 0.018$ )、潜伏期亦长于LACI组和WMH组( $P=0.000, 0.022$ )。**结论** 老年脑小血管病患者均存在不同程度认知功能障碍, 主要表现在视空间能力和执行功能、延迟回忆、言语功能和计算力方面, 尤以腔隙性梗死和脑白质高信号兼有患者显著。MoCA量表和听觉事件相关电位P300评价认知功能优势互补, 二者联合可以更客观、早期发现老年脑小血管病患者认知功能障碍, 对及时干预、延缓疾病进展、减轻家庭和社会负担具有重要临床意义。

**【关键词】** 脑血管障碍; 小动脉; 小静脉; 认知障碍; 神经心理学测验; 事件相关电位; P300

## Clinical study on the value of combining neuropsychological tests with auditory event-related potential P300 for cognitive assessment in elderly patients with cerebral small vessel disease

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the value of combining neuropsychological tests with auditory event-related potential (ERP) P300 for cognitive assessment in elderly patients with cerebral small vessel disease (cSVD). **Methods** A total of 183 elderly patients with cSVD were enrolled in this study. They were divided into 3 groups according to brain MRI: lacunar infarct (LACI) group ( $N = 62$ ), white matter hyperintensity (WMH) group ( $N = 60$ ) and LACI + WMH group ( $N = 61$ ). A total of 50 brain MRI normal persons were selected as control group. Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA, Chinese version) was used to evaluate the cognitive function, and the amplitude and latency of P300 were measured in each group. **Results** Compared with control group, the MoCA total score in LACI, WMH and LACI + WMH groups were significantly lower ( $P = 0.042, 0.015, 0.000$ ), and the score in LACI + WMH group was significantly lower than that in LACI and WMH groups ( $P = 0.001, 0.042$ ). In the eight cognitive domains of MoCA scale, the visual space and executive function ( $P = 0.006, 0.041, 0.035$ ), delayed memory ( $P = 0.006, 0.012,$

0.048), language ( $P = 0.001, 0.032, 0.047$ ) and calculation ( $P = 0.009, 0.001, 0.003$ ) in LACI + WMH group were significantly lower than those in control, LACI and WMH groups. The delayed memory in LACI group was significantly lower than that in control group ( $P = 0.037$ ). The delayed memory ( $P = 0.005$ ) and language ( $P = 0.047$ ) in WMH group were significantly lower than those in control group. Compared with control group, the amplitudes of P300 ( $P = 0.025, 0.033, 0.000$ ) in LACI, WMH and LACI + WMH groups were significantly decreased, and the latencies ( $P = 0.018, 0.000, 0.000$ ) were significantly prolonged. The amplitude of P300 in LACI + WMH group was significantly lower than that in LACI and WMH groups ( $P = 0.041, 0.018$ ), and the latency was significantly prolonged ( $P = 0.000, 0.022$ ). **Conclusions** Elderly patients of cSVD all suffer from different degrees of cognitive impairment, especially those with both LACI and WMH. The impaired cognitive domains mainly include visual space and executive function, delayed memory, language and calculation. MoCA scale and P300 examination have their advantages in cognitive assessment, and their combination shows more objective result. Early diagnosis of cSVD in elderly patients with MoCA and P300 is beneficial to timely treatment, delay the progression of this disease and ease the family and social burden.

**[Key words]** Cerebrovascular disorders; Arterioles; Venules; Cognition disorders; Neuropsychological tests; Event-related potentials, P300

脑小血管病(cSVD)系指各种原因引起的颅内小血管病变导致的临床表现、认知功能、影像学和病理学改变的综合征<sup>[1]</sup>。影像学主要表现为腔隙性梗死(LACI)、脑白质高信号(WMH)、腔隙、扩大的血管周围间隙[EPVS, 亦称扩大的Virchow-Robin间隙(dVRS)]和脑微出血(CMBs)等。脑小血管病是导致血管性认知损害(VCI)的最常见病因<sup>[2]</sup>,此类患者血管性痴呆(VaD)发病率高达50%<sup>[3]</sup>。早期发现脑小血管病患者认知功能障碍并给予及时干预,对改善患者生活质量、延缓病情进展至血管性痴呆尤为重要。本研究采用蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA)中文版和听觉事件相关电位(ERP)P300评价老年脑小血管病患者认知功能,探讨其临床特点,以为临床早期诊断、及时干预脑小血管病导致的认知功能障碍提供临床依据。

