

脑小血管病与睡眠障碍相关性研究进展

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【摘要】 脑小血管病与睡眠障碍是老年人群中的两大常见疾病,关于二者的相关性尚未十分明确。不同类型睡眠障碍引起脑小血管病的机制不同。睡眠呼吸障碍是脑小血管病的重要危险因素;而非呼吸相关性睡眠障碍既可能增加脑小血管病的发病风险,也可能是脑小血管病引起的重要临床表现。本文根据睡眠障碍是否与呼吸相关,分别对脑小血管病与睡眠呼吸障碍、脑小血管病与非呼吸相关性睡眠障碍之间的相关性研究进行综述,以期提高对脑小血管病与睡眠障碍关系的认识,促进对脑小血管病的综合管理和干预研究。

【关键词】 大脑小血管疾病; 睡眠障碍; 认知障碍; 综述

Advances in the correlation between cerebral small vessel disease and sleep disorders

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【Abstract】 In clinical practice, cerebral small vessel disease (CSVD) and sleep disorders are two common diseases in the elderly, the correlation between the two is not clear yet. Studies have found that different types of sleep disorders have different mechanisms for the occurrence and development of CSVD. Sleep-disordered breathing is a vital risk factor for CSVD. However, non-breathing-related sleep disorders may not only increase the risk of CSVD, but also be an important clinical manifestation of the disease. Based on whether sleep disorders are related to breathing or not, this article reviews the correlation between CSVD and sleep-disordered breathing, CSVD and non-breathing-related sleep disorders, respectively, to improve the understanding of the correlation between the two diseases, and to promote the comprehensive management and intervention research of CSVD.

【Key words】 Cerebral small vessel diseases; Sleep disorders; Cognition disorders; Review

This study was supported by the Science and Technology Program of Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Commission (No. 19441907500, 17411950104) and Military Medical Innovation Project of Navy Medical University (No. 2017JS07).

Conflicts of interest: none declared

脑小血管病(CSVD)是由多种原因引起的脑小穿支动脉、微动脉、毛细血管和小静脉病变所致的一系列临床、影像和病理综合征^[1]。该病是常见的脑血管病,临床早期可无任何症状,严重脑白质病变时可有认知功能下降、步态障碍、精神情感障碍、

括约肌功能障碍及假性延髓麻痹等表现^[1]。其认知功能障碍具有特征性的认知减退模式,即在注意力、加工速度和执行功能等方面早期受累,而记忆力相对保留^[2],并逐渐进展至痴呆。其病理改变以年龄和血压相关小动脉粥样硬化和脑淀粉样血管病(CAA)最为常见。脑小血管病主要影像学表现包括新发皮质下小梗死、血管源性腔隙性梗死(LACI)、血管源性脑白质高信号(WMH)、脑微梗死、脑微出血(CMBs)、血管周围间隙(PVS)、脑萎缩等表现^[3-4]。随着人口老龄化的加速和各种血管危险因素的高发,脑小血管病发病率呈逐年上升及年轻化趋势。脑小血管病与脑卒中、痴呆和老年性功

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2021.05.016

基金项目:上海市科学技术委员会科技计划项目(项目编号:19441907500);上海市科学技术委员会科技计划项目(项目编号:17411950104);海军军医大学军事医学创新专项项目(项目编号:2017JS07)

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能障碍如认知、记忆力、听力、行动等功能减退密切相关。据流行病学研究,我国 25%~50% 的缺血性卒中是由脑小血管病引起,显著高于西方国家^[5];约 50% 的痴呆可归因于脑小血管病^[1,6]。且随着年龄上升,脑小血管病后期脑卒中和痴呆发病风险显著增加,远期预后较差,极大地影响患者生活质量及增加社会负担。此外,脑小血管病患者中慢性失眠者高达 50% 以上,主要表现为入睡困难、睡眠维持困难、觉醒次数增多等睡眠片段化和睡眠效率低下^[7];而睡眠呼吸障碍是引起无症状性脑小血管病及脑卒中、痴呆发生发展的重要危险因素^[8-10]。随着脑小血管病发病率日益升高及各种睡眠问题不断出现,越来越多的研究开始探索睡眠障碍等非传统因素与脑小血管病的关系。基于脑小血管病、认知功能障碍与睡眠障碍均具有年龄相关性特点,且大部分认知功能障碍患者也存在各种形式的睡眠障碍,本文拟对睡眠障碍与认知功能障碍、脑小血管病与睡眠呼吸障碍、脑小血管病与非呼吸相关性睡眠障碍之间的相关研究进行综述,以期进一步揭示脑小血管病与睡眠障碍的关系,促进对脑小血管病病情评估、早期干预治疗、预后判断及健康管理,并为其发病机制及药物等相关研究等提供方向。

