

帕金森病合并工作记忆障碍患者低频振幅和功能连接静息态磁共振成像研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨帕金森病合并工作记忆障碍患者静息态低频振幅(ALFF)和功能连接(FC)特点,以及其与认知功能的相关性,以揭示工作记忆障碍相关脑区异常神经元活动和可能的神经影像学机制。**方法** 纳入2019年1月至2020年9月确诊的原发性帕金森病患者39例,采用简易智能状态检查量表(MMSE)、数字广度测验[DST,包括数字顺背测验(DSFT)和数字倒背测验(DSBT)]、画钟测验(CDT)和动物词语流畅性测验(VFT)评价认知功能,并行静息态fMRI检查,计算ALFF值以及差异脑区与全脑的FC值,Spearman秩相关分析差异脑区ALFF值与认知功能的相关性。**结果** 根据DSFT评分分为帕金森病合并工作记忆障碍组(PD-WI组,17例)或帕金森病未合并工作记忆障碍组(PD-normal组,22例),PD-WI组患者MMSE总评分($Z = -2.149, P = 0.032$)和记忆力($Z = -2.465, P = 0.014$)、注意力和计算力($Z = -2.239, P = 0.025$)、语言功能($Z = -2.575, P = 0.010$)分评分,以及DST($Z = -5.357, P = 0.000$)、DSBT($Z = -3.967, P = 0.000$)和CDT($Z = -3.410, P = 0.001$)评分均低于PD-normal组;ALFF值升高脑区主要位于右侧扣带后回、右侧丘脑和右侧楔前叶(GRF校正;voxel $P < 0.05$, cluster $P < 0.05$),以右侧扣带后回为兴趣区,与其FC值升高的脑区主要位于左侧眶部额中回和右侧舌回(GRF校正;voxel $P < 0.05$, cluster $P < 0.05$)。Spearman秩相关分析显示,右侧扣带后回ALFF值与DSFT评分呈负相关($r_s = -0.530, P = 0.001$)。**结论** 帕金森病合并工作记忆障碍患者存在不同程度的认知功能障碍,脑默认网络核心脑区右侧扣带后回的自发性神经元活动增强及其与左侧眶部额中回和右侧舌回的功能连接增强,是对早期工作记忆障碍的代偿。

【关键词】 帕金森病; 认知障碍; 扣带回; 磁共振成像

Alternation of amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation and functional connectivity in the patients of Parkinson's disease with working memory impairment: a resting-state fMRI study

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the characteristics of resting-state amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation (ALFF) and functional connectivity (FC) in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD) and working memory impairment, and to explore its correlation with cognitive function in order to reveal the abnormal neuronal activity and possibility of brain regions related to working memory impairment neuroimaging mechanism. **Methods** Thirty-nine patients with primary PD from January 2019 to September 2020 were enrolled, using Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), Digital Span Test [DST, including Digit Span Forward Test (DSFT) and Digit Span Backward Test (DSBT)], Clock Drawing Test (CDT) and Animal Verbal Fluency Test (VFT) to evaluate the cognitive function, resting-state fMRI (rs-fMRI) examination, calculation

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of ALFF value and FC value between different brain regions and the whole brain. The correlation between ALFF value and the cognitive function was analysed by Spearman rank correlation. **Results** According to the DSFT score, 39 patients were divided into PD with working memory impairment group (PD-WI group, $n = 17$) and PD without working memory impairment group (PD-normal group, $n = 22$). MMSE total score ($Z = -2.149$, $P = 0.032$) and memory ($Z = -2.465$, $P = 0.014$), attention and calculation ($Z = -2.239$, $P = 0.025$), language function ($Z = -2.575$, $P = 0.010$) scores, and DST ($Z = -5.357$, $P = 0.000$) scores, DSBT ($Z = -3.967$, $P = 0.000$) and CDT ($Z = -3.410$, $P = 0.001$) scores in PD-WI group were lower than those in PD-normal group. The increased ALFF value was mainly located in the right posterior cingulate gyrus, right thalamus and right precuneus (GRF correction; voxel $P < 0.05$, cluster $P < 0.05$). The right posterior cingulate gyrus was the region of interest (ROI). The brain regions with increased FC value were mainly located in the left orbital middle frontal gyrus and the right lingual gyrus (GRF correction; voxel $P < 0.05$, cluster $P < 0.05$). Spearman rank correlation analysis showed that the ALFF value at the right cingulate was negatively correlated with the DSFT score ($r_s = -0.530$, $P = 0.001$). **Conclusions** PD with working memory impairment patients have different degrees of cognitive dysfunction. The spontaneous neuronal activity in the right posterior cingulate gyrus of the core brain region of the brain default network is enhanced and its correlation with the left orbital middle frontal gyrus and the right lingual gyrus, which is a compensation for early working memory impairment.