## 资料与方法

### 一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)脑小血管病的诊断参照《脑小血管病的诊治专家共识》<sup>[1]</sup>中的标准。(2)年龄≥65岁。(3)经头部MRI检查[包括T<sub>1</sub>WI、T<sub>2</sub>WI、FLAIR成像和扩散加权成像(DWI)]证实腔隙性梗死、脑白质高信号或二者兼有。(4)MRA和颈动脉彩色超声检查排除颅内大血管病变。(5)本研究经四川省成都市第三人民医院道德伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者或其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)大面积脑梗死、脑出血或颅脑创伤(TBI)。(2)严重失语、视力或听力障碍、肢体肌

力减弱不能配合检查。(3)颅内大血管中重度狭窄或闭塞、脑萎缩或小脑病变。(4)中毒、感染、神经变性病、脱髓鞘疾病和自身免疫性疾病等其他非血管性因素导致的脑白质高信号。(5)拒绝或无法进行神经心理学测验或听觉事件相关电位P300检查。(6)长期服用抗精神病药物。(7)合并其他严重疾病或可能导致认知功能障碍的其他疾病,如抑郁症、焦虑症、神经变性病、多发性硬化(MS)、精神病等。

3. 一般资料 (1)脑小血管病组:选择2014年1~12月在四川省成都市第三人民医院神经内科住院治疗的脑小血管病患者共183例,男性114例,女性69例;年龄65~89岁,平均( $72.91 \pm 7.20$ )岁;受教育程度1~18年,平均( $10.12 \pm 3.90$ )年;既往高血压140例(76.50%)、冠心病48例(26.23%)、糖尿病69例(37.70%),吸烟54例(29.51%)、饮酒29例(15.85%)。根据头部MRI检查(包括T<sub>1</sub>WI、T<sub>2</sub>WI和FLAIR成像)分为腔隙性梗死组(LACI组,62例)、脑白质高信号组(WMH组,60例)和二者兼有组(LACI + WMH组,61例)。(2)对照组:选择同期在我院住院治疗的无脑小血管病的老年患者共55例,头部影像学检查均未见异常,男性31例,女性24例;年龄65~81岁,平均( $71.29 \pm 4.27$ )岁;受教育程度0~15年,平均( $10.55 \pm 4.05$ )年;既往高血压23例(41.82%)、冠心病8例(14.55%)、糖尿病9例(16.36%),吸烟13例(23.64%)、饮酒7例(12.73%)。

### 二、研究方法

1. 病史采集 所有患者入院后均由专业神经科医师进行病史采集,包括性别,年龄,受教育程度,

高血压、冠心病、糖尿病病史,吸烟、饮酒等,并进行血液生化常规检查。

2. 神经心理学测验 所有患者均由经过神经心理学专业培训的神经科医师进行认知功能评价,采用MoCA量表中文版,包括视空间能力和执行功能、延迟记忆、言语功能、注意力、定向力、计算力、抽象概括能力、命名能力共8项内容,总评分30分,评分 $\geq 26$ 分为认知功能正常,<26分为认知损害(受教育程度 $\leq 12$ 年者总评分加1分)。

3. 听觉事件相关电位P300检查 所有患者均闭目、保持觉醒状态、集中注意力静坐于检查椅上,采用美国 Nicolet公司生产的Viking Quest 4通道肌电诱发电位仪的听觉Oddball程序,参照国际10-20系统安置电极,记录电极置于中央中线点(Cz)区、参考电极置于双侧耳垂、接地电极置于额极中点(FPz)区,电极与皮肤之间电阻 $<5\text{ k}\Omega$ 、分析时间100 ms、灵敏度5  $\mu\text{V}$ 。分别施以两种刺激:非靶刺激频率750 Hz、出现概率80%,靶刺激频率2000 Hz、出现概率20%,二者无规律交替刺激,时间间隔1.50 s,共刺激200次,嘱患者从中辨认出频率高、出现次数少的刺激,以及计数总刺激数,同时Viking Quest软件自动记录P300波幅和潜伏期。每例患者重复检查2次,取平均值。