一、睡眠障碍与认知功能障碍

持续良好的夜间睡眠对学习记忆、免疫调节和脑内代谢物清除等具有重要的生理调节作用。根据多导睡眠图(PSG)监测眼电图、肌电图和脑电图变化,正常睡眠周期包括非快速眼动睡眠期(NREM)和快速眼动睡眠期(REM)。NREM 期大脑局部代谢降低,有助于疲劳消除、体力恢复和生长发育;REM 期脑内蛋白合成增加,脑血流量及耗氧量增多,对促进学习和增强记忆有重要作用^[11-12]。控制睡眠-觉醒的解剖结构主要包括网状上行激活系统、肾上腺素能蓝斑核、5-羟色胺能中缝核、丘脑网状结构、基底核、下丘脑和大脑皮质等。各种原因导致相关解剖结构破坏,神经递质传递障碍或水平改变均可能引起睡眠障碍^[13]。根据睡眠障碍国际分类第 3 版(ICSD-3)标准^[14],睡眠障碍主要包括:(1)失眠。(2)睡眠呼吸障碍。(3)中枢性睡眠增多。(4)昼夜节律失调性睡眠觉醒障碍。(5)异态睡眠。(6)睡眠相关运动障碍。(7)其他睡眠障碍等。长期睡眠障碍可以显著增加心脑血管病、精神病及认知功能障碍的发病率,降低患者生活质量,加重照料者负担。研究发现,睡眠剥夺(SD)对动物突触结构

和功能有重要影响,并最终影响信息加工、认知功能及精神情感等^[15]。而多达 50%~70% 的早期痴呆患者可有各种睡眠障碍,且睡眠障碍与轻度认知损害(MCI)进展为痴呆有较高的相关性^[16]。阿尔茨海默病(AD)患者多存在睡眠-觉醒周期紊乱,且睡眠障碍随着痴呆症状的严重程度而不断加重^[16]。因此认为,睡眠障碍可能是认知功能障碍发生发展的重要影响因素,而认知功能障碍的进展则进一步加重睡眠障碍。

二、脑小血管病与睡眠呼吸障碍

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(OSAHS)是睡眠呼吸障碍最常见的类型,是睡眠过程中由于上呼吸道部分或完全阻塞引起的呼吸暂停或低通气,常伴打鼾、间歇性低氧血症、夜间反复觉醒、日间思睡等表现,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征在一般人群中发病以男性居多,且与年龄和肥胖密切相关,65 岁以上人群发病率达 25%^[8,17]。慢性阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征可以导致全身多系统损害,与心脑血管病发病率和病死率密切相关^[18],是脑卒中($OR = 1.54$, 95%CI: 1.06~2.23)和认知功能障碍($OR = 5.05$, 95%CI: 2.4~10.6)的重要危险因素^[9,19]。随着高分辨率影像学技术的应用,脑小血管病发病率不断增加,越来越多的研究开始关注阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征与脑小血管病的相关性研究。大量观察性研究发现,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征与脑小血管病之间高度相关^[10],与无阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征者相比,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征患者更易出现脑小血管病相关影像学改变^[9,20]。在校正其他传统危险因素如性别、年龄、体重指数、高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、吸烟、饮酒等,结果显示,中至重度阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征和夜间低氧血症是脑白质高信号($OR = 2.31$, 95%CI: 1.46~3.66)和血管源性腔隙性梗死($OR = 1.78$, 95%CI: 1.06~3.01)的危险因素^[10,20]。在非脑卒中或既往无缺血性卒中的中老年人群中,中至重度阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征可以不同程度增加腔隙性梗死、脑白质高信号、脑微出血及血管周围间隙的发病风险以及严重程度^[9,20-21]。阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征引起脑小血管病涉及多种可能的病理生理学机制,长期低氧及高碳酸血症的刺激,可以引起交感神经兴奋,导致小血管反复收缩痉挛,血压升高,进而引起动脉粥样硬化或狭窄,脑血流自动调节(CA)能力障碍等血流动力学紊乱;阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征慢性缺