【Key words】 Parkinson disease; Cognition disorders; Gyrus cinguli; Magnetic resonance imaging

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Conflicts of interest: none declared

帕金森病是一种好发于中老年人群、缓慢进展的神经变性病,以典型的运动症状如静止性震颤、肌强直、运动迟缓和姿势平衡障碍,以及非运动症状如认知功能障碍、情绪障碍和自主神经功能障碍等为主要临床表现^[1]。有20%~30%的帕金森病患者确诊时即已合并轻度认知损害(PD-MCI)^[2],且约有42.3%的PD-MCI患者随访期间进展为帕金森病痴呆(PDD)^[3]。工作记忆系指暂时存储和处理语言理解、学习和推理等复杂认知任务所需信息的高级认知功能,不仅包括记忆的暂时存储,还包括记忆的处理^[4],是语言功能、视空间能力和执行功能等认知功能的基础与关键^[5],若能早期认识到帕金森病患者工作记忆和认知功能障碍变化的病理生理学机制,及时干预,有助于提高患者生活质量。既往研究显示,帕金森病患者认知功能障碍与额叶-纹状体多巴胺能神经环路功能障碍密切相关^[6],合并认知功能障碍的帕金森病患者纹状体与背外侧前额叶皮质功能连接(FC)减弱^[7],PD-MCI患者静息态下额顶叶网络内双侧前额叶之间功能连接减弱^[8]。然而,目前关于帕金森病患者工作记忆相关静息态fMRI的研究甚少,鉴于此,安徽医科大学附属省立医院神经外科采用神经心理学测验量表联合fMRI,探究帕金森病患者是否存在工作记忆障碍并总结其特点,通过分析神经元活动和功能连接以探讨帕金森病合并工作记忆障碍的可能神经影像学机制。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入标准 (1)帕金森病诊断符合英国脑库帕金森病诊断标准^[9],并同时由两位神经科医师确诊为原发性帕金森病。(2)病程≥4年。(3)能够理解并配合神经心理学测验。(4)Hoehn-Yahr分期3~5级。(5)临床资料、神经心理学测验和影像学资料完整。

2. 排除标准 (1)既往有明确的中枢神经系统感染史、颅脑创伤史、药物长期过量服用史(如氟桂利嗪、甲氧氯普胺、利血平等),以及发病前有明确的化学物质或农药中毒史(如一氧化碳、锰剂、1-甲基-4-苯基-1,2,3,6-四氢吡啶(MPTP)、甲醇、有机磷农药等)。(2)既往曾行立体定向神经核团毁损术、脑深部电刺激术(DBS)、经颅磁刺激术(TMS)等治疗。(3)合并严重的内科疾病(如心力衰竭、呼吸衰竭、肾功能障碍等)和精神疾病(如躁狂症、精神分裂症、严重抑郁症等)。(4)影像学检查提示脑血管病、颅内占位性病变等。(5)伴有失聪、失语、手指严重畸形等影响神经心理学测验的患者。(6)合并阿尔茨海默病、血管性痴呆、路易体痴呆等导致认知功能障碍的患者。

3. 一般资料 选择2019年1月至2020年9月在我院神经外科住院治疗的原发性帕金森病患者共

39 例,均为右利手,男性 16 例,女性 23 例;年龄 46~69 岁,平均(59.74 ± 6.57)岁;受教育程度 0~15 年,中位数 5(1,8)年;病程 4~18 年,中位病程为 9(6,10)年;药物“开”期统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分(UPDRS-Ⅲ)评分 21~92 分,平均评分 60.38 ± 13.60 ;药物“关”期 UPDRS-Ⅲ 评分 9~53 分,平均评分 31.18 ± 10.43 ;UPDRS-Ⅳ 评分 2~9 分,平均评分 5.90 ± 1.39 ;Hoehn-Yahr 分期 3 级 18 例(46.15%),4 级 17 例(43.59%),5 级 4 例(10.26%);左旋多巴日等效剂量(LEDD)为 0~1200 mg,平均为(583.65 ± 217.84)mg。