4. 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 $\chi^2$ 检验;计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用单因素方差分析,两两比较行LSD-*t*检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 结 果

### 一、一般资料的比较

183例老年脑小血管病患者中LACI组62例患者,男性36例,女性26例;年龄65~89岁,平均( $73.24 \pm 4.68$ )岁;受教育程度3~18年,平均为( $10.74 \pm 3.23$ )年;既往罹患高血压47例(75.81%)、冠心病17例(27.42%)、糖尿病23例(37.10%),吸烟19例(30.65%)、饮酒10例(16.13%)。WMH组60例患者,男性37例,女性23例;年龄66~80岁,平均( $71.85 \pm 4.20$ )岁;受教育程度2~15年,平均为( $10.85 \pm 3.59$ )年;既往高血压病史45例(75%)、冠心病病史18例(30%)、糖尿病病史20例(33.33%),吸烟14例(23.33%)、饮酒8例(13.33%)。LACI+WMH组61例患者,男性41例,女性20例;年龄67~

83岁,平均( $73.92 \pm 3.81$ )岁;受教育程度3~15年,平均( $10.53 \pm 3.19$ )年;既往高血压48例(78.69%)、冠心病13例(21.31%)、糖尿病26例(42.62%),吸烟21例(34.43%)、饮酒11例(18.03%)。脑小血管病患者与对照者一般资料比较,仅既往高血压患者比例LACI组、WMH组和LACI+WMH组高于对照组( $P = 0.001, 0.002, 0.000$ ),其余各项差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ,表1)。

### 二、认知功能评价

4组受试者MoCA量表总评分差异有统计学意义( $P = 0.000$ ),其中,LACI组、WMH组和LACI+WMH组均低于对照组( $P = 0.042, 0.015, 0.001$ ),LACI+WMH组亦低于LACI组和WMH组( $P = 0.001, 0.042$ ;表2,3)。在MoCA量表8个认知域中,4组受试者视空间能力和执行功能( $P = 0.001$ )、延迟记忆( $P = 0.000$ )、言语功能( $P = 0.001$ )、注意力( $P = 0.038$ )和计算力( $P = 0.042$ )差异均有统计学意义,其中,LACI+WMH组视空间能力和执行功能评分均低于对照组、LACI组和WMH组( $P = 0.006, 0.041, 0.035$ ),而LACI组和WMH组与对照组差异未达到统计学意义( $P = 0.319, 0.144$ );LACI组、WMH组和LACI+WMH组延迟记忆评分均低于对照组( $P = 0.037, 0.005, 0.006$ ),LACI+WMH组亦低于LACI组和WMH组( $P = 0.012, 0.048$ );WMH组和LACI+WMH组言语功能评分均低于对照组( $P = 0.047, 0.001$ ),而LACI组与对照组差异无统计学意义( $P = 0.193$ ),LACI+WMH组亦低于LACI组和WMH组( $P = 0.032, 0.047$ );LACI+WMH组注意力评分均低于LACI组和WMH组( $P = 0.013, 0.015$ ),LACI组、WMH组和LACI+WMH组与对照组差异无统计学意义( $P = 0.932, 0.957, 0.053$ );LACI+WMH组计算力评分均低于对照组、LACI组和WMH组( $P = 0.009, 0.001, 0.003$ ),而LACI组和WMH组与对照组差异无统计学意义( $P = 0.403, 0.075$ ;表2,3)。

### 三、听觉事件相关电位P300检测

4组受试者听觉事件相关电位P300波幅( $P = 0.015$ )和潜伏期( $P = 0.020$ )相比,差异均有统计学意义(表4)。其中,与对照组相比,LACI组、WMH组和LACI+WMH组P300波幅均降低( $P = 0.025, 0.033, 0.000$ )、潜伏期均延长( $P = 0.018, 0.000, 0.000$ ),LACI+WMH组P300波幅亦低于LACI组和WMH组( $P = 0.041, 0.018$ )、潜伏期亦长于LACI组和WMH组( $P = 0.000, 0.022$ ;表4,5)。