氧可促使多种炎症因子释放,激活炎症应激反应,导致血管内皮功能损害及血-脑屏障功能障碍^[22-23]。此外,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征上述病理生理学改变以及夜间反复微觉醒等片段化睡眠,可引起细胞外间隙扭曲变形,通透性降低,相关毒性代谢产物滞留沉积^[20],一定程度上导致脑小血管病血管周围间隙扩大和神经元退行性变,进一步促进认知功能障碍或痴呆^[24]。亦有部分研究未能发现阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征与脑小血管病的相关性^[25],可能与样本量偏少、研究对象选择偏倚、混杂因素控制欠佳、评估方法多样性等有关。总体来看,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征可能是脑小血管病的重要危险因素,未来需要更大样本量、设计更加合理的前瞻性队列研究进一步评估阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征对脑小血管病的影响,以及与治疗相关的病例对照研究,如持续气道正压通气(CPAP)治疗,以促进睡眠呼吸障碍对脑小血管病的发病机制和干预研究,以便早发现、早管理,延缓疾病进展。

三、脑小血管病与非呼吸相关性睡眠障碍

非呼吸相关性睡眠障碍不受呼吸的影响,是由其他原因(年龄、脑血管病、痴呆、帕金森病、抑郁等)引起的睡眠障碍,多表现为睡眠-觉醒周期紊乱,如睡眠潜伏期延长、睡眠片段化、日间思睡等,或睡眠行为异常,最终影响睡眠质量和效率。目前关于非呼吸相关性睡眠障碍与脑小血管病相关性研究较少,且结论不一。一项基于社区居民的大样本研究显示,脑白质病变体积和脑微出血与睡眠昼夜节律紊乱密切相关^[26]。排除既往缺血性卒中病史,在 5:00 前早醒的老年人群出现脑室周围白质病变的可能性更大^[27],且日间思睡与睡眠相关性运动障碍和脑白质病变严重程度呈正相关^[28]。上述研究均认为,脑小血管病是引起睡眠障碍的重要因素,推测可能由于小血管相关脑组织结构损伤,通过破坏大脑深部联络纤维,影响睡眠相关神经环路,从而造成睡眠-觉醒周期紊乱^[29]。亦有研究显示,各种形式的睡眠障碍是脑小血管病发生发展的重要危险因素。低质量睡眠或睡眠时间过长均与中至重度脑白质病变有关^[30-31],而长期不宁腿综合征(RLS)或周期性肢体运动障碍(PLMD)可能是脑小血管病发展的危险或预测因素^[32],推测可能与睡眠障碍损害神经内分泌系统有关,其可引起交感神经异常兴奋、炎症因子释放,最终导致脑血流动力学障碍及脑微结构损伤。此外,睡眠昼夜节律紊乱、

片段化睡眠可以引起脑小血管病认知功能障碍,尤其以执行功能和延迟记忆力损害为主^[7,33]。基于以上研究,非呼吸相关性睡眠障碍与脑小血管病之间的复杂关系可能是双向的,二者相互影响。而当前的横断面研究均不能较好地评估二者的因果关系,期待未来基于人群的大样本前瞻性队列研究以揭示二者之间的确切关系。

四、治疗方案

治疗上,对于无症状性脑小血管病主张以调整生活方式为主,不主张早期药物干预。目前,临床多倾向于改善脑卒中和认知功能障碍的治疗,缺血性卒中中以静脉溶栓和抗血小板聚集为主,辅以包括降压、调脂、调节血糖及改变生活方式等的二级预防治疗。对于不同类型的睡眠障碍,应采取不同的方式进行干预管理。加强对轻中度痴呆患者阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征的筛查,并进行持续气道正压通气和辅以药物治疗改善其认知功能。而对于非呼吸相关性睡眠障碍,应改善生活方式,给予睡眠卫生指导,增加日间光照、减少夜间光照、鼓励参与社会活动等方法,并根据睡眠障碍特点使用相关药物,如伴认知功能障碍的失眠患者,非苯二氮草类药物和褪黑素受体激动剂是其首选的镇静催眠药;而镇静催眠药如苯二氮草类药物虽可提高睡眠质量,减少夜间觉醒次数,但应避免长时间使用,以减少长期使用导致的药物依赖、药效减退、药源性失眠、成瘾等不良情况发生。也应谨慎使用长效苯二氮草类药物,以免出现呼吸抑制,加重认知损害。

五、总结与展望

脑小血管病与各种形式的睡眠障碍相互联系,相互影响。随着人口老龄化的加剧及社会心理因素的影响,睡眠障碍和脑小血管病将会成为沉重的社会负担。基于动物实验或大样本临床研究,探索引起脑小血管病的睡眠障碍机制,或睡眠障碍相关性脑小血管分子病理机制,以及脑小血管病睡眠障碍相关治疗评估,是未来研究的重要方向。对脑小血管病患者早期睡眠障碍进行准确系统地分析,有助于脑小血管病病情评估、预后判断和干预管理,并延缓认知功能障碍进展,降低脑卒中和痴呆风险,提高患者生活质量。

利益冲突 无

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(收稿日期:2021-05-18)

(本文编辑:袁云)