二、研究方法

1. 神经心理学测验 由同一位受过专业培训的神经外科医师于患者药物“关”期行神经心理学测验。(1)认知功能:简易智能状态检查量表(MMSE)主要包括定向力(10分)、记忆力(3分)、注意力和计算力(5分)、回忆力(3分)以及语言功能(9分)等认知域。总评分 30 分,评分越低、认知功能障碍程度越严重^[10]。(2)注意力和工作记忆:数字广度测验(DST)分为数字顺背测验(DSFT)和数字倒背测验(DSBT)两项^[11-12],DSFT 测验由测试者依次读出一些数字,每个数字读一遍,嘱患者按照顺序重复一遍,完全正确为 12 分,如果第一组数字不能正确复述则为 0 分;DSBT 测验是嘱患者倒序重复一遍,完全正确为 10 分,如果第一组数字不能正确复述则为 0 分。DST 评分为 DSFT 评分和 DSBT 评分之和,分值越低,代表注意力和工作记忆力下降程度越严重。(3)视空间能力和执行功能:采用画钟测验(CDT)进行评价,能够绘制完整的闭合圆圈计 1 分,标画 12 个数字无遗漏计 1 分,12 个数字位置和顺序正确计 1 分,指针位置正确计 1 分,总评分 4 分,评分越高、视空间能力和执行功能越佳^[13-14]。(4)语言功能:通过动物词语流畅性测验(VFT)进行评价,要求患者 1 min 内准确说出动物名称,不能重复,每说出 1 种计 1 分,评分越高、语言功能越佳^[15]。

2. 头部 MRI 检查 于患者药物“开”期,采用美国 GE 公司生产的 Discovery MR 750 3.0T 超导 MRI 扫描仪,在标准头部线圈内完成扫描。检查过程中患者戴耳塞,尽可能保持不动,清醒闭眼,全身放松,避免任何思维活动,将泡沫塞入线圈与头部间隙,以减少头动伪影。先行 T₁WI 和 T₂WI 扫描,排除颅内器质性病变,然后行静息态 fMRI(rs-fMRI)和高分辨率 3D-T₁WI。(1)rs-fMRI:采用回波平面成像

(EPI),重复时间(TR)为 2000 ms、回波时间(TE)为 30 ms,翻转角(FA)90°,扫描视野(FOV)240 mm × 240 mm,矩阵 64×64,层厚为 3.60 mm、层间距为 4.10 mm,扫描时间为 484 s,共扫描 242 个时间点、38 层,共获得 9196 个横断面 DICOM 图像。(2)高分辨率 3D-T₁WI:重复时间 8.46 ms、回波时间 3.25 ms,扫描视野 256 mm × 256 mm,矩阵为 256×256,体素 1 mm × 1 mm × 1 mm,层厚 1 mm、层间距 1 mm,扫描时间 296 s,共获得 188 个矢状位 DICOM 图像。(3)图像处理:基于 MATLAB 平台(<https://ww2.mathworks.cn/products/matlab.html>),采用 SPM12 软件包(<https://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/software/spm12>)、DPABI 软件(<http://rfmri.org/dpabi>)和 RESTplus 软件(http://restfmri.net/forum/REST_V1.8)对原始图像数据进行预处理^[16-17]。首先,将原始图像 DICOM 格式转换为 Nifti 格式,考虑机器启动时不稳定,以及患者开始接受检查时不适应等情况,导致图像数据质量欠佳,剔除前 10 个时间点,对原始图像获取时间导致的差异行时间层校正,计算头动参数并行头动校正,即剔除头动平移 > 3 mm/旋转 > 3° 的数据;再以加拿大蒙特利尔神经病学研究所(MNI)图像为模板,将静息态 fMRI 图像与原始结构图像进行空间标准化配准(体素 3 mm × 3 mm × 3 mm),以半高全宽(FWHM)为 6 mm × 6 mm × 6 mm 行高斯平滑,去线性趋势和去除协变量;然后采用 RESTplus 软件 ALFF 模块计算静息态低频振幅(ALFF)值,根据 ALFF 值差异脑区描画兴趣区(ROI),再采用 FC 模块计算差异脑区与全脑的 FC 值。(4)数据处理与分析:采用 RESTplus 软件分析 ALFF 值和 FC 值,以每例患者性别和年龄作为协变量,经多重比较校正(GRF 校正;voxel $P < 0.05$, cluster $P < 0.05$)获得 ALFF 值和 FC 值差异脑区,再采用 BrainNet 软件(<http://www.nitrc.org/projects/bnv/>),以标准 CH2 模板为底板,叠加显示 ALFF 值和 FC 值差异脑区。