**表1** LACI组、WMH组、LACI+ WMH组与对照组患者一般资料的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of general data among different groups

Item	Control (N = 55)	LACI (N = 62)	WMH (N = 60)	LACI + WMH (N = 61)	$\chi^2$ or F value	P value
Sex [case (%)]					7.066	0.070
Male	31 (56.36)	36 (58.06)	37 (61.67)	41 (67.21)		
Female	24 (43.64)	26 (41.94)	23 (38.33)	20 (32.79)		
Age ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , year)	71.29 $\pm$ 4.27	73.24 $\pm$ 4.68	71.85 $\pm$ 4.20	73.92 $\pm$ 3.81	2.585	0.054
Education ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , year)	10.55 $\pm$ 4.05	10.74 $\pm$ 3.23	10.85 $\pm$ 3.59	10.53 $\pm$ 3.19	0.106	0.957
Hypertension [case (%)]	23 (41.82)	47 (75.81)	45 (75.00)	48 (78.69)	23.785	0.000
Coronary heart disease [case (%)]	8 (14.55)	17 (27.42)	18 (30.00)	13 (21.31)	4.551	0.208
Diabetes [case (%)]	9 (16.36)	23 (37.10)	20 (33.33)	26 (42.62)	9.007	0.059
Smoking [case (%)]	13 (23.64)	19 (30.65)	14 (23.33)	21 (34.43)	2.621	0.554
Drinking [case (%)]	7 (12.73)	10 (16.13)	8 (13.33)	11 (18.03)	0.667	0.881

One-way ANOVA for comparison of age and education, and  $\chi^2$  test for comparison of others。LACI, lacunar infarct, 腔隙性梗死; WMH, white matter hyperintensity, 脑白质高信号

**表2** LACI组、WMH组、LACI+ WMH组与对照组患者 MoCA 评分的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 评分)**Table 2.** Comparison of MoCA scores among different groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , score)

Item	Control (N = 55)	LACI (N = 62)	WMH (N = 60)	LACI + WMH (N = 61)	F value	P value
Total	23.57 $\pm$ 3.34	21.34 $\pm$ 4.45	21.38 $\pm$ 4.41	19.40 $\pm$ 4.20	14.812	0.000
Visual space and executive function	4.01 $\pm$ 0.74	3.63 $\pm$ 0.87	3.60 $\pm$ 0.72	3.12 $\pm$ 0.96	6.832	0.001
Delayed memory	2.84 $\pm$ 0.79	2.14 $\pm$ 0.62	1.79 $\pm$ 0.66	1.38 $\pm$ 0.69	19.488	0.000
Language	2.07 $\pm$ 0.54	1.71 $\pm$ 0.63	1.69 $\pm$ 0.72	1.35 $\pm$ 0.53	7.002	0.001
Attention	2.58 $\pm$ 0.45	2.52 $\pm$ 0.65	2.55 $\pm$ 0.61	2.31 $\pm$ 0.87	2.855	0.038
Orientation	5.61 $\pm$ 0.54	5.34 $\pm$ 0.82	5.21 $\pm$ 0.92	5.13 $\pm$ 0.93	2.170	0.092
Calculation	2.63 $\pm$ 0.49	2.70 $\pm$ 0.50	2.66 $\pm$ 0.52	2.34 $\pm$ 0.48	5.271	0.042
Abstract summarizing	0.80 $\pm$ 0.24	0.82 $\pm$ 0.16	0.68 $\pm$ 0.27	0.49 $\pm$ 0.25	3.051	0.051
Naming	2.56 $\pm$ 0.46	2.45 $\pm$ 0.53	2.60 $\pm$ 0.77	2.43 $\pm$ 0.65	1.323	0.467

LACI, lacunar infarct, 腔隙性梗死; WMH, white matter hyperintensity, 脑白质高信号

**表3** LACI组、WMH组、LACI+ WMH组与对照组患者 MoCA 评分的两两比较\***Table 3.** Paired comparison of MoCA scores among different groups\*

Paired comparison	Total	Visual space and executive function	Delayed memory	Language	Attention	Calculation
Control : LACI	0.042	0.319	0.037	0.193	0.932	0.403
Control : WMH	0.015	0.144	0.005	0.047	0.957	0.075
Control : LACI + WMH	0.001	0.006	0.006	0.001	0.053	0.009
LACI : LACI + WMH	0.001	0.041	0.012	0.032	0.013	0.001
WMH : LACI + WMH	0.042	0.035	0.048	0.047	0.015	0.003