3. 统计分析方法 采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件进行数据的处理与分析。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,采用两独立样本的 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。差异脑区 ALFF 值与 DSFT 评分的相关性行 Spearman 秩相关分析。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

表1 PD-WI组与PD-normal组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1. Comparison of demographic data and clinical characteristics between PD-WI group and PD-normal group

观察指标	PD-normal组 (n=22)	PD-WI组 (n=17)	统计量值	P值
性别(例)			—	0.325
男性	11/22	5/17		
女性	11/22	12/17		
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	58.45 ± 6.96	61.41 ± 5.81	-1.411	0.166
受教育程度 [M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅), 年]	6.50 (3.00, 8.00)	3.00 (0.00, 8.00)	-1.806	0.071
病程 [M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅), 年]	9.50 (6.00, 10.75)	7.00 (6.00, 10.50)	-0.601	0.548
UPDRS-III($\bar{x} \pm s$, 评分)				
药物“关”期	56.50 ± 13.80	65.41 ± 11.89	-2.121	0.041
药物“开”期	29.18 ± 10.14	33.76 ± 10.53	-1.377	0.177
UPDRS-IV($\bar{x} \pm s$, 评分)	5.91 ± 1.54	5.88 ± 1.22	0.059	0.953
Hoech-Yahr分期(例)			—	0.945
3级	10/22	8/17		
4级	10/22	7/17		
5级	2/22	2/17		
LEDD($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg)	684.94 ± 293.37	452.57 ± 173.73	3.081	0.004

—, Fisher exact probability, Fisher确切概率法。Two-independent-sample *t* test for comparison of age, UPDRS- III, UPDRS- IV and LEDD, and Mann-Whitney *U* test for comparison of education and duration, 年龄、UPDRS- III、UPDRS- IV 和 LEDD 的比较行两独立样本的*t*检验, 受教育程度和病程的比较行 Mann-Whitney *U* 检验。PD-WI, PD with working memory impairment, 帕金森病合并工作记忆障碍; UPDRS, Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale, 统一帕金森病评量表; LEDD, levodopa equivalent daily dose, 左旋多巴日等效剂量

结 果

根据DSFT评分<7或≥7^[18], 将39例患者分为帕金森病合并工作记忆障碍(PD-WI组, 17例)或帕金森病未合并工作记忆障碍(PD-normal组, 22例)两组。两组患者一般资料比较, PD-WI组患者药物“关”期UPDRS- III评分高于($P = 0.041$)、左旋多巴日等效剂量低于($P = 0.004$)PD-normal组, 而性别、年龄、受教育程度、病程、药物“开”期UPDRS- III评分、UPDRS- IV评分和Hoehn-Yahr分期, 组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$, 表1)。

PD-WI组患者MMSE总评分低于PD-normal组($P = 0.032$), 其中, 记忆力($P = 0.014$)、注意力和计算力($P = 0.025$)、语言功能($P = 0.010$)评分均低于PD-normal组, 定向力和回忆力评分组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$); PD-WI组患者DST评分($P = 0.000$)、DSBT评分($P = 0.000$)和CDT评分($P = 0.001$)

表2 PD-WI组与PD-normal组患者认知功能的比较

Table 2. Comparison of cognitive scale scores between PD-WI group and PD-normal group

观察指标	PD-normal组 (n=22)	PD-WI组 (n=17)	Z或t值	P值
MMSE[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 评分]	26.50 (22.75, 28.00)	22.00 (17.50, 26.50)	-2.149	0.032
定向力	10.00 (6.75, 10.00)	8.00 (7.00, 10.00)	-0.937	0.349
记忆力	3.00 (3.00, 3.00)	3.00 (2.00, 3.00)	-2.465	0.014
注意力和计算力	4.00 (2.75, 5.00)	2.00 (0.50, 4.50)	-2.239	0.025
回忆力	2.00 (2.00, 3.00)	2.00 (2.00, 3.00)	-0.277	0.782
语言功能	7.00 (6.75, 8.00)	6.00 (5.00, 7.00)	-2.575	0.010
DST[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 评分]	12.00 (11.00, 13.00)	8.00 (5.00, 9.00)	-5.357	0.000
DSBT[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 评分]	4.00 (3.00, 5.00)	2.00 (0.00, 3.00)	-3.967	0.000
CDT[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, 评分]	4.00 (3.00, 4.00)	0.00 (0.00, 2.50)	-3.410	0.001
VFT($\bar{x} \pm s$, 评分)	15.82 ± 3.74	14.41 ± 4.37	1.082	0.286