\*P value。LACI, lacunar infarct, 腔隙性梗死; WMH, white matter hyperintensity, 脑白质高信号

## 讨 论

人口老龄化是21世纪全球面临的难题。统计显示,截至2012年底我国老年人口达 $194 \times 10^6$ 人,占总人口的14.3%<sup>[4]</sup>,预计截至2030年,我国60岁及以上老年人口达总人口的25%<sup>[5]</sup>。人口老龄化的不断加剧将使我国的卫生保健工作面临巨大挑战。

流行病学调查数据显示,2/3的65岁及以上老年人群可罹患脑小血管病<sup>[6]</sup>,其导致的认知功能障碍占血管性痴呆的36%~67%<sup>[7]</sup>,因此,脑小血管病被认为是血管性认知损害和血管性痴呆最重要的病因。脑小血管病的诊断主要依据临床和影像学特点,但是由于其起病隐匿,临床症状不典型,伴随的认知功能障碍更易忽视,就诊时往往已进展为不

**表4** LACI组、WMH组、LACI+WMH组与对照组患者P300波幅和潜伏期的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

**Table 4.** Comparison of the amplitudes and latencies of P300 among different groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	N	Amplitude ( $\mu$ V)	Latency (ms)
Control	55	9.84 ± 0.40	332.68 ± 3.78
LACI	62	6.15 ± 0.36	379.01 ± 4.03
WMH	60	6.56 ± 0.37	360.96 ± 3.84
LACI + WMH	61	4.41 ± 0.41	396.30 ± 3.53
<i>F</i> value		96.096	99.845
<i>P</i> value		0.015	0.020

LACI, lacunar infarct, 腔隙性梗死; WMH, white matter hyperintensity, 脑白质高信号

**表5** LACI组、WMH组、LACI+WMH组与对照组患者P300波幅和潜伏期的两两比较\*

**Table 5.** Paired comparison of the amplitudes and latencies of P300 among different groups\*

Paired comparison	Amplitude	Latency
Control : LACI	0.025	0.018
Control : WMH	0.033	0.000
Control : LACI + WMH	0.000	0.000
LACI : LACI + WMH	0.041	0.000
WMH : LACI + WMH	0.018	0.022

\**P* value。LACI, lacunar infarct, 腔隙性梗死; WMH, white matter hyperintensity, 脑白质高信号

可逆性血管性痴呆,严重影响患者生活质量,给家庭和社会带来沉重负担。对老年脑小血管病患者进行认知功能筛查,早期发现伴认知功能障碍的患者并予及时干预,对改善患者生活质量、减轻家庭和社会负担、延缓疾病进展具有重要意义。本研究根据脑小血管病影像学表现分为LACI组、WMH组和LACI+WMH组,采用MoCA量表联合听觉事件相关电位P300评价老年脑小血管病患者认知功能,探讨其认知功能障碍特点和两种方法联合的实用性,为探寻老年脑小血管病患者认知功能障碍的早期筛查方法提供临床依据。

本研究LACI组、WMH组和LACI+WMH组患者罹患高血压比例均高于对照组,表明高血压在脑小血管病中较为常见,也提示高血压是老年人群认知功能障碍的重要危险因素。

MoCA量表敏感性较高,操作简便,更强调执行功能和注意力评价,能够早期发现脑小血管病引起的认知功能障碍<sup>[8]</sup>,故目前广泛应用于血管性认知损害的筛查。本研究结果显示,LACI组、WMH组和