Two-independent-sample *t* test for comparison of VFT, and Mann-Whitney *U* test for comparison of others, VFT评分的比较行两独立样本的*t*检验, 其余各项比较行 Mann-Whitney *U* 检验。PD-WI, PD with working memory impairment, 帕金森病合并工作记忆障碍; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination, 简易智能状态检查量表; DST, Digit Span Test, 数字广度测验; DSBT, Digit Span Backward Test, 数字倒背测验; CDT, Clock Drawing Test, 画钟测验; VFT, Verbal Fluency Test, 词语流畅性测验

0.001)均低于PD-normal组, 而VFT评分组间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表2)。

相比PD-normal组, PD-WI组ALFF值升高脑区主要位于右侧扣带后回、右侧丘脑和右侧楔前叶, 最高峰值点(peak点)坐标 $x = 12$ mm、 $y = -33$ mm、 $z = 6$ mm, 体素数为492(GRF校正; voxel $P < 0.05$, cluster $P < 0.05$; 表3, 图1)。

以右侧扣带后回为兴趣区, 基于全脑水平, 相比PD-normal组, PD-WI组与右侧扣带后回FC值升高脑区主要位于左侧眶部额中回和右侧舌回(GRF校正; voxel $P < 0.05$, cluster $P < 0.05$; 表4, 图2)。

选取经GRF校正后ALFF值差异脑区即右侧扣带后回制作模板, 根据该模板提取每例患者右侧扣带后回ALFF值为0.61~1.75, 中位值1.21(0.94, 1.30), 所对应的DSFT评分为4~9分, 中位评分8(5, 8), 经Spearman秩相关分析显示, 二者呈负相关关系($r_s = -0.530$, $P = 0.001$)。

讨 论

根据流行病学调查资料显示, 帕金森病发生率

表3 PD-WI组与PD-normal组ALFF值差异脑区

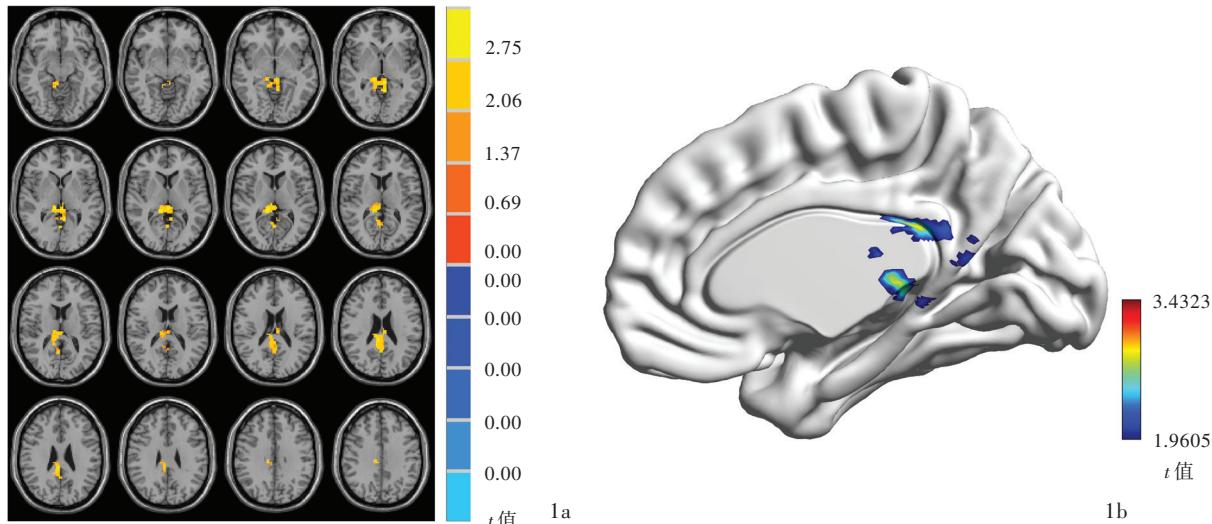
Table 3. The different brain regions with ALFF value between PD-WI group and PD-normal group