LACI+WMH组老年脑小血管病患者MoCA量表总评分均低于对照组,提示无论是腔隙性梗死、脑白质高信号还是二者兼有,均可导致认知功能障碍,且以轻至中度认知功能障碍为主;在MoCA量表涉及的多个认知域中,老年脑小血管病患者认知功能障碍以视空间能力和执行功能、延迟记忆、言语功能、注意力和计算力受损严重,与既往文献报道相一致<sup>[9]</sup>。研究显示,腔隙性梗死与认知功能障碍密切相关<sup>[10]</sup>,其发生机制可能与前额叶-皮质下环路受损<sup>[11]</sup>等有关。腔隙性梗死患者可在无明显神经系统症状与体征情况下出现明显认知功能障碍<sup>[11]</sup>。本研究LACI组患者MoCA量表总评分和延迟记忆评分低于对照组,与文献报道相一致<sup>[11]</sup>。脑白质高信号早期认知功能改变不明显,只有发生严重的脑白质变性时方出现认知功能障碍,表现为执行功能和计算力下降等。本研究WMH组患者MoCA量表总评分、延迟记忆评分和言语功能评分均低于对照组,提示脑白质高信号患者同样存在认知功能障碍,其发生机制可能与联合纤维和联络纤维损伤、神经传导速度减慢等有关<sup>[12]</sup>。LACI+WMH组患者MoCA量表总评分、视空间能力和执行功能评分、延迟记忆评分、言语功能评分和计算力评分均低于对照组、LACI组和WMH组,表明当腔隙性梗死和脑白质高信号多种影像学表现同时存在时,其相互作用可进一步加重认知功能障碍。

尽管MoCA量表临床应用广泛,但在我国明显受到受教育程度等因素的影响,且临床分界值目前尚无统一标准<sup>[13]</sup>。听觉事件相关电位P300作为可量化的电生理学指标,与高级心理活动和认知加工密切相关,可反映认知功能之注意力和记忆力<sup>[14]</sup>,广泛用于脑卒中、帕金森病(PD)<sup>[15]</sup>等多种中枢神经系统疾病的认知功能评价。P300潜伏期稳定性和敏感性较高,可作为临床预测早期认知功能障碍的依据<sup>[16]</sup>。P300波幅反映神经传导速度及信息加工处理速度和能力<sup>[17]</sup>,可在一定程度上显示认知功能障碍程度。本研究LACI组、WMH组和LACI+WMH组患者P300潜伏期较对照组延长,LACI+WMH组亦较LACI组和WMH组延长,表明老年脑小血管病患者大脑信息加工障碍;LACI组、WMH组和LACI+WMH组患者P300波幅较对照组降低,LACI+WMH组亦较LACI组和WMH组降低,表明老年脑小血管病患者大脑感受刺激的信息量减少,上述两种改变与腔隙性梗死、脑白质高信号导致前

额叶-皮质下环路受损及损伤联络纤维、减慢神经传导速度、干扰脑内信息检索过程等有关<sup>[12]</sup>。

综上所述,MoCA量表内容全面,适用于以执行功能损害为主的脑小血管病患者认知功能的评价,可早期筛查认知功能障碍患者。由于其操作简便,神经科医师经简单培训后即可独立完成,目前在各基层医院广泛应用。但其完成需患者密切配合且受教育程度、失语、听觉、视觉、情绪等因素的影响,且目前尚无统一分界值,故在一定程度上限制其临床应用。相对而言,听觉事件相关电位P300的优势在于不受教育程度的影响、易配合、客观性较强,可定量评价认知功能障碍,不同时期P300检测结果可作为治疗、预后的判断依据,在评价并发轻度认知损害方面有重要意义。因此,在老年脑小血管病患者中进行MoCA量表联合听觉事件相关电位P300检测,优势互补,对早期发现老年脑小血管病患者认知功能障碍、及时干预、延缓病情进展、评价疗效具有重要临床意义,值得在基层医院推广。

脑小血管病患者多伴不同程度的认知功能障碍,但是由于其起病隐匿,在老年人群中常因年龄、基础疾病等因素导致医师、患者本人及家属忽视其伴随的认知功能障碍,失去早期诊断、干预、延缓进展为血管性痴呆的最佳时机,严重影响患者生活质量,给患者家庭和社会带来沉重的心理和经济负担。本研究联合MoCA量表和听觉事件相关电位P300对老年脑小血管病患者进行认知功能评价,二者优势互补,为早期发现老年脑小血管病患者认知功能障碍,及时干预、延缓病情进展提供重要临床依据,具有重要临床意义。

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