脑区	MNI(mm)			体素	<i>t</i> 值*
	x	y	z		
右侧扣带后回	6	-37	27	50	2.777
右侧丘脑	10	-25	13	36	2.049
右侧楔前叶	1	-50	23	31	2.314

*GRF校正; voxel $P < 0.05$, cluster $P < 0.05$ 。MNI, Montreal Neurological Institute, 加拿大蒙特利尔神经病学研究所

图1 静息态fMRI统计结果所见 1a 以标准CH2模板为底板,利用RESTplus Viewer模块在二维图像上叠加显示PD-WI组与PD-normal组ALFF值差异脑区,ALFF值升高脑区主要位于右侧扣带后回、右侧丘脑和右侧楔前叶(黄色和橙色区域所示) 1b 以标准CH2模板为底板,利用BrainNet模块在三维图像上叠加显示PD-WI组与PD-normal组ALFF值差异脑区,ALFF值升高脑区主要位于右侧扣带后回、右侧丘脑和右侧楔前叶(蓝色和绿色区域所示)

Figure 1 Statistical results of rs-fMRI Use the RESTplus Viewer module to display the statistical results on the 2D image: use the CH2 template based on the bottom plate, and the ALFF value statistical results were displayed superimposed. The increased ALFF value was mainly located in right posterior cingulate gyrus, right thalamus and right precuneus (yellow and orange areas indicate, Panel 1a). Use BrainNet module to display the statistical results on the 3D image: use the CH2 template based on the bottom plate, and the ALFF value statistical results were superimposed. The increased ALFF value was mainly located in right posterior cingulate gyrus, right thalamus and right precuneus (blue and green areas indicate, Panel 1b).



仅次于阿尔茨海默病,位居神经变性病第二位,主要发生于中老年人群,病因学机制可能为环境因素、遗传因素和神经系统退行性变等多因素共同作用于中脑黑质多巴胺能神经元,使其变性、缺失所致^[19]。帕金森病患者存在注意力和工作记忆、语言功能、记忆力、视空间能力和执行功能等单个或多个认知域损害。本研究39例原发性帕金森病患者根据DSFT评分分为PD-WI组和PD-normal组,采用MMSE量表、DST量表、CDT量表和VFT量表全面评价各认知域功能,结果显示,PD-WI组患者MMSE总评分及其记忆力、注意力和计算力、语言功能评分,以及DST、DSBT和CDT评分均低于PD-normal组,表明帕金森病合并工作记忆障碍患者存在多个认知域损害,与既往研究结果相一致^[20]。

静息态fMRI是目前唯一能够无创性检测全脑神经元活动和脑区功能连接的影像学技术,其原理是局部脑区神经元活动与其耗氧量、脑血流量呈正

相关,通过图像信号的高低反映局部脑区自发性神经元活动的强弱^[21],因操作简便、配合度高、受外界因素干扰小,已广泛应用于阿尔茨海默病、癫痫、抑郁等疾病^[22-25]。Zang等^[26]将0.01~0.08 Hz全脑体素信号的时域经傅里叶变换为频域,获得相应体素ALFF值,反映静息态局部脑区自发性神经元活动变化,并认为ALFF值与神经元活动相对应。功能连接通常用于研究某一种子点功能活动与其他脑区功能活动的相互作用,FC值可以反映相应脑区的连接强度^[27]。本研究结果显示,PD-WI组患者右侧扣带后回、右侧丘脑和右侧楔前叶ALFF值均高于PD-normal组,且右侧扣带后回ALFF值与DSFT评分呈负相关关系,提示扣带后回与工作记忆障碍相关。扣带回参与构成边缘系统和Papez环路,在记忆、情感和运动中具有重要作用^[28]。扣带后回是脑默认网络(DMN)的核心脑区之一,脑默认网络是与认知功能密切相关的脑区^[29],脑默认网络核心脑区

表4 PD-WI组与PD-normal组FC值的差异脑区

Table 4. The different brain regions with FC value between the PD - WI group and the PD-normal group

脑区	MNI(mm)			体素	<i>t</i> 值*
	x	y	z		
左侧眶部额中回	-30	63	-12	705	4.411
右侧舌回	15	-87	-12	962	3.880

*GRF校正; voxel $P < 0.05$, cluster $P < 0.05$ 。MNI, Montreal Neurological Institute, 加拿大蒙特利尔神经病学研究所

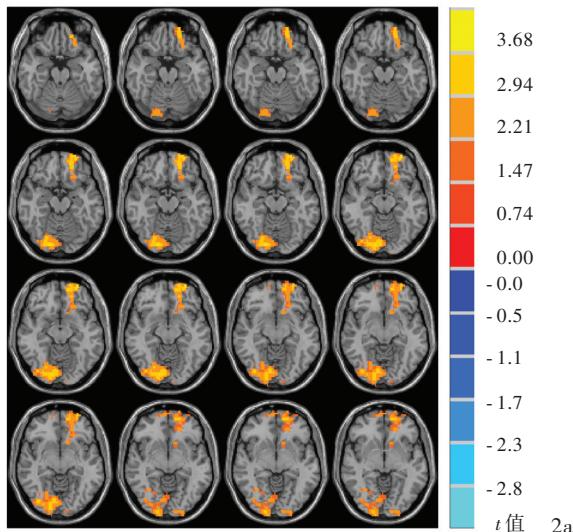
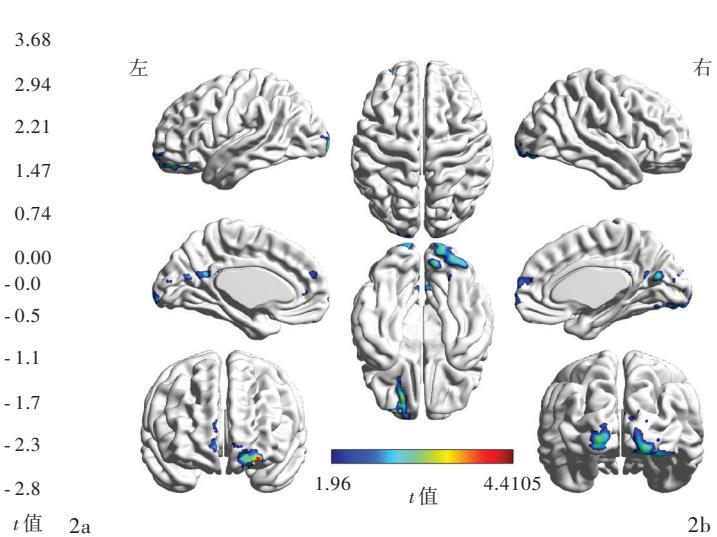


图2 静息态fMRI统计结果 2a 以标准CH2模板为底板,利用RESTplus Viewer模块在二维图像上叠加显示PD-WI组与PD-normal组FC值差异脑区,与右侧扣带后回FC值升高的脑区主要位于左侧眶部额中回和右侧舌回(黄色和橙色区域所示) 2b 以标准CH2模板为底板,利用BrainNet模块在三维图像上叠加显示PD-WI组与PD-normal组FC值差异脑区,与右侧扣带后回FC值升高的脑区主要位于左侧眶部额中回和右侧舌回(蓝色和绿色区域所示)

Figure 2 Statistical results of rs - fMRI. Use RESTplus Viewer module to display the statistical results on 2D image: use the CH2 template based on the bottom plate, and the FC value statistical results were displayed superimposed. The elevated FC values from the right posterior cingulate gyrus were mainly located in left middle orbital frontal gyrus and right lingual gyrus (yellow and orange areas indicate, Panel 2a). Use BrainNet module to display the statistical results on the 3D image: use the CH2 template based on the bottom plate, and the FC value statistical results were superimposed. The elevated FC values from right posterior cingulate gyrus were mainly located in left middle orbital frontal gyrus and right lingual gyrus (blue and green areas indicate, Panel 2b).



节点自发性神经元活动异常可表现为相应脑区功能障碍^[30-31]。在本研究中,帕金森病患者脑默认网络核心脑区存在异常神经元活动,可能是导致工作记忆障碍的原因,PD-WI组患者不仅右侧扣带后回、右侧丘脑和右侧楔前叶自发性神经元活动增强,且右侧扣带后回与左侧眶部额中回和右侧舌回功能连接增强,提示部分脑区神经元活动和功能连接的增强可能参与认知损害的代偿。吴学敏等^[32]的研究显示,帕金森病合并认知功能障碍患者部分额上回神经元活动较正常对照者和认知功能正常的帕金森病患者增强,并与蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA)评分呈负相关,认为该脑区神经功能增强参与帕金森病患者认知损害的代偿。帕金森病患者认知功能障碍与额叶-纹状体多巴胺能神经环路功能障碍相关,刘波等^[33]和陈博宇等^[34]均认为,帕金森病患者双侧扣带后回与其他脑区功能连接增强,以代偿纹状体-丘脑-皮质回路的功能障碍。

Zhan等^[35]对比分析帕金森病患者的不同认知功能并行静息态fMRI检查,发现早期帕金森病患者为适应认知功能减退,部分脑区神经功能适应性增强,与本研究结果相一致。本研究帕金森病合并工作记忆障碍患者右侧扣带后回神经元活动出现代偿性增强,进一步探究右侧扣带后回与全脑体素可能存在的异常功能连接,发现其与左侧眶部额中回和右侧舌回功能连接增强,可能是对早期认知功能减退的代偿,有助于患者完成复杂的认知任务。

综上所述,本研究以原发性帕金森病患者为研究对象,并根据DSFT评分分组,两组患者性别、年龄、受教育程度、病程和运动症状相匹配,避免了年龄和受教育程度对认知功能的影响,再采用多项神经心理学测验量表全面评价多个认知域功能,同时与静息态fMRI数据进行对比分析。本研究不足:样本量较小、缺少年龄和受教育程度相匹配的正常对照组,无法全面揭示工作记忆相关脑区的异常活

动,以及工作记忆正常的帕金森病患者是否存在神经元活动异常,需在后续研究中进一步细化研究方案,扩大样本量,结合功能连接分析方法,以及DTI数据和结构成像数据探究帕金森病脑组织结构和功能异常,进而进行多维度工作记忆障碍相关机制研究。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

Burke-Fahn-Marsden 肌张力障碍量表

Burke-Fahn-Marsden Dystonia Rating Scale(BFMDRS)

即刻性面瘫 immediate facial nerve palsy(iFNP)

急性暴发性真菌性鼻窦炎

acute fulminant fungal sinusitis(AFFS)

急性前庭综合征 acute vestibular syndrome(AVS)

加拿大蒙特利尔神经病学研究所

Montreal Neurological Institute(MNI)

1-甲基-4-苯基-1,2,3,6-四氢毗啶

1-methyl-4-phenyl-1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydropyridine(MPTP)

O⁶-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA 甲基转移酶

O⁶-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase(MGMT)

¹²³I-间碘苄胍 ¹²³I-metaiodobenzylguanidine(¹²³I-MIBG)

简易智能状态检查量表

Mini-Mental State Examination(MMSE)

脚桥核脑深部电刺激术

pedunculopontine nucleus(PPN-DBS)

经颅磁刺激 transcranial magnetic stimulation(TMS)

痉挛性斜颈 cervical dystonia(CD)

静息态fMRI

resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging(rs-fMRI)

聚偏二氟乙烯 polyvinylidene fluoride(PVDF)

抗核抗体 anti-nuclear antibody(ANA)

抗心磷脂抗体 anti-cardiolipin antibody(ACA)

抗中性粒细胞胞质抗体

anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody(ANCA)

快速眼动睡眠期 rapid eye movement(REM)

快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍

rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder(RBD)

扩散加权成像 diffusion-weighted imaging(DWI)

泪腺神经 lacrimal nerve(LN)

颅内真菌性肉芽肿 intracranial fungal granuloma(IFG)

路易体痴呆 dementia with Lewy bodies(DLB)

路易小体 Lewy body(LB)

脉冲发生器 implantable pulse generator(IPG)

慢性侵袭性真菌性鼻窦炎

chronic invasive fungalsinusitis(CIFS)

蒙特利尔认知评价量表

Montreal Cognitive Assessment(MoCA)

面肌痉挛 hemifacial spasm(HFS)

脑电双频指数 bispectral index(BIS)

脑静脉系统血栓形成 cerebral venous thrombosis(CVT)

脑默认网络 default mode network(DMN)

脑深部电刺激术 deep brain stimulation(DBS)

脑组织铁沉积神经变性病

neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation(NBIA)

内直肌 medial rectus muscle(MRM)

帕金森病 Parkinson's disease(PD)

帕金森病痴呆 Parkinson's disease dementia(PDD)

匹兹堡睡眠质量指数 Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index(PSQI)

Tinetti 平衡和步态量表

Tinetti Balance and Gait Analysis(TBGA)

前额叶皮质 prefrontal cortex(PFC)

前连合 anterior commissure(AC)

前庭神经炎 vestibular neuritis(VN)

轻度认知损害 mild cognitive impairment(MCI)

丘脑底核 subthalamic nucleus(STN)

丘脑底核脑深部电刺激术

subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation(STN-DBS)